

Pearson Edexcel IGCSE (9–1)

Thursday 13 June 2019

Morning

Paper Reference **4GE1/02**

Geography

Paper 2: Human Geography

Resource Booklet

Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Figure 1a

Examples of informal employment in Bangladesh

(Source: © David Holmes)

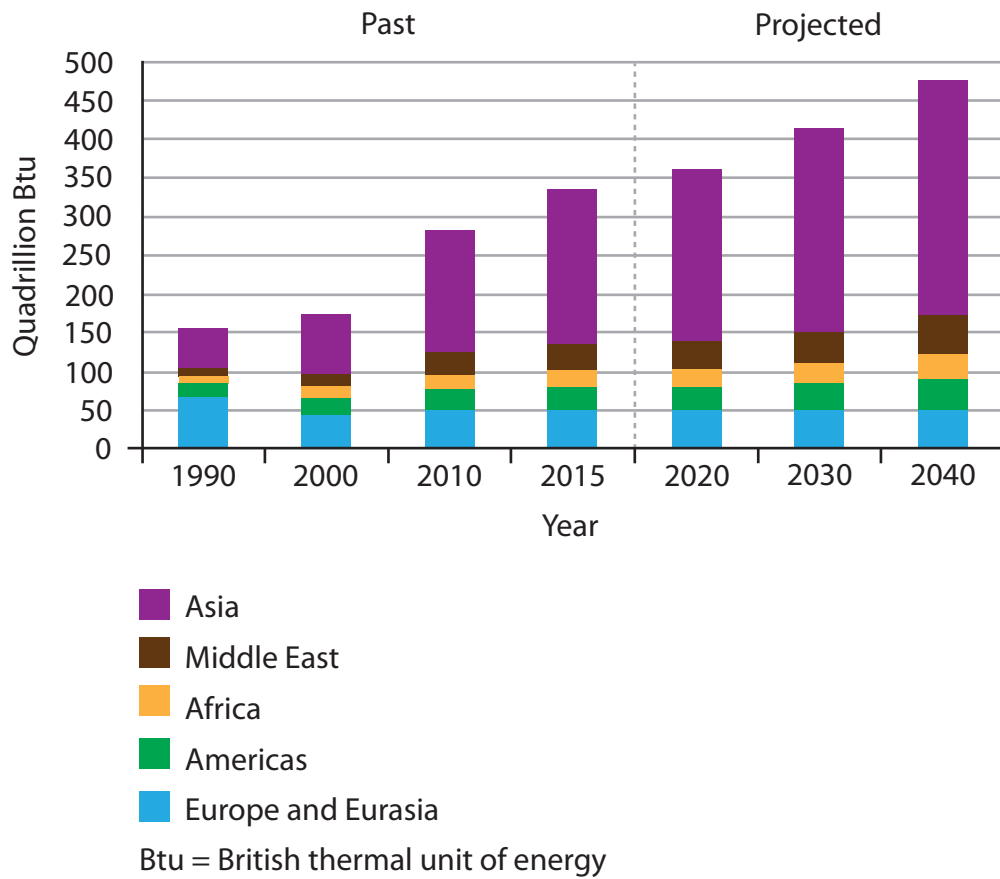


Figure 1b
Past and projected energy consumption for selected regions

(Source: from <https://www.eia.gov/>)

