Please check the examination details bel	ow before ente	ering your candidate information						
Candidate surname		Other names						
Centre Number Candidate N	umber							
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1)								
<b>Time</b> 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper reference	1GB0/01						
<b>Geography B</b>		•						
PAPER 1: Global Geograp	hical Iss	sues						
You must have:		Total Marks						
Calculator								

### **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 answer **ALL** questions.
- Then answer **EITHER** Section B **OR** Section C.
- 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 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 ▶







#### **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  $\boxtimes$ .

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 1(f).

1 (a) Study Figure 1 which shows climate data for selected cities in Africa.

City	Country	Mean annual rainfall (mm)	Mean annual temperature (°C)
Cairo	Egypt	18	21.3
Bamako	Mali	953	27.8
Libreville	Gabon	2883	26.2
Luanda	Angola	439	24.4

## Figure 1

(i)	Identify	/ the	city with	the	lowest	mean	annual	tem	perature.	
(1)	idCittii)	y tric	CILY VVICII	CIIC	10000	IIICaii	armaar	CCITI	perature.	

(1)

- **A** Cairo
- **B** Bamako
- C Libreville
- **D** Luanda
- (ii) Calculate the range of mean annual rainfall shown in Figure 1.

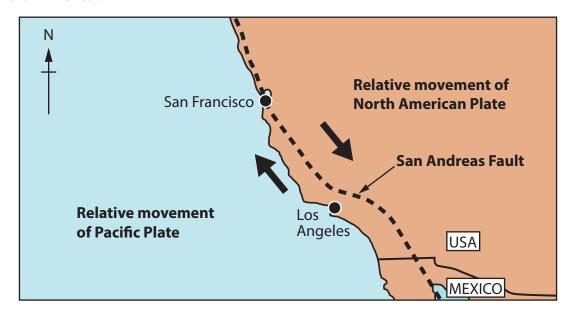
(1)

										mm	



(b) Explain <b>one</b> reason why some areas have high annual rainfall.	(3)

(c) Study Figure 2 which shows the location of the San Andreas fault in North America.



**Key**---- San Andreas Fault

1cm = 130km

Figure 2

(i) Name the type of plate boundary shown in Figure 2.

(1)

(ii) Explain why earthquakes are common at this type of plate boundary.

(2)

(iii) Explain <b>one</b> reason why tectonic plates move.	(3)

(d) Study Figure 3 which shows projected changes to precipitation and temperature in selected Asian cities by 2050.

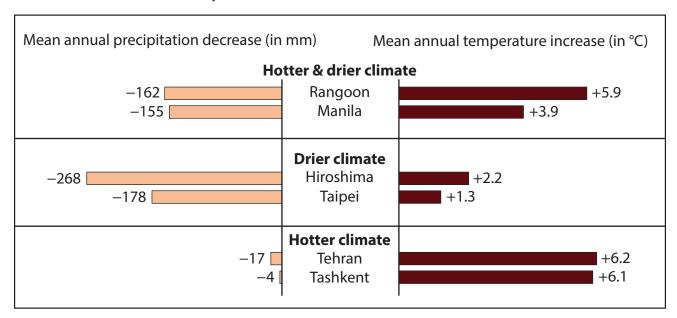


Figure 3

(i) Identify which city is projected to have the greatest increase in mean annual temperature by 2050.

(1)

- A Rangoon
- **B** Hiroshima
- C Tehran
- **D** Tashkent



(ii) Study Figure 4 which shows information about Hiroshima's annual precipitation in 2019 and 2050 (projected).

	2019	2050 (projected)
Hiroshima annual precipitation (mm)	1554	1286

# Figure 4

Calculate the projected percentage (%) decrease in Hiroshima's precipitation.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

You must show your working.

(2)

(iii) Explain <b>two</b> ways in which climate change causes sea levels to rise.	(4)
1	
2	



(e) Explain <b>two</b> natural causes of past climate change.							
1							
2							

ounctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.  (f) Assess the view that coastal flooding is the main physical hazard caused by								
	Assess the view that coastal flooding is the main physical hazard caused by tropical cyclones.							
		(8)						

	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 34 MARKS
(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and	use of specialist terminology = 4 marks) (Total for Question 1 = 34 marks)

### **Answer EITHER Section B OR Section C.**

### **SECTION B**

# **Development Dynamics**

If you answer Section B put a cross in the box  $\ \square$  .

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  $\boxtimes$ .

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2	(a) (i)	lden	tify v	which <b>one</b> of the following is a social measure of development.	(1)
		X	A	Gross Domestic Product	
		×	В	life expectancy	
		X	C	type of government	
		X	D	Gross National Income	
	(ii)	Expl	ain <b>o</b>	one reason why maternal mortality rates differ between countries.	(2)



(b) Study Figure 5 which shows the cities in India with the highest mean annual levels of air pollution (measured in PM2.5) in 2018.

