

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

C111U20-1



GEOGRAPHY A – Component 2
Environmental and Developmental Issues

WEDNESDAY, 5 JUNE 2019 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1	34	
2	34	
SPaG	4	
either 3	16	
or 4	16	
Total	88	

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ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this paper you may use a calculator and a ruler if required.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **both** questions in Section A.

Answer **one** question in Section B.

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If additional space is required you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question.

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terms accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 2 (d).



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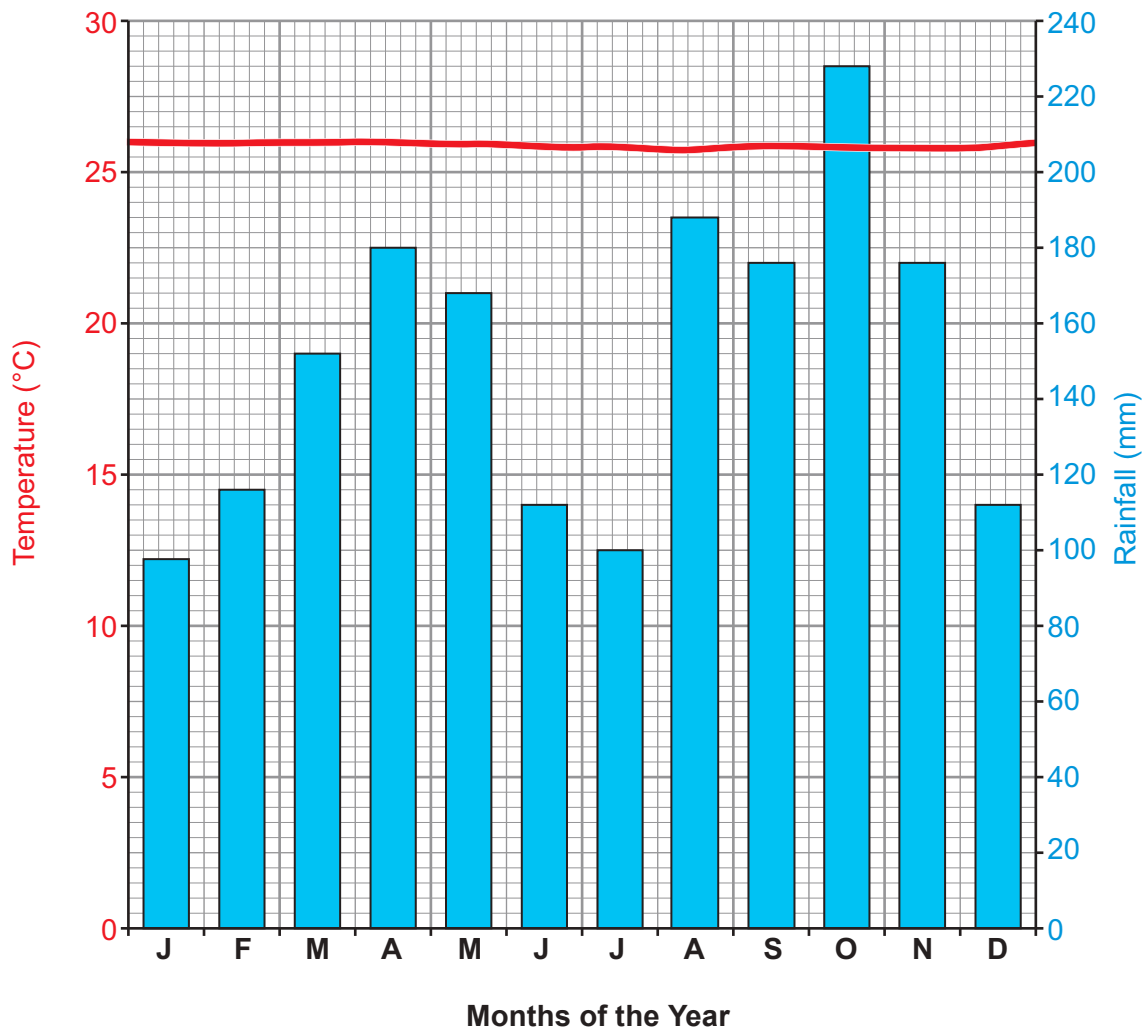
SECTION A: CORE THEMES