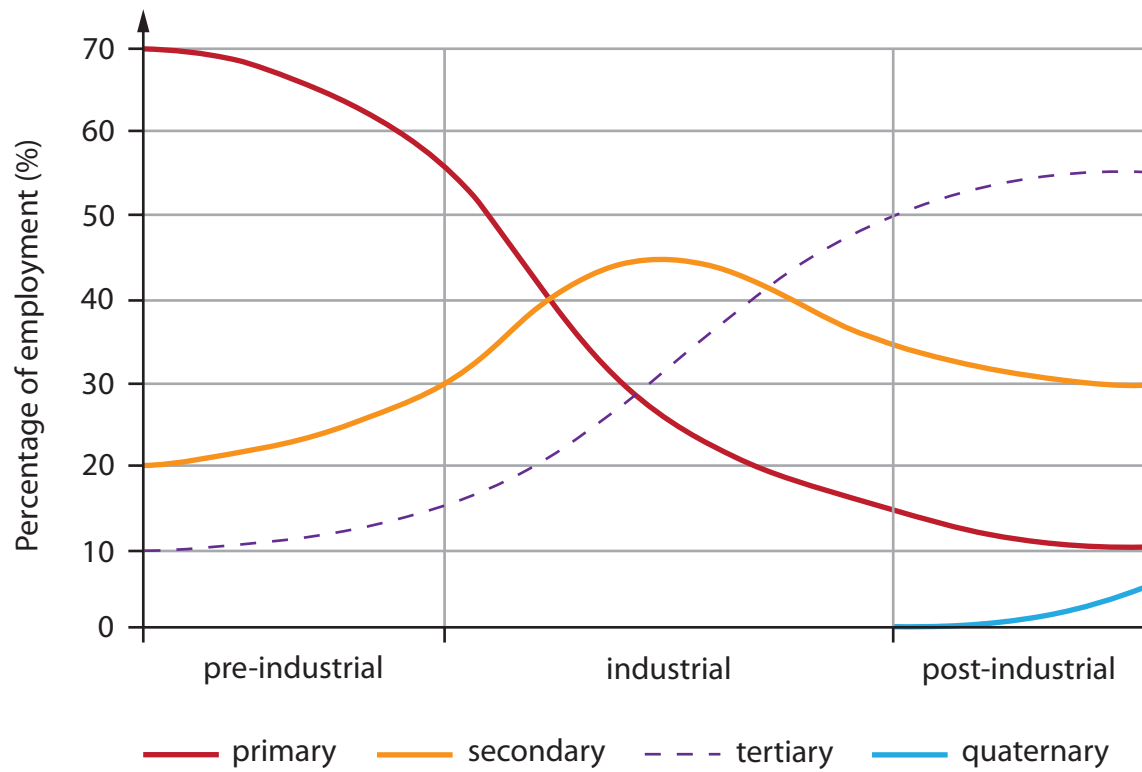


Figure 1c
The Clark Fisher model



Figure 2a

An example of arable farm diversification, south west England

(Source: © David Holmes)

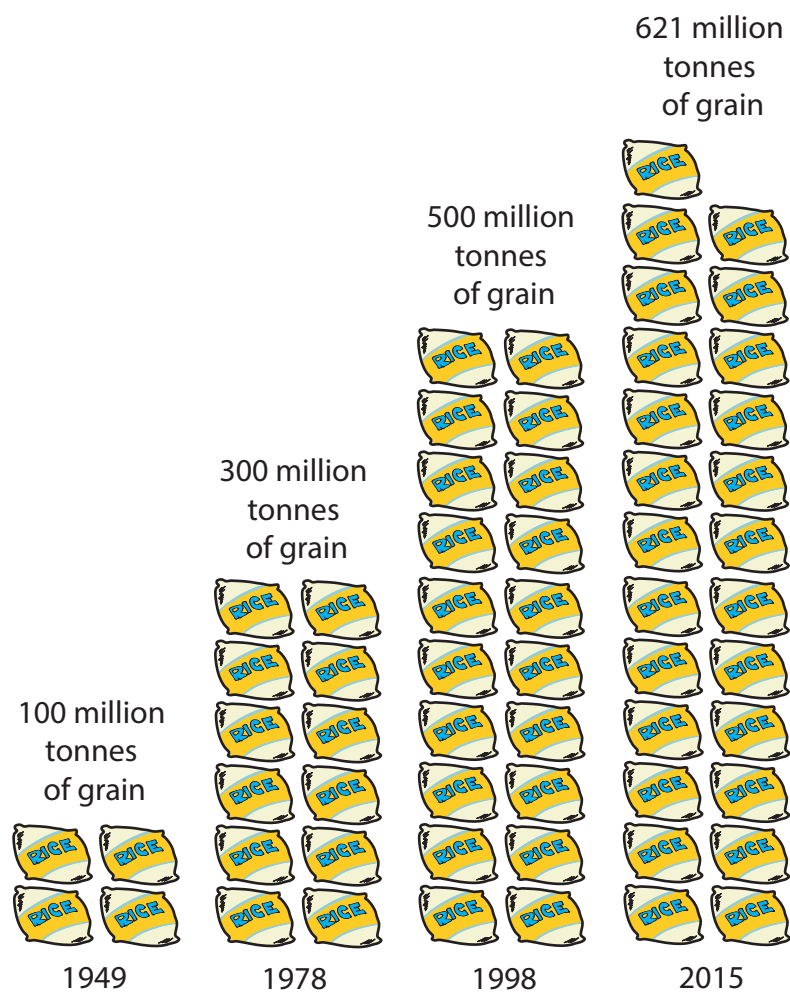


Figure 2b
Changes in China's grain production, 1949-2015

(Source: © Reuters)

