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Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE (9–1)

Geography

PAPER 2: Human geography

Friday 9 June 2023 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Resource Booklet 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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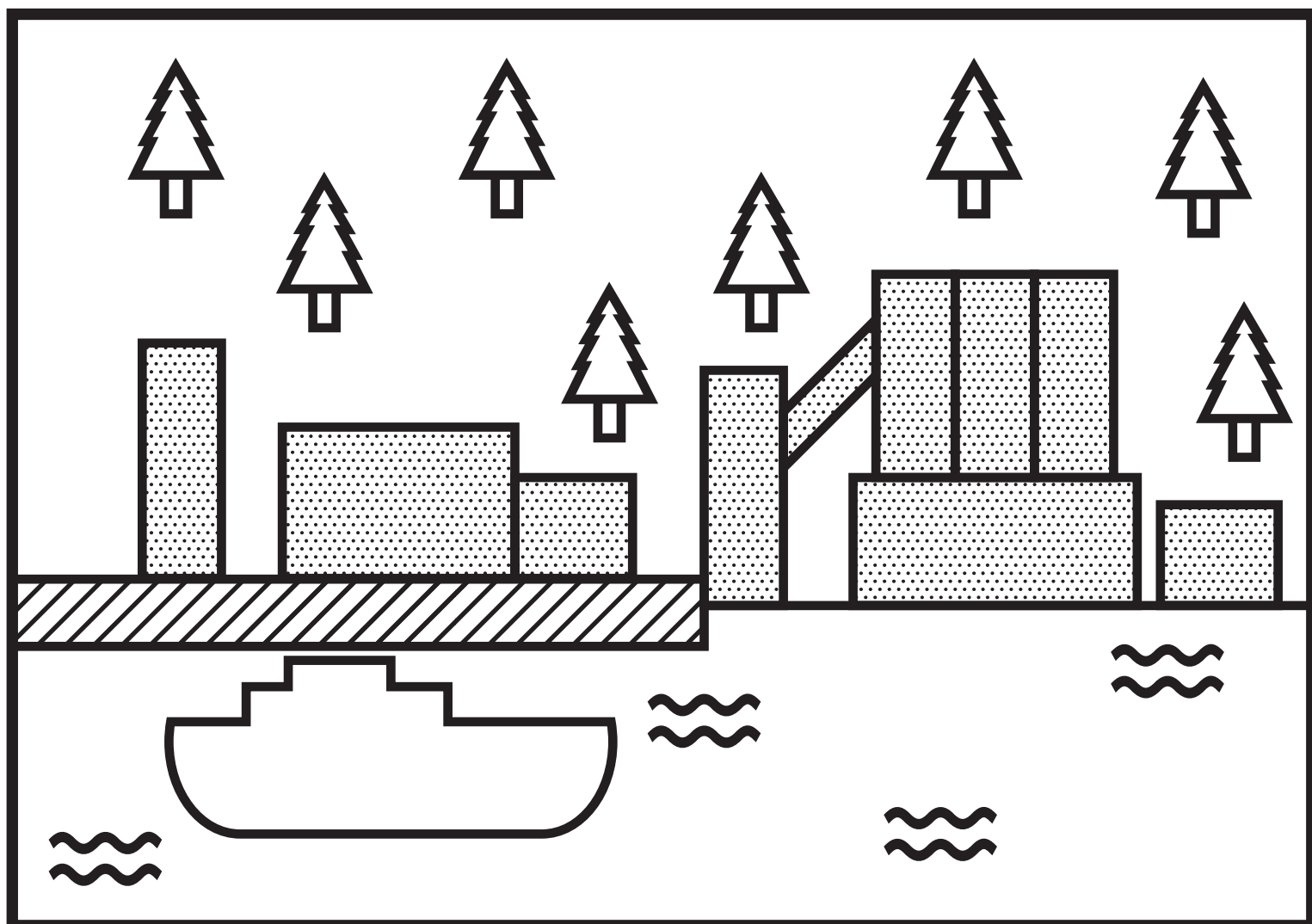
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Figure 1a

A cement factory in Norway



KEY

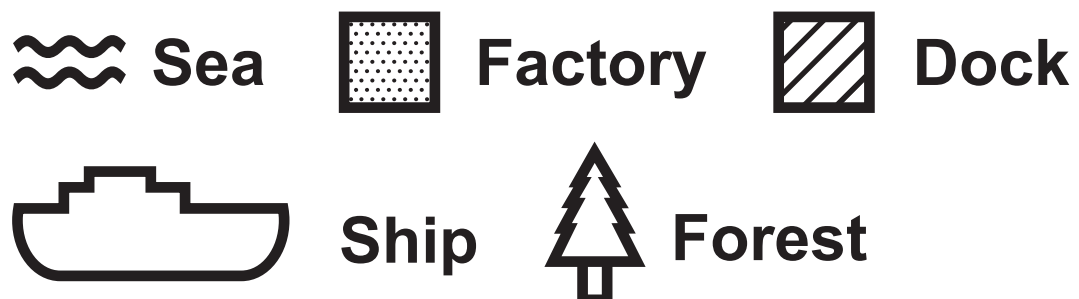


Figure 1b

Percentage (%) of population in secondary sector employment in selected countries, 1991–2019

