Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Wednesday 5 June 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **1GA0/02**

Geography A

PAPER 2: The Human Environment

You must have:
Resource Booklet (enclosed), Calculator, ruler

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- In Section A and Section B answer **all** questions
- In Section C answer **all** of Question 3 and **one** question from **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- Where asked you must **show all your working out with your answer clearly identified at the end of your solution**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 94.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Changing Cities

Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

1 (a) Study Figure 1a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the country that had the largest increase in percentage urban population between 1970 and 1985?

(1)

☐ **A** Albania

☐ **B** Ecuador

☐ **C** Libya

☐ **D** Mongolia

(ii) Identify Mongolia's percentage urban population in 2010.

(1)

☐ **A** 51%

☐ **B** 62%

☐ **C** 69%

☐ **D** 78%

(iii) State **two** possible reasons for the overall trend in urbanisation shown in Figure 1a.

(2)

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UK cities are changing due to the movements of people, employment and services.

(b) Identify the term which is, "the movement of people back into urban areas where populations had previously declined".

(1)

☒ **A** suburbanisation

☒ **B** counter-urbanisation

☒ **C** international migration

☒ **D** re-urbanisation

(c) Study Figure 1b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Describe the results of the survey shown in Figure 1b.

Use data in your answer.

(3)

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(ii) Explain **one** positive impact of migration on cities.

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(d) Study Figure 1c in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the median percentage increase in population shown on Figure 1c.

Write your answer to **one** decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... %

(ii) In Wolverhampton, another UK city, there was a population increase from 249,500 in 2011 to 263,700 in 2021.

Calculate the percentage increase in the population of Wolverhampton between 2011 and 2021.

Write your answer to **one** decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

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(e) Explain **two** reasons why deindustrialisation has taken place in some UK cities.

(4)

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Cities in emerging and developing countries have experienced rapid urban growth, which has resulted in a number of challenges.

(f) Study Figure 1d in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify **one** factor shown on Figure 1d that influenced the choice of site for Lima.

(1)

☒ **A** little population growth since 1950

☒ **B** poor road access to other parts of Peru

☒ **C** few job opportunities in agriculture

☒ **D** large area of flat land for building on

(ii) Suggest **one** disadvantage of this location as a site for a major city.

Use evidence from Figure 1d in your answer.

(3)

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(g) You have studied a major city in a developing / emerging country.

Evaluate how successful government policies have been in improving the quality of life for the people living in this city.

(8)

Named city

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(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

SECTION B

Global Development

Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 2(f)

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

2 (a) Identify **one** economic activity that is in the primary sector.

(1)

☐ **A** banking

☐ **B** fishing

☐ **C** teaching

☐ **D** shipbuilding

(b) The level of development can be measured in different ways, and it changes over time.

Study Figure 2a below.

