Rewarding Learning

Centre Number

Candidate Number

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2023

Geography

Unit 2

Living in Our World

GGY21

[GGY21]

FRIDAY 9 JUNE, MORNING

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.
You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
Do not write outside the boxed area on each page or on blank pages.
Complete in black ink only. **Do not write with a gel pen.**
Answer **all four** questions.
You are provided with an O.S. map for use with Question 4.
Do not write your answers on this map.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 100.
Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.
Quality of written communication will be assessed in questions **1(a)(iii)**, **2(f)** and **4(c)**.

13561

24GGY2101

Theme A: Population and Migration

1 Study **Fig.1** which shows the demographic transition model. Answer the questions which follow.

Image removed due to copyright

Source: https://geographyfieldwork.com/DemographicTransition.htm

Fig.1

(a) (i) Using **Fig. 1** to help you, complete the following paragraph by inserting the correct words within the sentences.

The demographic transition model shows how birth and death rates change over _____. Stage 1 is characterised by _____ birth and death rates. In Stage 3 _____ rates begin to fall. Stage 4 characteristics include a low birth and death rate. The countries in Stage 4 tend to be _____. Some people think a Stage 5 exists. This is when death rates are higher than birth rates, leading to natural _____. [5]

(ii) State the meaning of the term **death rate**.

_____

_____

_____

_____ [2]

(iii) Using **Fig. 1** describe and explain how death rates change throughout the demographic transition model.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ [6]

Extra Space

_____

_____

_____

[Turn over

(b) Study **Table 1** which lists the reasons why some people move. Answer the question which follows.

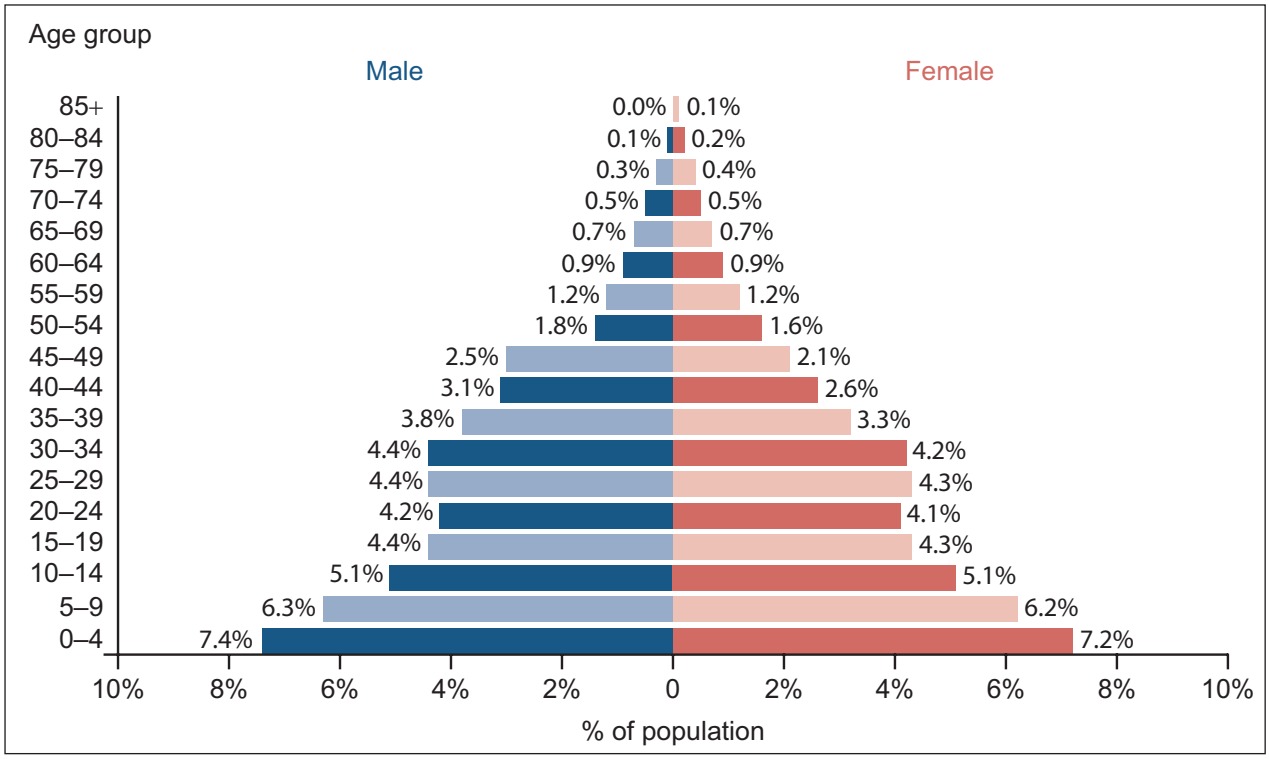
Complete **Table 1**, by inserting the term ECONOMIC MIGRANT or REFUGEE.