KEY **—** China **●●●●●** Germany **- - -** Tanzania **- - -** Vietnam

Percentage (%) of population in
secondary sector employment

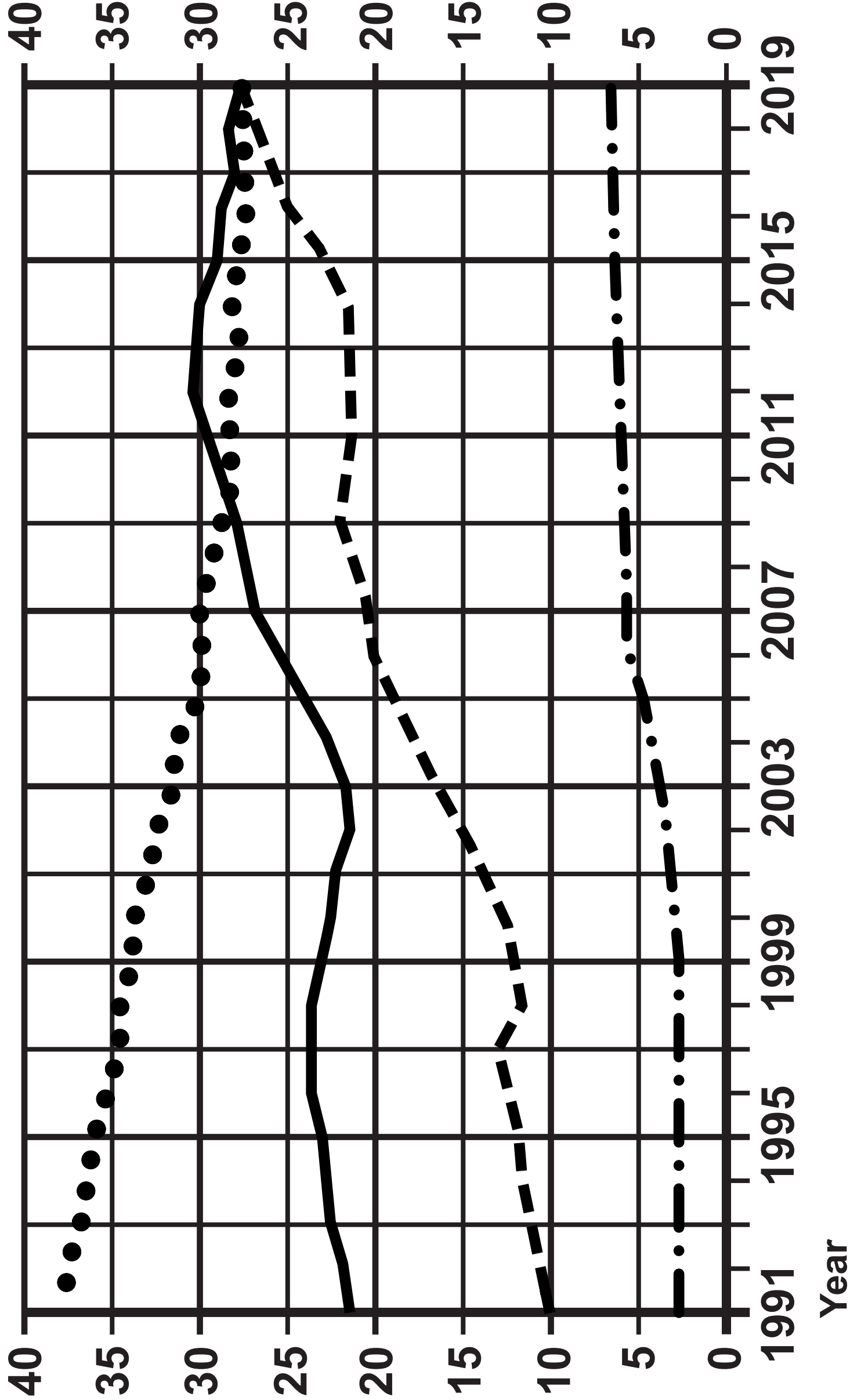


Figure 1c

Percentage (%) of informal and formal employment for
selected regions, 2018

KEY  Informal  Formal

Percentage (%) of employment

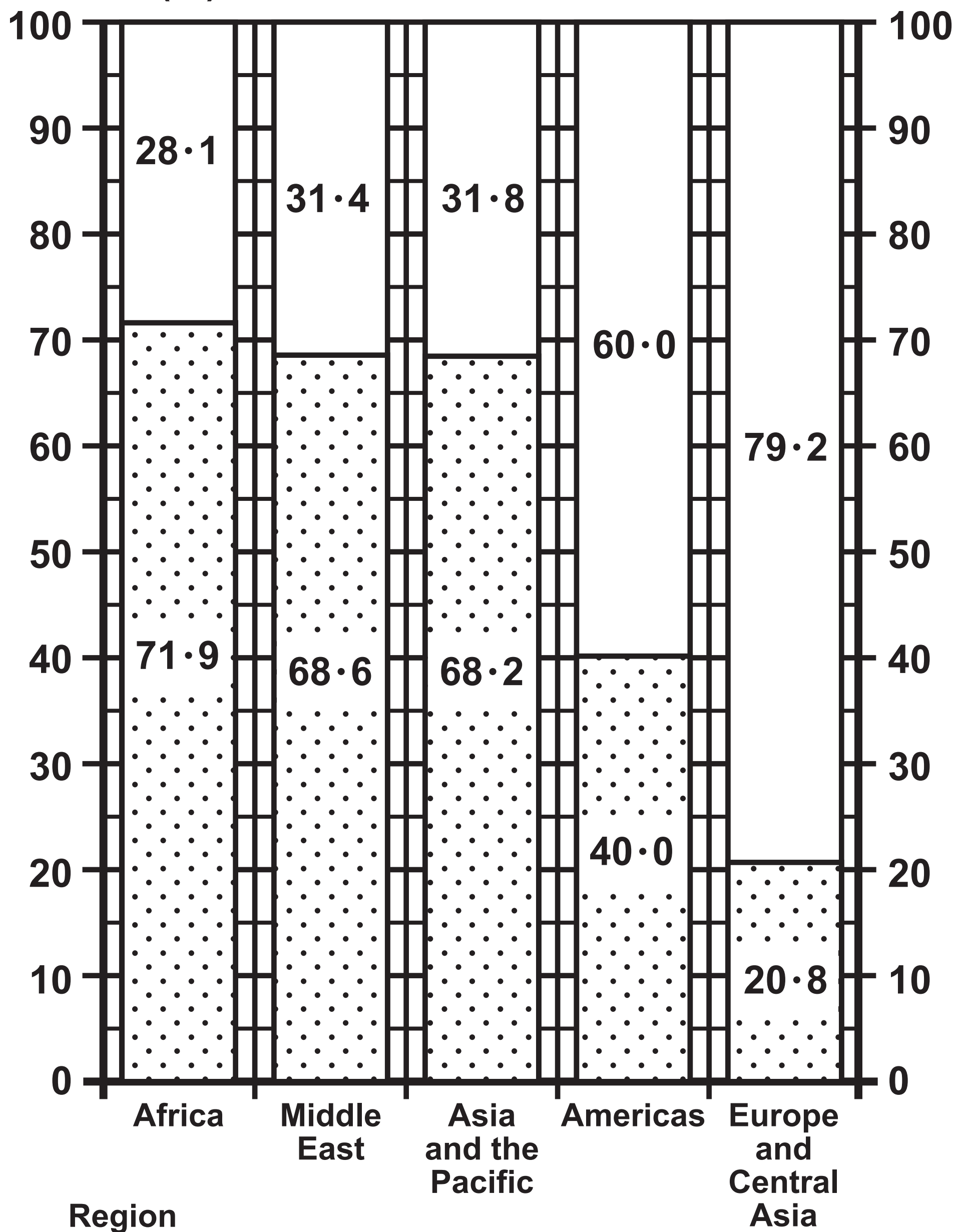
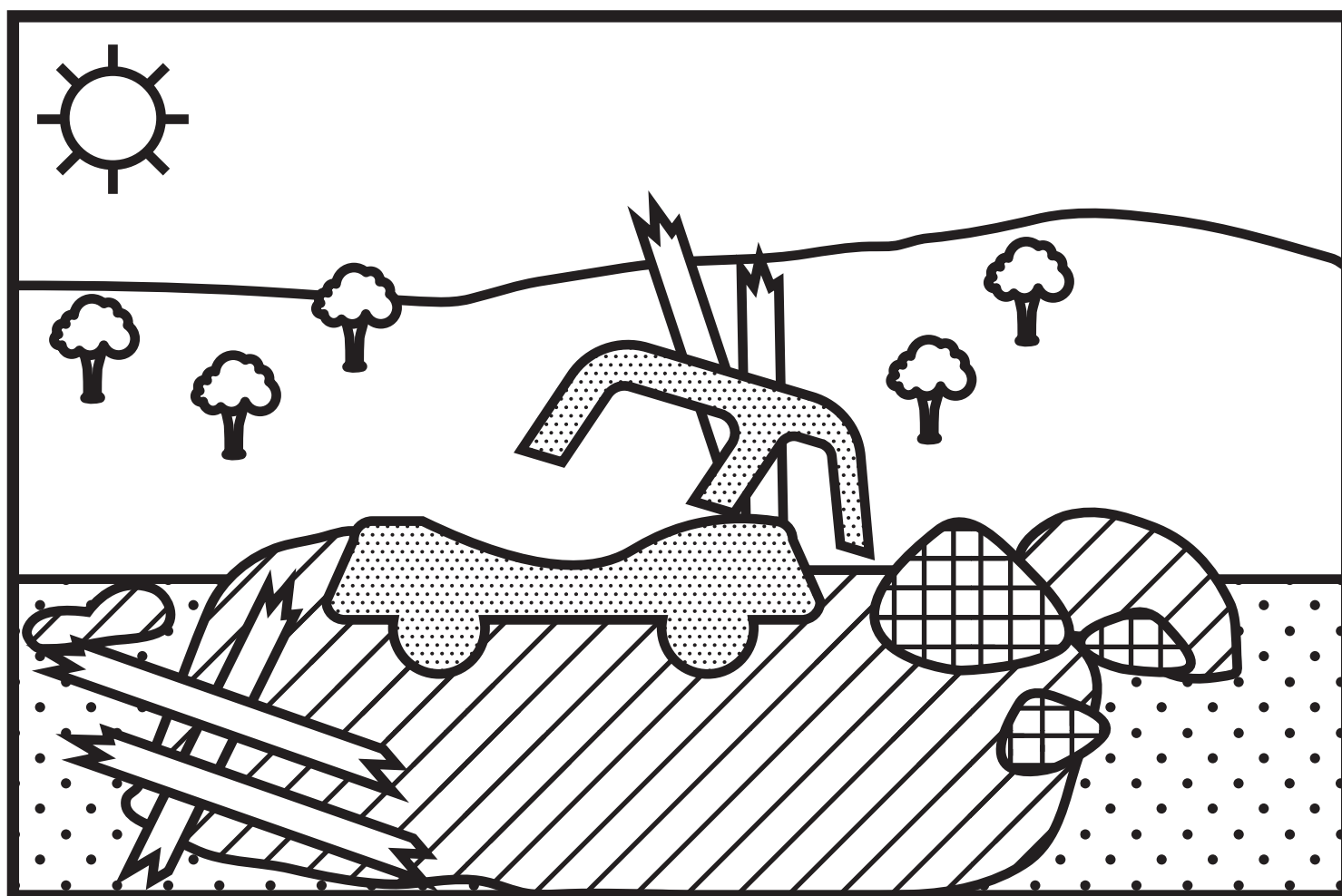