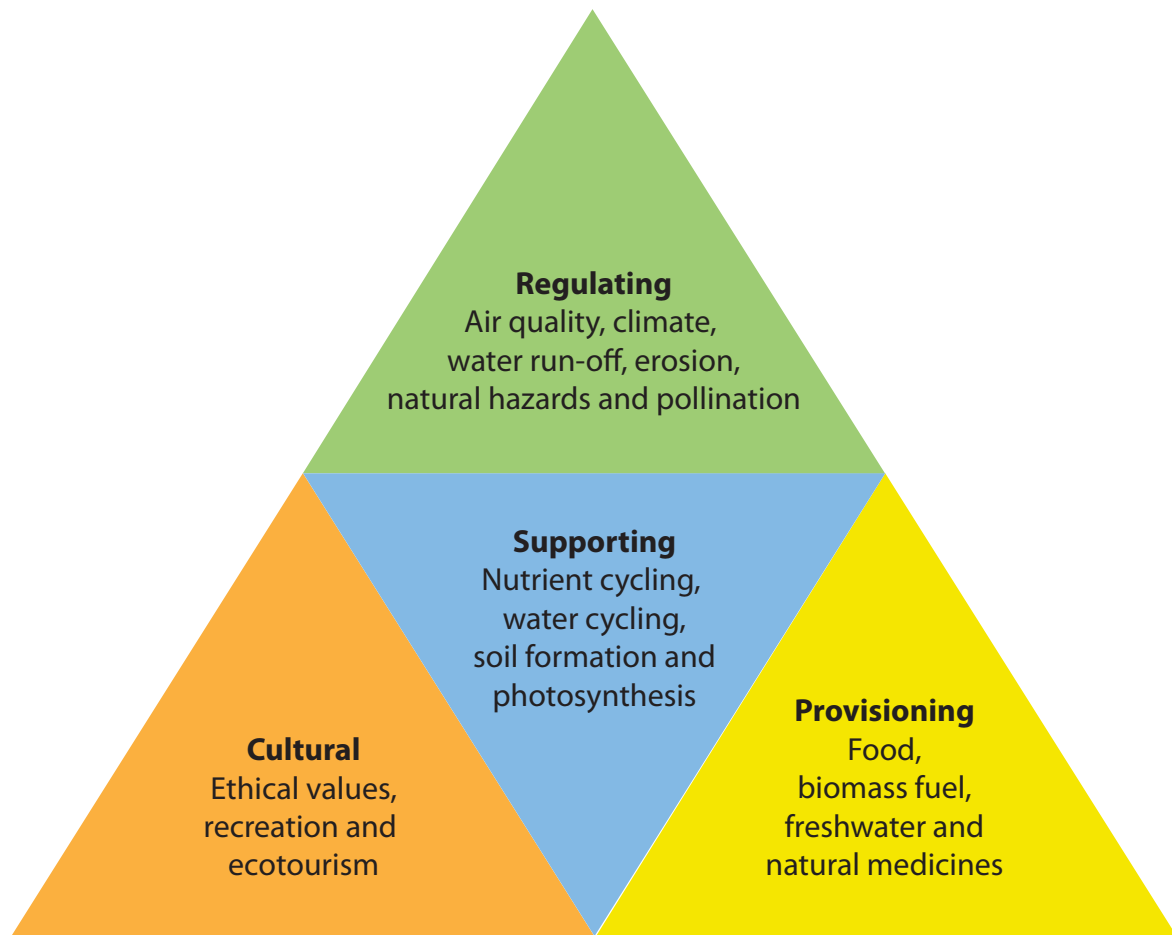


Figure 2c

Examples of natural ecosystems, goods and services

(Source: from <https://askabiologist.asu.edu/explore/biomes>)



Figure 3a

An urban area in part of Nairobi, Kenya

(Source: © David Holmes)