Table 1

Person	**Reason for moving**	**ECONOMIC MIGRANT or REFUGEE**
Victor aged 25	To further his career as a lawyer	
Samuel aged 16	Fleeing the war	
Mary aged 48	Escaping a volcanic eruption	

[3]

(c) Study **Fig. 2** which shows the 2019 population pyramid for Gabon in Africa. Answer the questions which follow.



Source: PopulationPyramid.net

Fig.2

(i) Using **Fig. 2**, state the percentage of males aged 0–4. _____ [1]

(ii) Using **Fig. 2**, state the age group which makes up 1 percent of the population. _____ [1]

(iii) Underline the percentage of youth dependent population in Gabon.

28.4% **32.9%** **37.3%** [1]

[Turn over

(iv) Explain **one** economic implication of a large youth dependent population.

[3]

(d) With reference to an area and named migrant group you have studied, describe the challenges faced by refugees.

[3]

BLANK PAGE

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

(Questions continue overleaf)

Theme B: Changing Urban Areas

2 **(a)** Study **Fig. 3** which shows an aerial photograph of Belfast. Complete **Table 2** to identify the location of each land-use zone across the city. One has been completed for you.

Source: © Titanic Quarter Ltd

Fig. 3

Table 2

Letter	Land-use Zone
A	
B	
C	
D	Rural-urban Fringe

[3]

(b) List **three** characteristics of the Rural-urban Fringe.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____ [3]

[Turn over

(c) (i) MEDC inner cities often experience differences within the cultural mix. Complete **Fig. 4** by labelling the description of the cultural mix for each picture. Choose your answers from the list below. One has been completed for you.

Ethnic tensions **Public Transport** **Language barriers** **Religious tensions**

	Cultural Mix
	Ethnic tensions

Image source: © Getty Images

Fig. 4

[2]

(ii) Describe how traffic congestion causes one issue in many MEDC inner cities.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ [4]

(d) State the meaning of the term **gentrification**.

_____

_____

_____

_____ [2]

(e) For a named MEDC urban planning scheme you have studied, explain how this scheme has improved both housing and transport.

Name of MEDC urban planning scheme _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ [5]

Extra Space

_____

_____

_____

_____

(f) Describe and explain the location of shanty town areas in an LEDC city that you have studied.

Name of LEDC city _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ [6]

Extra Space

_____

_____

_____

_____

Theme C: Contrasts in World Development

3 **(a)** Name and define **one** economic indicator that can be used to measure development.

Economic indicator: _____ [1]

Definition: _____

_____

_____

_____ [2]

(b) Explain **one** way in which using the Human Development Index (HDI) might be better than using one social or one economic indicator.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ [3]

(c) Globalisation has changed how the world does business. Sort the statements by drawing an arrow to indicate whether they hinder or help development in a country. One has been completed for you.

Hinders development	Statement	Helps development
	Globalisation creates jobs →	
	Poor working conditions in factories	
	People learn new skills	
	Lack of job security	
	Money leaves the country	

[4]

(d) Name **two** BRICS countries.

1. _____

2. _____ [2]

(e) Describe **two** advantages that fair trade can bring to LEDCs. You should refer to places in your answer.

[6]

Extra Space

BLANK PAGE

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

(Questions continue overleaf)

(f) Study the information in **Fig. 5** about the Barefoot College. Answer the questions that follow.

Image removed due to copyright

Source: Principal Examiner and https://www.barefootcollege.org/solution/solar/

Fig. 5

(i) Identify **two** ways that the Barefoot College might be considered appropriate technology.

1. _____

2. _____ [2]

(ii) Evaluate the success of a named appropriate technology product you have studied.

