

**Paper Reference 4GE1/02R
Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE (9–1)**

Geography

Paper 2: Human Geography

Thursday 13 June 2019 – Morning

Resource Book

Do not return this Resource Book with the Question Paper.

Contents

For some Figures there is a modified colour and modified black and white diagram. You may use whichever version is easier for you to view. Some diagrams are only in modified colour but you are then provided with a description of the diagram.

Page

4	Figure 1a
5	Figure 1b
6	Figure 1c – Colour
7	Figure 1c – Black and White
8	Figure 2a
9	Figure 2b – Colour
10	Figure 2b – Black and White
11	Figure 2c – Colour
12	Figure 2c – Black and White
13	Figure 3a
14	Figure 3b – Colour
15	Figure 3b – Black and White
16	Figure 3c – Colour
17	Figure 3c – Black and White
18	Figure 4a
19	Figure 4b
20	Figure 5a
21	Figure 5b
22	Figure 6a
23	Figure 6b
24	Figure 7a – Colour

(continued on the next page)

Contents continued.

25	Figure 7a – Colour (Part 1)
26	Figure 7a – Colour (Part 2)
27	Figure 7a – Colour (Part 3)
28	Figure 7a – Black and White
29	Figure 7a – Black and White (Part 1)
30	Figure 7a – Black and White (Part 2)
31	Figure 7a – Black and White (Part 3)
32	Figure 7b
33	Figure 7c
34	Figure 8a – Colour
35	Figure 8a – Colour (Part 1)
36	Figure 8a – Colour (Part 2)
37	Figure 8a – Colour (Part 3)
38	Figure 8a – Black and White
39	Figure 8a – Black and White (Part 1)
40	Figure 8a – Black and White (Part 2)
41	Figure 8a – Black and White (Part 3)
42	Figure 8b – Colour
43	Figure 8b – Black and White
44	Figure 8c
45	Figure 9a – Colour
46	Figure 9a – Black and White
47	Figure 9b – Colour
48	Figure 9b – Colour (Part 1)
49	Figure 9b – Colour (Part 2)
50	Figure 9b – Black and White (Part 1)
51	Figure 9b – Black and White (Part 2)
52	Figure 9c

Figure 1a

Proportion of Turkey's GDP by different economic sectors, 2002 to 2013

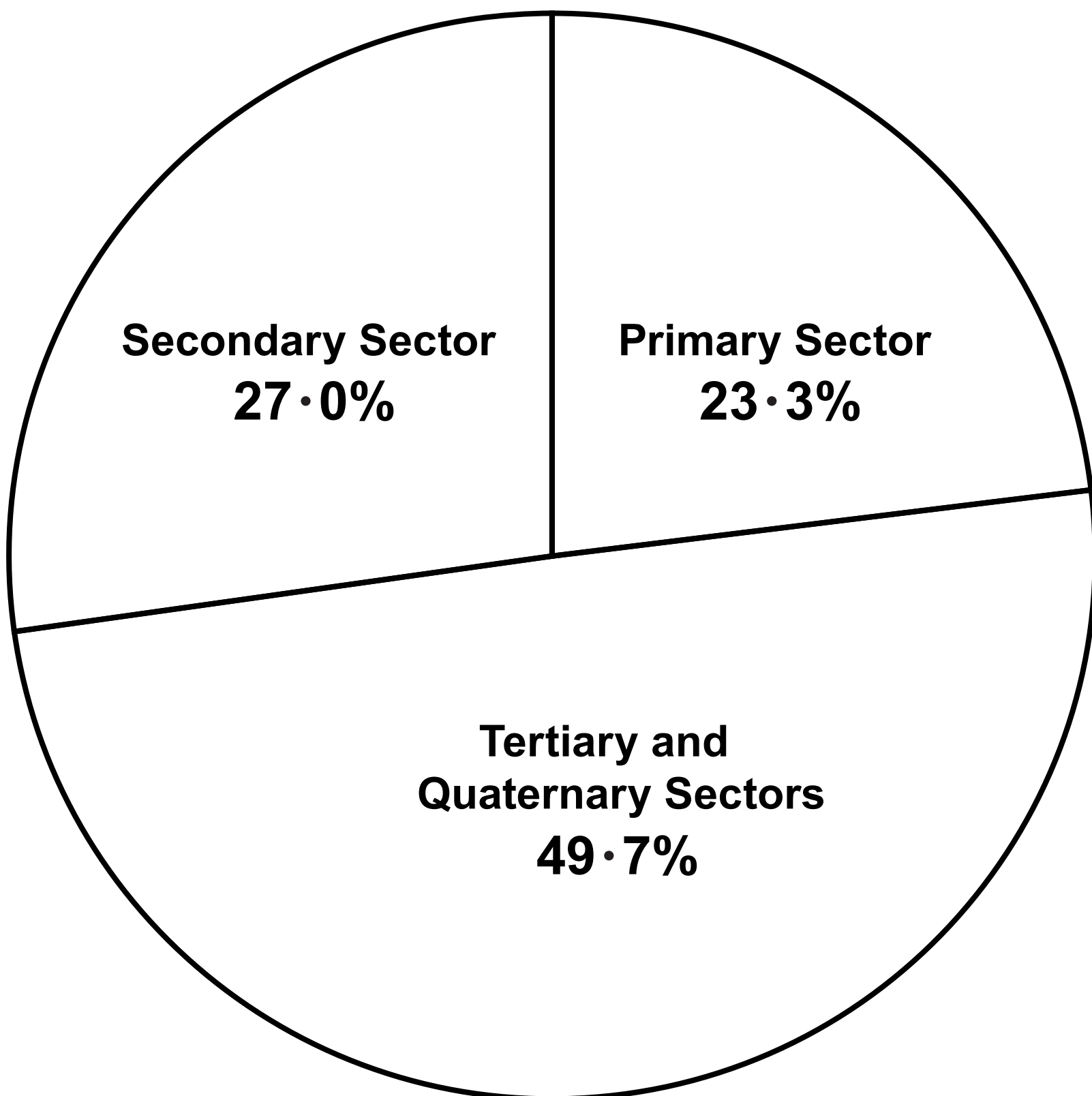


Figure 1b

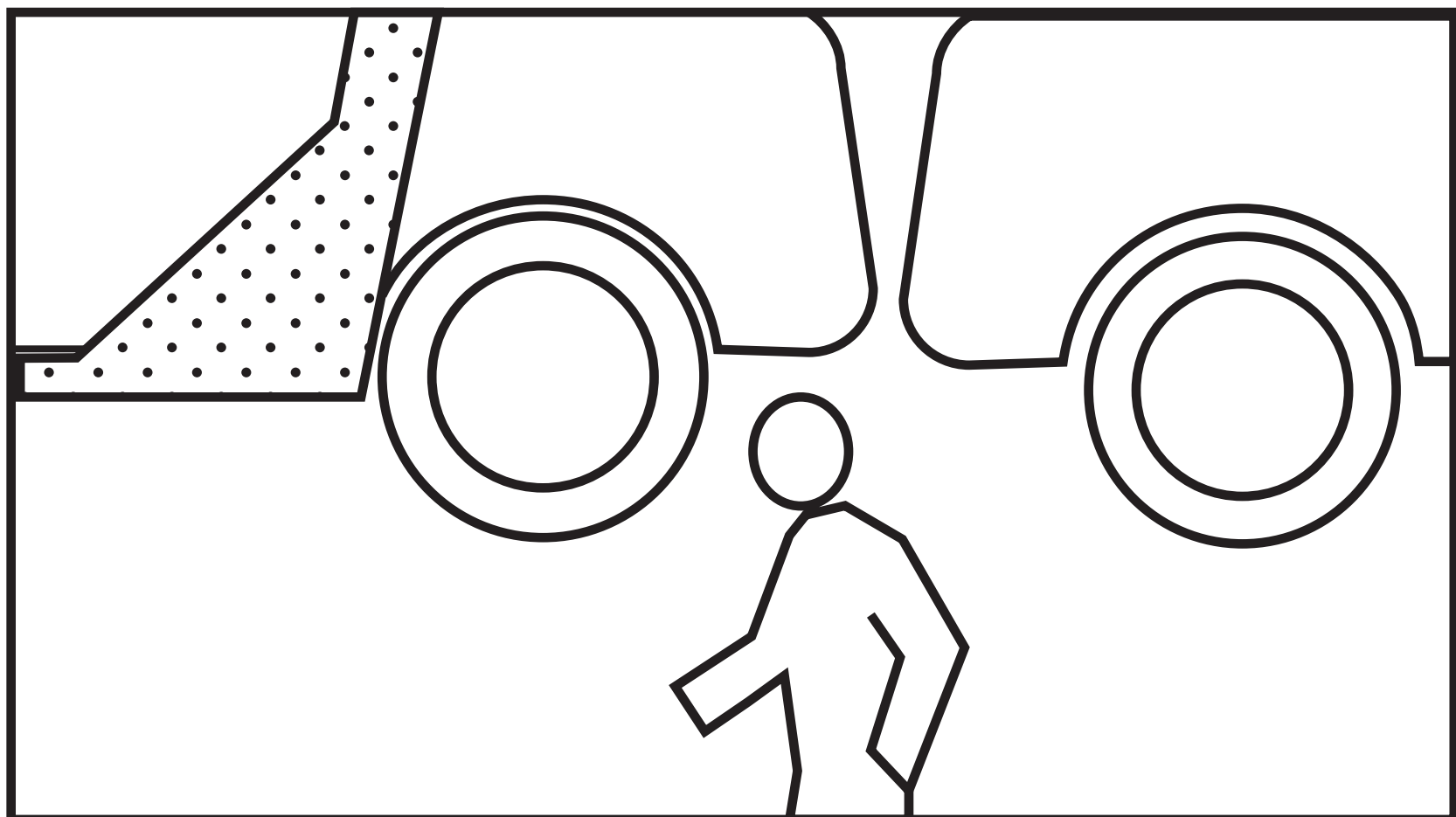
A newspaper extract about the changes in
car manufacturing

Ford to shift production of the Focus to China

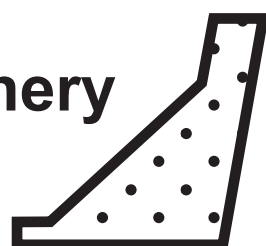
Carmaker will move manufacturing out of the US as
planned, but not to Mexico



(Source: © REUTERS News Agency)



Key: Machinery



Factory
worker



Rear
of car

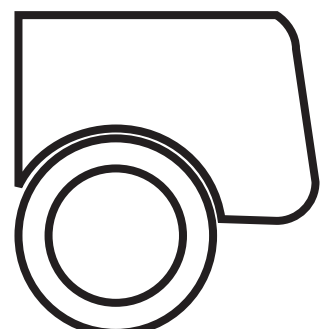


Figure 1c – Colour

A diagram of the theories of Malthus and Boserup

Key:

Boserup ————

Malthus ————

Population ———— and

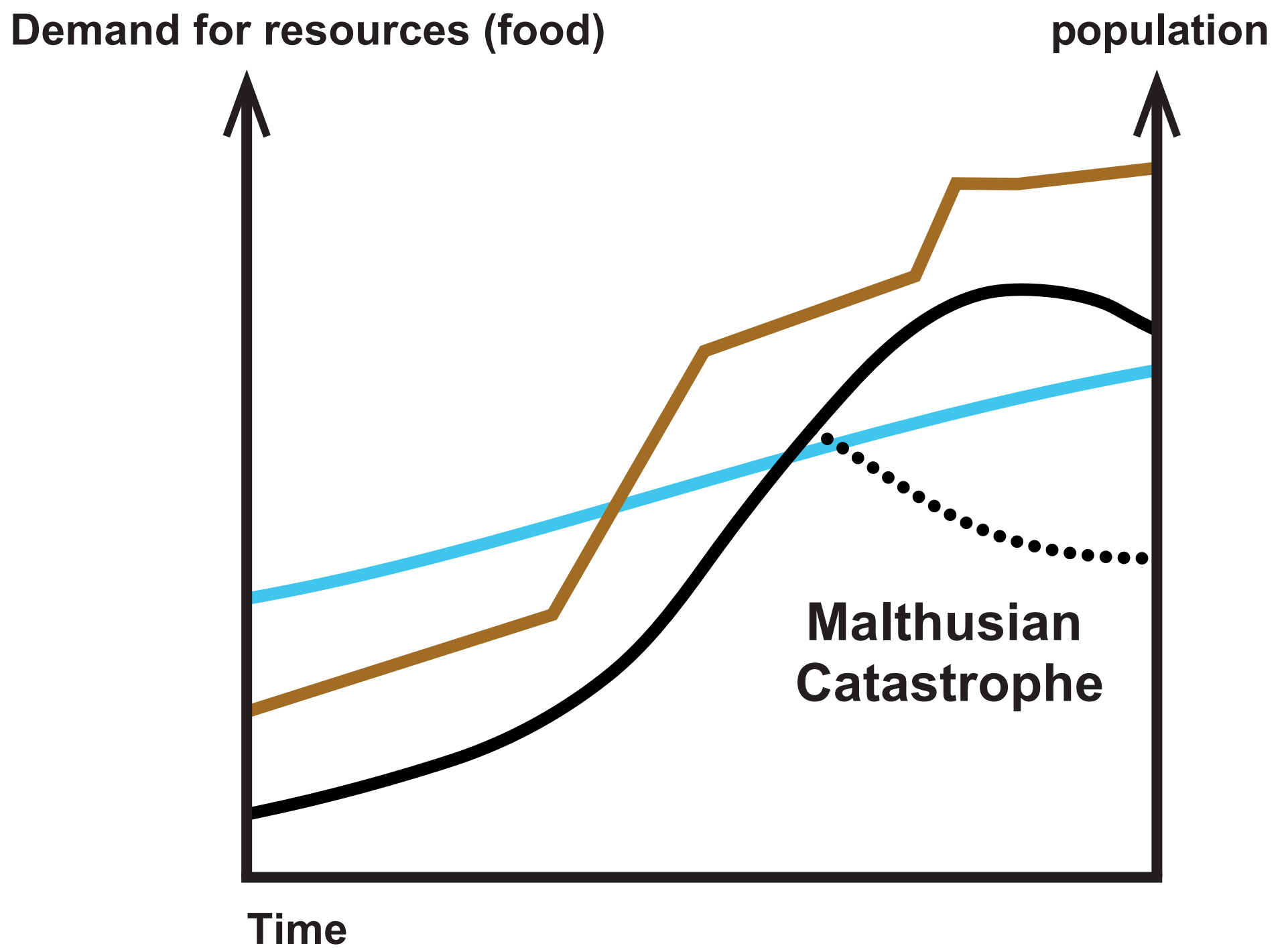


Figure 1c – Black and White

A diagram of the theories of Malthus and Boserup

Key:

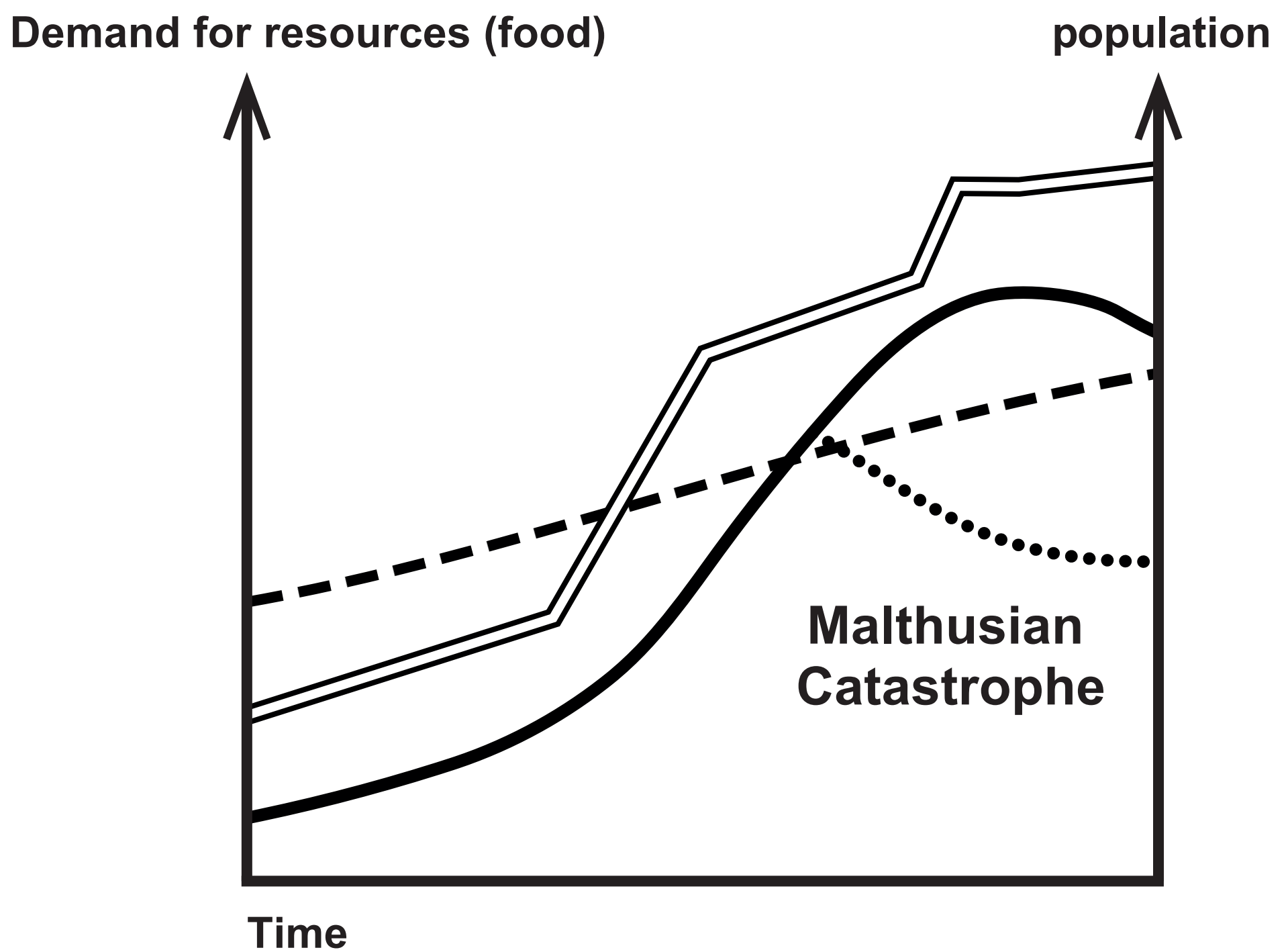
Boserup **=====**Malthus **- - - - -**Population **—————** and **.....**

Figure 2a
A rice paddy field, Taiwan



(Source: © Jay's photo/Getty Image)

