Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

| Candidate surname | Other names |
|---|---|
| | |

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

Centre Number | Candidate Number

**Time** 1 hour 30 minutes

**Paper reference** **1GA0/02**

# Geography A

## PAPER 2: The Human Environment

**You must have:**
Resource Booklet (enclosed)
Calculator

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 **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, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

## Advice

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

*Turn over* ▶

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## SECTION A

## Changing Cities

**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** Urbanisation is a process that has occurred at different rates around the world.

(a) Define the term **urbanisation**.

**(1)**

.....

.....

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

(i) Identify the increase in total urban population between 1975 and 2015.

**(1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **A** 103 million |
| ☒ | **B** 369 million |
| ☒ | **C** 472 million |
| ☒ | **D** 530 million |

(ii) Calculate Africa's total population in 2015.

You must show your working in the space below.

**(2)**

..... million

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(iii) Line graphs are often used to show population change over time.

Describe **one** other method that could be used to present the changing 'percentage (%) of Africa's total population' data shown in Figure 1a.

**(2)**

(iv) Suggest **two** reasons for the growth in urbanisation shown in Figure 1a.

**(4)**

1

2

(c) Explain **one** reason for the location of a named major UK city.

**(2)**

Named major UK city

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(d) Identify the part of the UK with the largest urban population.

**(1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **A** England |
| ☒ | **B** Northern Ireland |
| ☒ | **C** Scotland |
| ☒ | **D** Wales |

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

Identify **two** pieces of evidence to show that this factory is disused.

**(2)**

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(f) Explain **one** reason why deindustrialisation has taken place in UK cities.

**(2)**

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(g) The rapid urban population growth in developing and emerging countries has resulted in a number of challenges that need to be managed.

Study Figure 1c below.

