

Write your name here

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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 3 June 2015 – 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 global population growth, 1850–2010.

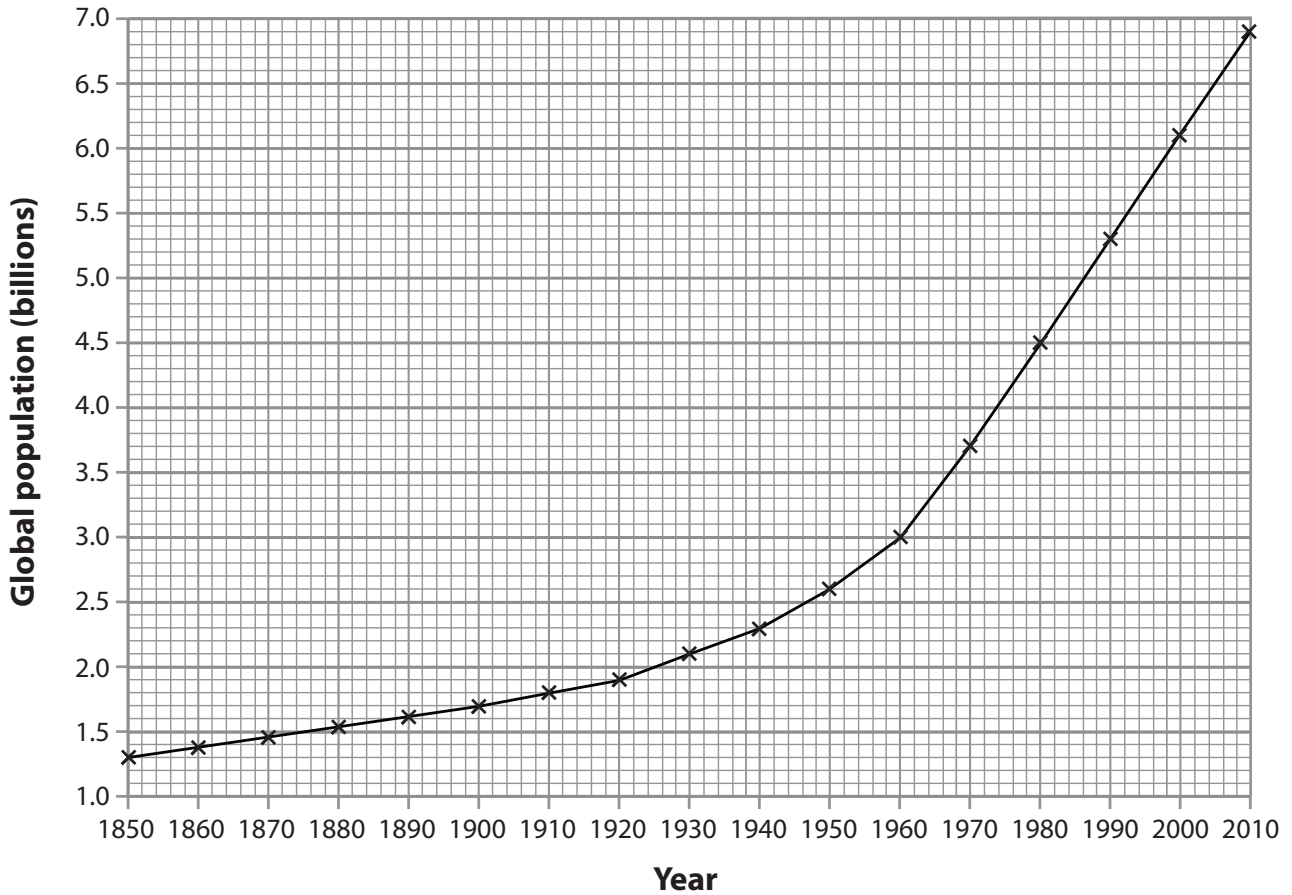


Figure 1

(a) Study Figure 1.

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

(1)

- 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?

(1)

- 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.

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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

(4)

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

Named country .....

