

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Geography

Advanced
Paper 2

Specimen papers for first teaching
September 2016

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

9GE0/02

You must have:

A ruler, the Resource Booklet provided, a calculator.

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.
- Answer **one** question in Section B and **one** question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Calculators may be used.
- Any **calculations** must show all stages of **working out** and a **clear answer**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 105.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

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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SECTION A: GLOBALISATION/SUPERPOWERS

Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

GLOBALISATION

- 1 (a) Explain **one** reason why the scale of economic migration has increased.

(4)

- (b) Study Figures 1a, 1b and 1c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess why the impact of globalisation will vary within a country, such as the Netherlands.

(12)

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(Total for Question 1 = 16 marks)



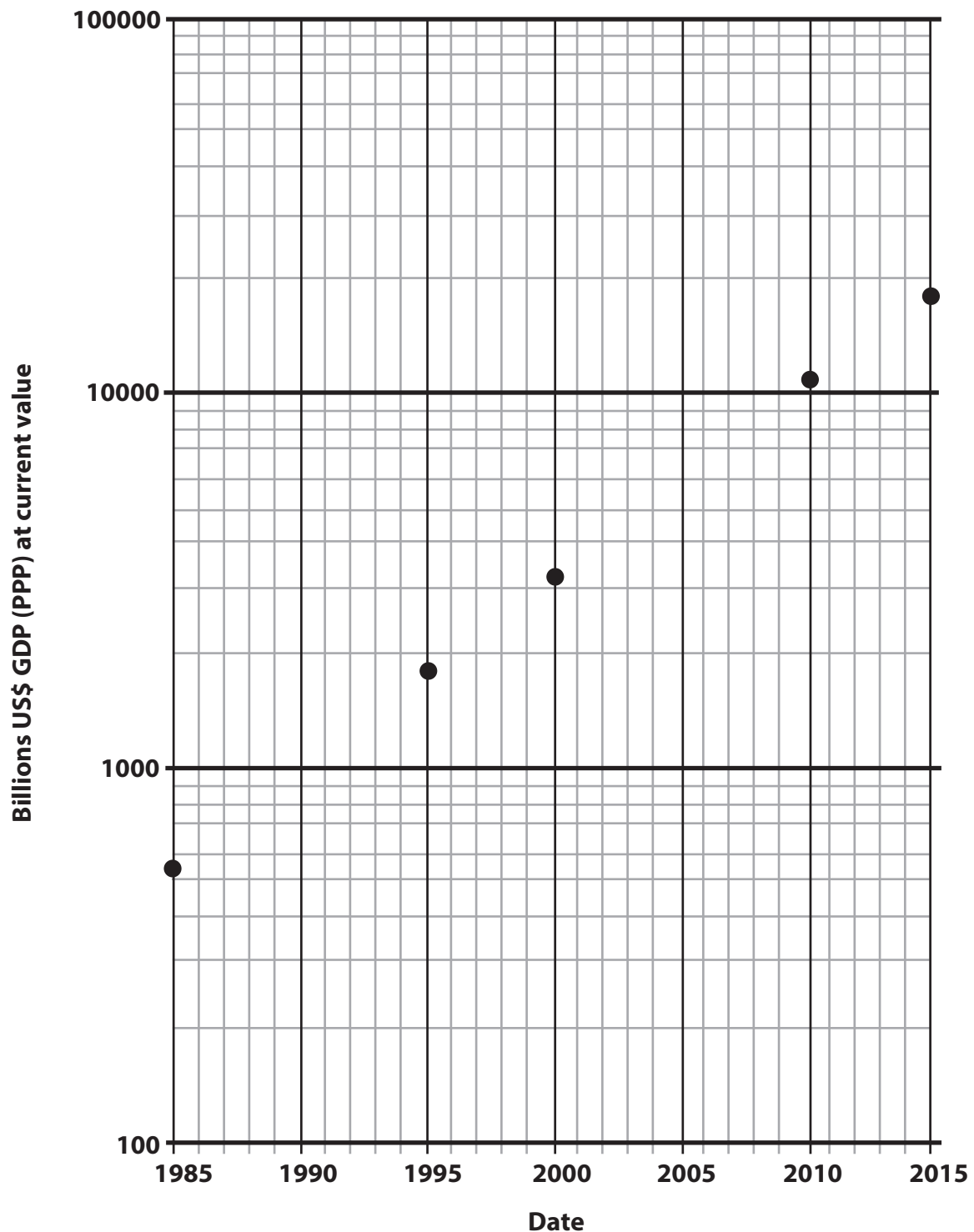
SUPERPOWERS

- 2 (a) (i) Plot the data in Table 2 showing total US\$ GDP (PPP) data for China, using the log-normal paper below.

(2)

Date	1990	2005
GDP (Gross Domestic Product) (PPP Purchasing Power Parity) in US\$	910	5300

Table 2



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(ii) Calculate the percentage growth in GDP (PPP) for China from 2000 to 2015.

You must show your working.

(2)

Answer = %



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(b) Assess the extent to which emerging countries need both 'hard' and 'soft' power to extend their global influence.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS



SECTION B: SHAPING PLACES

Answer ONE question in this section – EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box ☐ .

3 (a) Study Figure 2 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Suggest **one** way the functions of the site have changed.

(3)



(ii) Suggest reasons for the change in functions identified in 3a(i).

(6)

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(b) Explain why different media convey contrasting views on the need for local regeneration schemes.

(6)

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(c) Evaluate the relative importance of local and national government decision-makers in the regeneration of **either** urban **or** rural areas.

(20)

