

Write your name here

Surname	Other names
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Centre Number	Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Geography
Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 1: Global Challenges

Friday 21 May 2010 – Morning Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper Reference 6GE01/01
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You must have: Resource Booklet (enclosed)	Total Marks
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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.

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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) Describe the distribution of areas at risk from **two or more** hazards.

(2)

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(b) Distinguish between a natural hazard and a natural disaster.

(2)

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(c) Identify the Philippines disaster hotspot in Figure 1. Put a cross in the correct box.

(1)

☐ **A**

☐ **B**

☐ **C**

☐ **D**

☐ **E**



(5)

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)



2 Study Figure 2.

(a) What is the main cause of the current global rise in sea-level? Put a cross in the correct box.

(1)

- ☐ A change in the Earth's orbit
- ☐ The melting of Antarctic ice
- ☐ Undersea plate movement
- ☐ Thermal expansion of the oceans
- ☐ A decrease in sun-spot activity

(b) Suggest how the physical geography of some coastal areas makes them more at risk from rising sea levels than others.

(3)

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(c) Suggest how the human geography of areas such as Bangladesh or the Maldives makes them especially vulnerable to sea-level rise.

(3)

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(d) Explain why it is difficult to predict future sea-level rise.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)



3 Study Figure 3.

- (a) Identify the country or region showing the greatest reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions. Put a cross in the correct box.

(1)

- ☐ USA
☐ Europe
☐ China
☐ Russia
☐ Japan

- (b) What is meant by the term 'total greenhouse gas emissions'?

(2)

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- (c) Describe how human activity contributes to the increased level of emissions of **one** named greenhouse gas.

(3)

Named greenhouse gas

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(d) Explain why some countries lack enthusiasm for implementing global agreements to manage climate change.

(5)

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(Total for Question 3 = 11 marks)



4 Study Figure 4.

(a) Describe the distribution of eastern European migrants living in London.

(2)

(b) Suggest reasons why some rural parts of the UK have attracted high numbers of eastern European migrants.

(4)



(c) Name **two** eastern European EU countries that could be source regions for these migrants.

(2)

1

2

(d) Explain the positive and negative impacts of out-migration for eastern European source countries.

(5)

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(Total for Question 4 = 13 marks)



5 Study Figure 5.

(a) What is meant by sustainable urban living? Put a cross in the correct box.

(1)

- ☐ Allowing urban sprawl to continue
- ☐ Managing a city for the welfare of future generations
- ☐ The conversion of farmland into housing areas
- ☐ Shanty town growth on the edges of developing cities
- ☐ Banning new economic activity from city centres

(b) Choose **two** of the methods shown in Figure 5 and describe how each might contribute towards sustainable urban living.

(4)

1

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2

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(c) Explain why some megacities are making greater progress than others towards the goal of sustainable urban living.

(5)

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(Total for Question 5 = 10 marks)



6 Study Figure 6.

(a) State **two** pieces of evidence that this is an ethical purchase.

(2)

1

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2

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(b) Describe the limitations of ethical purchasing strategies for producers and consumers.

(3)

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(c) Explain how globalisation has led to the exploitation of workers in some countries.

(5)

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(Total for Question 6 = 10 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.
You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on Section B.

***7** Study Figure 7.

- (a) Using Figure 7 and your own knowledge, explain why some places have a high level of landslide and avalanche hazard risk. (10)
- (b) Explain why the economic losses caused by natural hazards have generally risen over time whereas the number of lives lost has fallen. (15)

(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)

***8** Study Figure 8.

- (a) Suggest why some groups and communities view the melting of Greenland's ice sheet as an opportunity rather than a threat. (10)
- (b) Examine the ecological impacts of global warming for Arctic areas. (15)

(Total for Question 8 = 25 marks)

***9** Study Figure 9.

- (a) Suggest reasons why the 'globalisation scores' shown vary so greatly. (10)
- (b) Explain how globalisation affects internal and international migration flows. (15)

(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)

***10** Study Figure 10.

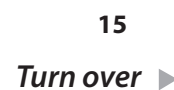
- (a) Using Figure 10 and your own knowledge, suggest why people in Britain often need to consult a wide range of records when studying their roots. (10)
- (b) Explain how social and economic factors have led to changes in the UK's population age structure. (15)

(Total for Question 10 = 25 marks)



Chosen Question Number:

Question 10 



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Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of dotted lines on a lined background.



Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of dotted lines for tracing on a lined background.



Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of dotted lines on a lined background.



Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of dotted lines.

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



Edexcel GCE

Geography

**Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 1: Global Challenges
Resource Booklet**

Friday 21 May 2010 – Morning

Paper Reference

6GE01/01

Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

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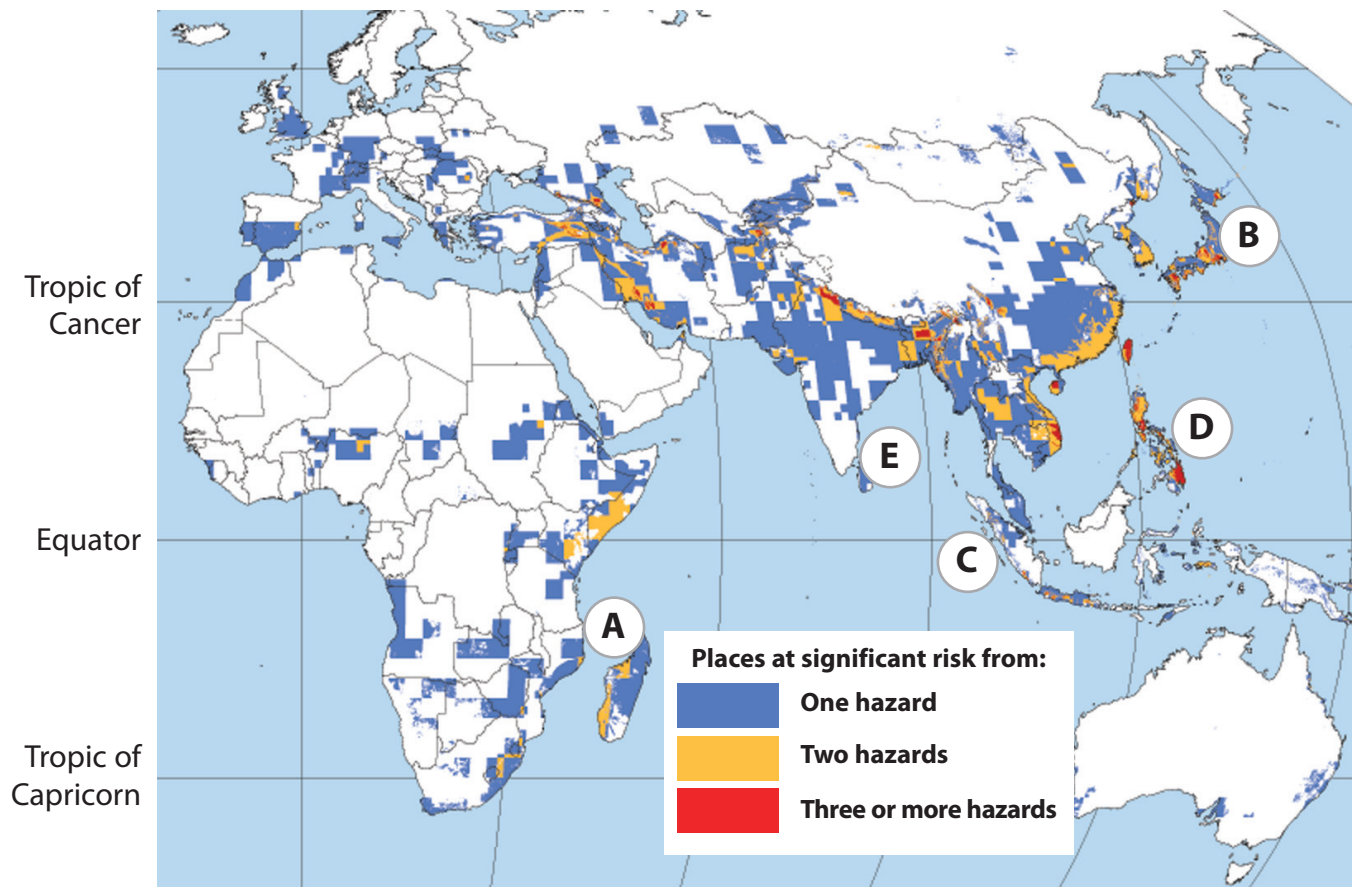