(4)

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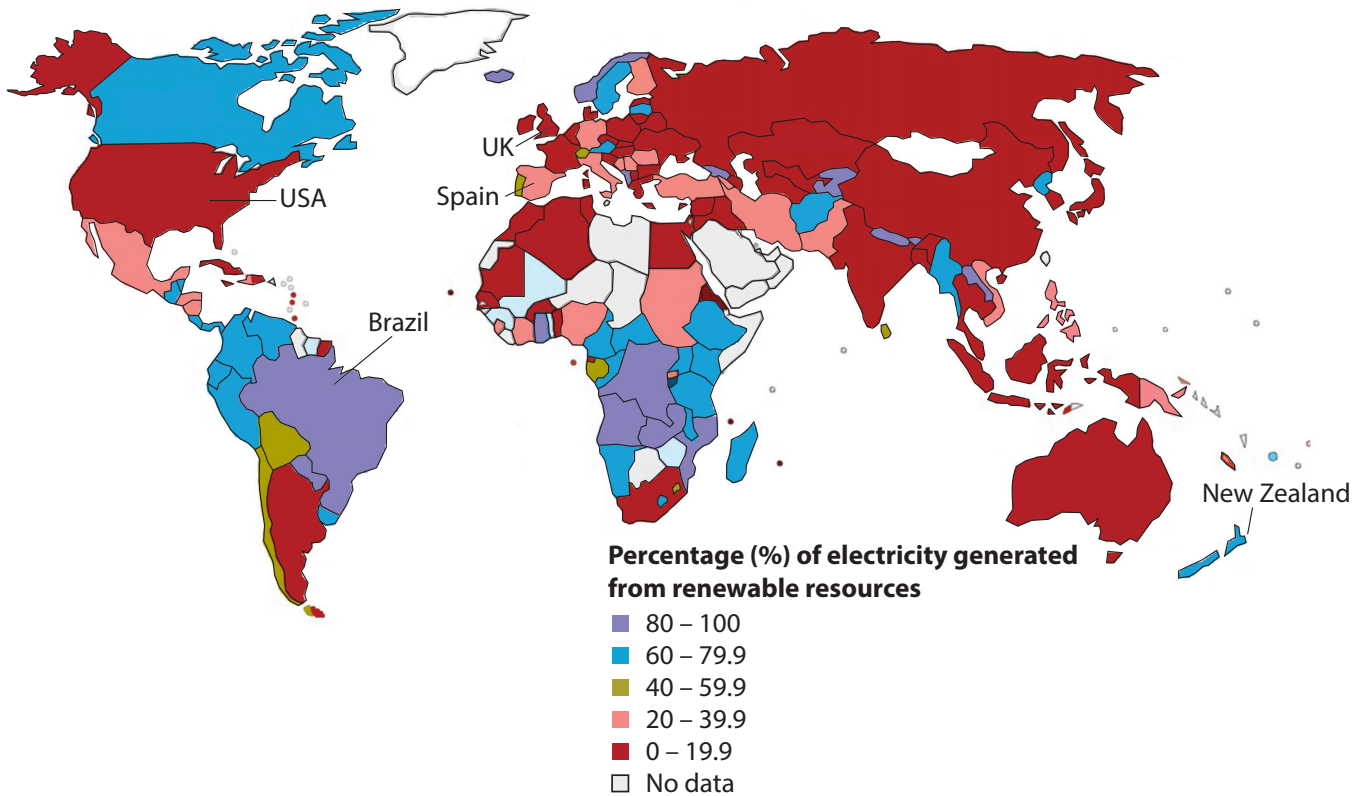
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**(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)**



## Topic 2 – Consuming Resources

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



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

**Figure 2**

(a) Study Figure 2.

(i) What percentage of Spain's electricity is generated from renewable resources? (1)

- 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? (1)

- A USA
- B New Zealand
- C Brazil
- D UK



P 4 4 7 2 4 A 0 5 2 8

(iii) Outline **one** reason for the increasing use of renewable resources.

(2)

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

(4)

1 .....

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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.

(4)

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**(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)**