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(Total for Question 3 = 35 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 35 MARKS



Do not answer Question 4 if you have answered Question 3.

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box ☐ .

4 (a) Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) Suggest one reason why the 60–65 age band for West Dorset has the largest percentage.

(3)

- (ii) Suggest reasons for the differences in population structure for West Dorset compared to England and Wales.

(6)

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(b) Explain why people's image of a local place is influenced by a range of media.

(6)

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(c) Evaluate the contribution of both national and global influences to the cultural tensions in **either** urban **or** rural areas.

(20)

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(Total for Question 4 = 35 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 35 MARKS



SECTION C: GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONNECTIONS

Answer ONE question in this section – either Question 5 OR Question 6.

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box ☐ .

Health, Human Rights and Intervention

- 5** (a) Explain why the level of protection for human rights varies between states.

(4)

- (b) Study Figure 4 in the Resource Booklet.

Explain why development aid is controversial.

(6)

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(c) Explain why some countries have made more progress than others in establishing equal rights for women.

(8)

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(d) Using Figures 5a and 5b and your own knowledge and understanding.

Evaluate whether military action has a stronger record of improving human rights rather than improving development.

(20)



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(Total for Question 5 = 38 marks)



SECTION C: GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONNECTIONS

Do not answer Question 6 if you have answered Question 5.

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box ☐ .

Migration, Identity and Sovereignty

- 6** (a) Explain why national identity is a complex idea in many countries.

(4)

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(c) Explain why restrictions over international movement of labour vary.

(8)

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(d) With reference to Figures 7a, 7b and 7c and your own knowledge and understanding.
Evaluate the advantages of low-tax regimes, such as the Isle of Man, for
individuals, organisations and countries.