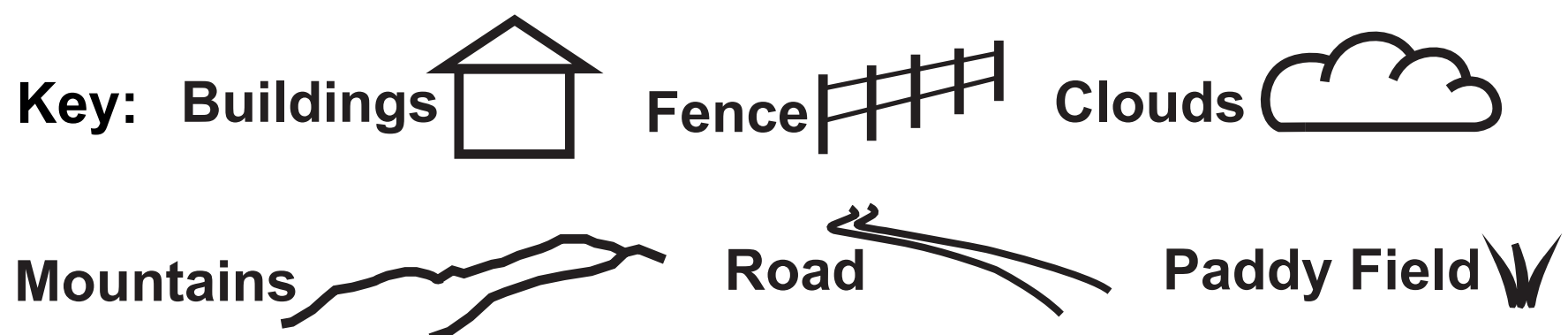
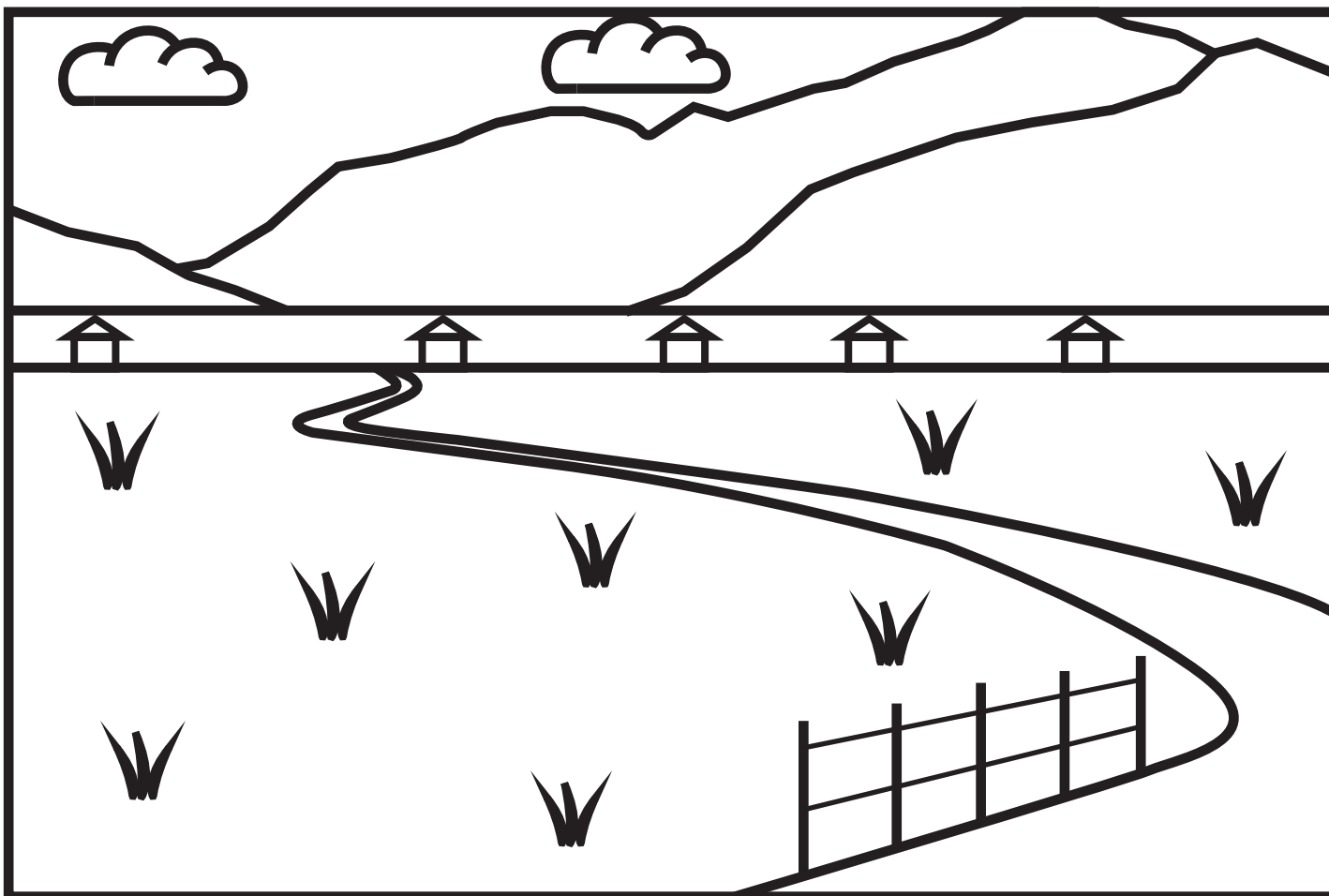
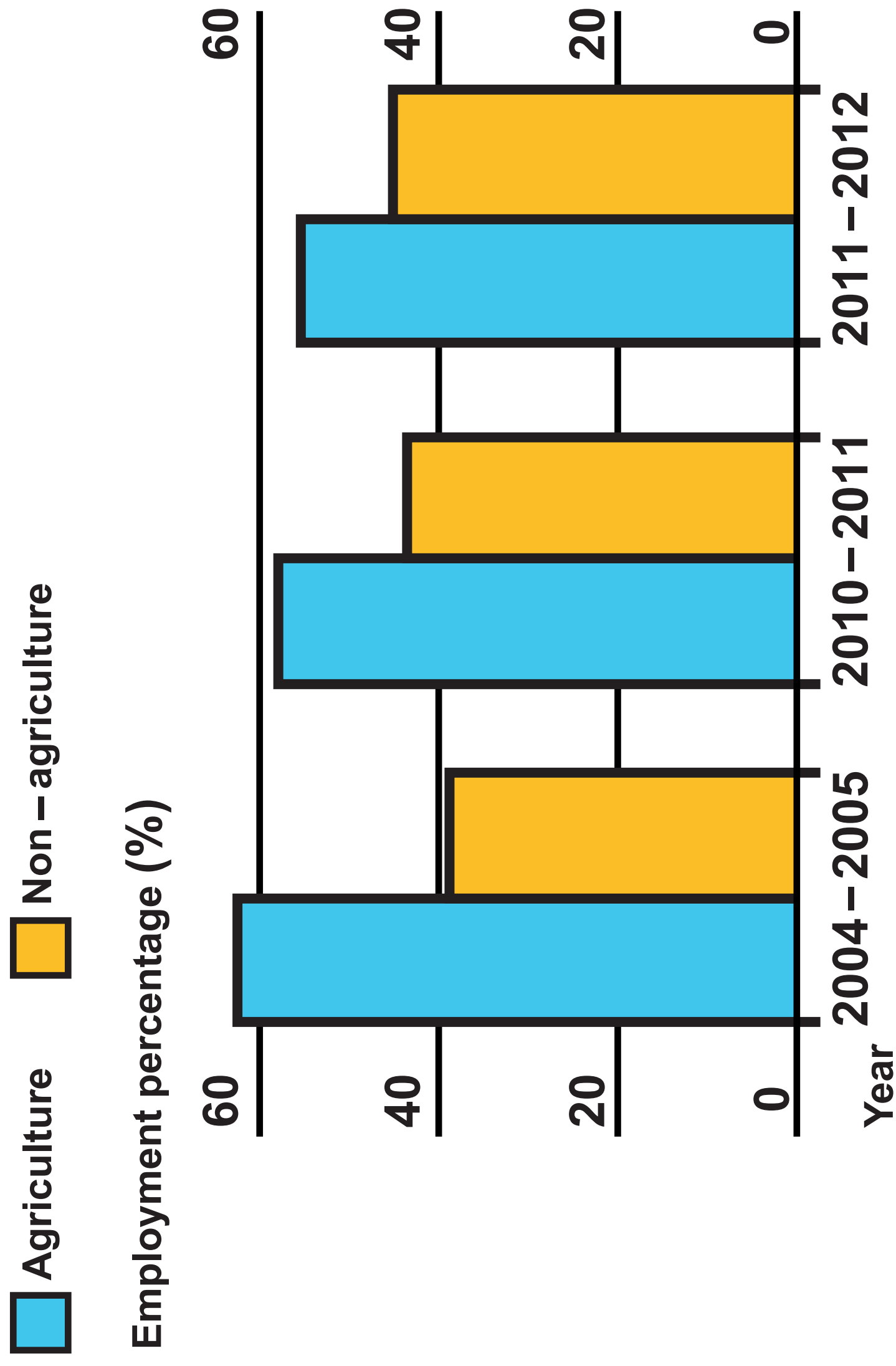
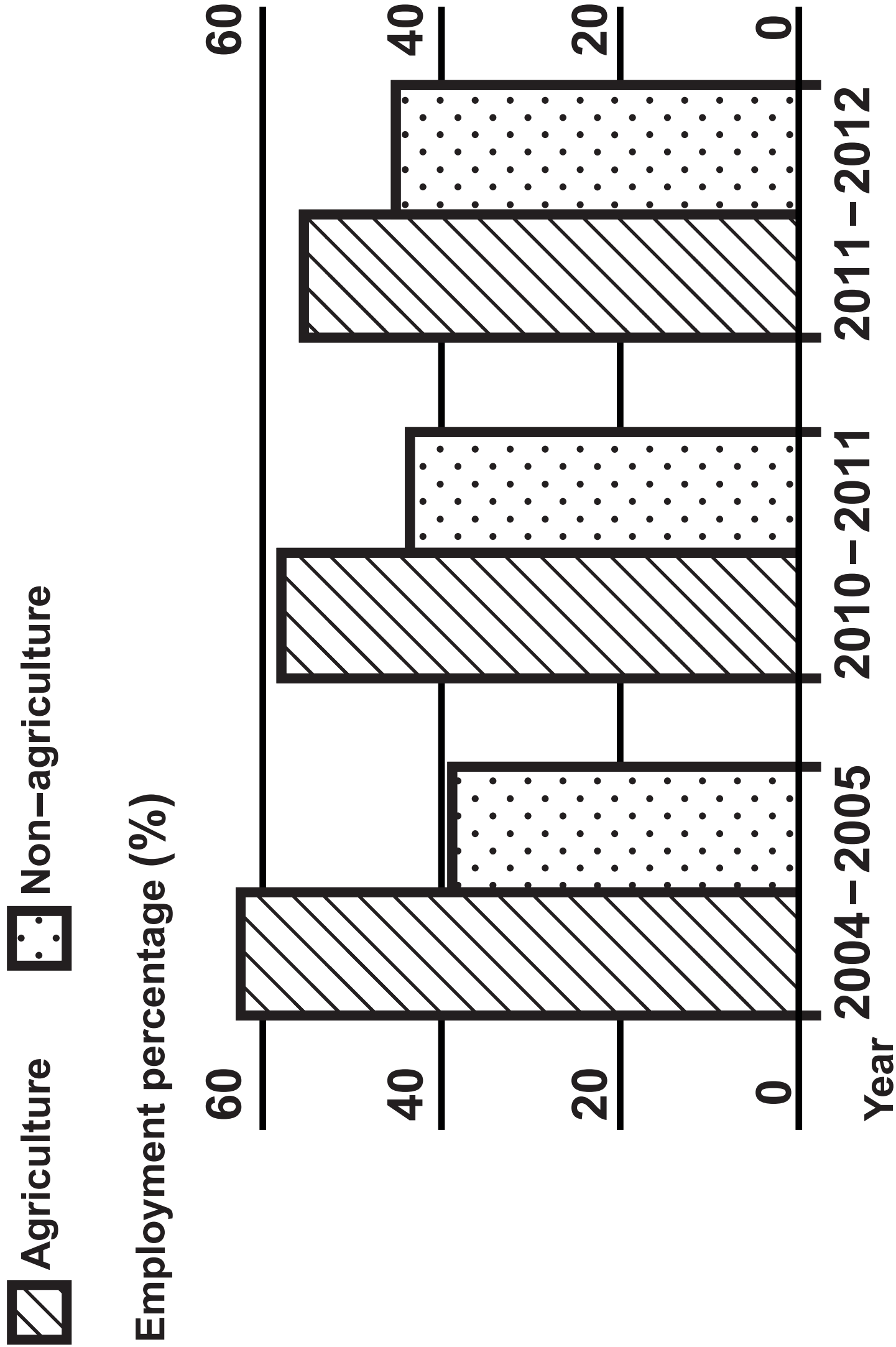


Figure 2b – Colour
Percentage changes in employment, in India, 2004 – 2012



(Source: <http://www.rediff.com/business/special/special-why-indias-construction-slowdown-threatens-to-increase-poverty/20160510.htm>)

Figure 2b – Black and White
Percentage changes in employment, in India, 2004 – 2012



(Source: <http://www.rediff.com/business/special/special-why-indias-construction-slowdown-threatens-to-increase-poverty/20160510.htm>)

Key

The global distribution of biomes

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|------------------|---|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | Tropical rainforest |  | Desert |  | Taiga (Boreal forest) |  | Savanna/Tropical grassland |
|  | Marine |  | Temperate forest |  | Tundra |  | Grassland |
| | | | |  | Freshwater |  | Ice |



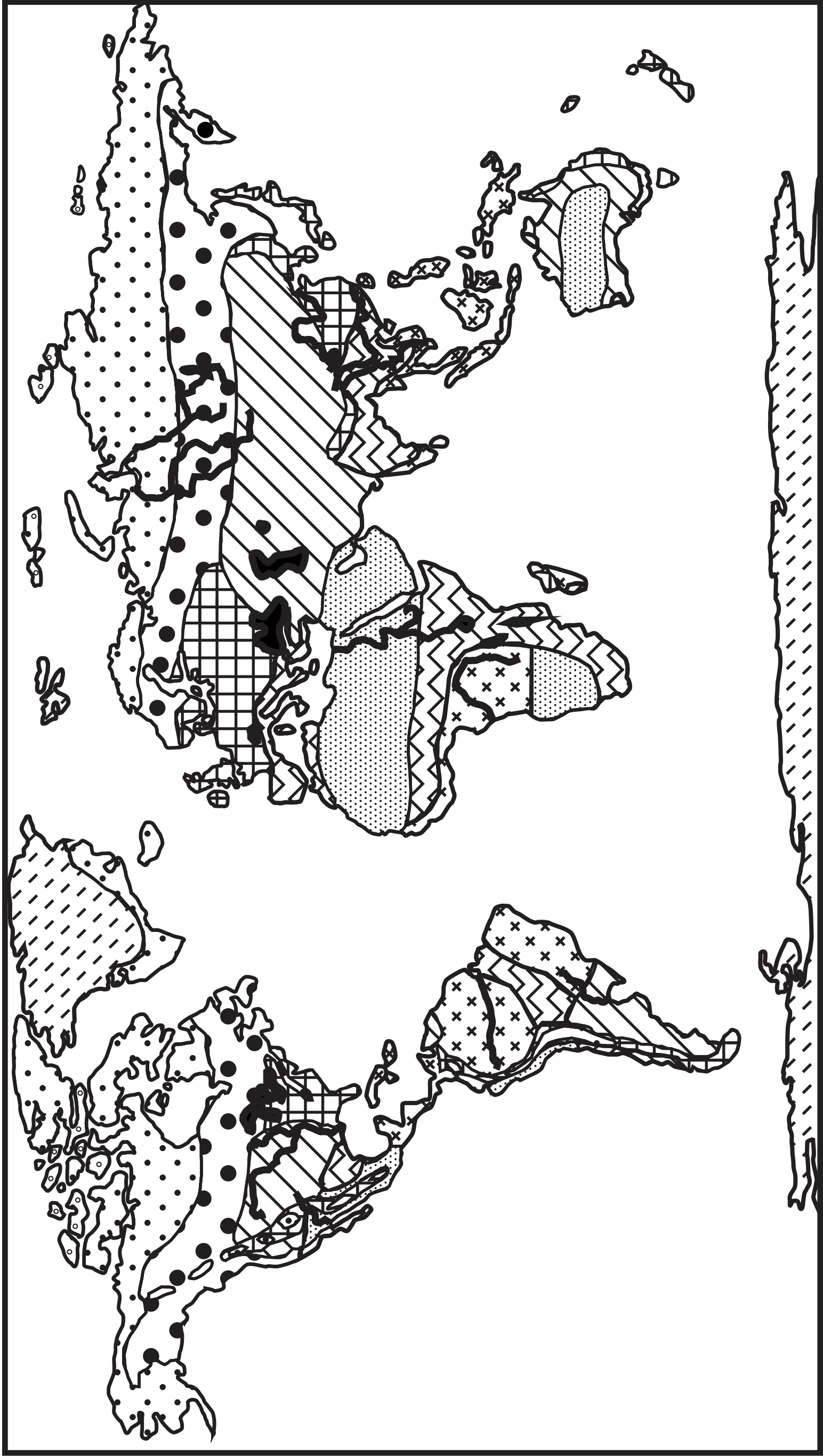
(Source : <https://askabiologist.asu.edu/explore/biomes>)

Figure 2c – Black and White

The global distribution of biomes

Key

- Tropical rainforest
- Desert
- Taiga (Boreal forest)
- Savanna/Tropical grassland
- Marine
- Temperate forest
- Tundra
- Grassland
- Freshwater
- Ice