Figure 2a

A photograph of damage caused by Cyclone Idai in Zimbabwe, 2019



KEY









- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|--------|---|----------------------|---|-----|
|  | Ground |  | Rubble |  | Plastic bags |  | Sun |
|  | Car frame |  | Trees |  | Broken wooden planks | | |
|  | Mountains | | | | | | |

Figure 2b

Movement of people into and out of Polish cities, 2004–2018

KEY: Size of population movement

Inflow to cities (Percentage (%))

- >2·90
- 1·46–2·90
- 0·29–1·45

Outflow to Suburban areas (Percentage (%))

- ⊙ >2·90
- ⊙ 1·46–2·90
- ⊙ 0·29–1·45

⊠ Outside coverage

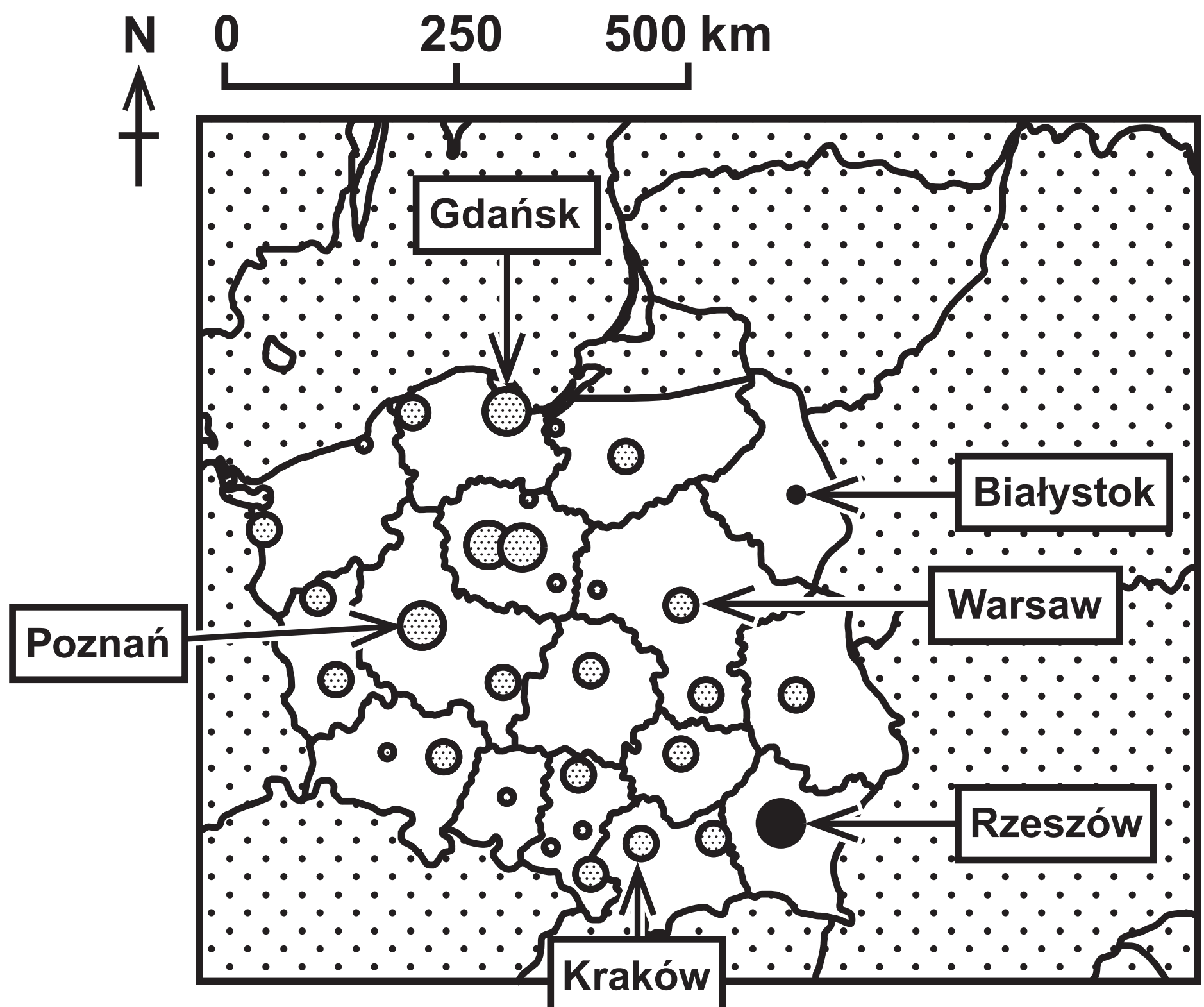


Figure 2c
A bar graph showing population structure for Nigeria, 2019

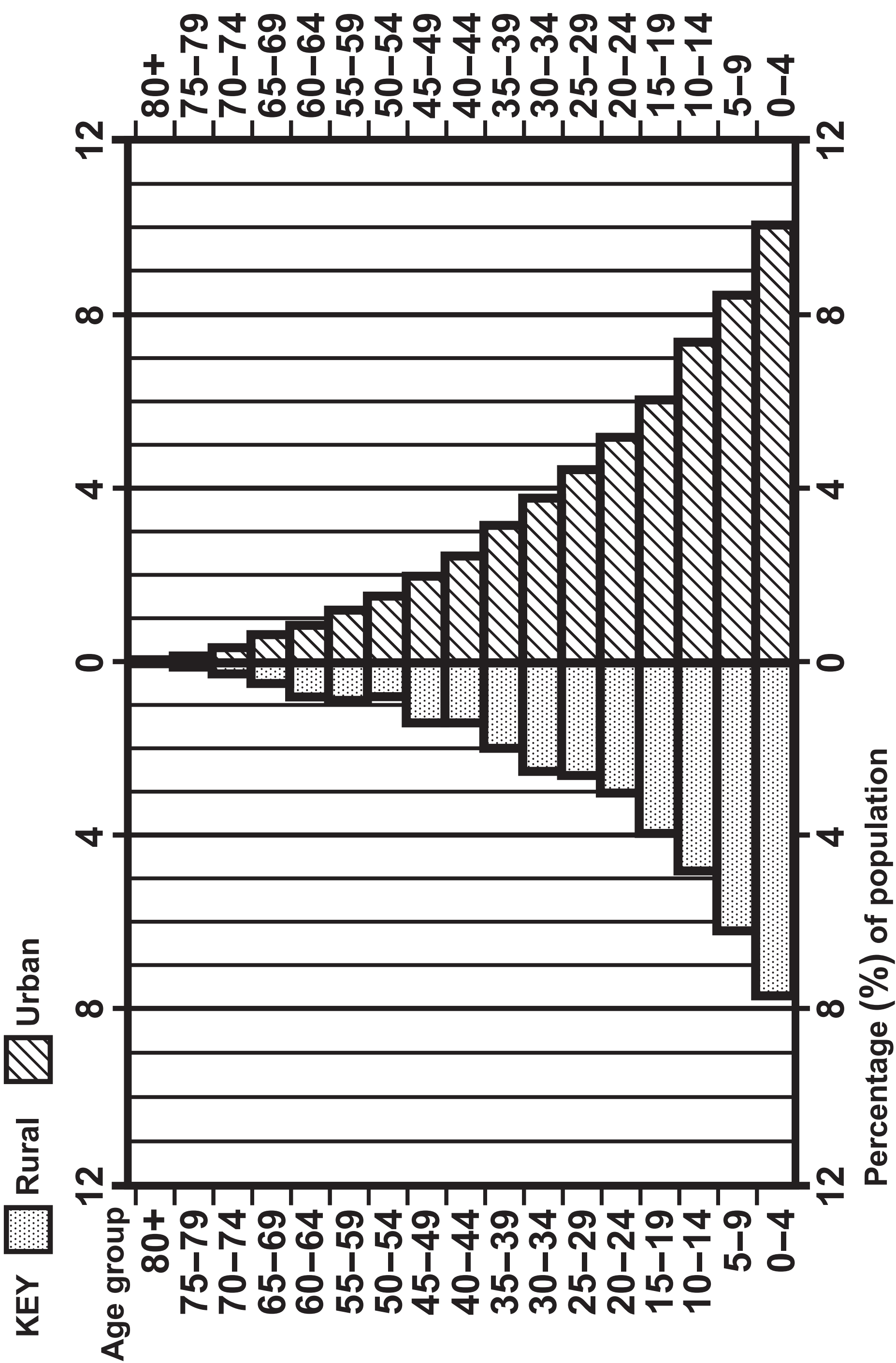
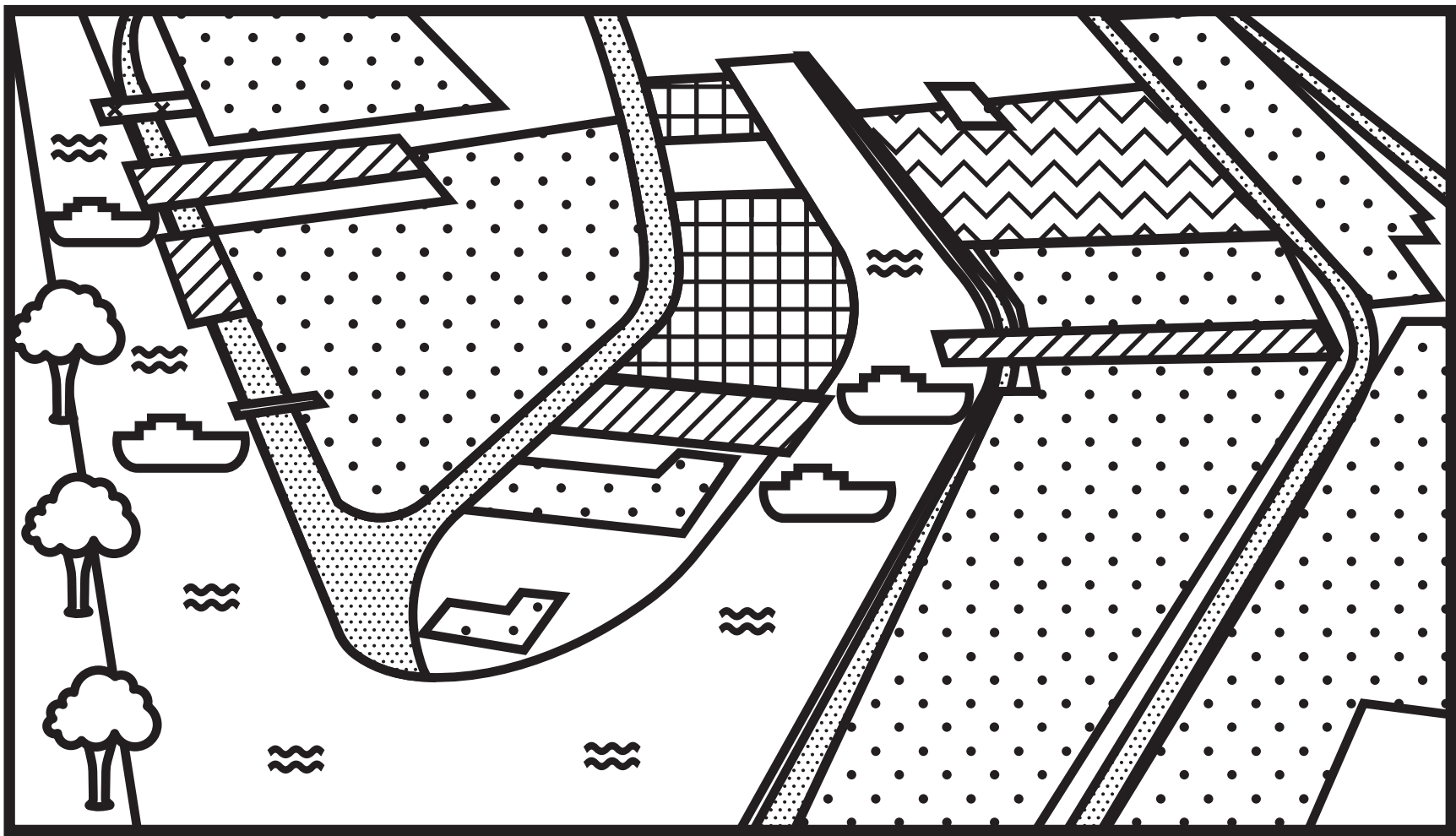


Figure 3a

Photograph of a brownfield site in
Mülheim Ruhr harbour, Germany



KEY









- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
|  Canal |  Industrial buildings |  Docks |  Development site |
|  Trees |  Boats |  Scrap yard |  Roads and train tracks |

Figure 3b

Percentage (%) of population living in urban areas in selected countries, 1960–2020