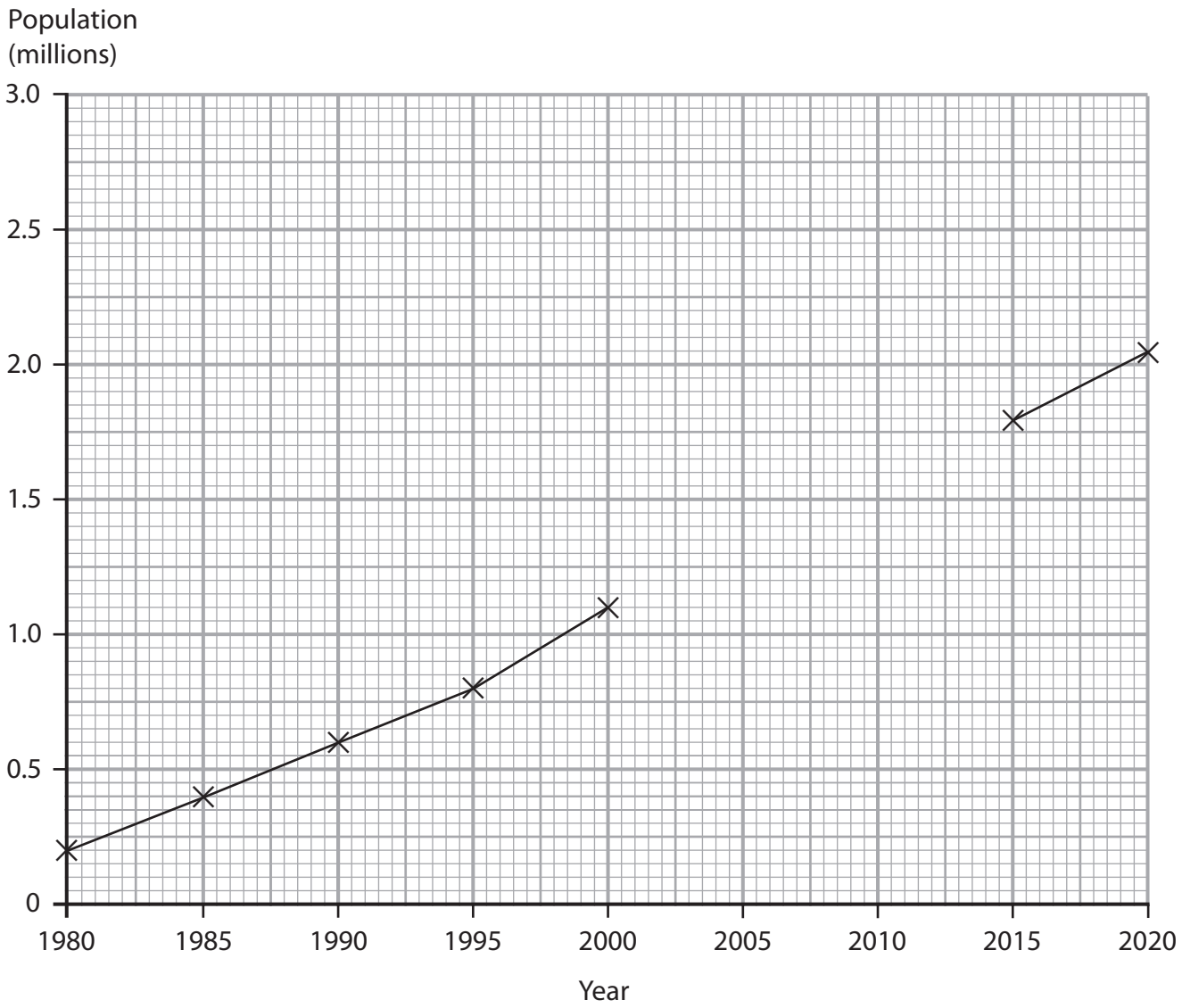


**Figure 1c**

**Population change in Phnom Penh, the capital city of Cambodia, an emerging country**

(i) Complete Figure 1c by plotting the data below.

| Year | Population (millions) |
|---|---|
| 2005 | 1.3 |
| 2010 | 1.5 |

**(2)**

(ii) Suggest **one** effect of this population change on people living in Phnom Penh, a city in an emerging country.

**(3)**

(h) You have studied a major UK city.

Assess the importance of different reasons why people have migrated to a named UK city.

**(8)**

Named UK city .....

**(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS**

## SECTION B

### Global Development

**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** The level of development of a country can be measured in different ways.

(a) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the country with the highest life expectancy in 2016.

**(1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **A** Bulgaria |
| ☒ | **B** USA |
| ☒ | **C** Albania |
| ☒ | **D** Spain |

(ii) Identify the country with the lowest life expectancy in 1960.

**(1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **A** Senegal |
| ☒ | **B** Chad |
| ☒ | **C** India |
| ☒ | **D** Kuwait |

(iii) Describe the change in Kuwait's life expectancy shown in Figure 2a.

**(2)**

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(iv) The life expectancy in India increased from 41 years in 1960 to 69 years in 2016.

Calculate the percentage increase in India's life expectancy between 1960 and 2016.

You must show your working in the space below.

Write your answer to one decimal place.

**(2)**

..... %

(v) Explain **two** reasons why life expectancy has increased in some emerging and developing countries.

**(4)**

1 .....

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2 .....

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(b) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify which **two** statements are likely to be true.

**(2)**

| | |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **A** The mean years of schooling will be highest in Egypt |
| ☒ | **B** Life expectancy is higher in Denmark than in Egypt |
| ☒ | **C** Denmark has a lower life expectancy than Cameroon |
| ☒ | **D** Gross national income per capita will be lowest in Cameroon |
| ☒ | **E** Cameroon is more developed than Denmark |

(ii) HDI includes measures of life expectancy, gross national income per capita and mean years of schooling.

Describe **one** other way in which development could be measured.

**(2)**

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) You have studied development in a named developing country or emerging country.

(i) State **two** features of this country's location in the world.

**(2)**

Named developing or emerging country .....

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

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(ii) Explain **one** negative impact of rapid development on the environment in a named developing country or emerging country.

**(2)**

Named developing or emerging country .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) Explain **two** ways in which private investment by transnational corporations (TNCs) and smaller businesses has improved the development in a named developing country or emerging country.

**(4)**

Named developing or emerging country .....

1 .....

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2 .....

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(d) You have studied development in **either** a developing country **or** in an emerging country.

Evaluate how successful international aid has been in increasing the level of development in this country.

**(8)**

Named developing or emerging country .....

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**(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS**

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## 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** Patterns of energy usage and consumption are changing.

Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

(a) (i) Identify the amount of energy provided by coal in 1955.

**(1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **A** 28 MWh per person |
| ☒ | **B** 32 MWh per person |
| ☒ | **C** 36 MWh per person |
| ☒ | **D** 40 MWh per person |

(ii) Identify the amount of energy provided by natural gas in 2000.

**(1)**

..... MWh per person

(iii) Calculate the overall decrease in energy provided by fossil fuels between 2000 and 2009.

You must show your working in the space below.

**(2)**

..... MWh per person

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(iv) Describe how the amount of electricity generated by crude oil changed between 1975 and 2016.

Use data in your answer.

**(3)**

(v) Fossil fuels are non-renewable resources.

Identify **one** other non-renewable resource.

**(1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **A** sunlight |
| ☒ | **B** oxygen |
| ☒ | **C** wind |
| ☒ | **D** uranium |

(b) Explain **one** way in which the environment is damaged by exploitation for natural resources.

**(2)**

**(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)**

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**Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5.**

**Energy Resource Management**

**Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 4(e).**

**If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box ☒ .**

**4** There are many different ways of developing energy resources.

(a) Identify the correct definition of the term **fracking**.

**(1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **A** Injection of liquid under pressure to release trapped gas in rocks |
| ☒ | **B** Planting of trees and crops that will be used for fuel |
| ☒ | **C** Cutting down trees and using them for fuelwood |
| ☒ | **D** Polluting rivers with the waste from coal and oil extraction |

(b) State **one** reason why energy resources require sustainable management.

**(1)**

.....

.....

(c) Study Figure 4a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) State **one** possible reason why some people were against the development of wind power at this site.

Use evidence from Figure 4a in your answer.

**(1)**

.....

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(ii) Explain **one** advantage of using wind power to generate electricity.

**(4)**

(d) Study Figure 4b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the percentage of **renewables** in Germany's energy mix.

**(1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **A** 5% |
| ☒ | **B** 15% |
| ☒ | **C** 20% |
| ☒ | **D** 25% |

(ii) Germany's total energy consumption in 2018 was 324 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe).

Calculate the amount of energy consumption that was **oil** in 2018.

You must show your working in the space below.

Write your answer to one decimal place.

**(2)**

..... Mtoe

(iii) Suggest **one** reason why **uranium** has the lowest percentage in Figure 4b.

**(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.**

(e) Assess the reasons why the global demand and supply for energy resources has changed over the past 100 years.

**(8)**

**(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)**

**(Total for Question 4 = 24 marks)**

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**QUESTION 5 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**

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

**Water Resource Management**

**Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 5(e).**

**If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box ☒ .**

**5** There are many different ways of developing water resources.

(a) Identify **one** reason why some parts of the world have a **water deficit**.

**(1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **A** New water supplies are made available |
| ☒ | **B** A low demand for water resources |
| ☒ | **C** Large amount of annual rainfall |
| ☒ | **D** High rate of evaporation |

(b) State **one** reason why water resources require sustainable management.

**(1)**

.....

.....

(c) Study Figure 5a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) State **one** possible reason why a desalination plant was constructed at this location.

Use evidence from Figure 5a in your answer.

**(1)**

.....

.....

(ii) Explain **one** reason why there are different views about the development of desalination technology.

**(4)**

(d) Study Figure 5b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the percentage (%) of water used for **agriculture**.

**(1)**

| | |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **A** 5% |
| ☒ | **B** 25% |
| ☒ | **C** 70% |
| ☒ | **D** 85% |

(ii) A total volume of 1067 million cubic metres ($m^3$) of water was used in the Netherlands in 2015.

Calculate the volume of water used by **industry** in 2015.

You must show your working in the space below.

Write your answer to one decimal place.

**(2)**

..... million cubic metres ($m^3$)

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(iii) Suggest **one** reason why water consumption for domestic purposes has the largest percentage (%) in Figure 5b.

**(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.**

(e) Assess the reasons why the global demand and supply for water resources has changed over the past 50 years.