Figure 3b
Six factors that can influence quality of life

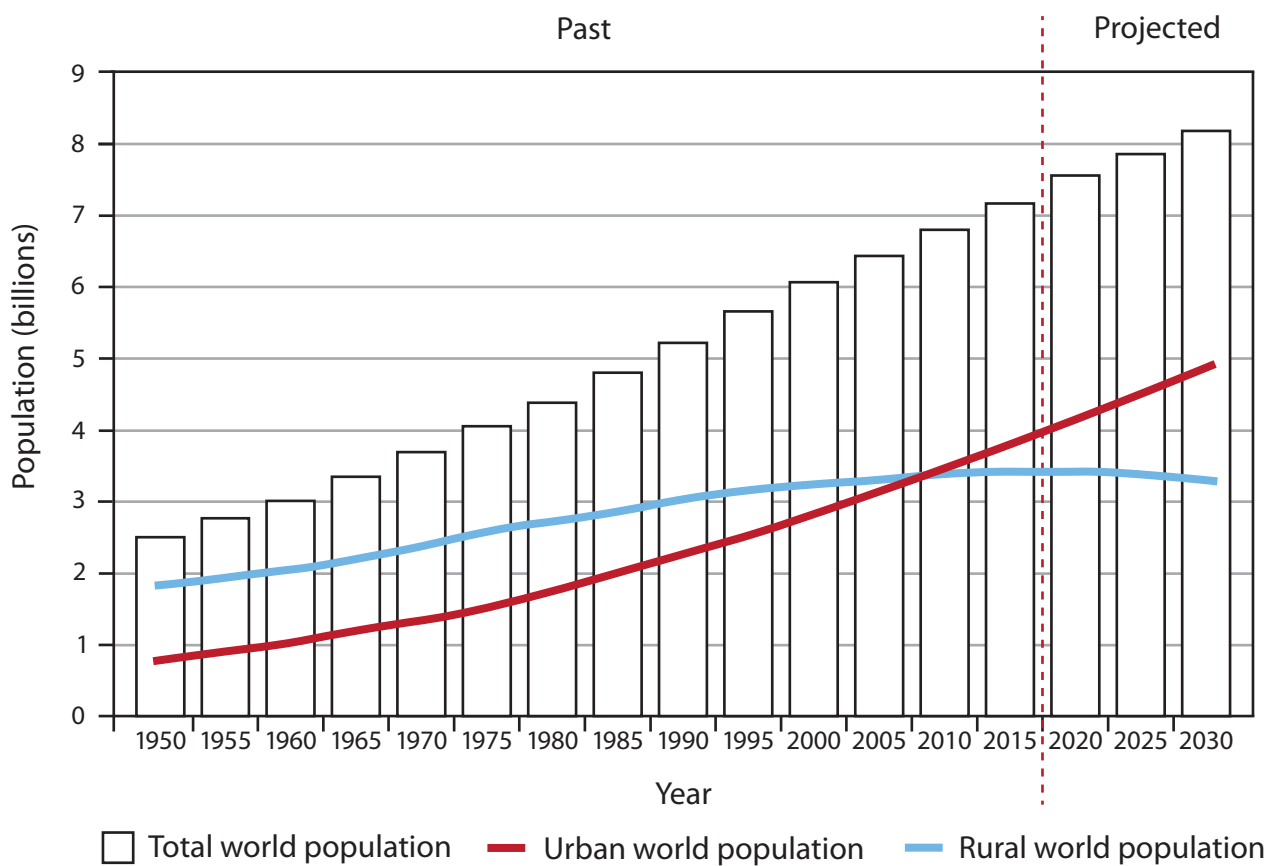


Figure 3c

Changing global urban and rural population estimates: past and projected

(Source: from <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WUP2005/2005wup.htm>)

Question	People's views				Total
	Strongly disagree	Slight disagreement	Not sure	Slight agreement	
A				3	3
B				7	7
C	2	5	3		20
D	6	1	3		10
E	2	2	2	2	8
F		5	5		10
G	1	6	3		10
H			1	2	9

Figure 4a

Results from a survey of people's views on a proposed biomass power plant



Figure 4b

Photographic results evidence lorry traffic on small roads

(Source: © Kumar Sriskandan / Alamy Stock Photo)



Figure 4c

Presentation of attitudes towards the biomass power plant

Question number	People's views				Total
	Strongly disagree	Slight disagreement	Not sure	Slight agreement	
1				3	3
2				7	7
3	2	5	3		20
4	6	1	3		10
5	2	2	2	2	8
6		5	5		10
7	1	6	3		10
8			1	2	9

Figure 5a

Results from a survey of people's views on a proposed new tourist development



Figure 5b

Photographic results evidence lorry traffic on small roads

(Source: © Kumar Sriskandan / Alamy Stock Photo)



Figure 5c
Presentation of attitudes towards the tourist development

Question number	People's views				Total
	Strongly disagree	Slight disagreement	Not sure	Slight agreement	
1				3	3
2				7	7
3	2	5	3		20
4	6	1	3		10
5	2	2	2	2	8
6		5	5		10
7	1	6	3		10
8			1	2	9

Figure 6a

Results from a survey of people's views on a new waste incinerator



Figure 6b

Photographic results evidence lorry traffic on small roads

(Source: © Kumar Sriskandan / Alamy Stock Photo)

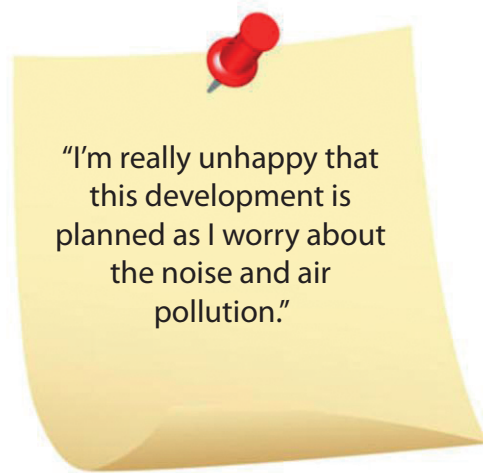
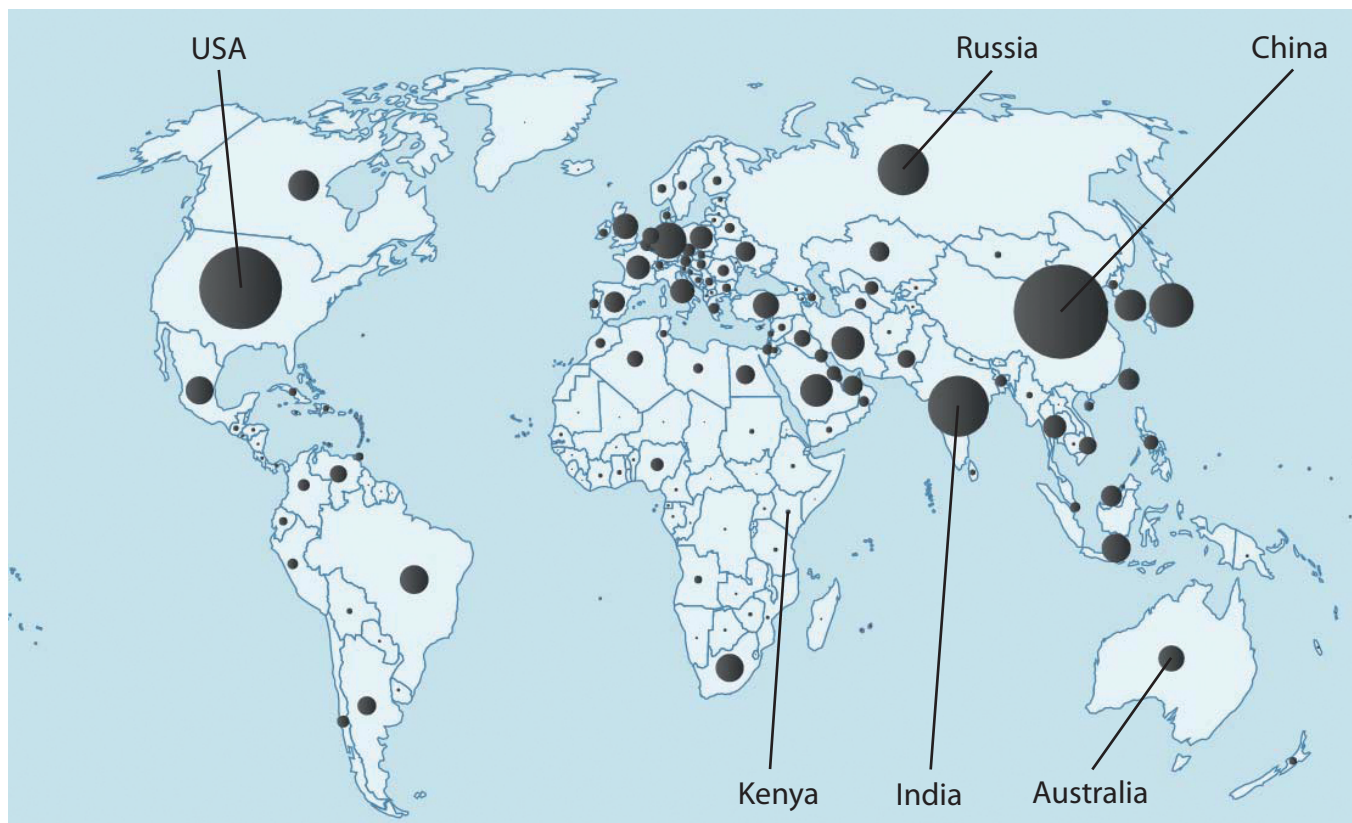


