

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Geography

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: Global Challenges

Friday 15 January 2010 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GE01/01

You must have:

Resource Booklet (enclosed)

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 in Section A and **ONE** in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- 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.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Spend approximately one hour on Section A and 30 minutes on Section B.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

You must use the Resource Booklet.

You are advised to spend approximately one hour on Section A.

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 .

1 Study Figure 1.

(a) Which region has experienced the greatest number of category 5 tropical cyclones? Put a cross in the correct box.

(1)

- South Pacific**
- South Atlantic**
- East Pacific**
- West Pacific**
- North Atlantic**

(b) Describe the global distribution of tropical cyclones.

(3)

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(c) Give reasons for the distribution of tropical cyclones.

(3)

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(d) Explain how tropical cyclones contribute to the risk of living in the Philippines disaster hotspot.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 11 marks)



2 Study Figure 2.

(a) Describe

(2)

1. the long term variations in CO₂ level,

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2. the recent trend.

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(b) Name **one** source of evidence for the **long term** CO₂ data.

(1)

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(c) Describe **two** recent environmental changes that provide evidence for global warming.

(4)

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(d) Explain why the majority of scientists believe humans are responsible for today's high level of CO₂.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)



3 Study Figure 3.

(a) Which **one** of the following five statements is correct? Put a cross in the correct box.

(1)

- Belgium has the highest target to meet by 2020
- France has made most progress to meet its target
- The UK has made most progress to meet its target
- Ireland has made least progress to meet its target
- Ireland has the lowest target to meet by 2020

(b) Suggest how the use of renewable energy sources can help tackle climate change.

(2)

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(c) Suggest why progress towards meeting renewable energy targets is so slow.

(3)

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(d) Using examples, explain how **adaptation** strategies can help people cope with the impacts of climate change.

(5)

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(Total for Question 3 = 11 marks)



4 Study Figure 4.

(a) What **global grouping** does Ethiopia belong to? Put a cross in the correct box.

(1)

- OECD nations
- The NICs
- The LDCs
- OPEC states
- NAFTA

(b) State the evidence, in Figure 4, of a **two speed world**.

(2)

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(c) What are **newly industrialised countries** (NICs)?

(3)

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(d) Explain why the **OPEC nations** have become a wealthy and powerful global grouping.

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



5 Study Figure 5.

(a) (i) State which age group is found in unusually high numbers along the south coast.

(1)

(ii) Suggest reasons why this age group is found in unusually high numbers along the south coast.

(2)

(b) Many large urban areas have unusually high numbers of young people (under 25). Suggest reasons for this.

(3)



(c) Explain how 20th Century improvements in **health** and **hygiene** have brought increased life expectancy to the UK.

(4)

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(Total for Question 5 = 10 marks)



6 Study Figure 6.

(a) What is a **megacity**? Put a cross in the correct box.

(1)

- A city with more than one million residents
- The capital city of a G8 nation
- A city with a major stock exchange
- A country's capital city
- A city or urban region with more than ten million residents

(b) Using the photographs and your own knowledge, complete the table to contrast the characteristics of the two megacities shown in Figure 6.

(6)

	A - Lagos Developing world megacity	B - New York Developed world megacity
Average building height		
Quality of housing		
Economic functions		



(c) Explain how the growth of megacities threatens the sustainability of the urban environment.

(5)

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(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 65 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ONE question in this section.

Use the evidence provided in the Resource Booklet and your own ideas and examples.
You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on Section B.

*7 Study Figure 7.

(a) Suggest why many megacities could face increased **vulnerability** to natural disasters. (10)

(b) Explain how global warming and El Niño events may lead to increasing natural hazards. (15)

(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)

*8 Study Figure 8.

(a) Suggest ways in which climate change might affect Africa's physical environment. (10)

(b) Examine the possible **economic** impacts of projected climate change for the African continent. (15)

(Total for Question 8 = 25 marks)

*9 Study Figure 9.

(a) Suggest reasons why the membership of trade blocs, such as the EU, has changed over time. (10)

(b) Explain how transport improvements have helped build a more **interconnected** world. (15)

(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)

*10 Study Figure 10.