City	Mean annual level of air pollution (PM2.5)
Gurugram	135
Ghaziabad	135
Faridabad	129
Bhiwandi	125
Noida	124
Patna	120
Lucknow	116

Figure 5

(i) Calculate the mean annual level of air pollution shown in Figure 5.

Answer to one decimal place.

You must show your working.

(2)

..... PM2.5



(ii) In 2018, the Chinese city of Sanya had a mean annual level of air pollution of 20 (PM2.5).

Calculate the ratio of the level of pollution between Sanya and Patna (120 PM2.5) (Figure 5).

(1)

(c) Explain **one** way that rapid economic development has a positive impact on the environment.

(2)

(d) Study Figure 6 which shows the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of five emerging countries in 1990 and 2019.

All figures are in trillions of US dollars (US\$).

Emerging country	1990	2019
China	0.4	14.21
India	0.33	2.97
Brazil	0.46	1.96
Mexico	0.3	1.24
Indonesia	0.16	1.1

Figure 6

(i) (	Calculate	the increase	e in China	's GDP betwe	een 1990 and 2019.
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(1)

trillion US\$.

(ii) Describe another data presentation technique that could be used to show the changes in GDP shown in Figure 6.

You may use a diagram in your answer.

(2)



	n <b>one</b> way advance opment of a named		helped the e	economic	(3)
Name	d emerging countr	y:	 		

(f) Study Figure 7 which shows the population pyramid for South Sudan, a developing country in Africa.

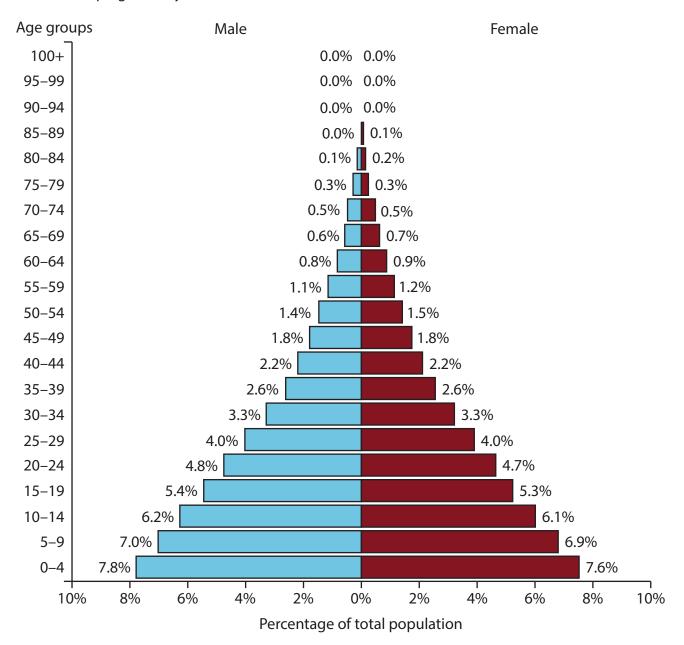


Figure 7

(i) Identify which **one** of the following is the modal age group in South Sudan.

(1)

- **■ B** 45–49
- **C** 15−19

	<ul><li>(ii) Suggest one way Figure 7 provides evidence that South Sudan is a developing country.</li></ul>	J
	, and the second	(3)
	(g) Explain <b>two</b> ways that the location of an emerging country you have studied has influenced its development.	(4)
		(-1)
	Named emerging country:	
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1	Named emerging country:	
	Named emerging country:	
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2	Named emerging country:	
2		





(h) Evaluate the importance of historical factors (colonialism and neo-colonialism) in growth of global inequalities.	the	
	(8)	



(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS** 

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## Do not answer Section C if you have answered Section B.

#### **SECTION C**

# **Challenges of an Urbanising World**

If you answer Section C put a cross in the box 🛛 .

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) Study Figure 8 which shows the share of the world's urban population by region in 1950, 2010 and the projected share in 2050.