### Topic 3 – Globalisation

3 Figure 3 shows the Clark Fisher model.

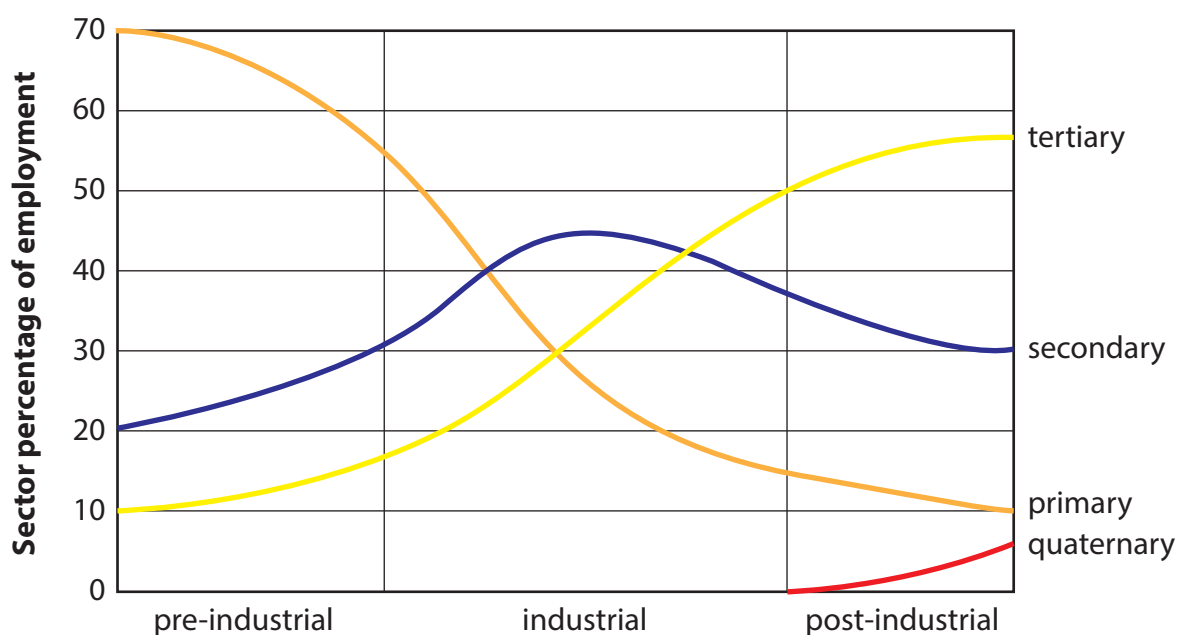


Figure 3

(a) Study Figure 3.

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

(1)

- 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?

(1)

- A 12%
- B 22%
- C 32%
- D 50%





(iii) What is meant by the term **tertiary sector**?

(2)

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

(4)

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

(4)

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**(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)**



## Topic 4 – Development Dilemmas

4 Figure 4 shows two indicators used to measure development in selected countries.

	Country			
Development indicator	Argentina	Cameroon	Cuba	Italy
GDP per person (US\$)	18 400	2 400	6 100	30 600
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77	55	79	82

**Figure 4**

(a) Study Figure 4.

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

(1)

- A** Cameroon
- B** Argentina
- C** Italy
- D** Cuba

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

(1)

- 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.

(4)

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2 .....

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

(2)

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

Named large top-down project .....

(4)

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**(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 48 MARKS**



**SECTION B – SMALL-SCALE PEOPLE AND THE PLANET**

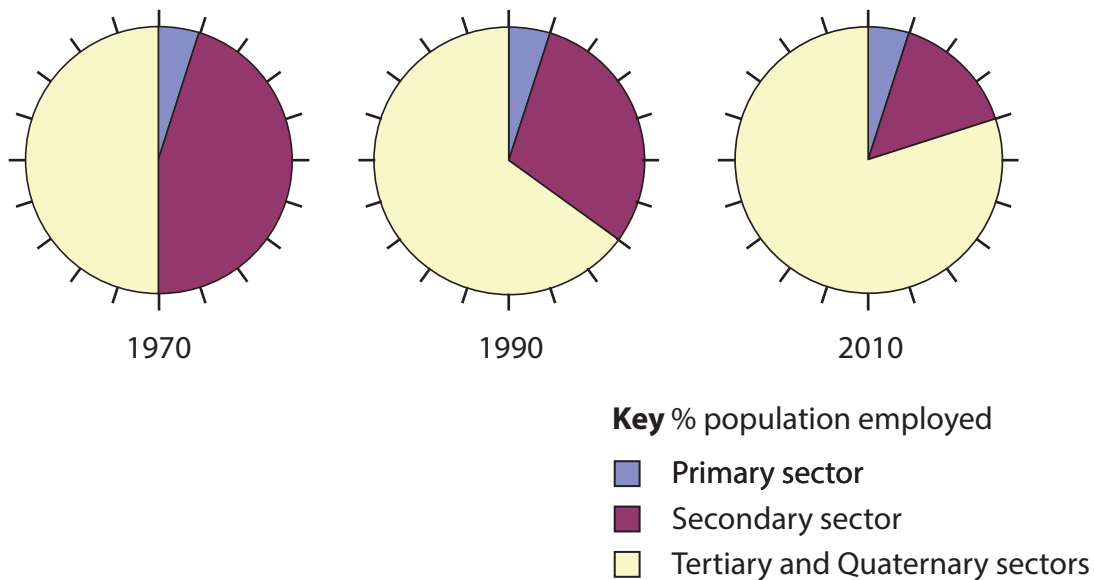
**Answer ONE question in this section.**

**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 the changes in employment sectors in the UK, 1970–2010.



**Figure 5**

(a) Study Figure 5.

