

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

Geography
PAPER 2: Human geography

Resource Book

Do not return this Resource Book with the Question Paper.

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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.

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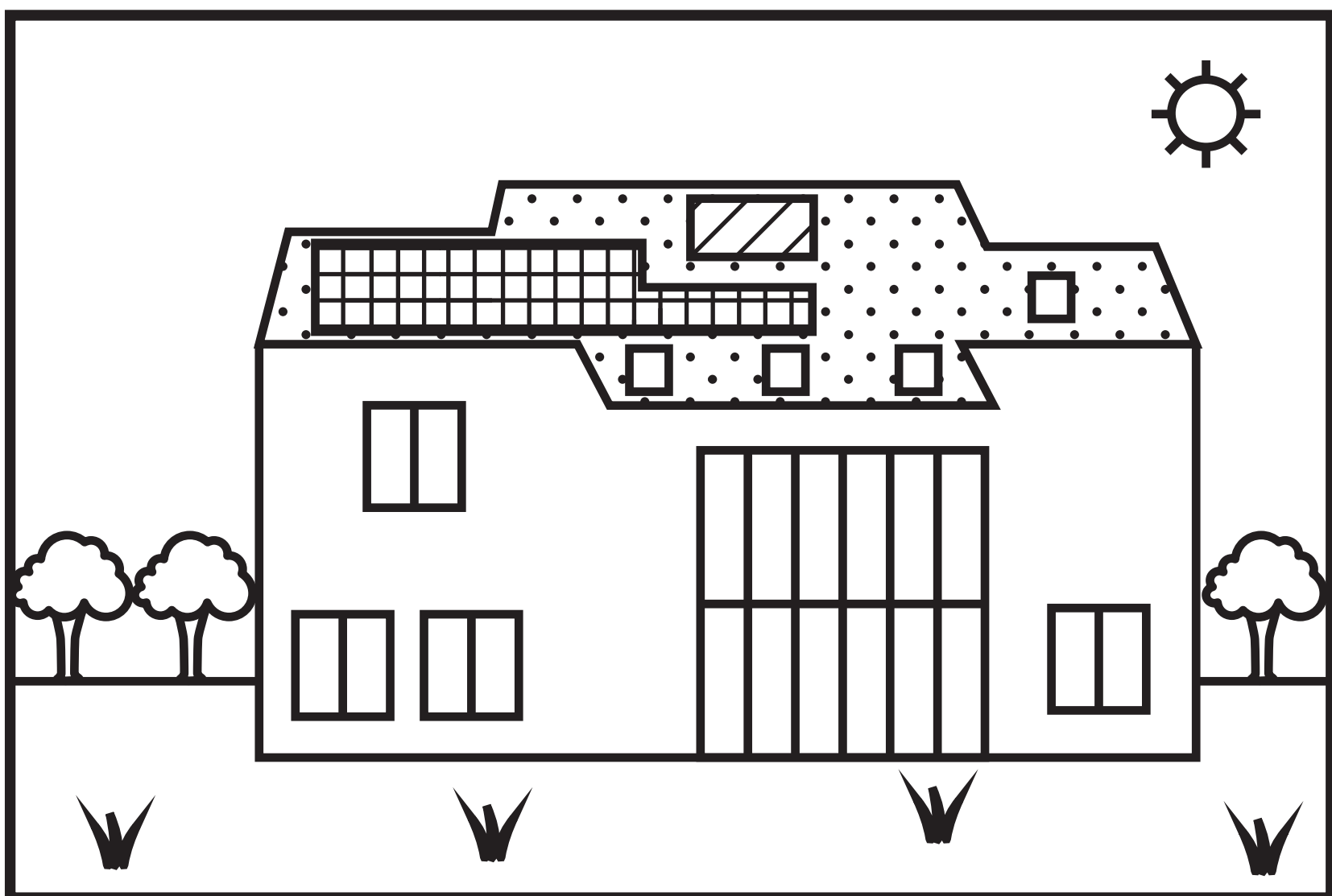
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Figure 1a
Photograph of a house adapted for more sustainable energy consumption



Key:



Figure 1c

Energy use and GDP per capita in China, 1980–2014

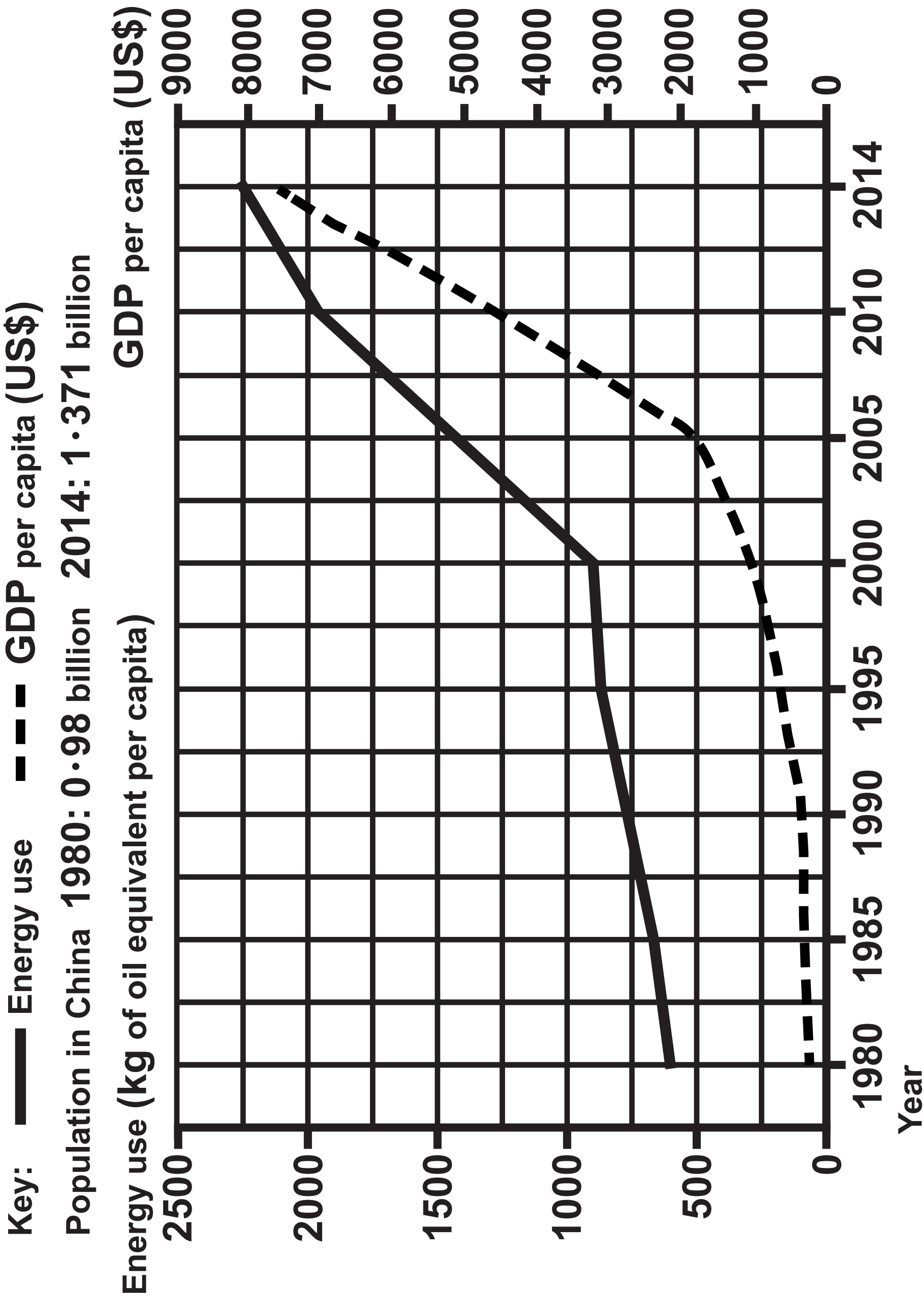
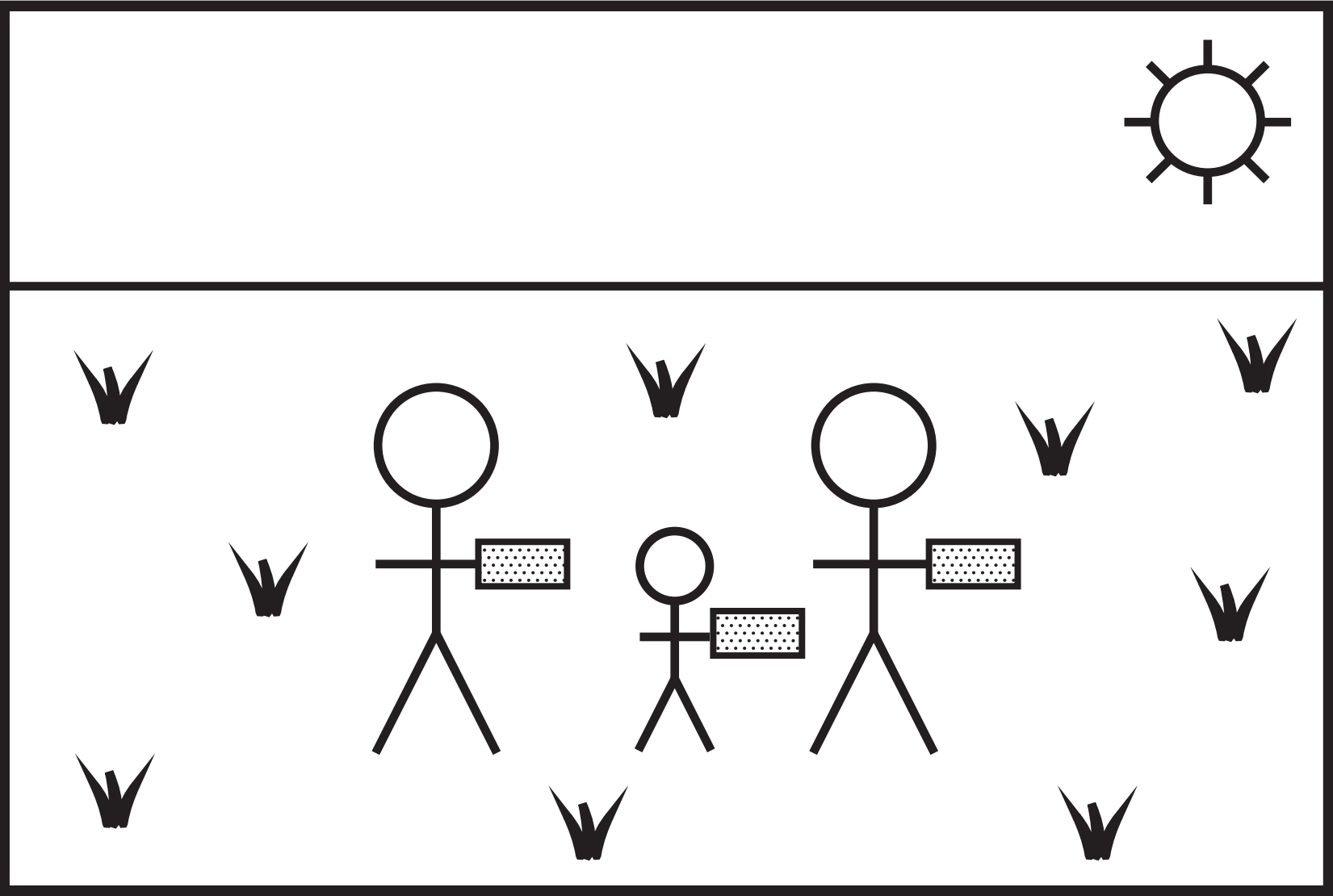


Figure 2a
New activities on a dairy farm



Key:

-  Strawberries
-  Person
-  Area of strawberry plants
-  Sun

Figure 2c

Production and export value of natural rubber extracted from forests in
Indonesia, 2008–2016

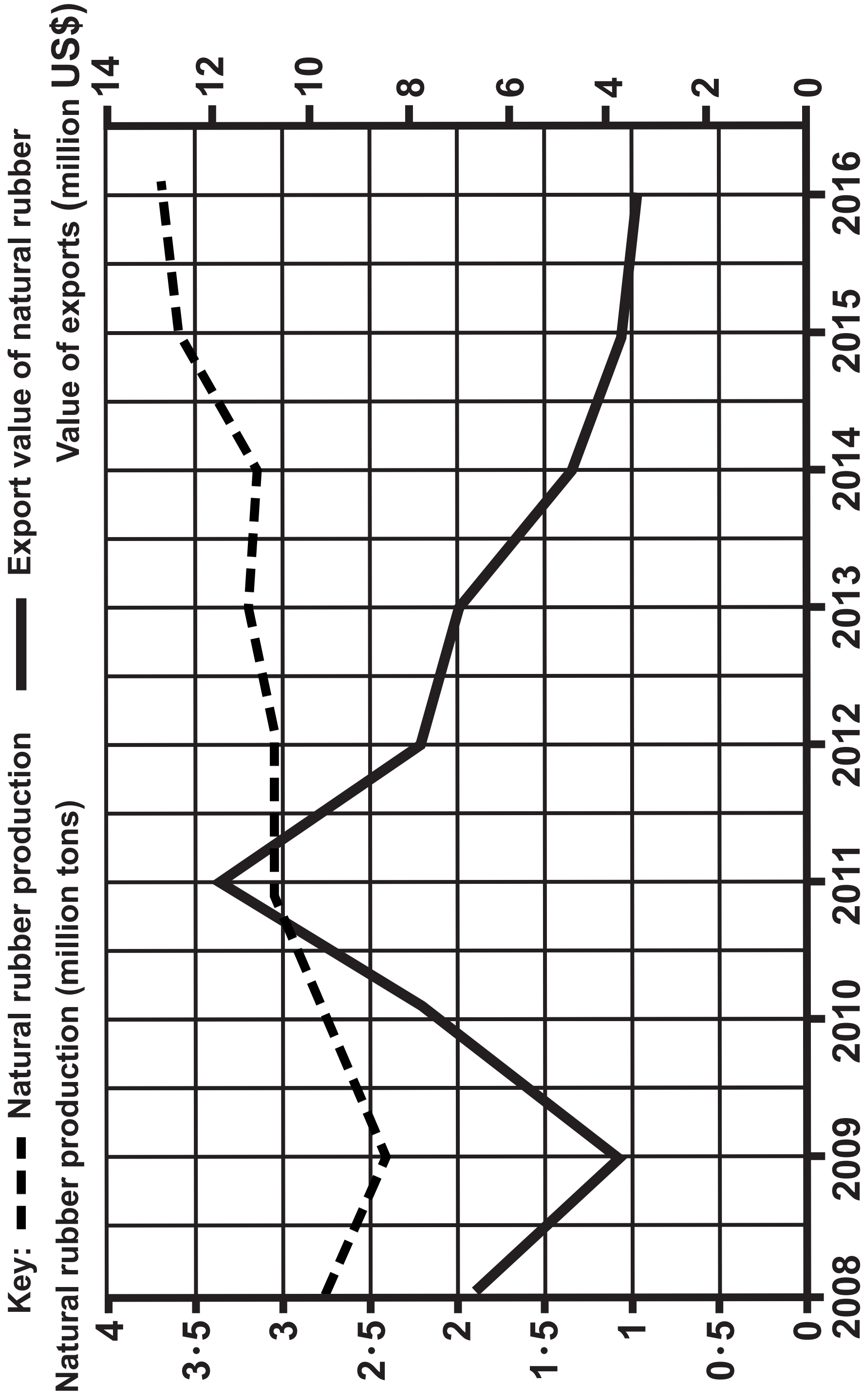
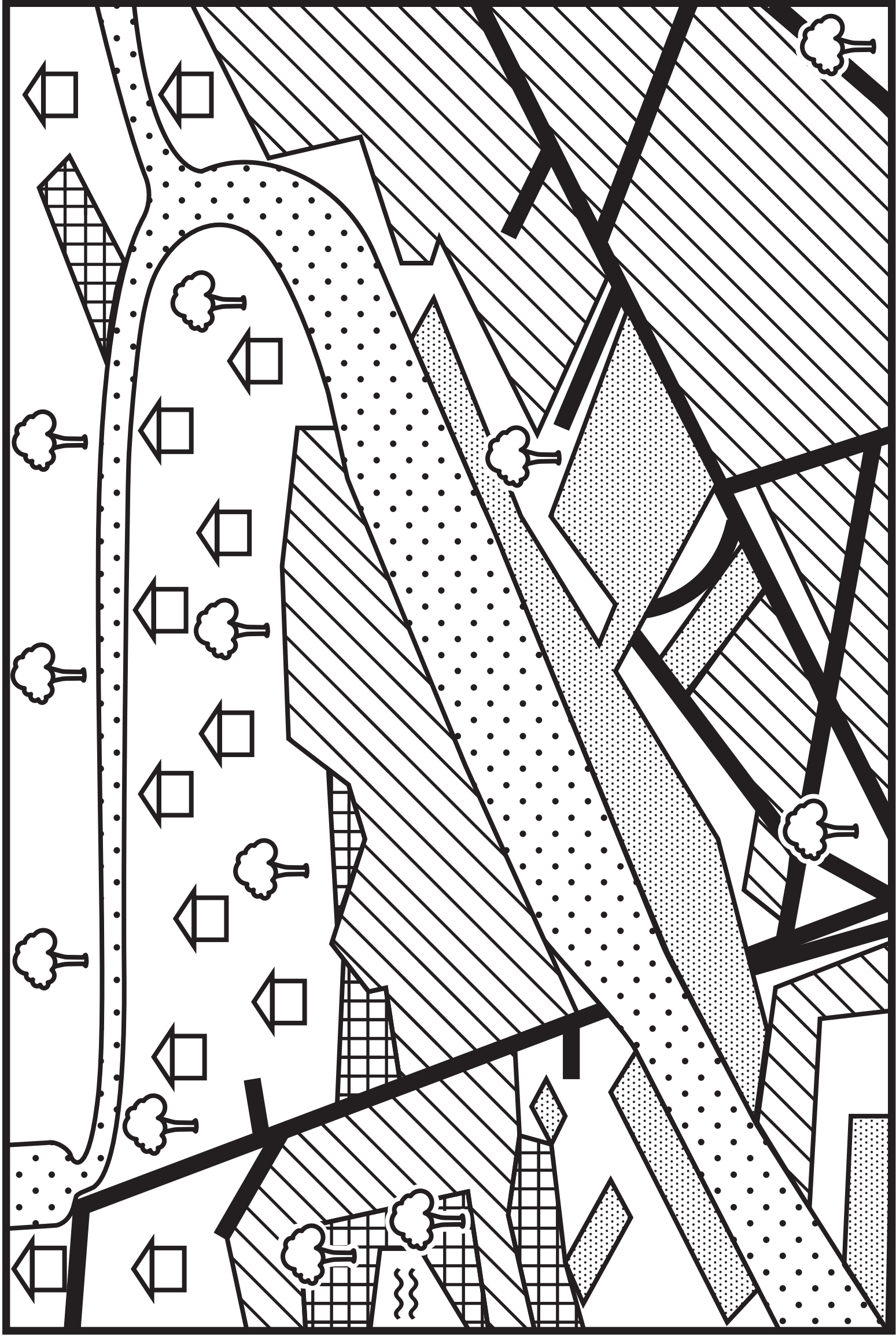


Figure 3a – Colour

An urban area



Figure 3a – Black and White
An urban area



Key:

