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Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Geography B

Unit 2: People and the Planet

Foundation Tier

Wednesday 8 June 2016 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5GB2F/01

You do not need any other materials.

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, 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.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

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 the demographic transition model.

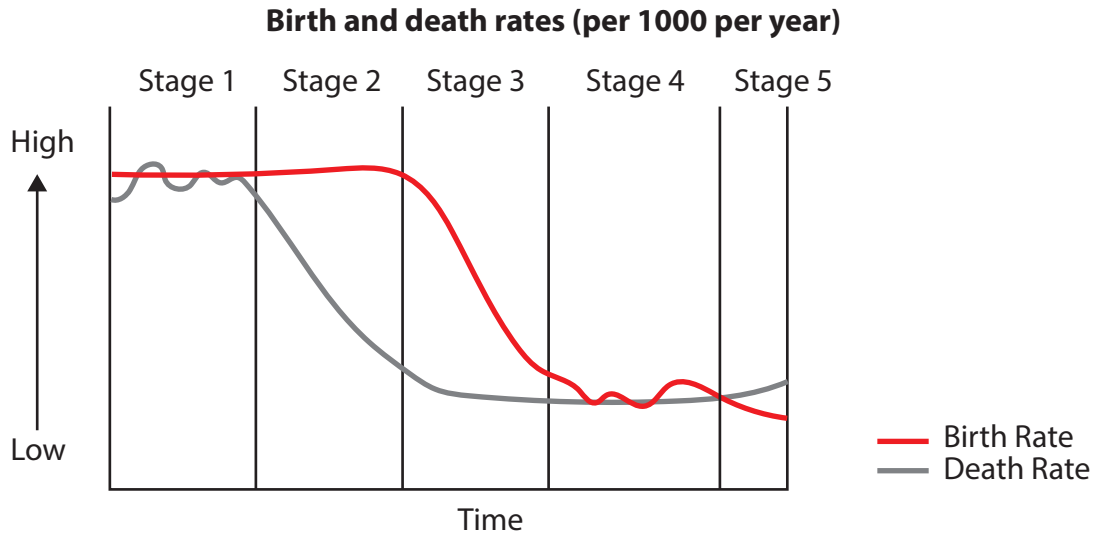


Figure 1

(a) Study Figure 1.

(i) Which **one** of the following statements about **Stage 3** is correct?

(1)

- A** Birth rates and death rates are both high.
- B** Birth rates are rising and death rates are high.
- C** Birth rates and death rates are both low.
- D** Birth rates are falling and death rates are low.

(ii) In which **one** of the following stages did the population grow at its fastest rate?

(1)

- A** Stage 1
- B** Stage 3
- C** Stage 4
- D** Stage 5



(iii) State **two** reasons why death rates are falling during Stage 2.

(2)

1

2

(b) Describe **two** advantages of a youthful population.

(4)

1

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(c) Describe the different policies that may be used to reduce immigration.

(4)

(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)

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Topic 2: Consuming Resources