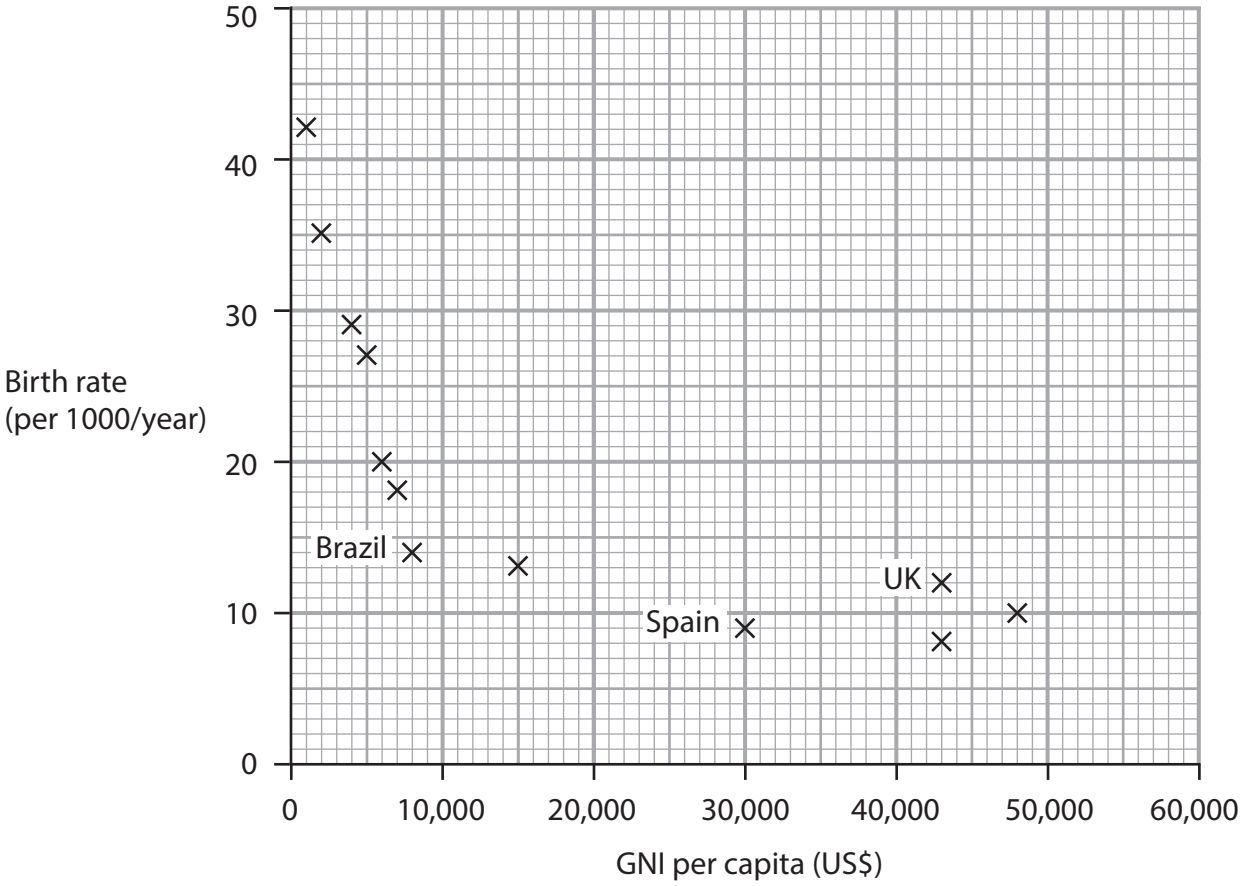

Figure 2a

Gross National Income (GNI) and birth rate for selected countries in 2023

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(i) Complete Figure 2a by plotting the data in the table below.

(1)

Country	Birth rate (per 1000/year)	GNI per capita (US$)
Sweden	12	58,000

(ii) State the GNI per capita of Spain shown on Figure 2a.

(1)

..... US$ per capita

(iii) Compare the GNI per capita for the UK and Brazil shown in Figure 2a.

Use data in your answer.

(2)

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(iv) Calculate the mean birth rate for the countries with a GNI per capita between 40,000 and 50,000 US$.

Write your answer to the nearest whole number.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

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(c) Explain **one** way a lack of food security can limit a country's rate of development.

(2)

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(d) Explain **two** historical factors that have led to global variations in the level of development.

(4)

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(e) The A35 Redbridge Causeway project is an example of a top-down development project in the UK.

Study Figures 2b and 2c in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the grid square where the nature reserve is located on Figure 2b.

(1)

.....

(ii) Identify the six-figure grid reference for the civic centre in Totton.

(1)

☒ **A** 375148

☒ **B** 352131

☒ **C** 385111

☒ **D** 361135

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(iii) Identify the straight-line distance from the school (Sch) at 356141 to the school (Sch) at 385152.

(1)

☒ **A** 1.5 km

☒ **B** 3 km

☒ **C** 4.5 km

☒ **D** 6 km

(iv) Suggest **one** disadvantage of the A35 Redbridge Causeway project.

Use evidence from Figure 2c in your answer.

(2)

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(v) Suggest **two** advantages of the A35 Redbridge Causeway project.

Use evidence from Figure 2c in your answer.

(4)

Advantage 1

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Advantage 2

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In this question, up to four additional marks will be awarded for your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.

(f) Evaluate whether, in a named developing **or** emerging country, the positive impacts of rapid development outweigh the negative impacts.

(8)

Named developing **or** emerging country

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(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)
(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 34 MARKS

SECTION C

Resource Management

Answer all parts of Question 3. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

3 (a) Identify **one** biotic resource.

(1)

☐ **A** bacteria

☐ **B** rock

☐ **C** sunlight

☐ **D** water

(b) Name **one** mineral.

(1)

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There are a number of reasons why deforestation (tree loss) is taking place in different global regions.

(c) Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the main causes of deforestation in USA and Canada.