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

(1)

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

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

(1)

- 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:

(2)

output has risen

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output has fallen

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(b) What is meant by the term **economic diversification**?

(2)

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## 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\*(d).

- 6 Figure 6 shows the countries of birth for the populations of three urban areas in the UK.

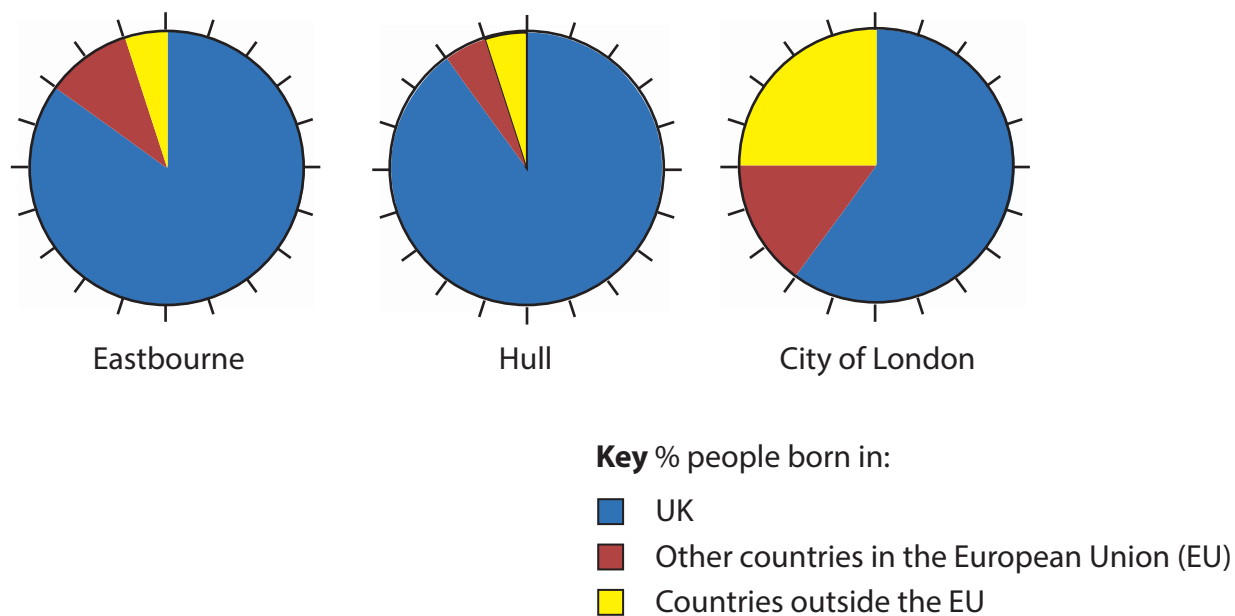


Figure 6

(a) Study Figure 6.

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

(1)

- 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?

(1)

- 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:

(2)

a low level of deprivation

a high level of deprivation

(c) What is meant by the term **urban regeneration**?

(2)





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**QUESTION 7 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