KEY

- • — • — Brazil
- • • • • Kenya
- - - - - Oman
- United Kingdom

Percentage (%) of population living in urban areas

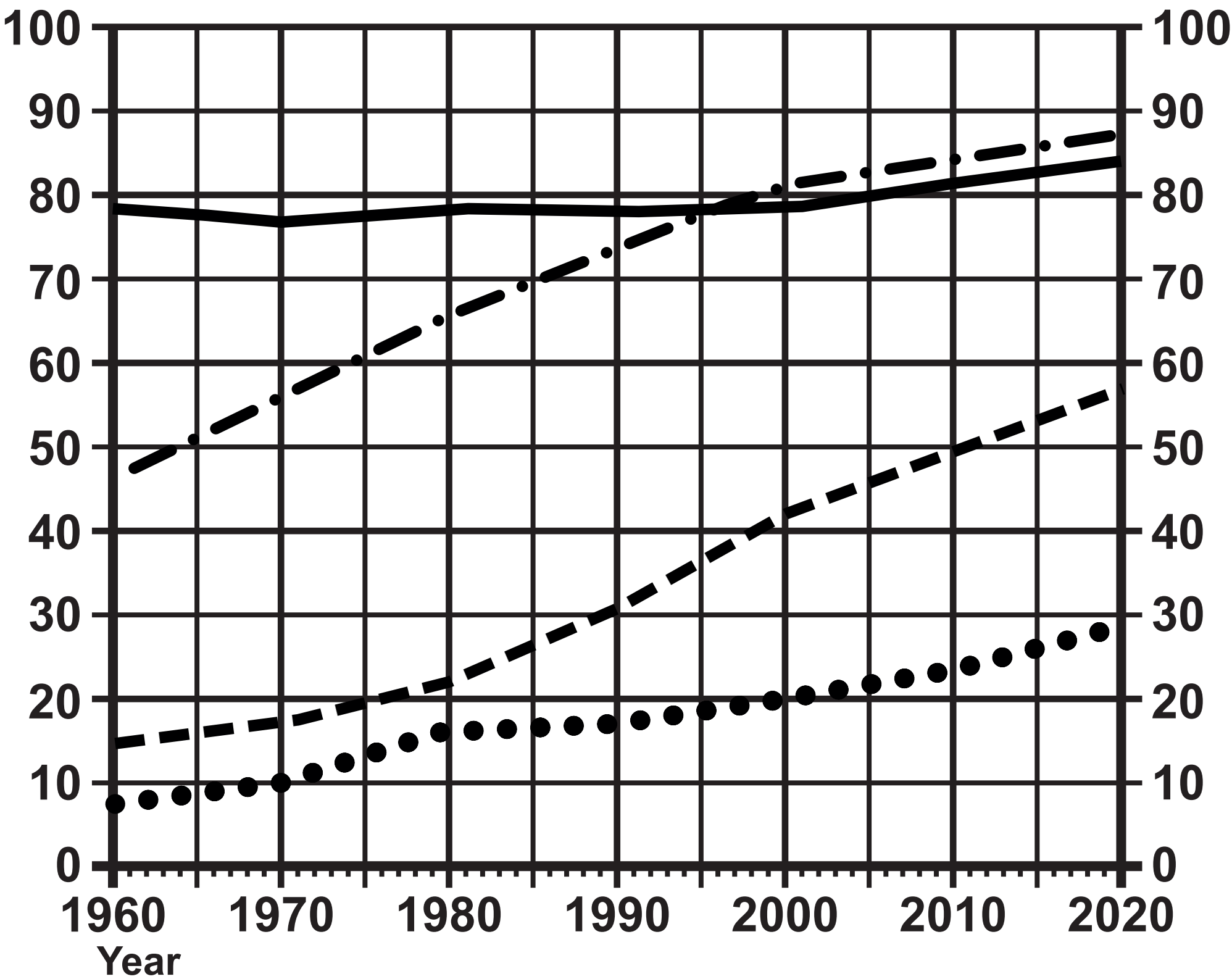
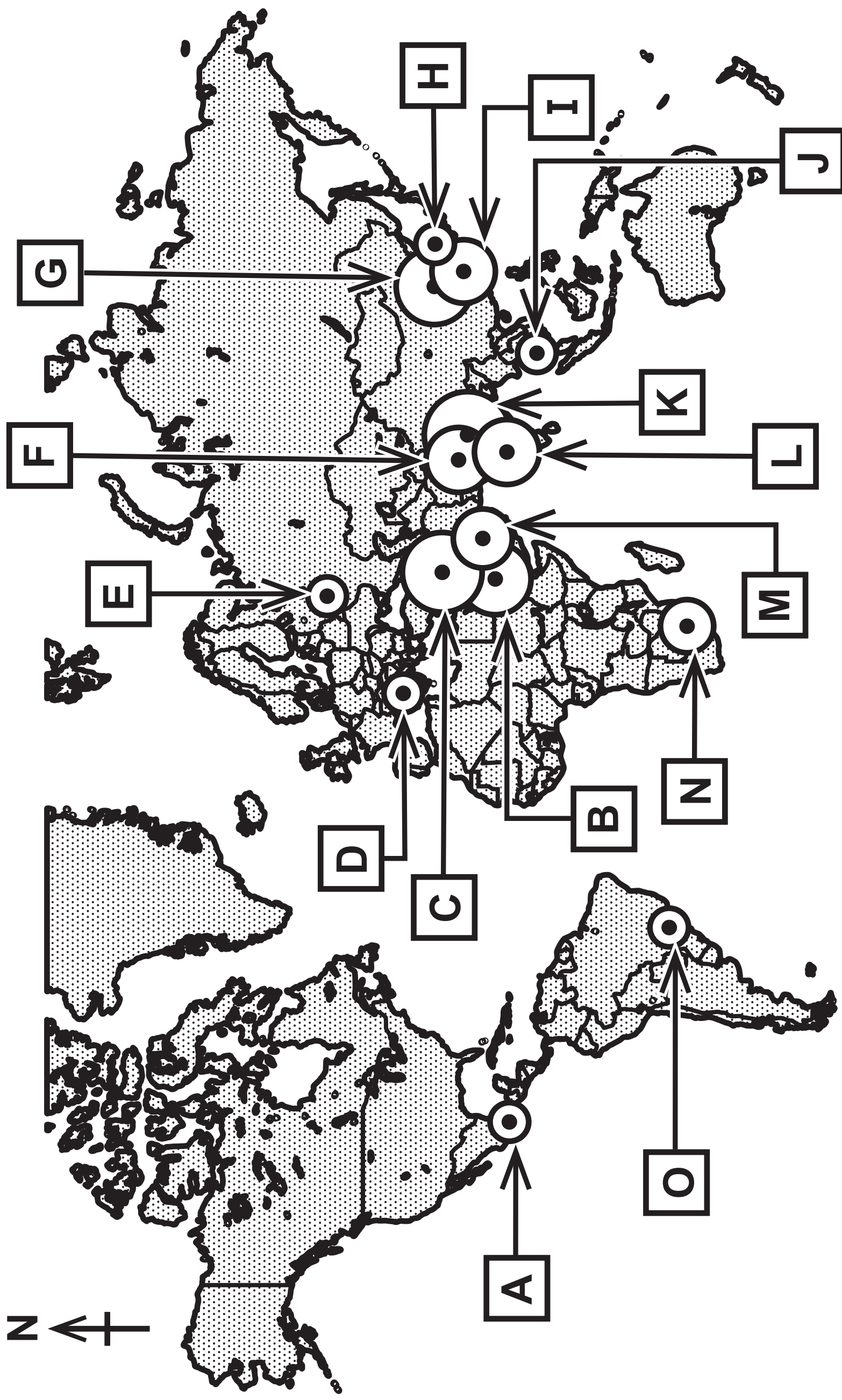


Figure 3c

Map of how air pollution varies across the world's cities, 2019 (PM 2.5 fine particulate material in the air contributing to air pollution)



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Figure 3c continued.

Map of how air pollution varies across the world’s cities, 2019
(PM 2·5 fine particulate material in the air contributing to air pollution)

| | PM 2·5 | City |
|---|--------|--------------|
| A | 20 | Mexico City |
| B | 74 | Mecca |
| C | 88 | Baghdad |
| D | 17 | Rome |
| E | 20 | Moscow |
| F | 68 | Lahore |
| G | 85 | Beijing |
| H | 24 | Seoul |
| I | 52 | Shanghai |
| J | 24 | Bangkok |
| K | 122 | Delhi |
| L | 63 | Mumbai |
| M | 56 | Abu Dhabi |
| N | 41 | Johannesburg |
| O | 19 | Sao Paulo |

Figure 4a

Information about the students' data collection

Enquiry question:

To what extent do people in different areas understand the benefits of making homes more sustainable?

A questionnaire was conducted with a total of 60 people from 3 different areas. In each area we conducted 20 questionnaires selecting every 2nd person that we met.

Figure 4b

Extract from the students’ questionnaire

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| Q1. Does your house have any renewable energy technology? | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Q2. What type of renewable energy technology does your house have? | <div></div> <div></div> | | | |
| Q3. Do you think having renewable energy technology saves you money? | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Q4. Do you own an electric car? | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(continued on the next page)

Figure 4b continued.

Extract from the students' questionnaire

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Q5. Would you like to own an electric car? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Q6. What would encourage you to use more renewable energy technology in your house? | <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> | |

Figure 4c

Extract from the students’ questionnaire results

| | Site 1 | | Site 2 | | Site 3 | |
|------------|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Question 1 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Question 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 20 |
| Question 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 20 |
| Question 5 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 14 |

Figure 5a

Information about the students' data collection

Enquiry question:

How has accessibility affected village life?

A questionnaire was conducted with a total of 60 people from 3 different areas. In each area we conducted 20 questionnaires selecting every 2nd person that we met.

Figure 5b

Extract from the students’ questionnaire

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Q1. Do you travel by public or private transport? | Public <input type="checkbox"/> | Private <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Q2. What types of public transport do you use? | <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> | |
| Q3. Do you think the village has good accessibility? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Q4. Would you like trains to stop here more frequently? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

(continued on the next page)

Figure 5b continued.

