

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C111U20-1



FRIDAY, 6 JUNE 2025 – AFTERNOON

GEOGRAPHY A – Component 2

Environmental and Development Issues

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	34	
2.	34	
SPaG	4	
either 3.	16	
or 4.	16	
Total	88	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

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 in 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 end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

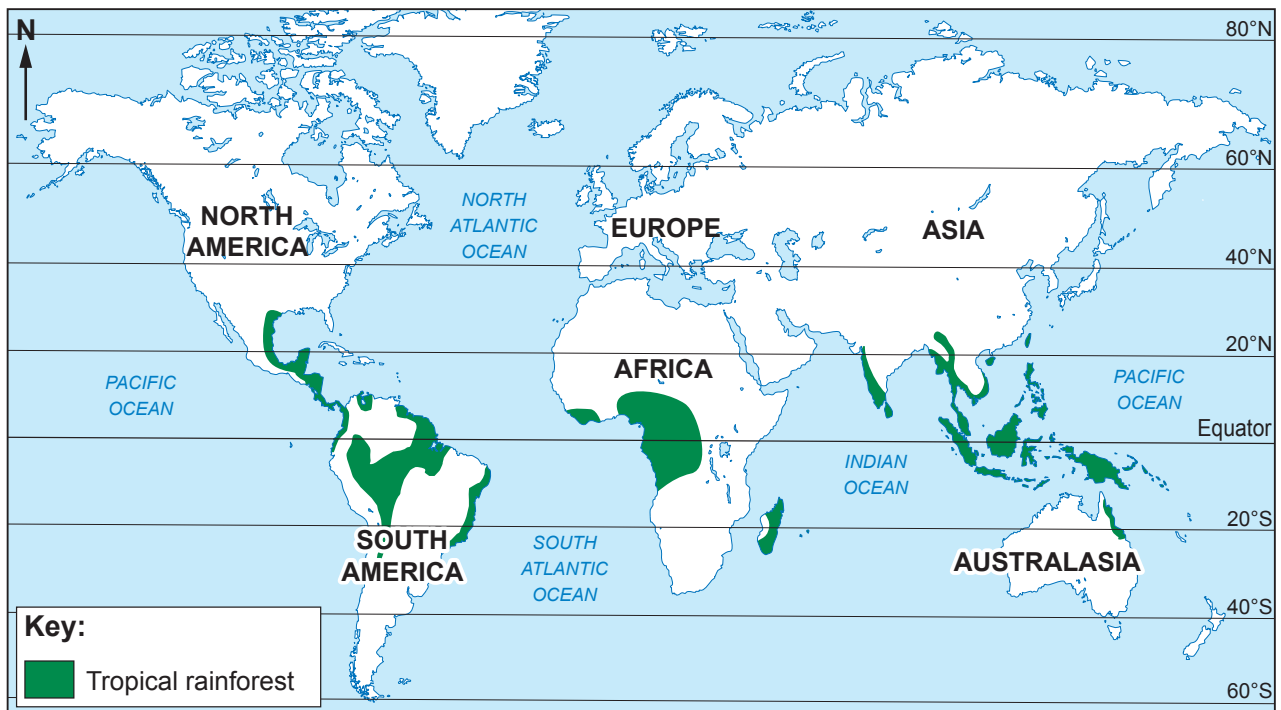
Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately will be assessed in your answer to Question 2(d)(ii).



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SECTION A: CORE THEMESAnswer **all** questions in this section.**THEME 5: Weather, Climate and Ecosystems**

1. (a) Study Map 1.1.

Map 1.1: The location of tropical rainforests(i) Tick (✓) the **two** correct statements about tropical rainforests from the list below.

[2]

	Tick (✓)
They are found mainly in the southern hemisphere.	
There are none in Europe.	
They are found between 30° north and south of the equator.	
They are found mainly in Africa.	
They are found in countries 40° north and south of the equator.	