(20)

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(Total for Question 6 = 38 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 38 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 105 MARKS



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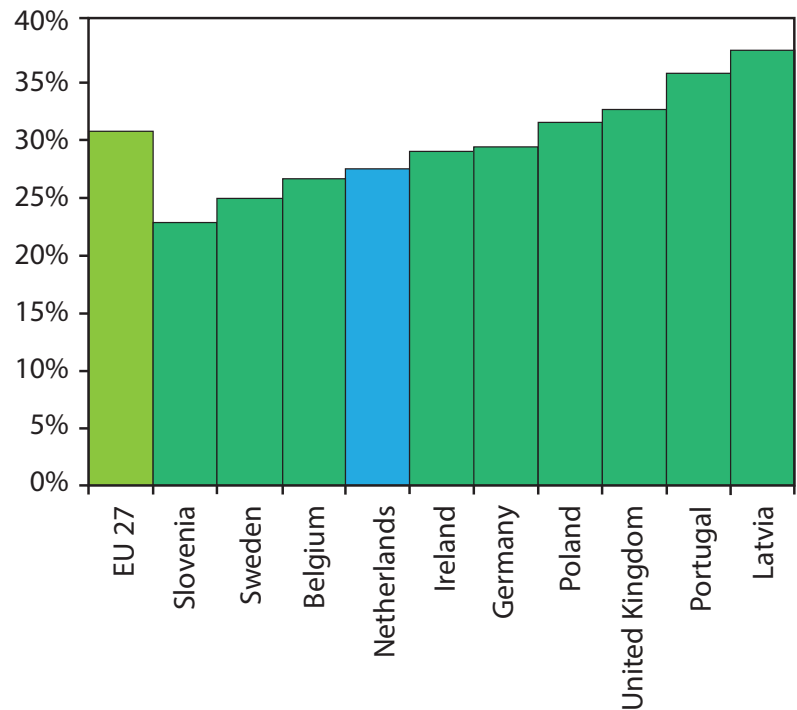
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Figure 1

The following resources relate to Question 1b.