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | | | | |

Figure 3c

Trends in urban population for selected countries, 1960–2016

Key: — Kenya - - - China Brazil = France

Percentage (%) urban population

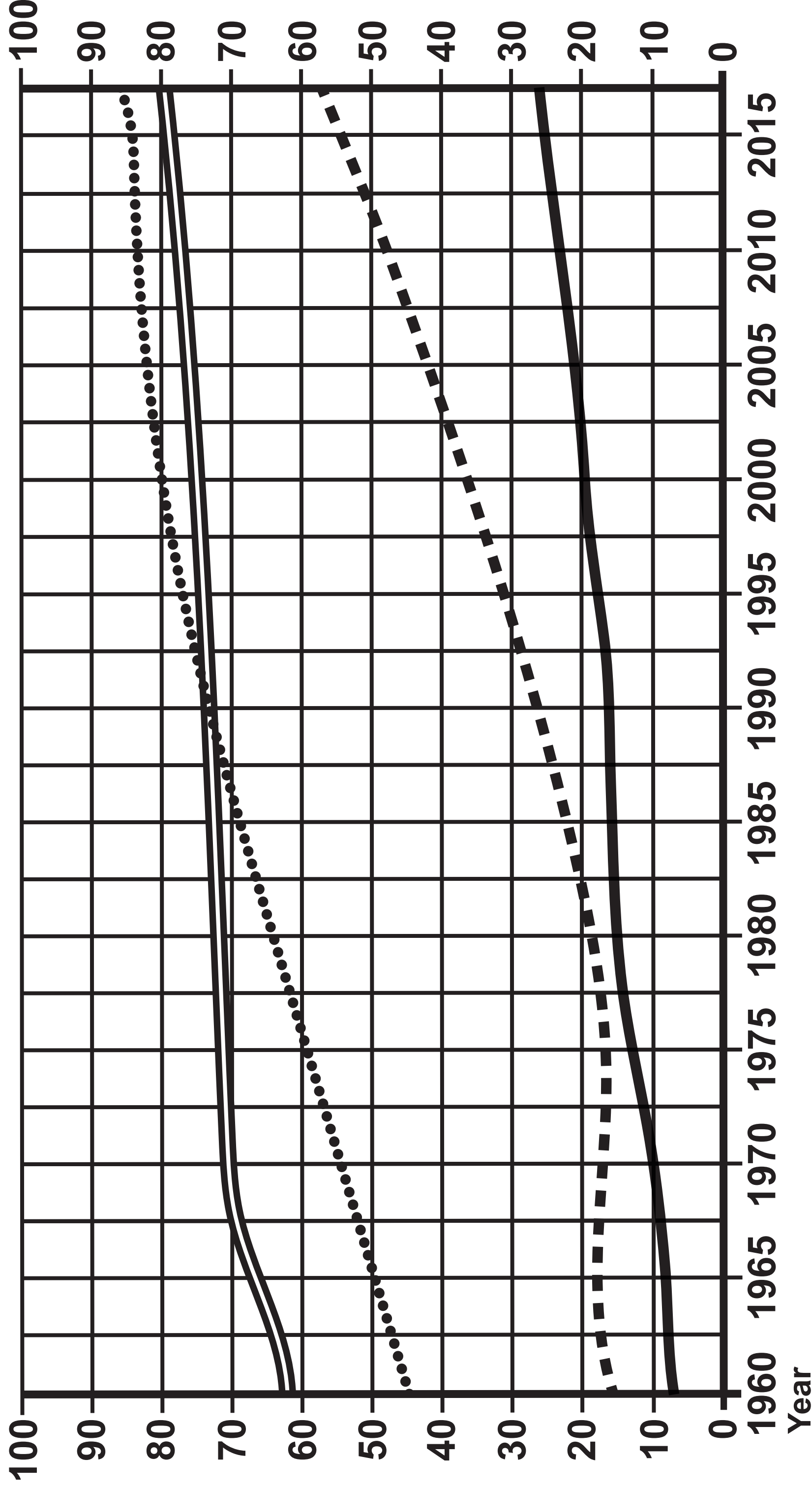
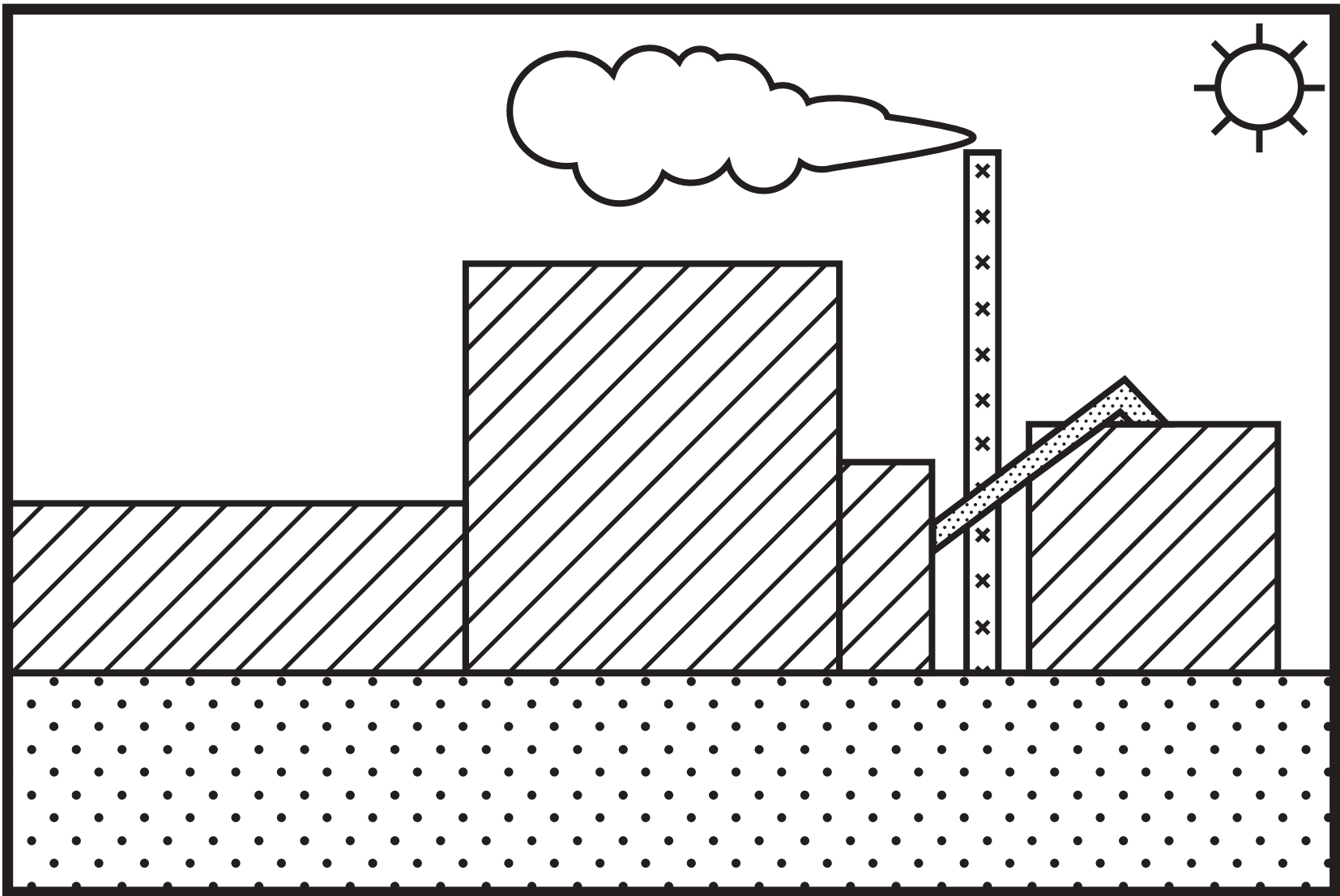


Figure 4a
Photograph of a new renewable energy plant



Key:



Buildings



Road



Pipe



Chimney



Smoke



Sun

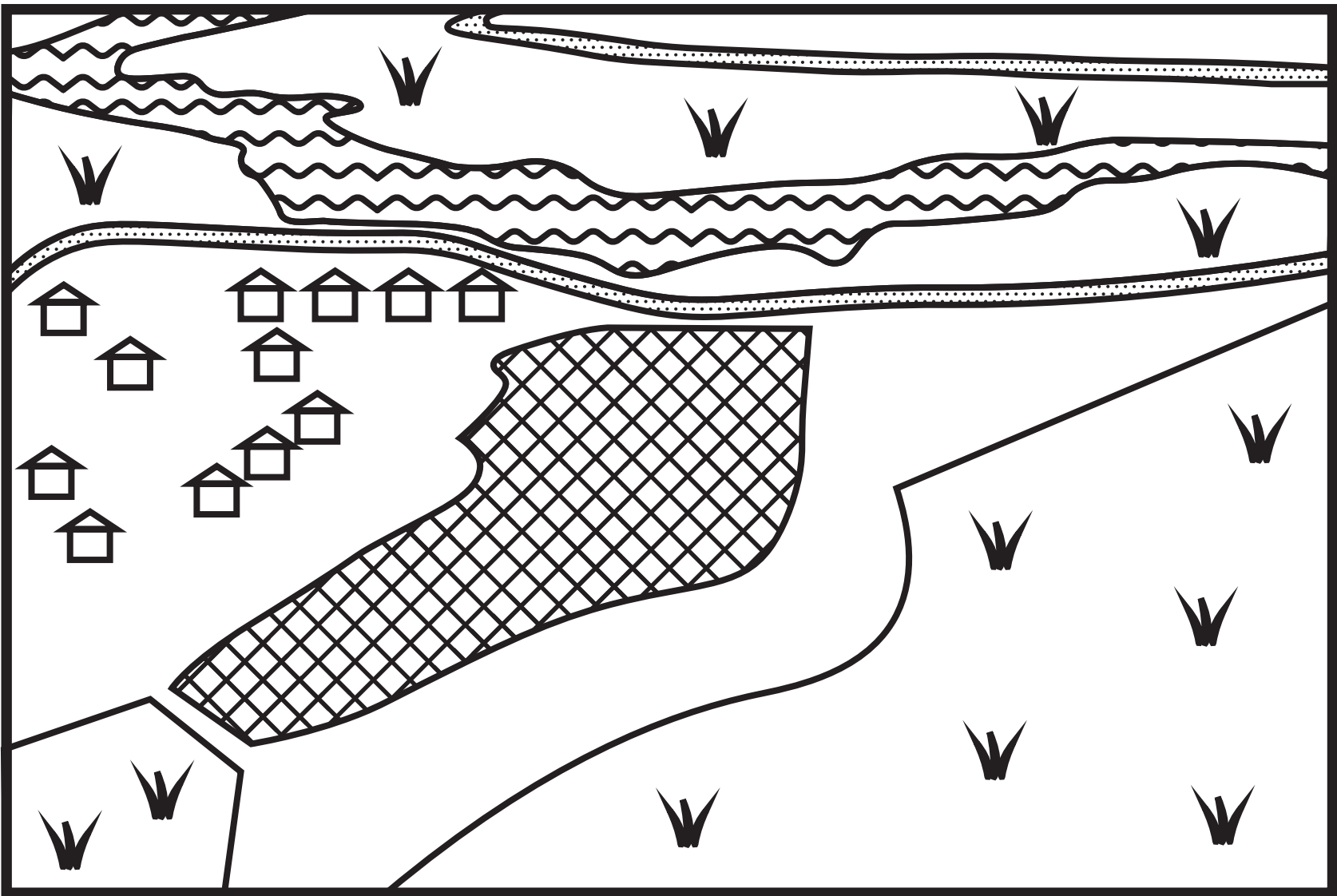
Figure 4b

Extract from a table of results from an environmental quality survey

Environmental quality indicator	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
Building condition (1 = Poor condition/5 = Good condition)	4	5	3	5	2
Road quality (1 = Poor condition/5 = Good condition)	4	2	3	5	2
Noise (1 = Very noisy/5 = No noise)	4	3	3	5	1
Litter (1 = A lot of litter/5 = No litter)	4	4	3	5	3
Air pollution (1 = Poor air quality/5 = Good air quality)	4	1	1	5	2
Total environmental quality score	20	15	13	25	10

Figure 5a

Photograph of a new development in a rural area



Key:



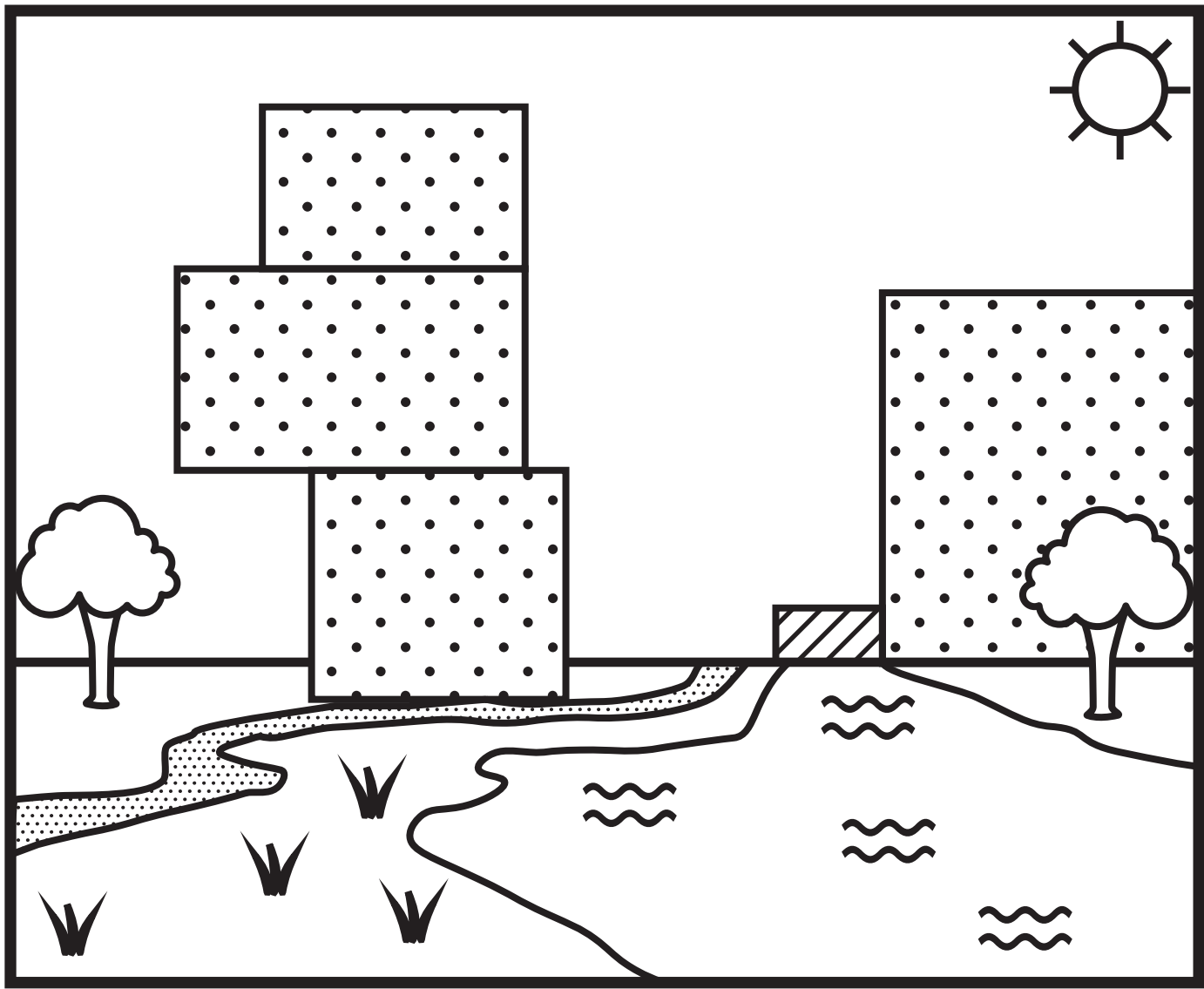
- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
|  New development |  River |  Road |  Houses |  Grass |
|---|---|--|--|---|

Figure 5b

Extract from a table of results from an environmental quality survey

Environmental quality indicator	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
Building condition (1 = Poor condition/5 = Good condition)	4	5	3	5	2
Road quality (1 = Poor condition/5 = Good condition)	4	2	3	5	2
Noise (1 = Very noisy/5 = No noise)	4	3	3	5	1
Litter (1 = A lot of litter/5 = No litter)	4	4	3	5	3
Air pollution (1 = Poor air quality/5 = Good air quality)	4	1	1	5	2
Total environmental quality score	20	15	13	25	10

Figure 6a
Photograph of a regenerated urban area



Key:



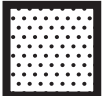



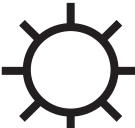
	Designer housing		River		Pavement		Bridge
	Trees		Grass		Sun		

Figure 6b

Extract from a table of results from an environmental quality survey

Environmental quality indicator	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
Building condition (1 = Poor condition/5 = Good condition)	4	5	3	5	2
Road quality (1 = Poor condition/5 = Good condition)	4	2	3	5	2
Noise (1 = Very noisy/5 = No noise)	4	3	3	5	1
Litter (1 = A lot of litter/5 = No litter)	4	4	3	5	3
Air pollution (1 = Poor air quality/5 = Good air quality)	4	1	1	5	2
Total environmental quality score	20	15	13	25	10

Figure 7a
Climate graphs for Africa,
1901–1930 and 1991–2016

Key:  Average rainfall  Average temperature

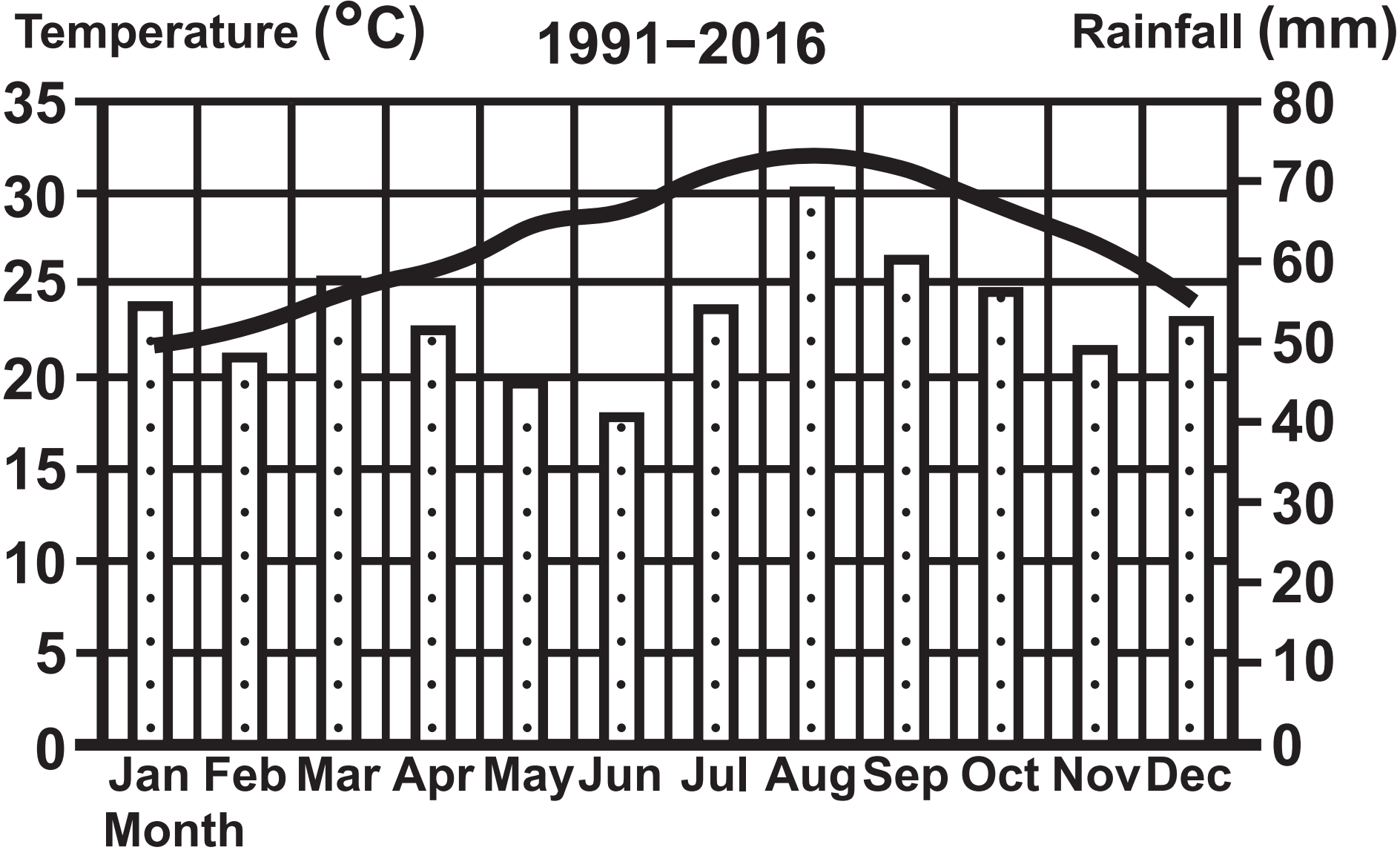
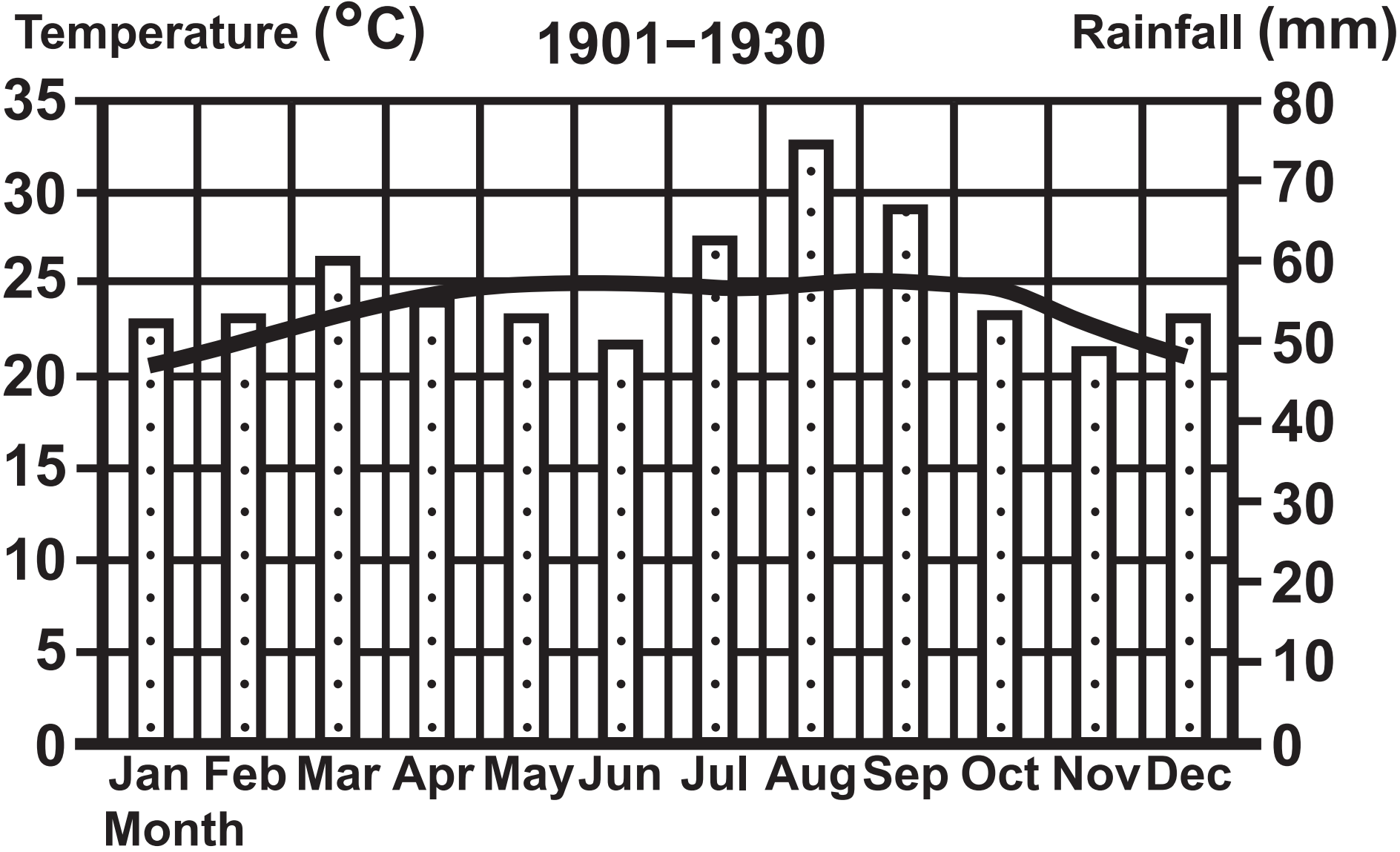


