Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0

GCSE

3110U20-1

S25-3110U20-1

FRIDAY, 6 JUNE 2025 – AFTERNOON

GEOGRAPHY

Unit 2: Environmental and Development Issues

1 hour 30 minutes

	For Examiner's use only		
		Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
	Question 1	28	
	Question 2	28	
	Writing accurately	3	
either	Question 3	24	
or	Question 4	24	
	Total	83	

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ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

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

Answer **both** questions in Section A.

Answer **one** question from Section B.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

Additional space is provided for some questions within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, you should use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

Your ability to communicate and organise your ideas will be assessed in questions that are worth 6 or 8 marks. The accuracy of your writing will be assessed in your answer to Question **2**(a)(v).

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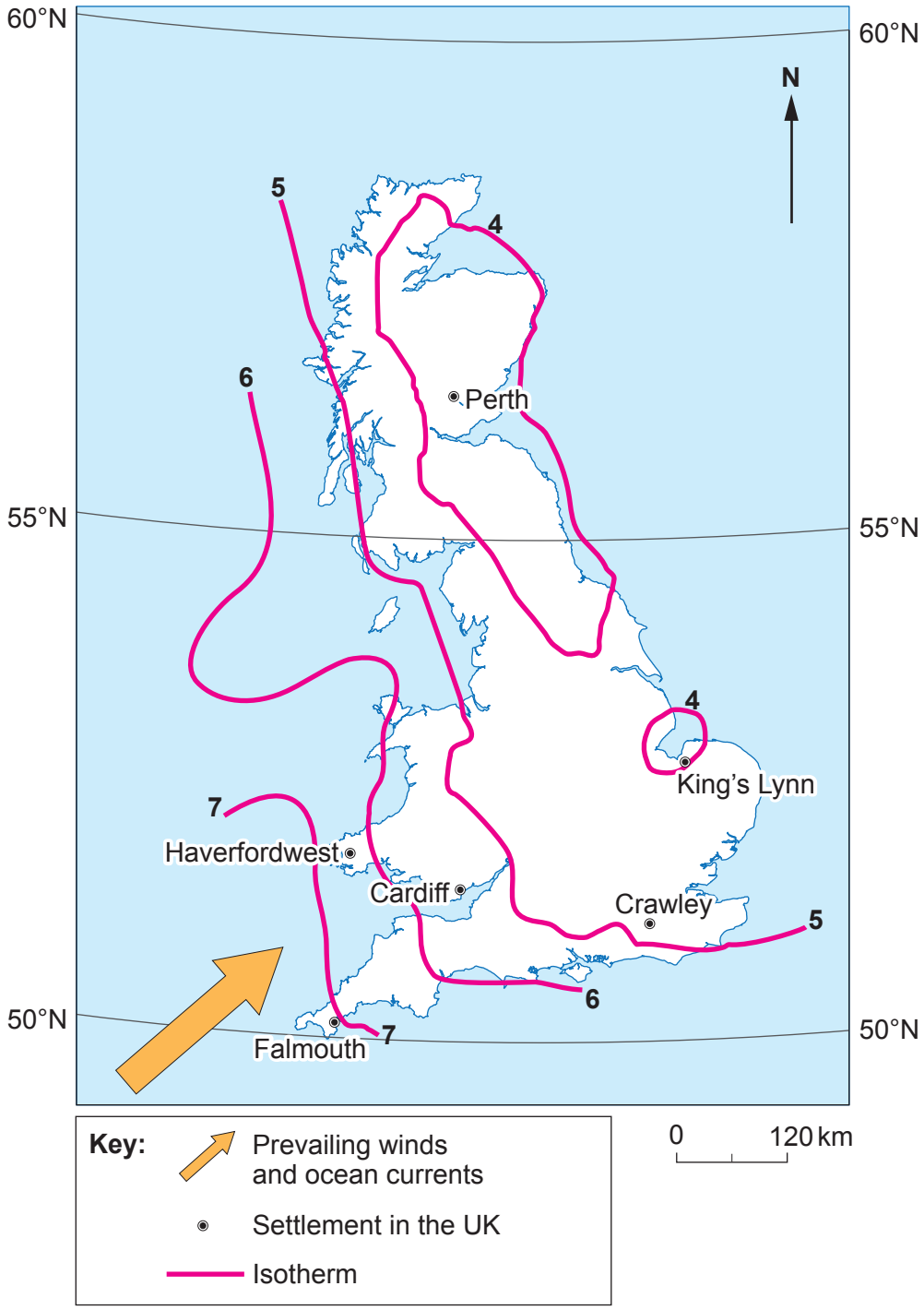
SECTION A – CORE THEMES

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

THEME 5: Weather, Climate and Ecosystems

1. (a) Study the map below.