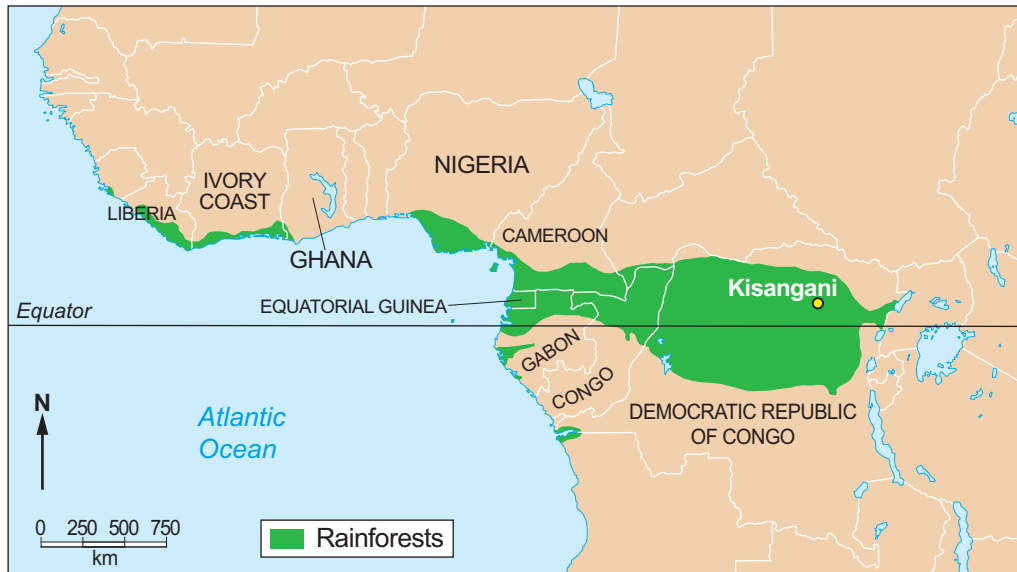
Answer **all** of the questions in this section.

CORE THEME 5: Weather, Climate and Ecosystems

1. (a) Study **Graph 1.1** below and **Map 1.2** on page 3.

Graph 1.1 – Climate graph for Kisangani, Democratic Republic of Congo



Map 1.2 – Location of Kisangani and central African rainforests

- (i) Complete the paragraph to describe the temperature and rainfall pattern for Kisangani. [4]

Choose the correct answers from the box below. Use **Graph 1.1**.

The temperature in Kisangani remains constant at all year round. The monthly rainfall throughout the year. The wettest month is

January is the driest month withmm of rainfall.

fluctuates	August	decreases	increases
26°C	36°C	April	160°C
60	98	October	115

- (ii) Give **one** reason why tropical rainforest ecosystems are located in this part of the world. [2]

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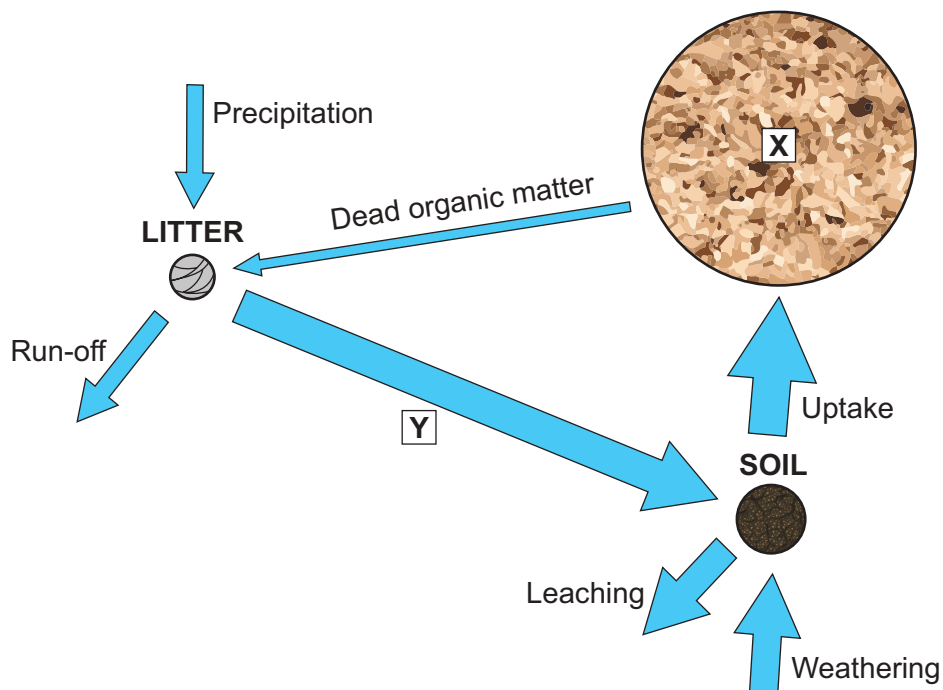
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- (b) (i) **Diagram 1.3** below shows flows and stores in the nutrient cycle of a tropical rainforest. Complete the table below to identify store **X** and flow **Y**. [2]