Figure 7a – Graph 1

Climate graph for Africa, 1901–1930

Key:  Average rainfall  Average temperature

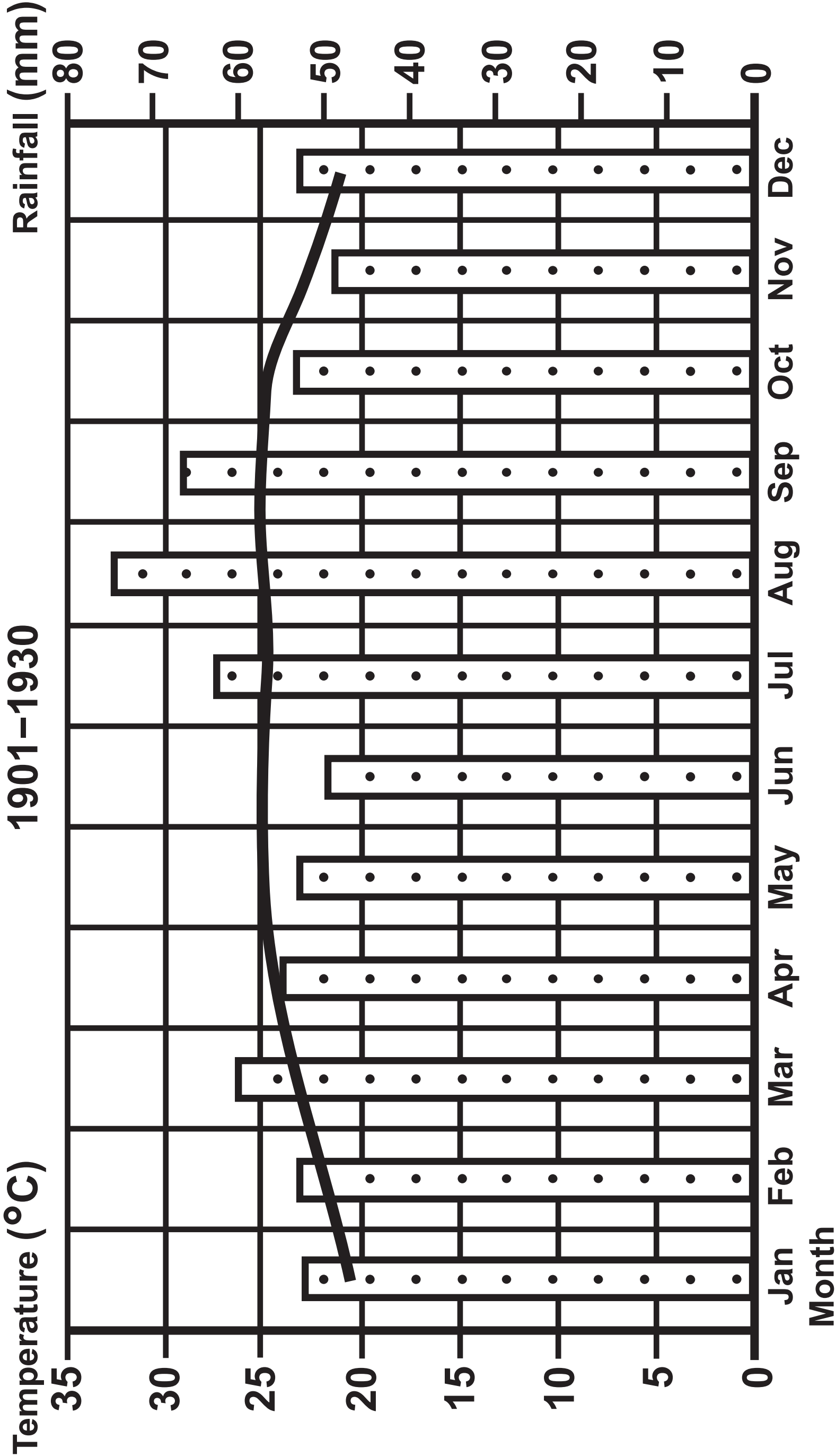


Figure 7a – Graph 2

Climate graph for Africa, 1991–2016

Key:  Average rainfall  Average temperature

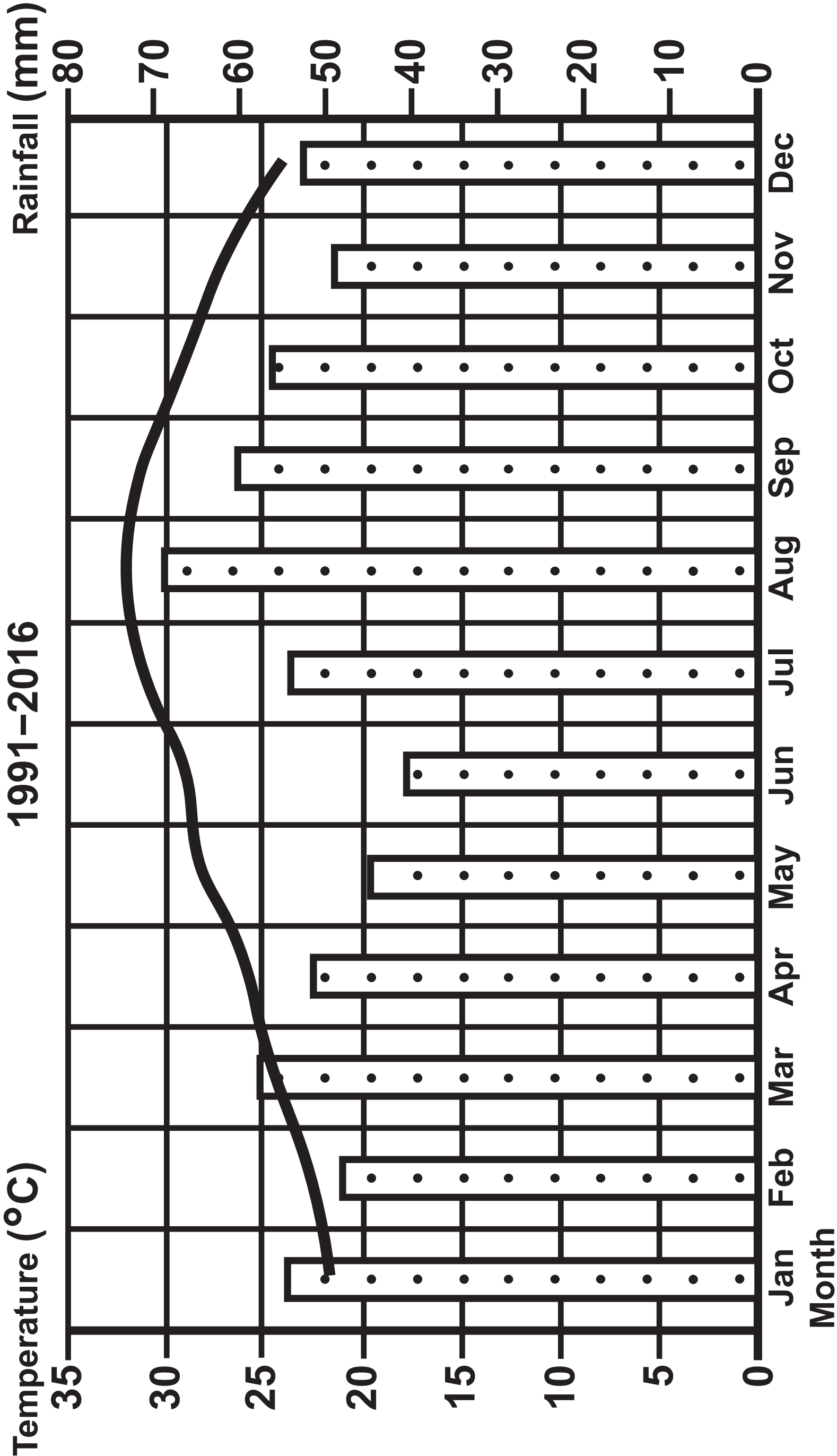


Figure 7b (Part 1) – Colour
A global map of vulnerability to desertification

Key: Vulnerability

Low

Moderate

High

Very high

No data

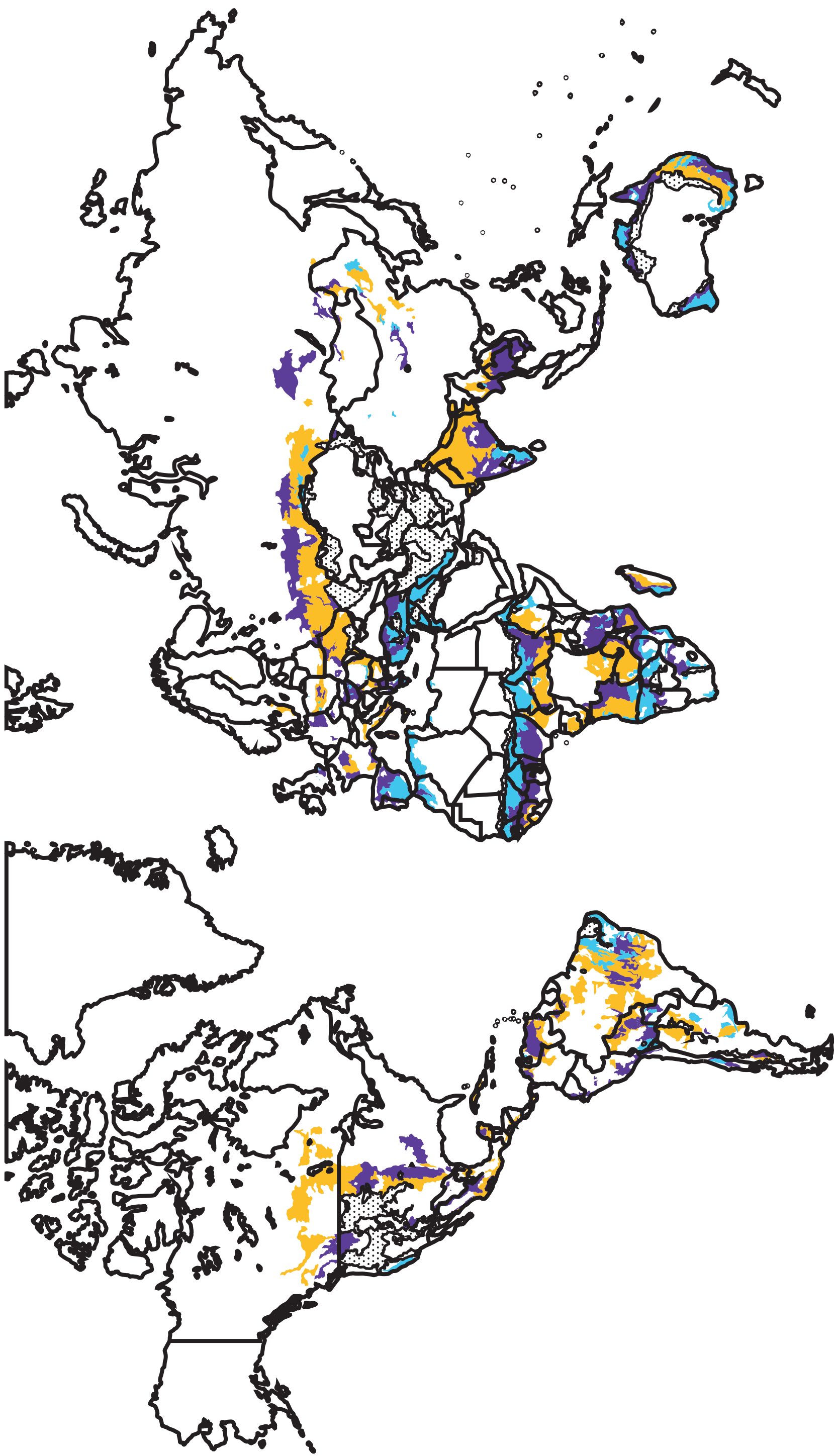


Figure 7b (Part 2) – Colour

A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

Key: Vulnerability

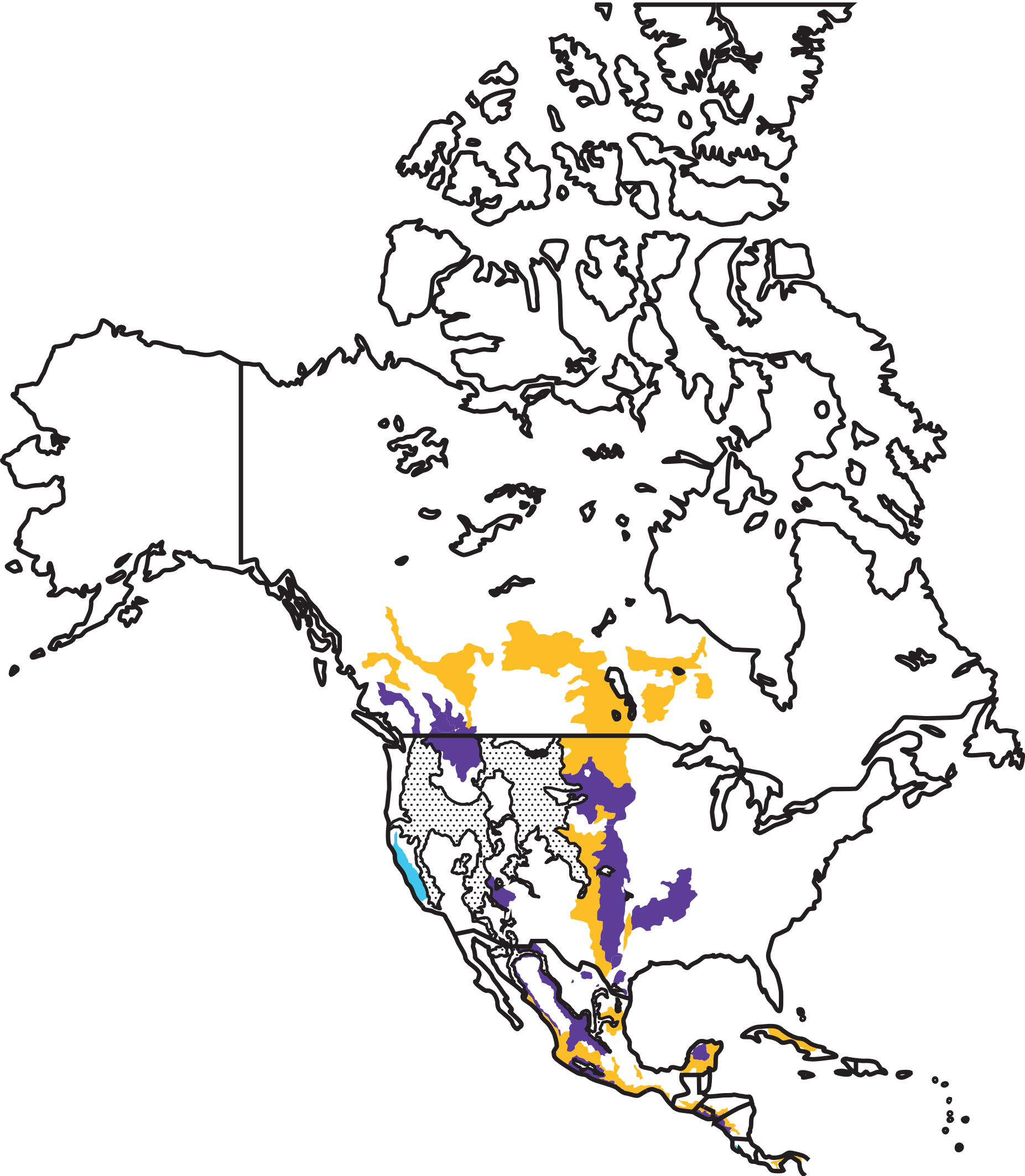


Figure 7b (Part 2 Enlarged) – Colour

A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

Key: Vulnerability

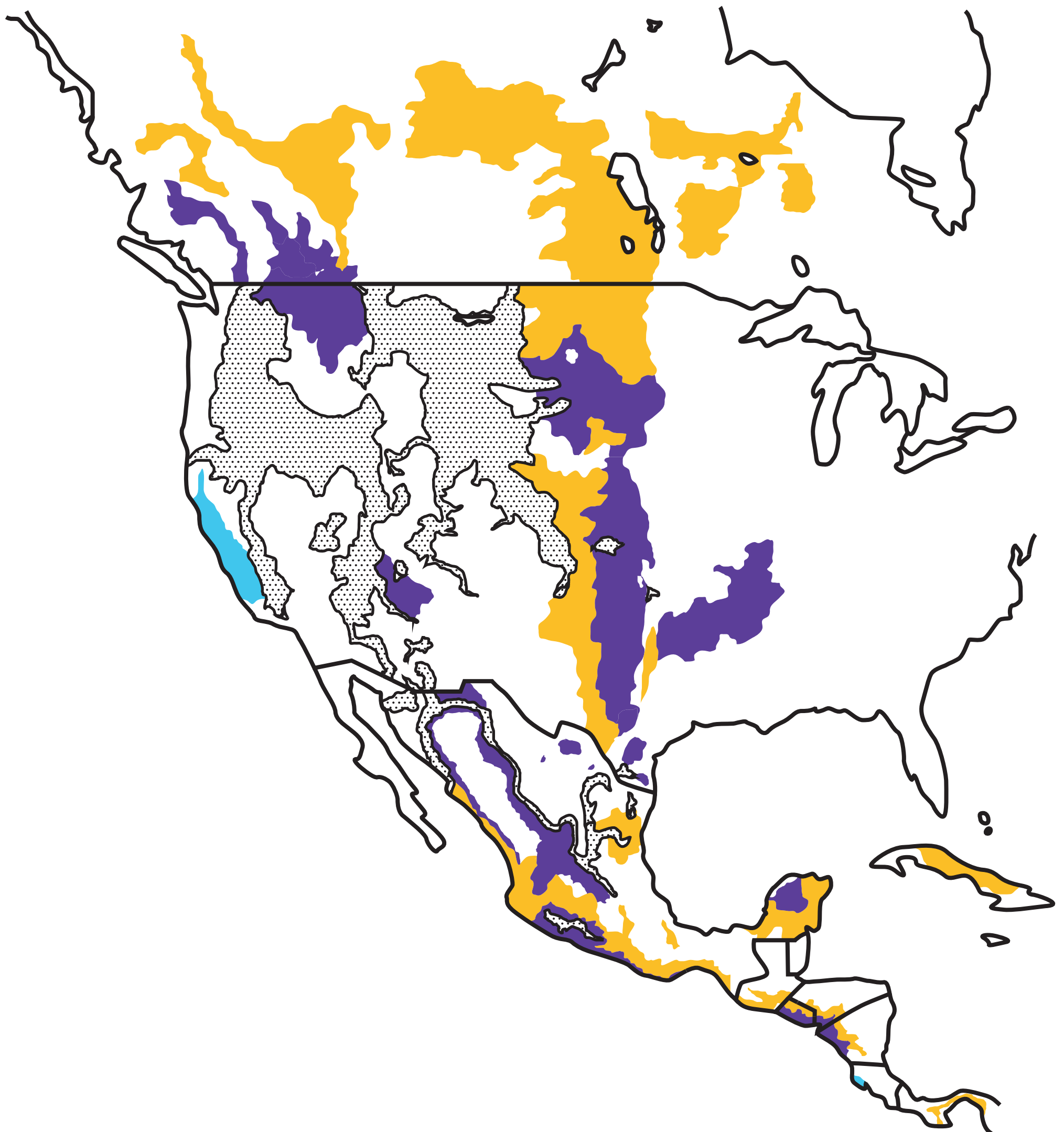


Figure 7b (Part 3) – Colour

A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

Key: Vulnerability

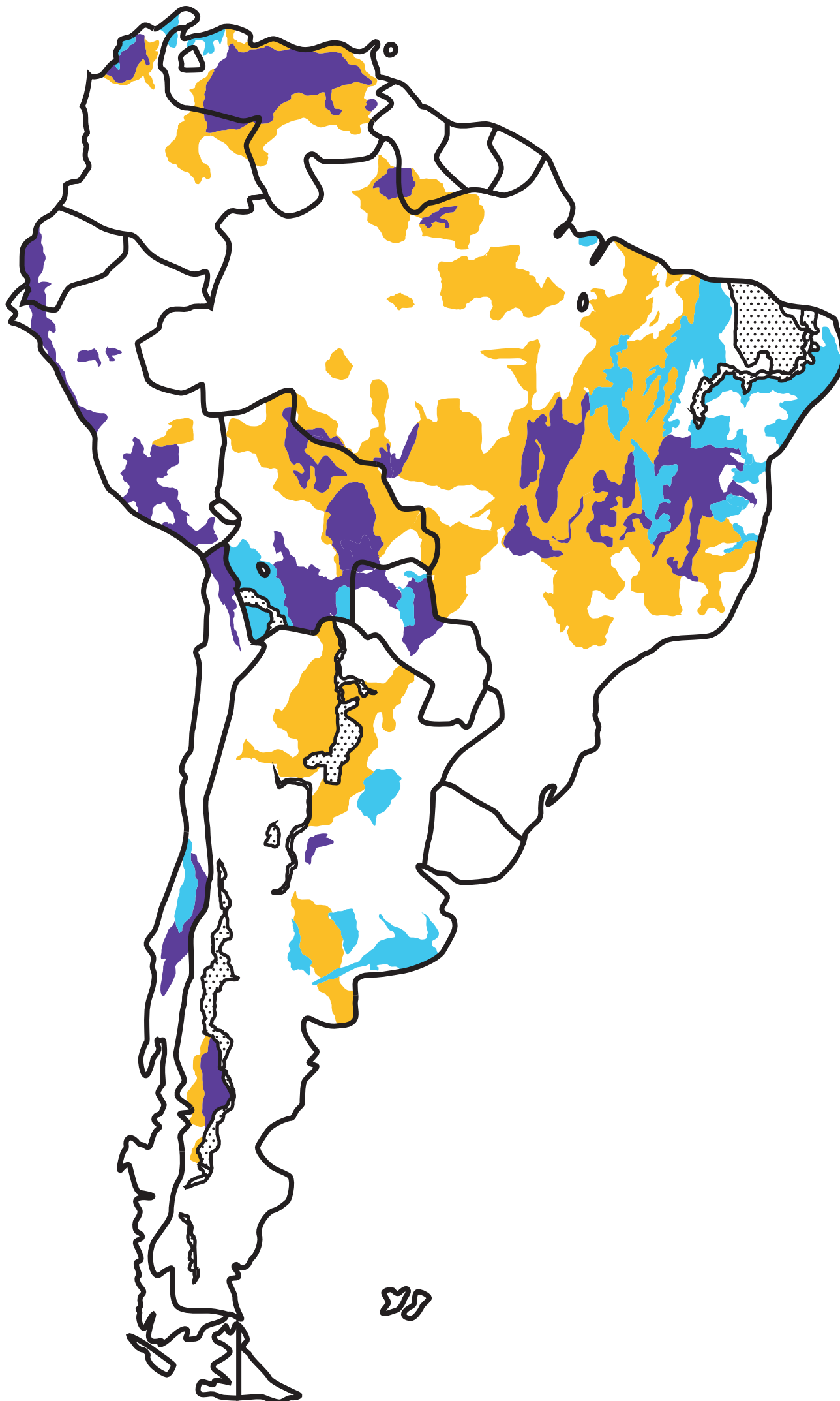


Figure 7b (Part 4) – Colour