Extract from the students’ questionnaire

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| Q5. Do you travel out of the village frequently? | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Q6. What impact do you think the new train station has had on the village? | <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> | | | |

Figure 5c

Extract from the students’ questionnaire results

| | Site 1 | | Site 2 | | Site 3 | |
|------------|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Question 1 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Question 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 20 |
| Question 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 20 |
| Question 5 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 14 |

Figure 6a

Information about the students' data collection

Enquiry question:

To what extent does the city encourage sustainable behaviour?

A questionnaire was conducted with a total of 60 people from 3 different areas. In each area we conducted 20 questionnaires selecting every 2nd person that we met.

Figure 6b

Extract from the students’ questionnaire

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Q1. Do you recycle your rubbish when you are in the city? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Q2. Where do you usually deposit your rubbish? | <div></div> <div></div> | |
| Q3. Do you think recycling is the responsibility of the city council? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Q4. Do you own a reusable coffee cup? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

(continued on the next page)

Figure 6b continued.

Extract from the students’ questionnaire

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Q5. Would you like to recycle more? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Q6. What would encourage you to recycle more in the city? | <div></div> <div></div> | |

Figure 6c

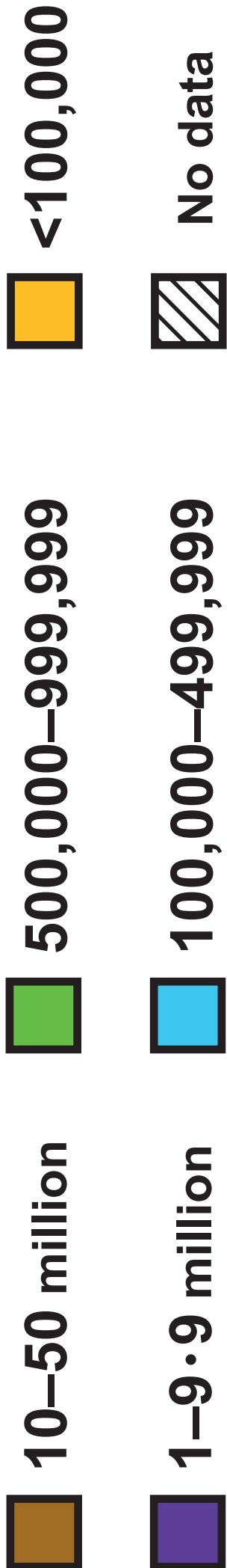
Extract from the students' questionnaire results

| | Site 1 | | Site 2 | | Site 3 | |
|------------|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Question 1 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Question 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 20 |
| Question 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 20 |
| Question 5 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 14 |

Figure 7a – Colour (Part 1)

Map of areas predicted to be at risk of sea level rise by 2100

KEY: Number of people per country living on land expected to be under sea level by 2100*



* assuming a rise in sea levels of 50–70 cm

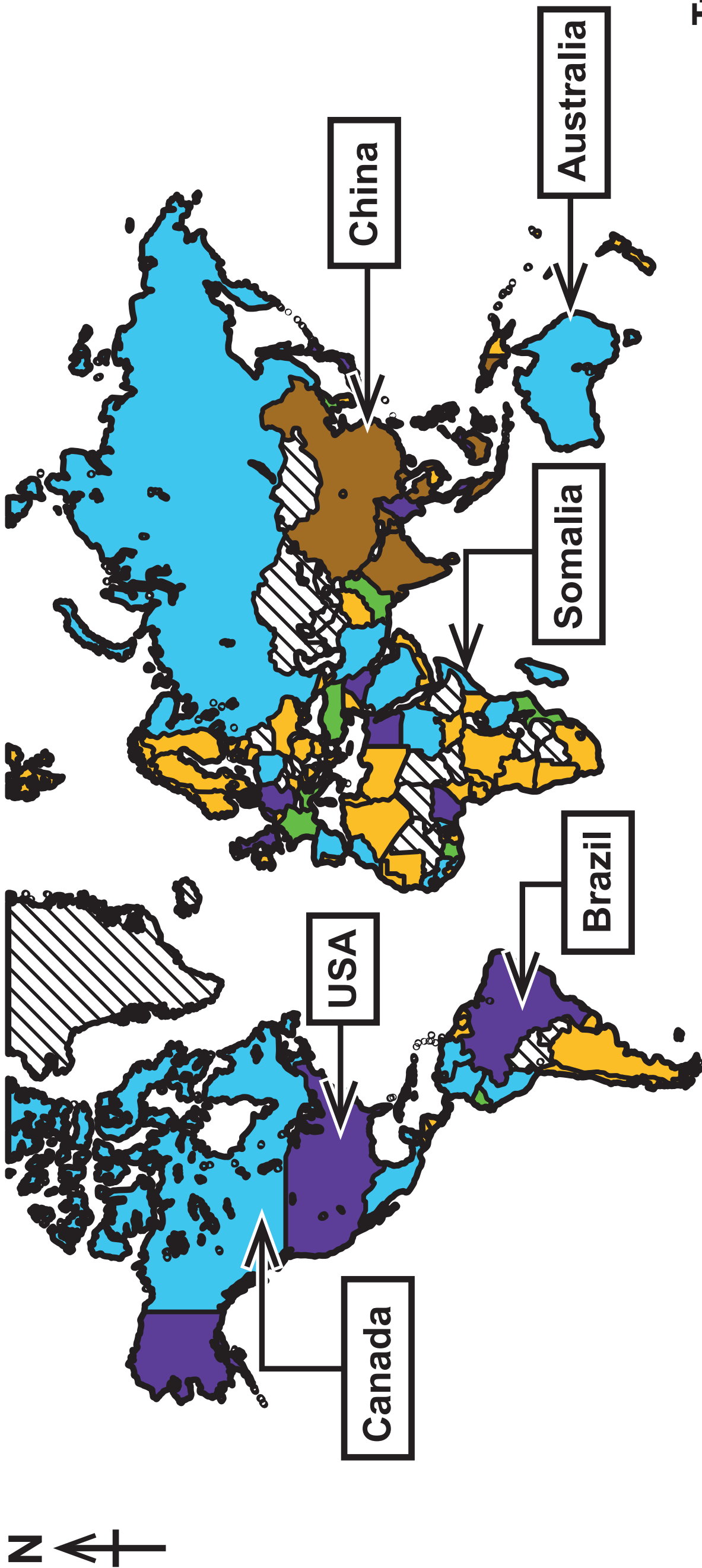
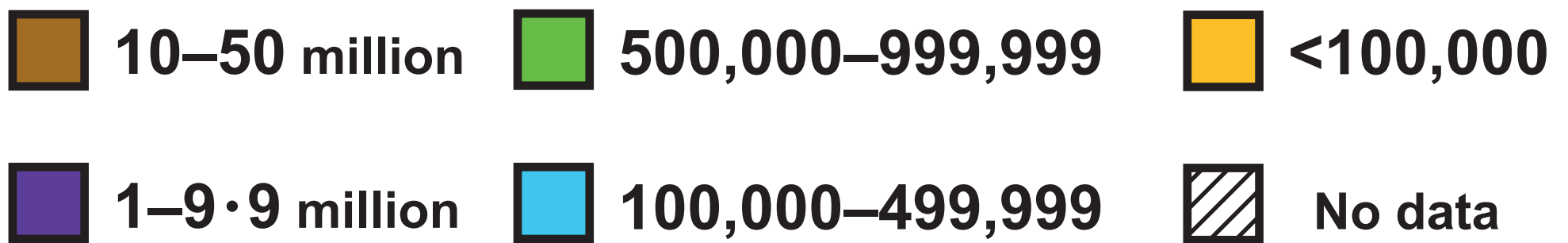


