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.
- In Section B, answer either question 5 or 6.
- In Section C, answer either question 7 or 8.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 78.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Questions labelled with an asterisk (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed – you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
SECTION A – INTRODUCTION TO PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

Answer ALL questions in this section.

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 ☑️.

Topic 1 – Population Dynamics

1 Figure 1 shows global population growth, 1850–2010.

![Graph of global population growth, 1850–2010.]

Figure 1

(a) Study Figure 1.

(i) Which one of the following statements about global population is correct?

☐ A It fell between 1850 and 2010.
☐ B It grew slowly until 1940 and then rapidly until 2010.
☐ C It stayed the same between 1850 and 2010.
☐ D It grew rapidly until 1940 and then grew slowly until 2010.
(ii) How much did global population increase between 1930 and 2000?

- A 1 billion
- B 2 billion
- C 3 billion
- D 4 billion

(b) State two changes which happen during Stage 3 of the demographic transition model.

1 ........................................

2 ........................................

(c) Describe two ways in which the age structure may vary between countries at different levels of development.

1 ........................................

2 ........................................
(d) For a named country, explain how it is attempting to increase the birth rate.

Named country

(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)
Topic 2 – Consuming Resources

Figure 2 shows the percentage of electricity generated from renewable resources.

Percentage (%) of electricity generated from renewable resources
- 80 – 100
- 60 – 79.9
- 40 – 59.9
- 20 – 39.9
- 0 – 19.9
- No data

(Source: © http://www.geocurrents.info/)

(a) Study Figure 2.

(i) What percentage of Spain's electricity is generated from renewable resources?

- A 0–19.9%
- B 20–39.9%
- C 40–59.9%
- D 60–79.9%

(ii) Which one of the following countries generates the largest percentage of electricity from renewable resources?

- A USA
- B New Zealand
- C Brazil
- D UK
(iii) Outline **one** reason for the increasing use of renewable resources. 

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which governments manage resource consumption through recycling.

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2 ................................................................................................................................................

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(c) Describe the Malthusian theory about the relationship between population and resources (food supply).

You may use a diagram in your answer.

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)
Topic 3 – Globalisation

3 Figure 3 shows the Clark Fisher model.

![Graph showing sector percentages over time]

**Figure 3**

(a) Study Figure 3.

(i) Which one of the following best describes the changes during the pre-industrial time period?

- [ ] A  The quaternary sector decreases.
- [ ] B  The secondary sector increases.
- [ ] C  The primary sector increases.
- [ ] D  The tertiary sector decreases.

(ii) How much did employment in the tertiary sector increase during the industrial period?

- [ ] A  12%
- [ ] B  22%
- [ ] C  32%
- [ ] D  50%
(iii) What is meant by the term **tertiary sector**?

(b) Outline **two** reasons why foreign direct investment has grown over the past 50 years.

1. 

2. 

(c) Describe the impact of globalisation on different groups of people in the developing world.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)
Figure 4 shows two indicators used to measure development in selected countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development indicator</th>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Cameroon</th>
<th>Cuba</th>
<th>Italy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP per person (US$)</td>
<td>18 400</td>
<td>2 400</td>
<td>6 100</td>
<td>30 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 4**

(a) Study Figure 4.

(i) Which country is likely to have the lowest level of development?

- [ ] A Cameroon
- [ ] B Argentina
- [ ] C Italy
- [ ] D Cuba

(ii) Which one of the following statements is correct?

- [ ] A People in Argentina have a higher average income than people in Italy.
- [ ] B People in Cameroon have the same average income as people in Italy.
- [ ] C People in Cuba live longer than people in Argentina.
- [ ] D Cameroon has the best healthcare services.
(b) Suggest two reasons for the large difference in development levels between countries.

1.

2.

(c) Outline one reason why the level of development varies from place to place in a country.

1.

2.
(d) Explain the **positive** impacts of a named large top-down project in a developing country.

Named large top-down project

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 48 MARKS
Figure 5 shows the changes in employment sectors in the UK, 1970–2010.

(a) Study Figure 5.

(i) How much did employment in the secondary sector fall by between 1970 and 2010?

- A 10%
- B 20%
- C 30%
- D 40%

(ii) Which of the following best explains the fall in secondary employment?

- A More machines used in manufacturing.
- B More people are looking for jobs.
- C More machinery used in agriculture.
- D More factories opening.
(iii) Identify a primary or secondary industry in which:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output has risen</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output has fallen</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(b) What is meant by the term **economic diversification**?
*(c) For a named urban area, explain the environmental impacts of de-industrialisation.

Named urban area ............................................................................................................................

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(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 5 = 15 marks)
Figure 6 shows the countries of birth for the populations of three urban areas in the UK.

**Key** % people born in:
- UK
- Other countries in the European Union (EU)
- Countries outside the EU

**(a)** Study Figure 6.

(i) What is the difference between the percentage of the UK-born population in Eastbourne and the City of London?

- A 15%
- B 20%
- C 25%
- D 30%

(ii) Which one of the following best explains why foreign-born residents are more likely to live in large urban areas such as London?

- A Poor transport links.
- B A wide range of job opportunities.
- C High levels of multiple deprivation.
- D High unemployment in the city.
(b) Name a rural region in the UK with:

- a low level of deprivation

- a high level of deprivation

(c) What is meant by the term **urban regeneration**?
*(d) Explain how different strategies have been used to conserve valuable landscapes in rural regions of the UK.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 15 MARKS
7 Figure 7 shows the trends in global urbanisation, 1970–2015.

(a) Study Figure 7.

(i) What was the percentage of the global population living in urban areas in 1985?

☐ A 40%
☐ B 60%
☐ C 80%
☐ D 100%
(ii) Which **one** of the following statements best describes the percentage of the urban population between 1970 and 2015?

- A  It has risen steadily.
- B  There has been no change.
- C  It has fallen steadily.
- D  It has risen and then fallen.

(iii) Suggest **one** reason for the changes shown in urban population.

(b) What is meant by the term **informal economy**?
(c) Explain the strategies used to improve the quality of life in cities in the developing world.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 7 = 15 marks)
Figure 8 shows the trend in China's population, 1970–2015.

(a) Study Figure 8.

(i) What was the percentage of China's population living in rural areas in 2005?

- A 20%
- B 40%
- C 60%
- D 80%

(ii) Which one of the following statements best describes the percentage of the rural population between 1970 and 2015?

- A It has fallen steadily.
- B There has been no change.
- C It has risen steadily.
- D It has risen and then fallen.
(iii) Suggest **one** reason for the changes shown in the percentage of rural population.

(b) What is meant by the term **intermediate technology**?
*(c) Explain the initiatives (methods) that have been used to improve the quality of life in rural areas in the developing world.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)  
(Total for Question 8 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 15 MARKS  
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 78 MARKS