A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

Key: Vulnerability

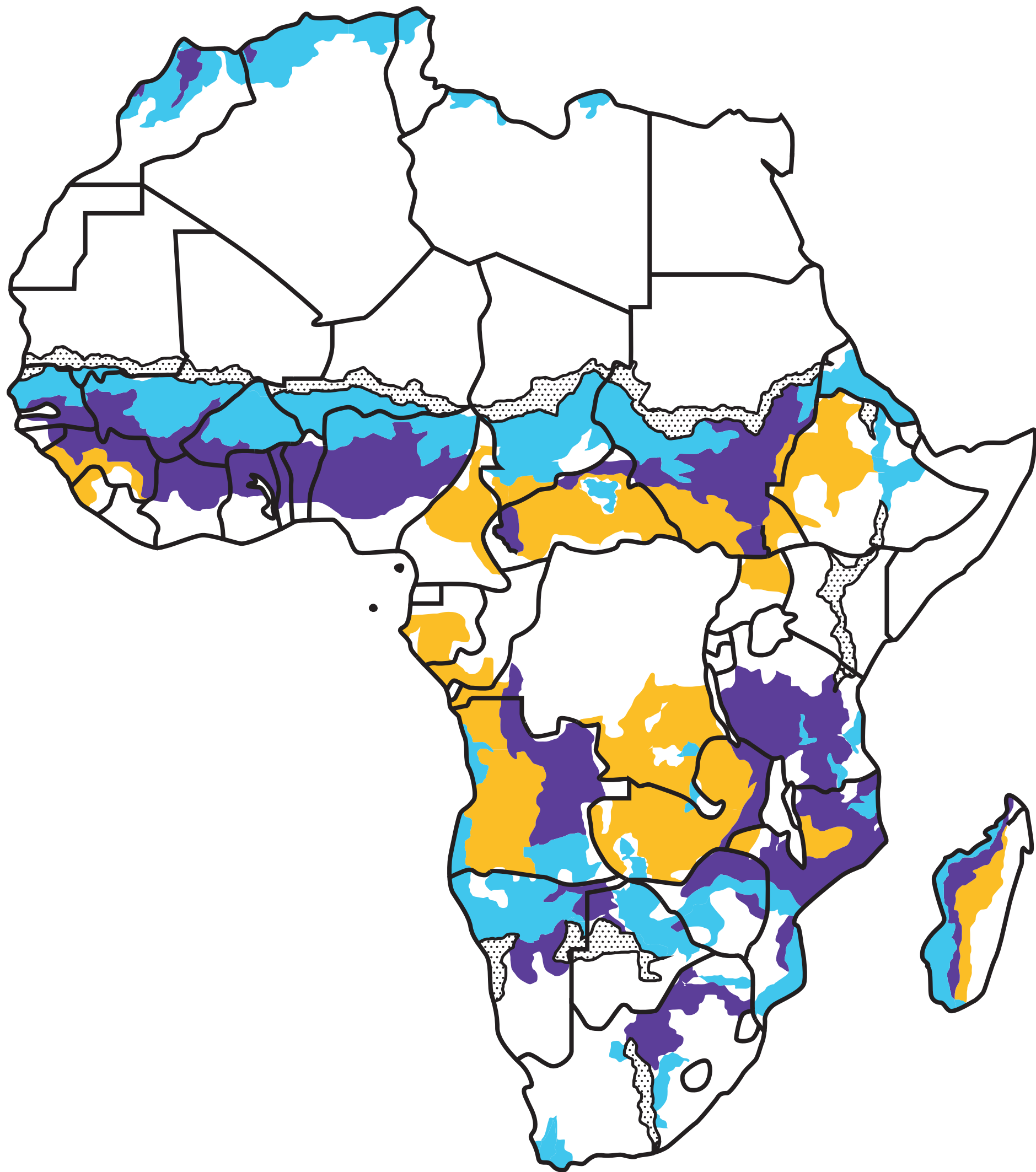


Figure 7b (Part 5) – Colour

A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

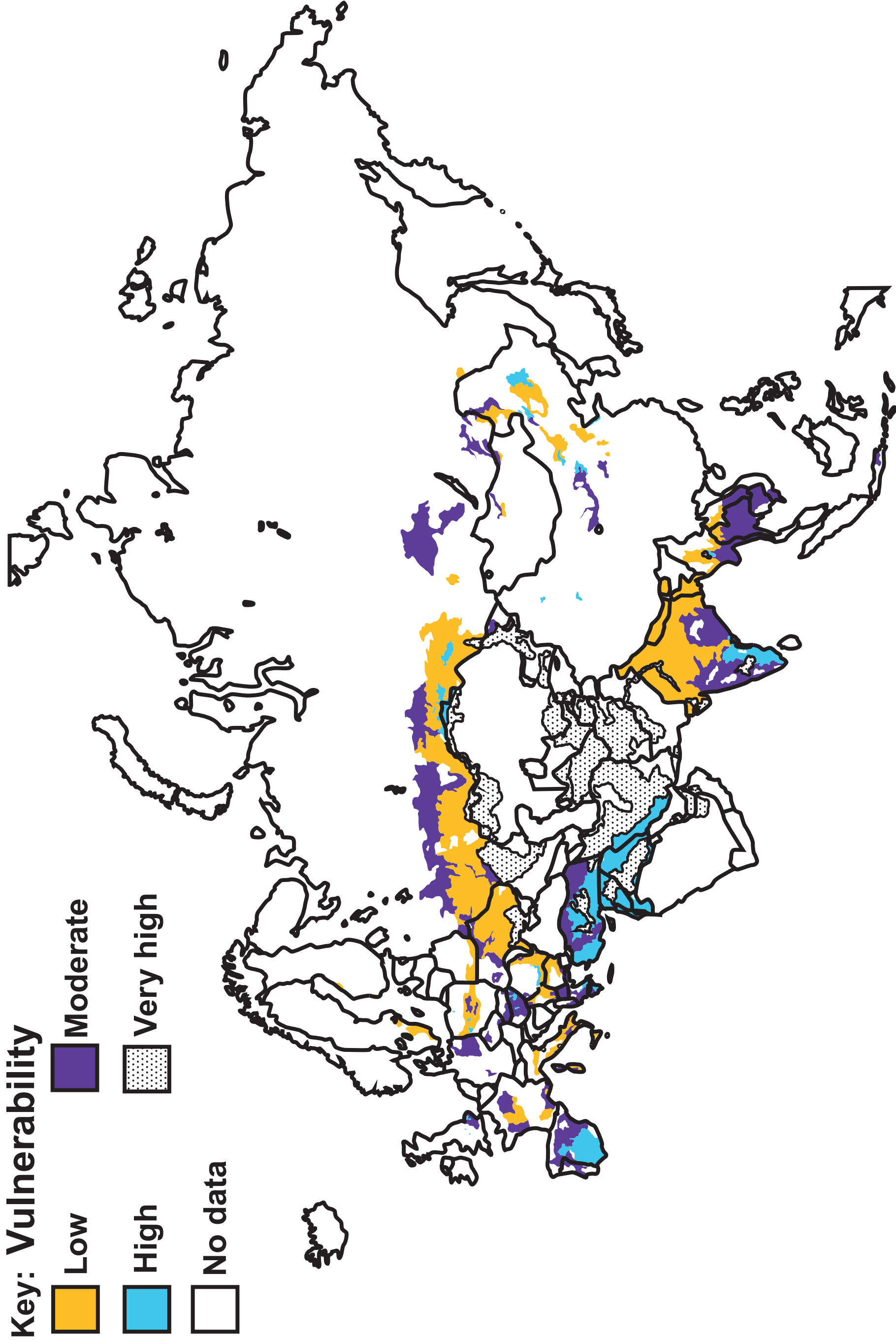


Figure 7b (Part 5 Enlarged) – Colour
A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

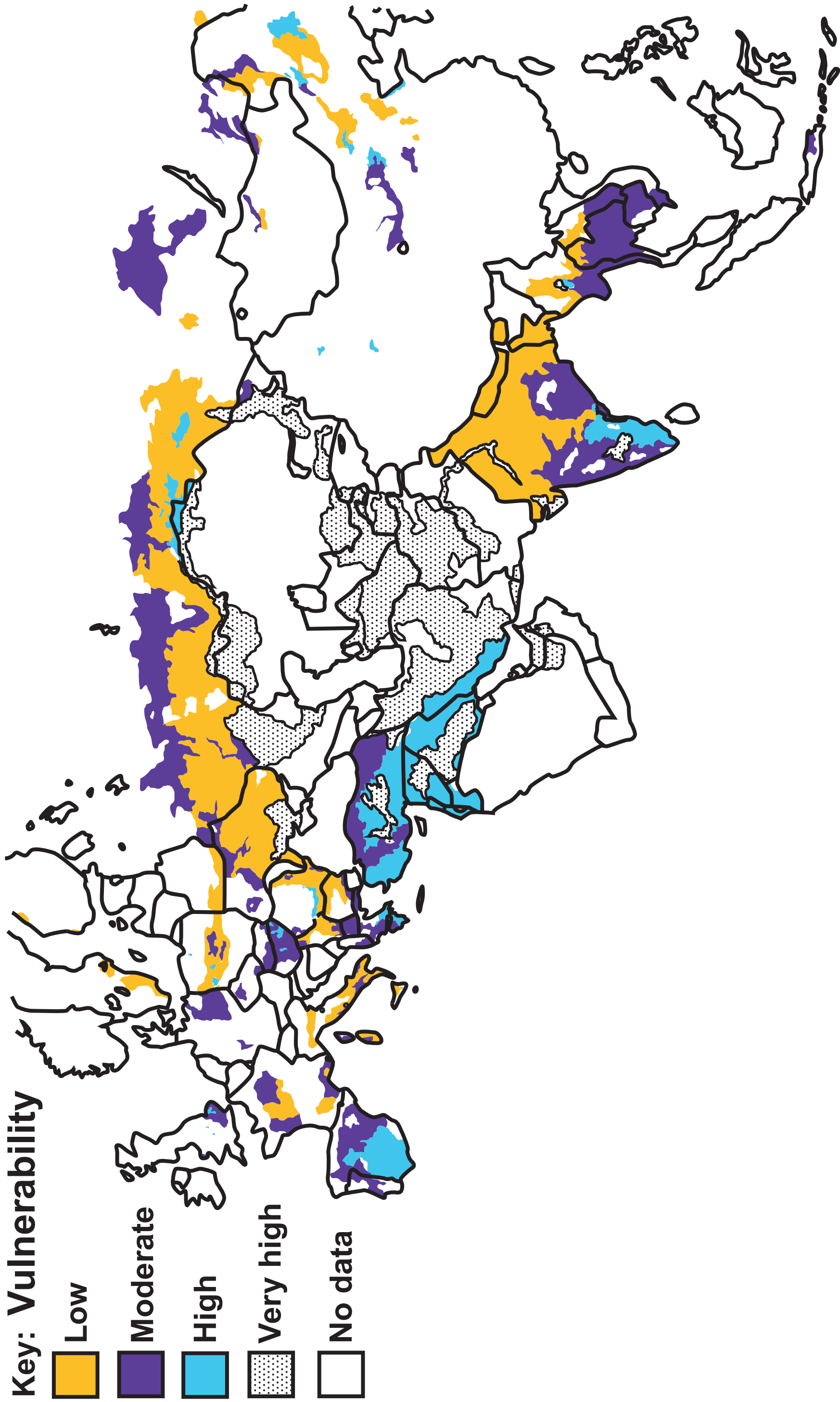


Figure 7b (Part 6) – Colour

A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

Key: Vulnerability

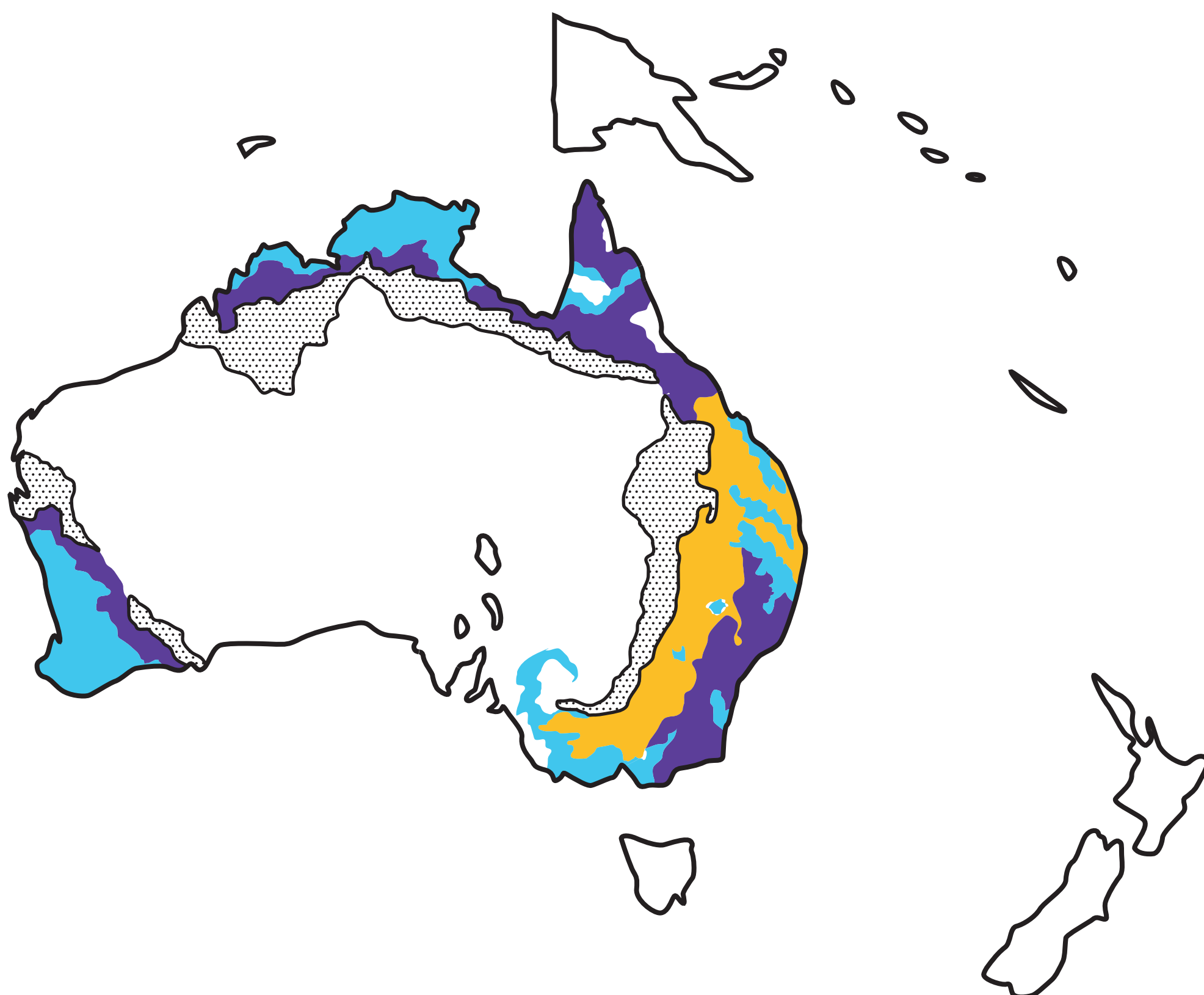


Figure 7b (Part 1) – Black and White
A global map of vulnerability to desertification

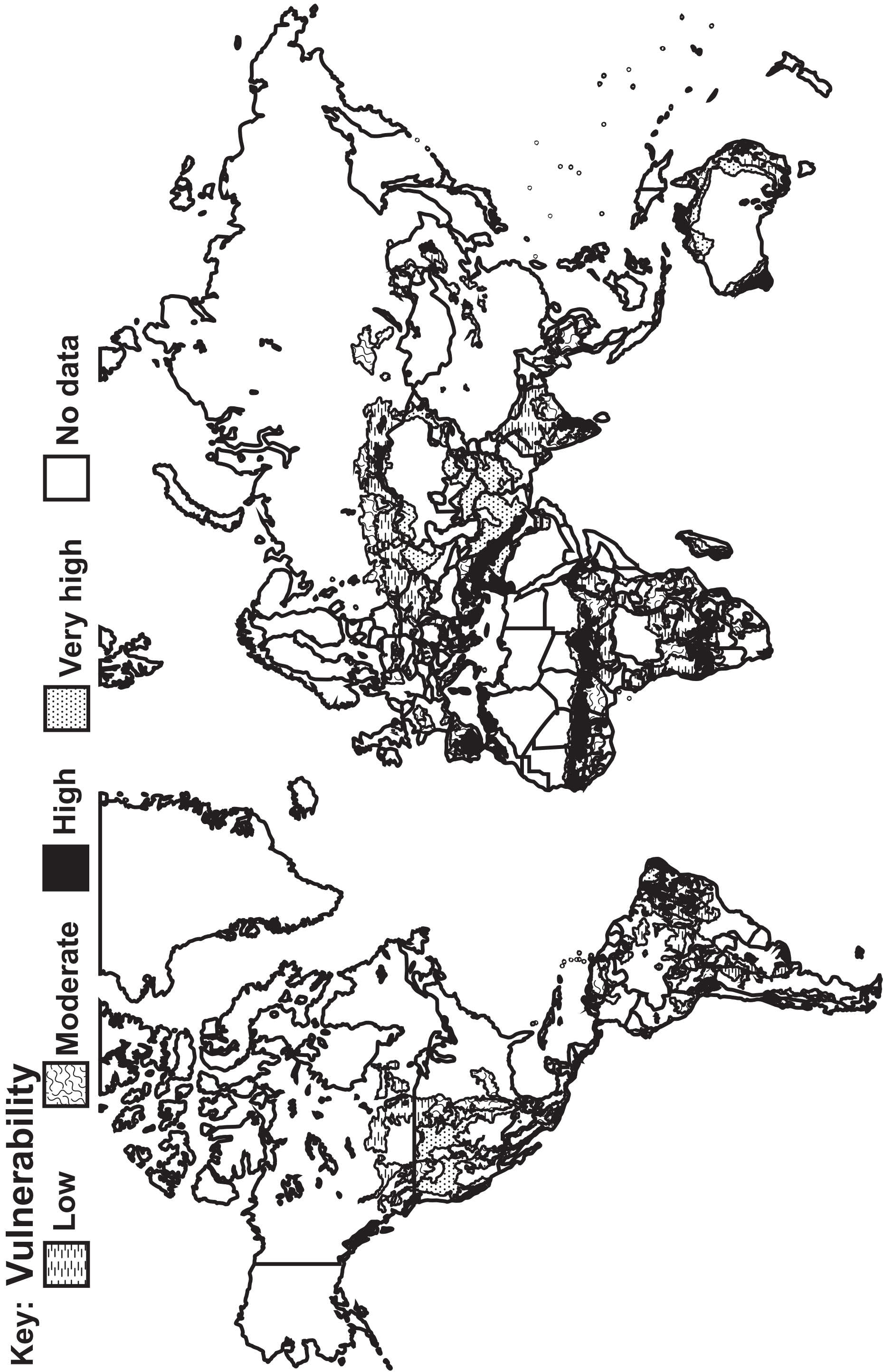


Figure 7b (Part 2) – Black and White

A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

Key: Vulnerability

 Low  Moderate  High  Very high  No data



Figure 7b (Part 2 Enlarged) – Black and White
A global map of vulnerability to desertification
The diagram is not drawn to scale