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SECTION A

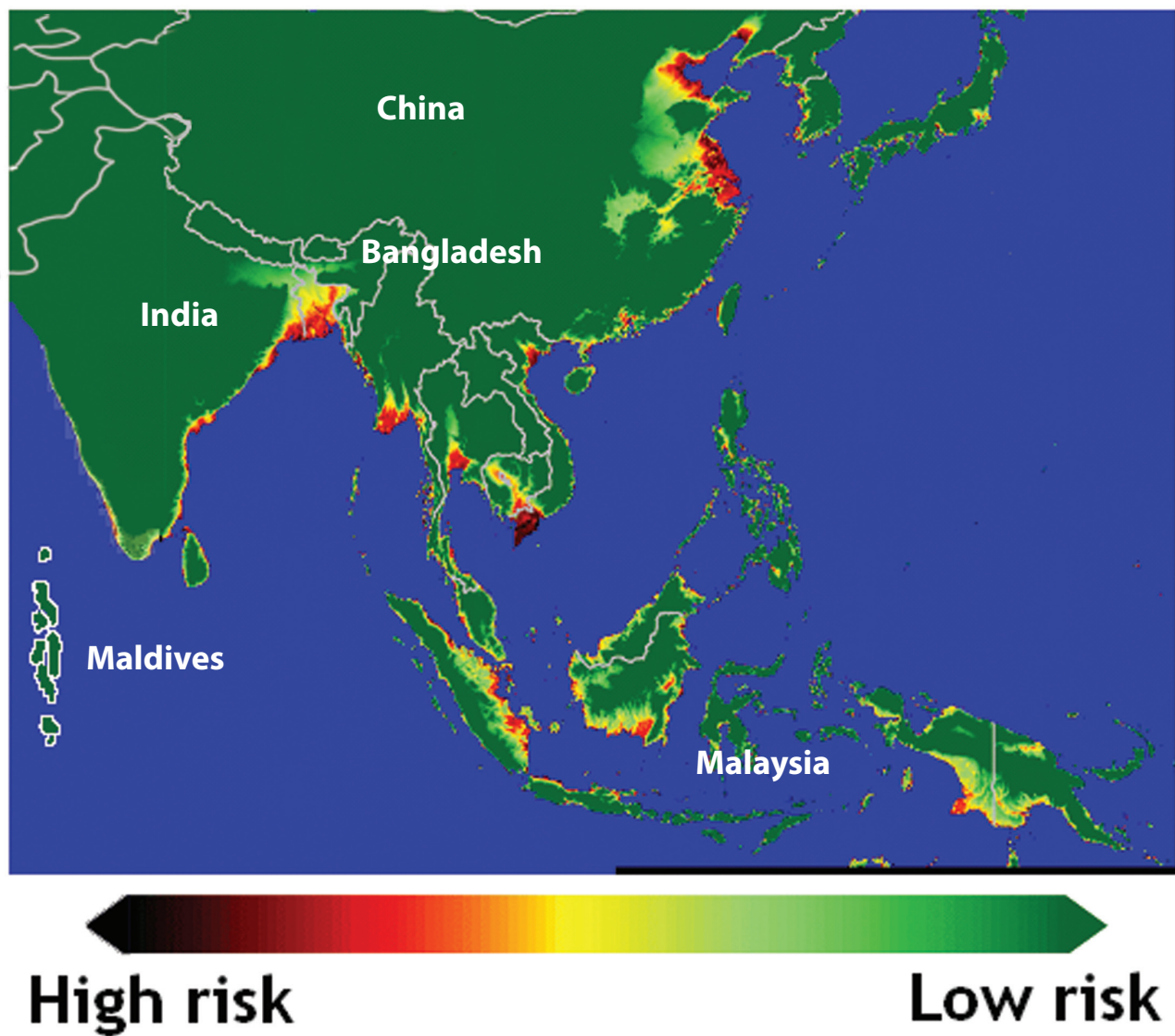
The following resources relate to Questions 1–6