Figure 6c

Presentation of attitudes towards the waste incinerator



All values are MtCO₂ = Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent

Figure 7a

Map of global CO₂ emissions per country in 2016 (carbon footprint)

(Source: from <http://www.globalcarbonatlas.org/en/CO2-emissions>)

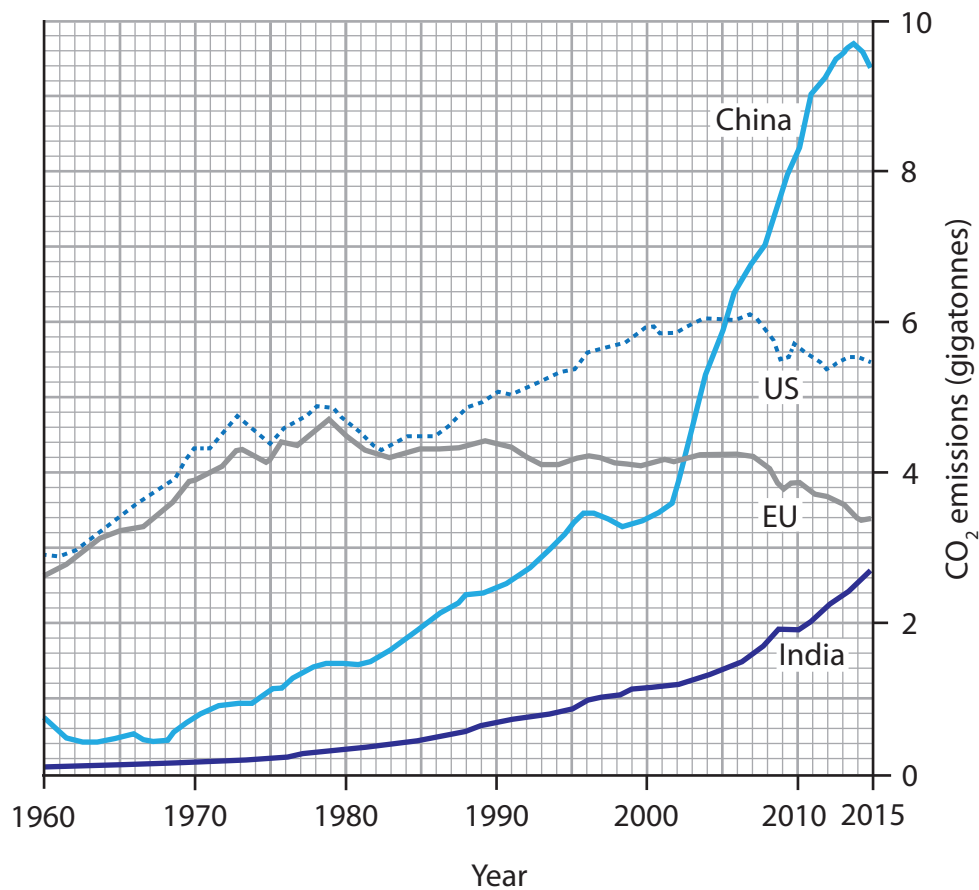


Figure 7b

CO₂ emissions (gigatonnes) for selected countries and regions, 1960 - 2015

(Source: from <https://www.economist.com/blogs/graphicdetail/2015/12/climate-change>)