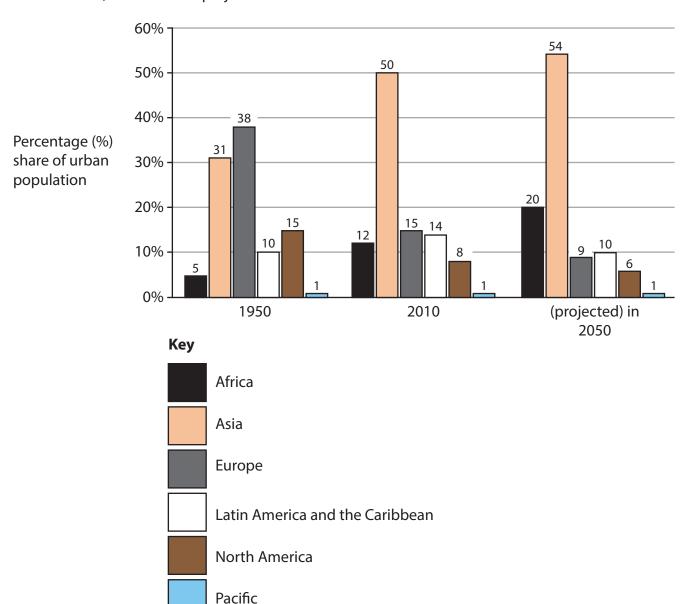


Figure 8

(i)	Identify the region with the largest share of the world's urban population
	in 2010.

(1)

(ii) Calculate the projected decrease in Europe's percentage (%) share of the world's urban population between 1950 and 2050.

(1)

.....9

(iii) In 2050, globally there are forecast to be 6.5 billion people living in urban areas.

Calculate the number of people forecast to be living in urban areas in Africa in 2050.

You must show your working.

(2)

.... billion



(b) Explain <b>one</b> reason why the population has fallen in some urban areas.	(2)

(c) Study Figure 9, a pie chart showing the origin of international migrants living in Doha, the capital city of Qatar, in 2020.

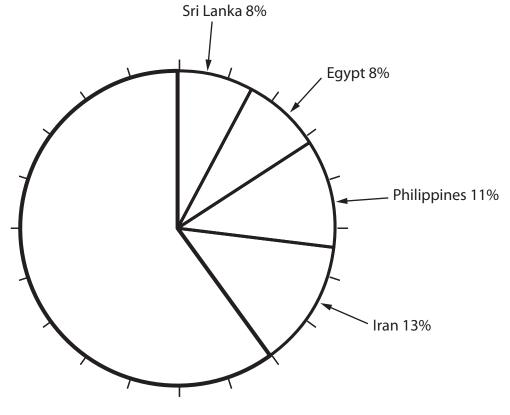


Figure 9

Plot the data from the table below to complete the pie chart in Figure 9.

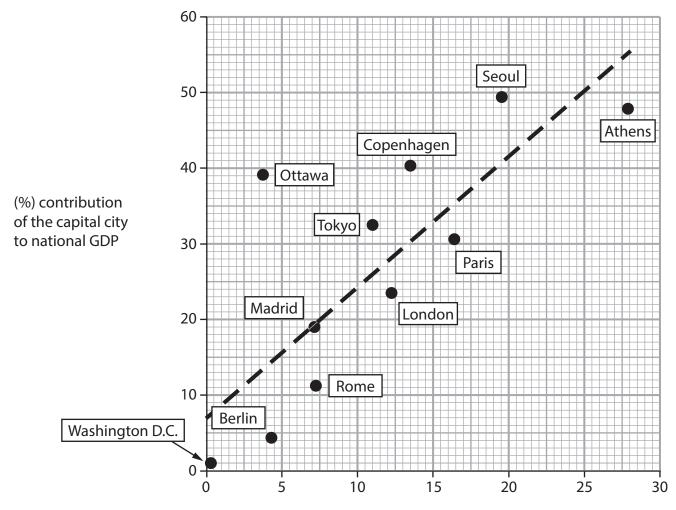
(3)

Country of origin of migrants	Percentage (%) of total migrants in Qatar, in 2020
Nepal	15
India	25
Pakistan	20

(d) Explain **one** impact of regeneration on the number of people living in urban areas.

(2)

(e) Study Figure 10 which shows the percentage of a country's population living in the capital city, and the city's contribution to national GDP.



Percentage (%) of the national population living in the capital city

Figure 10

(i) I	den	tify the city which makes the largest % contribution to GDP.	(1)
×		A Copenhagen	
	3	<b>B</b> Seoul	
×		<b>C</b> Ottawa	
$\geq$		<b>D</b> Athens	
	Desc answ	ribe the relationship shown in Figure 10. Use numeric data in your ver.	
			(3)
(f) Iden	ntify	which <b>one</b> of the following best describes urban primacy.	(1)
$\times$	A	where the population of a city is growing rapidly	
$\times$	В	a city which has experienced deindustrialisation	
$\times$	C	a city with a very large economic and political influence	
$\times$	D	when the city has a very large tertiary sector	
(g) Expl	ain <b>c</b>	one difference between formal and informal employment.	(2)



(h)	Explain <b>two</b> advantages of bottom-up strategies in a named megacity in a developing or emerging country.	(4)
1	Named megacity:	
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(i)	For a named megacity in a developing or emerging country, assess the reasons for past and present trends in population growth.	(8)
	Named megacity:	



1	
	(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)
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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 64 MARKS