(1)

☐ **A** commercial forestry and shifting agriculture

☐ **B** permanent deforestation and wildfire

☐ **C** urbanisation and permanent deforestation

☐ **D** wildfire and commercial forestry

(ii) Name the global region where shifting agriculture was the main cause of deforestation.

(1)

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(iii) Permanent deforestation to obtain resources was the cause of 56% of Latin America's total tree loss.

Calculate the area (Mha) of tree loss due to permanent deforestation in Latin America.

Write your answer to **one** decimal point.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... Mha

(iv) Explain why deforestation could lead to soil erosion and reduced biodiversity.

(4)

Soil erosion

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Reduced biodiversity

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

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Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5

Energy Resource Management

If you answer Question 4, put a cross in the box ☐ .

4 The carbon footprint measures the amount of greenhouse gases that are generated by human activities.

(a) Study Figure 4 below.

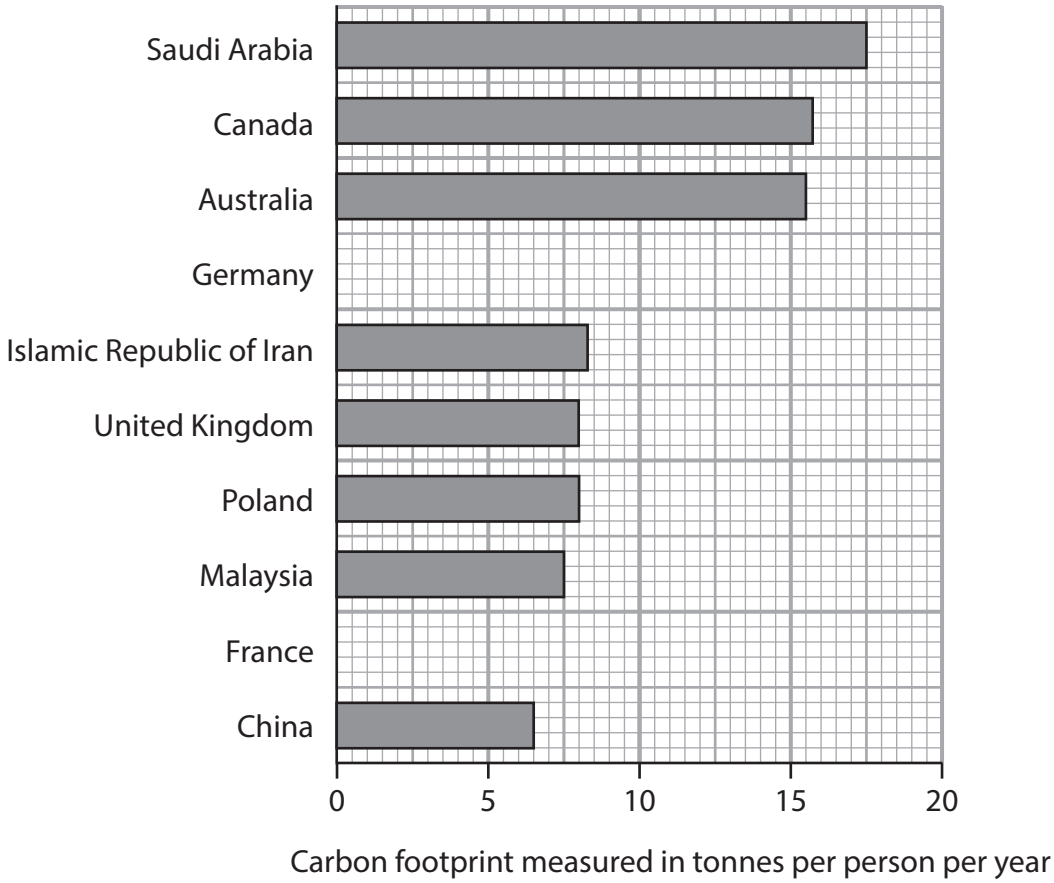

Figure 4

Carbon footprint measured in tonnes per person per year for selected countries

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(i) Complete Figure 4 by plotting the data in the table below.

(2)

Country	**Carbon footprint (tonnes per person per year)**
Germany	10.0
France	6.5

(ii) Identify the country with a carbon footprint of 15.7 tonnes per person per year.

(1)

☒ **A** Canada

☒ **B** Malaysia

☒ **C** Poland

☒ **D** United Kingdom

(iii) Calculate the range in the carbon footprint shown on Figure 4.

(1)

..... tonnes per person per year

(iv) Suggest **one** reason for the differences in carbon footprint shown on Figure 4.

