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)

Friday 14 June 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **1GB0/03**

Geography B

PAPER 3: People and Environmental Issues
Making Geographical Decisions

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.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 64.
- 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over

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SECTION A

People and the Biosphere

Answer ALL questions. 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 Use Section A (pages 2, 3 and 4) in the Resource Booklet to answer this question.

(a) Study Figure 1.

(i) Identify the geographical region where capital city Quito is located.

(1)

.....

(ii) Identify the best estimate of the area of the rainforest region in Figure 1.

(1)

☒ **A** 7,500,000 km^2

☒ **B** 750,000 km^2

☒ **C** 75,000 km^2

☒ **D** 7,500 km^2

(iii) Using Figure 1 and your own knowledge, explain **one** physical reason why rainforest cannot grow in some parts of Ecuador.

(2)

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(b) Study Figure 2.

(i) Identify the year when the area of tropical forest loss was largest.

(1)

☒ **A** 2001

☒ **B** 2010

☒ **C** 2013

☒ **D** 2016

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(ii) Using Figure 2 and your own knowledge, suggest **two** reasons why the distribution of Earth's biomes is changing over time.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 9 MARKS

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SECTION B

Forests Under Threat

Answer ALL questions. 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 ☒.

2 Use Section B (page 5 and page 6) in the Resource Booklet to answer this question.

(a) Study Figure 3.

(i) Using information in Figure 3, calculate the **total** estimated value of the oil located below Ecuador's rainforest.

(1)

.....US$ billion

(ii) Using your own knowledge, identify **one** climate characteristic of tropical rainforest areas.

(1)

☒ **A** The rainfall is low throughout the year.

☒ **B** The rainfall is much higher in summer.

☒ **C** The temperature is much lower in summer.

☒ **D** The temperature is high throughout the year.

(b) Study Figure 4.

(i) Calculate the total percentage (%) of countries who are **not** REDD members.

(1)

..... %

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(ii) Figure 4 mentions CITES.

Identify the main purpose of CITES.

(1)

☒ **A** Preventing trade of endangered plant and animal species.

☒ **B** Preserving the culture of rainforest communities.

☒ **C** Funding education about sustainable development.

☒ **D** Supporting tropical rainforest research projects.

(c) Using Figure 3 and Figure 4, explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of global actions to protect rainforests.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 8 MARKS

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SECTION C

Consuming Energy Resources

Answer ALL questions. 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 Use Section C (pages 7 to 12) in the Resource Booklet to answer this question.

(a) Study Figure 5.

(i) Identify Ecuador's most valuable export.

(1)

.....

(ii) Figure 5 provides information about Ecuador's population size and population growth rate in 2021.

Calculate the size of Ecuador's population in millions in 2022.

(1)

☐ **A** 18.00

☐ **B** 18.25

☐ **C** 18.75

☐ **D** 19.40

(b) Study Figure 6.

(i) Identify **one** physical cause of reduced economic growth in Ecuador.

(1)

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(ii) Using Figures 5 and 6, suggest **two** reasons why Ecuador's consumption of energy has grown at a faster rate than its population.

(4)

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(c) Figure 7 shows how oil production can have a negative impact on the environment.

Using your own knowledge, explain **two** ways in which **renewable** energy production can also have a negative impact on the environment.

(4)

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(d) Using evidence from Figures 7 and 8, assess the threats to Yasuní National Park (YNP) and its communities.

(8)

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(e) Study Figure 9.

Identify **two** actions taken by rainforest communities to protect their land.

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(f) Study Figure 10.

(i) Figure 10 mentions unconventional fossil fuels.

Using your own knowledge, name **two** unconventional fossil fuel sources.

(2)

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2 .....

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(ii) Using evidence from Figure 10, assess which countries are most and least responsible for carbon dioxide emissions over time.

(8)

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(Total for Question 3 = 31 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 31 MARKS

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SECTION D

Making a Geographical Decision

Answer Question 4. Write your answers in the space provided.

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

4 Study the three options below for Ecuador's government.

Option 1: Ask foreign governments again if they will pay to stop oil production and save the rainforest in Ecuador.

Option 2: Allow all of Ecuador's oil resources to be used carefully, provided the profits are shared with rainforest communities.

Option 3: Gradually shut down Ecuador's oil industry, starting with any drilling in national parks and populated rainforest areas.

Select the option you think offers the best long-term future for all of Ecuador's people.

Justify your choice.

Use information from the Resource Booklet and knowledge and understanding from the rest of your geography course to support your answer.