**(8)**

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**(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)**
**(Total for Question 5 = 24 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 34 MARKS**
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS**

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

**Time** 1 hour 30 minutes

**Paper reference** **1GA0/02**

# Geography A

## PAPER 2: The Human Environment

**Resource Booklet**

**Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ▶

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## SECTION A

## Changing Cities

| Year | Total urban population (millions) | Percentage (%) of Africa's total population |
|---|---|---|
| **1975** | 103 | 25 |
| **1980** | 128 | 27 |
| **1985** | 159 | 29 |
| **1990** | 197 | 31 |
| **1995** | 237 | 33 |
| **2000** | 279 | 35 |
| **2005** | 331 | 36 |
| **2010** | 395 | 38 |
| **2015** | 472 | 40 |

**Figure 1a**

**Changes in Africa's urban population, 1975–2015**

**Figure 1b**

**Photograph showing a disused factory in Leicester, a major UK city**

## SECTION B

## Global Development

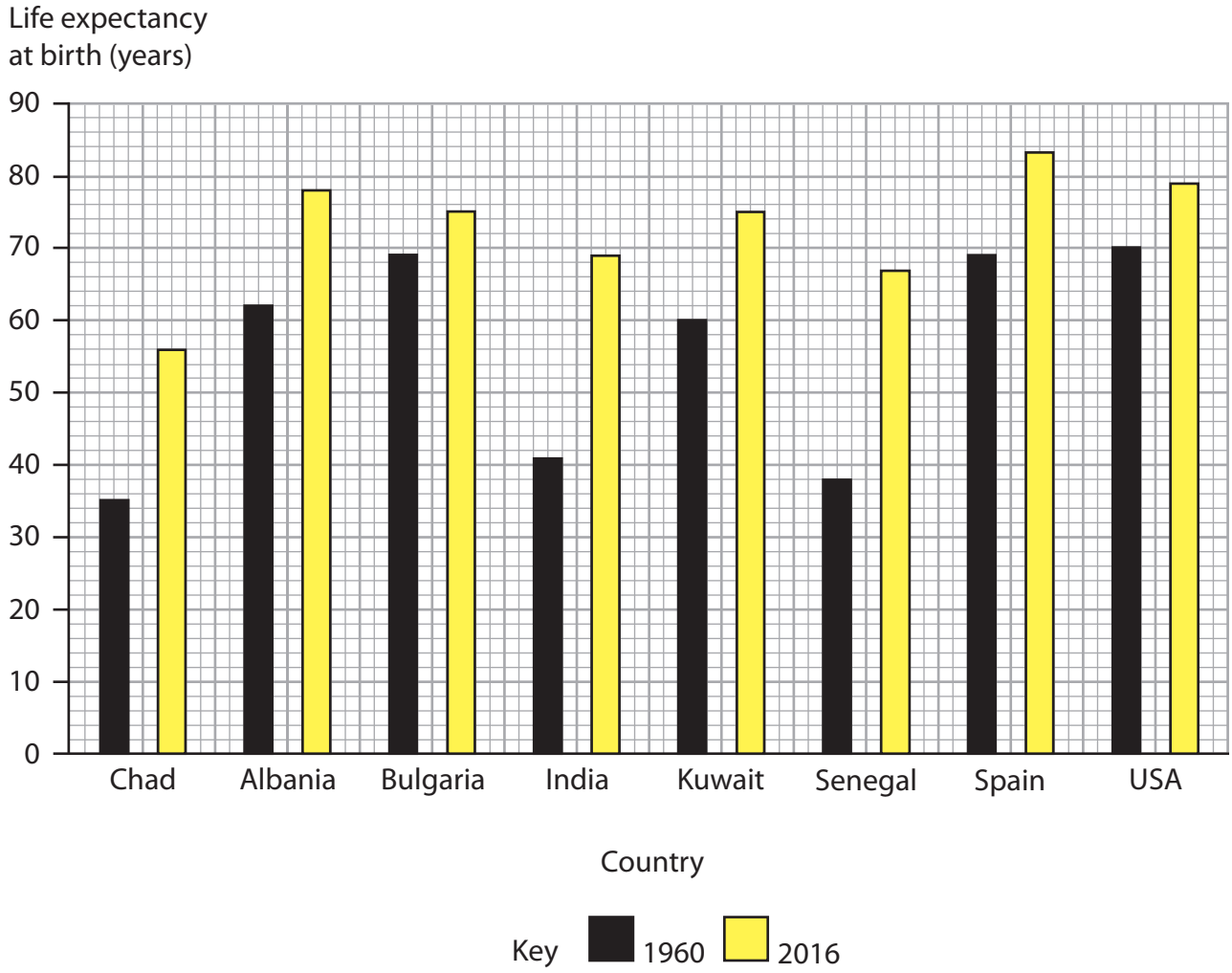


**Figure 2a**

**Life expectancy at birth for selected countries in 1960 and in 2016**

| Country | HDI value |
|---|---|
| Denmark | 0.929 |
| Egypt | 0.696 |
| Cameroon | 0.556 |