Figure 1 The number of natural hazards found in parts of the world



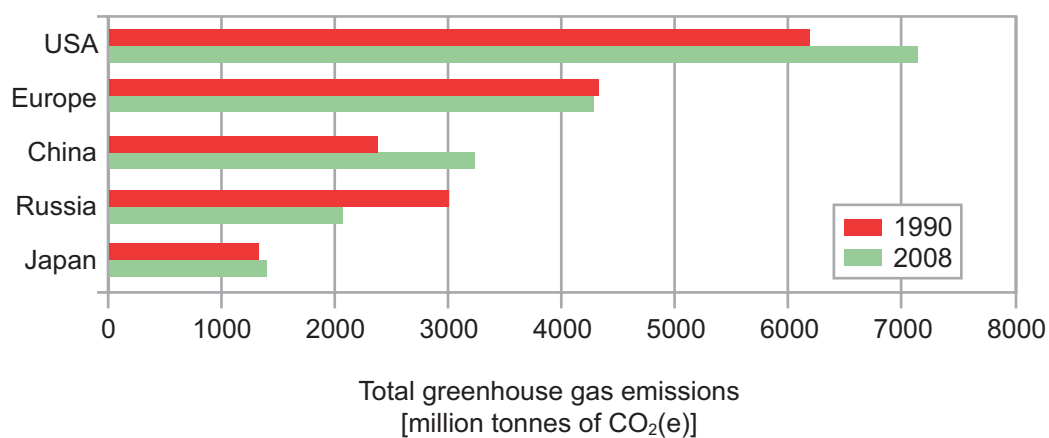
(Source: <http://sedac.ciesin.org/>)

Figure 2 **The risk of sea level rise and land losses in southeast Asia**



(Source: www.globalwarmingart.com)

Figure 3 Changing greenhouse gas emissions for selected countries and regions



(Source: UNFCC)

Figure 4 Eastern European migrants living in different parts the UK

Registered
migrant workers
2004–2007

- 5,000 and over
- 4,000 – 4,999
- 3,000 – 3,999
- 2,000 – 2,999
- 1,000 – 1,999
- 500 – 999
- 1 – 499