(2)

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(b) State **two** disadvantages of fracking as a way of reducing energy shortages.

(2)

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(c) Explain **two** ways a named developed country has attempted to manage its energy resources in a sustainable way.

(4)

Named developed country

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(d) Assess the reasons why individuals and organisations may have different views about the sustainable use of energy resources.

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(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

Do not answer Question 5 if you have answered Question 4.

Water Resource Management

If you answer Question 5, put a cross in the box ☐ .

5 The water footprint measures the amount of water used to produce the goods and services we use.

(a) Study Figure 5 below.

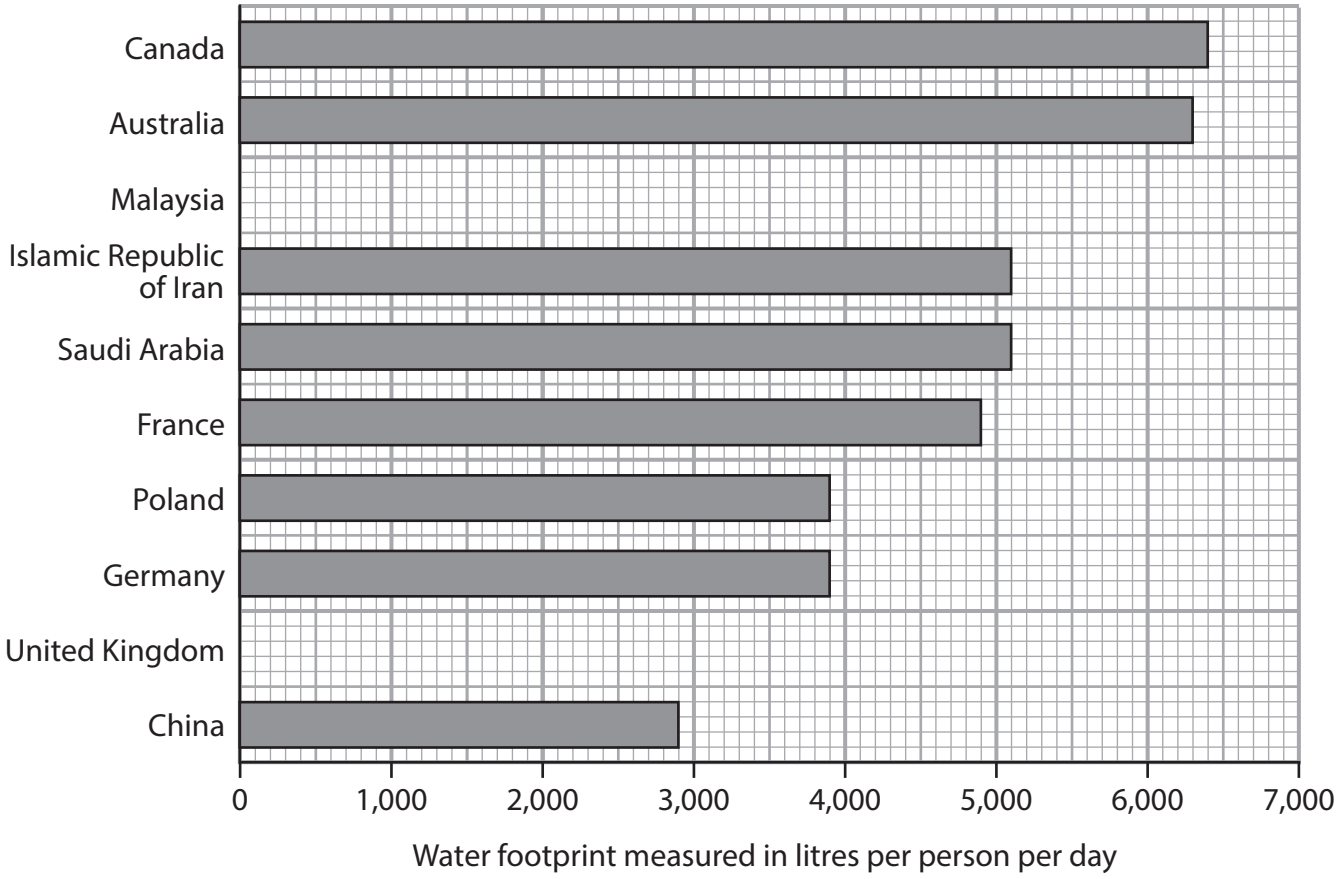

Figure 5

Water footprint measured in litres per person per day for selected countries

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(i) Complete Figure 5 by plotting the data in the table below.