2 Figure 2 shows the changes in energy consumption in the UK, 1970 and 2010.

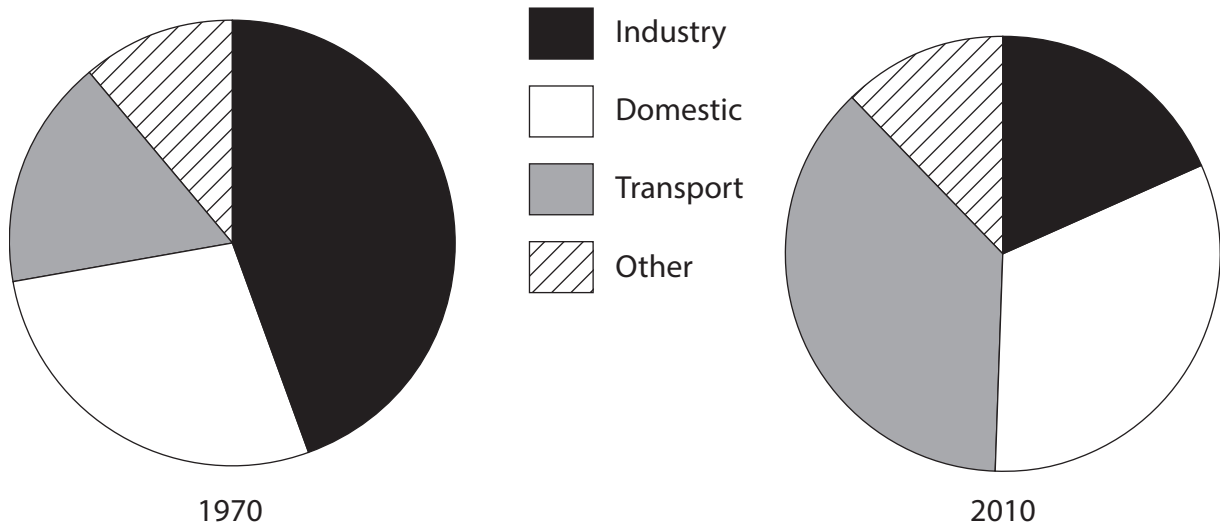


Figure 2

(a) Study Figure 2.

(i) Which **one** of the following had the largest energy consumption in 1970?

(1)

- A** industry
- B** domestic
- C** transport
- D** other

(ii) Which **one** of the following had the greatest increase in energy consumption between 1970 and 2010?

(1)

- A** industry
- B** domestic
- C** transport
- D** other

(b) State **two** examples of non-renewable resources.

(2)

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(c) Describe **one** theory (Malthus or Boserup) about the relationship between population and resources.

(4)

Chosen theory

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(d) Explain how governments try to manage resource consumption.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)



Topic 3: Globalisation

3 Figure 3 shows a clothing factory in Bangladesh, a country in the developing world.



Figure 3

(a) Study Figure 3.

(i) Which **one** of the following employment sectors is shown on Figure 3?

(1)

- A primary
- B secondary
- C tertiary
- D quaternary

(ii) Which **one** of the following is the most likely reason for the growth of factories such as this one in the developing world?

(1)

- A Well-paid labour in the developing world.
- B High land costs in the developing world.
- C Strict laws on health and safety in the developing world.
- D Low wages in the developing world.

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(b) Outline **one** reason for the growth of international trade?

(2)

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(c) Describe the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in creating a more globalised economy.

(4)

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(d) For a named transnational corporation (TNC), explain how it operates in different parts of the world.

(4)

Named TNC

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Topic 4: Development Dilemmas

4 Figure 4 shows the relationship between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and child mortality for selected countries in 2013.