Isotherm map to show average January temperatures (°C) in the UK



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(i) Identify the key terms for the following definitions using the table below.
Put the correct letter next to the definition. [2]

The long-term pattern of weather within a particular area. ☐

The conditions in the atmosphere at any point in time and location. ☐

Letter	Term
A	Microclimate
B	High pressure
C	Weather
D	Climate
E	Low pressure

(ii) Name the settlement on the map with the highest average January temperature. [1]

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(iii) Suggest how **one** factor influences the January temperature in Haverfordwest.
Use map evidence to support your answer. [3]

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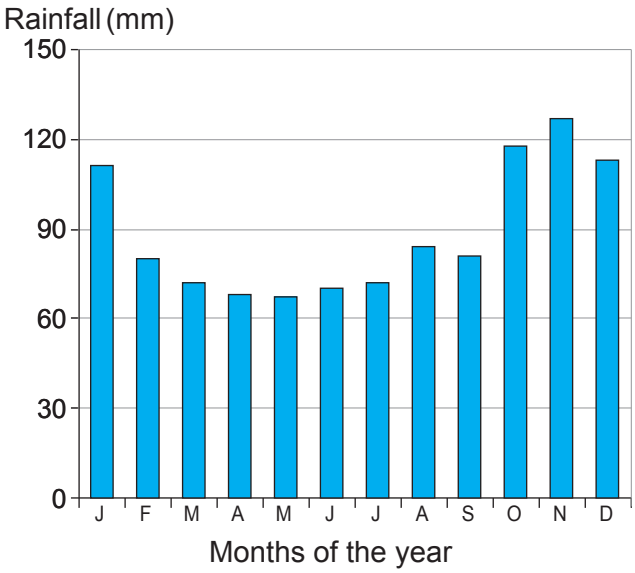
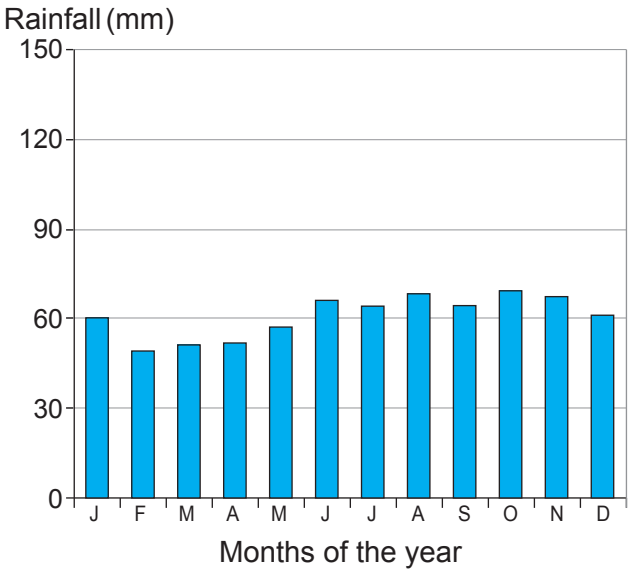
Annual rainfall for Haverfordwest



Annual rainfall for King's Lynn



(iv) Study the climate graphs above. Compare the annual rainfall patterns for Haverfordwest and King's Lynn. Use data from the graphs to support your answer. [4]