Key: Vulnerability



Figure 7b (Part 3) – Black and White

A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

Key: Vulnerability



Low



Moderate



High



Very high



No data



Figure 7b (Part 4) – Black and White

A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

Key: Vulnerability

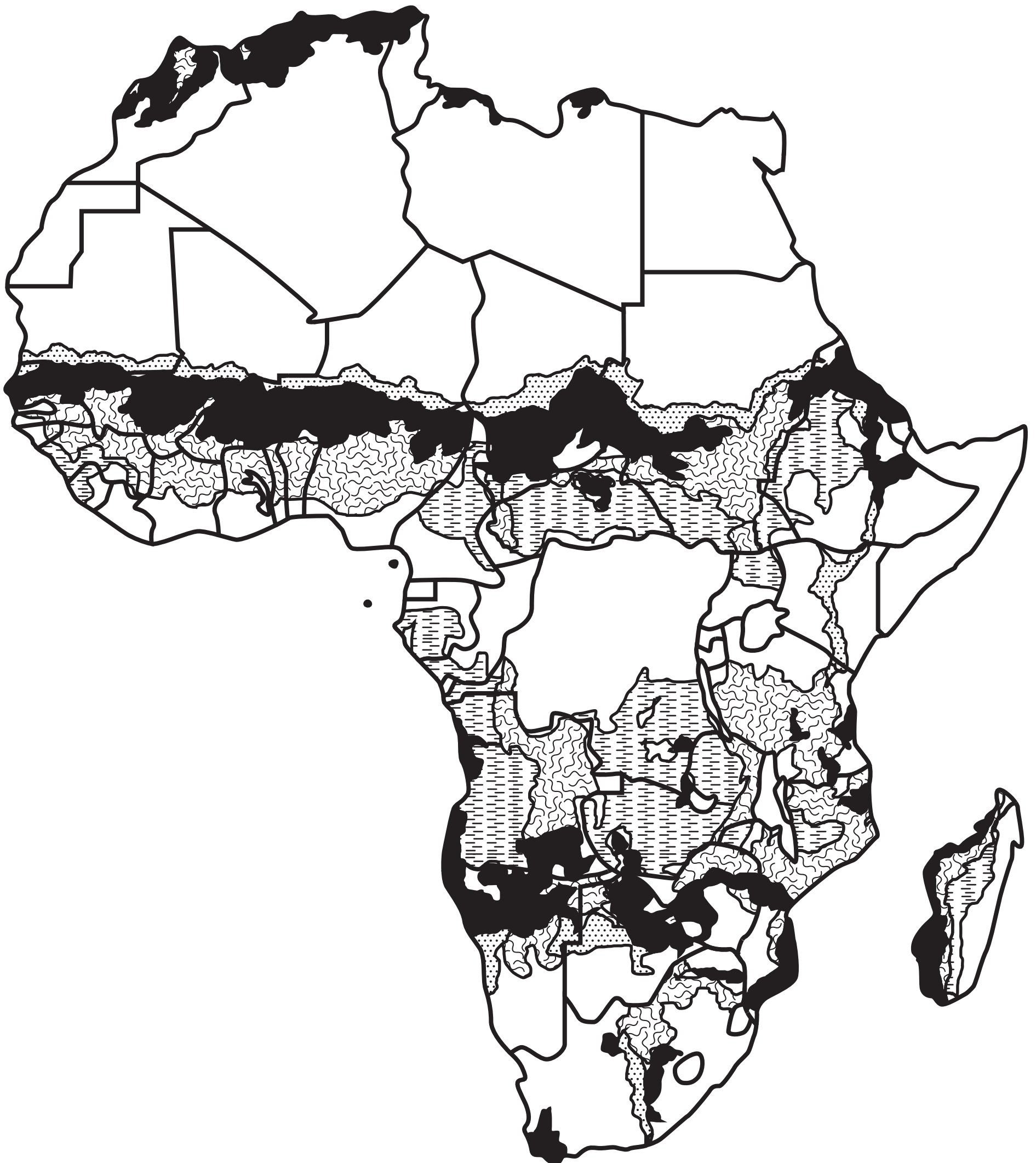


Figure 7b (Part 5) – Black and White
A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

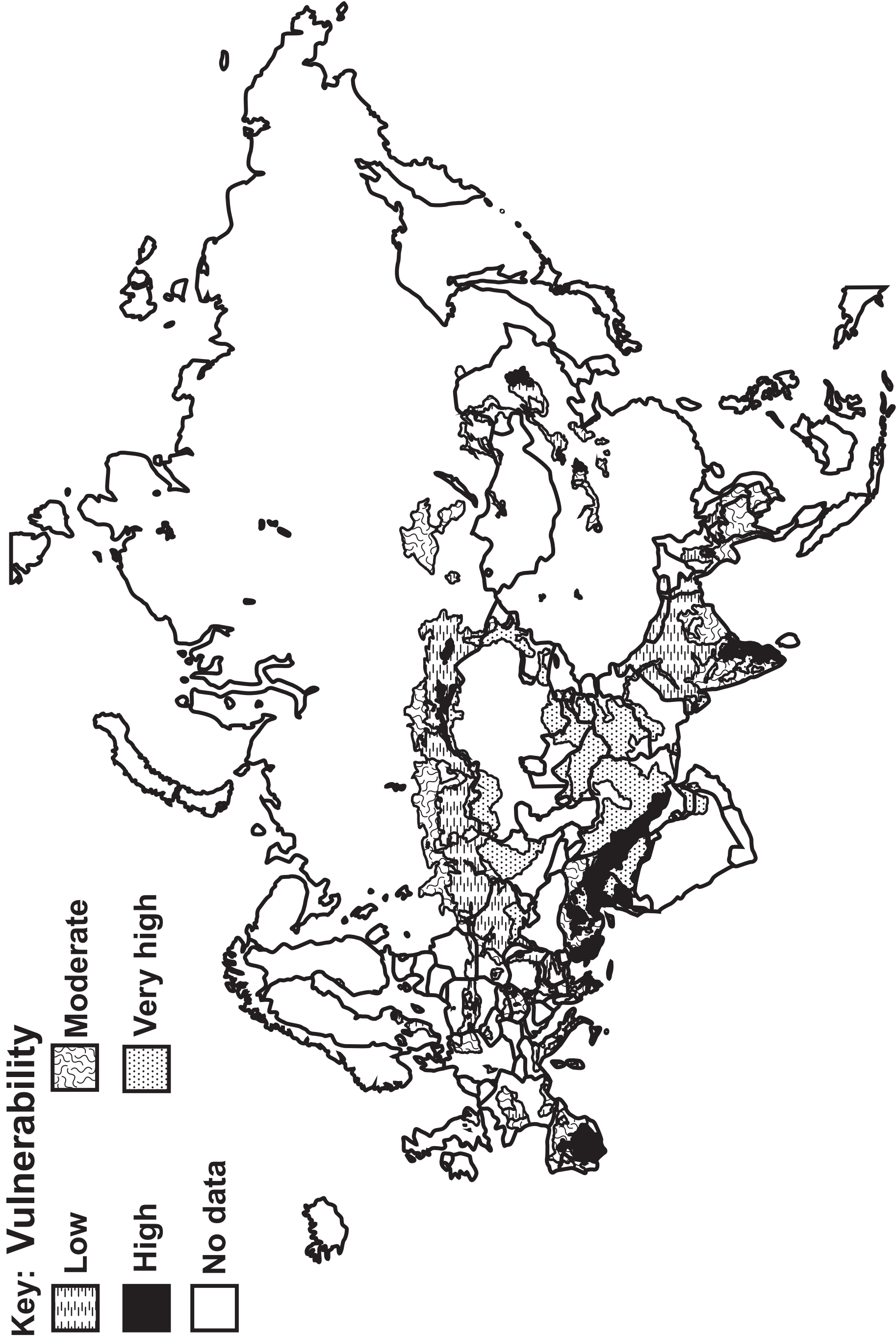


Figure 7b (Part 5 Enlarged) – Black and White

A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

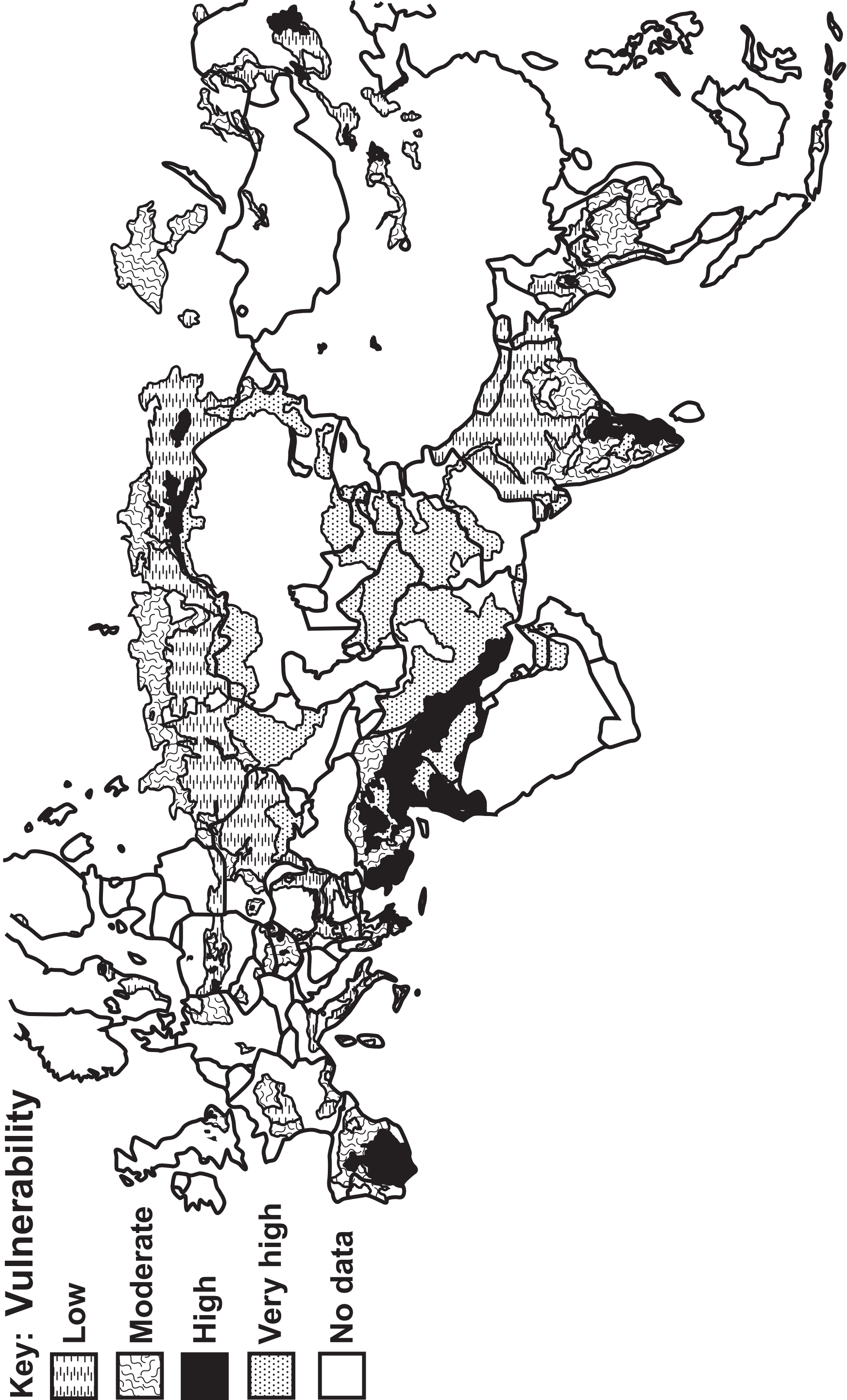


Figure 7b (Part 6) – Black and White

A global map of vulnerability to desertification

The diagram is not drawn to scale

Key: Vulnerability



Low



Moderate



High



Very high



No data



Figure 7c

Selected threats to fragile environments

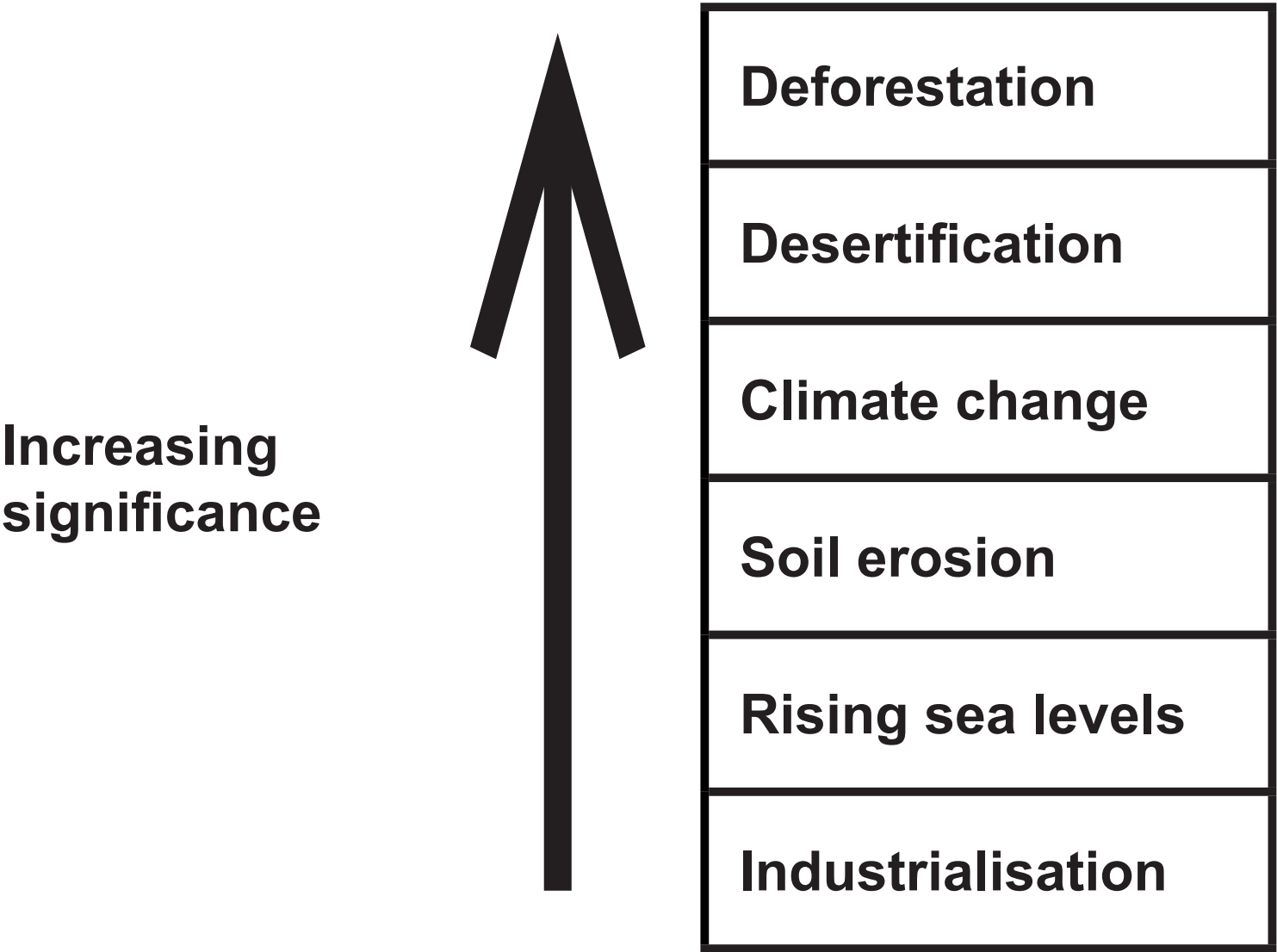


Figure 8a
Trend in internet use for selected regions, 2005–2017

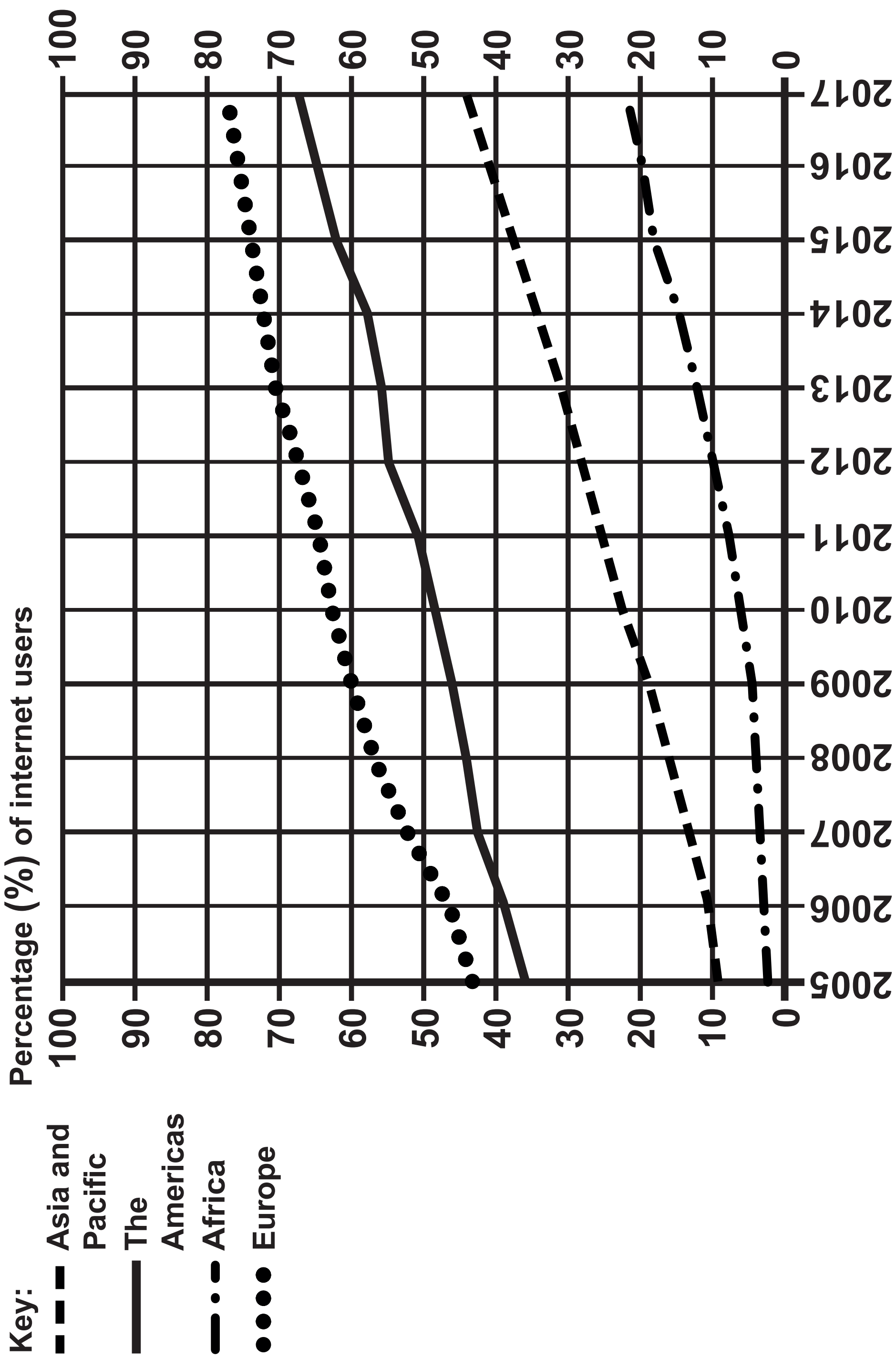


Figure 8b (Part 1) – Colour
Global map of net migration, 2017

Key: Number of migrants (millions)