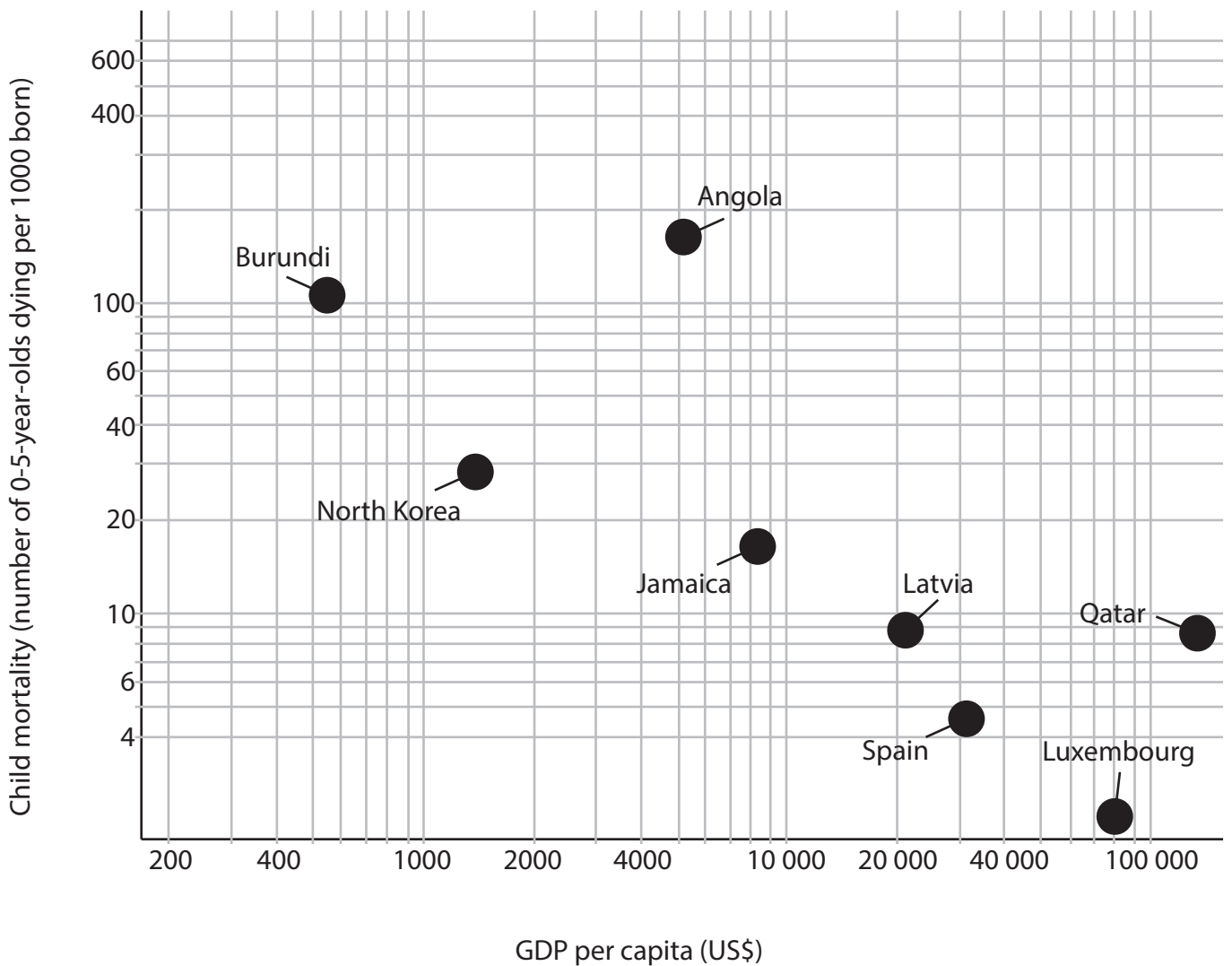


Figure 4

(a) Study Figure 4.

(i) Which **one** of the following countries has the highest GDP per capita?

(1)

- A Angola
- B Burundi
- C Qatar
- D Luxembourg



(ii) Which **one** of the following best describes the relationship shown on Figure 4? (1)

- A** There is no relationship.
- B** As income rises, child mortality rises.
- C** As income rises, child mortality falls.
- D** As income falls , child mortality falls.

(iii) Describe how GDP per capita is measured. (2)

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(b) Describe the possible barriers to further development for **one** named developing country in Sub-Saharan Africa. (4)

Named developing country

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(c) For a named large top-down project in a developing country, describe the impact that it has had on different groups of people.

(4)

Chosen large top-down project

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 48 MARKS



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SECTION B BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE



SECTION B – SMALL-SCALE PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

Answer ONE question in this section.

Topic 5 – The Changing Economy of the UK

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

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in 5*(c).