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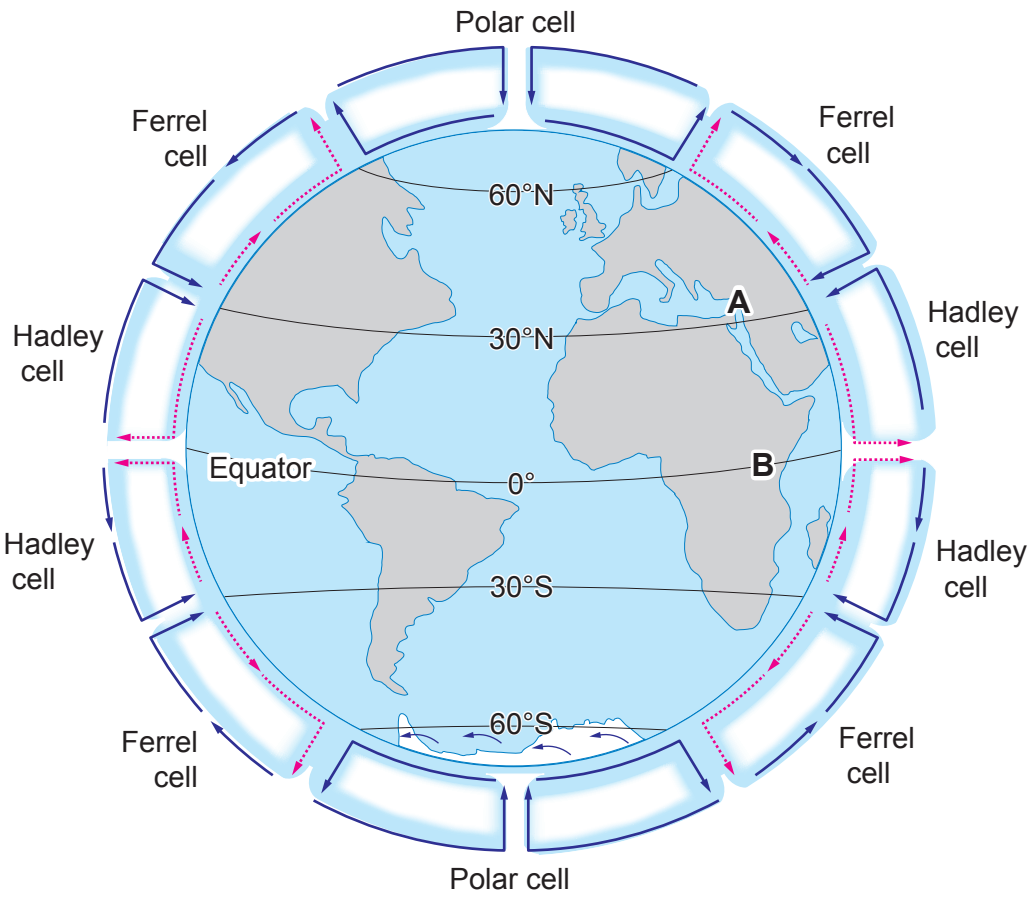
(b) Study the diagram below.

Global Atmospheric Circulation



Key: cold air hot air

(i) Circle the correct answers in the passage below. [3]

The global atmospheric circulation is a system which transports air in a series of cells. The **(Ferrel / Polar / Hadley)** cell involves hot air rising at the equator. Air pressure at A, between the Ferrel and Hadley cells is **(high / low / medium)**. Air pressure at B, between the two Hadley cells is **(high / low / medium)**.

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(ii) Explain why weather conditions are different between high pressure and low pressure systems in the UK. [6]