(a) Suggest why the UK government welcomes some migrants but not others. (10)

(b) Examine the impact of UK retirement migration to the Mediterranean on source and host regions. (15)

(Total for Question 10 = 25 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ~~☒~~ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 7 ☒

Question 8 ☒

Question 9 ☒

Question 10 ☒

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Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



Edexcel GCE

Geography

**Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 1: Global Challenges
RESOURCE BOOKLET**

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Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

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SECTION A

The following resources relate to Questions 1–6

Figure 1 Tracks and Intensity of all Tropical Cyclones since 1970

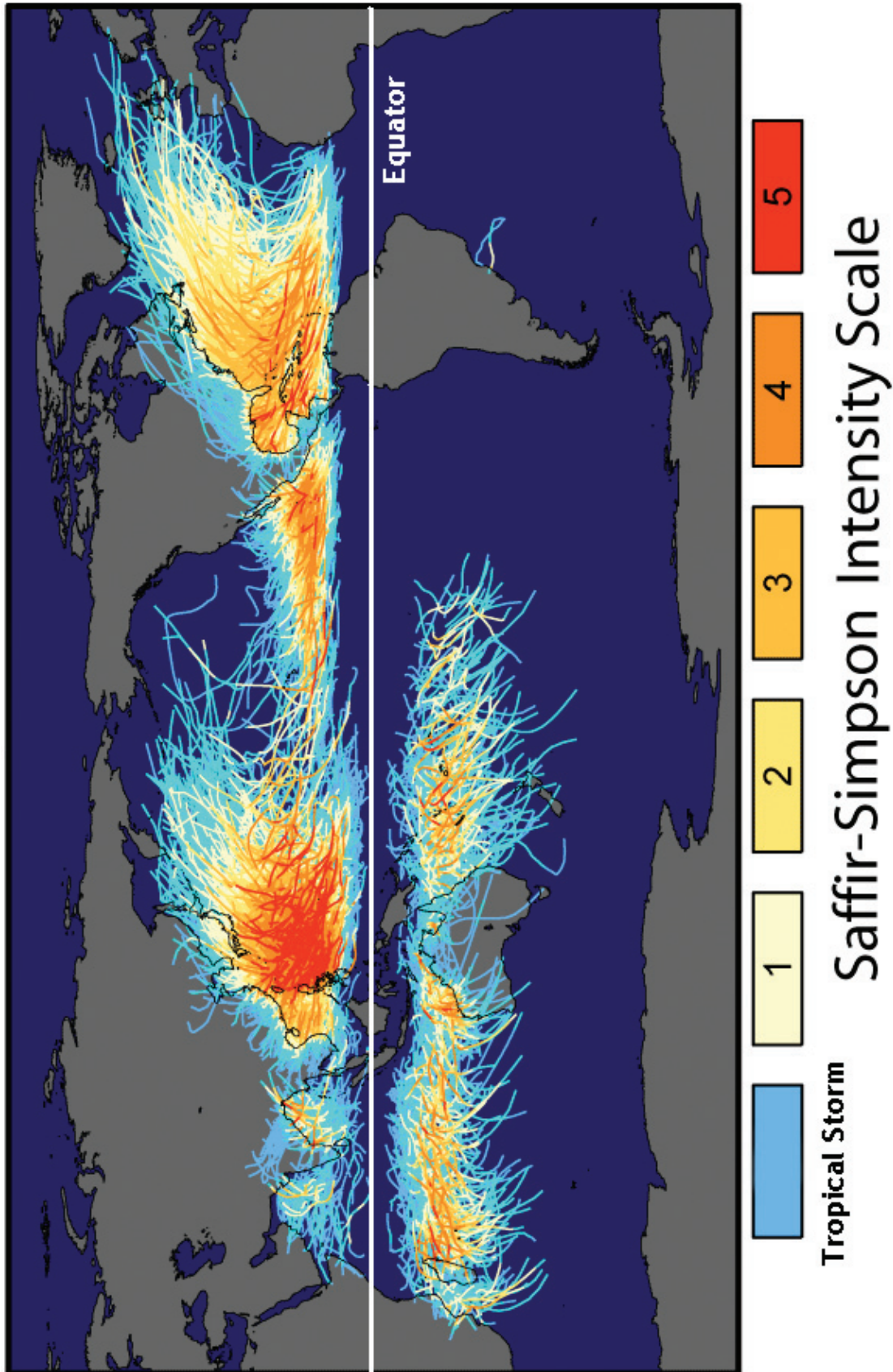


Figure 2 Changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration over time