(2)

Country	**Water footprint (litres per person per day)**
Malaysia	6,000
United Kingdom	3,400

(ii) Identify the country with a water footprint of 4,900 litres per person per day.

(1)

☒ **A** Australia

☒ **B** France

☒ **C** Poland

☒ **D** Saudi Arabia

(iii) Calculate the range in the water footprint shown on Figure 5.

(1)

..... litres per person per day

(iv) Suggest **one** reason for the differences in water footprint shown on Figure 5.

(2)

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(b) State **two** disadvantages of desalination as a way of reducing water shortages.

(2)

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(c) Explain **two** ways a named emerging **or** developing country has attempted to manage their water resources in a sustainable way.

(4)

Named emerging **or** developing country

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(d) Assess the reasons why individuals and organisations may have different views about the sustainable use of water resources.

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Wednesday 5 June 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **1GA0/02**

Geography A

PAPER 2: The Human Environment

Resource Booklet

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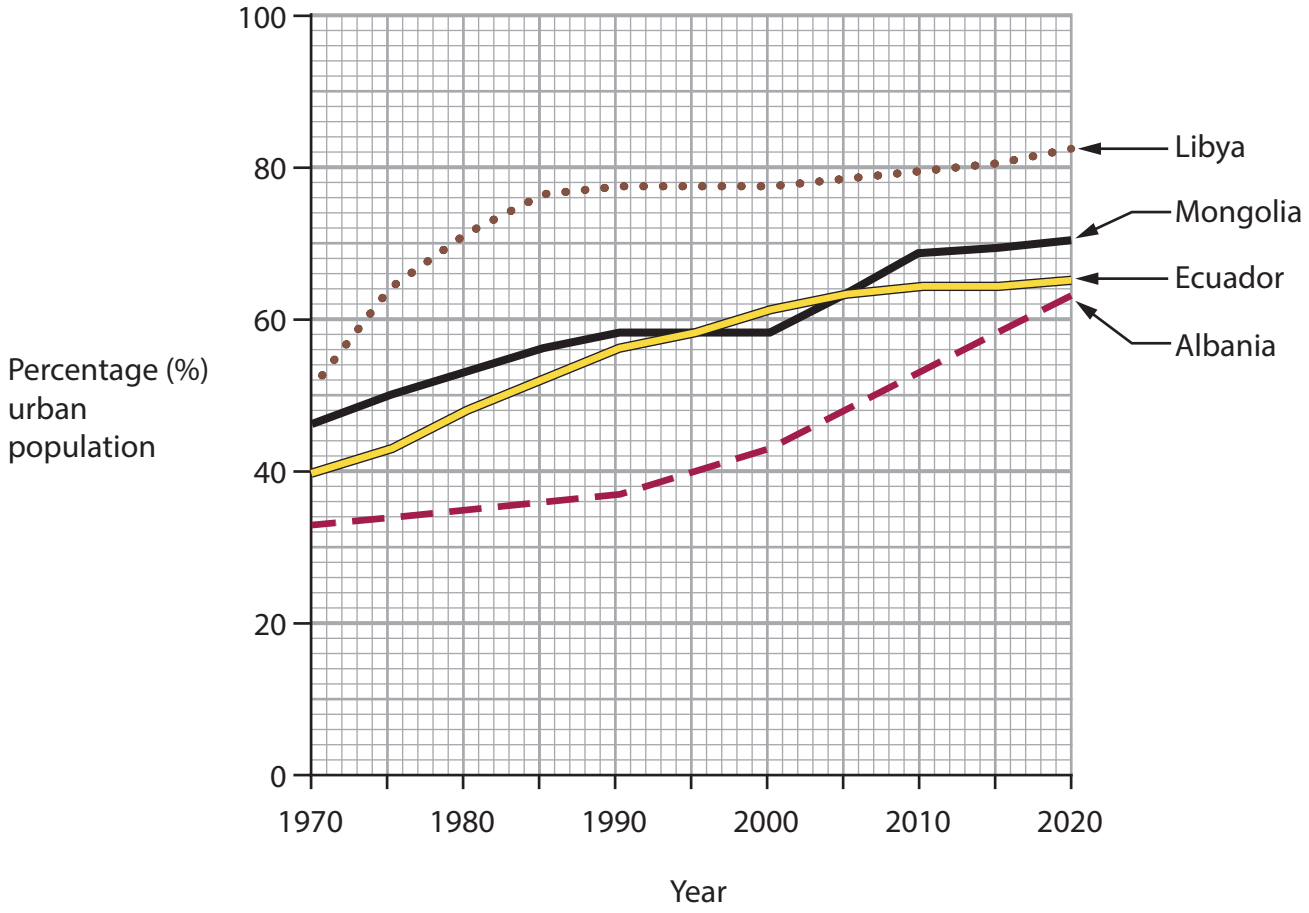

