



GCSE Geography B: Exam Insights May/June 2024

Paper1

Q1b

(b) Explain **one** reason why temperatures are higher at the equator than at the poles.

(2) Q01b

Temperatures are higher at the equator than at the poles because this is where the sun is closest to as the world orbits.

Q1fiii

(iii) Explain **one** reason why the number of hurricanes varies during the year.

(2) Q01fiii

As sea temperatures rise and cool, hurricanes are only able to form in warmer parts of the year where there are optimal temperatures and conditions for them to form.



Q2f

(f) Explain **one** way in which Frank's dependency theory can be used to understand why some countries develop over time.

(3) 1 Q02

Frank's dependency theory shows how a country's international relationships influence its development. For example, countries with a large global influence (the core) are able to buy for cheap goods and thus develop economically. Frank's model also shows how on the other hand, countries with a poor international voice find it harder to trade and access the global market / so find it harder to develop.

(f) Explain **one** way in which Frank's dependency theory can be used to understand why some countries develop over time.

(3) 3 Q02

Frank's dependency theory shows how some countries develop over longer periods of time due to past experience of trade ~~the~~ behaviour of trade between richer and poorer countries. Because countries in the periphery sell richer countries in the core with raw materials for cheap prices, they are sold back these goods when they are manufactured at higher prices. This leads to countries being exploited for cheap raw materials and not developing as fast.



Q3aiii

- (iii) Calculate the projected percentage growth in the population of Manila between 2010 and 2025.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

You **must** show your working.

$$15.23 - 11.89 = 3.34\text{m}$$

$$\frac{11.89}{15.23} \times 100 = 78.1\%$$

(2) Q03aiii

78.1% %

Q3f

- (f) For a named megacity in **either** an emerging **or** developing country, explain **two** ways its location has influenced its growth.

(4) Q03f

Named megacity

Mumbai

1. Mumbai is located on the Coast meaning it has a very big port therefore it can trade very easily with other regions because it can import and export goods efficiently leading to a higher GDP and great growth
2. Mumbai is also located very near to the middle east which are fast growing and developed regions therefore this means they trade well with each other as developed countries in the middle east want to buy these products causing Mumbai to grow

Q3g



(g) Many megacities are experiencing rapid population growth.

For a named megacity, assess the social and environmental challenges caused by rapid population growth for people living in this city.

(8) 003g

Named megacity

Mumbai

Social

Due to Mumbai's rapid population growth, rent and accommodation prices are increasing. This ~~it~~ creates a ~~has~~ large challenge in Mumbai, as many residents are forced to live in the slums. The slums have very low quality of life as it is extremely dirty and unsanitary. This can result in frequent illness and death. An increased population in the slums could result in less resources for the people resulting in crime increase, crime, sickness and death. However, living in the slums provides many opportunities of informal employment, providing income to the community. Mumbai's rapid ^{population} growth also results in increased traffic congestion. This results in ~~is~~ more people developing asthma and other illnesses.

Environmental - Mumbai's rapid population growth results in more green spaces being destroyed for housing/infrastructure. This creates challenges for Mumbai as a lack of green area could severely decrease the air quality of the city. These green areas are also habitats for many species. By destroying these green spaces for housing/infrastructure, habitats are destroyed and many animals are displaced. This also results in a lack of possible farmland causing Mumbai to mostly rely on trade in order to receive certain foods. Resulting in more

money being spent on trade, rather than finding ways in preserving green spaces.



Paper 2

Q1b

(b) Explain **one** reason why precipitation is higher in the western regions of the UK.

(2) 2 Q01b

In ^{cooler} areas of higher relief, air rises and cools to condense to form clouds. Western Regions are generally of a higher relief in the UK.

Q1c

(c) Explain **one** way in which tectonic processes have affected the physical landscape of the UK.

(2) 2 Q01c

Folding (the joining of two plates when the UK was located on a plate boundary millions of years ago) has formed mountains and upland areas.

Q3b

(b) Explain **two** ways in which rivers can erode the landscape.

(4) 4 Q03b

1 By hydraulic action - the water in the river compresses air in cracks which causes pieces of rock to break off, widening the river.