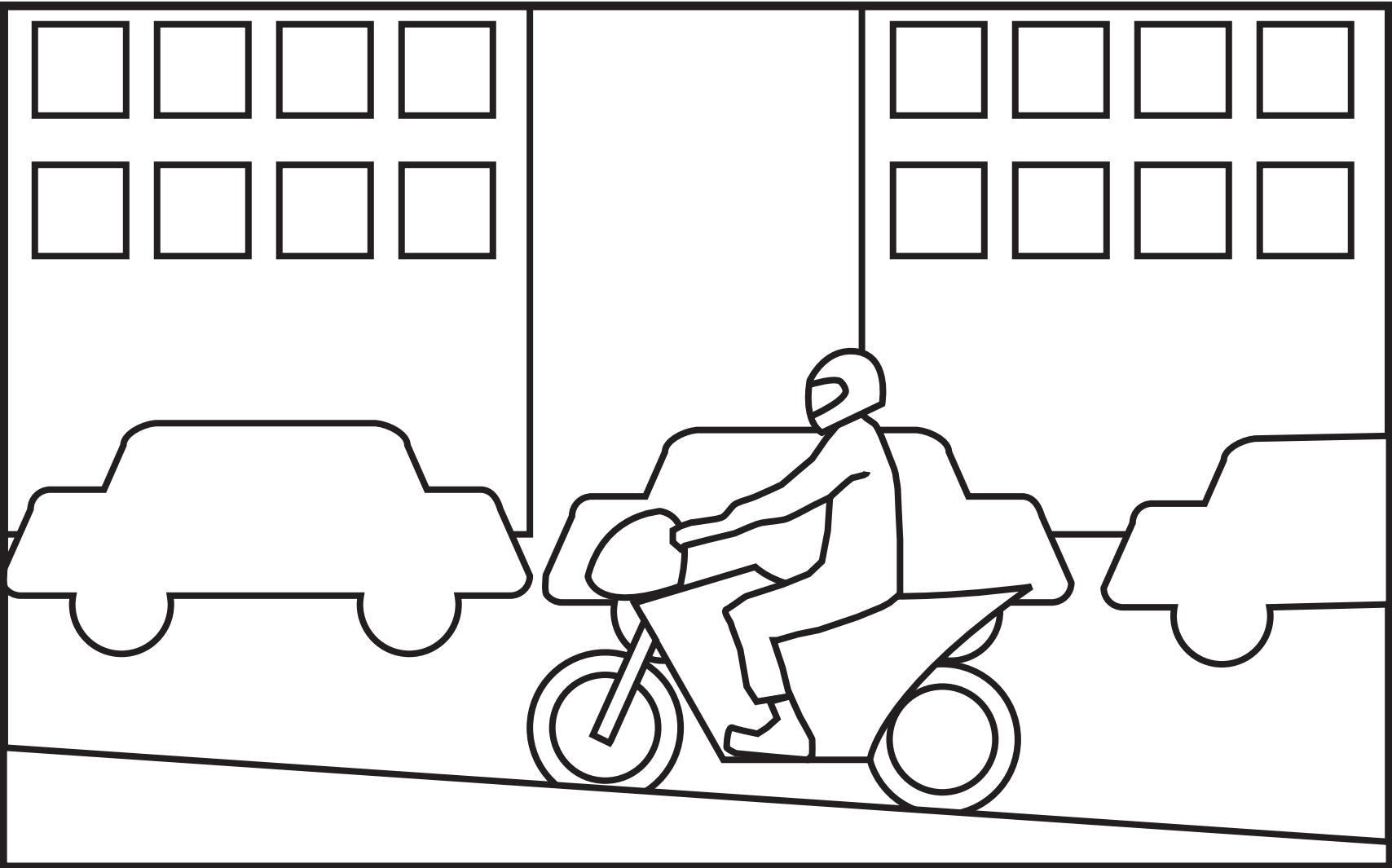
(Source : <https://askabiologist.asu.edu/explore/biomes>)

Figure 3a

An urban district in Dhaka, Bangladesh



(Source: © David Holmes)



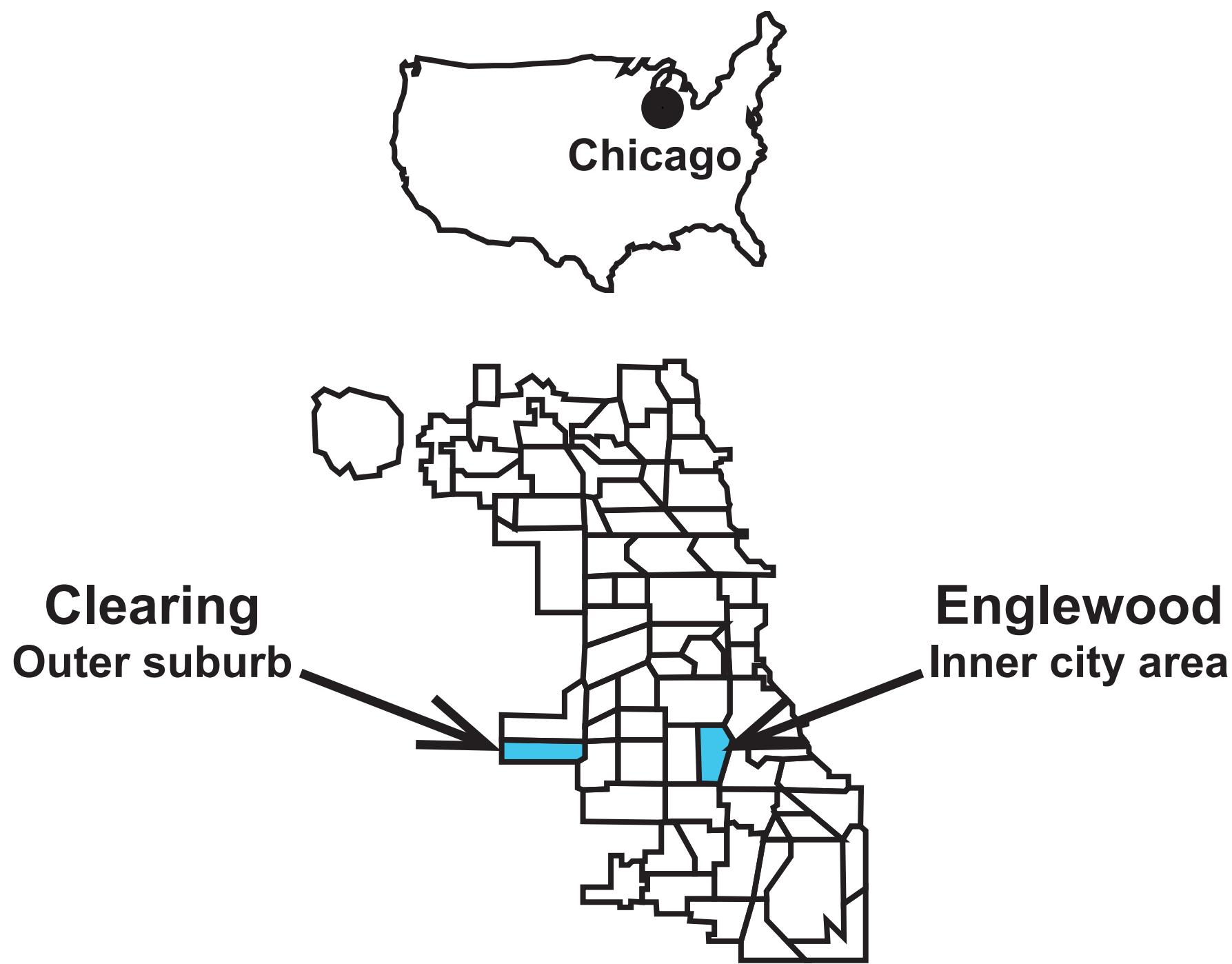
Key: Buildings

Man on motorbike

Taxis

Pavement

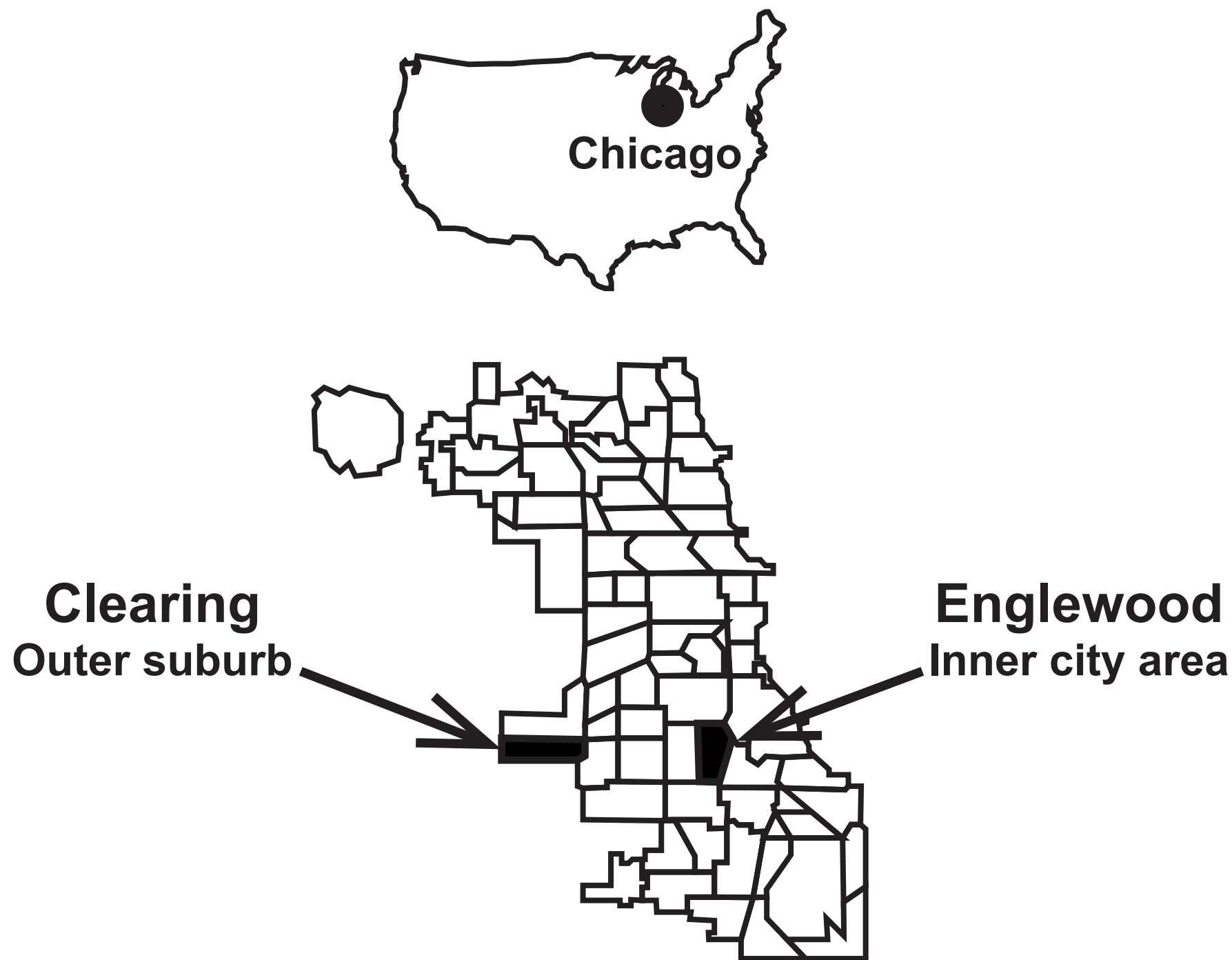
Figure 3b – Colour
Quality of life indicators in two different districts of
Chicago, USA



	Clearing Outer suburb	Englewood Inner city area
Population	22 000	40 000
African American population	0·6%	97·8%
Population in poverty	6·9%	43·8%
Median household income	\$45,553	\$18,955

(Source: newscientist.com)

**Figure 3b – Black and White
Quality of life indicators in two different districts of
Chicago, USA**



	Clearing Outer suburb	Englewood Inner city area
Population	22 000	40 000
African American population	0·6%	97·8%
Population in poverty	6·9%	43·8%
Median household income	\$45,553	\$18,955

(Source: newscientist.com)

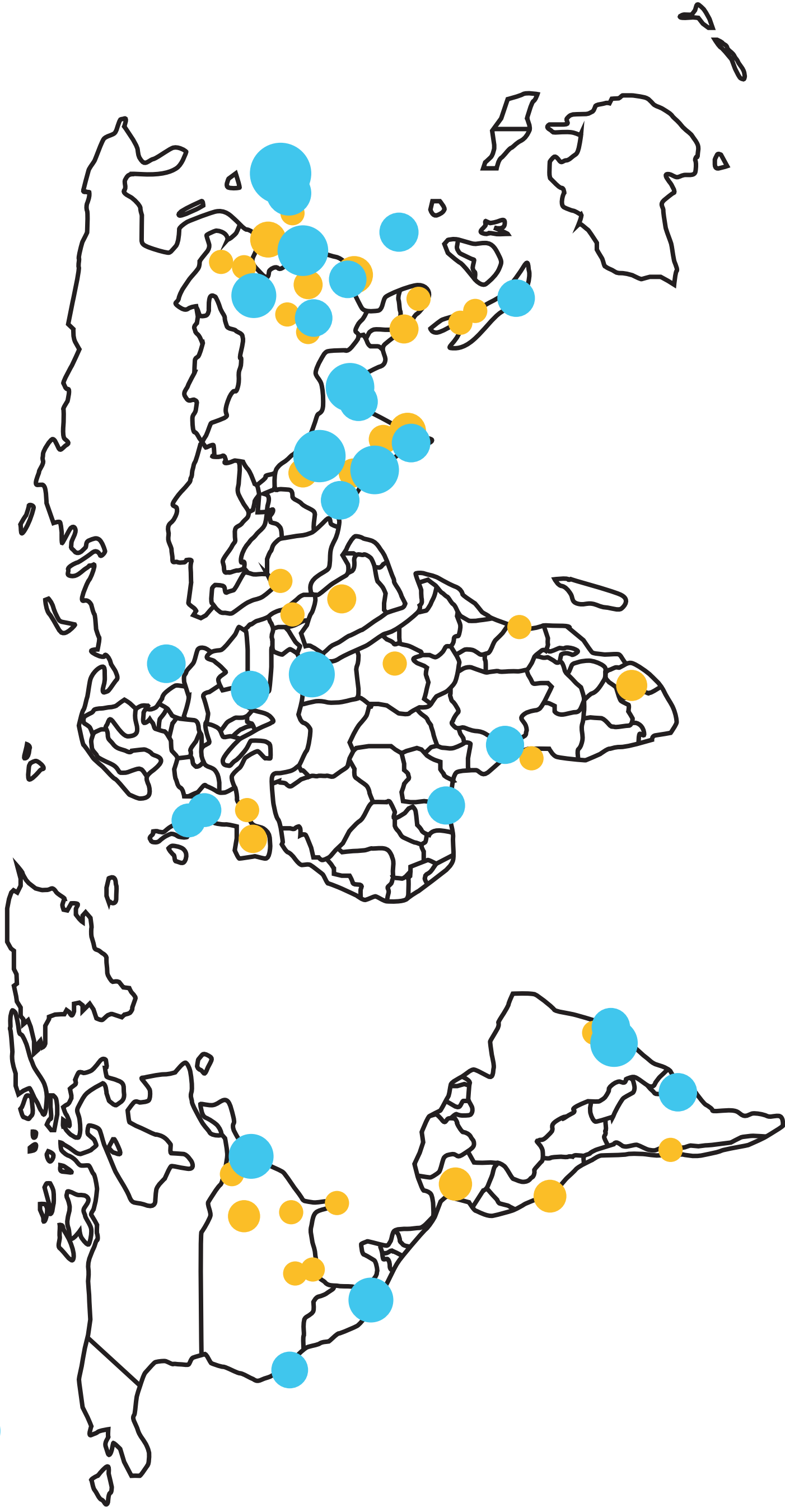
Figure 3c – Colour

The world's largest cities by population (millions), 2015

KEY

● Cities 5 million to 10 million

● Cities more than 10 million

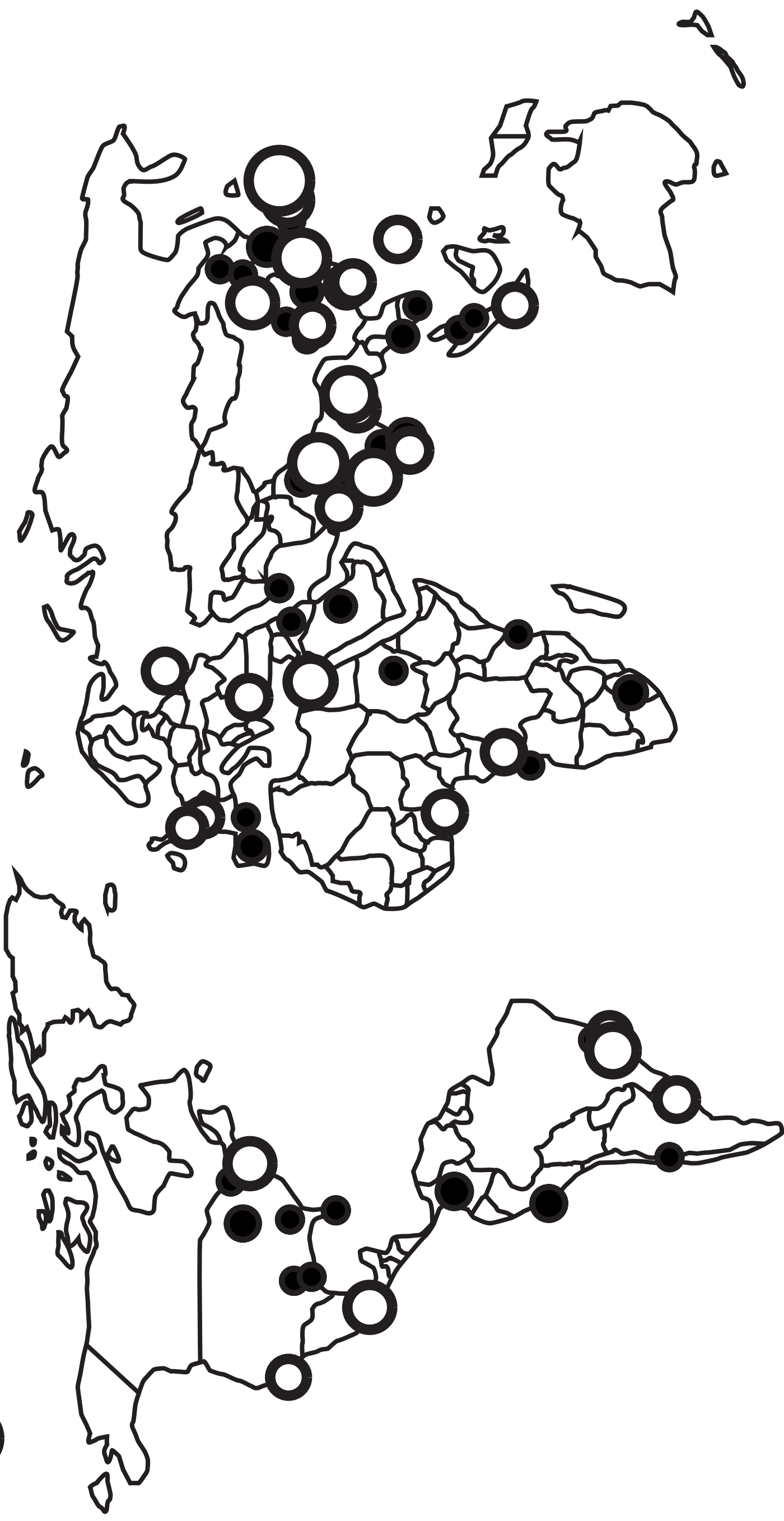


(Source: http://www.economist.com/node/21642053?fsrc=scn%2Ftw_ec%2Fbright_lights_big_cities)

The world's largest cities by population (millions), 2015

KEY

- Cities 5 million to 10 million
- Cities more than 10 million



(Source: http://www.economist.com/node/21642053?fsrc=scn%2Ftw_ec%2Fbright_lights_big_cities)

Figure 4a

Results from a questionnaire survey into the proposed nuclear power station

Question number	Peoples' Responses				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 4b

Interview results on the proposed nuclear power station

View 1

Resident

“I’m really worried about them planning a nuclear power station. What if it goes wrong? And all that noise from construction...”

View 2

Factory Owner

“We need more energy here as sometimes there are power blackouts so we have to shutdown and so I lose money. Workers are sent home.”