Figure 1a

Percentage (%) urban population in selected emerging countries, 1970–2020

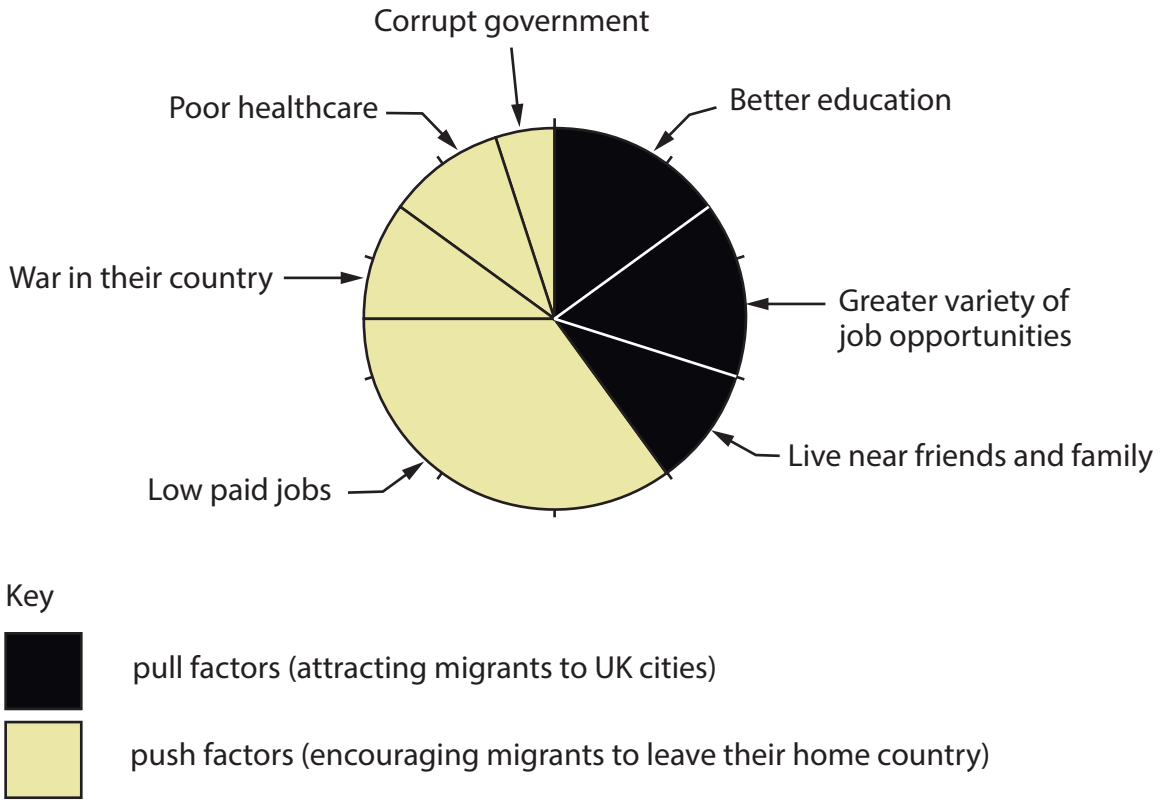

Figure 1b

Results from a survey completed by a sample of international migrants who have moved to UK cities

UK city	Percentage (%) increase in population
Derby	5.1
Leeds	8.1
Manchester	9.7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	7.1
Portsmouth	1.5
Sheffield	0.7

Figure 1c

Percentage increase in population in selected UK cities, 2011–2021

The annual amount of rainfall in Lima is very low, with less than 1mm of rain per month between September and April.

Lima's population grew from just over 1 million in 1950 to almost 13 million in 2023.