**SECTION C – LARGE-SCALE PEOPLE AND THE PLANET**

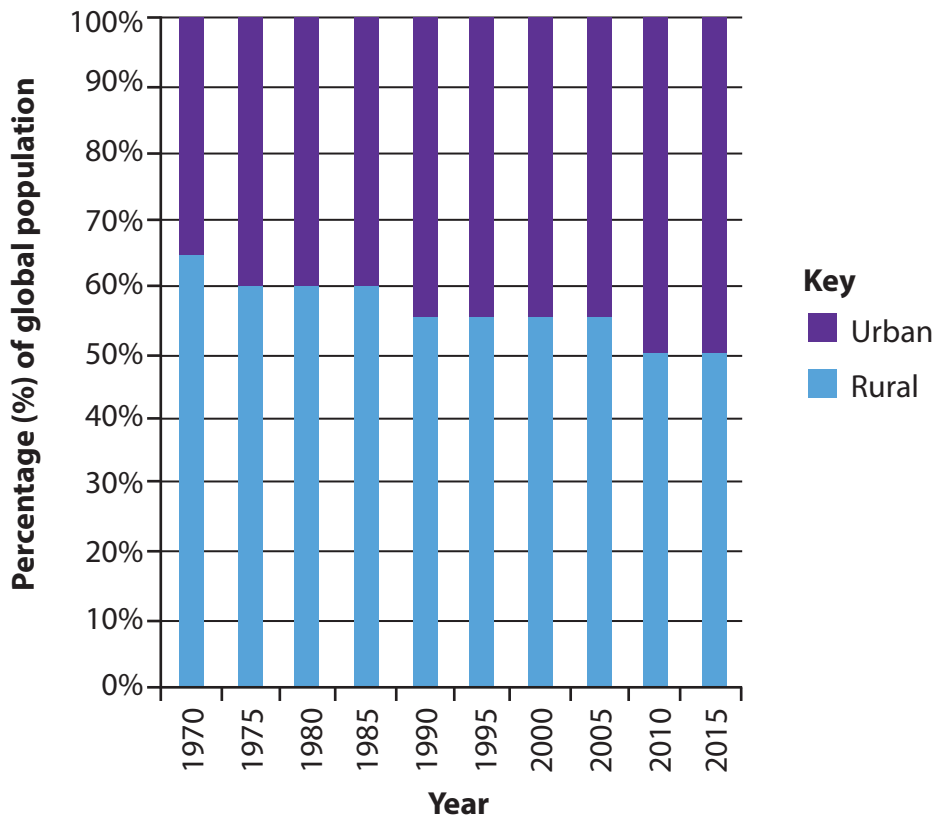
**Answer ONE question in this section.**

**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 the trends in global urbanisation, 1970–2015.



(Source: © The Christian Science Monitor 2014)

**Figure 7**

(a) Study Figure 7.

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

(1)

- 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?

(1)

- 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.

(2)

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(b) What is meant by the term **informal economy**?

(2)

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\* (c) Explain the strategies used to improve the quality of life in cities in the developing world.

(6)

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 7 = 15 marks)



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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 the trend in China's population, 1970–2015.

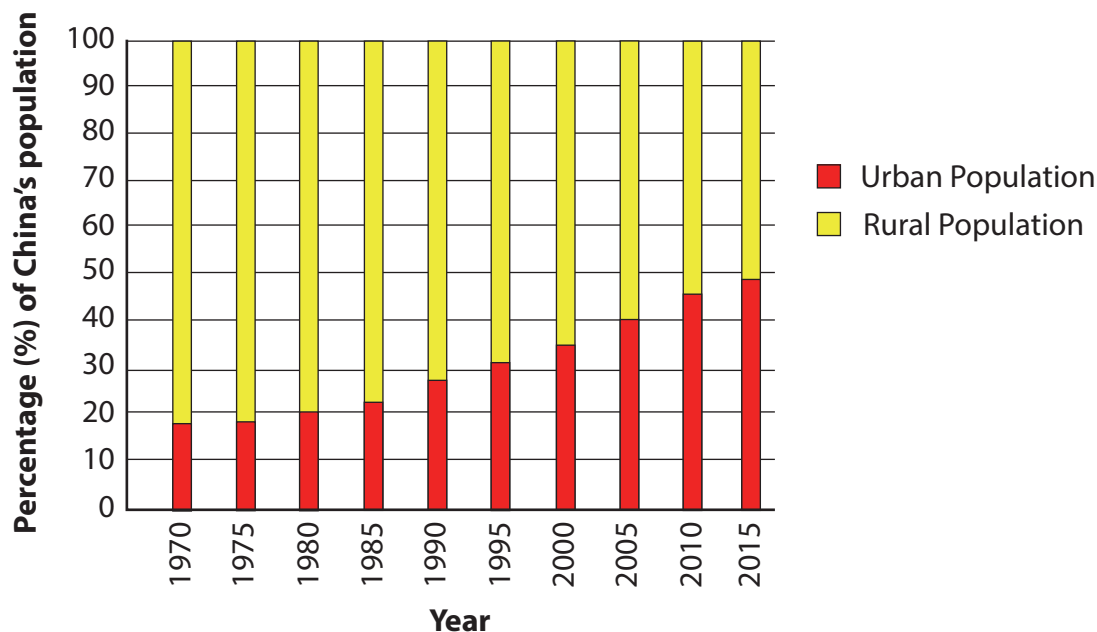


Figure 8

(a) Study Figure 8.

(i) What was the percentage of China's population living in **rural** areas in 2005? (1)

- 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? (1)

- 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.

(2)

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(b) What is meant by the term **intermediate technology**?

(2)

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