Diagram 1.3 – The nutrient cycle of a tropical rainforest



Store X	
Flow Y	

- (ii) Give **one** reason why nutrient cycling occurs rapidly in rainforests. [2]

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- (iii) Give **two** examples of human activities that lead to deforestation in tropical rainforests. [2]

Example 1

Example 2



- (iv) Explain why deforestation in tropical rainforests has an impact on both climate and the nutrient cycle. [6]

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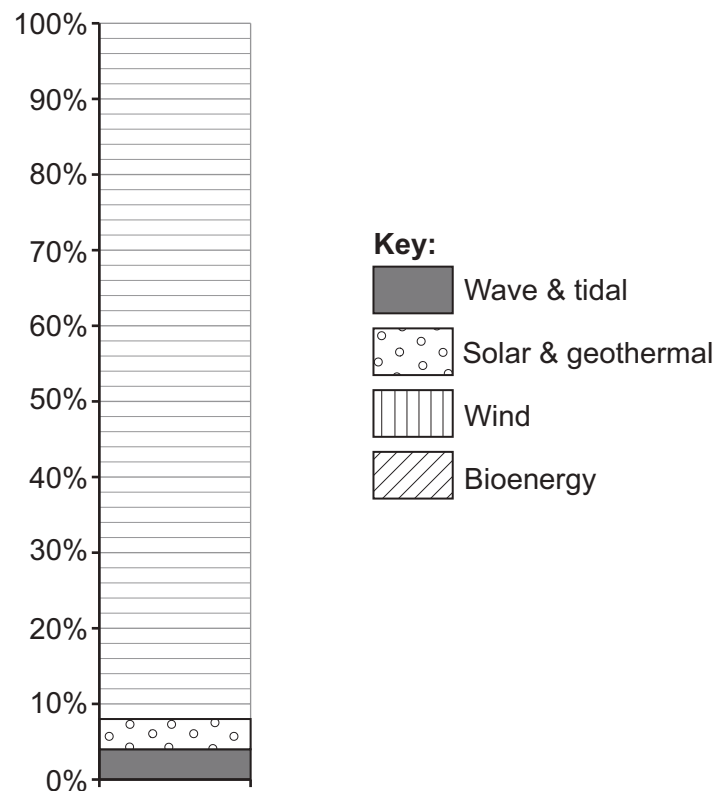


- (c) (i) The UK uses the natural environment to generate some renewable energy resources.
Complete the **Divided Bar Graph 1.5** below using the data provided in **Table 1.4**.
[2]

Table 1.4 – Renewable energy sources in the UK

Energy source	% of UK renewable energy
Wave and tidal	4
Solar and geothermal	4
Wind	22
Bioenergy	70

Divided Bar Graph 1.5 – Renewable energy sources in the UK



- (ii) **Tick (✓) two** other appropriate techniques that could be used to present the data in **Table 1.4**. [2]

Technique	Tick (✓)
Choropleth map	
Proportional circles	
Scatter graph	
Line graph	
Pie chart	

- (iii) Describe **two** impacts of energy production on the environment. [4]

Impact 1

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Impact 2

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- (d) Study the information in **Resource Box 1.6** about Storm Brian, a low-pressure system which affected some parts of the UK in October 2017.

