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Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Geography

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: Global Challenges

Tuesday 16 May 2017 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GE01/01

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** question 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.
- 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) (i) Describe the distribution of population density in California.

(2)

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(ii) Explain why high population density increases the risk of disaster from natural hazards.

(3)

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(b) Which **one** of the following is the correct definition of a **disaster hotspot**?

(1)

- A** A place with a vulnerable population where two or more disaster types occur.
- B** A place where natural disasters result in high numbers of deaths each year.
- C** A place where people have a low capacity to cope with natural hazards.
- D** A place where hydro-meteorological hazards occur frequently.

(c) Explain why the Philippines is at risk from hydro-meteorological hazards.

(5)

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(Total for Question 1 = 11 marks)



2 Study Figure 2.

(a) Suggest **one** reason why some coastal areas shown on the map may be at greater risk of flooding than others.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why the risk of **river** flooding has increased in recent years.

(4)

1

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(c) State one **adaptation** strategy used to manage river flood risk.

(1)

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(d) Explain the causes of the current rise in global sea level.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)



3 Study Figure 3.

(a) (i) Compare the predicted changes in temperature in Scenario A and Scenario B.

(3)

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(ii) Suggest reasons why the difference between the predicted temperatures for the two scenarios is so large by 2100.

(4)

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(b) Describe the evidence used to reconstruct climate change on **longer-term** time scales.

(4)

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4 Study Figure 4.

(a) (i) Complete the table below

(2)

Number of airports in top ten in:	2000	2014
USA		
Europe		2
Outside USA and Europe	1	

(ii) Suggest how globalisation has contributed to the changes in passenger numbers shown between 2000 and 2014.

(3)

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(b) State **two** ways that communications technology contributes to a shrinking world.

(2)

1

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(c) Explain why some places remain poorly connected to global trade networks.

(4)

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(Total for Question 4 = 11 marks)



5 Study Figure 5.

(a) (i) After Greater London, which region had the greatest proportion of jobs in creative industries in 2013? (1)

- A** South-west England
- B** South-east England
- C** Eastern England
- D** North-west England

(ii) Suggest reasons for the pattern of jobs in creative industries across the UK shown in Figure 5. (4)

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(b) Describe the different **urban** environmental pressures experienced by

(6)

Developed world megacities

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Developing world megacities

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(Total for Question 5 = 11 marks)



6 Study Figure 6.

(a) Choose **two** of the statements made by Coffee #1 and complete the table.

(2)

Statement	Explanation of how this helps the planet or its people

(b) (i) State **two** ways that workers in developing countries may be exploited.

(2)

1

2

(ii) Suggest **one** reason why exploitation of workers is common in developing countries despite ethical concerns.

(2)

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(c) Explain how local green strategies are attempting to reduce the negative environmental impacts of globalisation.

(4)

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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) Suggest reasons for the contrasting number of deaths from the landslides shown. (10)

(b) Examine how human factors have contributed to an increase in the frequency of natural disasters. (15)

(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)

*8 Study Figure 8.

(a) Suggest how the changes shown will have impacts on the environment and ecology of the Arctic. (10)

(b) Examine why national and international action are both needed to tackle climate change. (15)

(Total for Question 8 = 25 marks)

*9 Study Figure 9.

(a) Suggest how strategies, such as those shown for Tata Group in Figure 9, help TNCs grow their business. (10)

(b) Examine the role of international organisations in accelerating globalisation. (15)

(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)

*10 Study Figure 10.

(a) Explain the social and economic consequences of changes to the UK population shown in Figure 10. (10)

(b) Examine how far people's lives are improved by migration from rural areas to megacities in **developing** countries. (15)

