Please check the examination details	below before ente	ering your candidate information								
Candidate surname		Other names								
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)	Centre Number	Candidate Number								
Monday 18 May 2020										
Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)	Paper R	eference 1GB0/01								
Geography B Paper 1: Global Geograp	hical Issu	es								
You must have: 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.
- Answer all questions.
- 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶







SECTION A

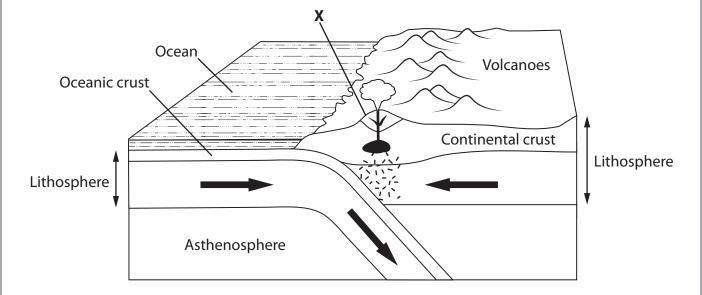
Hazardous Earth

Answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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

1 (a) Study Figure 1 which shows a plate boundary along the west coast of South America.



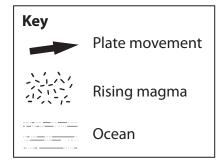


Figure 1

(i) Identify the type of plate tectonic feature shown.

(1)

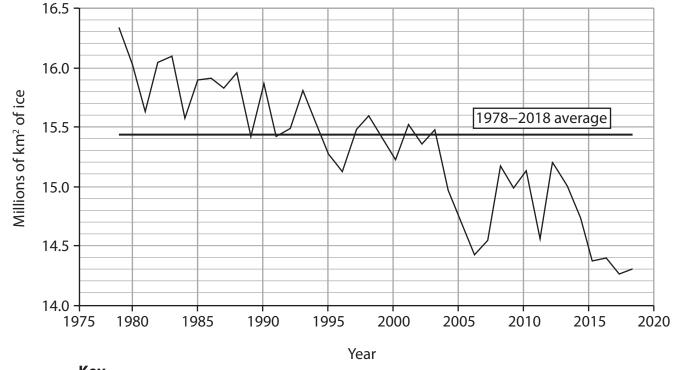
- A divergent boundary
- **B** A hotspot
- C A convergent boundary
- D A conservative boundary

(ii) Name the type of volcano found at X .	(1)
(b) Explain one cause of tectonic plate movement.	(3)



(3)

(c) Study Figure 2 which shows the area of ice in the Arctic Ocean each spring between 1978 and 2018.



Key— 1978–2018 average

Figure 2

(i) Describe the trend in the area of Arctic ice between 1978 and 2018.Use data in your answer.

(ii) Identify **one** reason for the changing area of Arctic ice shown in Figure 2.

	(iii) Explain two ways in which changes in the area of Arctic ice may have consequences for people.	(4)
1		
1		
2		
	(d) Explain one piece of evidence of natural climate change.	(2)
		(=)

(e) Study Figure 3 which shows sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union for 1990 and 2018.

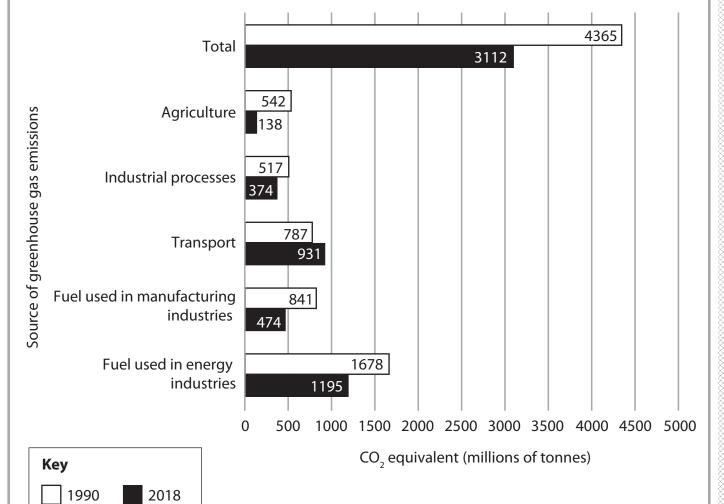


Figure 3

(i) Identify which human activity was producing the most greenhouse gas emissions in 2018.