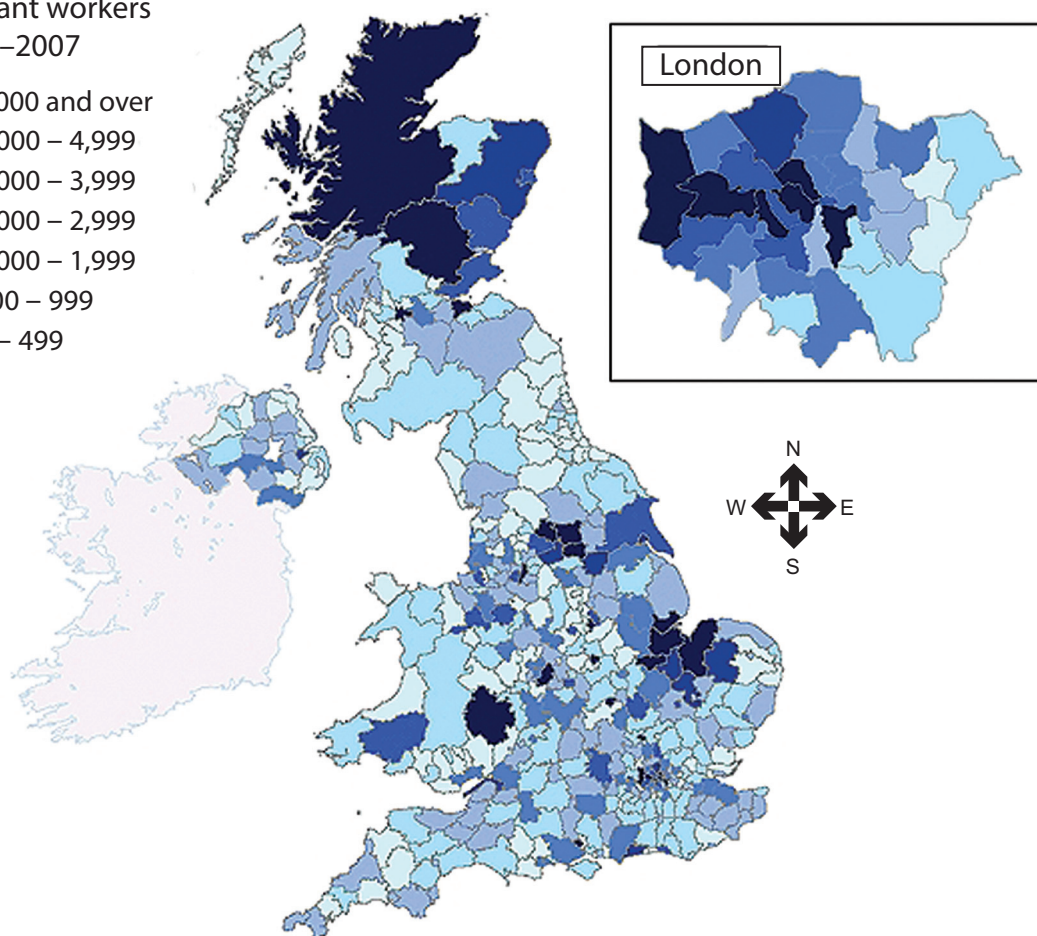


Figure 5 Sustainable urban living strategies in San Francisco



(Image source: <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/3792853>)