Figure 5a

Results from a questionnaire survey into the proposed tourist development

Question number	Peoples' Responses				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 5b

Interview results on the proposed tourist development

View 1

Resident

“I’m really worried about them planning a tourist facility. What if it goes wrong? And all that noise from construction...”

View 2

Local businessman

“We need more people visiting us from the main tourism destination of Hong Kong. Then we can grow our businesses more successfully.”

Figure 6a
Results from a questionnaire survey into a new waste incinerator

Question number	Peoples' Responses				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 6b

Interview results of the proposed waste incinerator

View 1

Resident

“I’m really worried about them planning a waste incinerator here in Dubai. What about the smell? And all that noise from construction...”

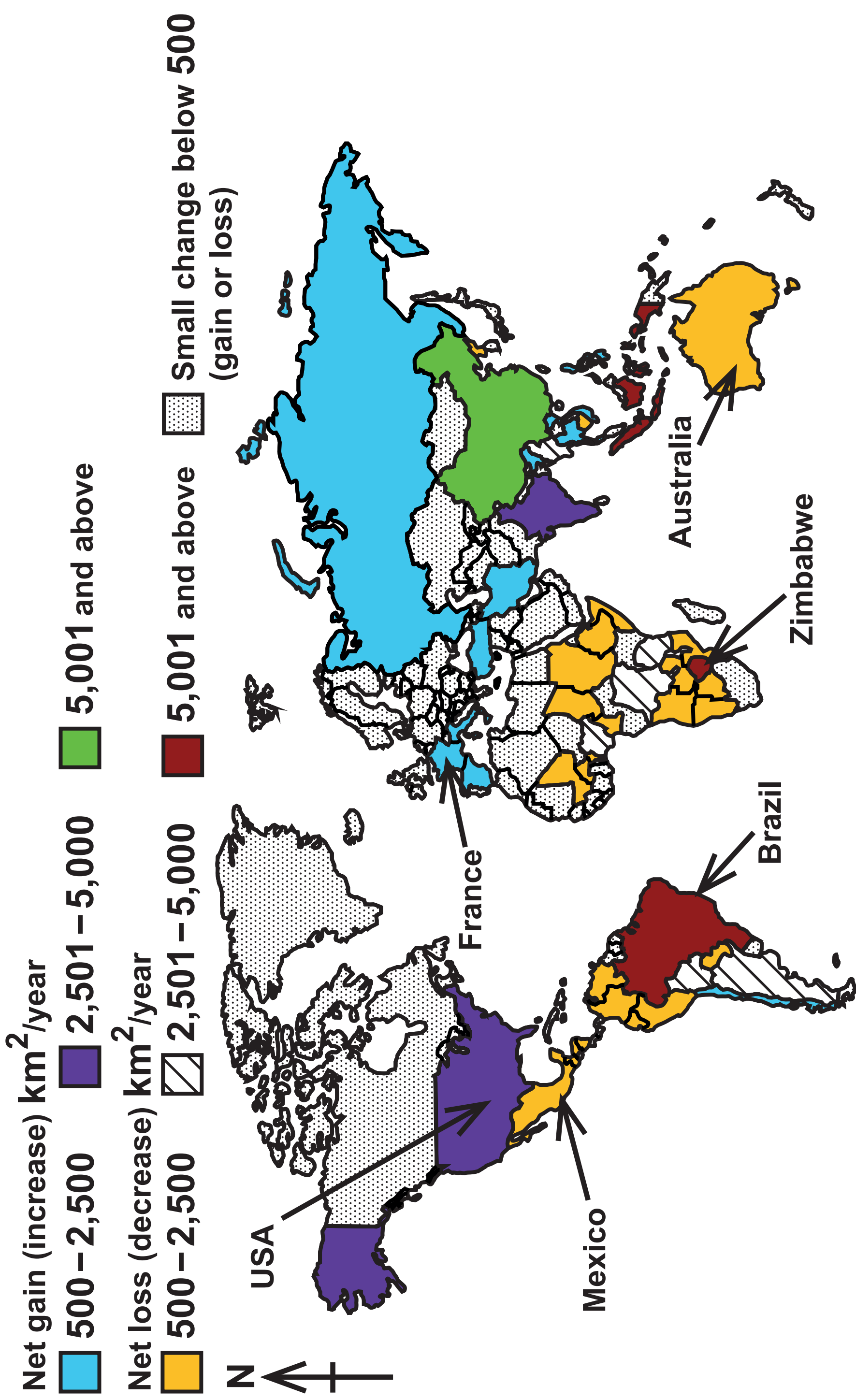
View 2

Conservationist

“This is a good opportunity for us to sustainably manage our waste. We can also generate power as well.”

Figure 7a – Colour

Annual net change in global forest area 1990 – 2015



(Source: <http://www.dw.com/en/amazon-deforestation-ticks-tragically-up/a-36597538>)

Figure 7a – Colour part 1

Annual net change in global forest area 1990–2015

Net gain (increase) km^2/year

500–2,500

2,501–5,000

5,001 and above

Net loss (decrease) km^2/year

500–2,500

2,501–5,000

5,001 and above

Small change below 500
(gain or loss)

(Source: <http://www.dw.com/en/amazon-deforestation-ticks-tragically-up/a-36597538>)

Figure 7a – Colour part 2


Annual net change in global forest area 1990–2015

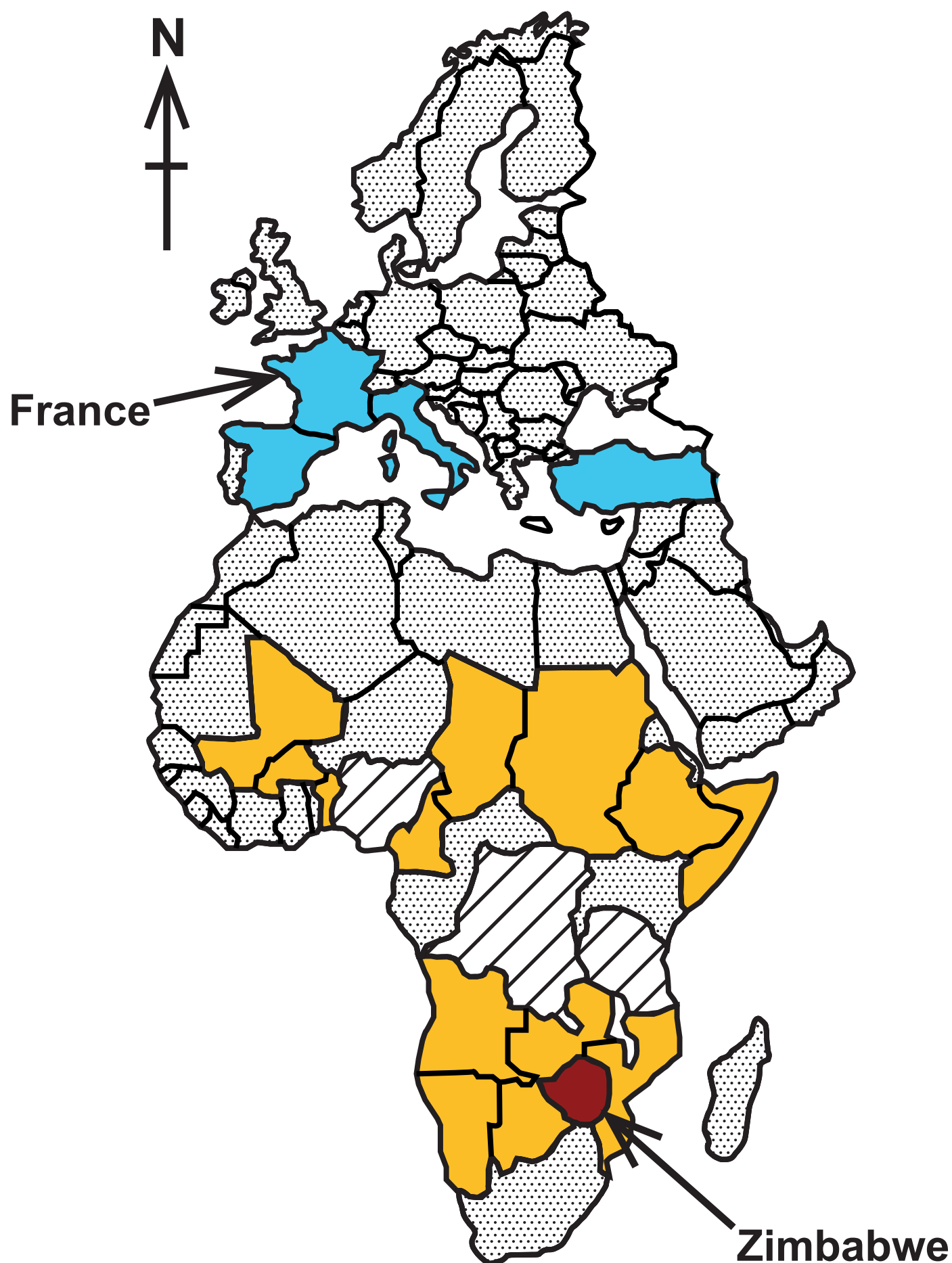
Net gain (increase) km^2/year

 500–2,500	 2,501–5,000	 5,001 and above
---	---	---

Net loss (decrease) km^2/year

 500–2,500	 2,501–5,000	 5,001 and above
---	---	---

 Small change below 500 (gain or loss)
--



(Source: <http://www.dw.com/en/amazon-deforestation-ticks-tragically-up/a-36597538>)

Figure 7a – Colour part 3

Annual net change in global forest area 1990–2015

Net gain (increase) km^2/year

500 – 2,500
 2,501 – 5,000
 5,001 and above

Net loss (decrease) km^2/year

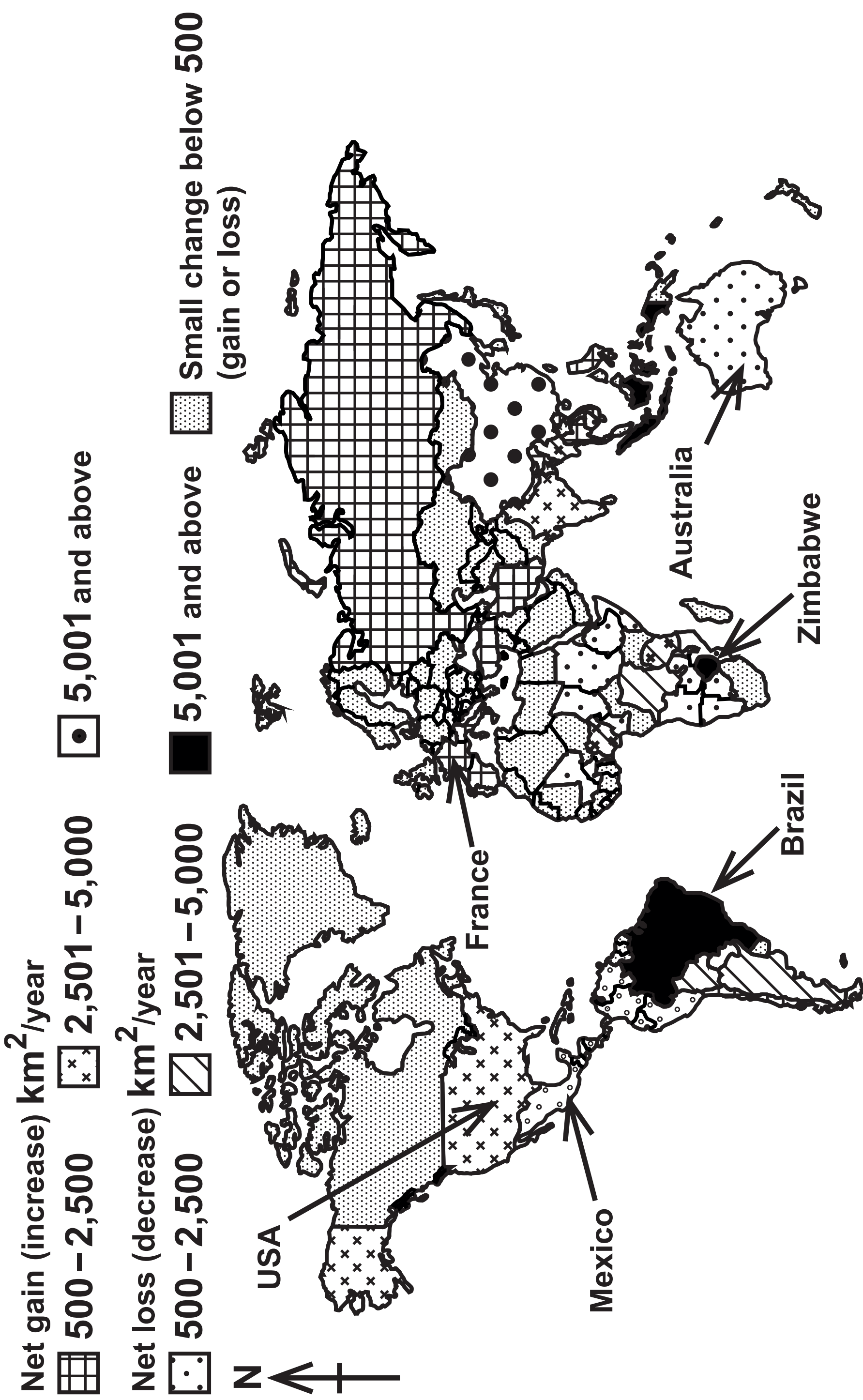
500 – 2,500
 2,501 – 5,000
 5,001 and above

Small change below 500
 (gain or loss)



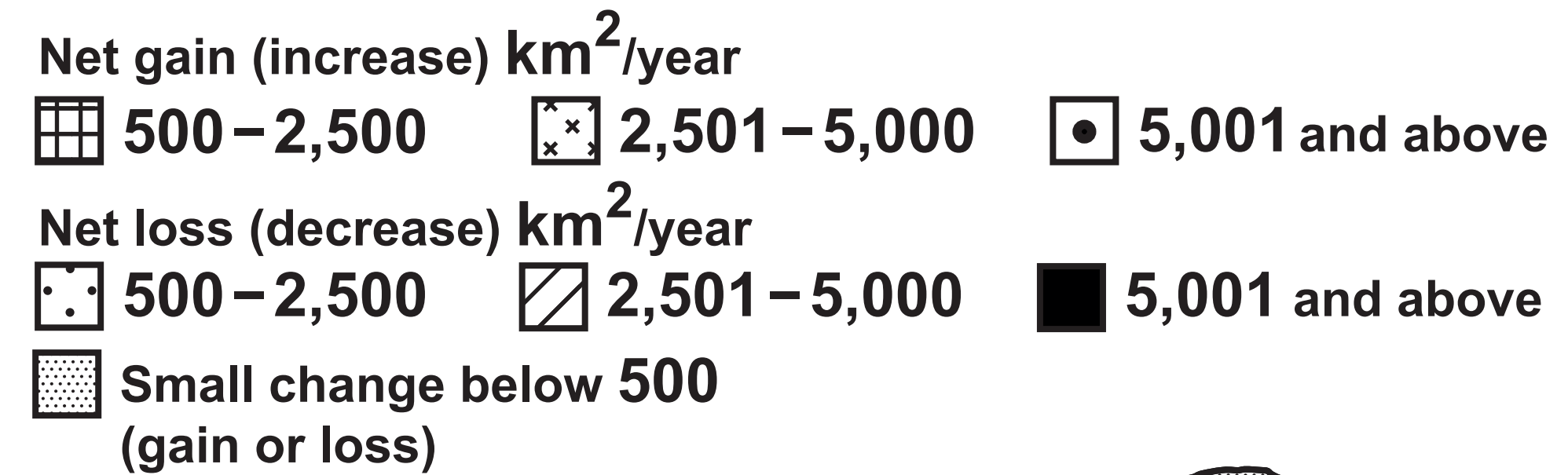
(Source: <http://www.dw.com/en/amazon-deforestation-ticks-tragically-up/a-36597538>)

Annual net change in global forest area 1990–2015



(Source: <http://www.dw.com/en/amazon-deforestation-ticks-tragically-up/a-36597538>)

Figure 7a – Black and White (Part 1) Page 29
Annual net change in global forest area 1990–2015



(Source: <http://www.dw.com/en/amazon-deforestation-ticks-tragically-up/a-36597538>)


Figure 7a – Black and White (Part 2) Page 30
Annual net change in global forest area 1990–2015

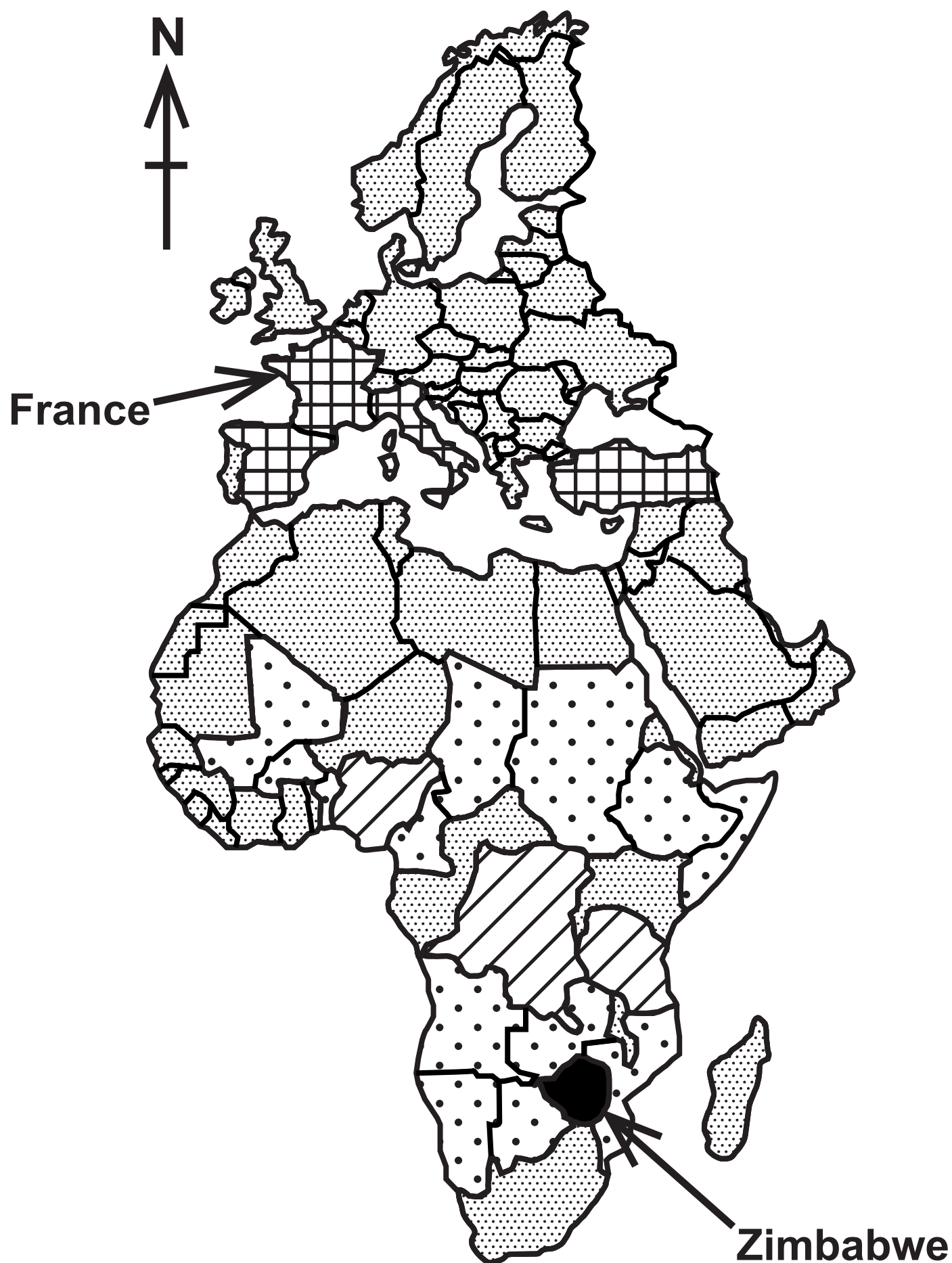
Net gain (increase) km^2/year

 500 – 2,500
  2,501 – 5,000
  5,001 and above

Net loss (decrease) km^2/year

 500 – 2,500
  2,501 – 5,000
  5,001 and above

 Small change below 500
 (gain or loss)