Resource Box 1.6



Trees brought down by Storm Brian



Dangerous coastal conditions



Flood defences were erected in Fowey, Cornwall

- Storm Brian affected much of the UK in October 2017. The UK is a HIC.
- Wind gusts of 84 mph were recorded on the Isle of Wight, and 78 mph on the Llyn Peninsula in Wales.
- There was disruption to English Channel and Irish Sea ferry sailings, flights from Heathrow and many railway services.
- Weather warnings were issued, and the Environment Agency issued red and amber flood warnings meaning “take action”.
- People were urged to stay away from sea fronts and not to take “storm selfies”.
- 8.4mm of rain fell in an hour in Port Logan, Scotland.

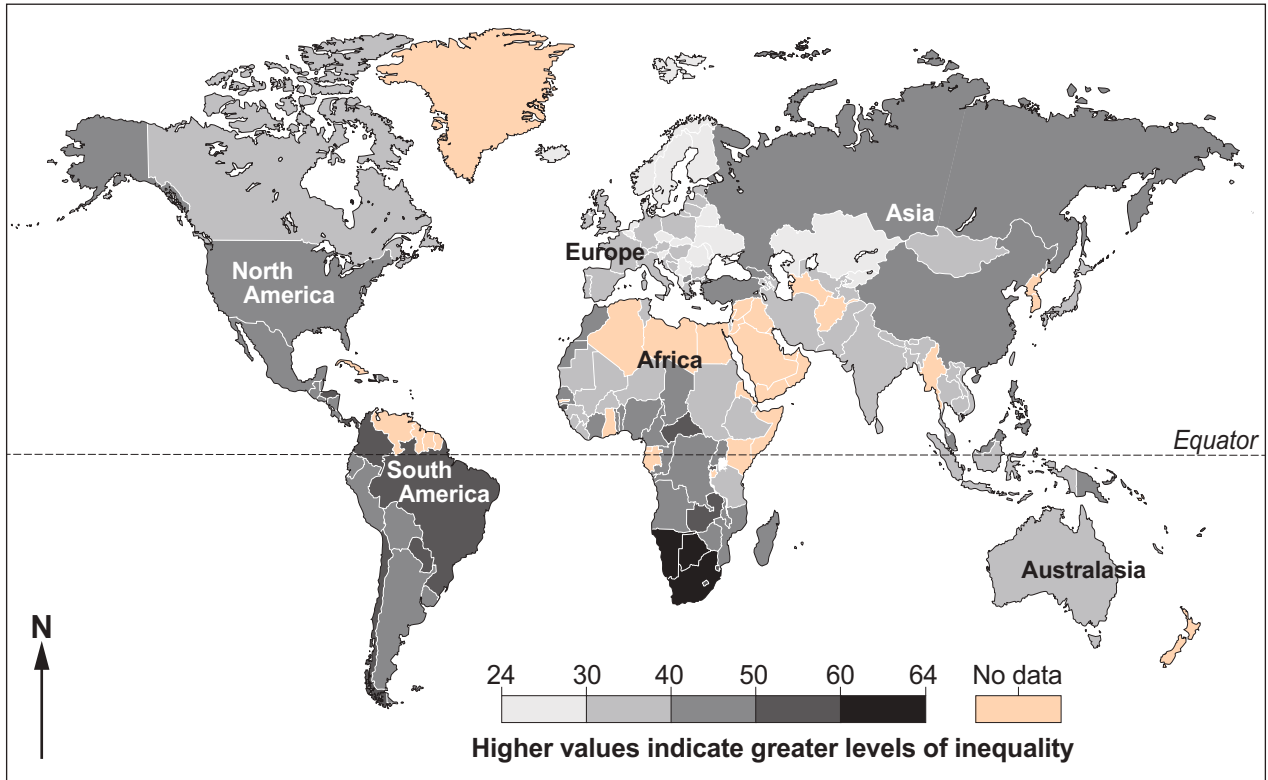


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CORE THEME 6: Economic Development and Resource Issues

2. (a) Study **Map 2.1** below. The map shows the level of income inequality within countries.