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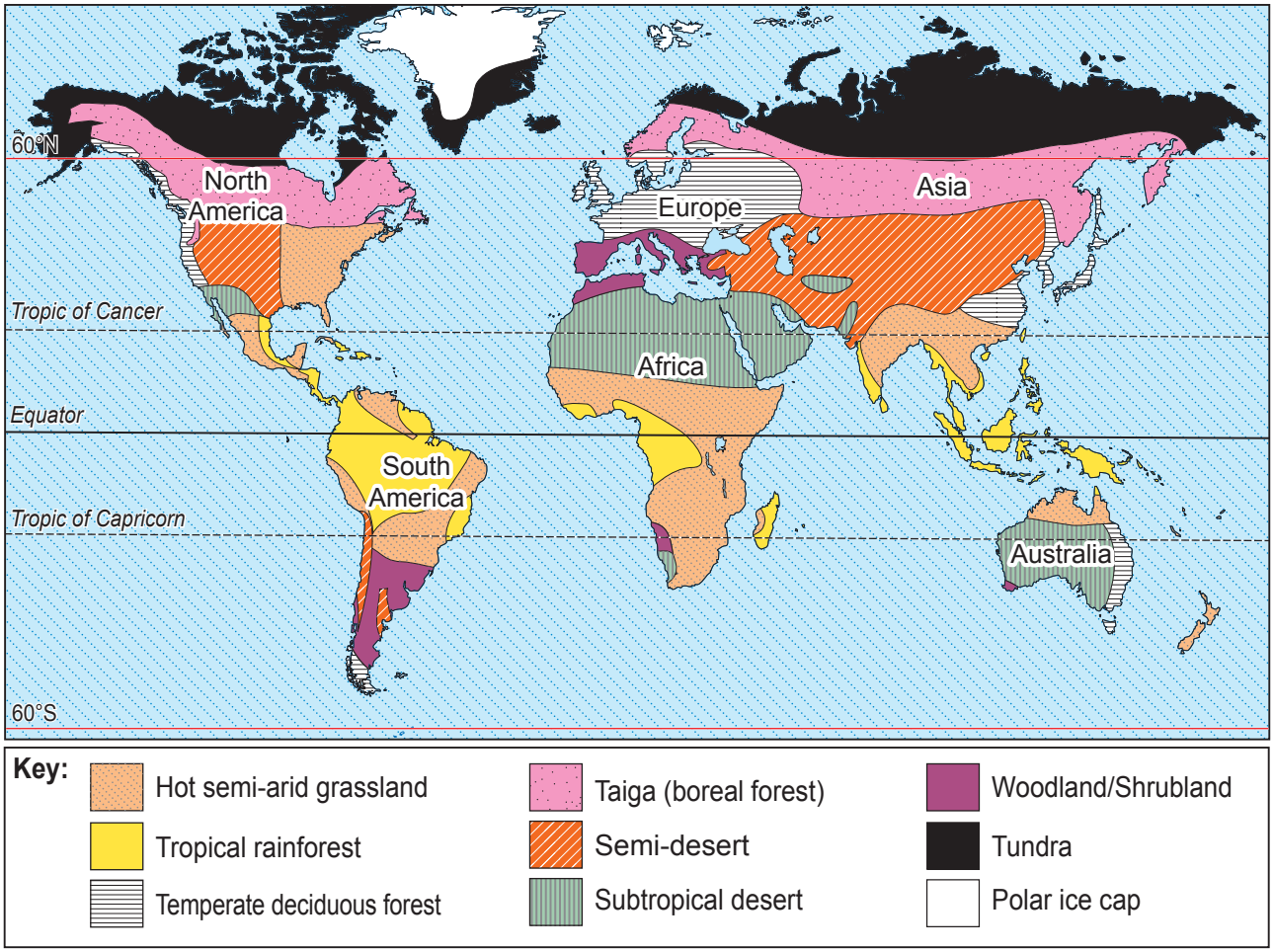
(c) Study the map below.

Global Biomes



Describe the global distribution of the tundra biome. Use map evidence only. [3]

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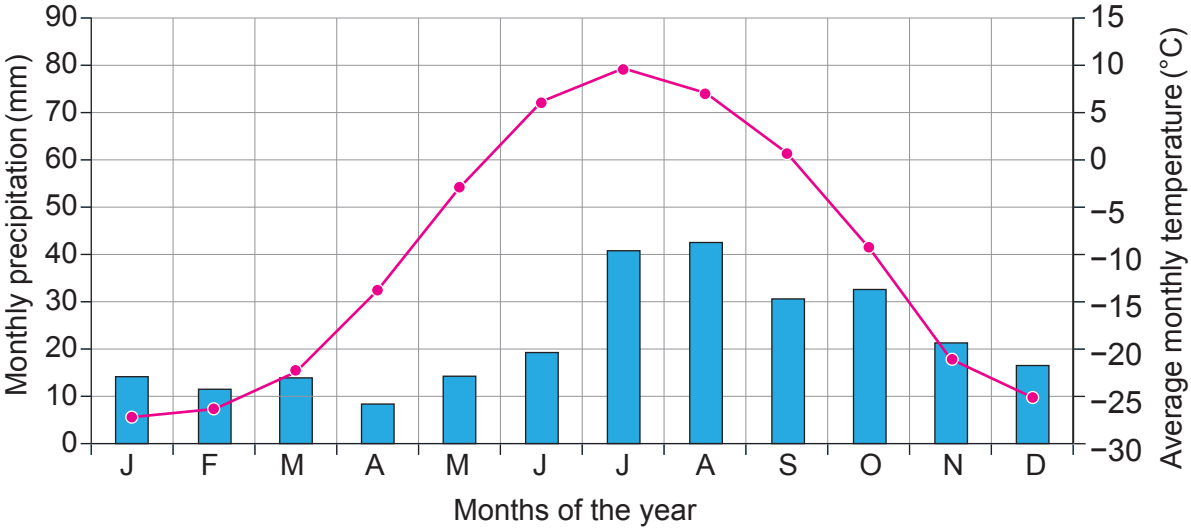
(d) Study the resources below.