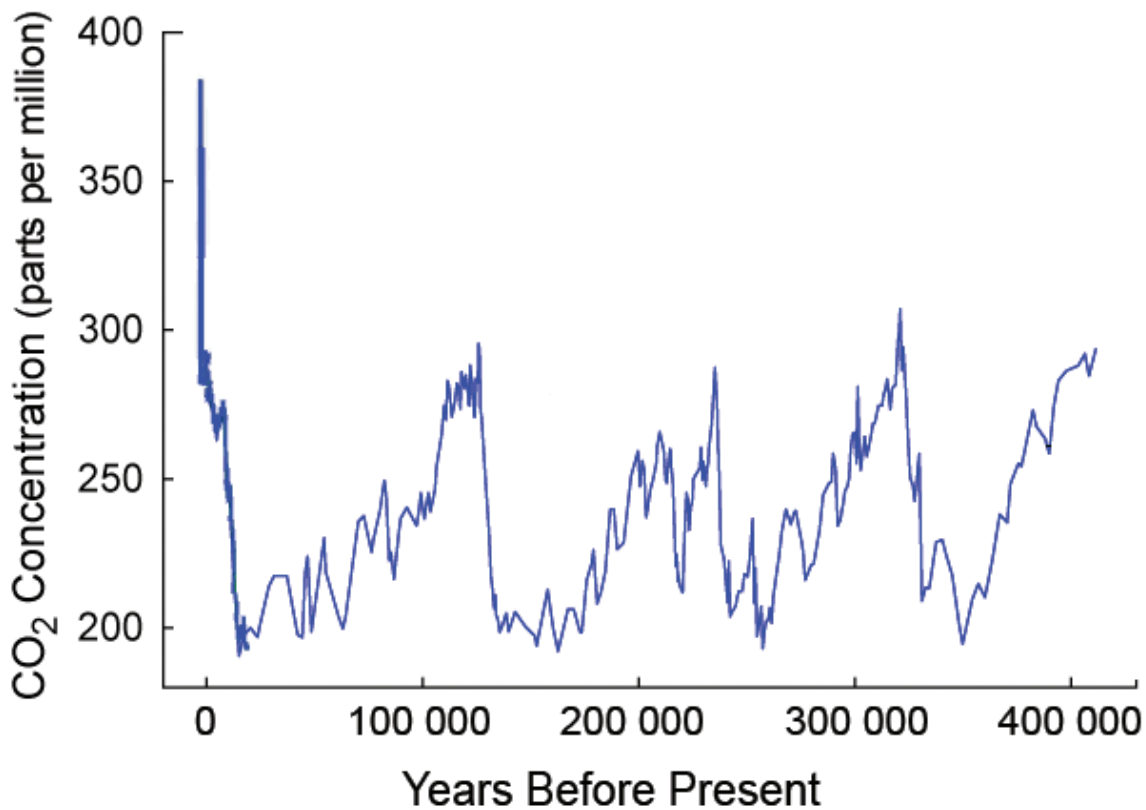
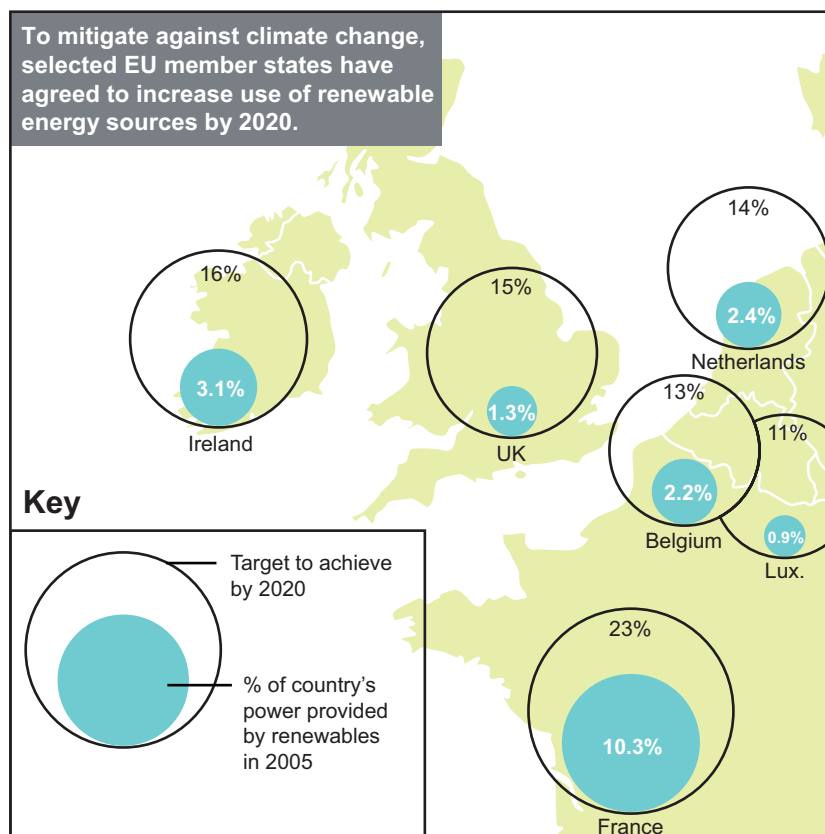