(1)

- A agriculture
- B transport
- C fuel used in manufacturing industries
- **D** fuel used in energy industries

 (ii) Calculate the percentage decrease in total emissions (CO₂ equivalent) between 1990 and 2018. Give your answer to one decimal place. Show your working below. 	(2)
(f) Explain two reasons why tropical cyclones lose their energy.	(4)
2	



(g) Assess the reasons why some countries are more vulnerable than others to the	2
impacts of tropical cyclones.	(8)



(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A - 30 MARKS



SECTION B

Development Dynamics

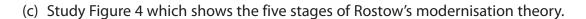
Answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in 2(h).

_	(a) (I)	iuen	tily v	which one of the following is a definition of maternal mortality rate.	(1)
		X	A	The annual number of deaths per 100 000 women whilst pregnant or in childbirth	
		×	В	The annual number of live births in a location per 1000 people	
		×	C	The annual number of deaths in a location per 1000 people	
		X	D	The annual number of children per 100 000 who die before their first birthday	
	(ii)	Iden	tify v	which one of the following is an economic measure of development.	(1)
		X	Α	death rate	
		X	В	infant mortality rate	
		X	C	life expectancy	
		X	D	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita	
	(b) Exp	lain c	one i	reason why fertility rates fall as countries develop.	(2)
					(2)



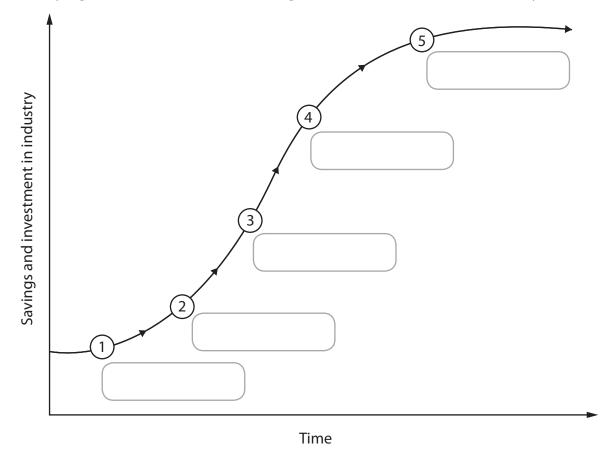


Figure 4

(i) Label the **traditional society** stage of Rostow's modernisation theory on Figure 4.

(ii) Explain how Rostow's modernisation theory can be used to understand how countries develop over time.

(1)

(3)

(d)	Explain one advantage of using intermediate technology.	(2)

(e) Study Figure 5 which shows the share of total national wealth earned by five income groups from the poorest 20% to the richest 20% of the population in India and Zambia.

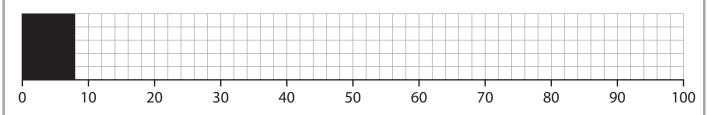
Country	Poorest 20%	Fourth 20%	Third 20%	Second 20%	Richest 20%
India (an emerging country) % share of national wealth	8	12	15	21	44
Zambia (a developing country) % share of national wealth	3	6	11	19	61

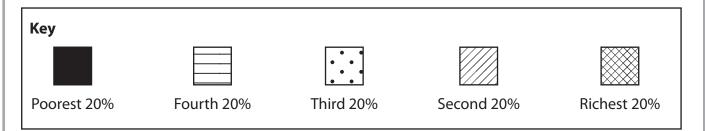
Figure 5

(i) Draw a compound bar graph using the key to show the percentage (%) share of national wealth for India using the data from Figure 5.

(3)

The poorest 20% has already been drawn for you.





(ii) Calculate the difference between the percentage income share of the richest and poorest 20% for Zambia.

(1)

																											C)
																											٦.	7



(f) Study Figure 6 which shows the Human Development Index (HDI) levels for states and federal territories in Malaysia.

Malaysian state / territory	Human development index (HDI)
Kuala Lumpur	0.822
Selangor	0.819
Penang	0.803
Melaka	0.794
Negeri Sembilan	0.789
Johor	0.785
Perak	0.778
Kedah	0.769
Perlis	0.767
Pahang	0.766
Terengganu	0.762
Labuan	0.742
Kelantan	0.741
Sarawak	0.709
Sabah	0.674

Figure 6

(i) Calculate the interquartile range of HDI scores given in Figure 6. Show your working.