Tourism in the tundra

Oil pipeline through the tundra

Climate graph for a tundra ecosystem in Canada



Key:
Monthly precipitation (mm)
Average monthly temperature (°C)

Fact Box

- Tundra winters are long and dark with few hours of sunlight.
- Thin layer of soil that is not frozen.
- Short growing seasons for plants which are mainly mosses and lichens. Few trees able to grow.
- Animals have adapted to cold conditions – layers of insulating fat or fur, shorter breeding cycle, fewer species.
- Low population density of 0.03 inhabitants per km^2 across global tundra ecosystems.
- The majority of settlements have a population size of 5000 people or less.

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"Climate has a greater influence than human activity on biodiversity in ecosystems such as the tundra." To what extent do you agree with this statement? [6]

Use evidence from the resources on page 8 to help your answer. You may also use other examples you have studied.

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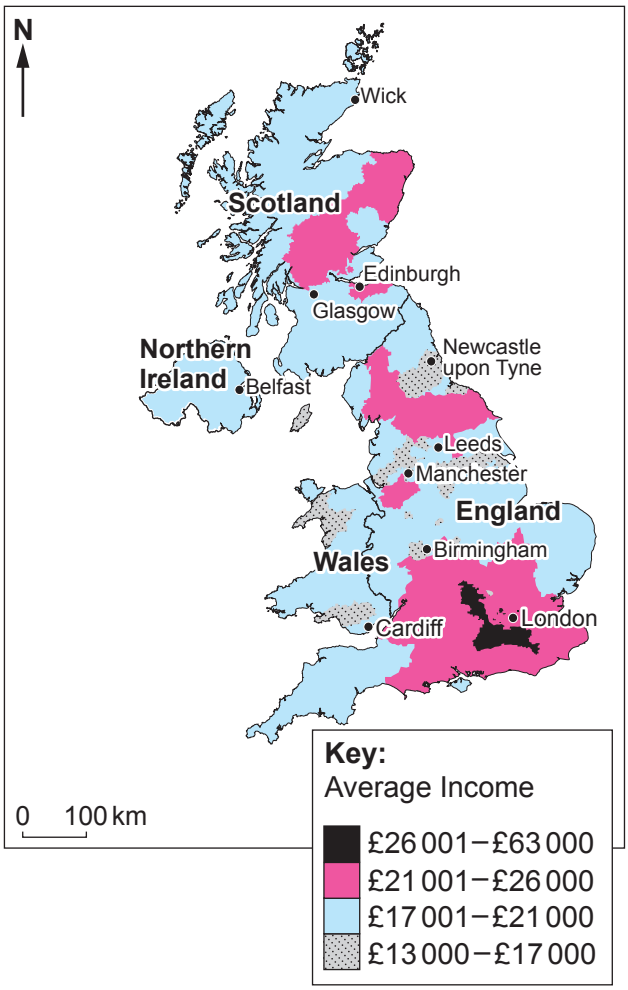
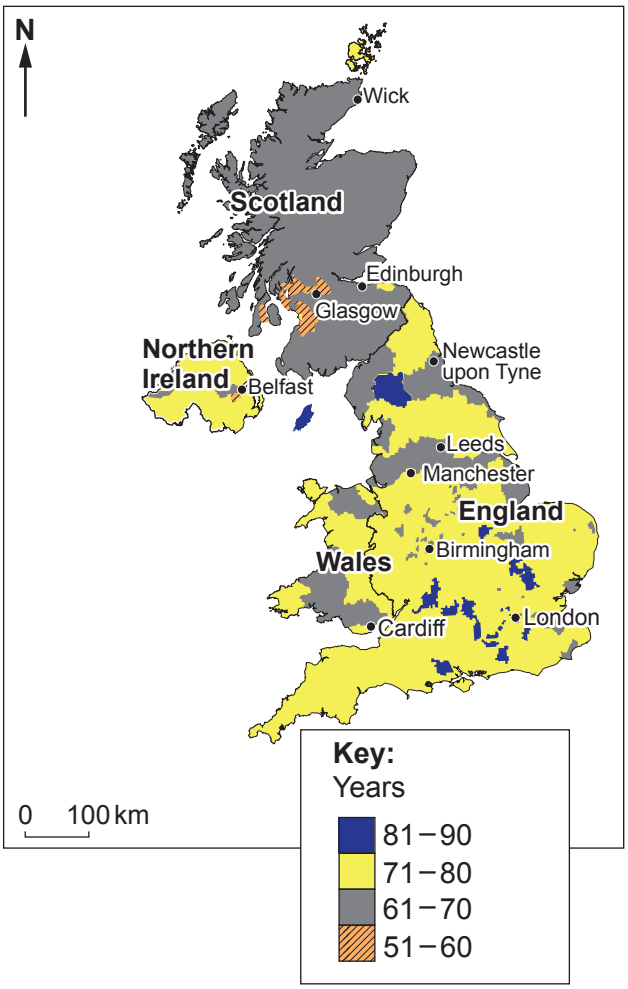
THEME 6: Development and Resource Issues