Figure 1a

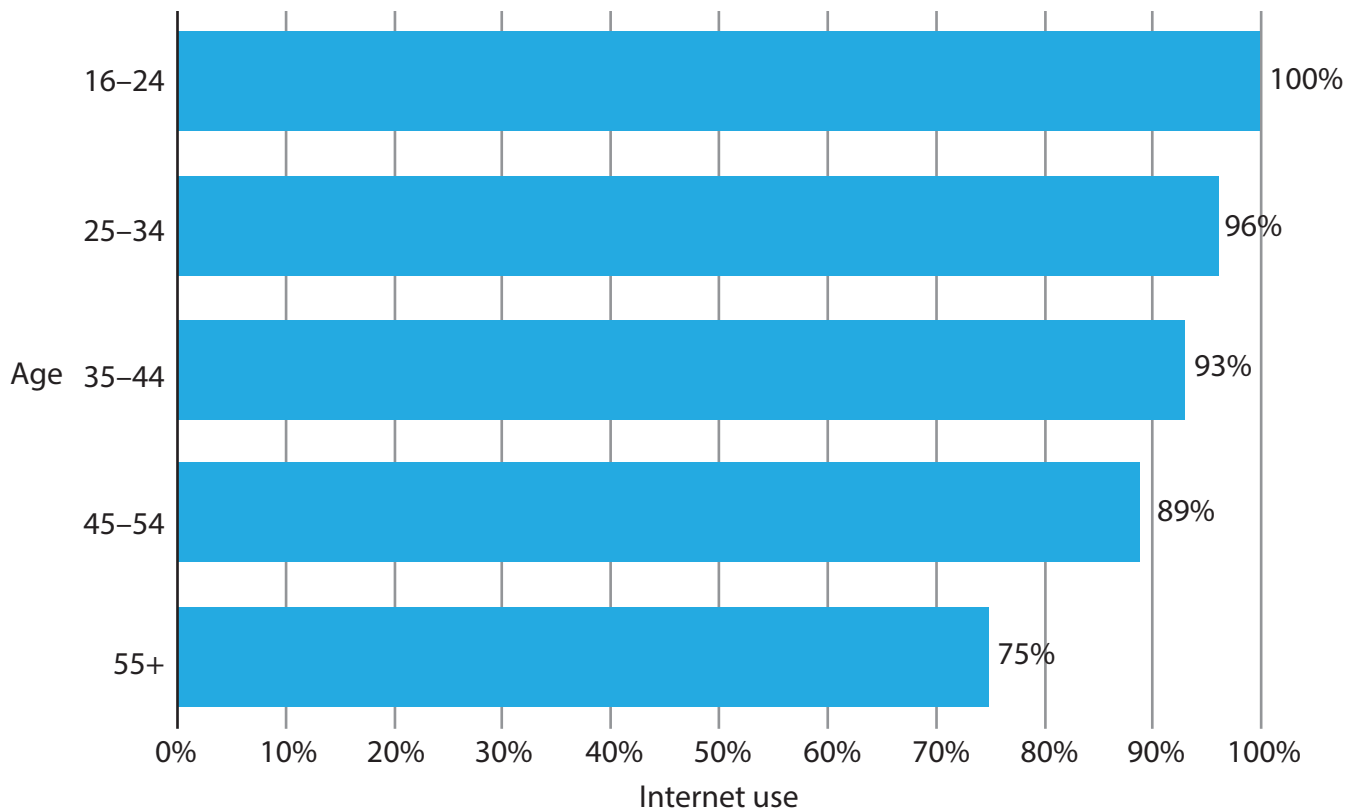
Income inequality: Gini coefficient



Gini coefficient for selected European Union countries, 2010

Figure 1b

Graph to show differences in internet use by different age groups in the Netherlands (2015)



(Source: <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/vrije-tijd-cultuur/publicaties/artikelen/archief/2012/2012-3662-wm.htm>)

Figure 1c

Netherlands data

Total population (2014)	17m
Below poverty line	2.5m (14%)
Those with a foreign born parent in the whole country	19%
Those with a foreign born parent in urban areas	29%
KOF ranking (2015)	1

Figure 2

The following resource relates to Question 3a.

Eldridge Pope Brewery, Dorchester, producing beer from 1881 to 2003



Before

**Brewery Square, Dorchester, partially completed in 2013.
Final completion date yet to be announced.**



After

Figure 3

The following resource relates to Question 4a
2011 Census data for West Dorset and England and Wales