Map 2.1 – The pattern of global inequality 2017

- (i) **Tick (✓)** the **two** correct statements in the table below which correctly describe the pattern of inequality shown on **Map 2.1**. [2]

Statement	Tick (✓)
The countries with the highest levels of inequality are found in Africa.	
The countries with the lowest levels of inequality are found in South America.	
There is absolute equality in North America.	
The continent with the lowest levels of inequality is Europe.	



(ii) Describe the patterns of regional inequality in **one** named LIC or NIC. [4]

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(iii) Give **two** reasons for inequality within countries. [4]

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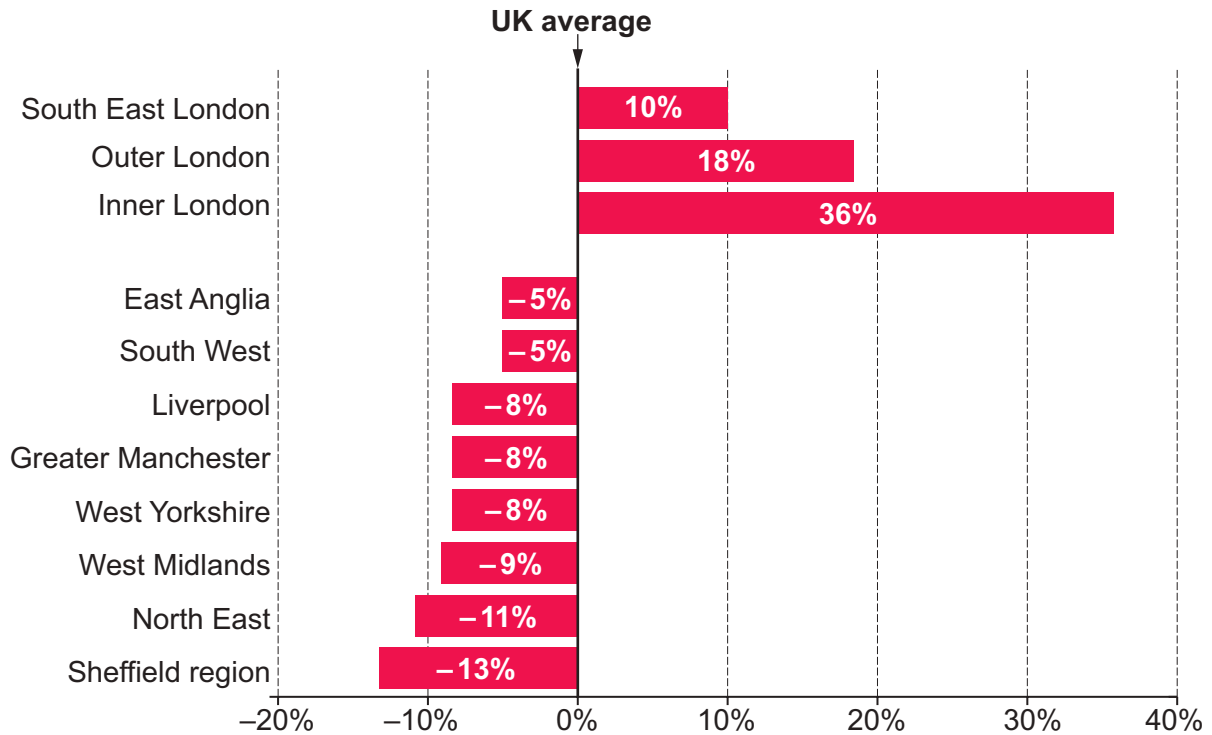
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(b) Study **Graph 2.2** below.

Graph 2.2 – Difference in hourly pay of selected regions compared to the UK average



- (i) Calculate the difference in hourly pay between Inner London and the Sheffield region. Show your working. [2]

Answer:



(ii) Describe **two** social impacts of regional inequality in the UK.