2. (a) Study the maps below.

UK average income 2021



UK male life expectancy 2021



Fact Box

- On average, people in the poorest areas of the UK are likely to have long-term illness diagnosed over 10 years earlier than those in the richest areas.
- Children living in poorer areas are more likely to be living with long-term health conditions, for example, asthma.
- London is the UK's fastest-growing economic region.
- For March 2022, the average house price in London was £550 000 compared to £155 000 in north east England.

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(i) Give the male life expectancy in Edinburgh. [1]

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(ii) Tick (✓) the **two** correct statements in the table below. Use information from the maps. [2]

Statement	Correct (✓)
Average income is higher in Newcastle than London.	
Belfast has an average income of £17 001 – £21 000.	
Manchester's male life expectancy is over 85 years.	
In the UK, male life expectancy is higher in the north than the south.	
Male life expectancy in Scotland is less than 81 years.	

(iii) Describe **one** political factor that may lead to varying levels of wealth across the UK. [2]

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(iv) Describe how a positive multiplier can help a region to develop. [2]

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(v) Regional inequalities in the UK have greater economic impacts than social impacts. To what extent do you agree with this statement? [8]

You may use the resources on page 10, and other examples you have studied.

The accuracy of your writing will be assessed in your answer to this question. [3]

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Additional space for Question **2**(a)(v) only:

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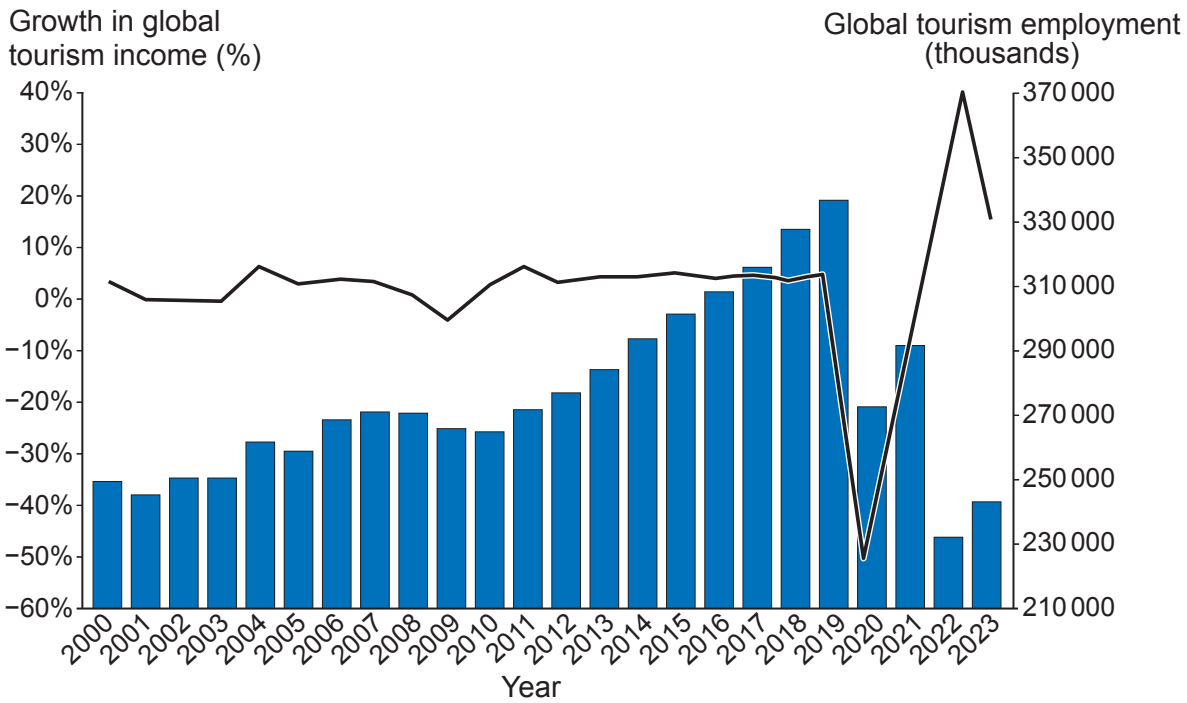
(b) Study the graph below.