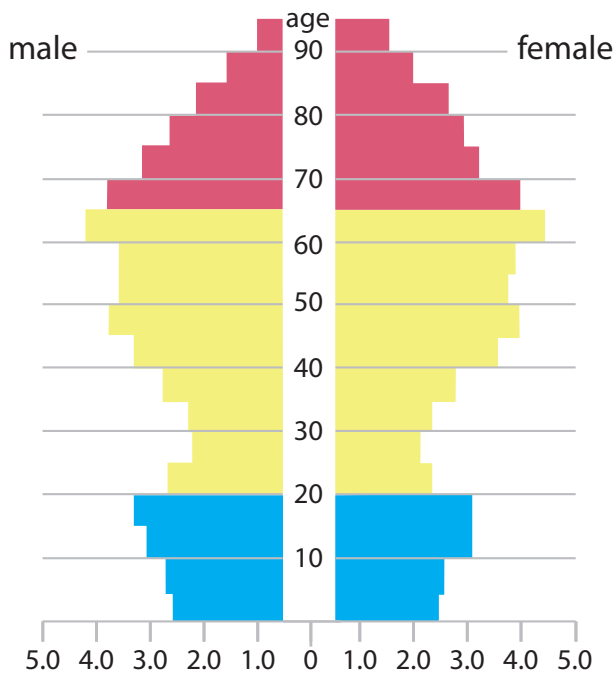


Figure 3a

% of population in each age band

West Dorset, a rural area
in the South of England
Total population: 99,300

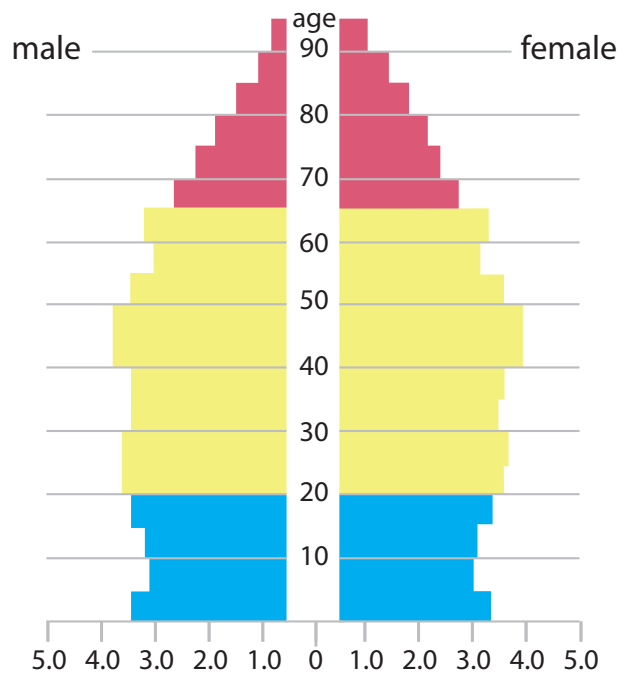


Figure 3b

% of population in each age band

England and Wales
Total population: 56,075,900

(Source: <https://www.dorsetforyou.com/article/387692/Media-Display?media=174744>)

Figure 4

The following resource relates to Question 5b.