(12)

Chosen option

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(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 16 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 64 MARKS

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Geography B

PAPER 3: People and Environmental Issues
Making Geographical Decisions

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over

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SECTION A

People and the Biosphere

The issue: **the oil beneath Ecuador's rainforest**.

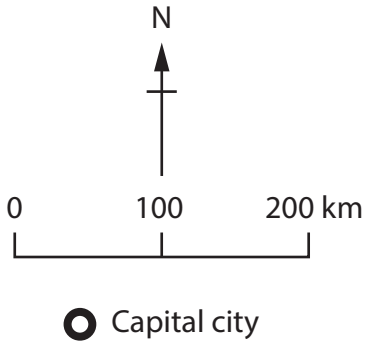
- Ecuador is an oil-rich South American country. Most of this oil lies beneath the Amazon rainforest.
- Ecuador's economy tripled in size between 2000 and 2020, partly due to money from oil sales.
- Past governments also borrowed large amounts of money from other countries. Ecuador now has a large debt to pay back.
- Ecuador's current government wants to pay off its debt while keeping the economy growing. Can this be done without exploiting more oil and destroying more rainforest?

Introduction

- When oil was discovered in 1972, Ecuador's economy began to grow faster. However indigenous Native American communities such as the Tagaeri and Taromenane people have not benefited from the extraction of oil.
- In the past, Ecuador's government borrowed large amounts of money (loans) from developed countries. But due to high annual fees charged for these loans, Ecuador has been unable to repay all the money. Ecuador still owed US$ 60 billion in 2022.
- Over time, money that could have been spent on schools, health and housing has instead been used to pay debt fees.
- In 2007, Ecuador's government proposed a new plan to help its economy while protecting the rainforest. Developed countries were asked to donate money to help protect Ecuador's rainforest. In return, Ecuador would stop developing new oil fields.
- Not enough developed countries agreed to help though, and the plan failed. Afterwards, Ecuador's government chose to work more closely with China instead. China is now giving Ecuador economic help in return for oil.
- As a result, Ecuador's rainforest ecosystems and communities remain under threat from oil exploration and exploitation.