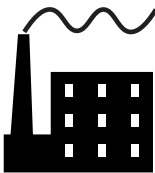

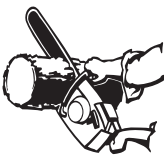
Human activities		Drivers (causes) of climate change
	Air travel	Fossil fuel combustion from increasing global air travel produces CO ₂ and nitrous dioxide.
	Livestock farming	Cows and sheep produce large amounts of methane when they digest their food.
	Industry	Energy is used in both the making and distribution of manufactured goods. These have a high global carbon footprint.
	Electrical energy consumption	Global electricity consumption has risen from increasing wealth and changes in people's lifestyles. A high proportion of electricity is produced from non-renewable sources.
	Deforestation	Forests help balance gases in the atmosphere. Deforestation upsets this process, releasing more CO ₂ into the atmosphere.

Figure 7c

Selected human activities as drivers of climate change

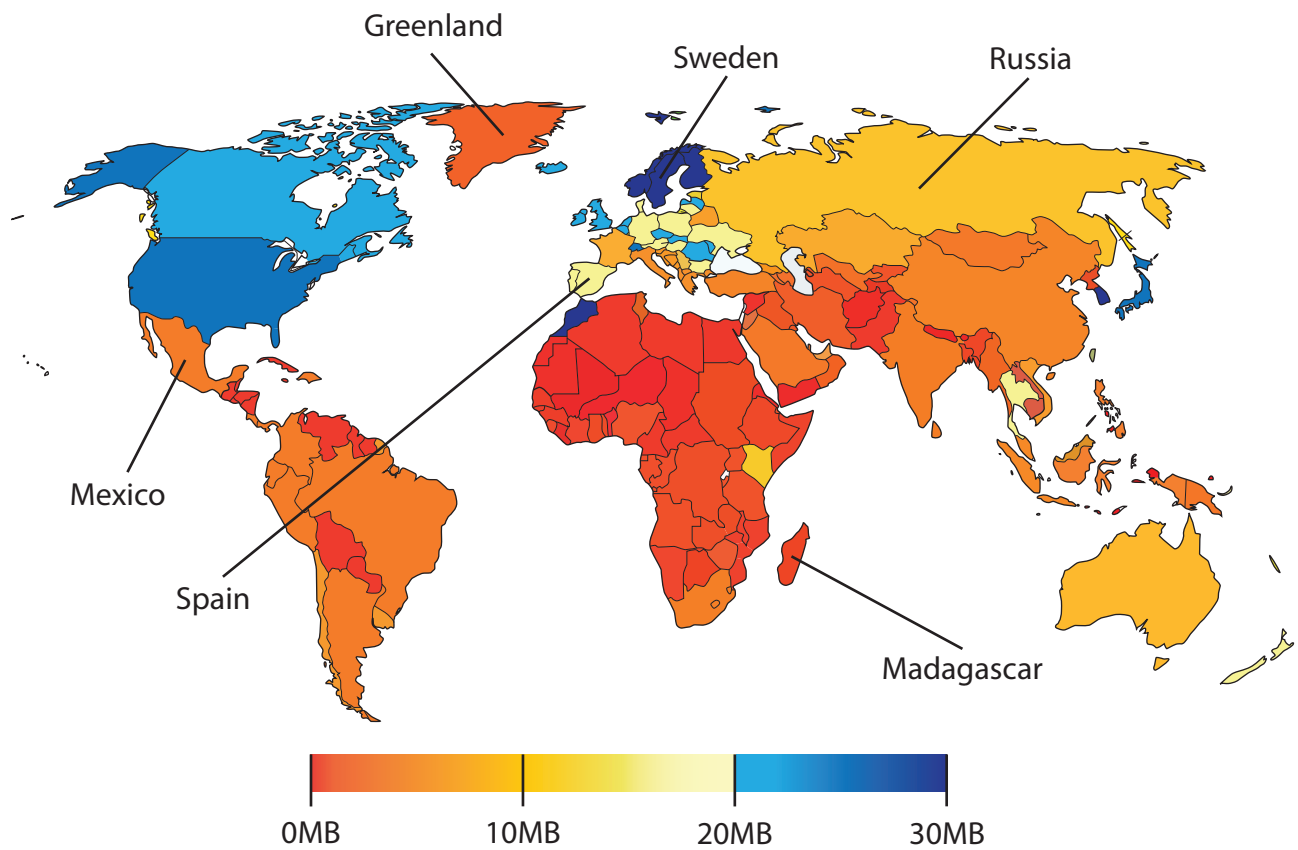


Figure 8a

Average global internet speeds Megabytes (MB/sec)

(Source: from <https://www.akamai.com/us/en/about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/state-of-the-internet-connectivity-visualization.jsp>)