Cartoon about the dilemmas of development aid

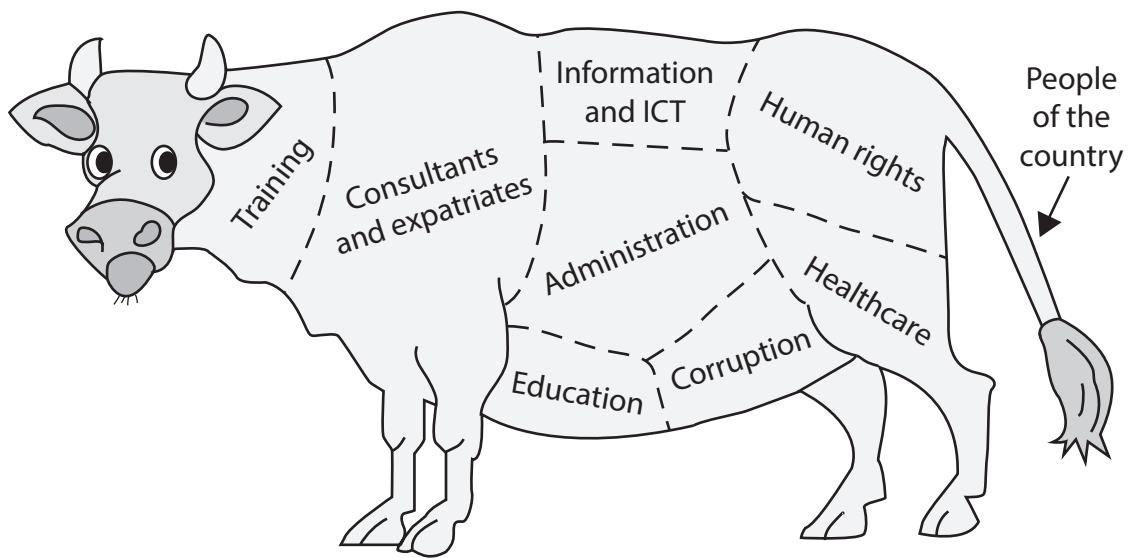


Figure 5

The following resources relate to Question 5d

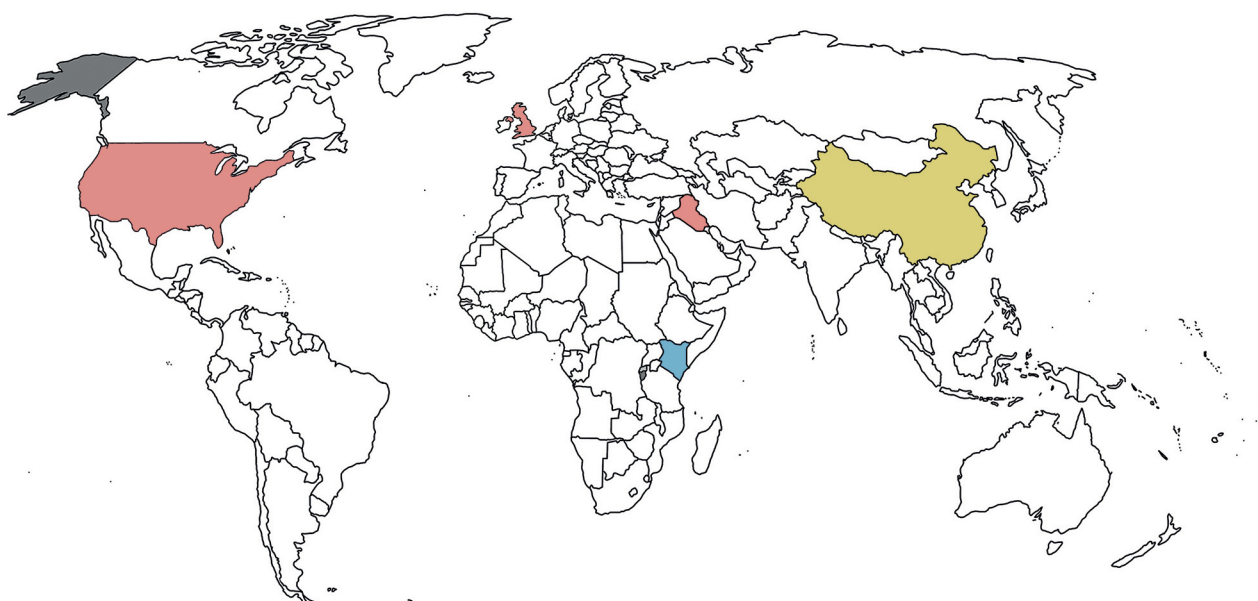


Figure 5a

World map showing key locations

	Direct military action	Indirect military action	Non-military intervention	Lack of action
Location and date	US and UK invasion of Iraq 2003–2011	UK supports Kenya in training its forces from 2005 onwards	China building airstrips on islands in South China Sea from 2006	Rwanda 1994: UN peacekeepers withdrew after conflict between government forces and rebels
Consequences for human rights	Up to 429,000 deaths Accusations of torture Collapse of health, sanitation and other systems	Stated aim is to strengthen peacekeeping in region	Challenges sovereignty for nearby nations (Vietnam, Philippines)	800,000 Rwandans killed in about 3 months
Consequences for economic development	Iraq economy is struggling to recover after the war 90% of government income is from oil and prices are dropping (2015)	Dog-training in disposal of mines (allows reclamation of farmland)	Creates opportunities for the future for China Challenges oil drilling and fishing rights	Took over ten years for economy to recover. Economy is still largely based on subsistence farming (70% in 2015)
Consequences for political development	Parliamentary elections were held in 2014 Violence continues, ISIS holds Iraq territory	Continues links between two Commonwealth countries Could be seen as ex-colonial interference	Asserts Chinese dominance in the region	More than half of all representatives elected in 2013 were women (quota system used)

Figure 5b

Spectrum of military interventions in recent history

Figure 6

The following resource relates to Question 6b.