(Source: <http://www.dw.com/en/amazon-deforestation-ticks-tragically-up/a-36597538>)


Figure 7a – Black and White (Part 3) Page 31
Annual net change in global forest area 1990–2015

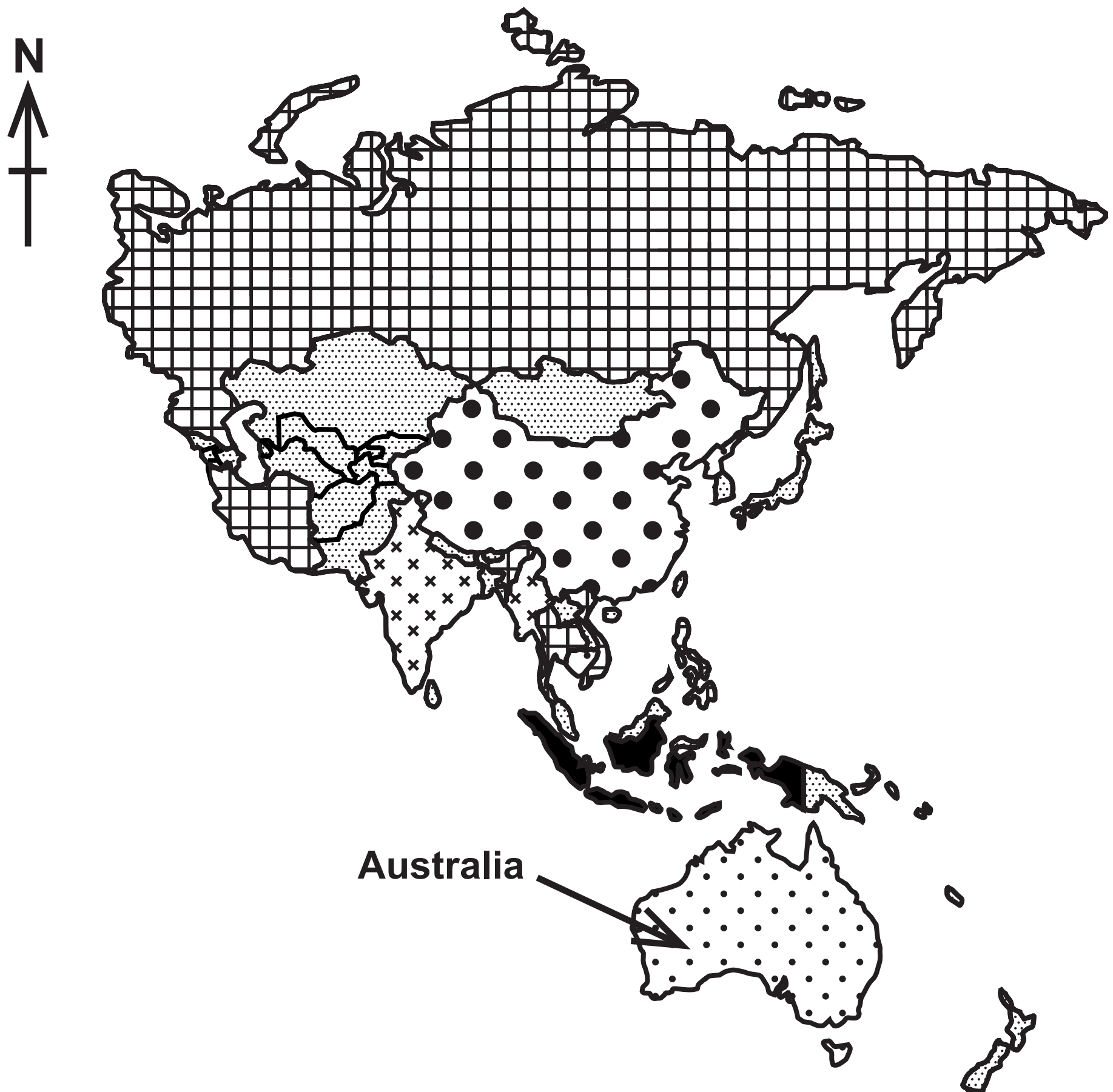
Net gain (increase) km^2/year

 500 – 2,500  2,501 – 5,000  5,001 and above

Net loss (decrease) km^2/year

 500 – 2,500  2,501 – 5,000  5,001 and above

 Small change below 500
(gain or loss)



(Source: <http://www.dw.com/en/amazon-deforestation-ticks-tragically-up/a-36597538>)

Figure 7b

Estimate of annual deforestation rate in Brazilian Amazon, 2004–2012

Year	Annual deforestation (1,000km² of deforestation)
2004	27·8
2005	19·0
2006	14·3
2007	11·7
2008	12·9
2009	7·5
2010	7·0
2011	6·4
2012	4·7

(Source: http://wwf.panda.org/_core/general.cfc?method=getOriginalImage&ulmgID=%26%2ARX%2E%21NS%3F%0A)

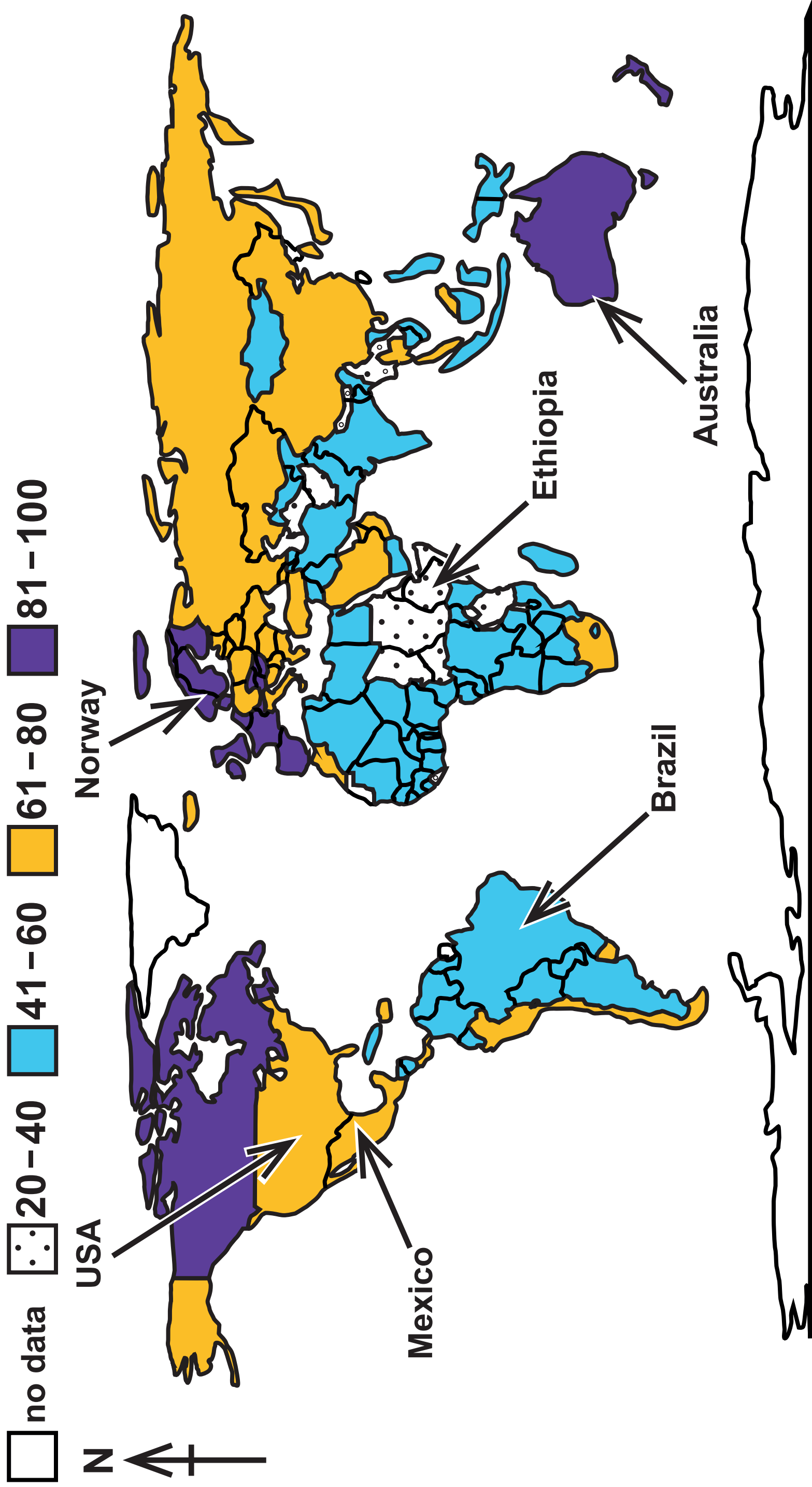
Figure 7c

Some causes of deforestation and loss of environmental quality

Cause	Description
Conversion of forests	For other land uses, including pulp, palm and soy plantations, pastures, settlements and infrastructure, e.g. roads.
Forest fires	Each year, fires burn millions of hectares of forest worldwide. Fires are usually a natural process and fragile forests are particularly vulnerable.
Illegal logging	Illegal logging occurs in all types of forests across all continents – destroying nature and wildlife, taking away community livelihoods and distorting trade.
Mining	The impact of mining on tropical forests is growing due to rising demand and high mineral prices. Mining projects are often accompanied by major infrastructure construction.

(Source: http://wwf.panda.org/_core/general.cfc?method=getOriginalImage&ulmgID=%26%2ARX%2E%21NS%3F%0A)

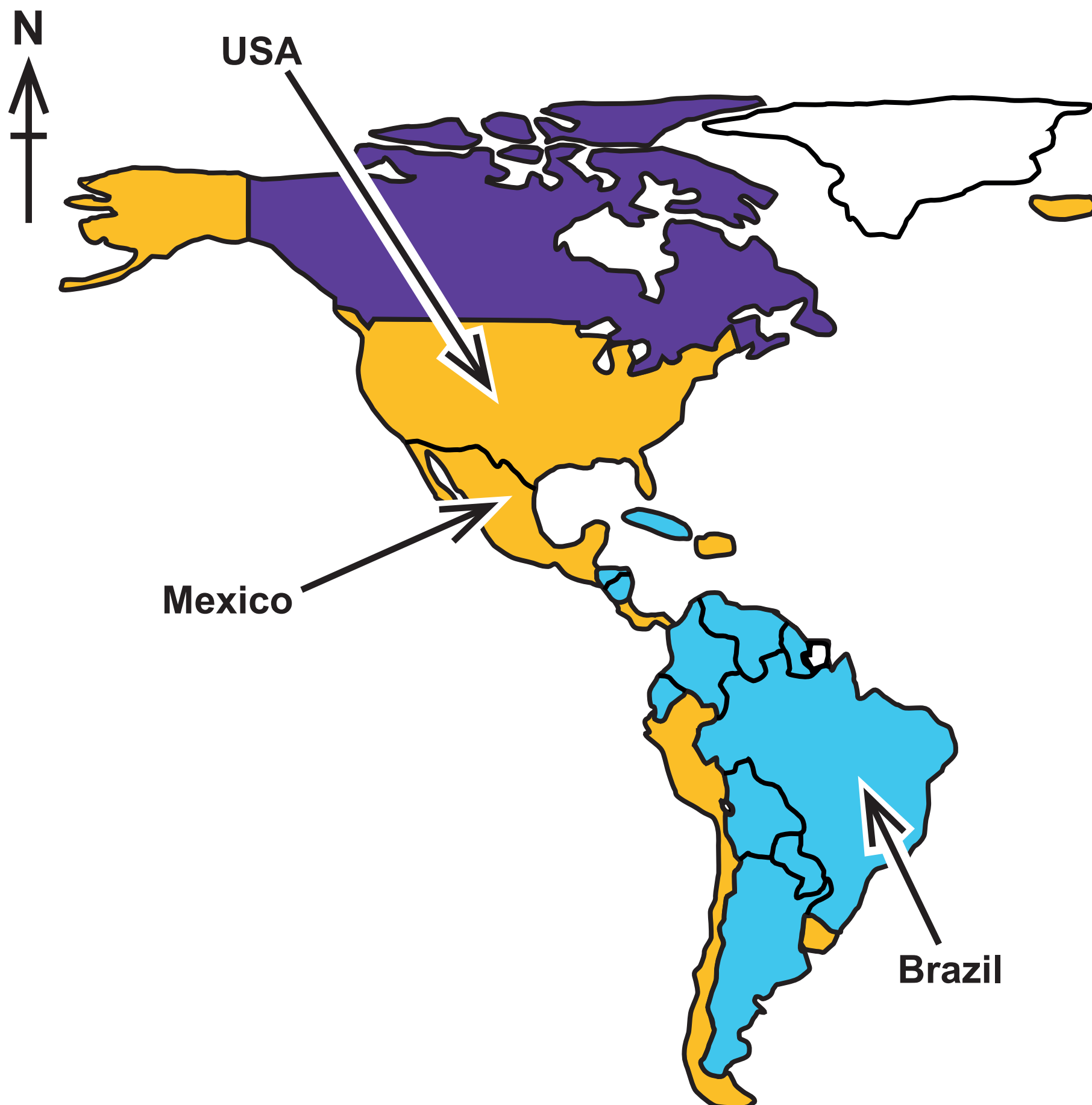
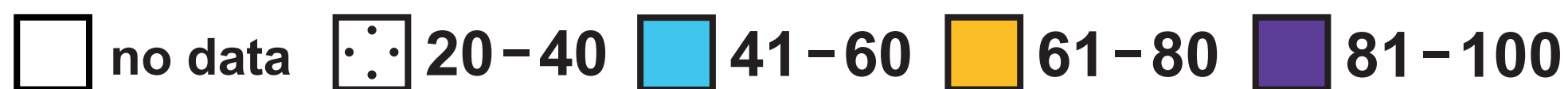
A world index of globalisation, 2012



(Source: Used under Creative Common Licence – Sourced from: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Globalization_Index.svg)

Figure 8a – Colour (Part 1)

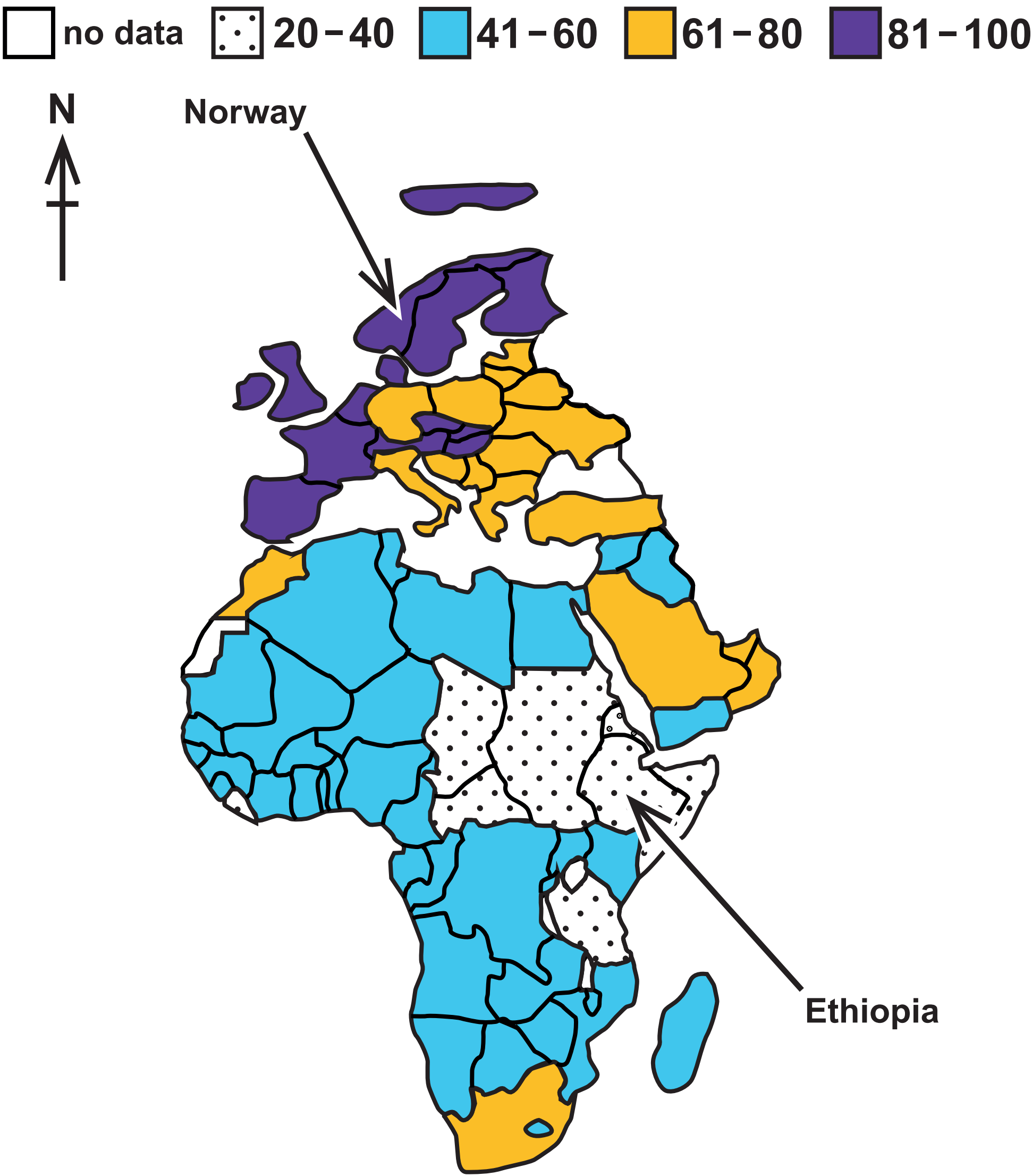
A world index of globalisation, 2012



(Source: Used under Creative Common Licence – Sourced from: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Globalization_Index.svg)