Figure 3 Climate change mitigation: renewable energy use and targets for selected EU member states

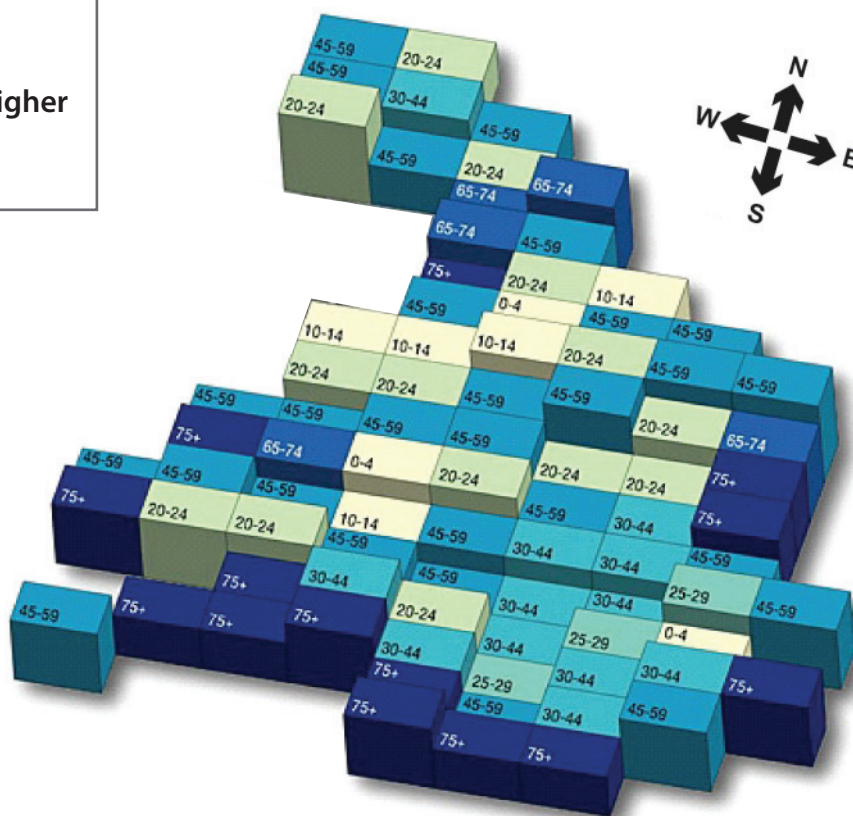
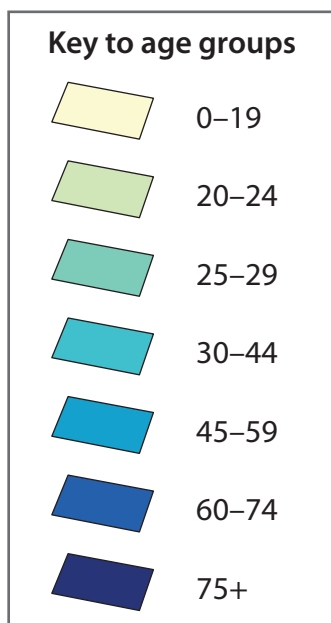
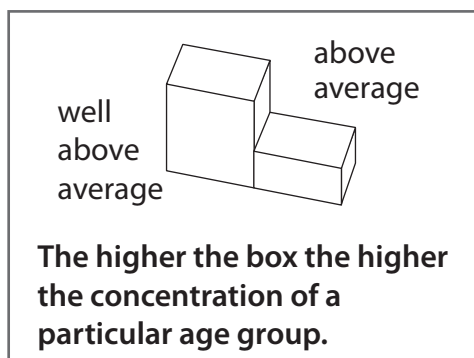