(ii) Give **three** characteristics of vegetation found in tropical rainforests. [3]

Characteristic 1:

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Characteristic 2:

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Characteristic 3:

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(iii) Give **two** reasons why people use tropical rainforest ecosystems. [4]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

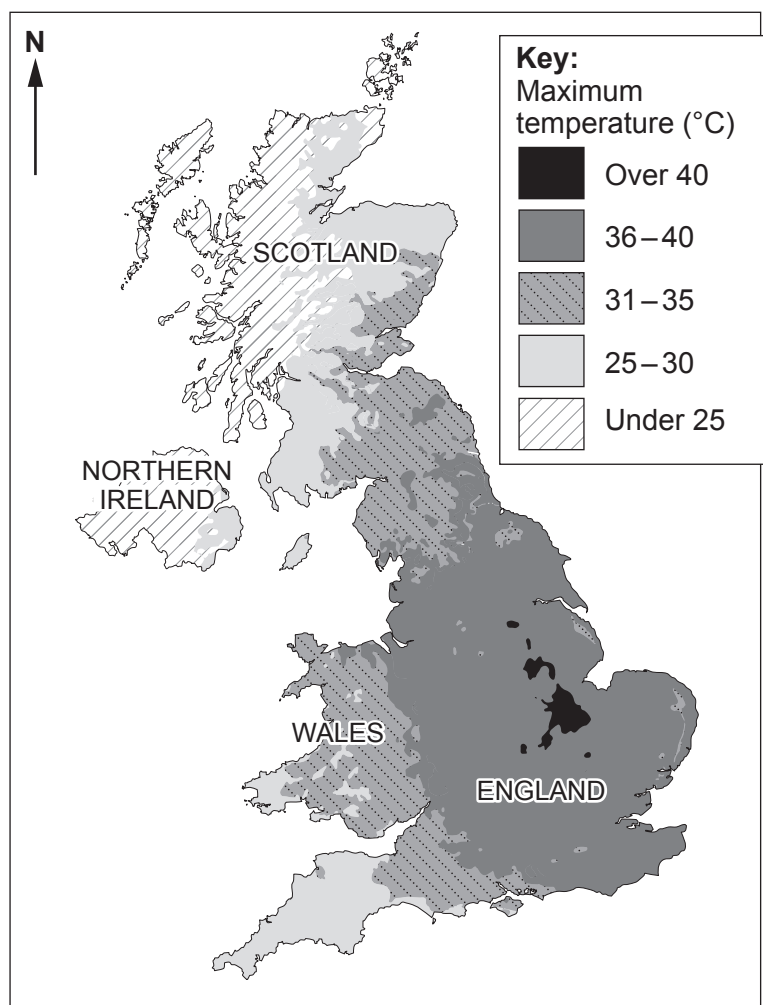
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- (b) Study **Map 1.2**. In July 2022, the UK experienced a high-pressure hazard.

Map 1.2: Maximum temperatures in the UK on 19 July 2022



- (i) Name the type of shading on this map.

[1]

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- (ii) Describe the pattern of maximum temperatures shown on the map.

[3]

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Study **Table 1.3** below.

Table 1.3 – Maximum temperature values in the UK on 19 July 2022

Weather Station	Temperature (°C)
Coningsby, Lincolnshire	40.3
St James's Park, London	40.2
Gringley-on-the-Hill, Nottinghamshire	40.1
Charlwood, Surrey	39.9
Wittering, Cambridgeshire	39.9
Bramham, West Yorkshire	39.8
Topcliffe, North Yorkshire	39.6
Sheffield, South Yorkshire	39.4
Marham, Norfolk	39.2
Santon Downham, Suffolk	39.0
Faversham, Kent	39.0

- (iii) Give the median temperature value in the table.

[1]

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- (iv) Give **one** disadvantage of using median values.