Figure 8a – Colour (Part 2)

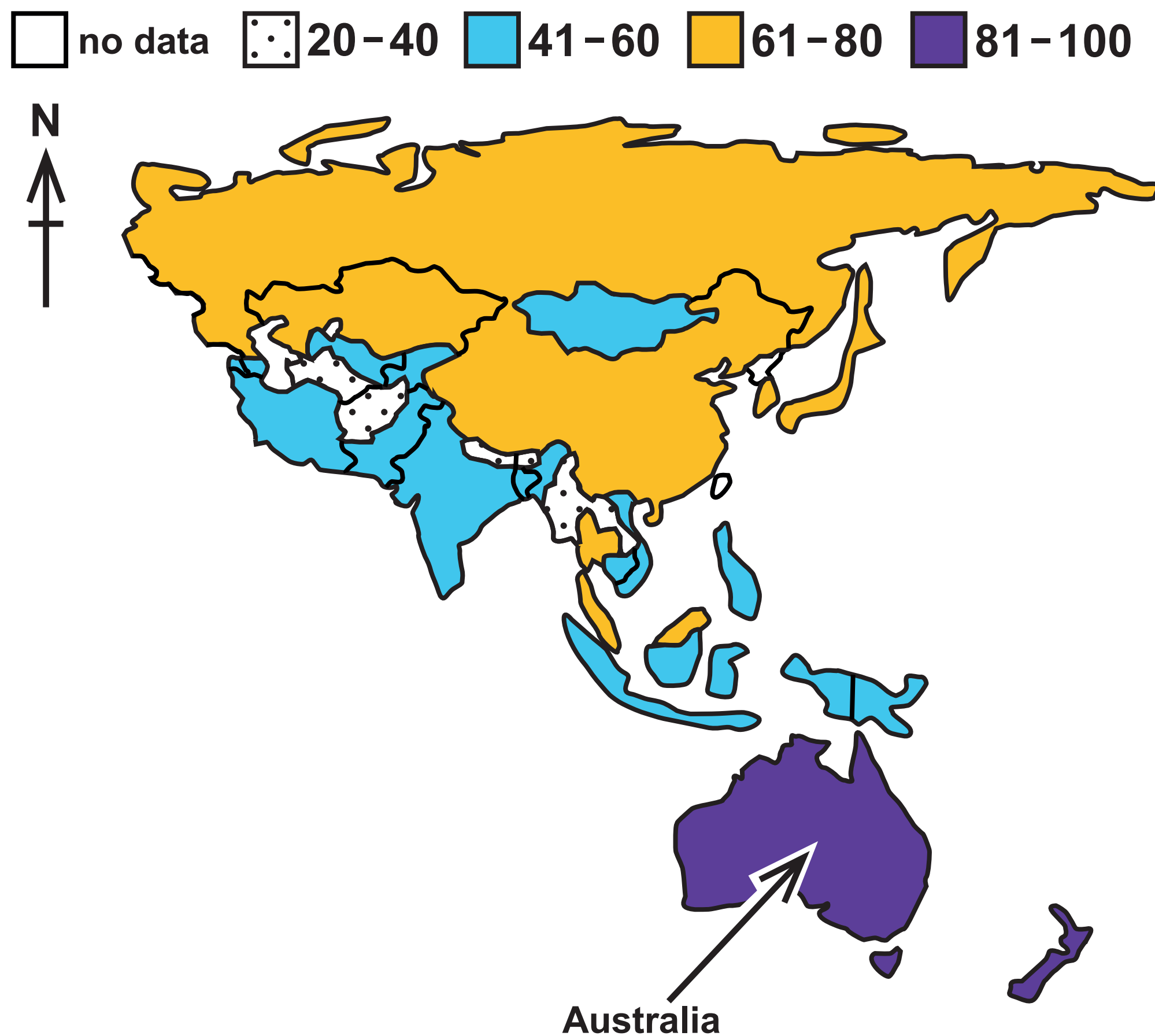
A world index of globalisation, 2012



(Source: Used under Creative Common Licence – Sourced from: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Globalization_Index.svg)

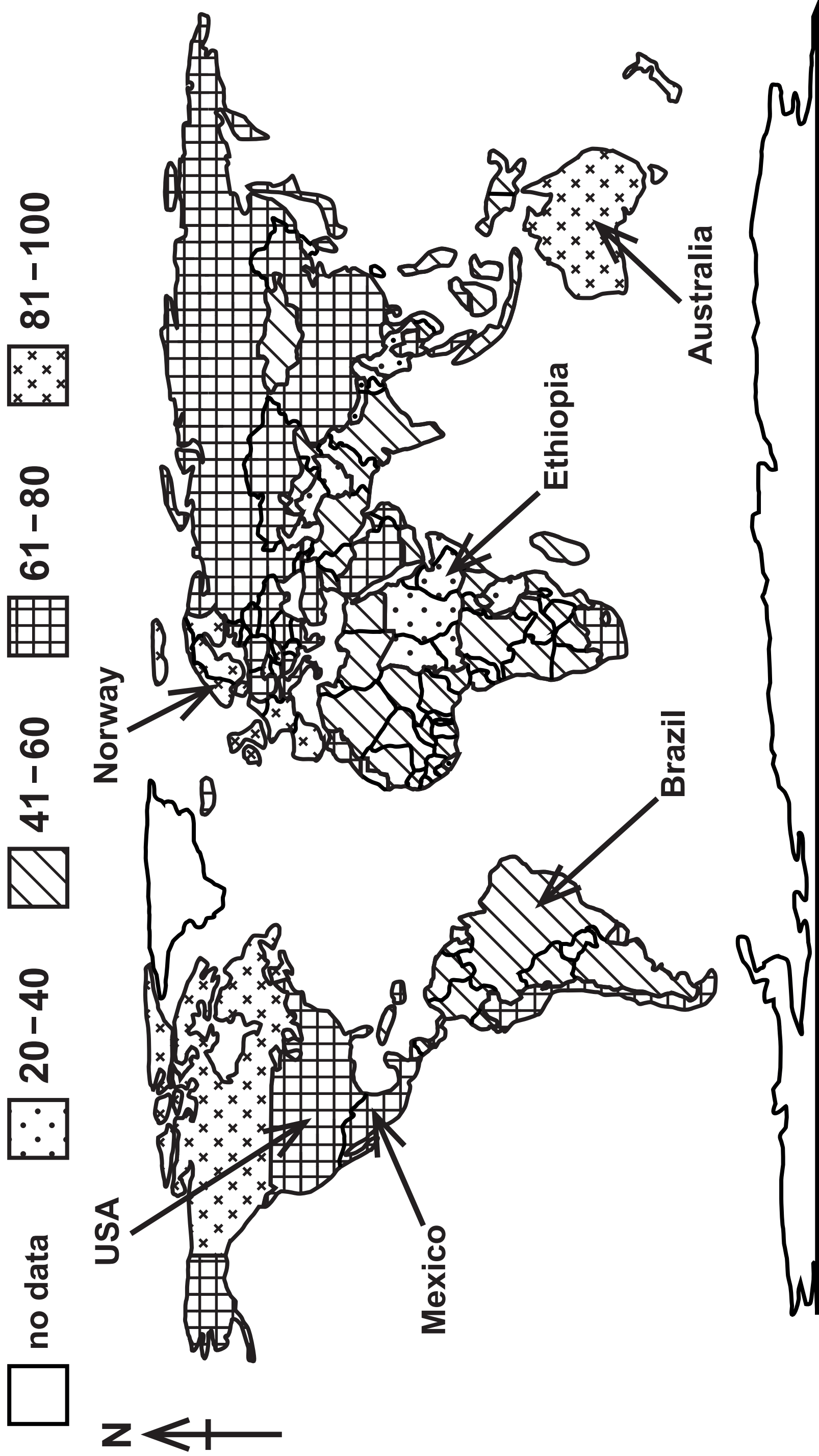
Figure 8a – Colour (Part 3)

A world index of globalisation, 2012



(Source: Used under Creative Common Licence – Sourced from:
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Globalization_Index.svg)

Figure 8a – Black and White
A world index of globalisation, 2012

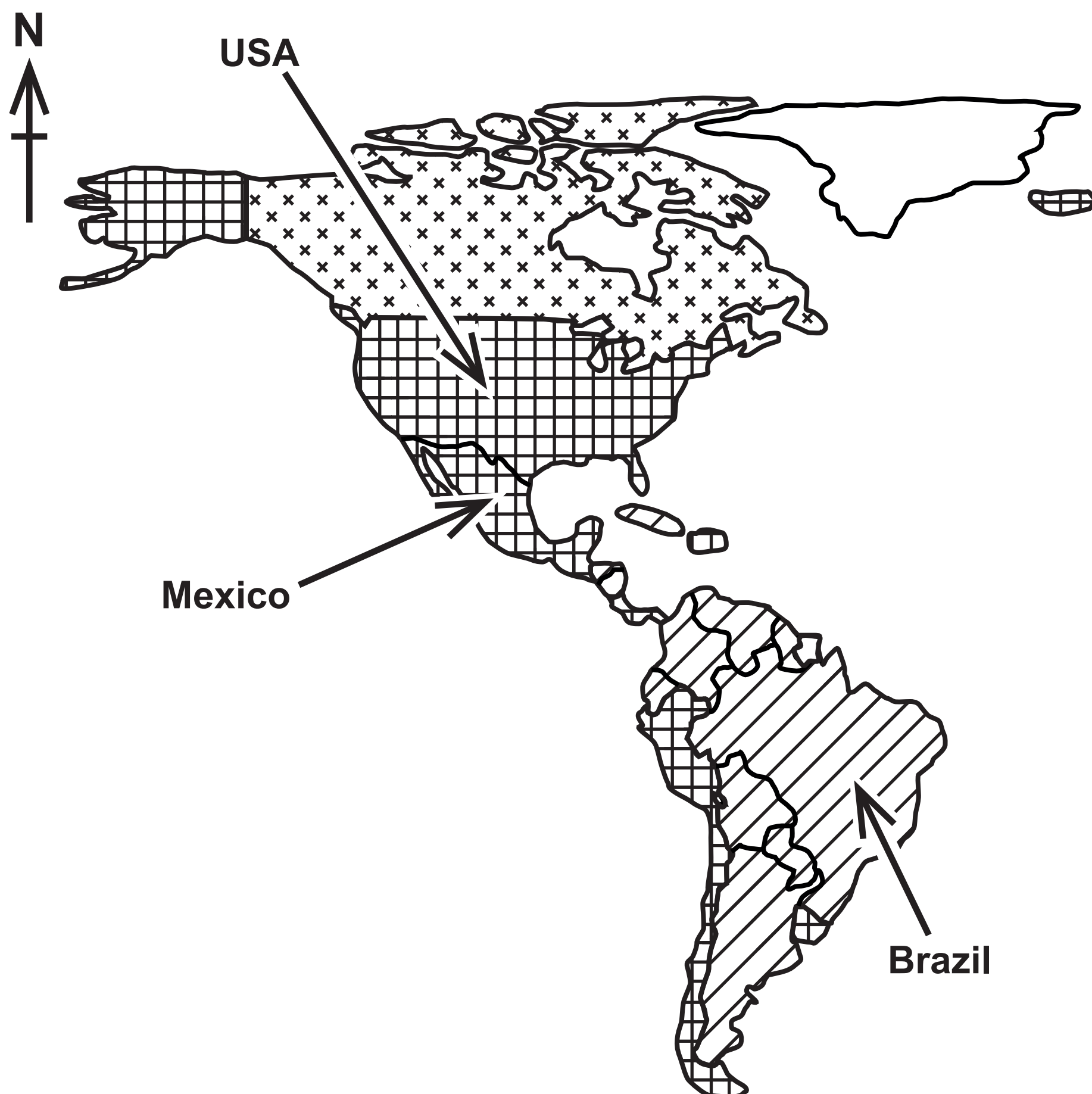


(Source: Used under Creative Common Licence – Sourced from: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Globalization_Index.svg)

Figure 8a – Black and White (Part 1)

A world index of globalisation, 2012

no data
 20–40
 41–60
 61–80
 81–100

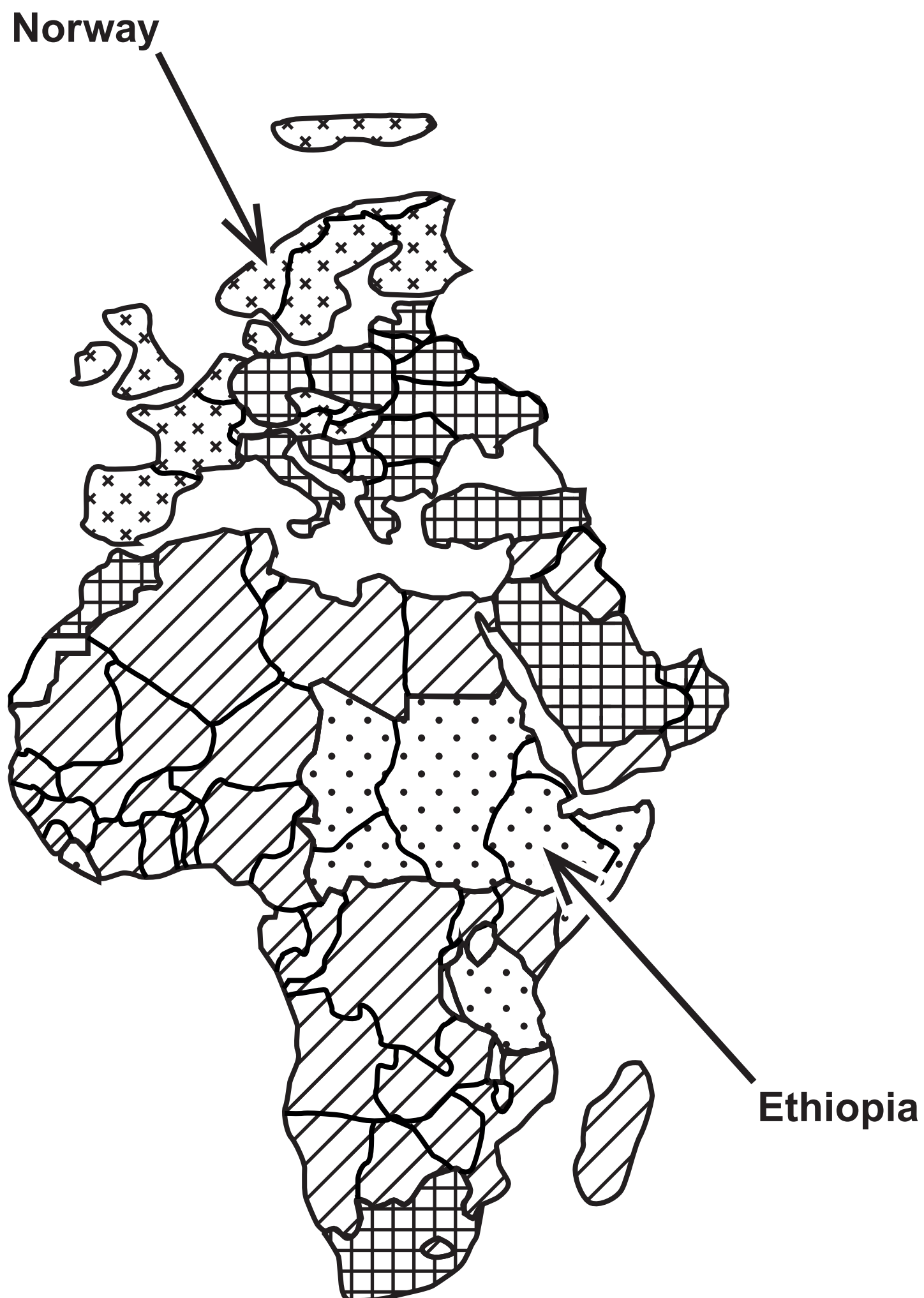


(Source: Used under Creative Common Licence – Sourced from: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Globalization_Index.svg)

Figure 8a – Black and White (Part 2)

A world index of globalisation, 2012

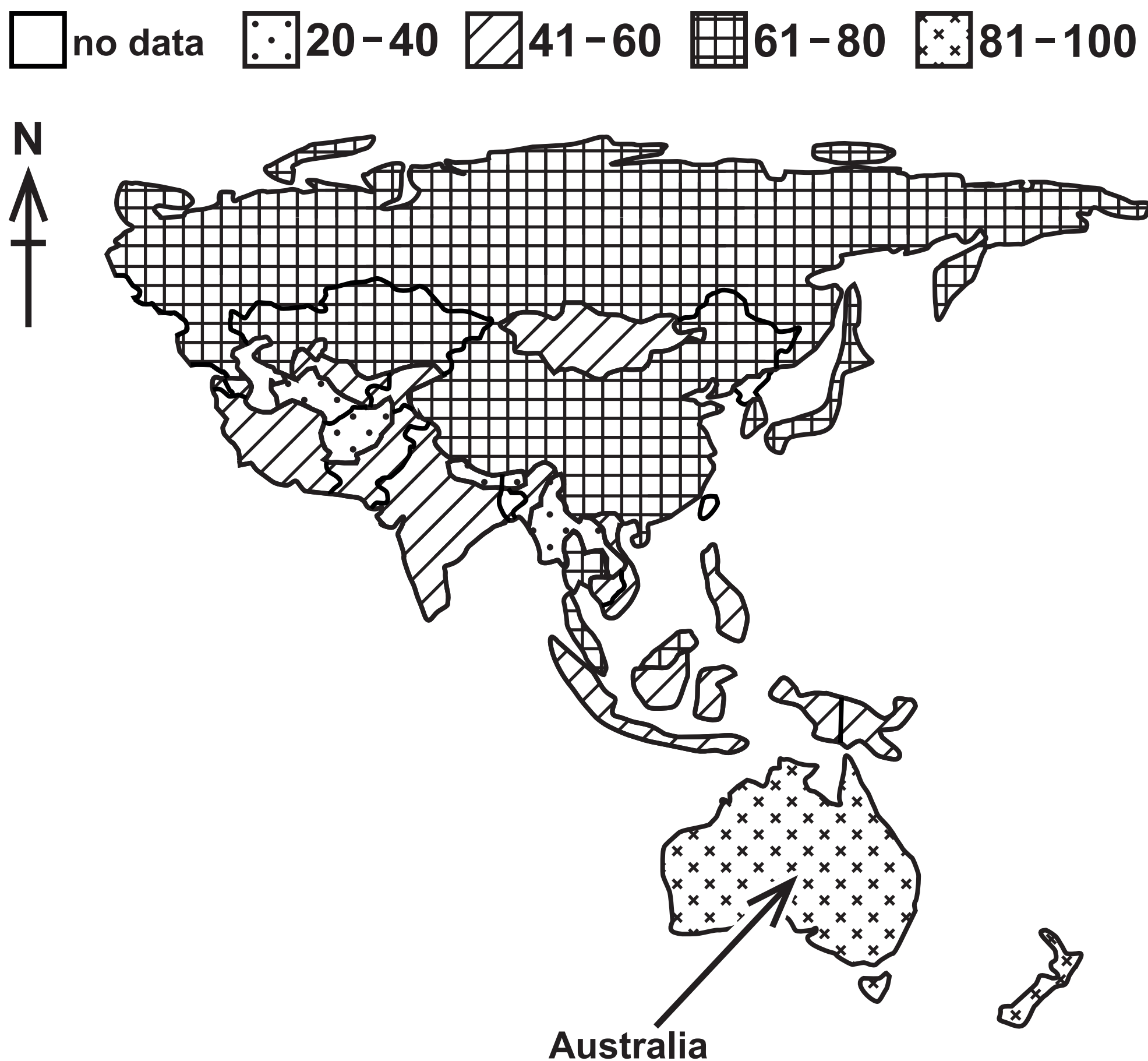
no data 20–40 41–60 61–80 81–100



(Source: Used under Creative Common Licence – Sourced from:
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Globalization_Index.svg)