SECTION A

People and the biosphere

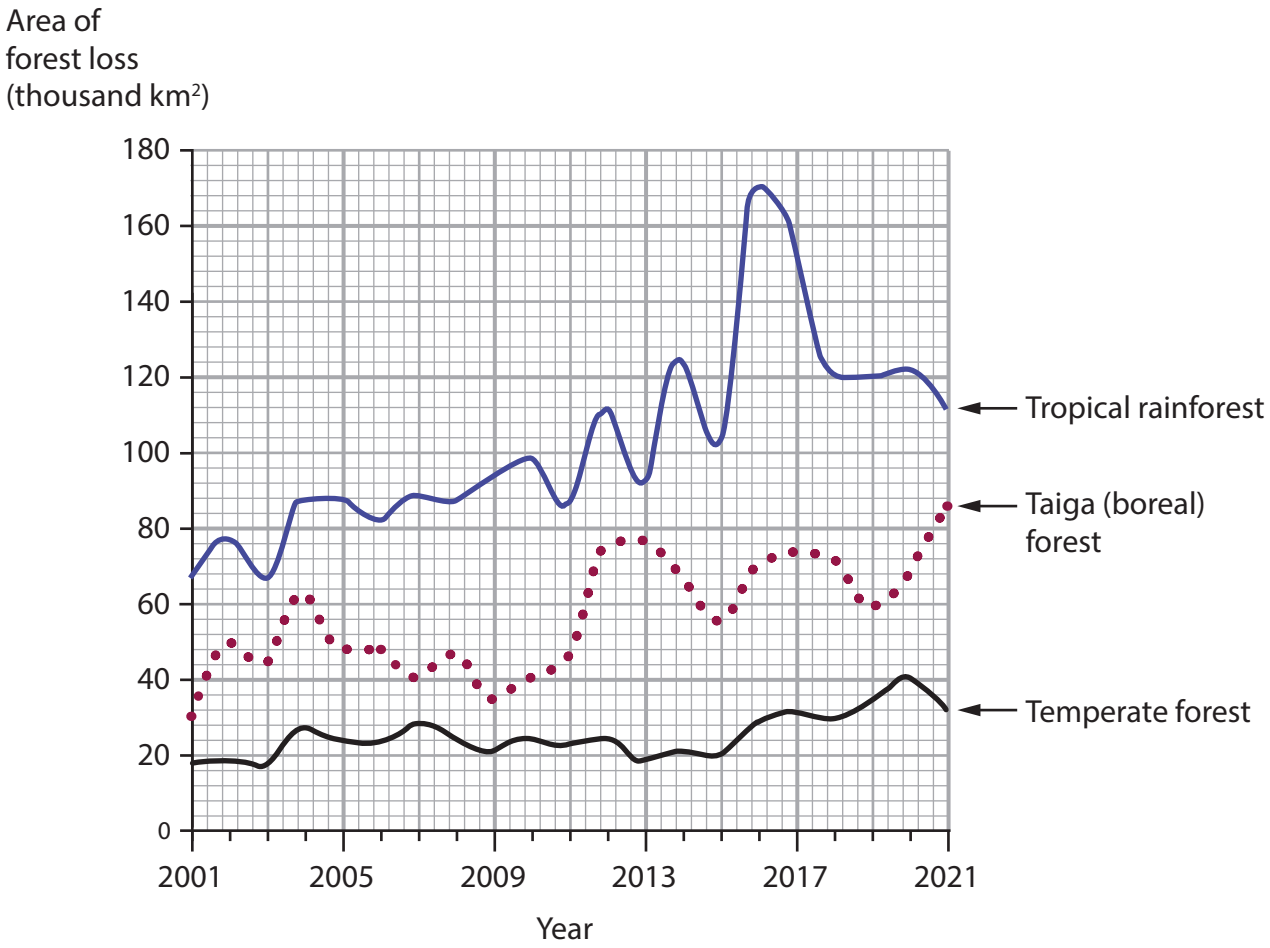


Key: the three geographical regions of Ecuador

- Coastal zone (includes many urban areas and farmland)
- Andes mountains
- Amazon rainforest

Figure 1

The three main geographical regions of Ecuador



- Forests are cut down to provide resources.
- Climate change also affects the distribution and health of forests.

Figure 2

Forest loss in different biomes, 2001–2021

SECTION B

Forests under threat

In 2007, Ecuador's government proposed a rainforest protection plan. The oil resources below the rainforest would be left in the ground if other countries donated US$ 3.5 billion to Ecuador – half the estimated value of the oil.

At first, there was a positive response, especially from environmentalists. Germany and Italy offered money. The United Nations said it would manage the fund.

But other countries compared Ecuador's plan to blackmail (because drilling for oil was threatened unless money was given). Other countries wanted to know more about how their money would be used.

By 2013 the project had collapsed. "The world has failed us," Ecuador's president complained, accusing other governments of not being serious enough about fighting deforestation and climate change.

Figure 3

Part of a newspaper article about Ecuador's failed rainforest protection plan

World Region	Total countries where rainforest is found	Rainforest countries who are REDD members		Percentage (%) who are members
		YES	NO	
Africa	33	20	13	60.6
Asia-Pacific	16	15	1	93.8
South America	9	6	3	66.7
TOTAL	58	41	17	70.7

- The United Nations REDD organisation tries to prevent deforestation.
- The table shows how many rainforest countries have joined REDD so far.
- Organisations such as REDD and CITES provide advice and limited financial support for governments who are trying to protect the environment.
- REDD is entirely funded by voluntary donations from developed countries, mainly Norway. In 2022, they donated over US$ 50 million.

Figure 4

Information about global actions to protect the environment

SECTION C

Consuming energy resources

Population size	Gross domestic product (GDP)	Energy consumption
• 18 million people lived in Ecuador in 2021 • Population is growing at 1.4% a year	• US$ 106 billion • Until recently, GDP growth was helped by high oil prices	• The country's consumption of energy is growing at a faster rate than its population

Value of the three main exports	Top export destinations
Oil products US$ 4.9 billion	USA 30% of all exports
Fish and seafood US$ 5.1 billion	China 13% of all exports
Bananas US$ 3.8 billion	