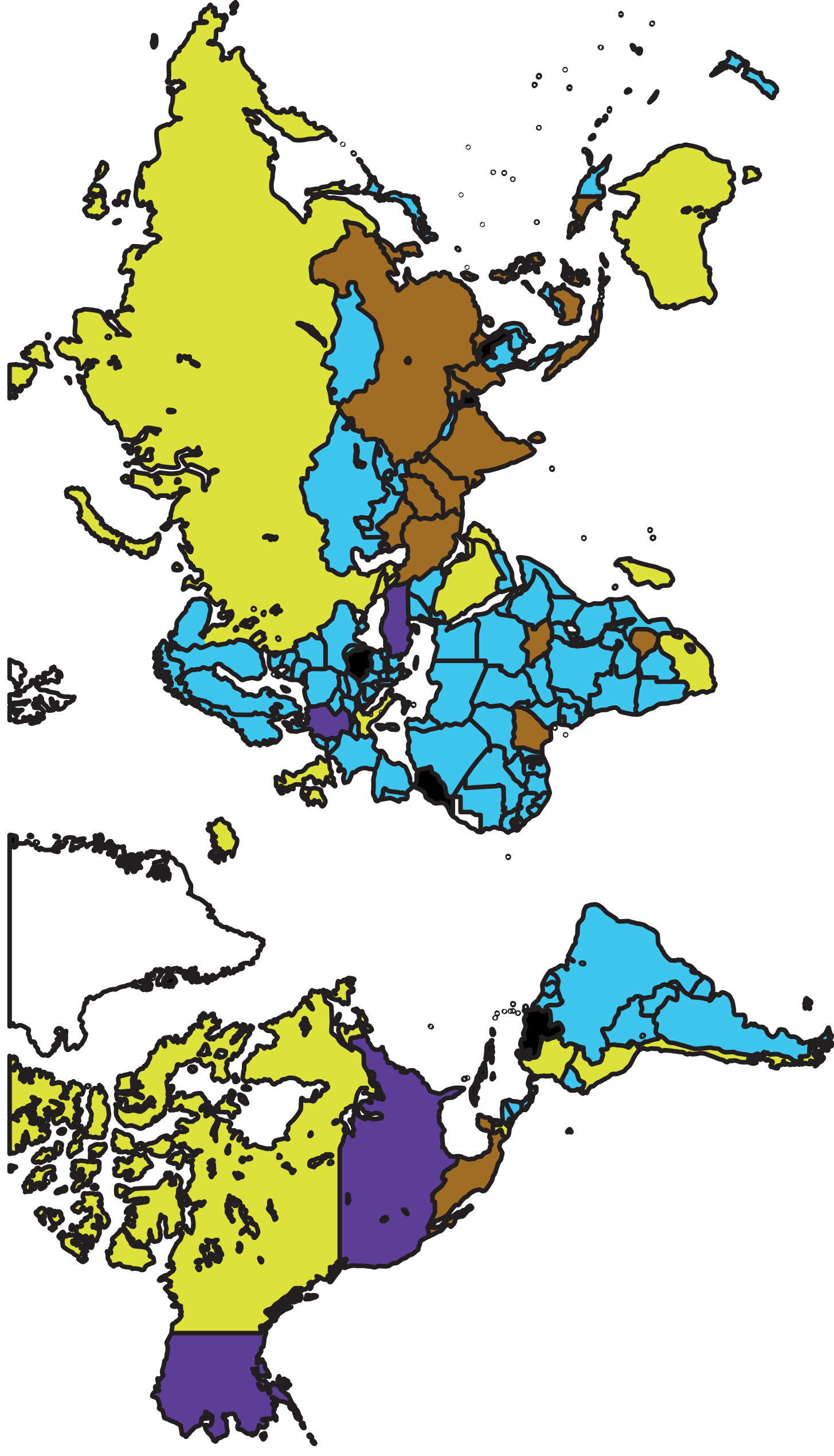


Figure 8b (Part 2) – Colour Global map of net migration, 2017

Key: Number of migrants (millions)

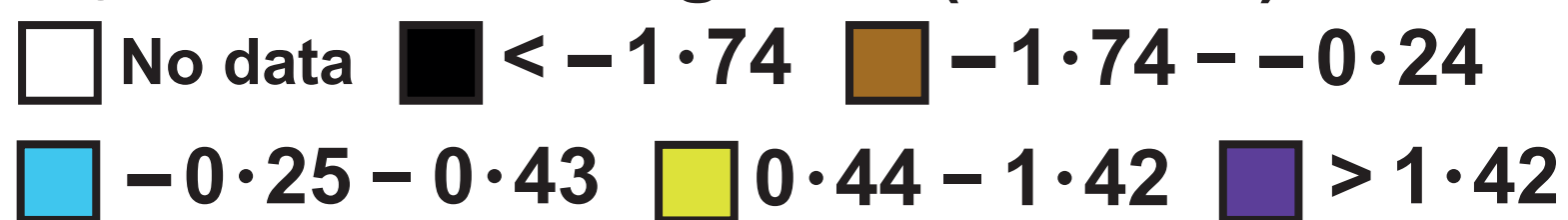


Figure 8b (Part 3) – Colour

Global map of net migration, 2017

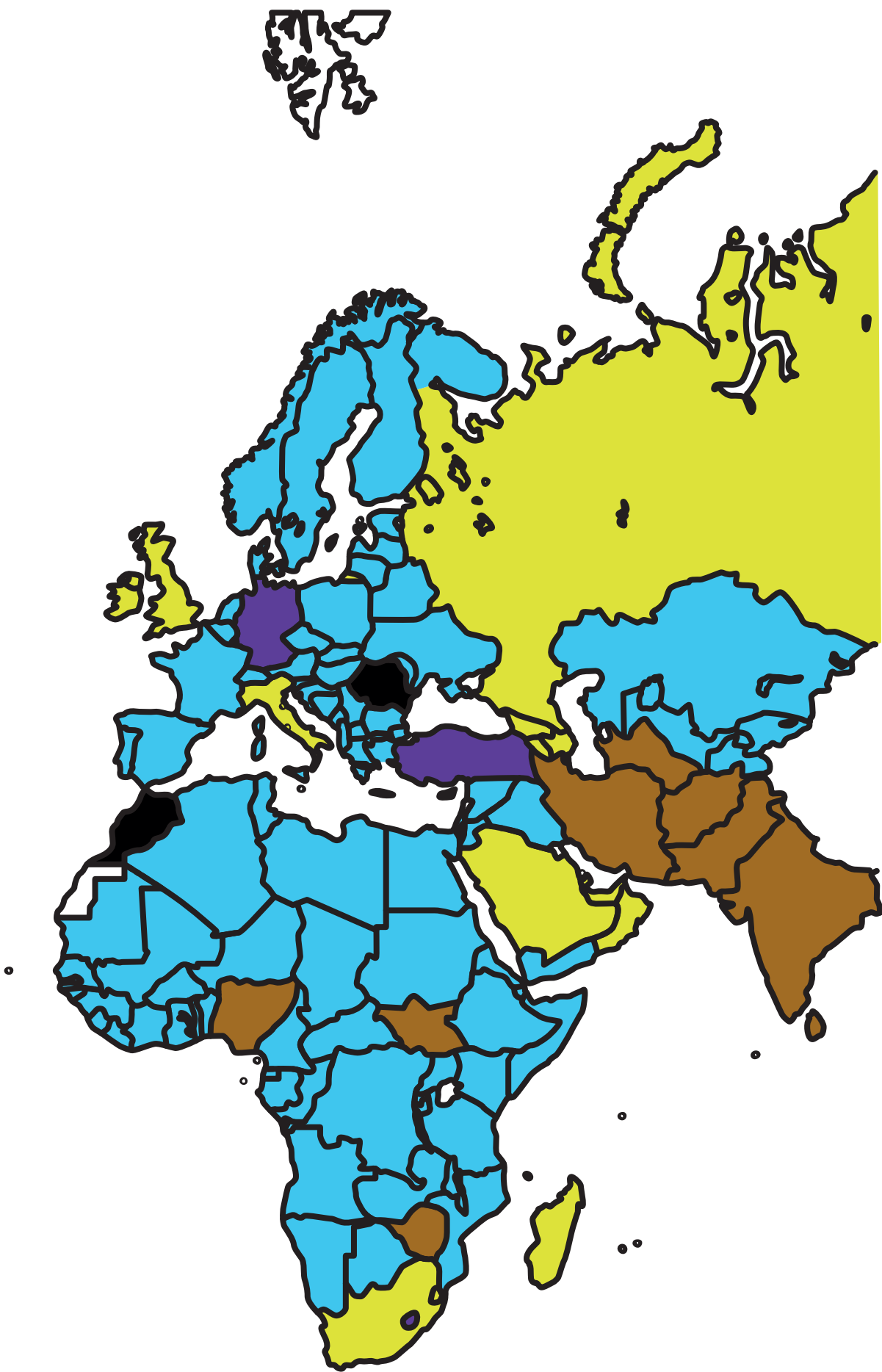
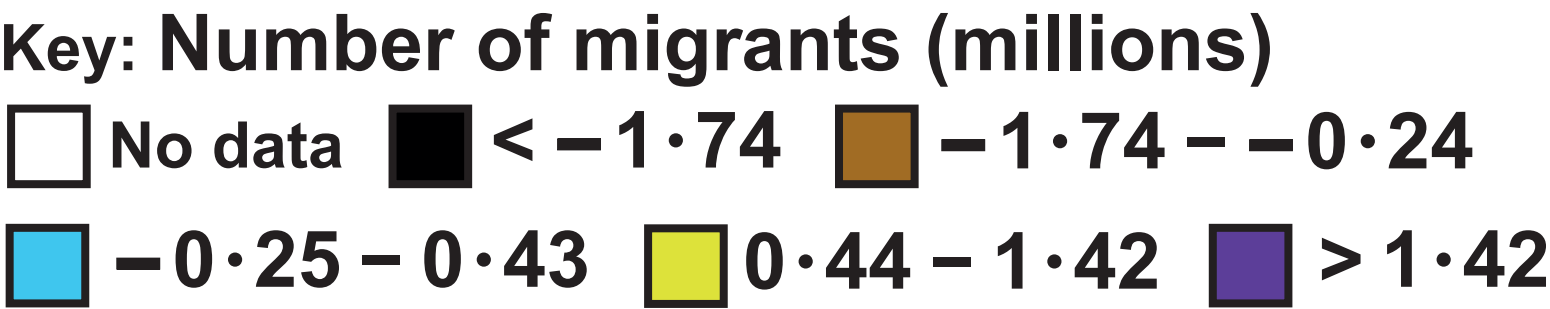








Figure 8b (Part 4) – Colour

Global map of net migration, 2017

Key: Number of migrants (millions)

 No data
  < -1.74
 $-1.74 - -0.24$
 $-0.25 - 0.43$
 $0.44 - 1.42$
 > 1.42

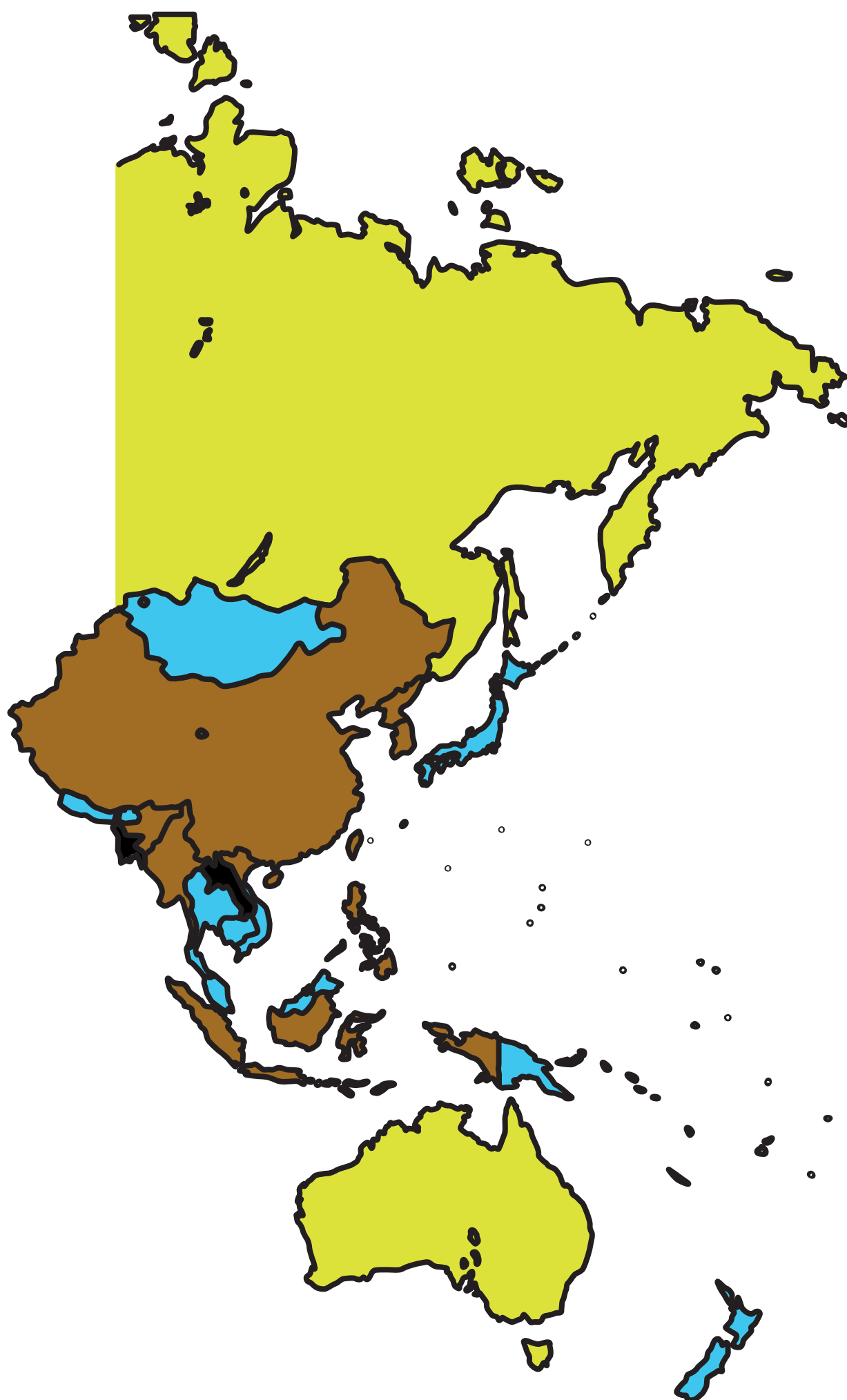


Figure 8b (Part 1) – Black and White
Global map of net migration, 2017

Key: Number of migrants (millions)

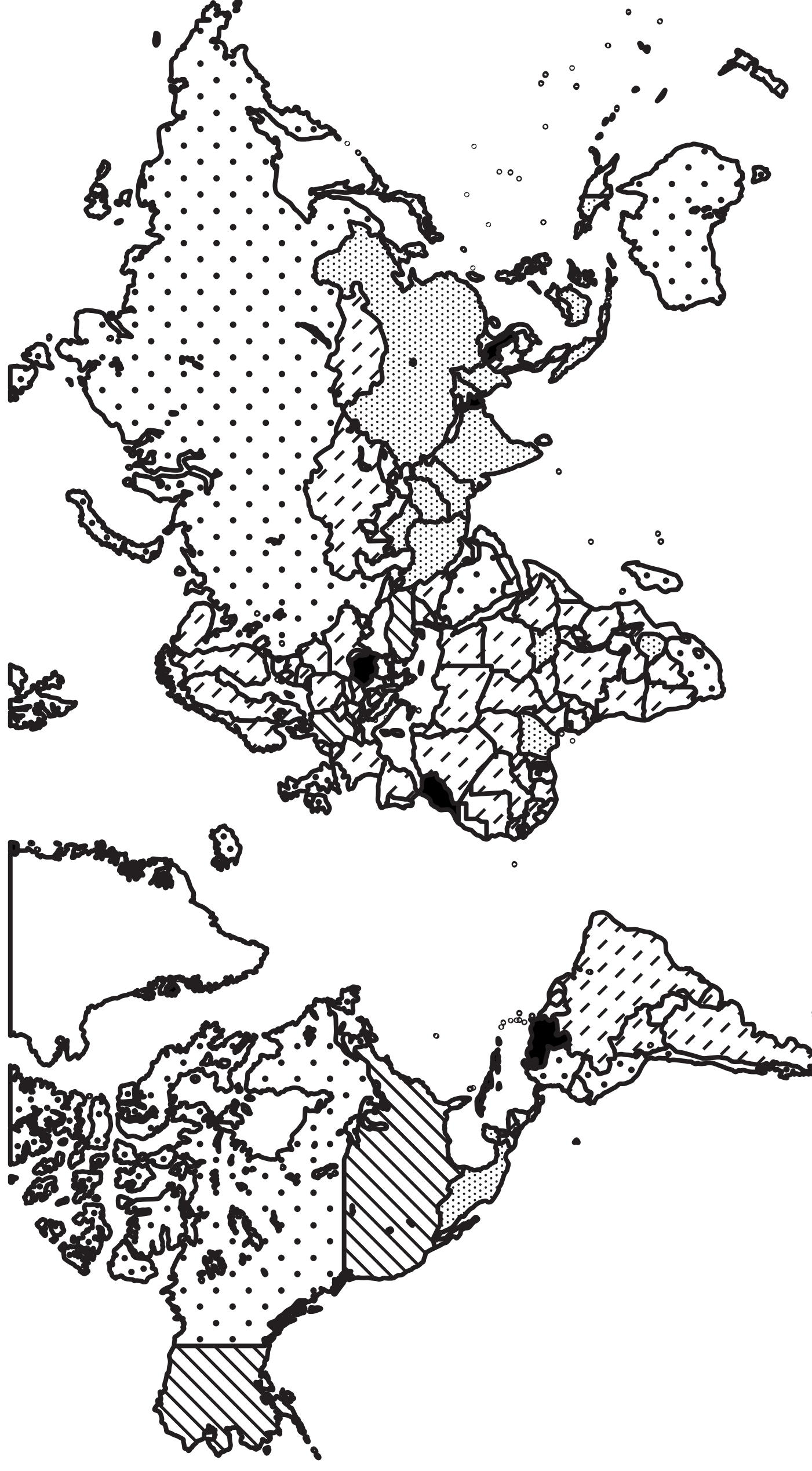
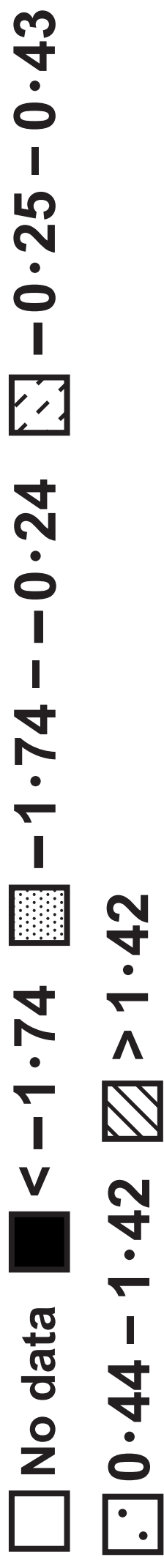


Figure 8b (Part 2) – Black and White
Global map of net migration, 2017

Key: Number of migrants (millions)