5 Figure 5 shows variations in average earnings in part of the UK, 2011.

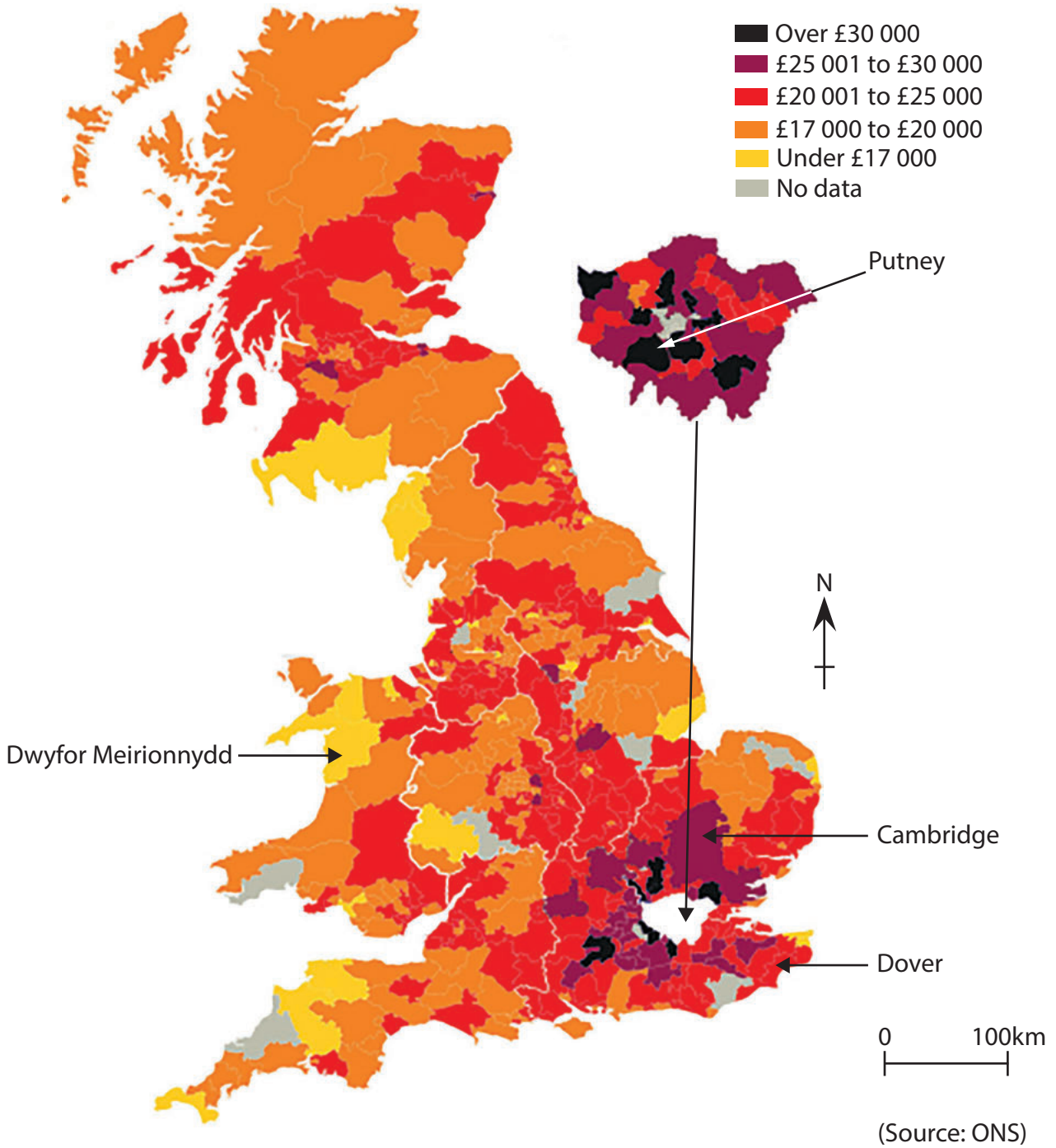


Figure 5

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(a) Study Figure 5.

(i) Which **one** of the following areas had the lowest average earnings?

(1)

- A** Cambridge
- B** Dover
- C** Putney
- D** Dwyfor Meirionnydd

(ii) Which **one** of the following areas had the highest average earnings?

(1)

- A** London and the south-east
- B** coastal areas
- C** north-west England
- D** Wales

(iii) Suggest **one** reason for the differences in the average earnings shown on Figure 5.

(2)

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(b) Define the term **quaternary sector**.

(2)

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QUESTION 6 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



Topic 6 – Changing Settlements in the UK

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box .

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in 6*(c).