Figure 1d

Lima, the capital city of Peru, an emerging country

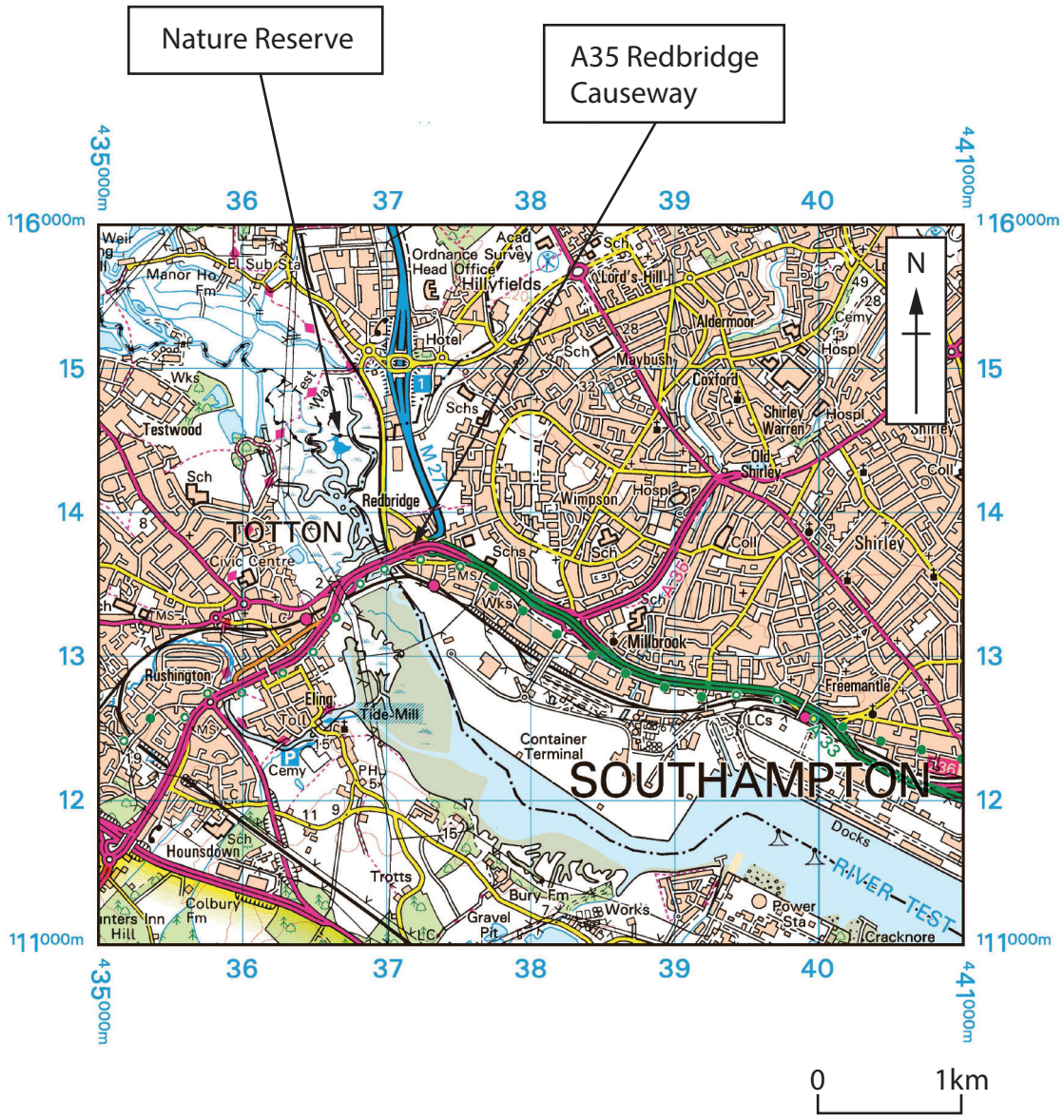

Figure 2b

Ordnance Survey map extract of the area around the A35 Redbridge Causeway

A35 Redbridge Causeway upgrade given £13.4m boost

The UK government has agreed to spend £13.4 million on improving the A35 Redbridge Causeway, a key road connecting Southampton to the surrounding region.

A government minister said: "This project will attract economic investment to boost local employment and housing development, while giving motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians the modern and uncongested roads they deserve."

The upgrade will also improve access to the New Forest National Park, a popular area for tourists; furthermore, the improvements will prevent lane closures on the A35.