No data	< -1.74	$-1.74 - -0.24$
$-0.25 - 0.43$	$0.44 - 1.42$	> 1.42



Figure 8b (Part 3) – Black and White

Global map of net migration, 2017

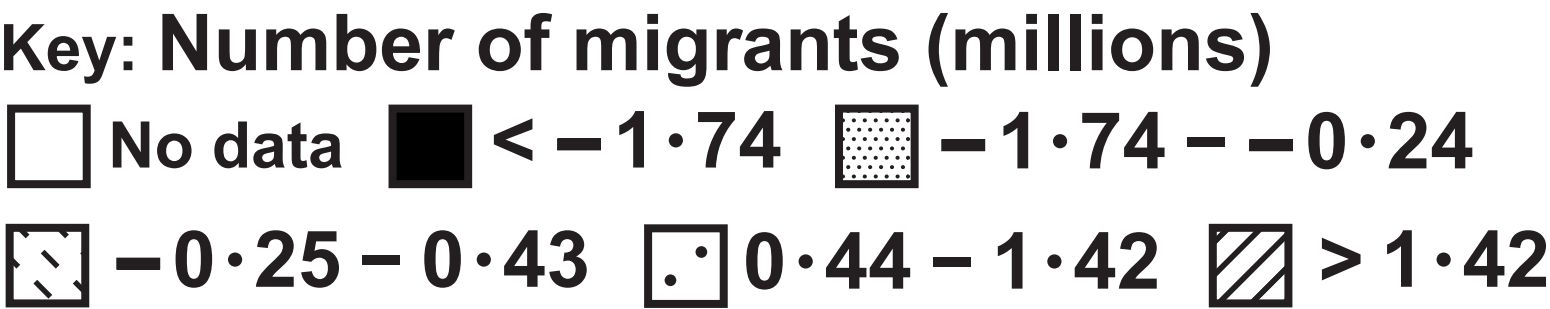


Figure 8b (Part 4) – Black and White

Global map of net migration, 2017

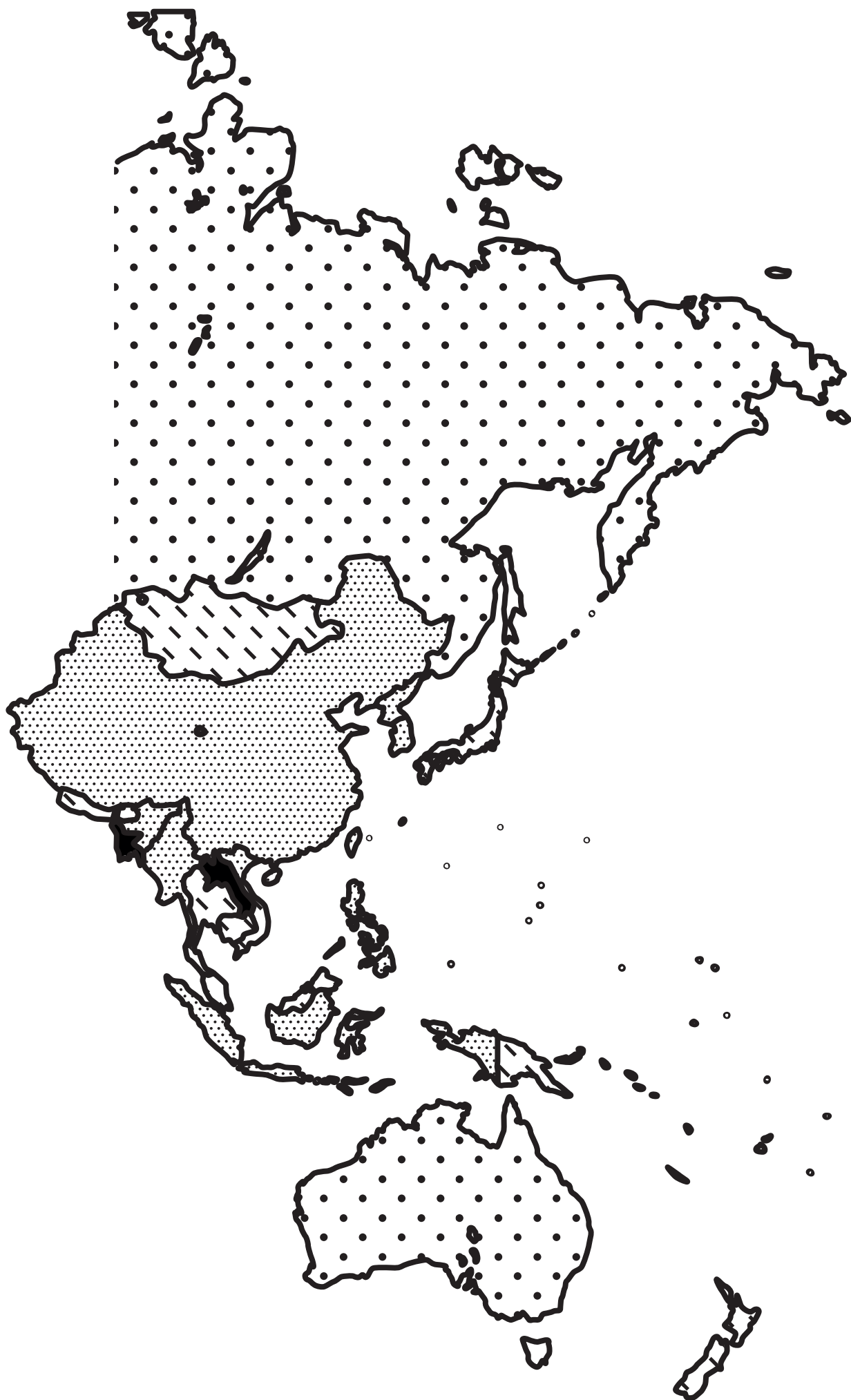
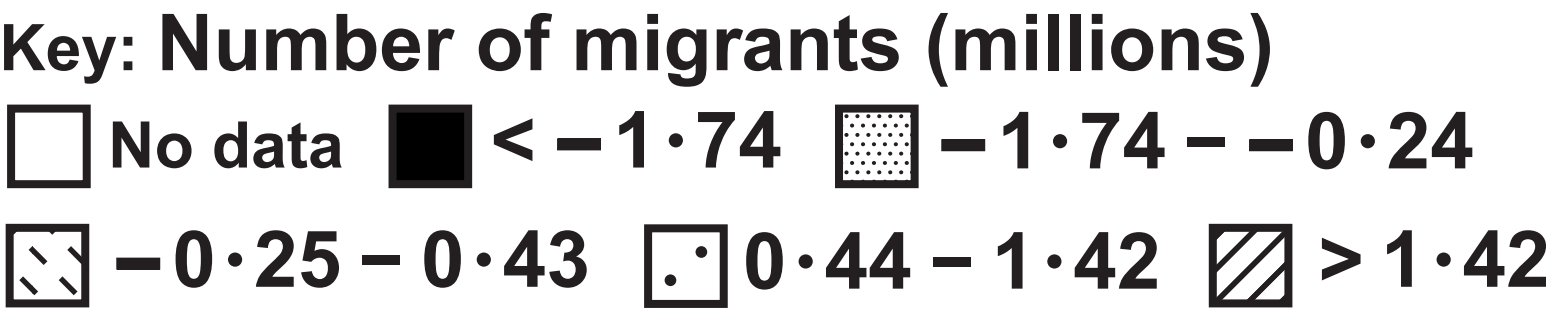


Figure 8c

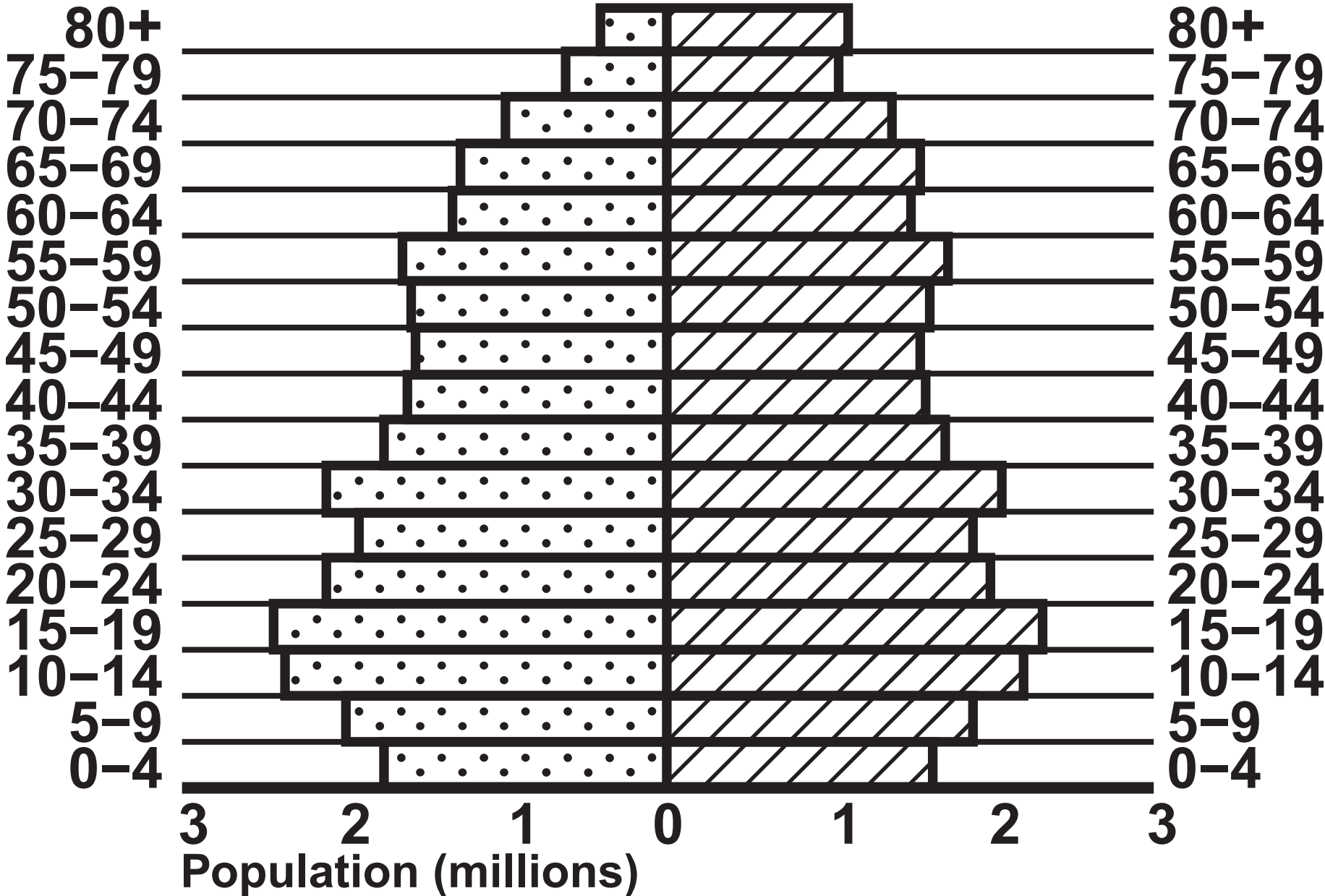
Selected factors affecting the rise in the global economy

Rank Importance	Factor
1	Information and communications technology
2	Transport technology
3	Trade agreements
4	Foreign investment
5	Labour
6	Migration