Figure 8a – Black and White (Part 3)

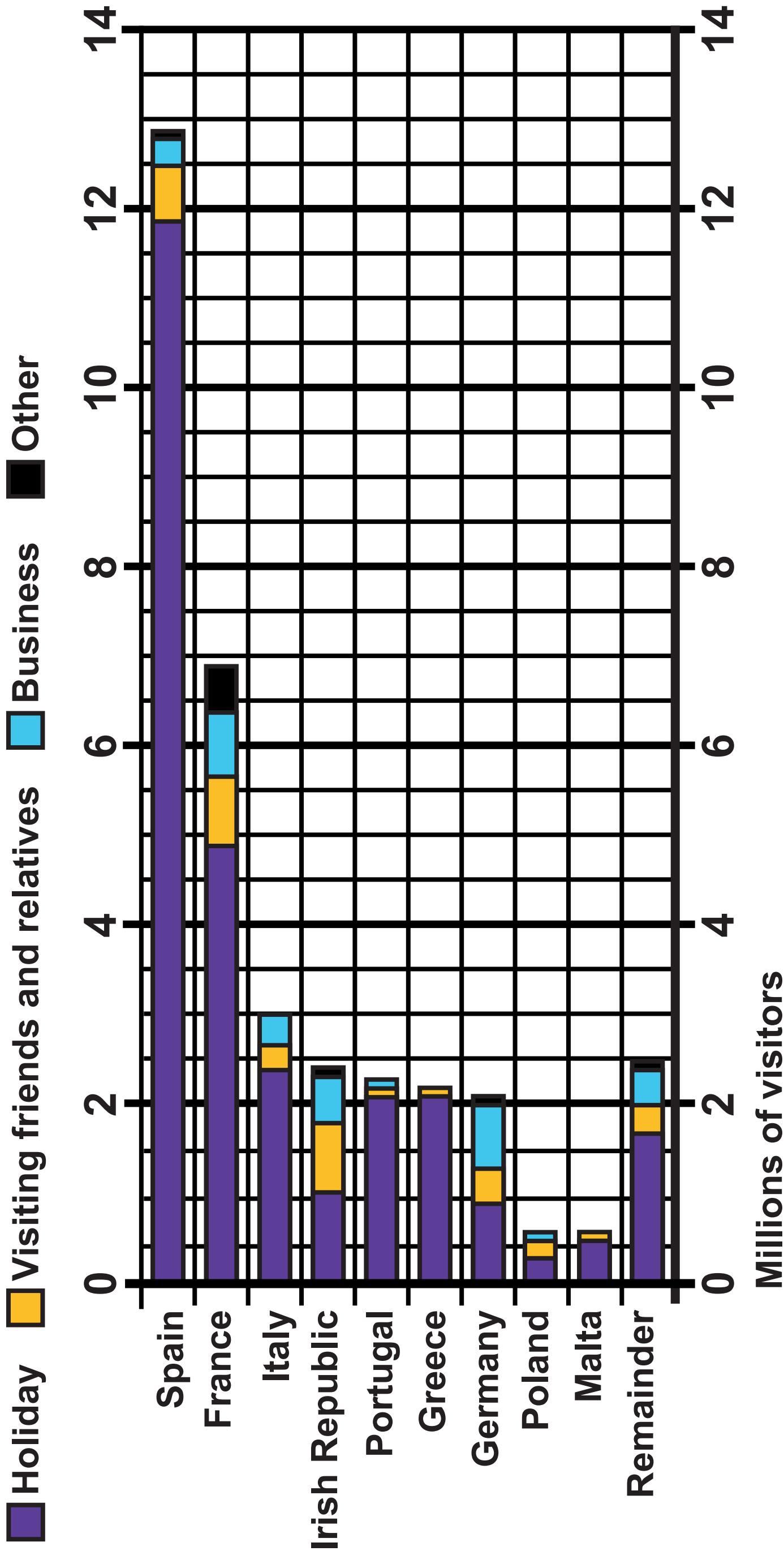
A world index of globalisation, 2012



(Source: Used under Creative Common Licence – Sourced from: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Globalization_Index.svg)

Figure 8b – Colour

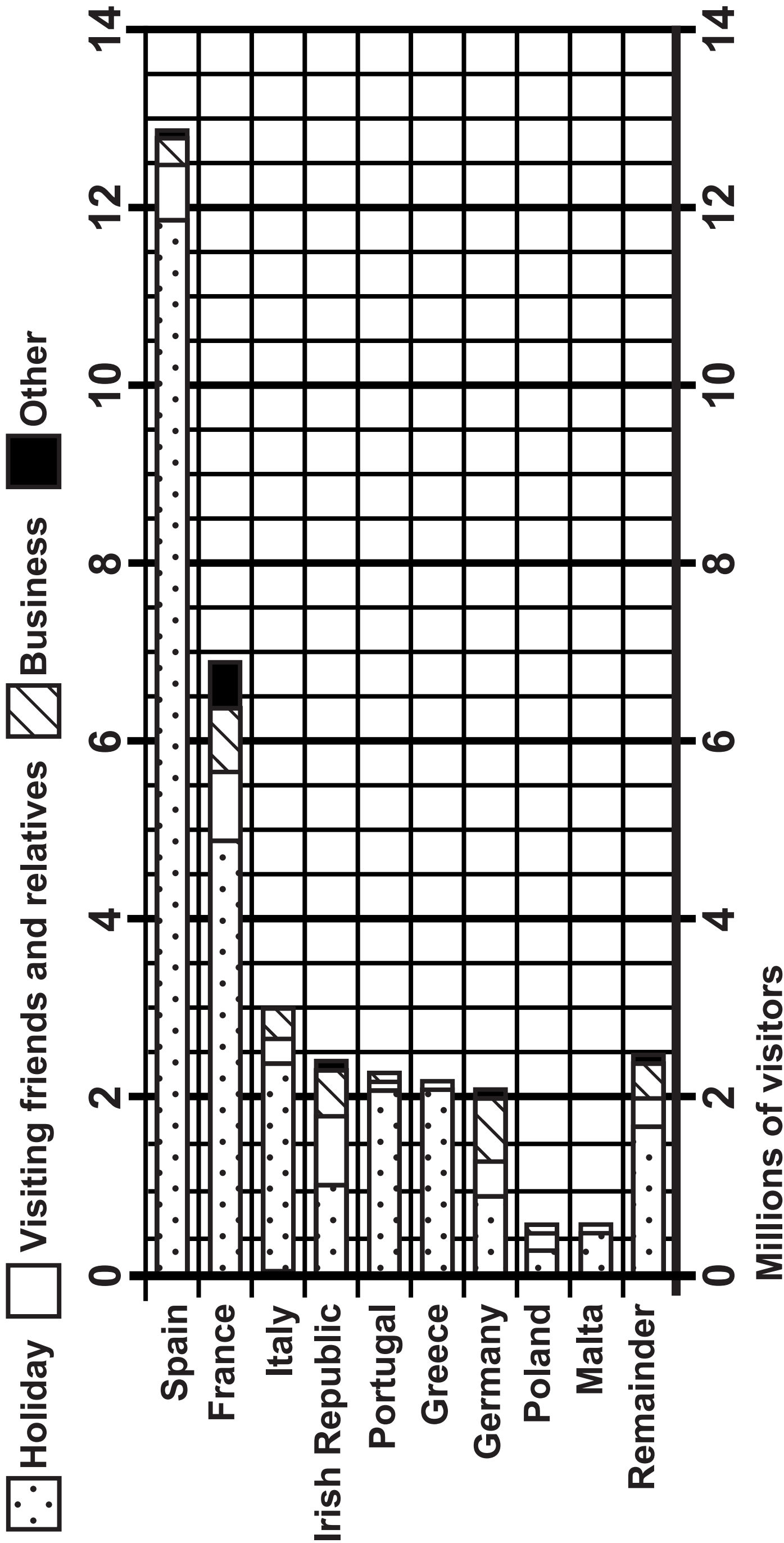
Reasons for British visits to selected countries in Europe (less than 28 days), 2016



(Source: © Crown Copyright – Adapted from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/livingabroad/dynamicsofmigrationbetweenbritainandfrance>)

Figure 8b – Black and White

Reasons for British visits to selected countries in Europe (less than 28 days), 2016



(Source: © Crown Copyright – Adapted from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/livingabroad/dynamicsofmigrationbetweenbritainandfrance>)

Figure 8c
Some causes of global mass tourism

Cause	Description
Advances in travel technology	You can be a tourist using a car, a boat and most importantly an airplane as budget airlines have brought prices down, increased traffic volumes and routes.
The media and internet	Extensive coverage of holiday types has increased the demand to travel. Newspapers, TV, internet and social media are encouraging increased flexibility of holiday travel.
Range of holiday types	Mass tourism and package holidays have opened up markets to huge numbers of people. Extreme, adventurous and environmentally friendly tourism are also becoming popular.
Increased wealth and leisure time	Many families now have two income earners rather than one, and an increasing number of older people with both time and money to spend on travel.

Figure 9a – Colour
A map of Human Development Index (HDI), 2016

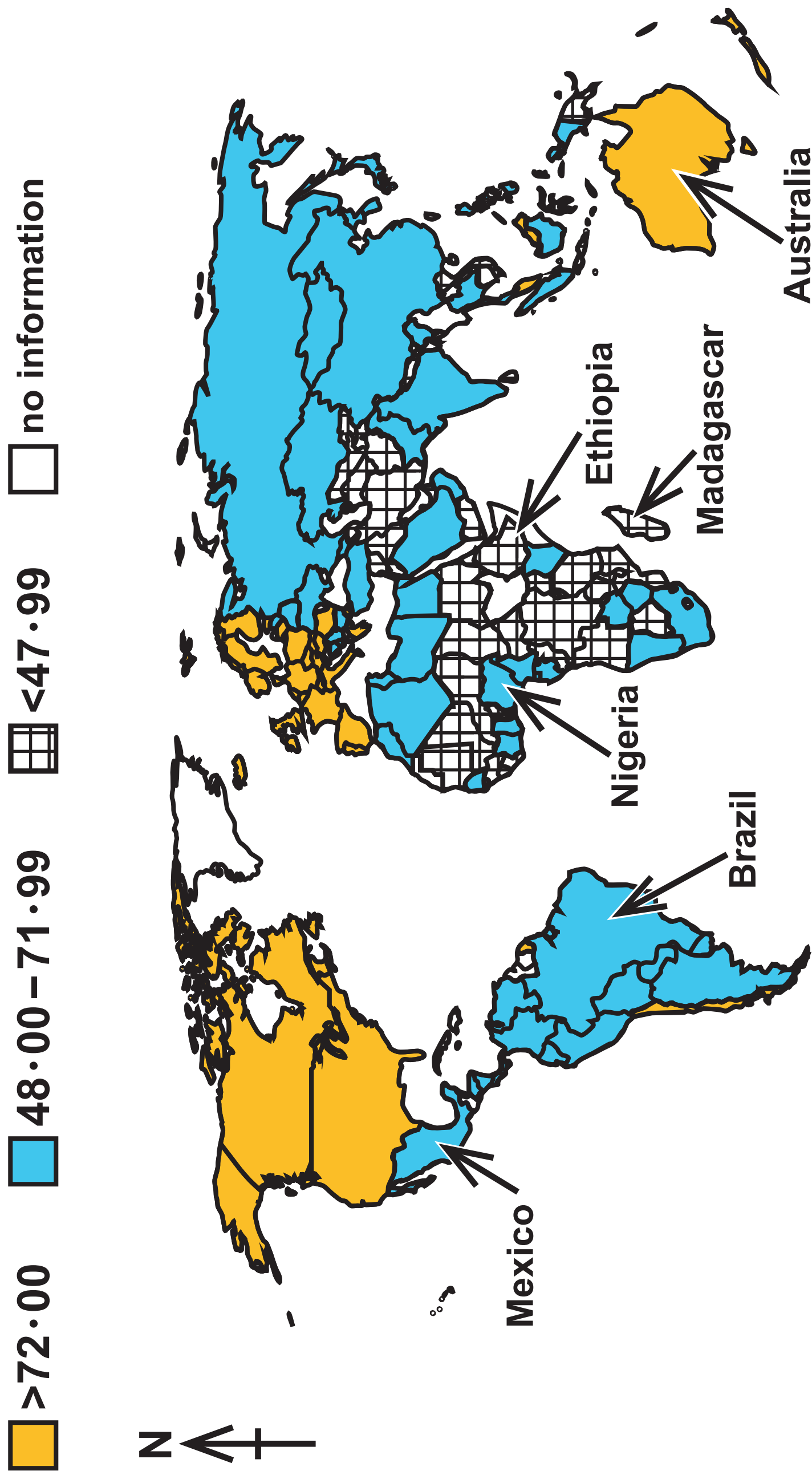


Figure 9a – Black and White
A map of Human Development Index (HDI), 2016

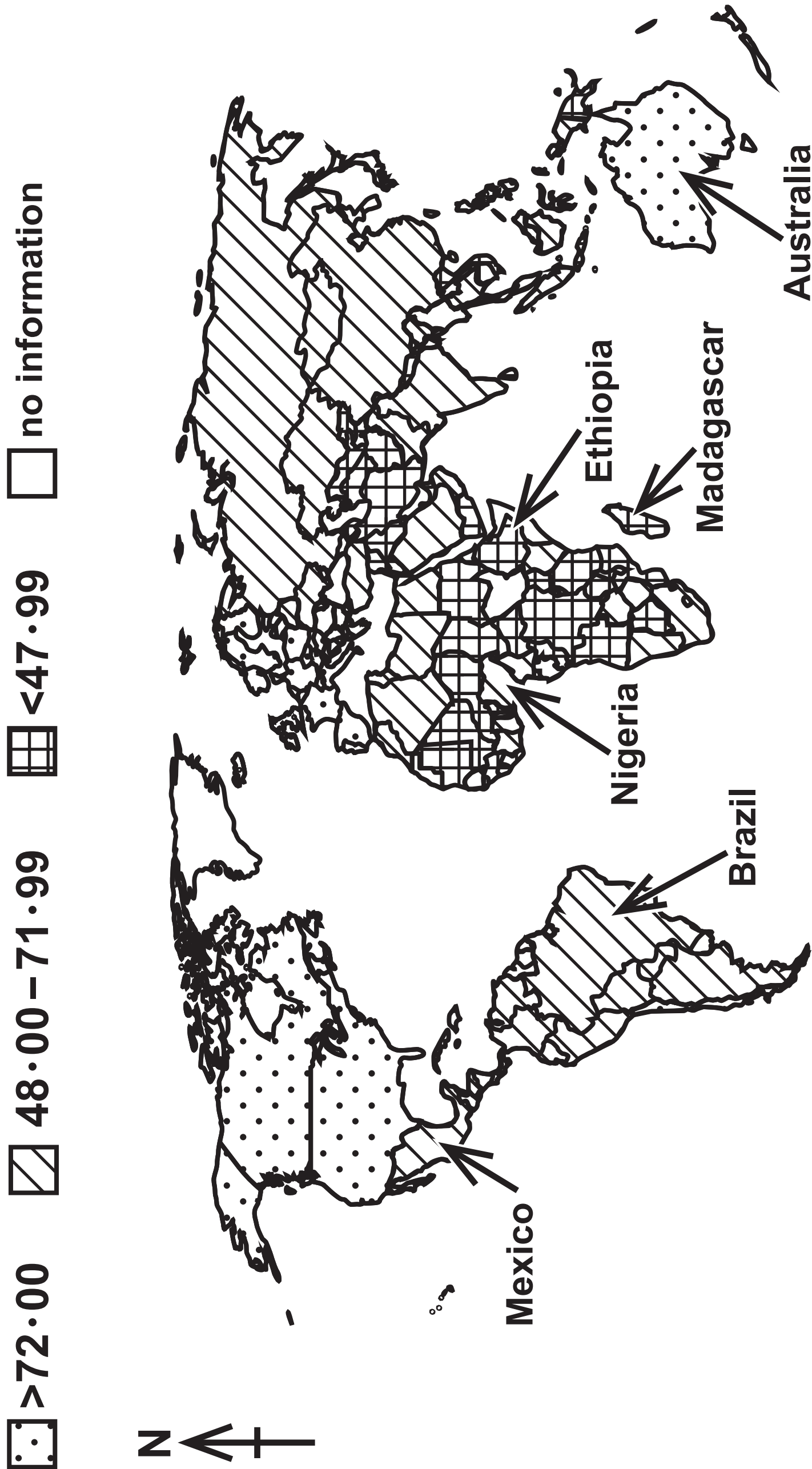
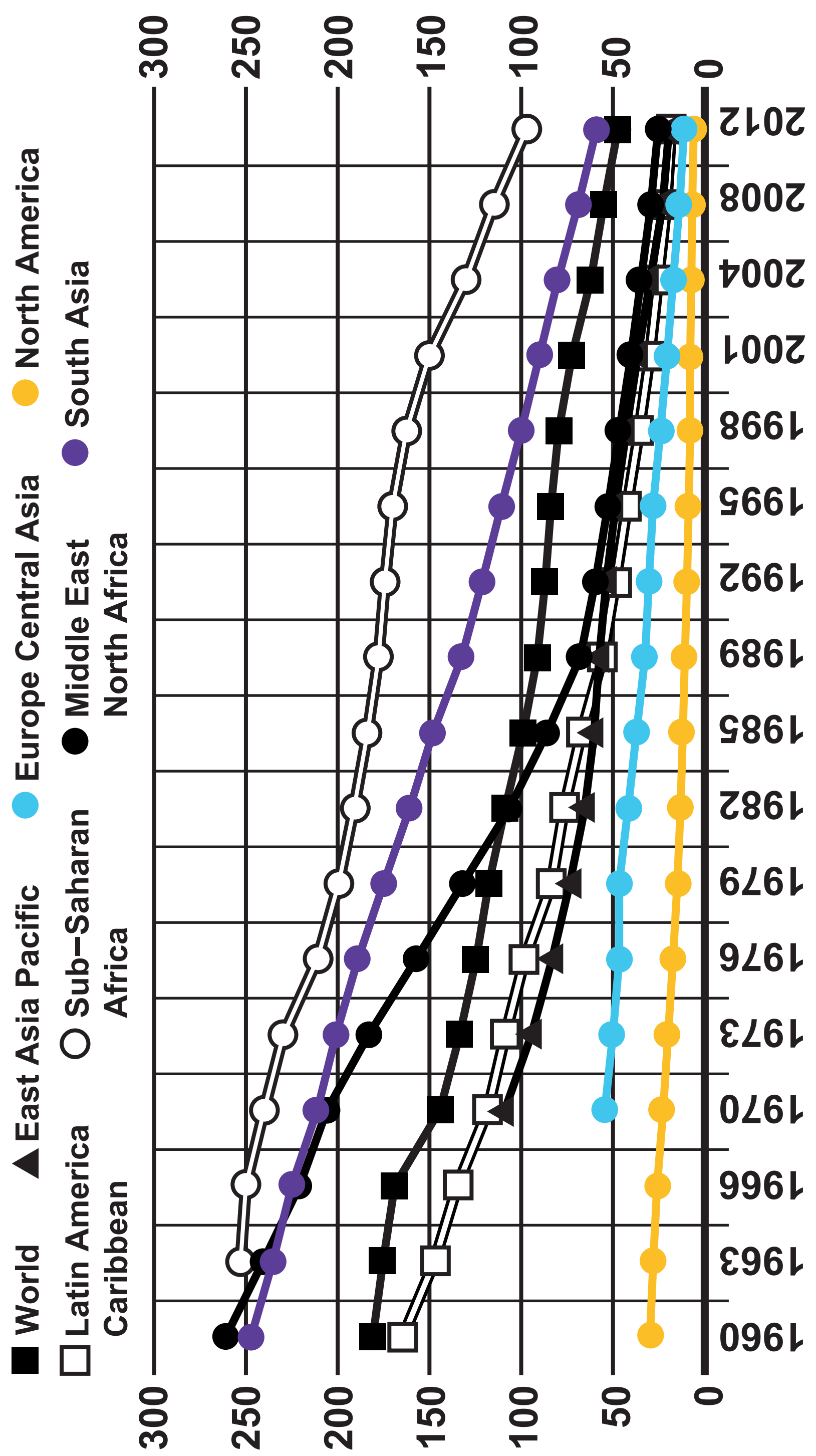