**Figure 2b**

**Human Development Index (HDI) value for selected countries, 2017**

## SECTION C

## Resource Management

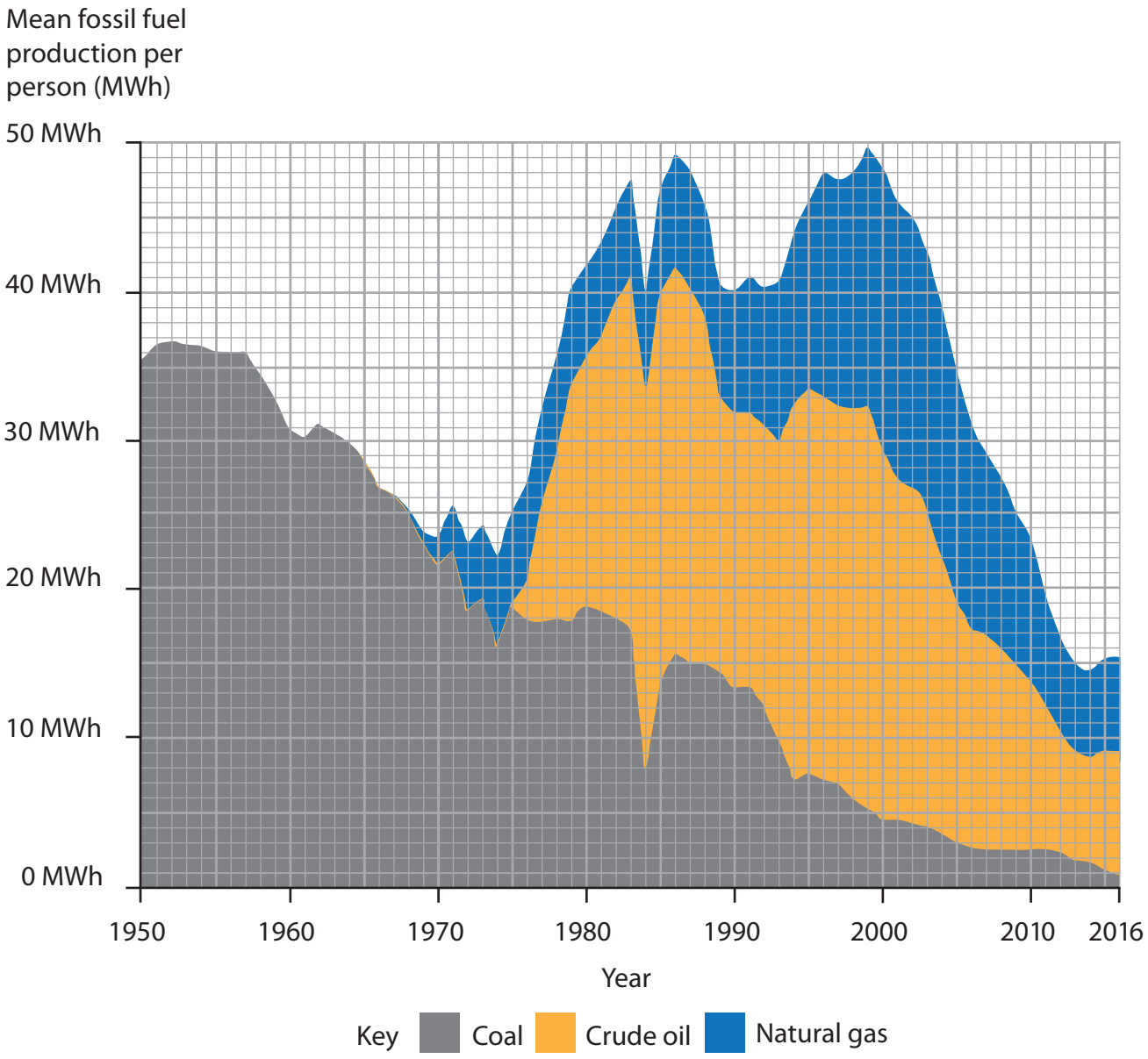


**Figure 3**

**Energy provided by fossil fuels to generate electricity in the UK (megawatt-hours (MWh) per person per year), 1950–2016**