Growth in global tourism income and employment 2000–2023



Key: Growth in global tourism income; Global tourism employment

(i) Describe the relationship between employment and income growth in the tourism industry. Use data from the graph to support your answer. [3]

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(ii) Give **two** reasons why tourism can have a negative effect on employment within a country. [4]

Reason 1: .....

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Reason 2: .....

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(c) Study the images below.

Some examples of Multinational Companies (MNCs)

(i) Explain why MNCs locate in more than one country. [4]

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(ii) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of MNCs to the country in which they locate. [2]

Advantage: .....

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Disadvantage: .....

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End of Question 2

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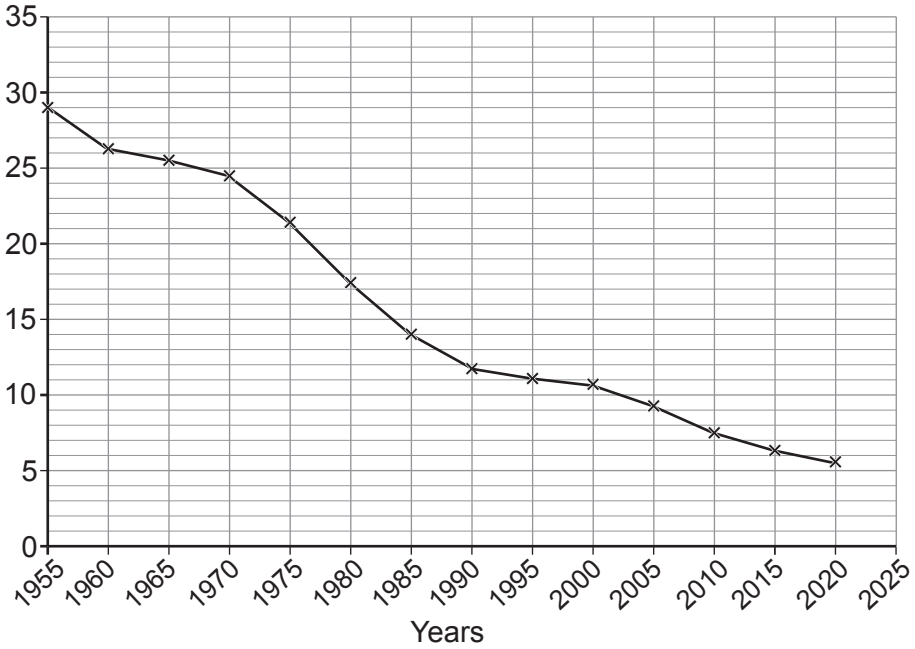
SECTION B – OPTIONS

Answer **one** question in this section, **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

THEME 7: Social Development Issues

3. (a) Study the graph below.

Death rate for Senegal in sub-Saharan Africa (per 1000 people) 1955–2025



(i) Complete the graph using the data below. [1]

Year	Projected Death Rate (per 1000 people)
2025	5

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(ii) Use the graph to calculate the range for death rate in Senegal from 1955 to 2025. Show your working in the box below. [2]

Answer: ..... per 1000 people

(iii) Describe the changing death rate in Senegal between 1955 and 2025. [3]

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(iv) Describe **one** economic factor that can help to reduce death rates in sub-Saharan African countries. [2]

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(v) Explain why political factors can influence changing birth rates in sub-Saharan Africa. [4]

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(b) (i) Describe **one** challenge created by malaria in sub-Saharan Africa. [2]

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(ii) Give **one** reason why an international approach to tackling malaria is necessary. [2]

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(c) Study the images below.