(Total for Question 10 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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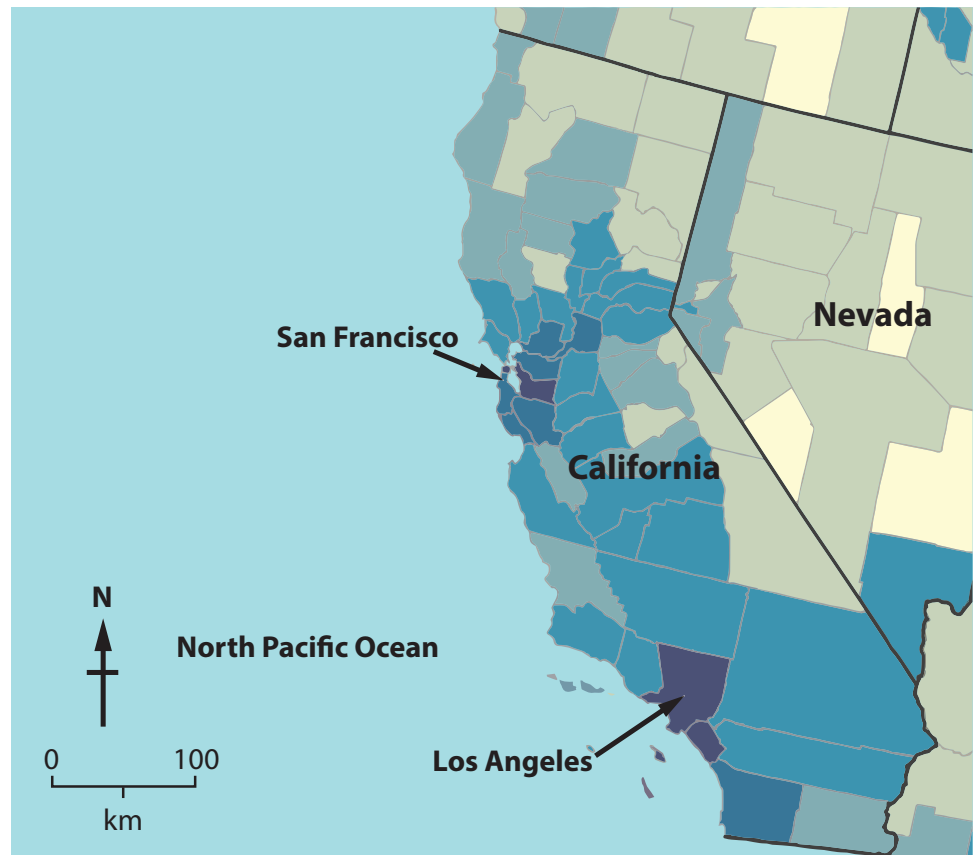
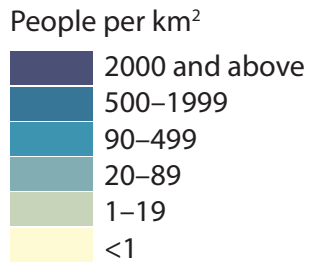
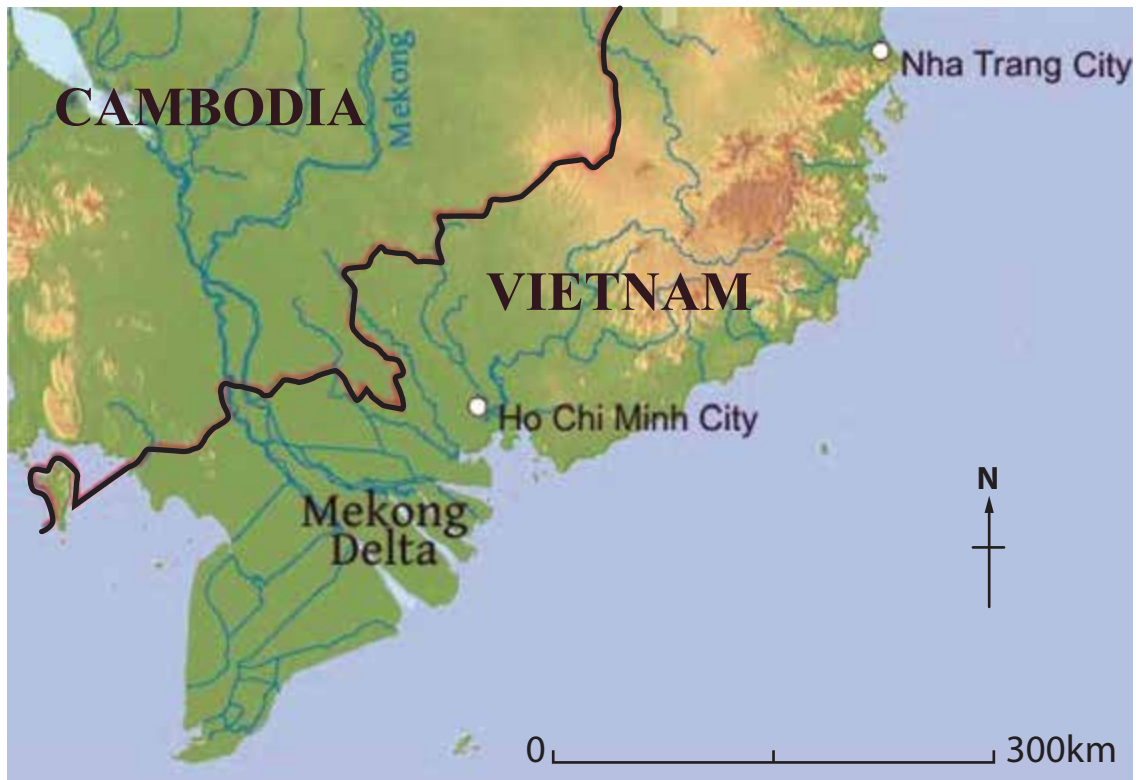