**Figure 4a**

**Wind turbines at Westermeerdijk in the Netherlands, a developed country**

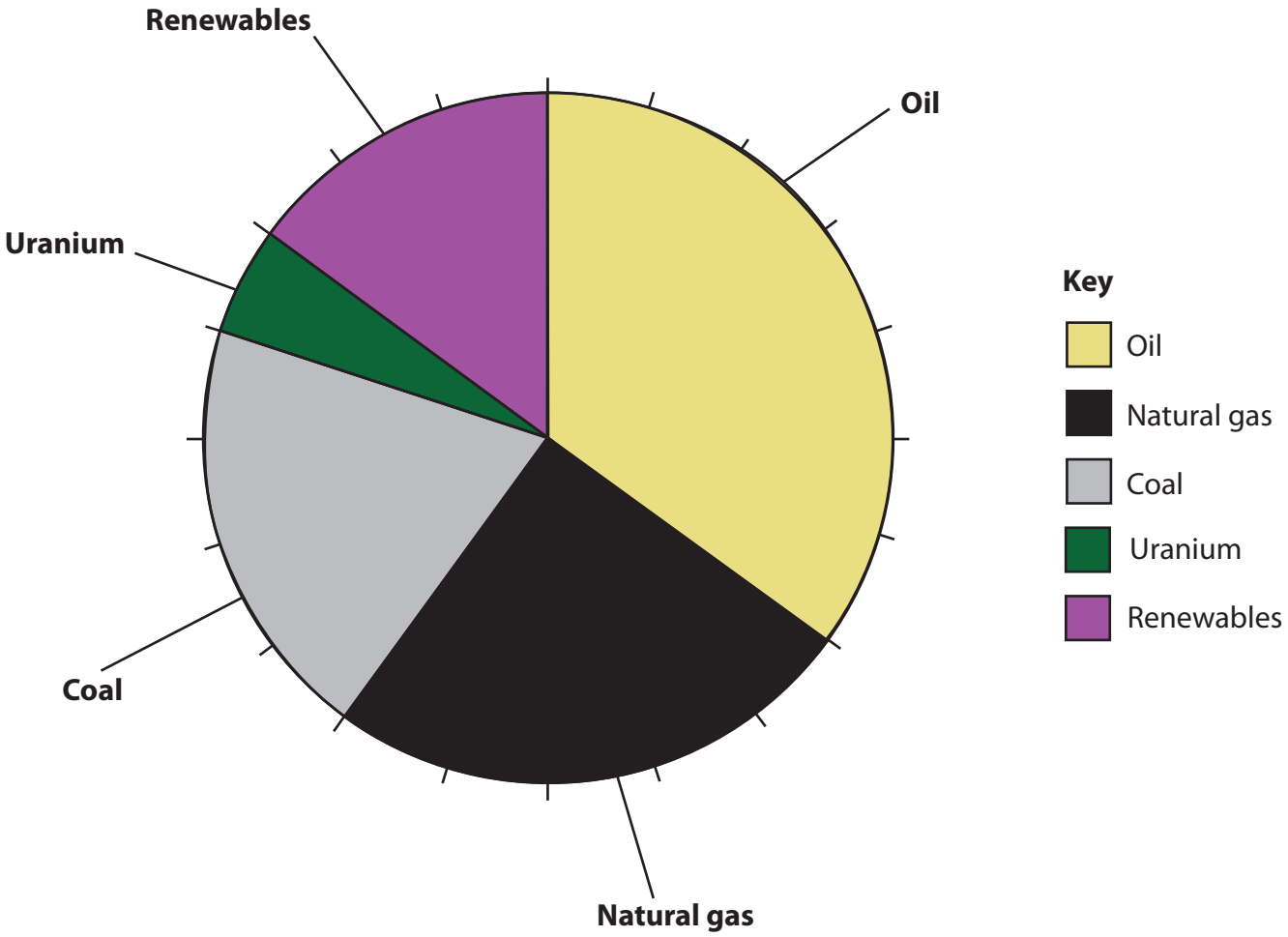


**Figure 4b**

**Percentage (%) of energy resources in Germany's energy consumption, 2018**

**Figure 5a**

**Desalination plant near Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, a developed country**

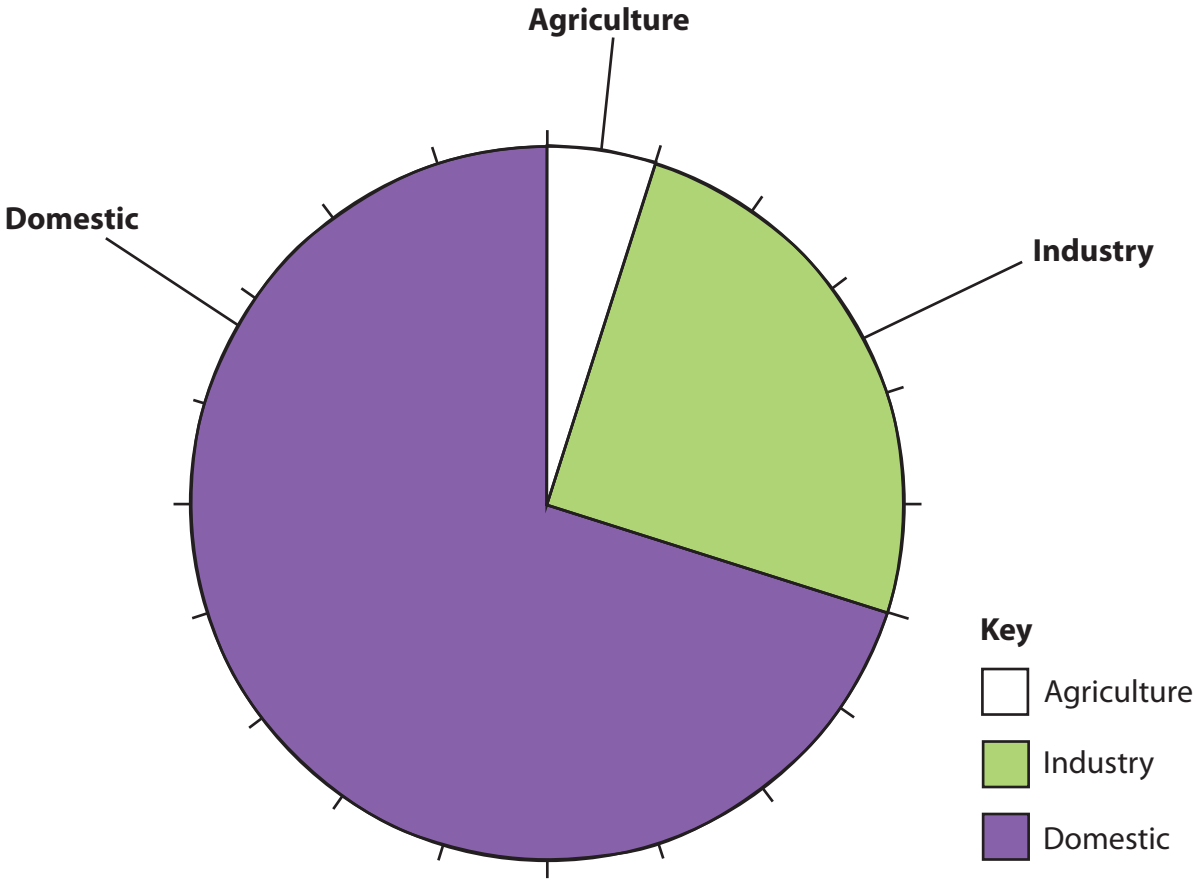


**Figure 5b**

**Percentage of water used by different sectors in the Netherlands, 2015**

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