Some methods of tackling malaria infections in sub-Saharan Africa

Insecticide-treated mosquito net

World Malaria Day march

Evaluate strategies used to tackle malaria in sub-Saharan Africa. You may refer to other examples you have studied. [8]

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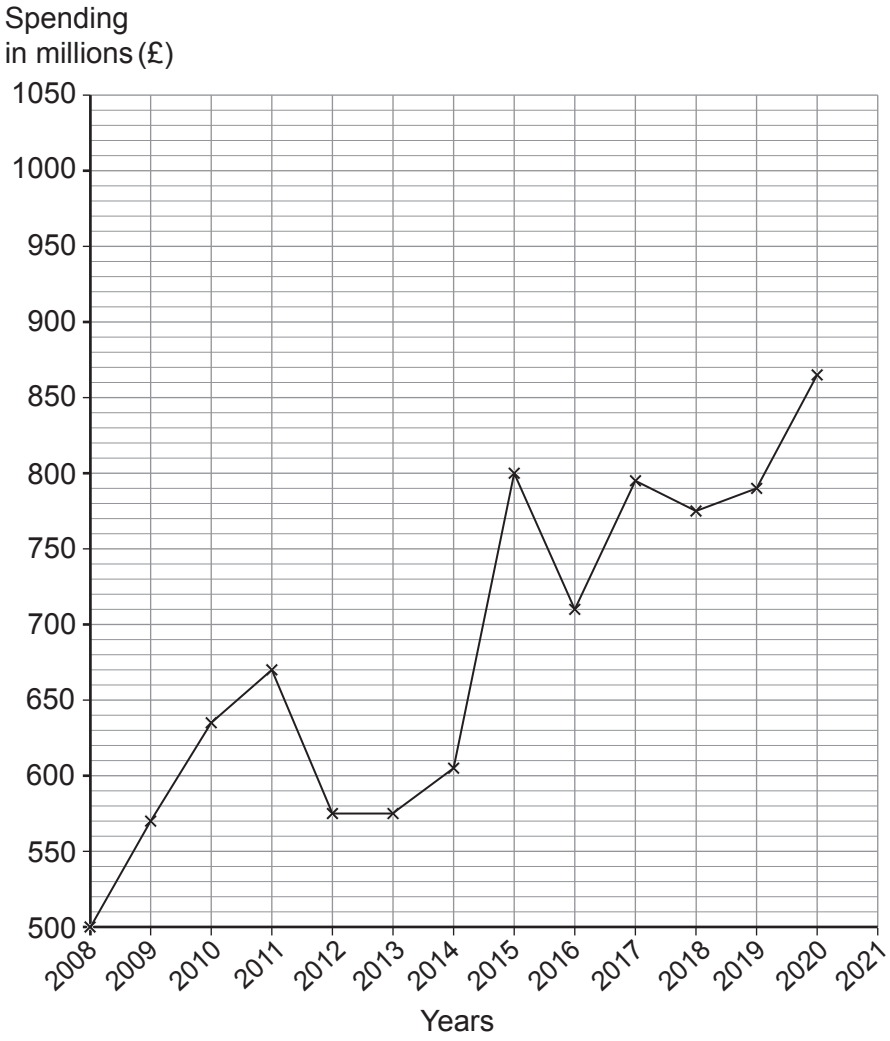
If you have answered Question 3 **do not** answer Question 4

THEME 8: Environmental Challenges

4. (a) Study the graph below.

Spending on flood and coastal erosion defences in England 2008–2021



(i) Complete the graph using the data below. [1]

Year	Spending in millions (£)
2021	1020

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(ii) Use the graph to calculate the range for spending on flood and coastal erosion defences in England between 2008 and 2021.
Show your working in the box below [2]

Answer: £ ..... million

(iii) Describe the changes in spending on flood and coastal erosion defences in England between 2008 and 2021. [3]

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(iv) Describe **one** long-term effect of climate change on people. [2]

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(v) Explain why climate change will have a long-term impact on government spending in the UK. [4]

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(b) (i) Describe **one** negative impact of tourism on water resources. [2]

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(ii) Give **one** reason why managing tourists in a tropical coastline/coral reef area can benefit the ecosystem. [2]

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(c) Study the images below.

Some methods of encouraging sustainable tourism

Green Tourism Award hotel

Responsible tourism sign in Bolivia

Evaluate strategies used to make tourism more sustainable. You may refer to other examples you have studied. [8]

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End of Question 4

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Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question number(s) in the left-hand margin.	Examiner only

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