Figure 9a
Population pyramids for the United Kingdom,
1980 and 2015

Key:  Male  Female

1980 Population age group



2015 Population age group

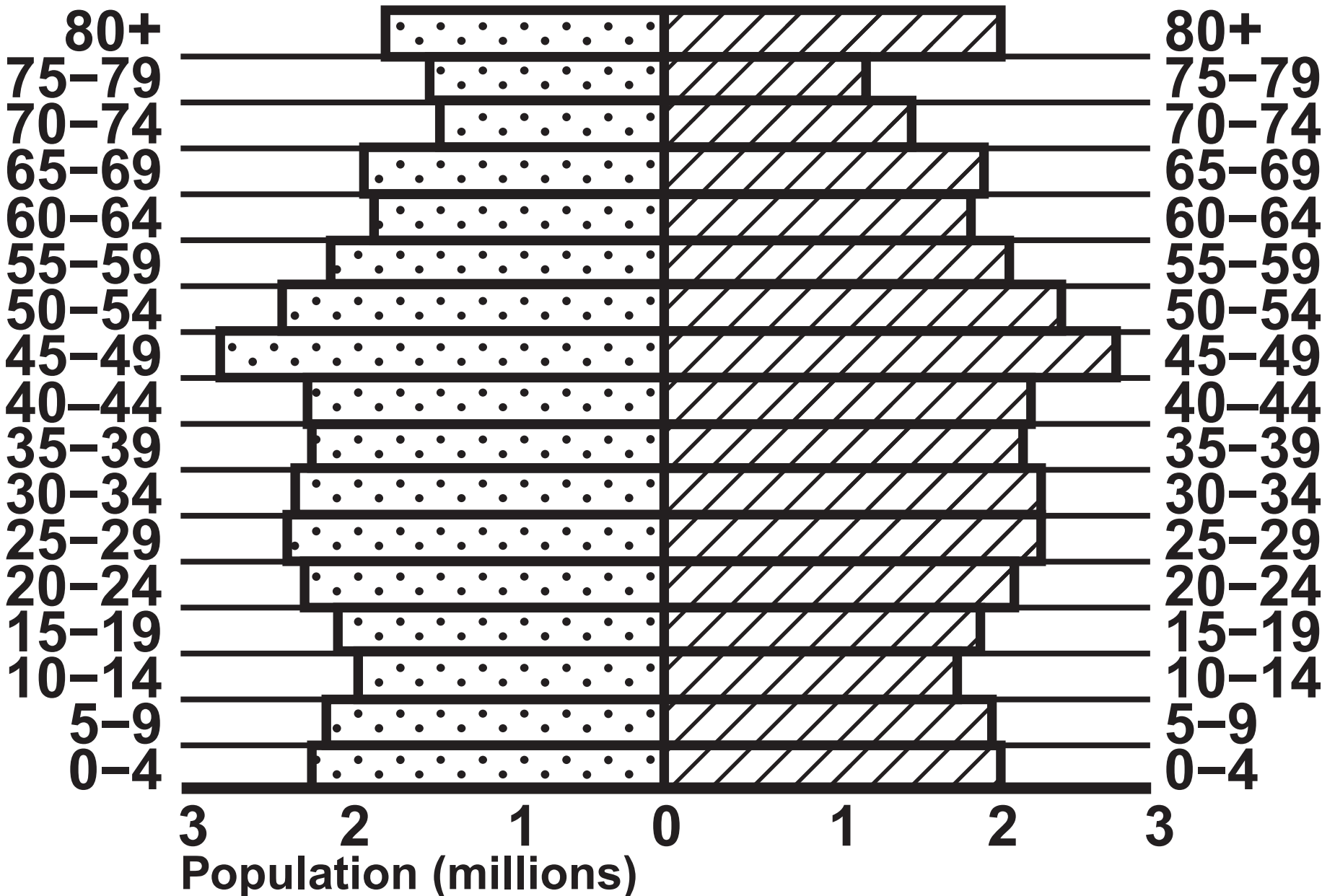


Figure 9a – Graph 1

Population pyramid for the United Kingdom, 1980

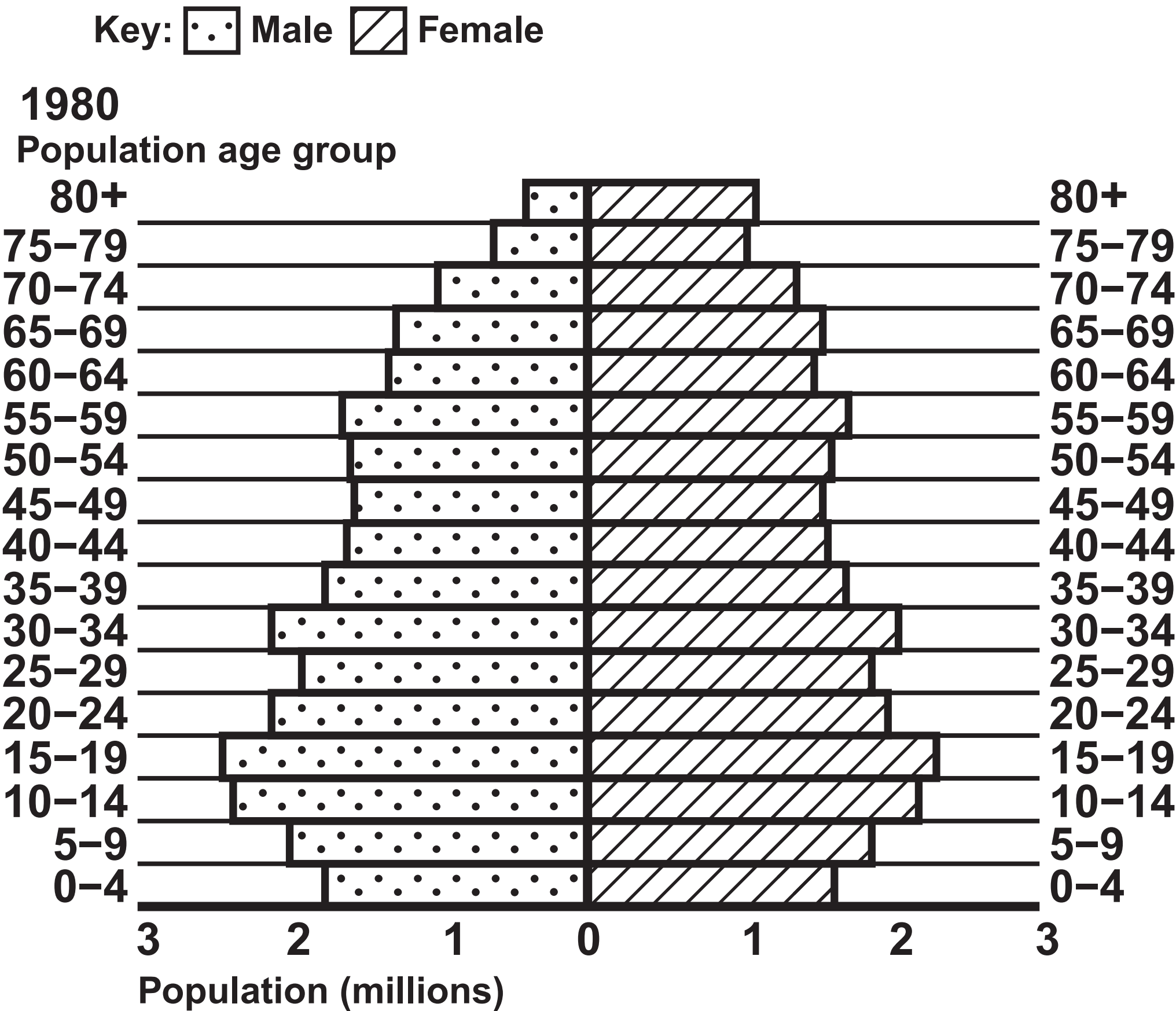


Figure 9a – Graph 2

Population pyramid for the United Kingdom, 2015

Key:  Male  Female

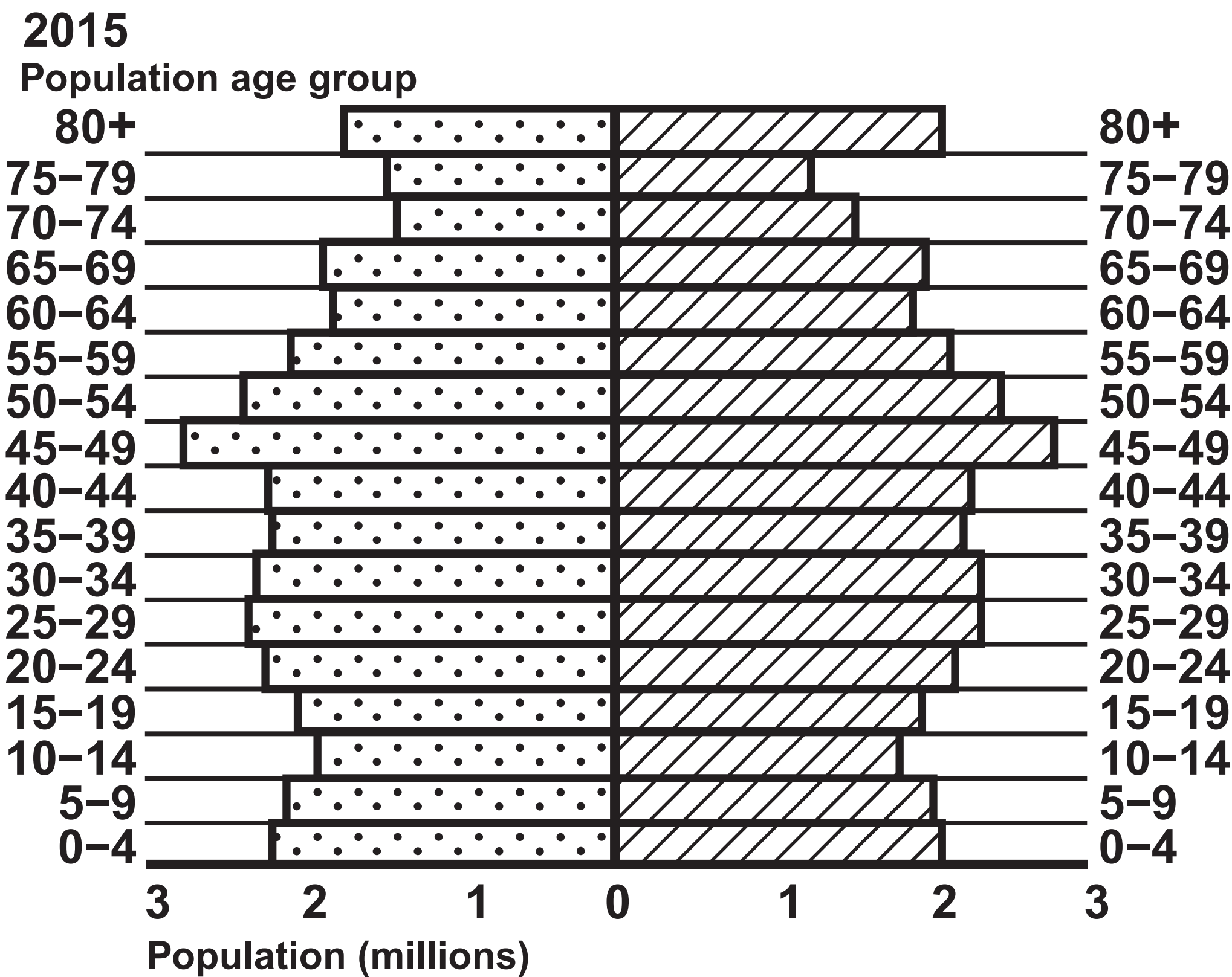







Figure 9b (Part 1) – Colour

Map of global food security

Food Security Index (Score), 2017

Key  Below 40  40–60  61–80  Above 80  No data

← Less food secure More food secure →

0 1,500
miles

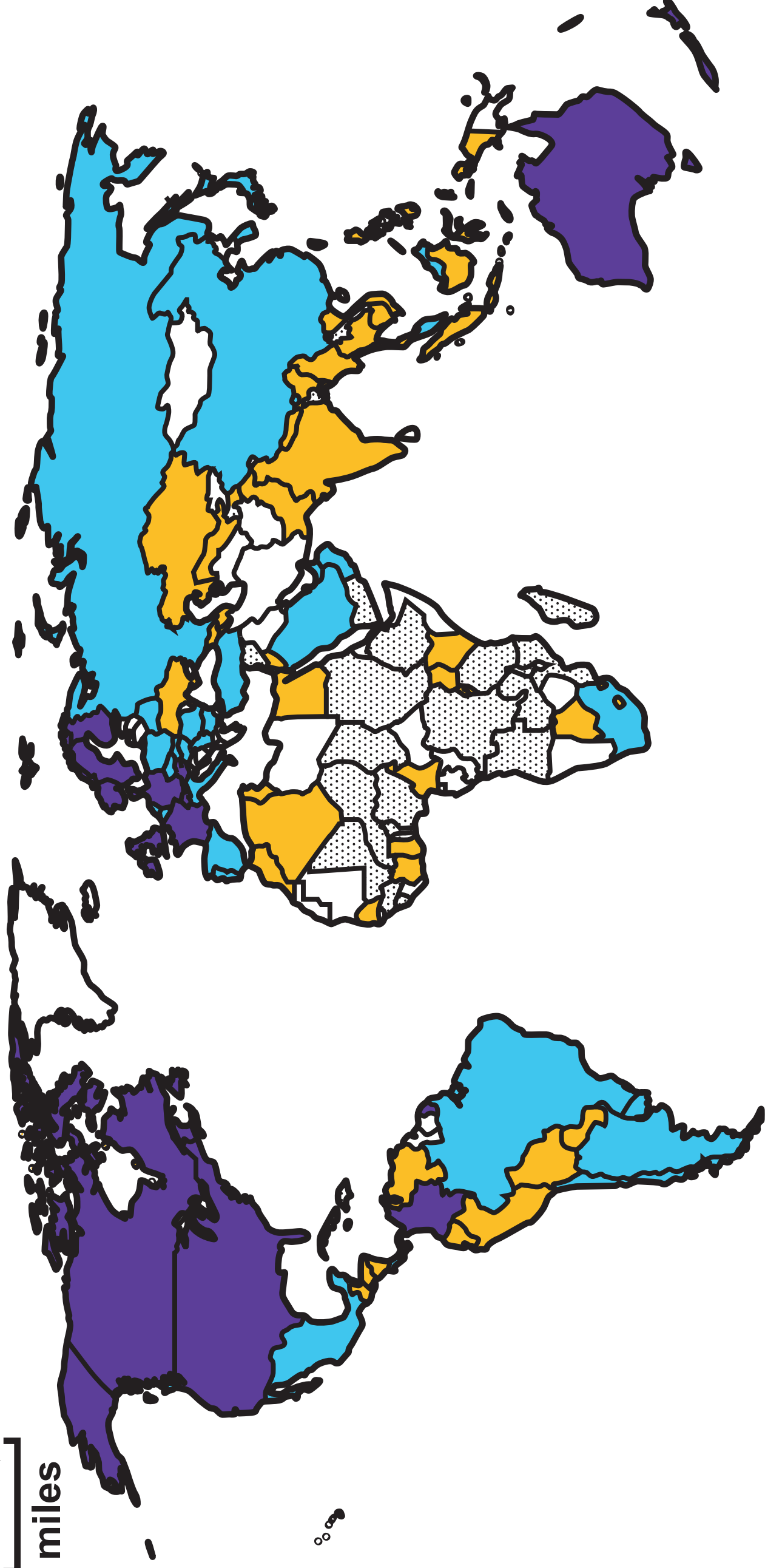


Figure 9b (Part 2) – Colour
Map of global food security

Food Security Index (Score), 2017

Key



Figure 9b (Part 3) – Colour

Map of global food security

Food Security Index (Score), 2017

Key

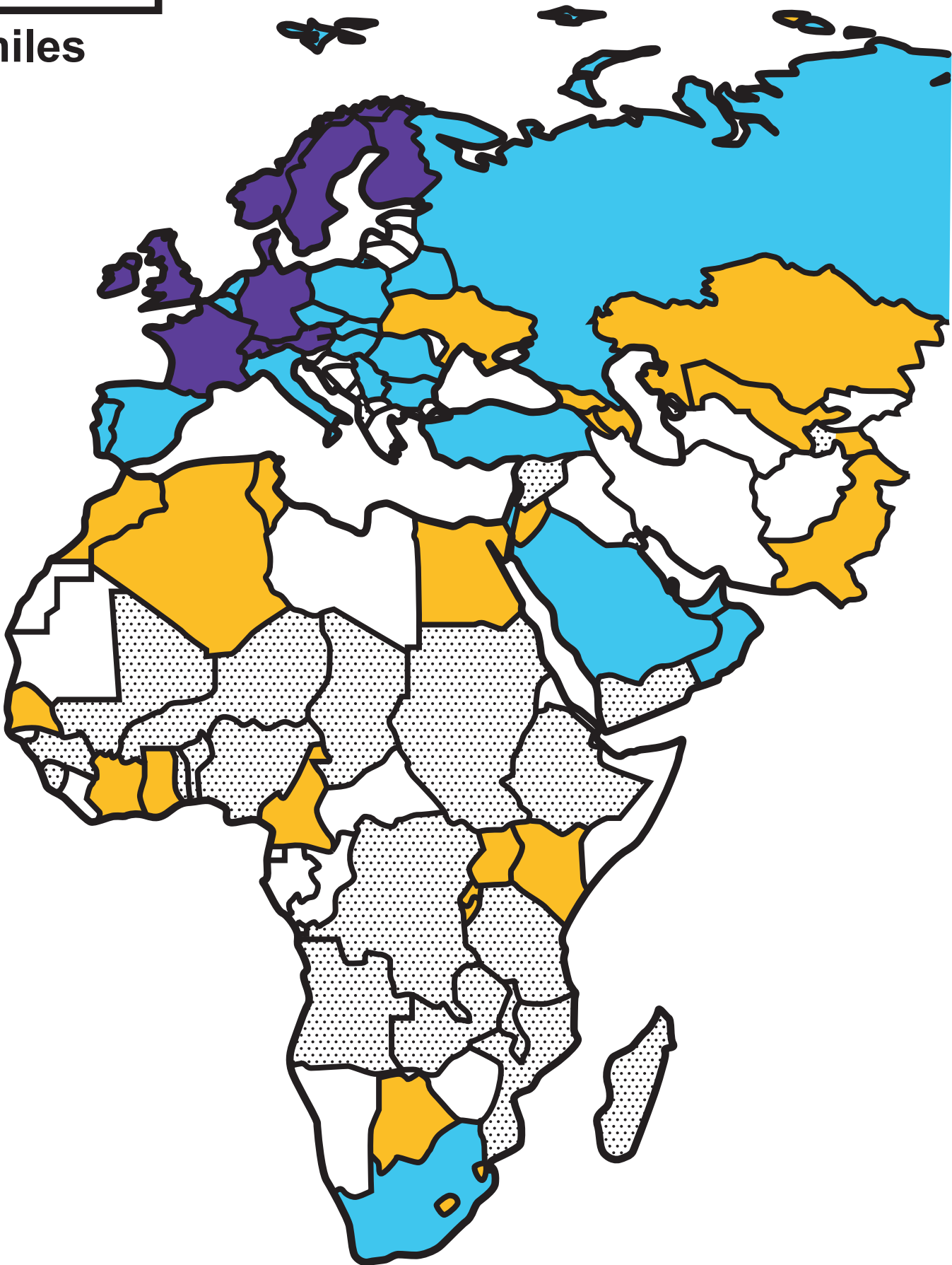


Figure 9b (Part 4) – Colour Map of global food security

Food Security Index (Score), 2017

Key








A horizontal scale bar with a vertical tick at the left end labeled '0' and another vertical tick at the right end labeled '1,500'. Below the bar, the word 'miles' is centered.



Figure 9b (Part 1) – Black and White
Map of global food security

Food Security Index (Score), 2017

Key  Below 40  40–60  61–80  Above 80  No data

← Less food secure More food secure →

0 1,500
miles

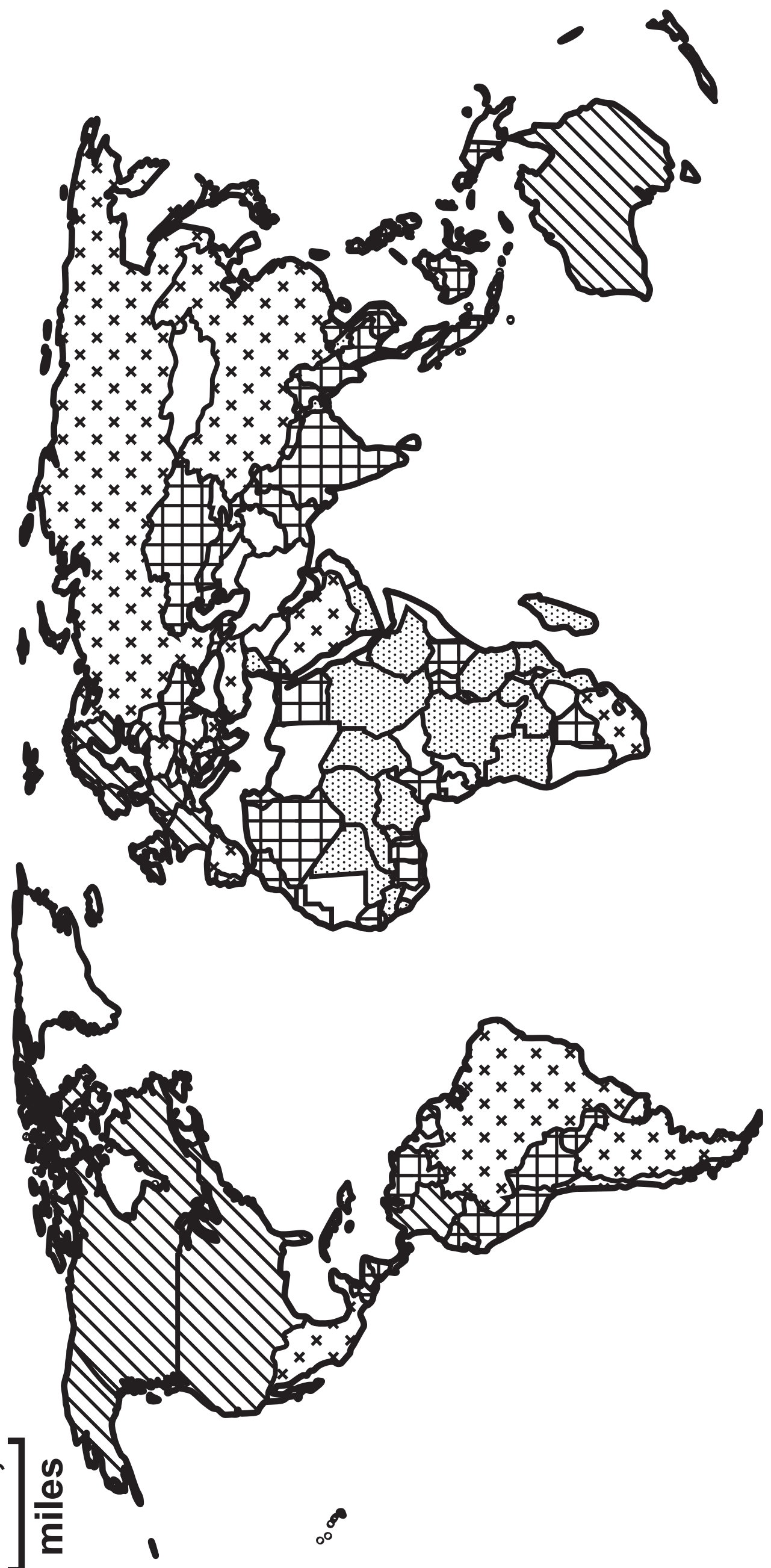



Figure 9b (Part 2) – Black and White
Map of global food security

Food Security Index (Score), 2017

Key

 Below 40	 40–60	 61–80	 Above 80	 No data
--	---	--	--	---

← Less food secure More food secure →

0 1,500
miles



Figure 9b (Part 3) – Black and White

Map of global food security

Food Security Index (Score), 2017

Key

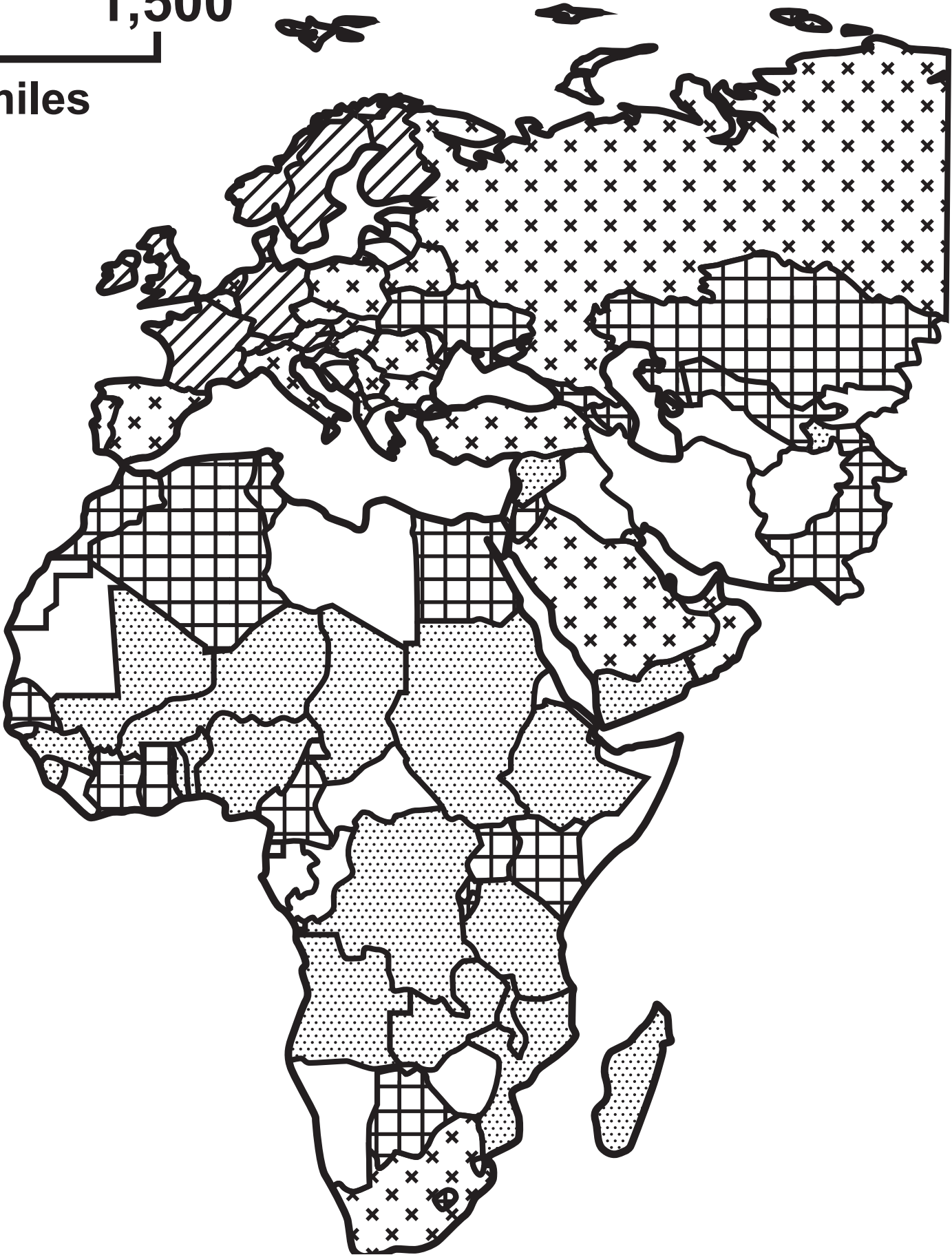
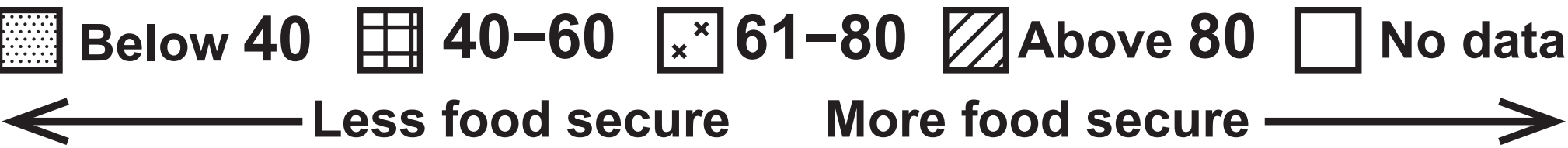


Figure 9b (Part 4) – Black and White

Map of global food security

Food Security Index (Score), 2017

Key

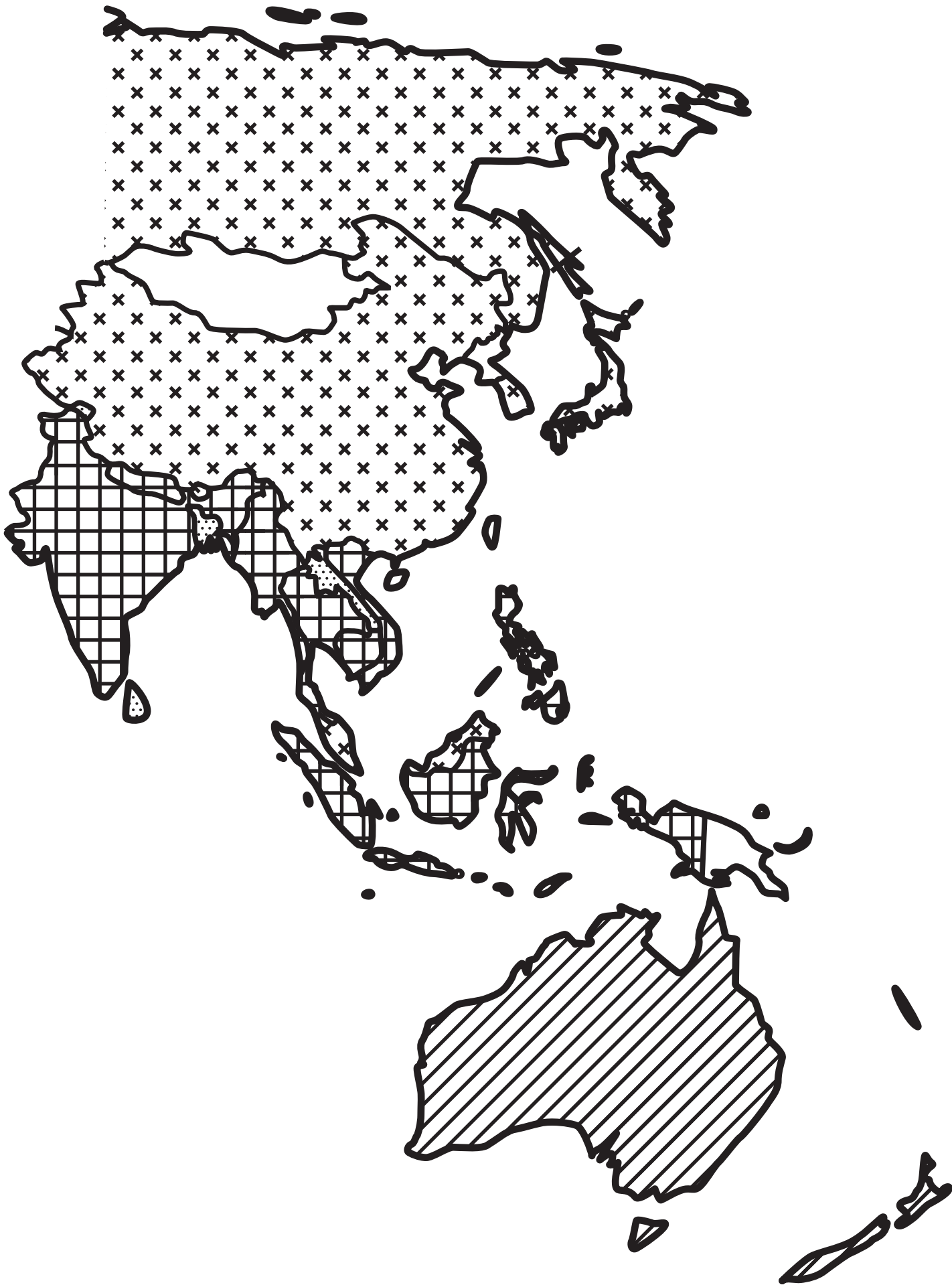
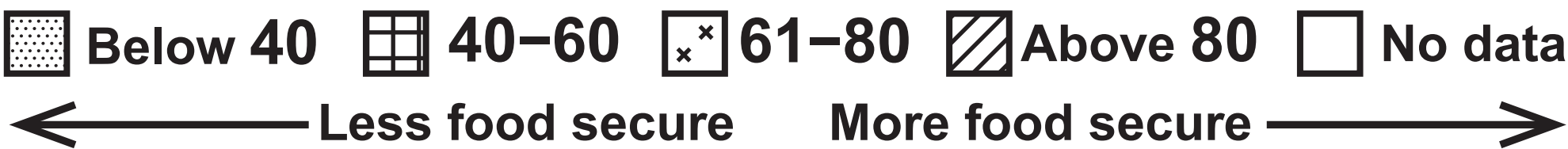


Figure 9c

Selected factors that affect development in rank order

Global Development Factors

1. Demographic change

2. Literacy rate

3. Political corruption

4. Natural resources

5. Employment

6. Technology

Acknowledgements

Pearson Education Ltd. gratefully acknowledges all following sources used in preparation of this paper:

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Figure 8a: Source from: www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx

Figure 8b: Source from: <https://data.worldbank.org/>

Figure 9a: Source from: <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/urban/urbanAndRuralPopulationByAgeAndSex.asp>

Figure 9b: Source based on: <https://www.mapsofworld.com/answers/food/countries-highest-food-security/>