[1]

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- (c) (i) Give **two** impacts of high-pressure weather hazards on people. [2]

Impact 1:

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Impact 2:

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- (ii) Describe the responses to **one** high pressure weather hazard in a location you have studied. [3]

Name and location of high-pressure weather hazard:

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- (iii) The pattern of global atmospheric circulation creates areas of high and low pressure. Explain why. You may use a diagram to support your answer.

[6]

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(d) Study the information in **Resource Box 1.4** on pages 8 and 9.

Resource Box 1.4

- Storm Babet was a low-pressure hazard which had severe impacts in Scotland and some other parts of the UK in October 2023.
- The Met Office issued a red weather warning for rain and wind for parts of Scotland. Less severe amber and yellow warnings were given in other parts of the UK.
- The red warning said: “Danger to life from floods and from wind gusts especially in coastal areas”.

High winds and waves in Scotland



- There were warnings of possible collapsed buildings and power cuts. Some schools in Scotland were closed to keep people safe.
- In Northern Ireland, the army were sent to help people whose homes were flooded.
- Many people were evacuated from their homes. Some workers were evacuated from a North Sea oil rig.

Homes were flooded and people were rescued in Brechin, Scotland



- Flooding lasted for many days following Storm Babet and warnings were given for many rivers throughout the UK.
- Seven people died because of the impacts of the storm.
- Many rail services in England and Scotland were cancelled.
- Some places in South East England experienced almost twice their monthly average rainfall during the storm.

Clearing a fallen tree in Aberdeen, Scotland



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Additional space for 1(d) only:

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End of Question 1



THEME 6: Development and Resource Issues

2. (a) (i) What does NGO stand for? Tick (✓) the correct answer from the list below. [1]

	Tick (✓)
New Governmental Organisation	
Non-Geopolitical Organisation	
Non-Governmental Organisation	

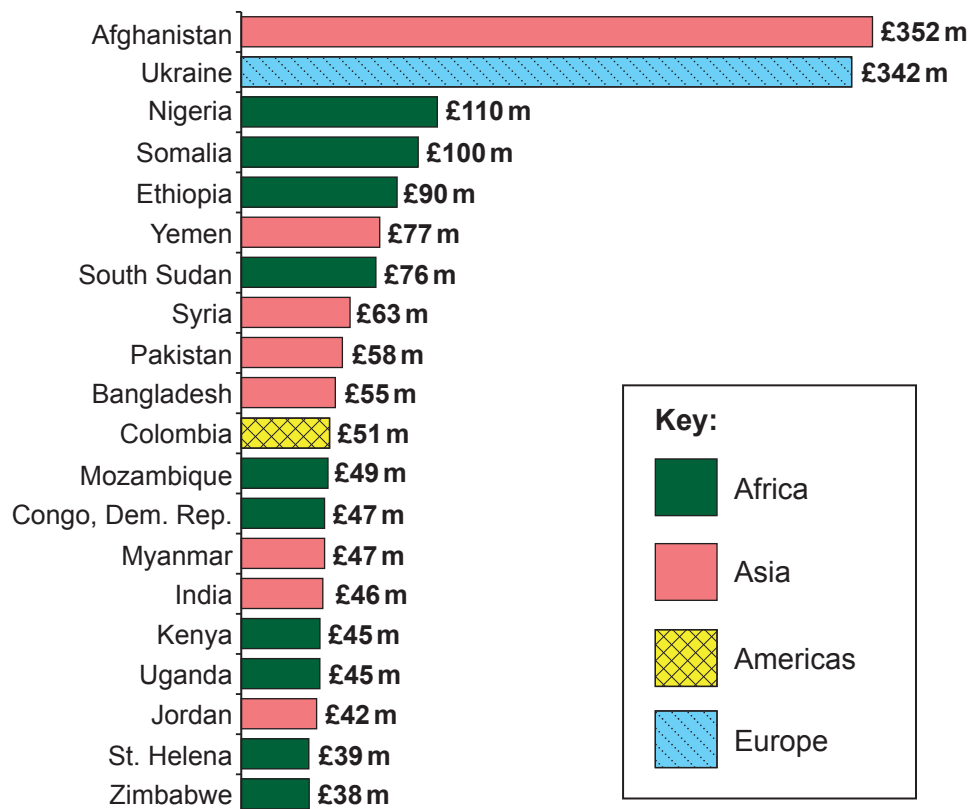
- (ii) Define emergency aid. [1]

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Study **Graph 2.1**.