Figure 6 **An example of an ethical purchase**

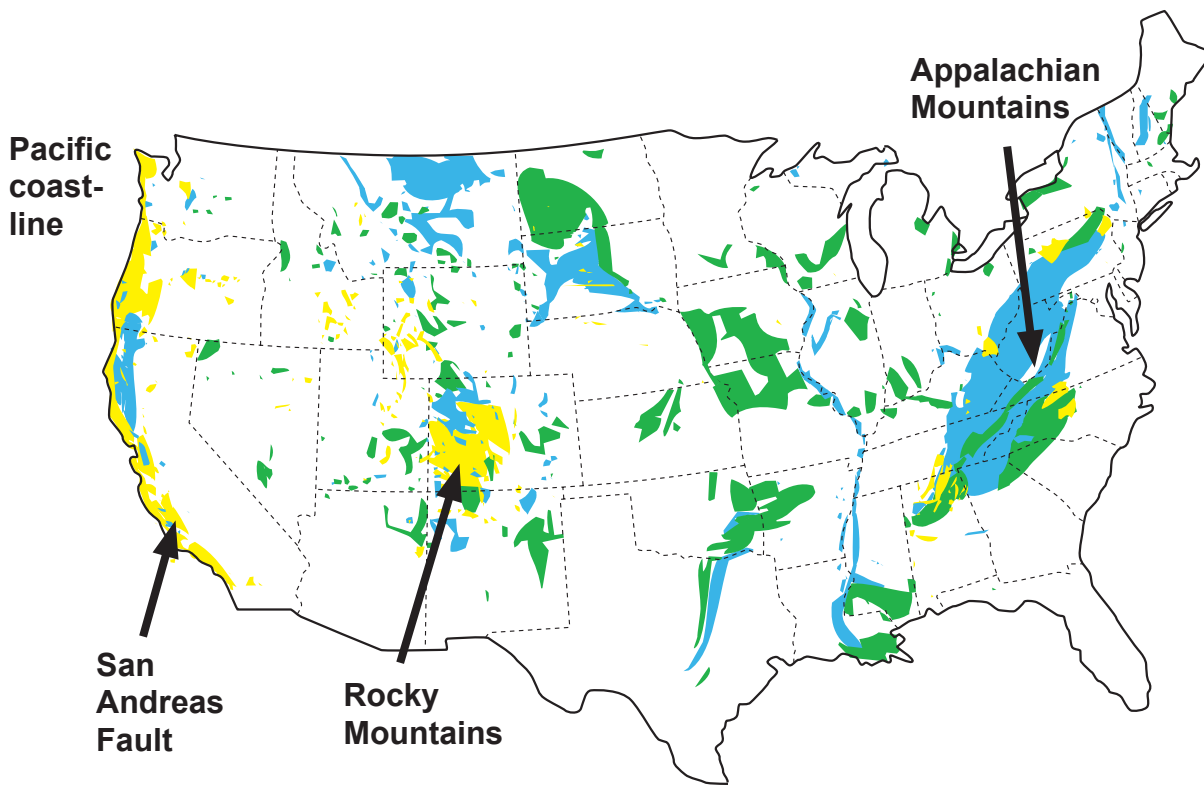


(Source: <http://www.justcoffee.com>)

SECTION B

The following resources relate to Questions 7–10

Figure 7 **Landslide and avalanche hazard risk in the United States**



Blue areas of the US have very high potential, yellow areas have high potential and green areas have medium potential for landslides and avalanches

Landslide & avalanche hazard risk facts

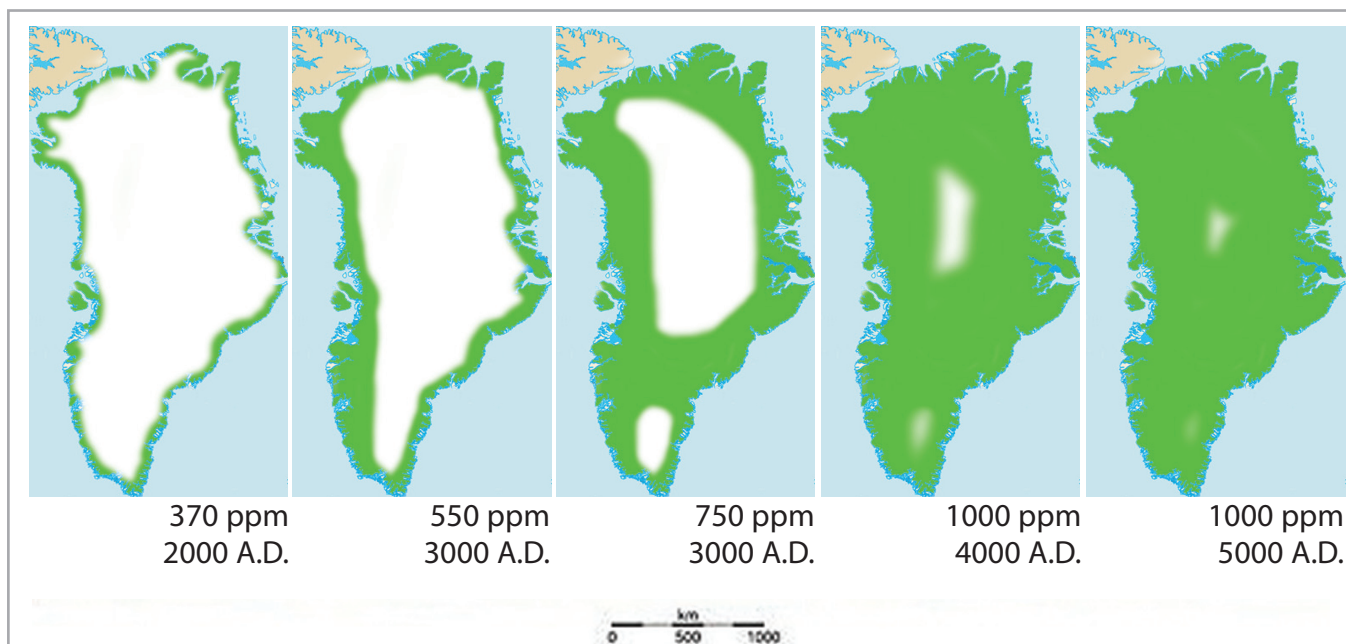
- Landslides and avalanches are one of the world's major natural hazard types.
- They cost the US \$3.5 billion per year in repair damage.
- They cause between 25 and 50 deaths in the US each year.