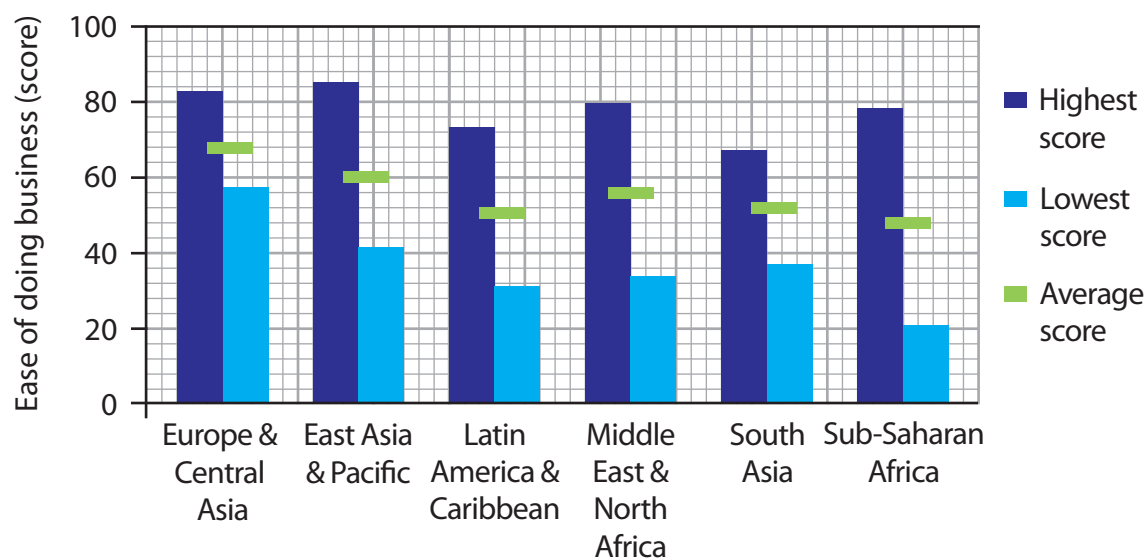


Figure 8b

Ease of doing business index, by world region

(Source: Crown Copyright)


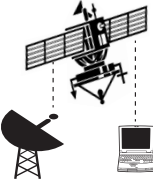
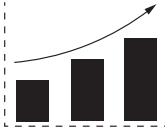
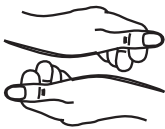

Activities		Drivers (causes) of globalisation
	Transport technology	Range and frequency of aircraft routes mean that it is now much cheaper and easier to travel.
	Communication and information technology	Improvements in technology mean that people and companies can be better connected to their customers.
	Global businesses (TNCs)	Companies have complex logistical operations and supply chains, which now operate at a global scale due to better connectivity.
	Global institutions	A range of institutions promote and manage world trade, improve governance and attempt to raise living standards.
	Flexible labour force	People adapt to work in different businesses and in different locations.