2 By attrition abrasion, as sediment scrapes along the sides and edge of the river causing rock to break off, deepening and widening the channel.



Q5aiii

(iii) Compare the importance of London in attracting FDI, with the rest of the UK.

(3) Q5aiii

London has a greater importance for attracting FDI because it is a global city, with many connections, both by plane and rail, whereas other regions are less well connected. London also contributes to a lot of FDI attraction in the UK, and this attraction may be used to encourage FDI in other areas too.

Q5aiv

(iv) Explain **one** reason for the regional variations in FDI in 2019.

(2) Q05aiv

Areas like North West England and Scotland may be more difficult to access due to a lack of infrastructure, so less FDI takes place in the rural areas.

Q9c

(c) Explain **one** way in which the qualitative data that you collected helped your investigation.

(2) 2 Q09

We took photos which we then used to examine the surrounding characteristics and refer to in our evaluation.



Paper 3

Q1aii

(ii) Identify the best estimate of the area of the rainforest region in Figure 1.

(1) Q01aii

- ☒ A 7,500,000 km²
- ☒ B 750,000 km²
- ☒ C 75,000 km²
- ☒ D 7,500 km²

Q3bii

(ii) Using Figures 5 and 6, suggest **two** reasons why Ecuador's consumption of energy has grown at a faster rate than its population.

(4) Q03bii

1. Growing affluence means there is a higher demand for energy from Ecuadorian people as they can afford to have more disposable income, as seen by their increased GDP of \$106 billion.

2. Their population is increasingly slowing, by 1.4% per year, meaning it is not as fast as before & their consumption of energy to provide their population as their population is less.

Qfi

(f) Study Figure 10.

(i) Figure 10 mentions unconventional fossil fuels.

Using your own knowledge, name **two** unconventional fossil fuel sources.

(2) Q03fi

- 1
- 2



(f) Study Figure 10.

(i) Figure 10 mentions unconventional fossil fuels.

Using your own knowledge, name **two** unconventional fossil fuel sources.

(22 Q03fi)

- 1 Shale gas extracted by fracking from shale rock.
- 2 Tar sands ~~sand~~ which contain bitumen.

Q4

Select the option you think offers the best long-term future for all of Ecuador's people.

Justify your choice.

Use information from the Resource Booklet and knowledge and understanding from the rest of your geography course to support your answer.

(12)



Chosen option

2.

I have chosen option 2 as I believe it will provide the best future for the people of Ecuador in the long term and will help meet their needs economically.

One reason why I have chosen option 2 is because it helps mine oil for Ecuador with no further damage to the rainforest or habitats making the most out of all the



existing reserves would allow Ecuador to continue exporting oil to try "pay repay all the money" to the USA but also ensure sustainability as forests would be reserved and put to future use. Some of the money made from the oil exports can be used to invest in "schools, health and housing" which was not taken care of properly. By doing this more children will be educated about rainforests and will attract TNCs due to a large, educated economically active workforce, & improving education by investing the money from oil exports would be the best for Ecuador's youth as it can provide them with life long skills.

Option 2 would also help ~~maintain~~ reserve species in national parks as there are "750 mammal and bird species" with "2000 tree species"; this would help maintain biodiversity and build a balance again as no further damage is done to these rainforests. The biodiversity is important as it could "provide cures for diseases" which would improve life-expectancy of the people and help them live much longer. It would also put less strain on healthcare as



the medicines can be easily extracted.
Option 2 would also help the rainforest communities as it would ~~protect~~ help "protect their land" and some communities are "open to the idea of working with oil firms" so both needs would be met in one.

Some people may disagree and argue that using existing firms still damages the environment as chemicals can leak into the soil and damage soil ~~test~~ which would be bad for the communities due to a change in their home but we have to take into measure that the money generated in the short term from these existing firms can be used to improve the quality of life of the people and the indigenous in the long term.

I have rejected option 1 as it would not meet the needs of people who want to save the rainforest and ^{option 3} would also ~~not meet~~ the needs mean that jobs would be lost leading to less tax, less money generated and less money to invest which is why I

income from jobs which can be used to benefit the country.

Overall, my option is the most beneficial for the people of Ecuador as it helps them have a source of income along with a better quality of life.