Graph 2.1: Development aid given by the UK in 2022.



- (iii) Complete the paragraph by choosing the correct words from the box below. [3]

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	India	7	8	9
Asia	Africa	Europe			

In 2022, the country given the most aid by the UK was

£342 million was given to Ukraine, which is

times the amount given to Zimbabwe. The continent that had the most countries receiving aid was

- (iv) Give **one** reason why development aid can help to reduce inequalities in LICs or NICs. [2]

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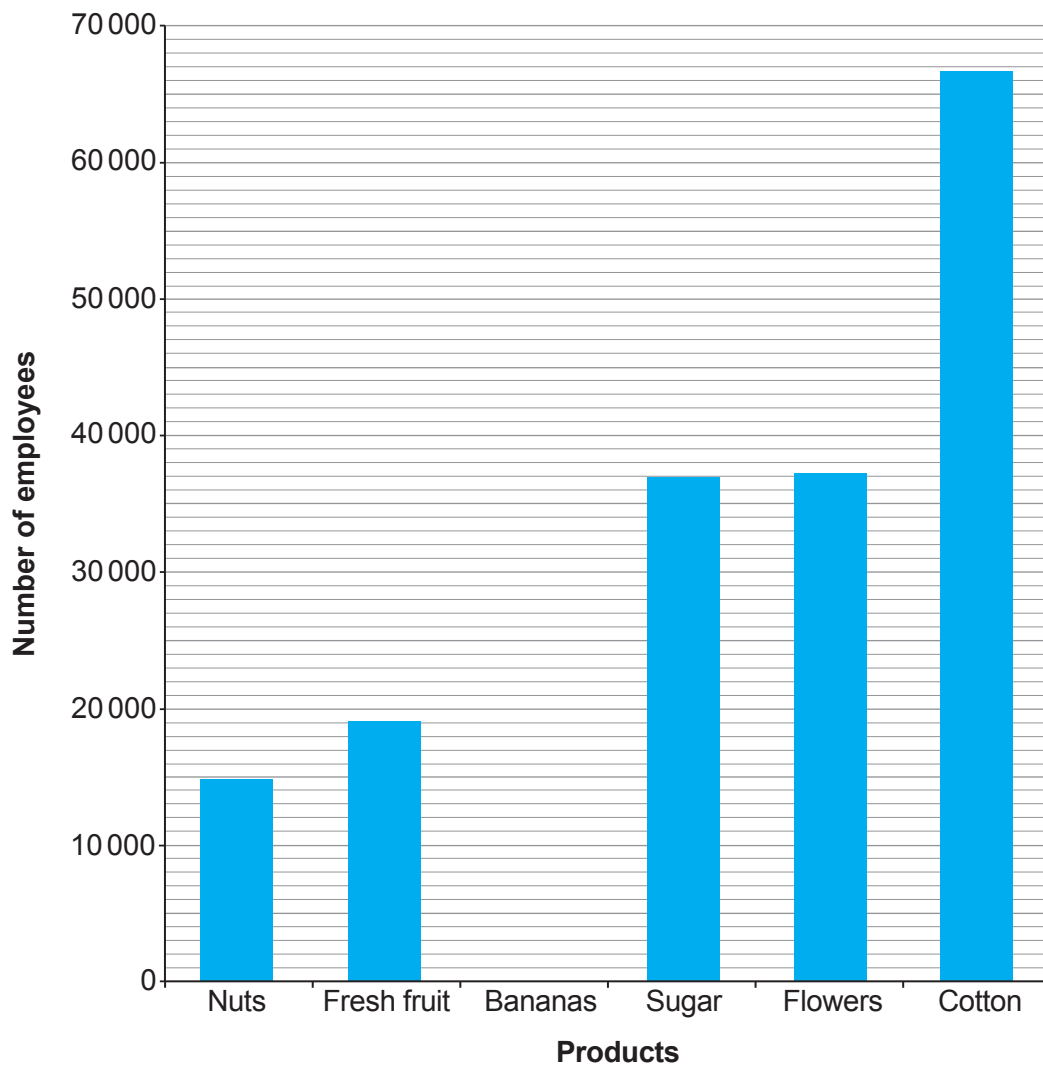