[4]

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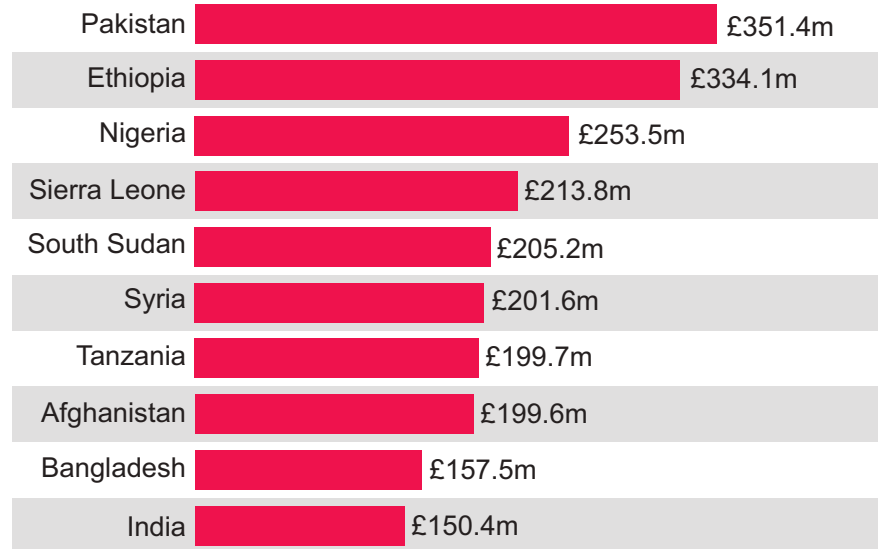
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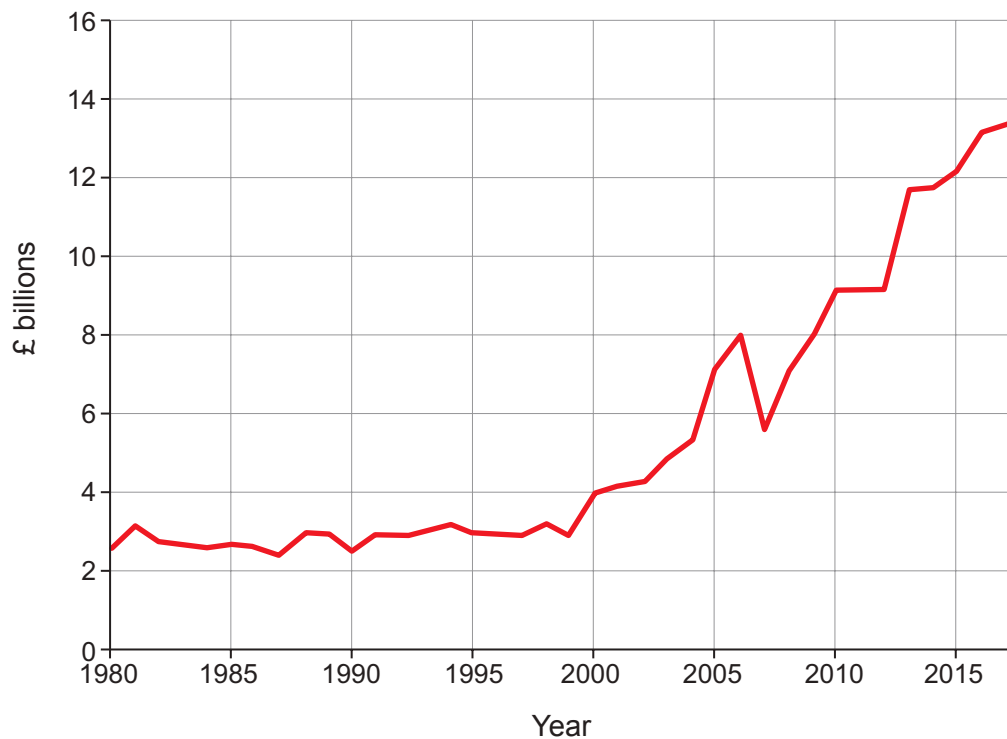
(c) Study the **Graphs 2.3** and **2.4** below.

Graph 2.3 – Largest recipients of aid from the UK government in 2015

Largest country recipients of aid



Graph 2.4 – Changes in UK government aid spending



- (i) What conclusions can you reach about overseas aid provided by the UK from the information shown in the graphs? [4]

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- (ii) Explain why long-term development aid can be more effective than emergency aid. [6]

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- (d) Study the information in **Resource Box 2.5** about the Liverpool City Region Enterprise Zone.