(Source: *The Guardian* newspaper)

Figure 4 Average incomes and income variations for six countries in 2008

	Average income per person (US dollars)	Share of national wealth for the poorest 20% of the people (%)	Share of national wealth for the richest 20% of the people (%)
USA	42,000	5.4	45.8
Singapore	27,000	5.0	49.0
South Africa	5,100	3.5	62.2
Philippines	1,200	5.4	50.6
Ethiopia	150	9.1	39.4
Nigeria	750	5.0	49.2

Figure 5 A map of the UK, showing where unusually high numbers of different age groups are found



(Source: *Human Geography of the UK*, D. Dorling)

Figure 6 Two contrasting megacities

A



(Source: Pius Utomi Ekpei/Getty Images)

B



(Source: www.stills.org)

SECTION B

The following resources relate to Questions 7–10

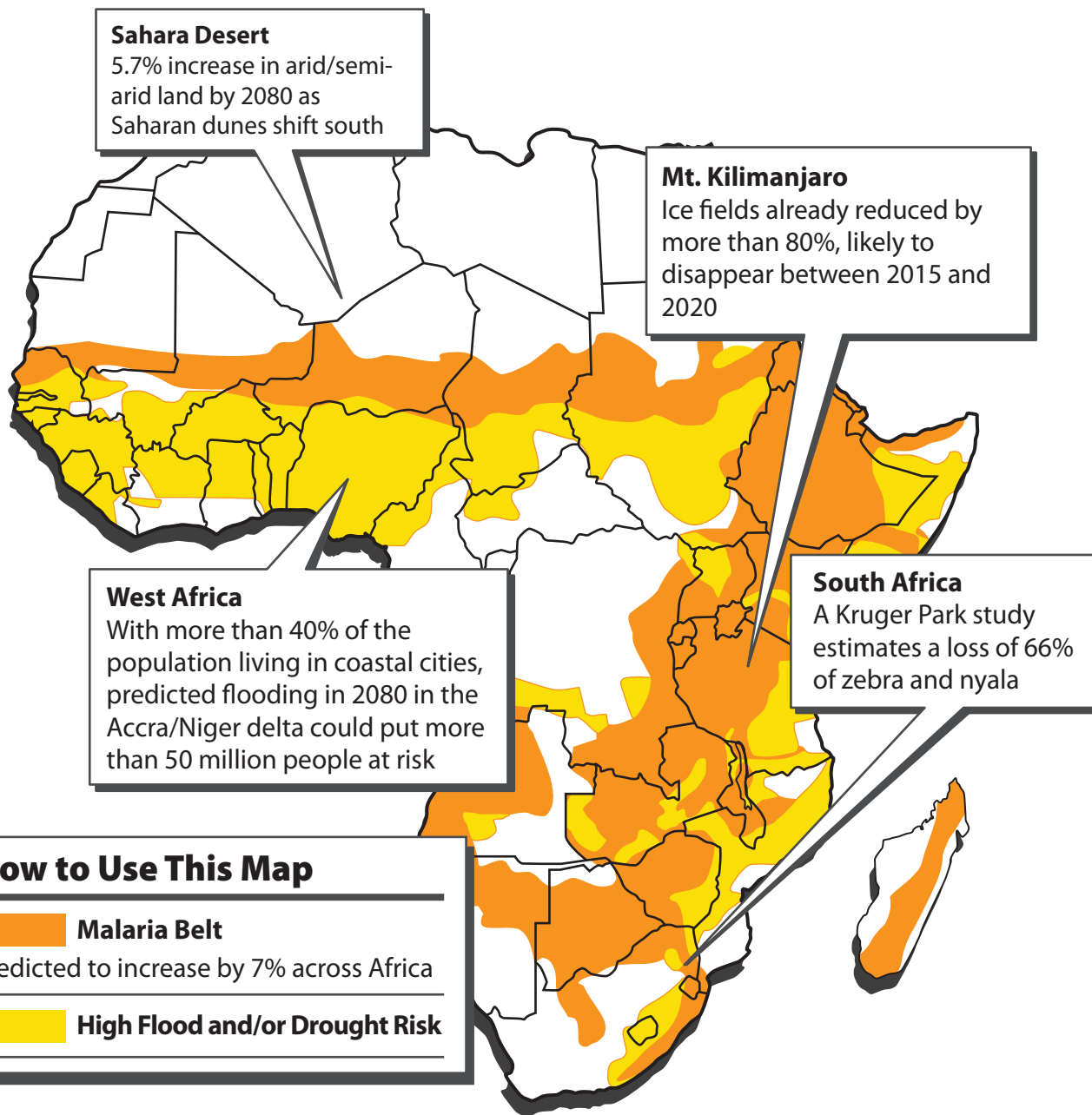
Figure 7 Possible causes of natural disasters for some megacities