6 Figure 6 shows population change in part of the UK, 1991 to 2008.

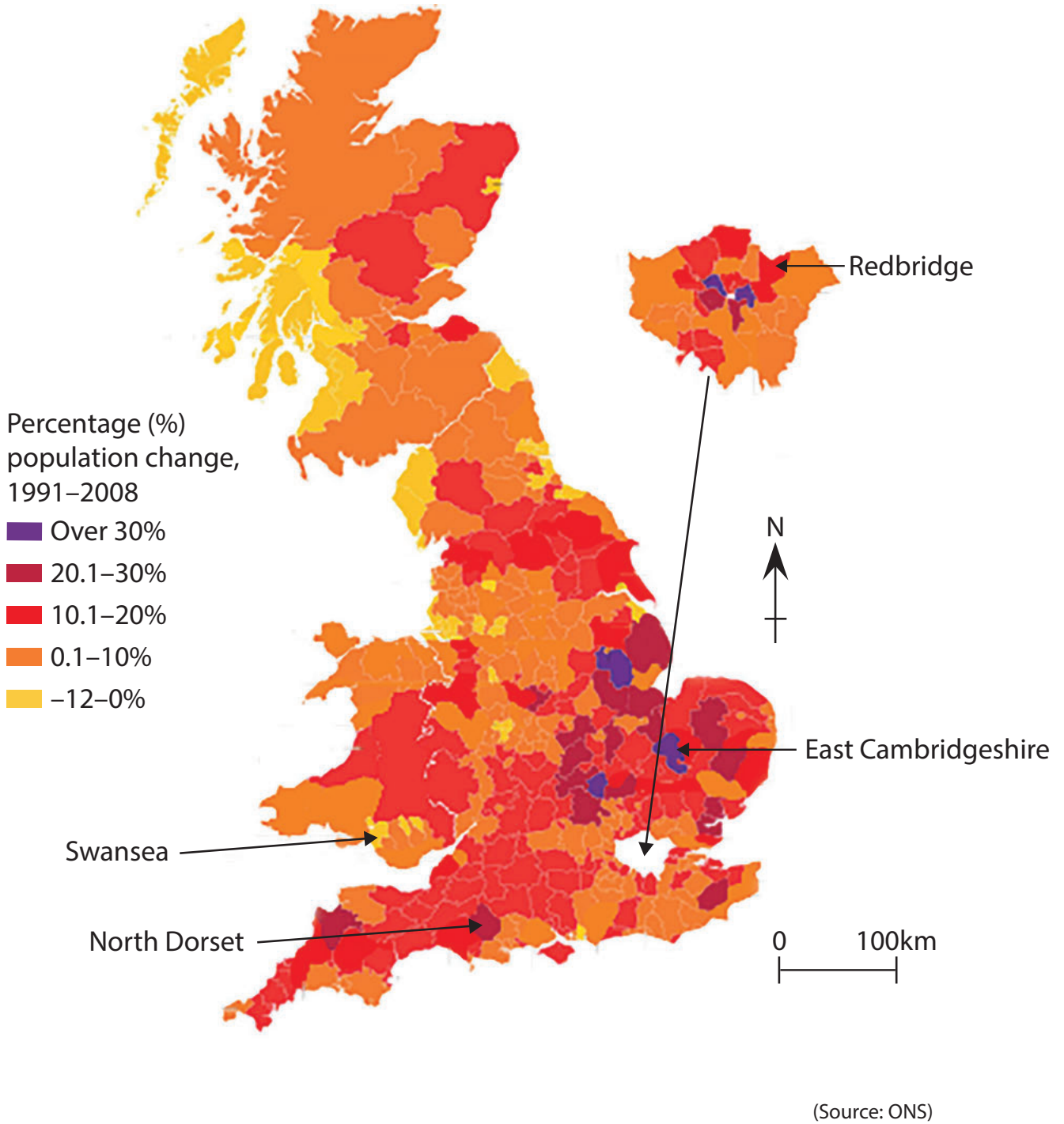


Figure 6

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(a) Study Figure 6.

(i) Which **one** of the following areas had the largest increase in population between 1991 and 2008? (1)

- A** Redbridge
- B** North Dorset
- C** East Cambridgeshire
- D** Swansea

(ii) Which **one** of the following best describes the distribution of areas with population decrease? (1)

- A** London and the south-east
- B** mostly on the coast
- C** eastern England
- D** mostly in north Wales

(iii) Suggest **one** reason for the differences in population change shown on Figure 6. (2)

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(b) Define the term **green belt**. (2)

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SECTION C BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



SECTION C – LARGE-SCALE PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

Answer ONE question in this section.

Topic 7 – The Challenges of an Urban World

If you answer Question 7 put a cross in the box .

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in 7*(c).

7 Figure 7 shows a road in Lagos, a ‘megacity’ in the developing world.



Figure 7

(a) Study Figure 7.

(i) Identify the urban challenge shown on Figure 7.

(1)

- A** High house prices
- B** Unemployment
- C** Traffic congestion
- D** No electricity supply

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(ii) Which **one** of the following statements describes the term **megacity**?

(1)

- A** A city with over 1 000 people.
- B** A city with over 10 000 people.
- C** A city with over 1 million people.
- D** A city with over 10 million people.

(iii) Suggest **one** reason for the rapid population growth of developing world cities such as Lagos.

(2)

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(b) Outline **one** way a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) has improved the quality of life for people in a city in the developing world.

(2)

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QUESTION 8 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



Topic 8 – The Challenges of a Rural World

If you answer Question 8 put a cross in the box .

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in 8*(c).

- 8 Figure 8 shows an isolated rural area on the Isle of Harris, Scotland.



Figure 8

- (a) Study Figure 8.

- (i) Identify **one** possible cause of rural isolation shown on Figure 8.

(1)

- A** Decline in rural to urban migration.
- B** Improved broadband connectivity.
- C** Poor transport links.
- D** Increase in counter-urbanisation.

- (ii) Which **one** of the following is the likely result of rural isolation?

(1)

- A** Increase in new housing.
- B** Houses left empty.
- C** More jobs available.
- D** Increase in population.

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(iii) Outline **one** impact of increasing rural isolation on local services.

(2)

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(b) Outline **one** way farms in the developed world can diversify.

(2)

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