Figure 2c

Newspaper article about the A35 Redbridge Causeway 'top-down' project in the UK

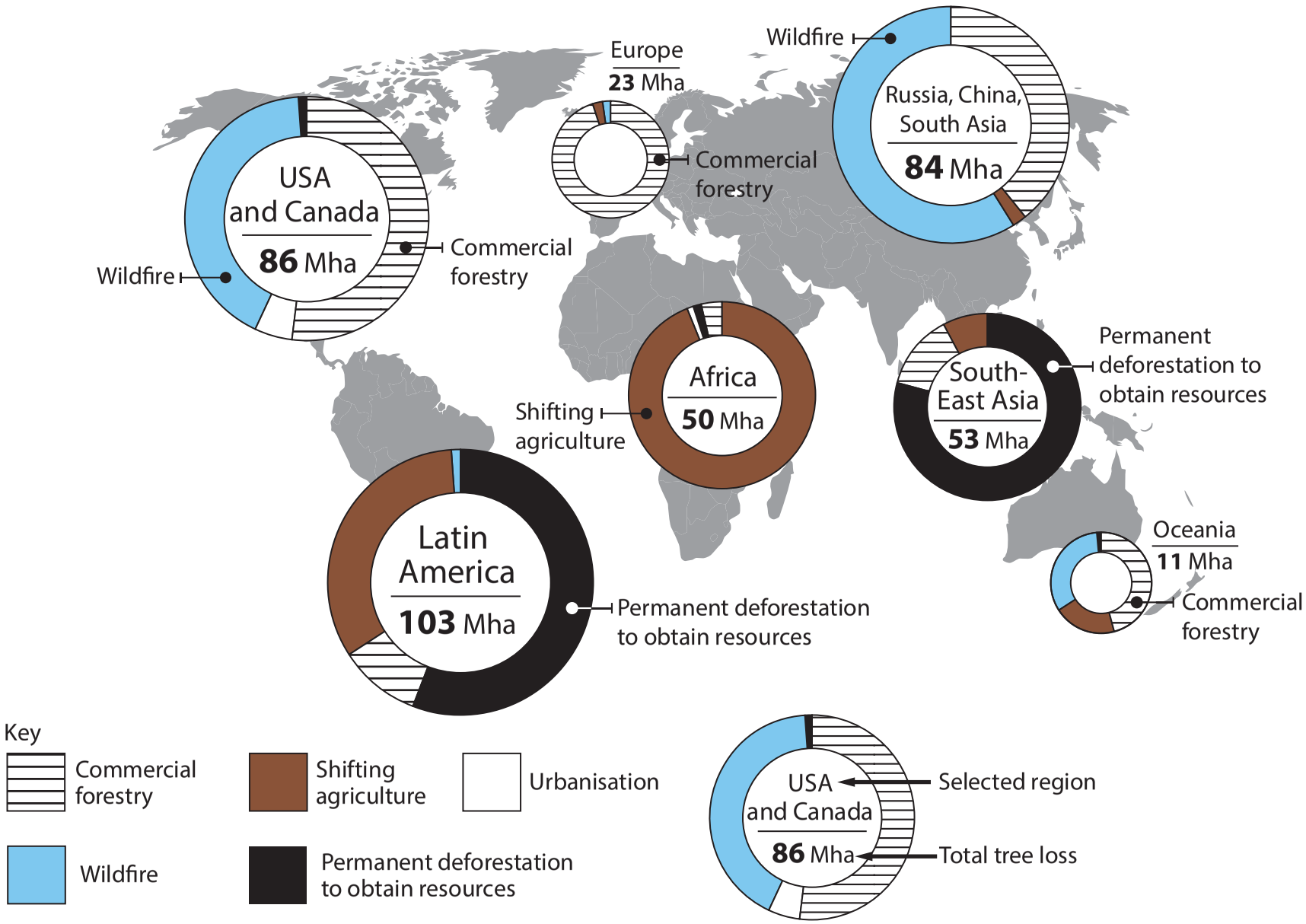

Figure 3

Reasons for deforestation (tree loss) measured in millions of hectares (Mha) for selected global regions, 2001–2020

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Acknowledgements

Pearson Education Ltd. gratefully acknowledges all the following sources used in the preparation of this paper:

Figure 1a: data from https://data.worldbank.org
Figure 1c: data from https://www.ons.gov.uk
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Figure 2b: © Crown copyright
Figure 3: adapted from Curtis et al. 2018, https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aau3445
Figure 4: data from https://www.statista.com
Figure 5: data from https://www.waterfootprintassessmenttool.org/national-explorer/