- (b) (i) Complete **Graph 2.2** using the information in the box below.

[1] Examiner only

Number of people employed in producing bananas	20 300
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Graph 2.2: Numbers employed in Fair Trade for selected products



- (ii) Give **one** reason why a bar graph is a suitable technique to present the data in **Graph 2.2**.

[1]

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- (iii) Suggest an alternative technique to present the information shown on **Graph 2.2**.

[1]

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- Answer: £ million



- (c) (i) Give **one** cause of uneven development on a global scale. [1]

- (ii) Give **two** factors which mean MNCs often choose to locate in multiple countries. [2]

Factor 1:

Factor 2:

- (iii) Describe the disadvantages that MNCs cause in a LIC or NIC you have studied. [3]

Name of LIC or NIC:

- (d) (i) Give **one** reason why there are regional inequalities in the UK. [2]



(ii) Study **Resource Box 2.3** below.

Resource Box 2.3

- Jaywick is a village in South East England. It is in one of the most deprived regions in the UK.
- The local economy has declined since a holiday camp closed in 1983. Many residents are unemployed or on very low incomes.
- The population has higher than average levels of poor health, overcrowding, poor housing, and inadequate services.

Closed shops in Jaywick



The new Sunspot development



- In 2023, a new development called 'Sunspot' opened in Jaywick.
- £5.3 million was invested in a space for new shops and offices, a market, a community garden, cafés and services for the community.
- The project included improved cycle links to nearby towns to encourage more people to visit Jaywick.
- Jobs were provided for the local community during construction.



[8]

[4]

[illegible]