Figure 5

A fact file about Ecuador, 2021

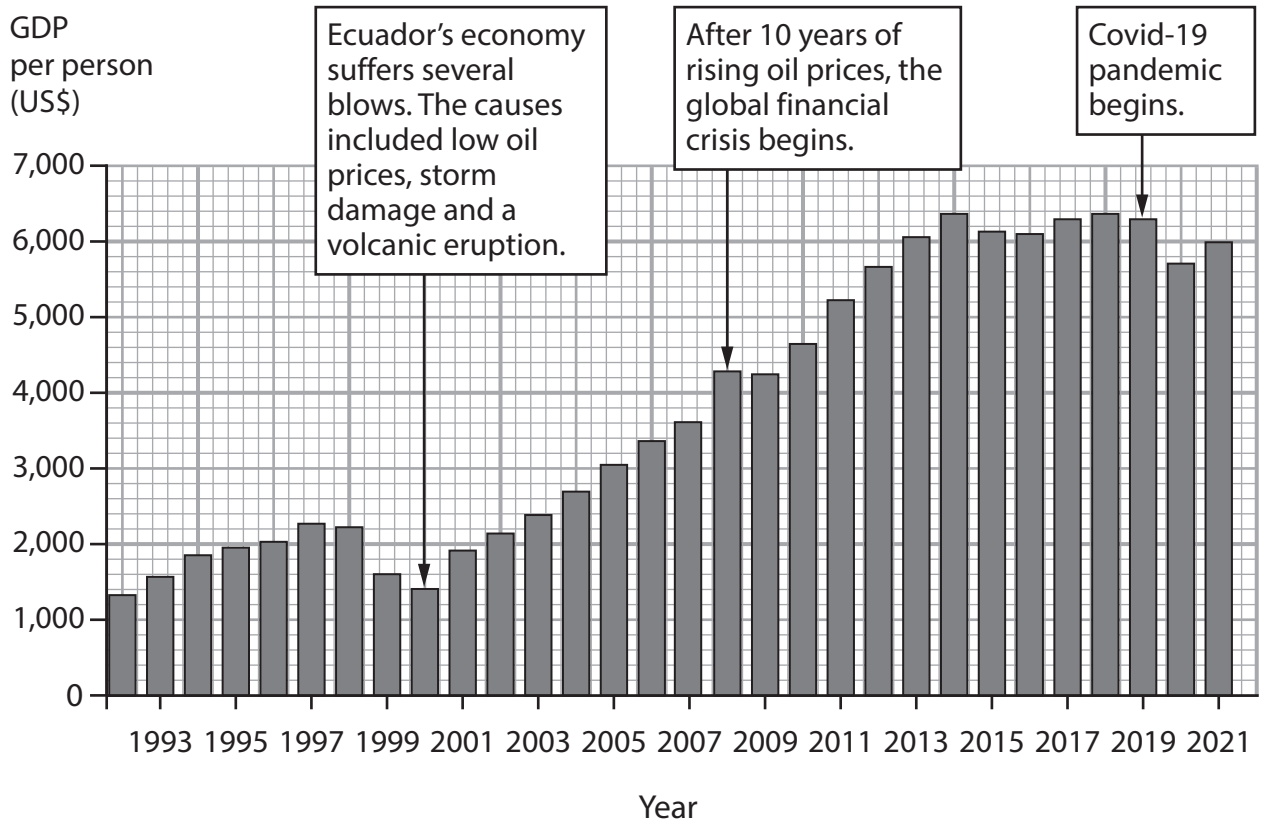


Figure 6

Changes in GDP per person in Ecuador, 1992–2021

Figure 7

Environmental impacts of oil production in Ecuador's rainforest

Key

- Non-rainforest areas
- Rainforest where oil exploration and/or drilling allowed
- Fully protected national park
- Partly protected national park – oil exploration is allowed

Yasuní National Park (YNP) is home to 750 mammal and bird species, and 2,000 tree species.

Jaguars and tiny monkeys called pygmy marmosets, live there. Pink dolphins swim in the rivers.

The YNP's biodiversity is a vast resource that could provide cures for diseases.

YNP is home to the Tagaeri and Taromenane forest communities.

40% of Ecuador's conventional oil resources are located below YNP.

Oil companies, such as China's Sinopec and Ecuador's own Petroamazonas, work throughout Ecuador's rainforest. They have begun to explore parts of YNP.

More damage comes from roads and pipes the companies build. They give access to hunters and loggers, sometimes leading to violent confrontations with YNP communities.