[5]

Extra Space

Theme D: Managing Our Environment

4 **(a)** Study the Ordnance Survey extract for Ashington, England and answer the questions which follow.

(i) State the height of the land shown by the spot height near East Moor Farm, GR 2790.

_____ m [1]

(ii) State the straight line distance between the mast located in the industrial estate at GR 291862 and the windmill at Woodhorn GR 298893.

_____ km [2]

(iii) State the direction of the hospital at GR 2987 from the power station at GR 3090.

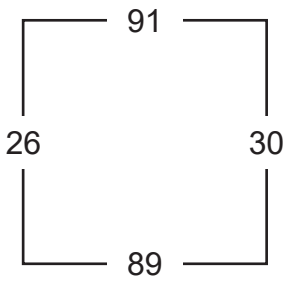
_____ [1]

(iv) Estimate the approximate area of the coniferous forest found mainly in GR 2688 and GR 2689. Underline your answer in the list below.

1.5 km^2 3.5 km^2 4.5 km^2

[1]

(v) How many wind turbines are there at Lynemouth Wind farm located in the area bounded by the eastings 26–30 and northings 89–91.



_____ wind turbines [1]

(vi) Using map evidence suggest **one** reason which supports the statement that the A197 road was built to keep traffic out of Ashington, but still allow easy access to the town.

_____

_____

_____

_____ [2]

(vii) State **two** pieces of map evidence that Newbiggin-By-The-Sea is attractive to tourists. Tourist attractions within 2 km are acceptable answers.

_____

_____

_____

_____ [2]

(viii) Complete **Table 3** by naming the land use found at the grid references given.

Table 3

Grid Reference	Land Use
263897	
258864	

[2]

[Turn over

(b) Describe and evaluate the International Climate Change Agreement of 2015 as a strategy to manage resources.

[6]

(c) Tourism has grown very rapidly in recent years. Evaluate the economic and environmental impacts of mass tourism. You should refer to places in your answer.

[7]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Sources:

Fig.2.....© 2023 by PopulationPyramid.net, made available under a Creative Commons license CC BY 3.0
IGO: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/igo/
Fig.3.....© Titanic Quarter Ltd
Fig.4.....© Getty Images x 3

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

For Examiner's use only	
Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
Total Marks	

Examiner Number

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for.
In some cases, efforts to contact copyright holders may have been unsuccessful and CCEA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgement in future if notified.

Ordnance Survey

GCSE Geography Unit 2 2023

1:50 000 Scale
Landranger Series

Four colours should appear above; if not then please return to the invigilator.
Four colours should appear above; if not then please return to the invigilator.

Extract No 2410/81

ROADS AND PATHS

Not necessarily rights of way

- Junction number; Service area; Elevated; M1 — Motorway (dual carriageway)
- Unfenced; A 470; Dual carriageway — Primary Route (A network of recommended through routes which complement the motorway system)
- A 493; Footbridge — Main road
- Road under construction
- Secondary road
- B 4518
- A 855; Bridge; B 885 — Narrow road with passing places
- Road generally more than 4m wide
- Road generally less than 4m wide
- Path / Other road, drive or track
- Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5), 14% to 20% (1 in 7 to 1 in 5)
- Gates, Road tunnel
- Ferry P; Ferry V — Ferry (passenger), Ferry (vehicle)

RAILWAYS

- Track multiple or single
- Track under construction
- Siding
- Tunnel, cuttings
- Narrow gauge, tramway or light rail system
- Bridges, footbridge
- LC — Level crossing
- Viaduct, embankment
- a — Station, (a) principal
- Light rail station

WATER FEATURES

Marsh or salting; Slopes; Cliff; Shingle; Towpath; Lock; Aqueduct; Canal; Ford; Beacon; Flat rock; Lighthouse (in use); Lighthouse (disused); Sand Dunes; Weir; Lake; Footbridge; Normal tidal limit; Bridge; Low water mark; Mud; High water mark; Canal (dry)

HEIGHTS

1 metre = 3·2808 feet

- 50 — Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
- ·144 — Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

Where two heights are shown, the first is the height of the natural ground in the location of the triangulation pillar, and the second (in brackets) to a separate point which is the natural summit.

ROCK FEATURES

Outcrop; 650; Cliff; 600; Scree

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Restricted byway (not for use by mechanically propelled vehicles)
- Byway open to all traffic

The symbols show the defined route so far as the scale of mapping will allow.