Resource Box 2.5



Stanley Dock before redevelopment



Redevelopment – Liverpool One

- Liverpool ranks as the third most deprived city in England according to a 2016 study. This considered income, employment, health, education, skills and crime.
- The government designated 24 Enterprise Zones across the UK in 2012 as part of a strategy to improve the economy and create jobs in areas of need. One of these is in the Docklands area of Liverpool.
- Stanley and Prince's Docks are part of the Liverpool City Region Enterprise Zone.
- The redevelopment projects will include residential space, offices, visitor attractions, shops and services.
- Stanley Dock has been redeveloped into the luxury Titanic Hotel.
- Redevelopment in the city centre includes the Liverpool One shopping centre.
- Enterprise Zones attract investment due to their potential to generate economic growth.



Evaluate the success of investment in creating growth in deprived areas of the UK. [8]

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately will be assessed in your answer to this question. [4]

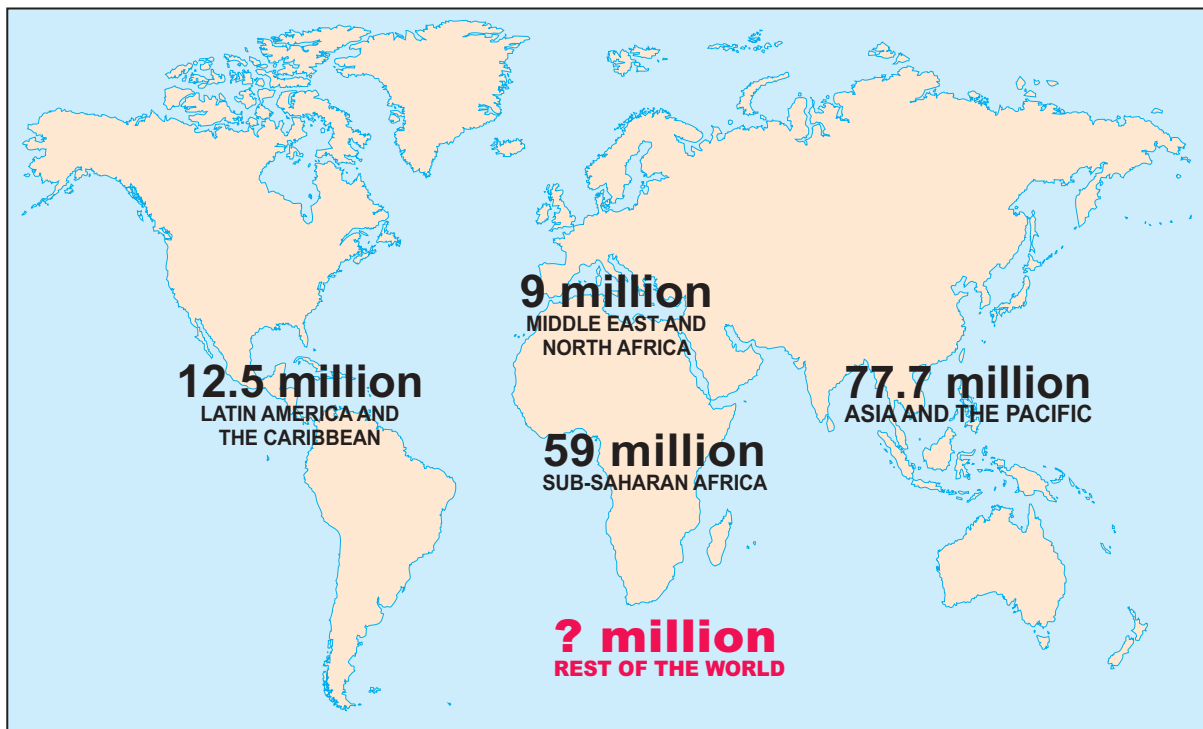


SECTION B: OPTIONS

Answer **one** question in this section.
Choose either Question 3 (Theme 7) OR Question 4 (Theme 8)

THEME 7: Social Development Issues

3. (a) Study **Map 3.1** below.

Map 3.1 – Child labour by region

- (i) In the world in total there are **168 million** child labourers. How many are found in the 'Rest of the World'? Show your working. [2]

..... Million



(ii) Explain why child labour is more common in some parts of the world. [4]

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(b) (i) Give **two** factors that result in people becoming refugees. [2]

1.