IGOs with concern for environment problems	Date initiated	Selected achievements to date
United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea	1958	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comprehensive legal framework agreed Cooperation over management of fisheries
CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)	1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recovery of species that were already endangered, for example South American vicuña and the Nile crocodile
United Nations Montreal Protocol	1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 98% of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) have been phased out

Figure 7

The following resources relate to Question 6d

Figure 7a

Location of the Isle of Man, a low-tax location

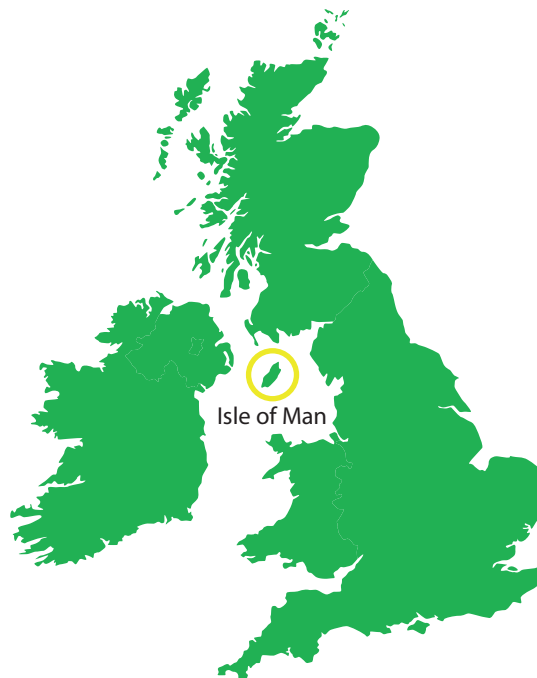


Figure 7b

Graph showing change in GDP over time in the UK and Isle of Man (1984 level = 100)

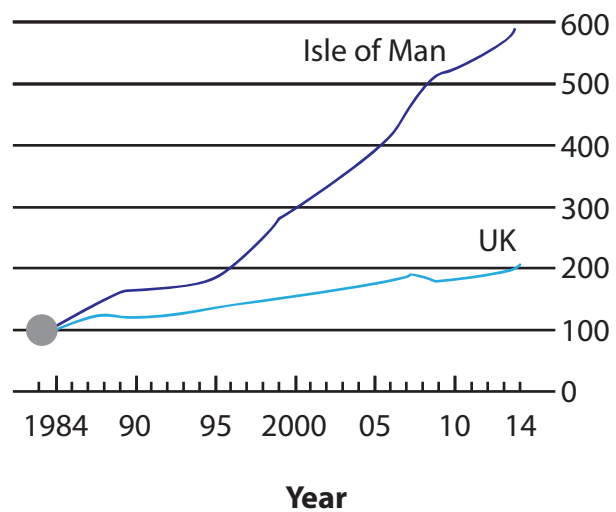


Figure 7c

Information about the Isle of Man

Benefits for investors in the Isle of Man	Impacts for the Isle of Man	Threats to national and global economic security
Better mobile networks than London	1980: economy based on fishing, farming and tourism, but wages are now 50% higher than rest of UK	Use of tax havens by individuals costs Britain £35billion a year, according to HM Revenue and Customs, but tax research experts say it could be as much as £123billion
Manx Telecom was the world's first to launch 3.5G mobile broadband.	2015: One-tenth of the island's income comes from online gambling and one-third from financial services	Google and other companies are paying low-tax rates and some are being chased by the US government for \$1.5bn in taxes
Regulation of casinos protects users	29 years of GDP growth	Lower income countries often earn very low taxes from businesses in their country as business transactions are registered elsewhere
The top rate of income tax is only 20%, compared with 45% on the mainland	House prices are high for local people due to migration of high earners	Amount of money invested in low-tax, low-regulation jurisdictions around the world could be \$21tn (£13.5tn)
Standard corporate-tax rate is 0%, compared with 20% in UK mainland	Unemployment levels are lower than the rest of the UK	Global companies like Google and Starbucks are seeing their reputations damaged as they face accusations about their tax affairs
Government officials are accessible and regulations stable		Money from illegal activities can be invested in low-tax locations and no questions asked e.g. Equatorial Guinea

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