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way. Not shown on maps of Scotland

Danger Area — Firing and Test Ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

- Other route with public access (not normally shown in urban areas). Alignments are based on the best information available. These routes are not shown on maps of Scotland.
- On-road cycle route
- Traffic-free cycle route
- 4 — National Cycle Network number
- 8 — Regional Cycle Network number
- National Trail, Scotland's Great Trails, European Long Distance Path and selected Recreational Routes

BOUNDARIES

- National
- District
- County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough
- National Park

ANTIQUITIES

- Site of antiquity
- Site of Battle (with date)
- Visible earthwork
- VILLA — Roman
- Castle — Non-Roman

TOURIST INFORMATION

- Camp site / caravan site
- Garden/aboretum
- Golf course or links
- Information centre (all year / seasonal)
- Nature reserve
- P; P&R; P&R — Parking, Park and ride (all year / seasonal)
- Picnic site
- Recreation / leisure / sports centre
- Selected places of tourist interest
- Phone, public / emergency
- Viewpoint
- V — Visitor centre
- Walks / Trails
- World Heritage site or area
- Youth hostel

LAND FEATURES

- Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)
- Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)
- ruin — Buildings
- Important building (selected)
- Bus or coach station
- Current or former place of worship: with tower; with spire, minaret or dome
- Place of worship
- Glass structure
- H — Heliport
- Triangulation pillar
- Mast
- Wind pump, Wind turbine
- Windmill with or without sails
- Graticule intersection at 5' intervals
- Cutting, embankment
- Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
- Coniferous wood
- Non-coniferous wood
- Mixed wood
- Orchard
- Park or ornamental ground
- Solar farm (when not described)
- Access land (symbols indicate owner or agency – see below)
- Forestry and Land Scotland, Forestry England
- Natural Resources Wales
- National Trust; always open, limited access – observe local signs
- National Trust for Scotland; always open, limited access – observe local signs

ABBREVIATIONS

Br	Bridge	MS	Milestone
Cemy	Cemetery	Mus	Museum
CG	Cattle grid	P	Post office
CH	Clubhouse	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
Fm	Farm	PH	Public house
Hospl	Hospital	Sch	School
Ho	House	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent
MP	Milepost	Univ	University

424000m
434000m
592000m
583000m
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
91
90
89
88
87
86
85
84
South Linton
Linton
Cresswell Home Fm
Headagee
Lynemouth
West Moor Fm
East Moor Fm
Opencast Workings
High Steads
Middlesteads Fm
Potland Fm
Old Moor
Cemy
Dyne Sands
Lynefield Ho
Beacon Point
Hotel
Woodhorn
Third House Fm
Queen Elizabeth II Country Park
Mus
Outer Carrs
Opencast Workings
Newbiggin Point
Heritage Centre
NEWBIGGIN-BY-THE-SEA
Newbiggin Bay
Spital Carrs
Spital Point
Hospl
Acad
Coney Garth
ASHINGTON
Coll
Hirst
Acads
Spital Ho Fm
Wks
Bothal Barns
Ashington Fm
North Seaton
Bothal Castle
Riverside Park
Ind Est
B 1334
Bothalhaugh
Sheepwash
North Seaton Colliery
North Choppington
Stakeford
West Sleekburn
Cemy
Guide Post
Whinney Hill Farm
Scotland Gate
Bomarsund
Cambois
Choppington
East Sleekburn
England Coast Path
The Rockers
A 197
A 1068
A 189
A 1198
A 1068
A 1198
B 1334
R. Wansbeck
Sleekburn
Sch
PH
LC
P
Resr
Chy
Pubs
CH
IRB Sta
Sta
Cemy
Golf
Weir
Schs
Ind Est
Wks
Acads
Hospl
Coll
Sch
Cemy
Mus
Hotel
Acad
Pubs
Chy
Resr
Sta
Weir
Wks
Cemy
Sch
Coll
Ind Est
Acads
Wks
Weir
Wks
Cemy
Sch
Coll
Hospl
Acad
Univ
Cemy
Sch
Coll
Univ
Hospl
Acad
Cemy
Sch
Coll
Univ
Hospl
Acad
Cemy
Sch
Coll
Univ
Hospl
Acad