2.



- (ii) Study the information in **Resource Box 3.2** about refugee movements from Syria.

Resource Box 3.2



Syrian refugee children attending school in a refugee camp in Jordan

Information about the refugee crisis

- According to the UN Refugee Agency, more than half of the world's refugees come from Syria, Afghanistan and Somalia.
- In 2017, there were over 65 million refugees worldwide.
- The UN works with charities, local and national governments and the public to ensure refugees are protected.
- The UN has provided humanitarian aid with cash for medicine and food, stoves and fuel for heating, insulation for tents, thermal blankets and winter clothing.
- In 2015, 3370 migrants died crossing the Mediterranean Sea to reach Europe.



Syrian refugee children in Turkey





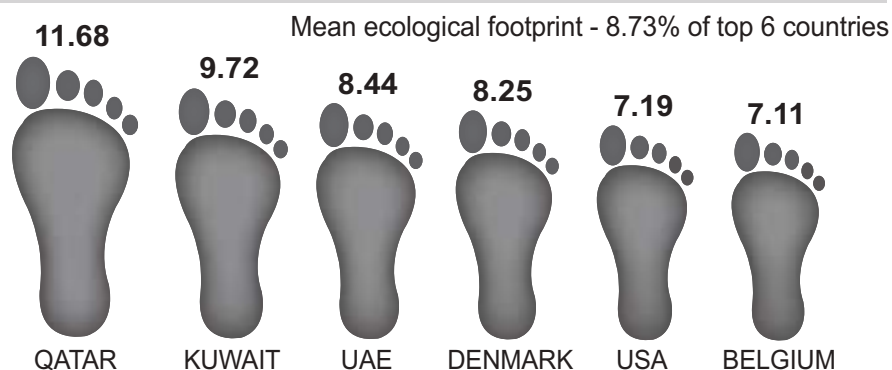
THEME 8 – Environmental Challenges

If you have answered question 3, do not answer this question.

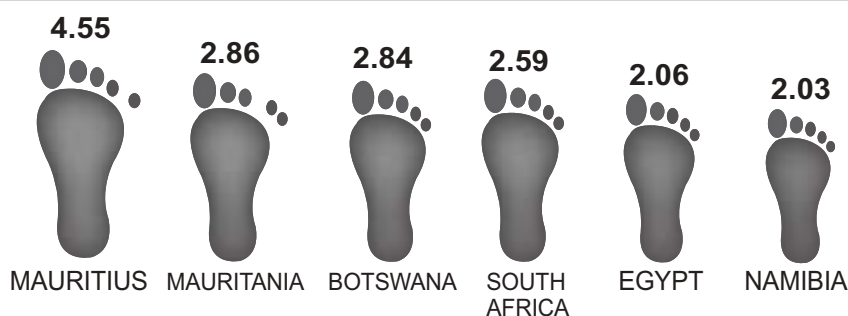
4. (a) Study **Diagram 4.1** below.

Diagram 4.1 – Ecological footprints (measured in 1000s of square metres)

Top 6 countries with the biggest ecological footprint per person



Top 6 African countries with the biggest ecological footprint per person



- (i) Calculate the mean ecological footprint of the top 6 African countries. Show your working.

[2]

Mean:



(ii) Explain why ecological footprints vary throughout the world.

[4]

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(b) Give **two** impacts of consumerism on the environment.

[2]

1.
2.



- (c) Study the information in **Resource Box 4.2** below about habitat restoration on the Sefton Coast in north-west England.

Resource Box 4.2



Repairing dune damage with Christmas trees to trap sand



Habitat created for the endangered Natterjack toad

Information about issues on the Sefton coast.

- Coastal erosion is reducing the dune habitats along the Sefton Coast. Climate change is likely to make this problem worse.
- Increasing visitor numbers are causing disturbance to habitats for wintering birds.
- The coastline is also under pressure to be used for urban development.
- The dunes are managed to conserve habitats and control visitor numbers whilst still allowing access.
- Sheep and cattle are allowed to graze to increase the range of species in the dunes.
- Less money has been spent on conservation since 2010 which means fewer wardens and fewer repairs to damaged habitats.



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