Figure 8

Yasuní National Park and the oil industry

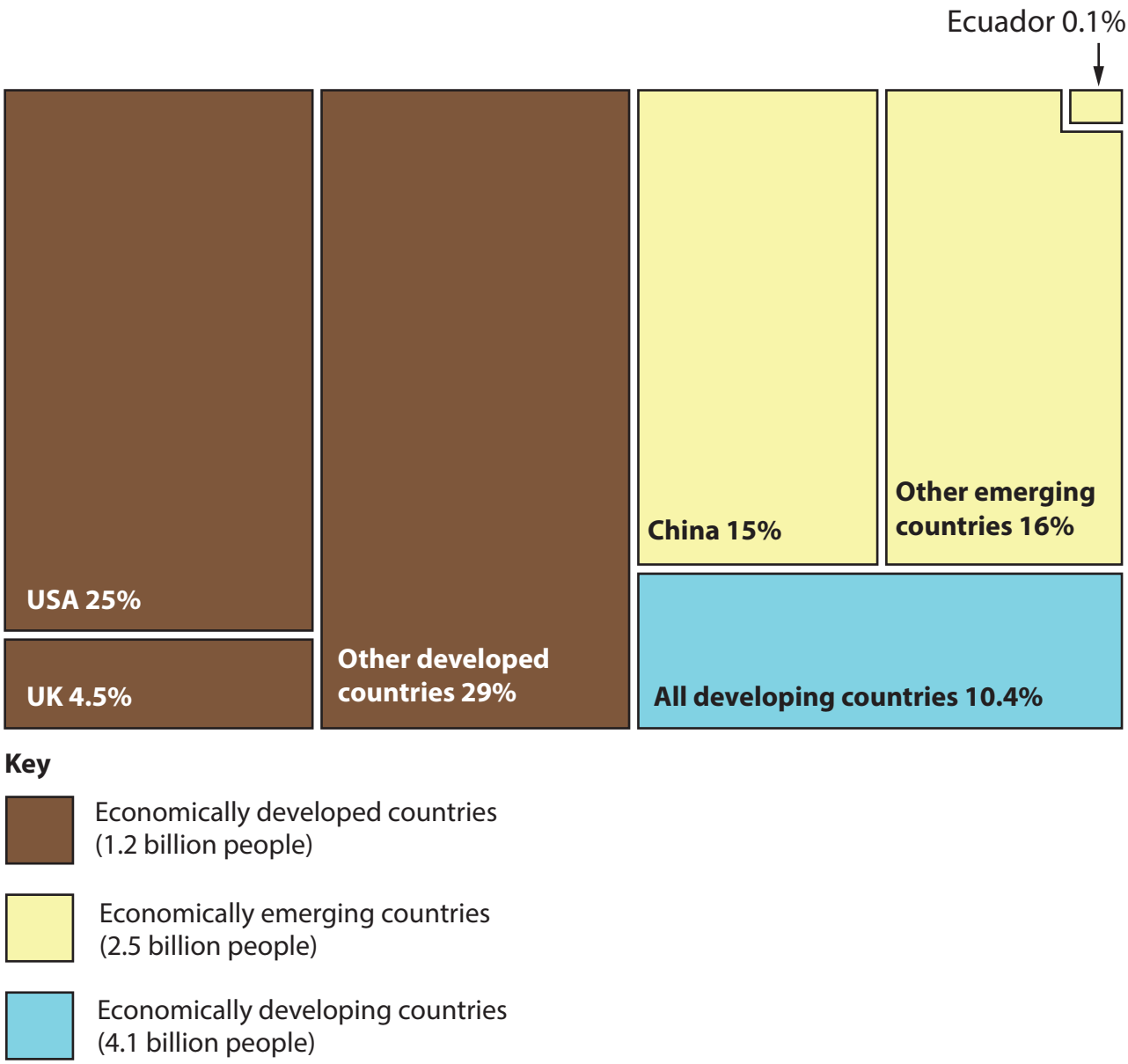
Ecuador's rainforest communities are now taking action to protect their land.

- In 2019 in Quito, a march by rainforest communities drew attention to the government's failure to safeguard their rights.
- One community won a law case against the government for failing to consult them before opening up their ancestral lands to oil drilling. A court ruled the oil companies must leave.
- Local communities blocked roads to prevent the arrival of drilling equipment. As a result, a Chinese company stopped its search for oil near Yasuní.

But some rainforest communities are open to the idea of working with oil firms — so long as they benefit too.

Figure 9

Views and actions of Ecuador's rainforest communities



- The chart shows which countries are most and least responsible for the carbon dioxide emitted by industry and fossil fuel burning since 1750. The amount a country emits depends on its level of development and its population size.
- Following a meeting in Paris in 2016, the world is taking climate change more seriously. More is being done to develop renewable energy instead of relying on conventional and unconventional fossil fuels.
- But governments of some developing and emerging countries say they should be allowed to keep producing fossil fuels for longer, because they've contributed least to climate change.

Figure 10

The countries that are most and least responsible for carbon dioxide emissions over time

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Acknowledgements

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

https://www.ft.com/content/
Figure 1: adpated from https://www.camiadventures.com/
Figure 2: adapted from https://research.wri.org/
Figure 3: adapted from https://www.ft.com/
Figure 4: data from https://www.un-redd.org/
Figure 5: data from https://www.cia.gov/
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