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End of Question 2



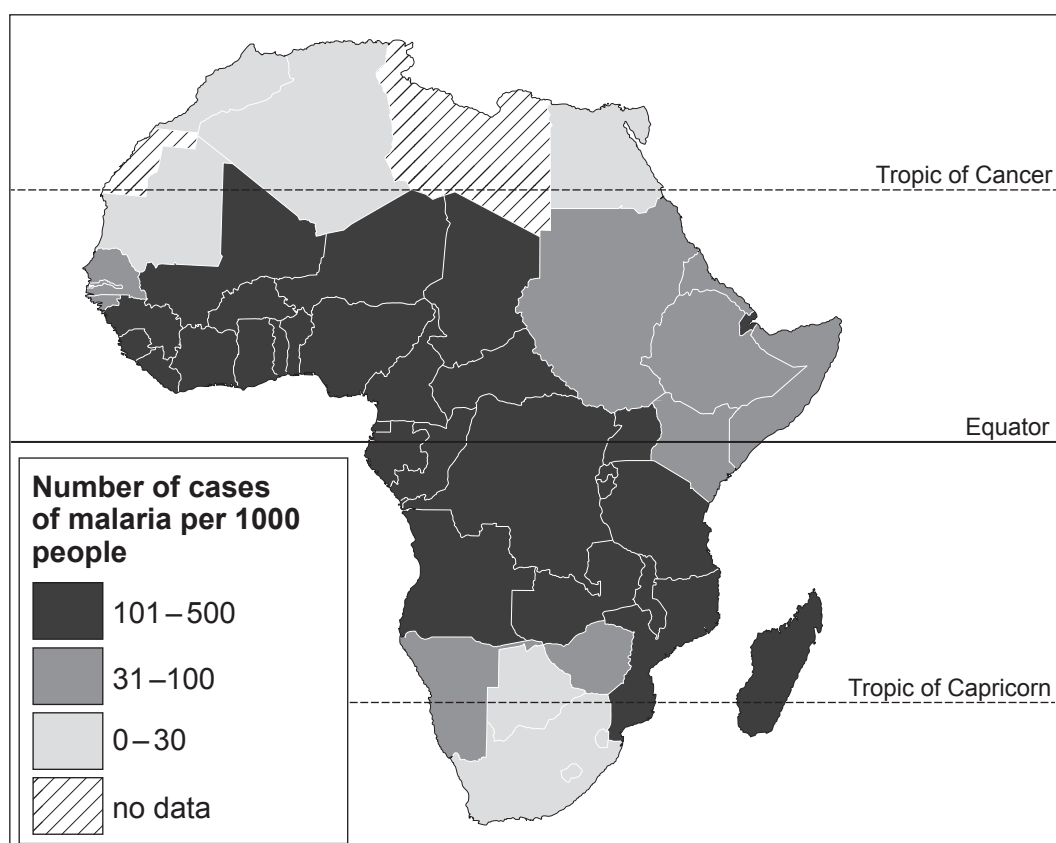
SECTION B: OPTIONS

Answer **one** question in this section.
Choose **either** Question 3 (Theme 7) **or** Question 4 (Theme 8)

THEME 7: Social Development

3. (a) Study **Map 3.1** below.

Map 3.1: Cases of malaria in Africa per 1000 people in 2020



- (i) Describe the pattern of cases of malaria in Africa per 1000 people in 2020. [2]

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(ii) Give **two** ways in which malaria can be tackled.

[2]

Way 1:

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Way 2:

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(b) (i) Explain why bottom-up approaches to development are often more effective than top-down approaches.

[4]

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(ii) Study **Resource Box 3.2** below.

Resource Box 3.2

- Mica is a material mined in Madagascar. It is used in materials such as make-up and car paint.
- Over 11 000 children are employed in mica mining. Nearly half the child population of Madagascar is involved in child labour.
- Mica is mined by hand sometimes deep in the ground. The work is dangerous and children suffer from injuries and breathing problems.
- 90% of mines are illegal and have no safety rules.
- Many families live in extreme poverty and work in the mines for very low pay; the wages are not enough to buy even one meal.

Children mining for mica



Education: a strategy to reduce child labour



- UNICEF is a charity working in Madagascar to try and tackle child labour.
- They support people with money for basic needs such as food and clothing. Since 2017 they have helped 12 000 families.
- Charities are also working to educate parents on the importance of sending children to school. They also work with mine owners to improve working conditions.
- 2021 was the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) set a goal to eliminate child labour globally by 2025.



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Additional space for question **3(b)(ii)** only:

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End of Question 3

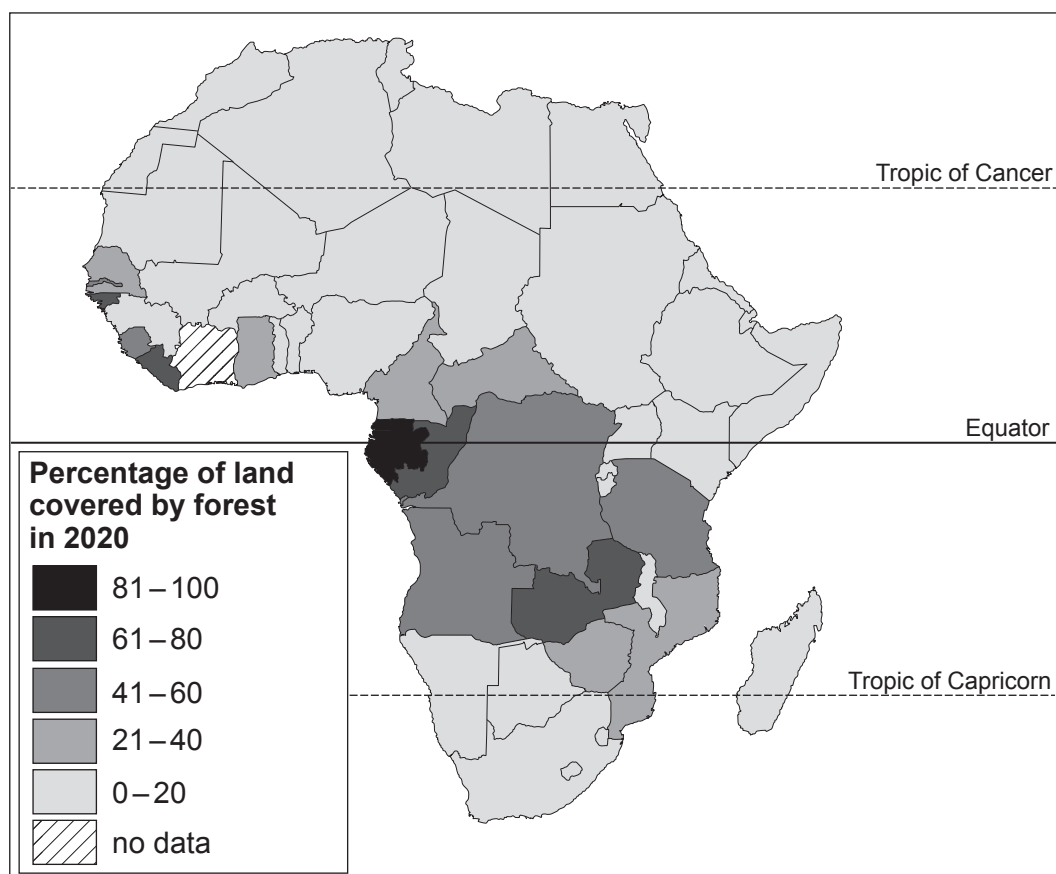


THEME 8: Environmental Challenges

If you have answered Question 3, **do not** answer this question.

4. (a) Study **Map 4.1** below.

Map 4.1: Percentage of land in Africa covered by forest in 2020



- (i) Describe the pattern of percentage of land covered by forest in Africa in 2020. [2]

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(ii) Give **two** factors which affect ecological footprints. [2]

Factor 1:

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Factor 2:

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(b) (i) Explain why there is a link between consumerism and ecosystem destruction. [4]

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(ii) Study **Resource Box 4.2** below.

Resource Box 4.2

- In 2020, precious and valuable gemstones were discovered in Madagascar's largest wetland area near Lake Alaotra.
- Mining is often illegal and is threatening the ecosystem.
- It has destroyed a hillside and is washing large amounts of sediment into Lake Alaotra.
- The lake was part of a conservation project before the stones were discovered and it is a wetland site of international importance.
- The lake is home to many unique and endangered species such as lemurs and birds and has high levels of biodiversity.

Wildlife on Lake Alaotra



Mining for precious gemstones



- In 2021, the Ministry of Mines in Madagascar wanted to close the mine near Lake Alaotra.
- Selling some of the precious gemstones has been banned, but this has not stopped the mining.
- Meetings have taken place between the government and conservationists. They both want to raise awareness of the importance of protecting the wetland near the mining sites.
- The aim is to make mining more environmentally friendly and to stay away from areas with high biodiversity.





Additional space for question 4(b)(ii) only:

End of Question 4

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