Figure 1

**Population density in California and surrounding states
(from US Census 2010)**



- International boundary
- River
- City
- Higher land

Figure 2
Map of the Mekong River Delta

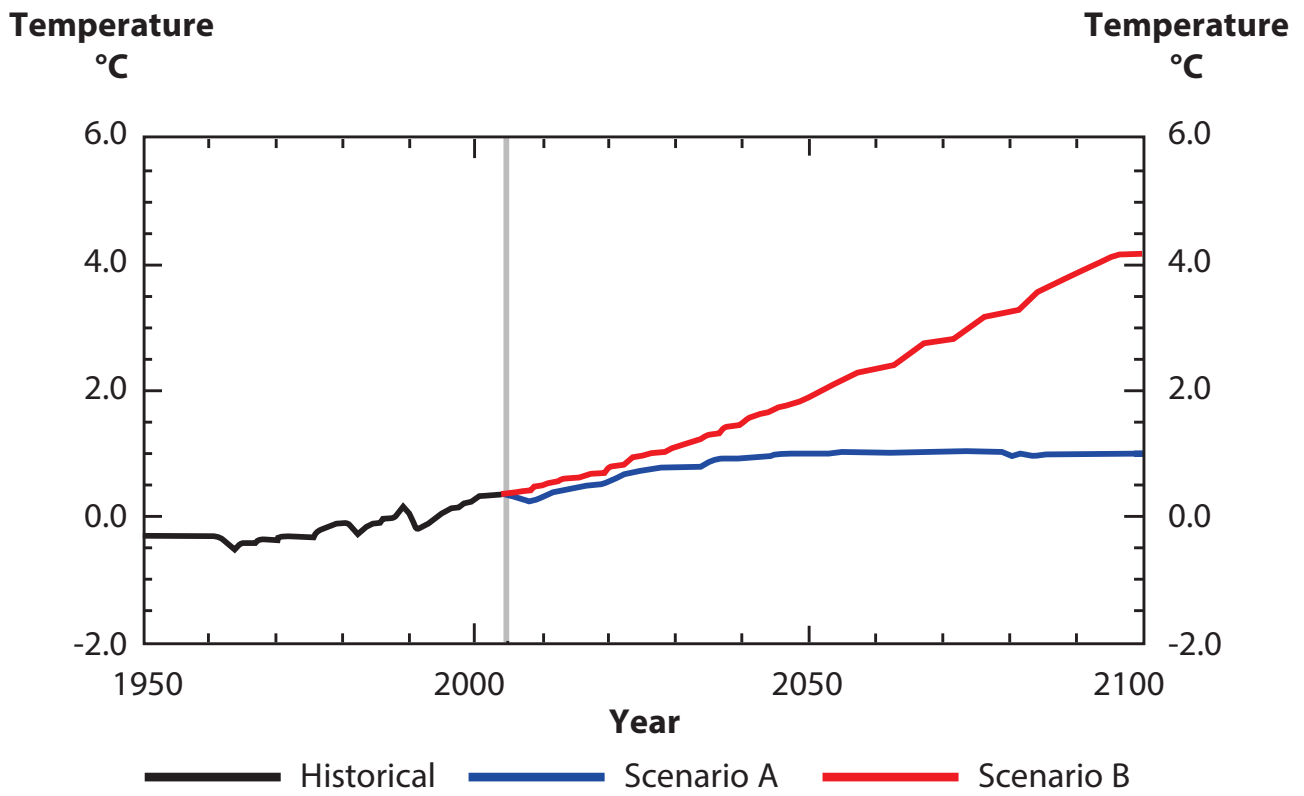


Figure 3

**IPCC predictions of change in global annual mean surface temperature
(relative to 1986–2005 average)**

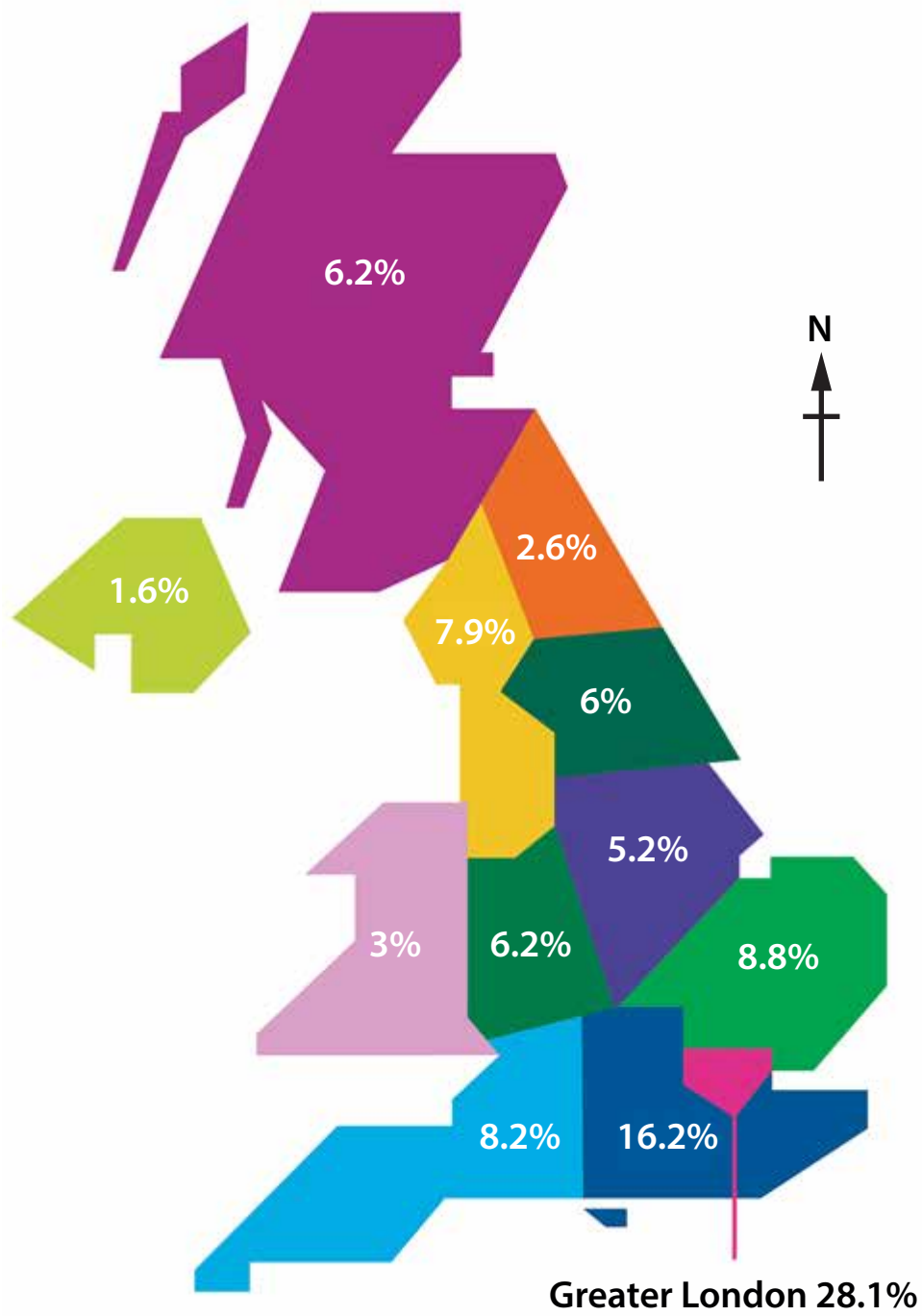
2000

Rank	Airport	Location	Total passengers
1	Hartsfield–Jackson Atlanta Airport	Atlanta, USA	80,162,407
2	O'Hare Airport	Chicago, USA	72,144,244
3	Los Angeles Airport	Los Angeles, USA	66,424,767
4	London Heathrow Airport	Greater London, UK	64,606,826
5	Dallas/Fort Worth Airport	Dallas, USA	60,687,122
6	Tokyo International Airport	Tokyo, Japan	56,402,206
7	Frankfurt Airport	Frankfurt, Germany	49,360,630
8	Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	Paris, France	48,246,137
9	San Francisco Airport	San Francisco, USA	41,040,995
10	Schiphol Airport	Amsterdam, Netherlands	39,606,925