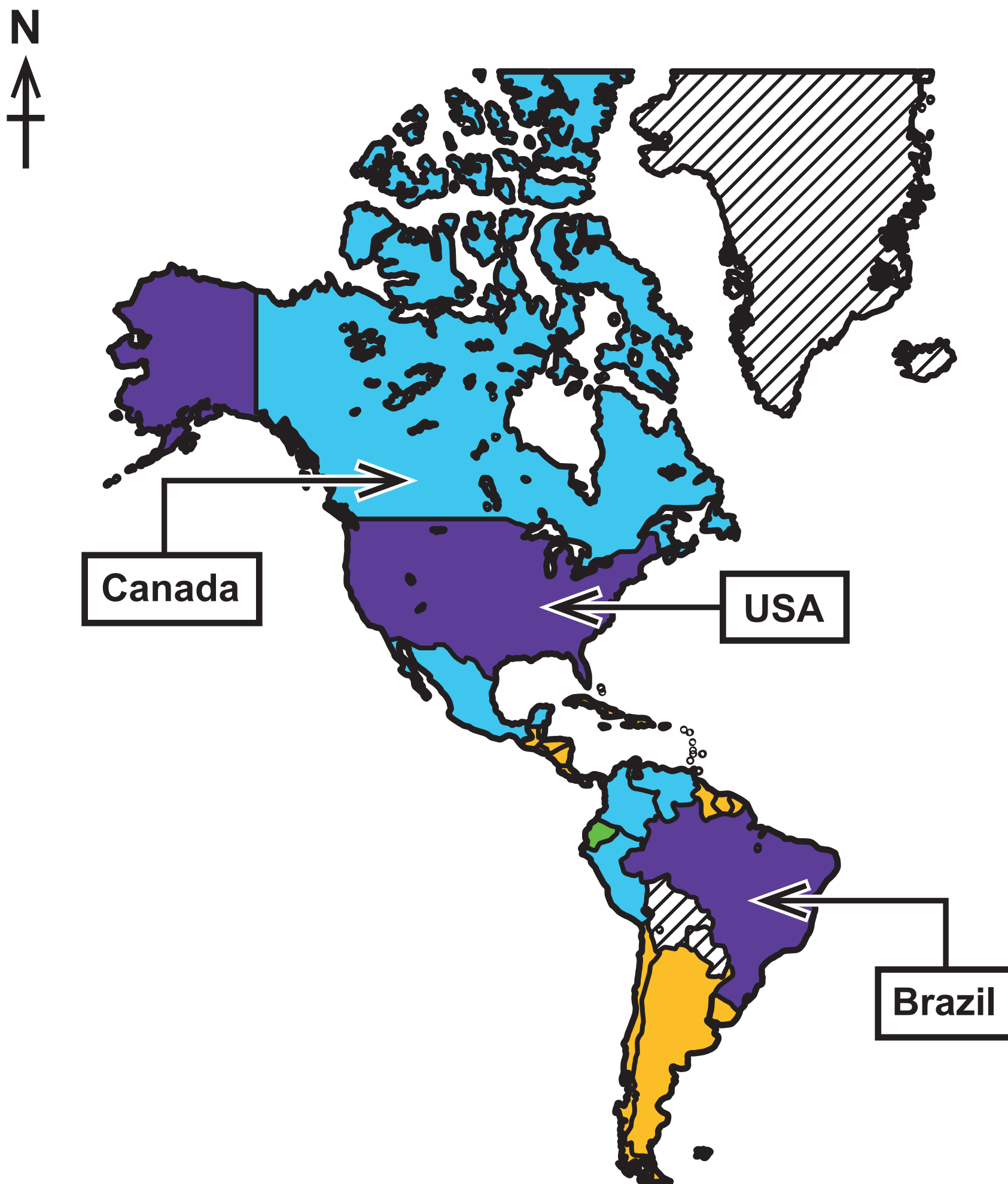
Figure 7a – Colour (Part 2)

Map of areas predicted to be at risk of sea level rise by 2100

KEY: Number of people per country living on land expected to be under sea level by 2100*



* assuming a rise in sea levels of 50–70 cm

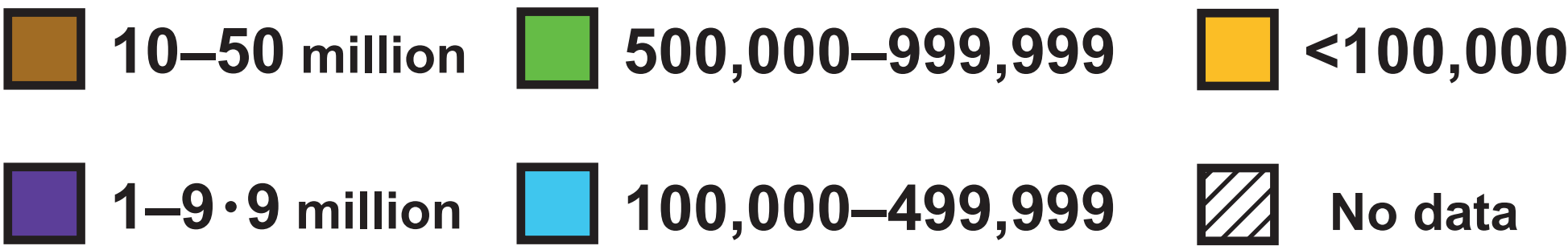


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Figure 7a – Colour (Part 3)

Map of areas predicted to be at risk of sea level rise by 2100

KEY: Number of people per country living on land expected to be under sea level by 2100*



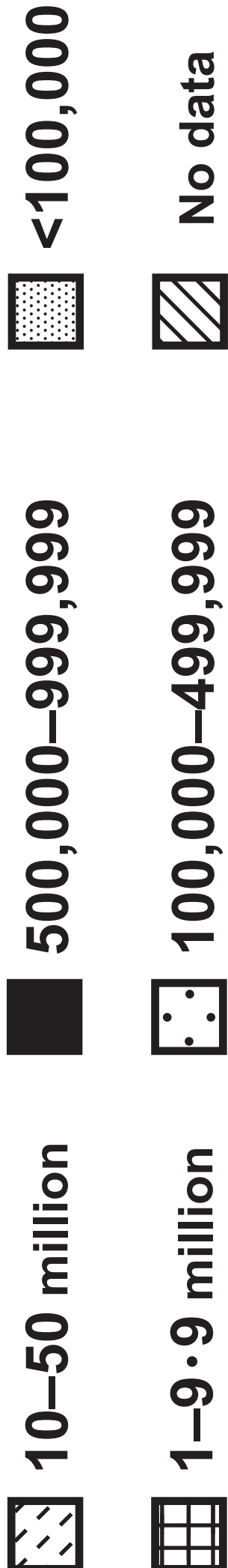
* assuming a rise in sea levels of 50–70 cm



Figure 7a – Black and White (Part 1)

Map of areas predicted to be at risk of sea level rise by 2100

KEY: Number of people per country living on land expected to be under sea level by 2100*