Figure 9b – Colour

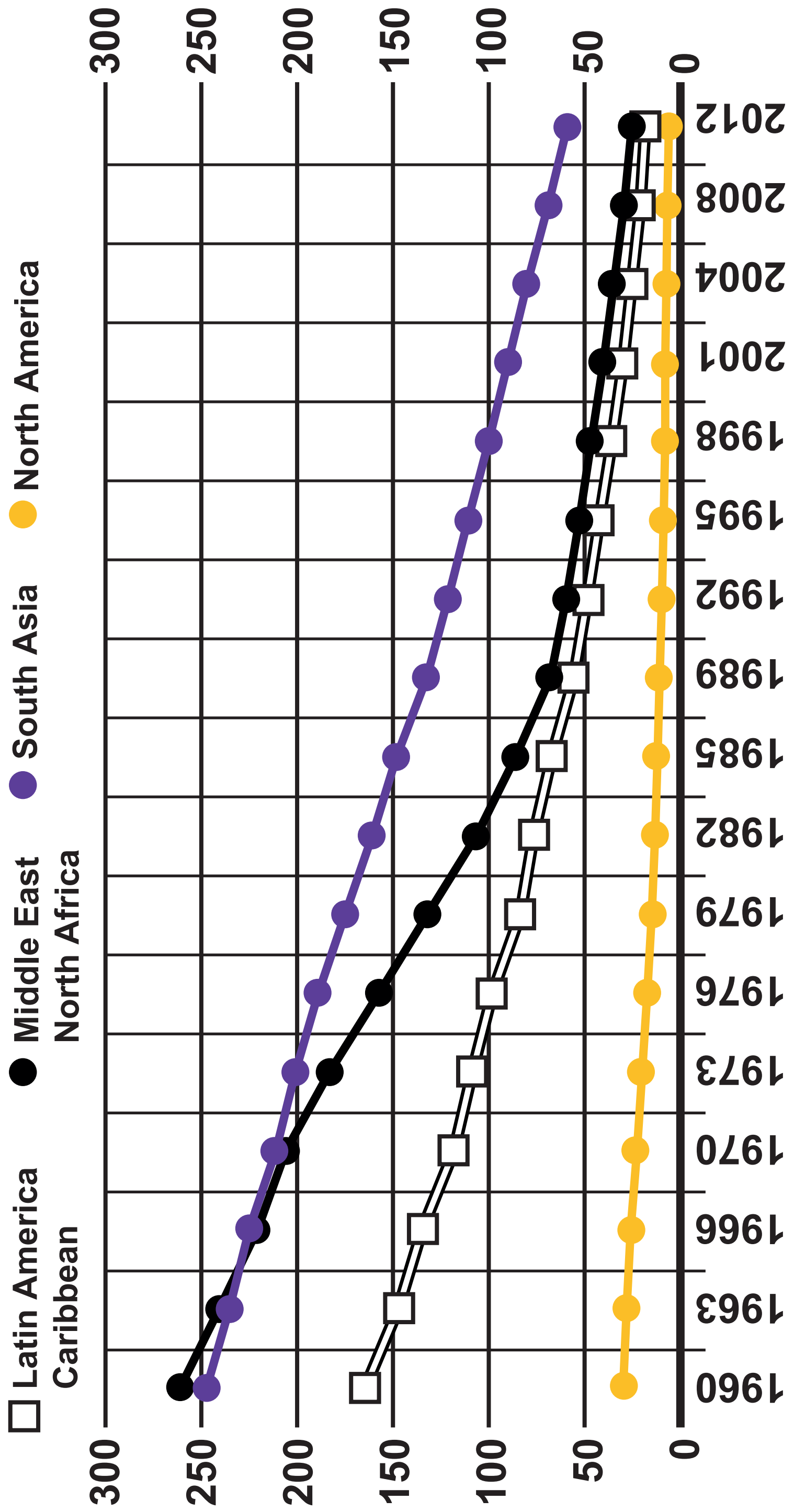
Infant mortality rate per 1000 births by region, 1960 – 2012



(Source: <http://cmarks14.blogspot.co.uk/2015/10/chapter-2-population-us-economys-big.html>)

Figure 9b – Colour (Part 1)

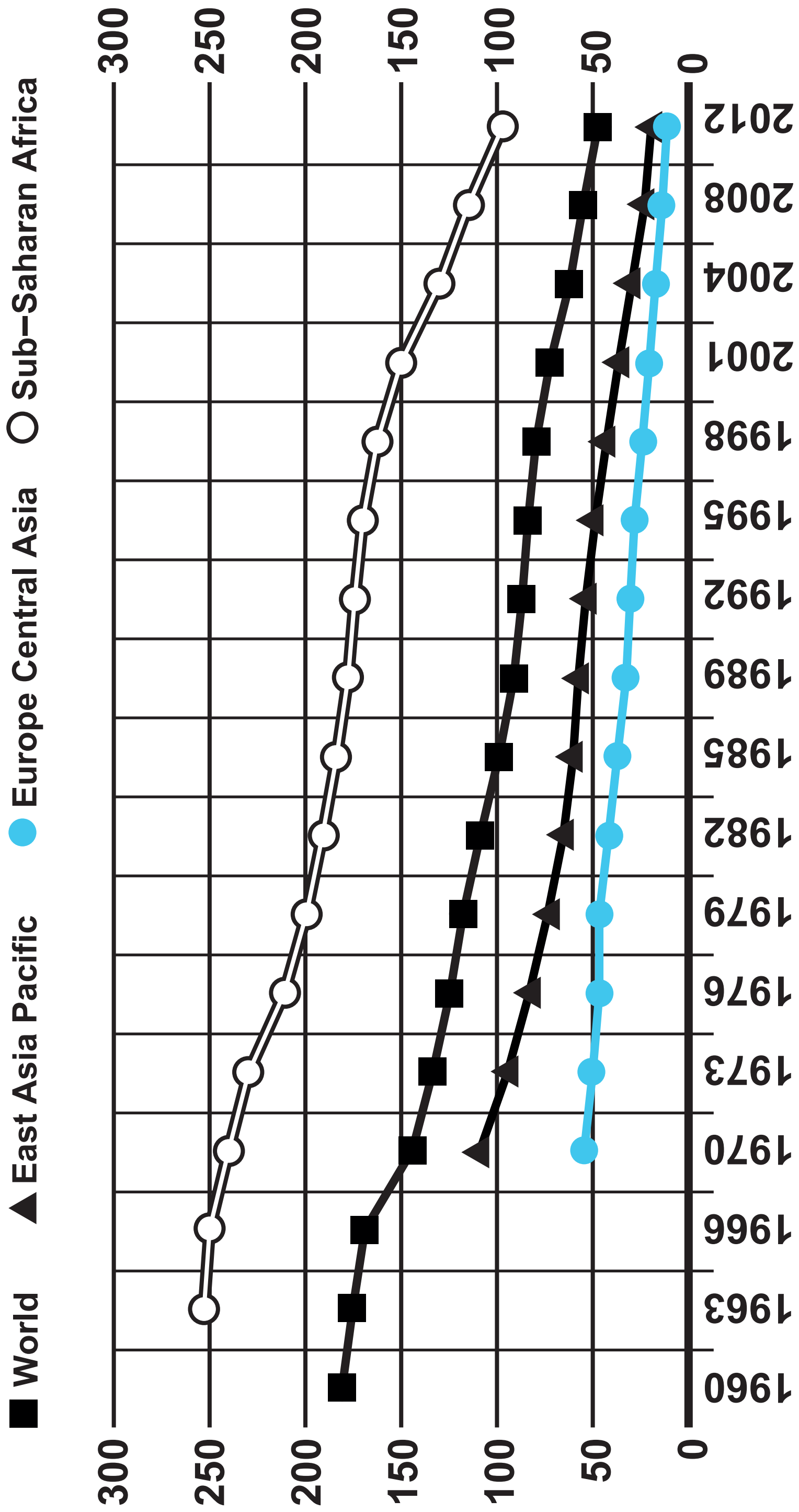
Infant mortality rate per 1000 births by region, 1960 – 2012



(Source: <http://cmarks14.blogspot.co.uk/2015/10/chapter-2-population-us-economys-big.html>)

Figure 9b – Colour (Part 2)

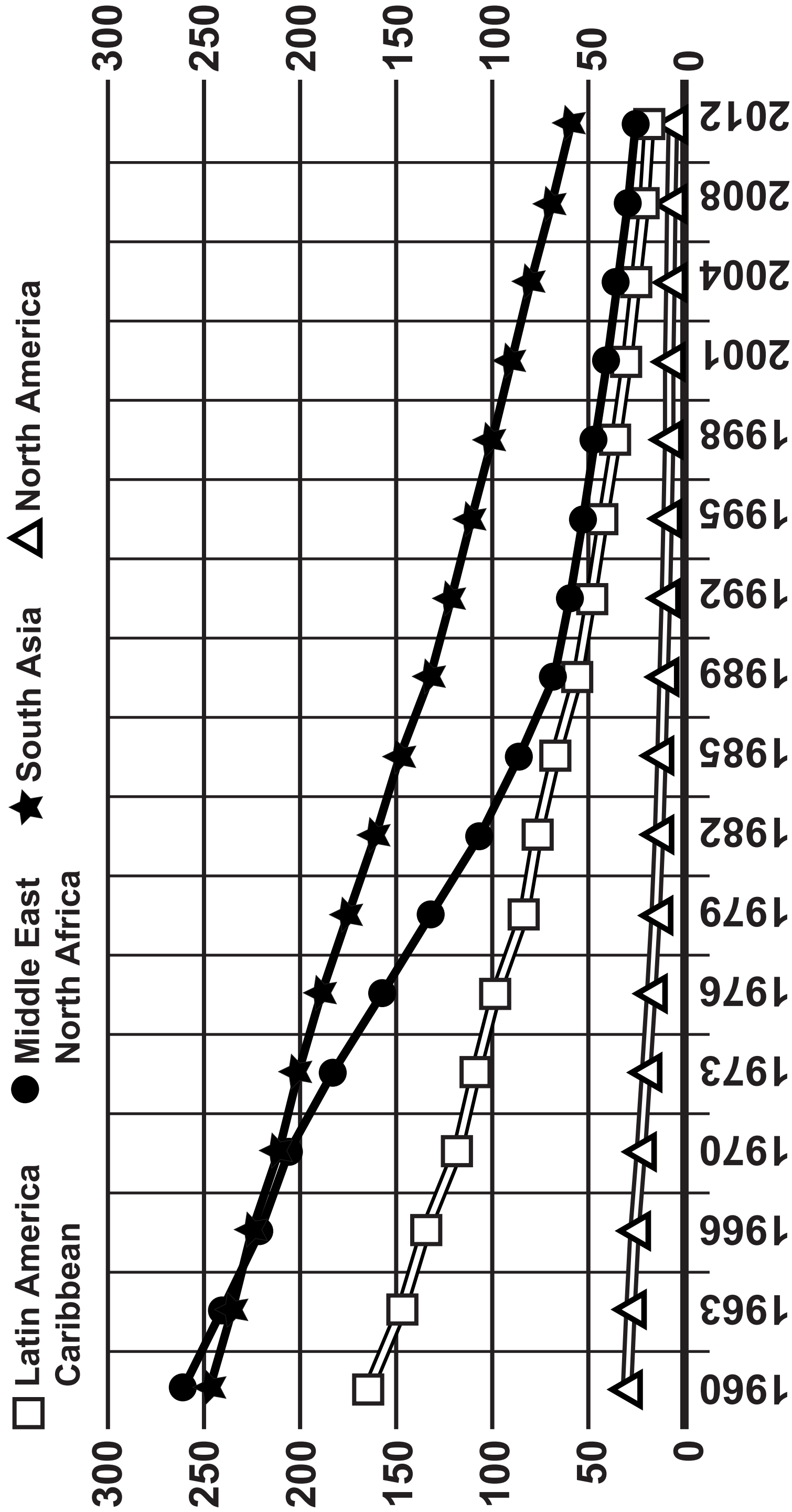
Infant mortality rate per 1000 births by region, 1960 – 2012



(Source: <http://cmarks14.blogspot.co.uk/2015/10/chapter-2-population-us-economys-big.html>)

Figure 9b – Black and White (Part 1)

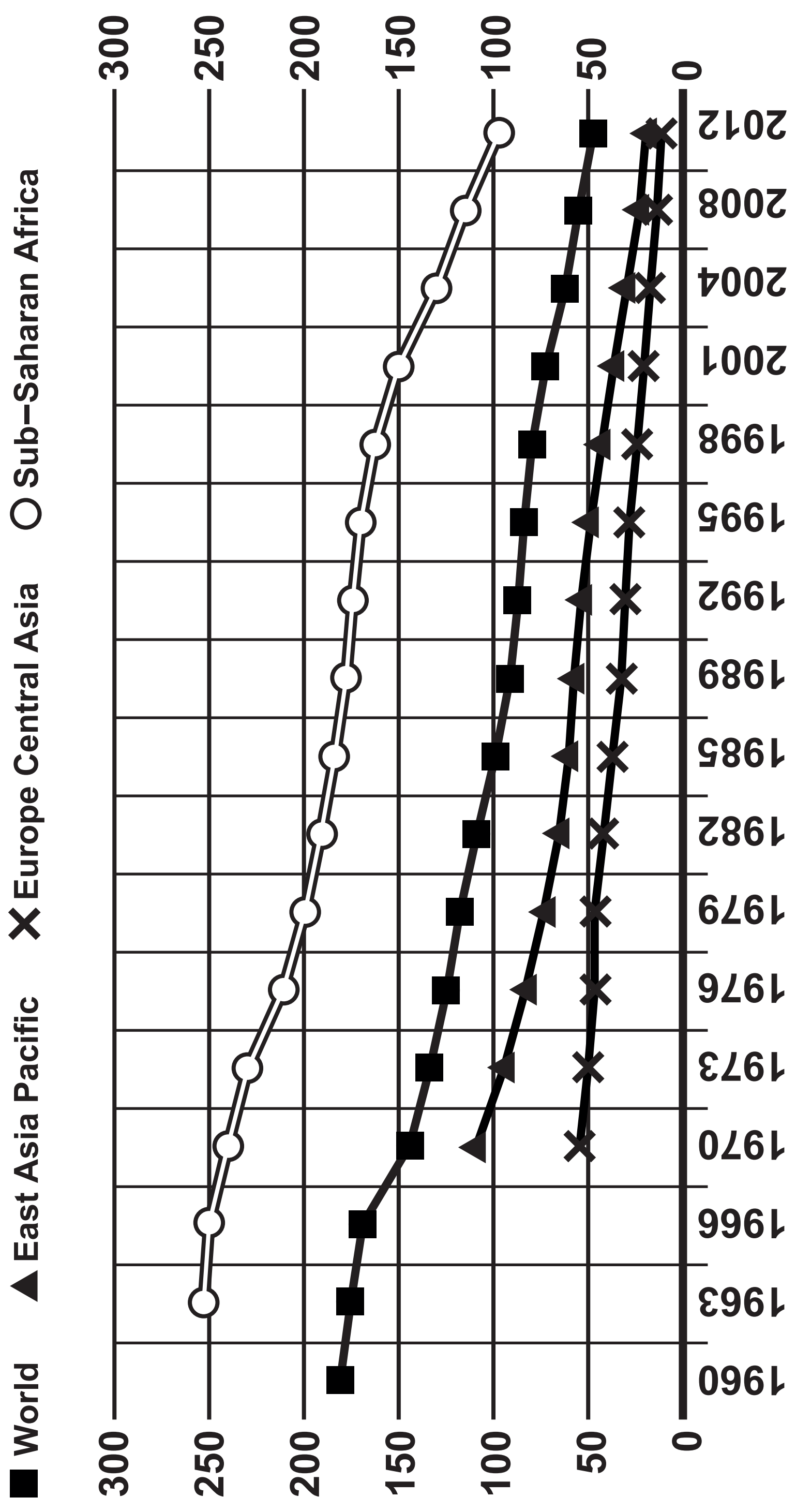
Infant mortality rate per 1000 births by region, 1960 – 2012



(Source: <http://cmarks14.blogspot.co.uk/2015/10/chapter-2-population-us-economys-big.html>)

Figure 9b – Black and White (Part 2)

Infant mortality rate per 1000 births by region, 1960 – 2012



(Source: <http://cmarks14.blogspot.co.uk/2015/10/chapter-2-population-us-economys-big.html>)

Figure 9c
Some causes of uneven global development

Cause	Description
World trade	The world’s poorest countries have been at the mercy of a global trade system designed and controlled by the world’s richest countries. Globally there have been efforts to reform it to make it fairer.
Resources	Countries vary in the amount of natural resources they have to both use and export. Many countries with few natural resources find it hard to create products that can be sold on world markets.
Cultural	There are many cultural (and historic) factors that have impacted on development. An example is a lack of access to primary education in many countries.
Climate change	Climate change and rising sea levels can damage ecosystems and food productivity. Some of the people who live in these affected areas are poorly equipped to cope with the impacts of climate change.