2014

Rank	Airport	Location	Total passengers
1	Hartsfield–Jackson Atlanta Airport	Atlanta, USA	96,178,899
2	Beijing Capital Airport	Beijing, China	86,130,390
3	London Heathrow Airport	Greater London, UK	73,408,442
4	Tokyo International Airport	Tokyo, Japan	72,826,862
5	Los Angeles Airport	Los Angeles, USA	70,665,472
6	Dubai Airport	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	70,475,636
7	O'Hare Airport	Chicago, USA	70,015,636
8	Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	Paris, France	63,808,796
9	Dallas/Fort Worth Airport	Dallas, USA	63,523,489
10	Hong Kong Airport	Hong Kong, China	63,148,379

Figure 4**Top 10 airports for passenger numbers in 2000 and 2014**



"Creative industries" include jobs in arts, games, fashion, music, television and film linked to the growth of consumerism in the UK and world.

Figure 5
Proportion of jobs in creative industries in the UK 2013

A

Coffee cup lids made from corn fibre which can be easily composted

B

Fair trade products make up 7% of our range



Coffee#1

C

We recycle our coffee grounds for customers to use as compost

D

We use napkins and stationery made from recycled materials

E

Gingerbread biscuit scheme: all profit from each sale is donated to a local charity

Figure 6

**Statements made by the Coffee #1 company
(a UK coffee chain)**

Location of landslide	Cause of landslide (MMS is Moment Magnitude Scale)	Date	Deaths	Comment
Khait, Tajikistan (previously part of USSR)	Earthquake (MMS 7.5) triggered rockfall	1949	Estimated at 28,000	Rockfall buried several communities in a remote region
Yungay, Peru	Earthquake (MMS 7.9) triggered an avalanche of rock and ice	1970	22,000	Widespread damage cut off communications
Armero, Colombia	Volcano eruption melted glacier, creating lahars	1985	23,000	Armero was a town at the base of the volcano
Guinsaugon, Philippines	Heavy rain and minor earthquake (MMS 2.6)	2006	1,126	Area regularly experiences typhoons
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Heavy rain led to mudslides	2011	903	Most who died lived in the poor slum areas of the city
Oso, Washington, USA	Heavy rain led to mudslides	2014	43	Deforestation in the area may have contributed to the disaster
Mount Everest region, Nepal	Earthquake (MMS 7.8) caused avalanches	2015	22	Most killed were mountain climbers

Figure 7
Data for selected landslides



- Lakes have formed in the Vasyugan swamp (photograph) as permafrost has melted for the first time since the last ice age.
- Swamp methane emissions have risen by up to 60%.
- Arctic sea ice thickness has reduced by up to 40%.
- Rivers are frozen for one month less each winter compared to 1979.
- Trees are growing at higher altitudes in the Ural Mountains.
- The tree line has shifted north.
- Badgers and lynx survive further north
- Migration patterns for Arctic cod (a food source for seals, narwhals and beluga whales) have changed.
- Increased fires in Siberian peat lands e.g. 20 million hectares were burnt in 2003.