Homes lie damaged under this large earth flow in La Conchita, California, Saturday, March 4, 1995. January 10, 2005, a portion of this area became a debris flow during heavy rain, destroying several homes and killing 10 people. (USGS photo/Robert L. Schuster)

(Source: USGS)

Figure 8 Possible future changes to Greenland's ice sheet caused by global warming



- The predicted changes shown correspond with an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) model in which atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration eventually reaches 1000 ppm (parts per million).
- Sustained global warming will lead to the total disappearance of the Greenland ice sheet within 3000 years of today.
- Total melting of Greenland's ice will cause world sea levels to rise by 7.5 metres.

(Source: www.climatescience.greenlandicesheet)

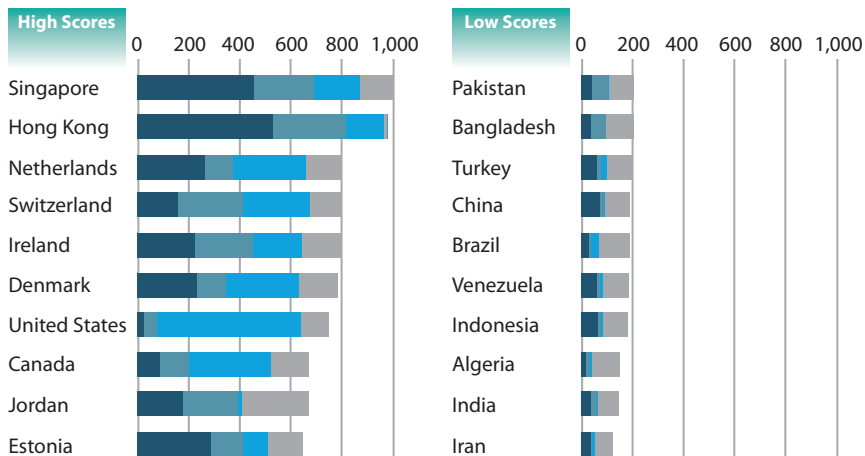
Figure 9

Globalisation scores for 20 countries (up to 1,000 points awarded to each)

Globalisation score

2005

■ Economic ■ Personal ■ Technological ■ Political



Economic

points are scored by firms with a high share of world trade in proportion to their size

Technological

points are scored by countries with high levels of internet use

Personal

points are scored when a nation's citizens travel abroad on holiday

Political

points are scored when countries join agencies like the UN Security Council



(Source: The Economist / A.T. Kearney)

Figure 10 An information leaflet for British families of Caribbean descent who want to trace their family roots

Caribbean Family Roots

Top tips to follow

- Get as much information as you can from members of your family. Find out where your ancestors lived and what their jobs were.



- Many 19th century Afro-Caribbeans had a skilled trade and lived in ports like Bristol or Liverpool. Records may exist in these places that relate to your family.

- In the first half of the 20th century, people from the Caribbean served in both world wars, and many of their records can be found through military sources.

- Many more settled in Britain after 1948, when the Empire Windrush, and other ships, brought people from the West Indies to the UK. Passenger list records are kept at The National Archives at Kew, London.

- For older information about Caribbean families before this time, you will need to look at family records in Caribbean record offices.

NAME	SECTION	AGE	SEX	RELATION	DATE
MOORE	Stewart				
BRANES	Lloyd				
BRANES	Robert				
BRANES	Thomas				
BRANES	William				
BRANES	Arthur				
BRANES	Edison				
BRANES	Lloyd				
BRANES	Eric				
BRANES	Gilbert				
BRANES	Carlton				
BRANES	Violet				
BRANES	Robert				
BRANES	Marion				
BRANES	Ellie				
BRANES	Oscar				

Above: The passenger list for the Empire Windrush

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