Figure 8c

Selected activities as drivers of globalisation

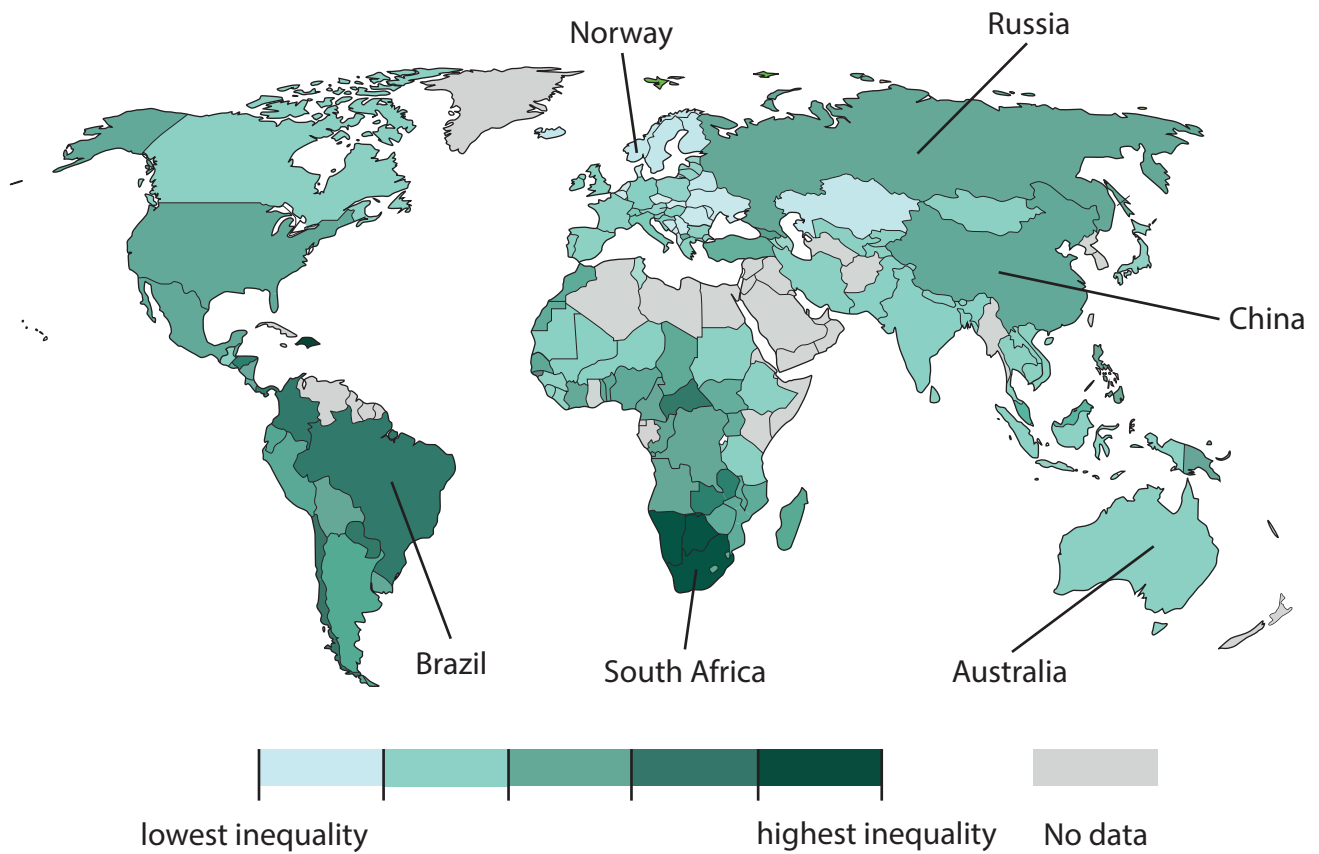


Figure 9a

Global index of inequality, 2017

(Source: from <https://www.theguardian.com/inequality/datablog/2017/apr/26/inequality-index-where-are-the-worlds-most-unequal-countries>)

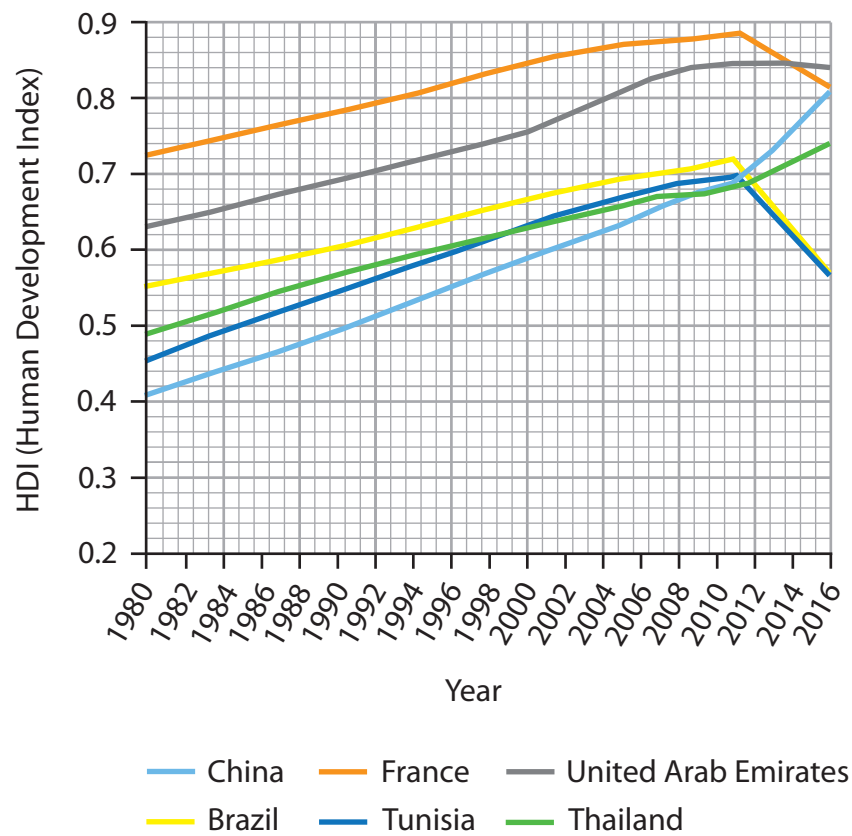


Figure 9b

Regional trends in HDI for selected countries, 1980-2016





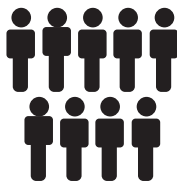
Cause		Drivers (causes) of global inequality
	Climate change	Low income countries will experience the biggest effects of human-induced climate change over the next century: sea level rises, stronger cyclones, more unpredictable rains, and longer heatwaves.
	Food and water security	Hurricanes and drought combined with poor soils may mean that some places have low food security. In extreme instances, this weakens and sometimes kills people.
	Resource availability	Countries vary in the amount of natural resources they have to both use and export. Countries with few natural resources find it hard to create products that can be sold on world markets.
	Governments	Good governance can promote and help manage inter country trade and aid, for example to help raise living standards and improve quality of life.
	Demography	There are several factors involved, including fertility, mortality and immigration. These will have impacts on population age structures, for example.

Figure 9c

Selected causes of variations in global development

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