Figure 8

Observed changes in Russia from 1979 onwards



Timeline of Tata's strategies

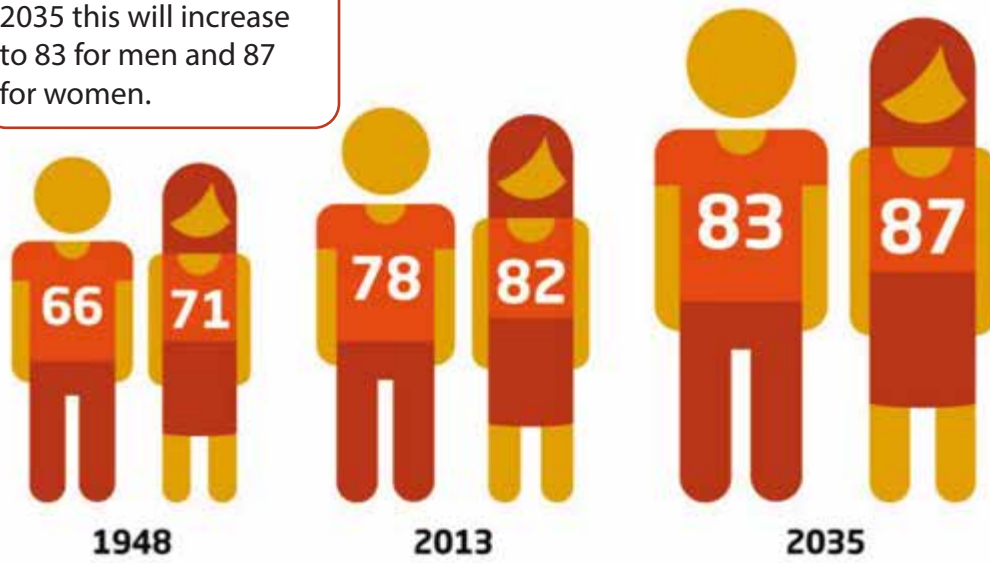
- **1868** Founded in Mumbai, India by Jamsetji Tata as a trading company in textiles and steel.
- **1907** First overseas office set up in London.
- **1948** Tata Motors started to manufacture cars.
- **2000** Acquisition of Tetley Tea company (originally established in Yorkshire, UK).
- **2008** Jaguar and Land Rover UK car companies acquired from Ford.
- **2008** Launched Tata Nano, a low cost car for sale only in India (designed and built in India).
- **2015** International revenues – \$73.4 billion from investment in 80 countries (68% of total revenue).



Figure 9

Data about Tata Group, a large TNC

In 1948 life expectancy was 66 years for men, and 71 for women. By 2035 this will increase to 83 for men and 87 for women.



The number of people aged 65 and over in England with care needs will grow from approximately 2.5 million in 2010 to 4.1 million in 2030, an increase of more than 60%.

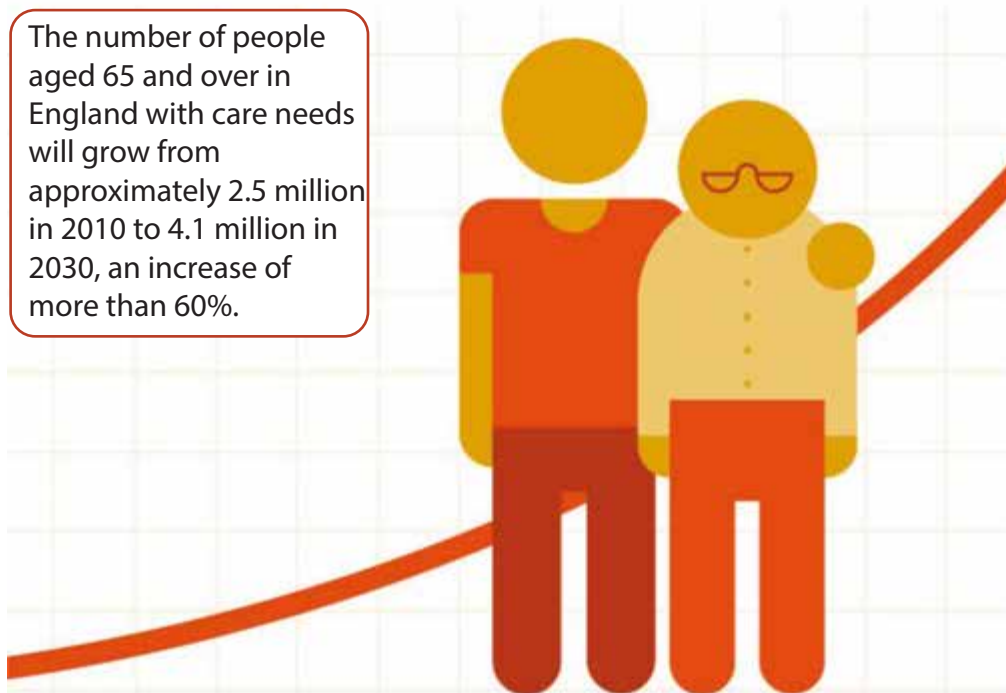


Figure 10

Population changes in the UK

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