Megacity	Country	Resident population at risk (millions)		Possible causes of natural disasters				
		As at 2003	Forecast for 2015	Earthquake	Volcanic eruption	Tropical storm	Winter storm	Flood
Tokyo	Japan	35.0	36.2	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low
New York	USA	21.2	22.8	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Low
Mumbai	India	17.4	22.6	Medium	None	Low	None	Medium
Los Angeles	USA	16.4	17.6	High	None	None	Low	Medium
Manila	Philippines	13.9	16.8	High	Medium	High	None	Medium
Calcutta	India	13.8	16.8	Medium	None	High	None	High
Osaka, Kobe	Japan	13.0	13.2	High	None	Medium	None	Medium
Shanghai	China	12.8	12.7	Low	None	Medium	None	Medium
Dhaka	Bangladesh	11.6	17.9	High	None	High	None	High

Level of risk: None Low Medium High


(Source: Munich Re)

Figure 8 21st Century projections for climate change in Africa




The 21st Century

RAINFALL

 ▼ **40%**

TEMPERATURE

 ▲ **4°C**

EXTREME EVENTS

 ▲ **20%**

Figure 9 Growth of the European Union trade bloc

1950s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1957 Treaty of Rome creates the European Economic Community (EEC)
1970s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the EEC
1990s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The European Union (EU) established on 1 January 1993
2000s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Euro becomes the currency of many EU countries

1952



1986



2004



2007



Figure 10 A British newspaper report on global migration into the UK

UK needs surgeons, dentists, chefs and ballet dancers

Government ministers have unveiled a **proposed** official list of the types of foreign workers we need – and those we are rejecting.

MIGRANTS THE UK NEEDS	...AND ONES WE DON'T WANT!
Ballet dancers	Midwives
Work riders (horse trainers)	GPs
Sheep shearers	Social workers
Skilled chefs	Computer engineers
Plastic surgeons	Skilled construction workers
Hovercraft officers	Architects
Frozen fish filleters	Beauty salon managers
Kids' dentists	Musicians
Maths & science teachers	Photographers
Care home workers	Chinese masseurs

(Source: loosely based on *The Sun* newspaper, 09 September 2008)

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