(2)



	(ii) Describe another suitable data presentation technique that could be used to display the differences in HDI data shown in Figure 6.	(2)
1.	(g) Explain two ways economic development can lead to water pollution.	(4)

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

(h) For a named emerging country, evaluate the role of transnational (TNCs) in its development.	
	(8)
Named emerging country	



	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 34 MARKS
(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and	use of specialist technology = 4 marks) (Total for Question 2 = 34 marks)

SECTION C

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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

3	(a) (I)	iden	tiry v	vnich one of the following is a definition of urban primacy.	(1)
		X	Α	A city with a population of over 1 million people	
		X	В	A city which is experiencing de-industrialisation	
		×	C	A city with a much larger influence than the other cities in the country	
		X	D	A city which is dominated by industries such as mining and fishing	
	(ii)	Defir	ne th	e term megacity .	(1)

(b) Study Figure 7 which shows data about the urban populations of selected African countries.

Country	Annual rate of growth of urban population (%)	Percentage of population which is urban
Angola	4.32	65.5
Burkina Faso	4.99	29.4
Burundi	5.68	13.0
Eritrea	3.86	40.1
Mali	4.86	42.4
South Africa	1.97	66.4

Figure 7

(i) Calculate the mean annual rate of growth of urban population.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

Show your working.

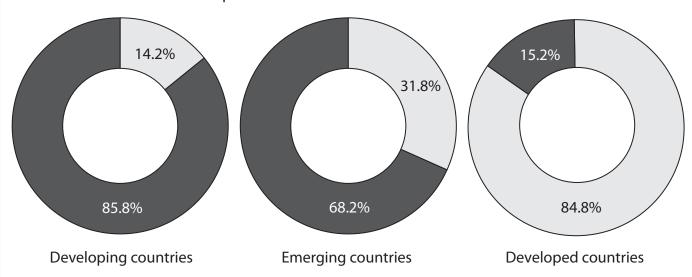
(2)

(ii)	Suggest one reason for the differences in the annual rate of growth of urba	n
	population shown in Figure 7.	

(2)



(c) Study Figure 8 which shows variations in the type of employment for countries at different levels of development.



Key

Formal employment

Informal employment

Figure 8

(i) Identify **one** characteristic of formal employment.

A jobs do not have a weekly regular wage

B workers pay taxes on their earnings

C workers have little income protection if they fall sick

- D jobs often involve working irregular hours
- (ii) Calculate the difference between the percentage (%) employed in the formal sector in developed and developing countries using Figure 8.

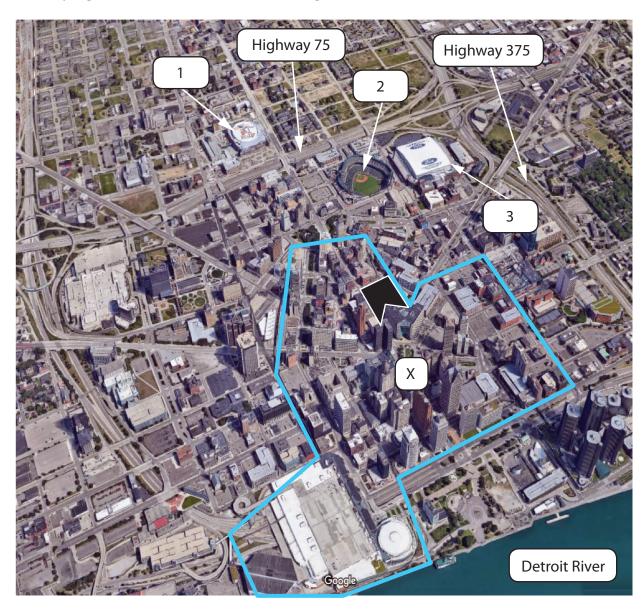
(1)

(1)

.....9

	(iii) Explain two reasons why there is a high percentage of people working in informal employment in cities in developing countries.	(4)
1		
2		

(d) Study Figure 9 which shows a satellite image of Detroit, USA.





The boundary of Central Business District (CBD) and route of the Detroit People Mover train system

Hudson's redevelopment site

(1, 2, 3) Sporting facilities

0 150 m

Figure 9

(i	i) Identify the main type of land use shown in Figure 9 at location X . A residential B industrial C commercial D transport	(1)
(i	ii) Describe the distribution of sports facilities in this area.	(2)
1	iii) Suggest two reasons why the Hudson's redevelopment site may be attractive for future development.	(4)

(e)	For a named megacity, explain one way its location has influenced its growth.	(3)
	Named megacity	
(f)	For a named megacity in either a developing or an emerging country, assess the	
	reasons why the quality of life varies so much.	(8)
	Named megacity	

(Total for Ossation 2 20 months)
(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

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



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