* assuming a rise in sea levels of 50–70 cm

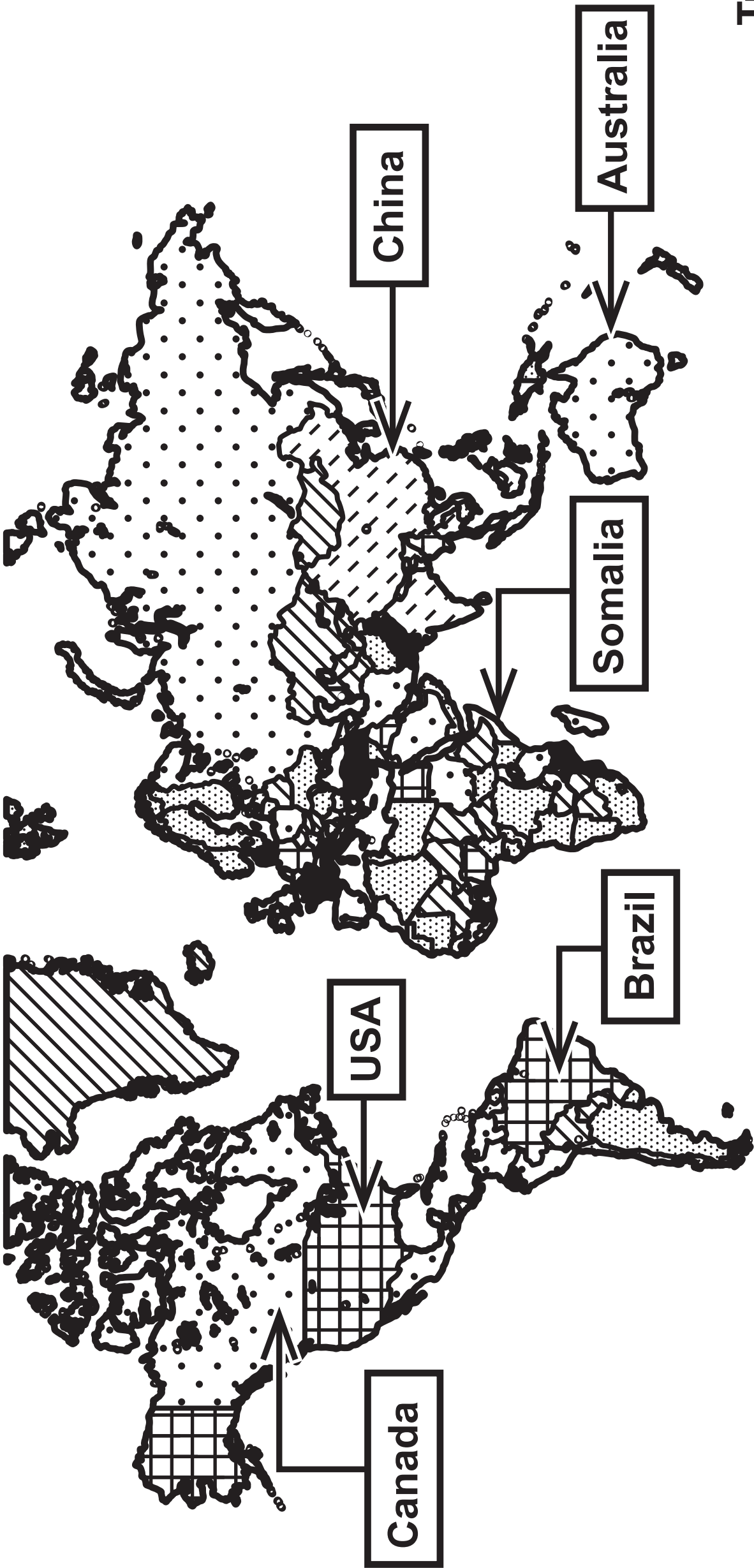
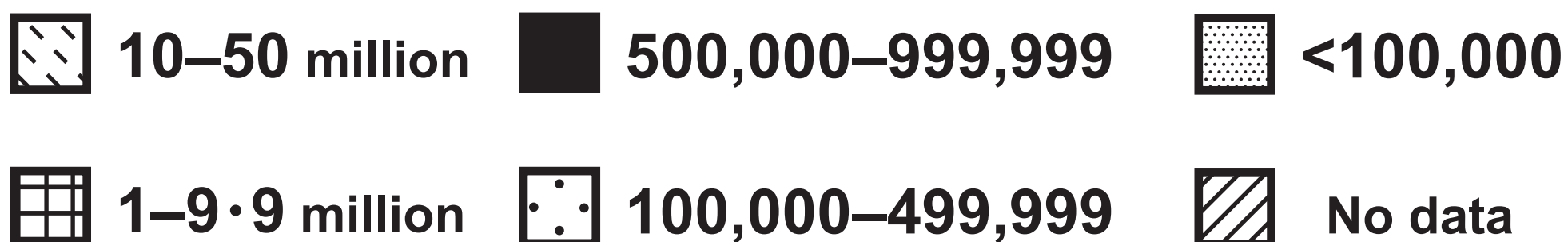


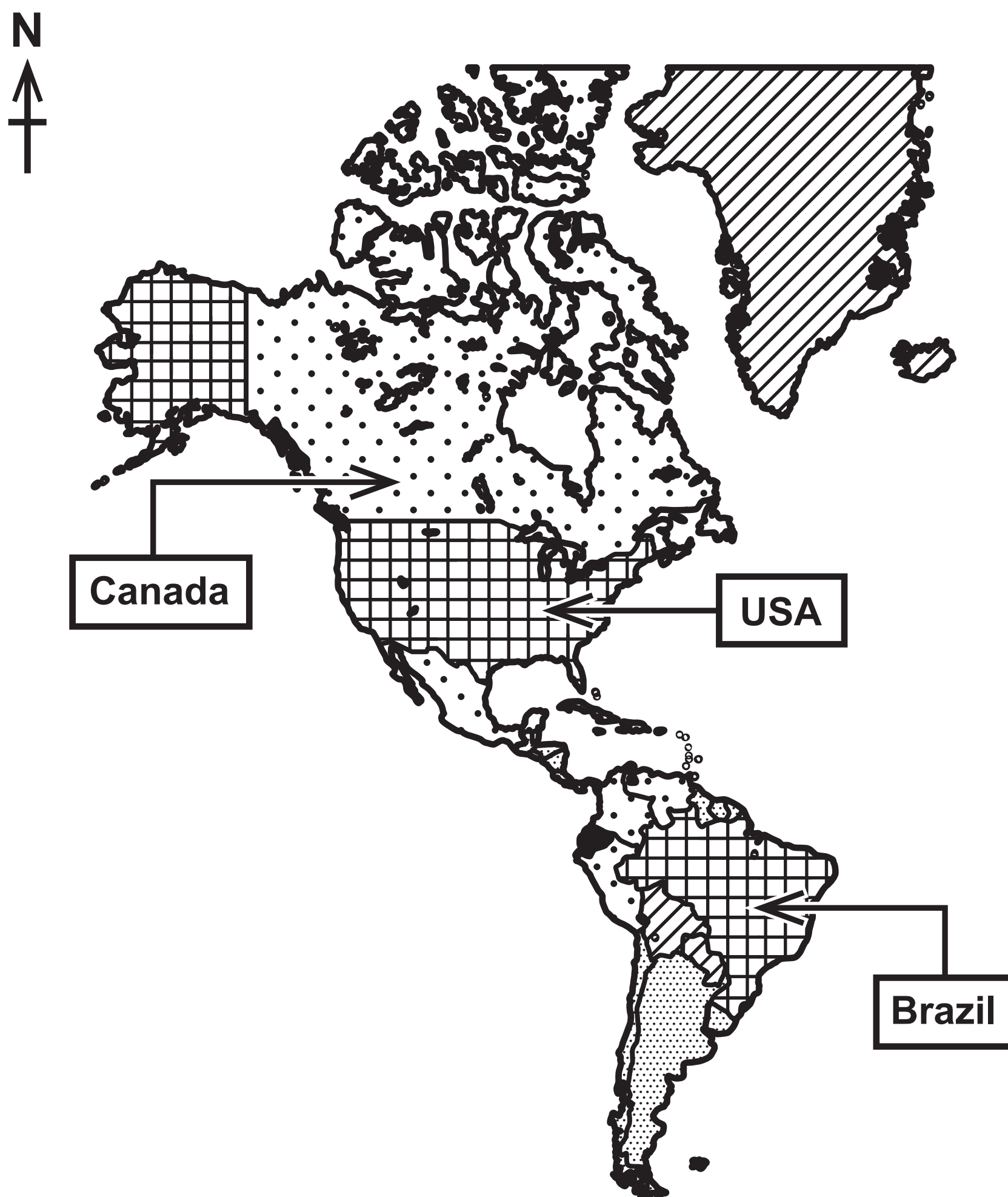
Figure 7a – Black and White (Part 2)

Map of areas predicted to be at risk of sea level rise by 2100

KEY: Number of people per country living on land expected to be under sea level by 2100*



* assuming a rise in sea levels of 50–70 cm

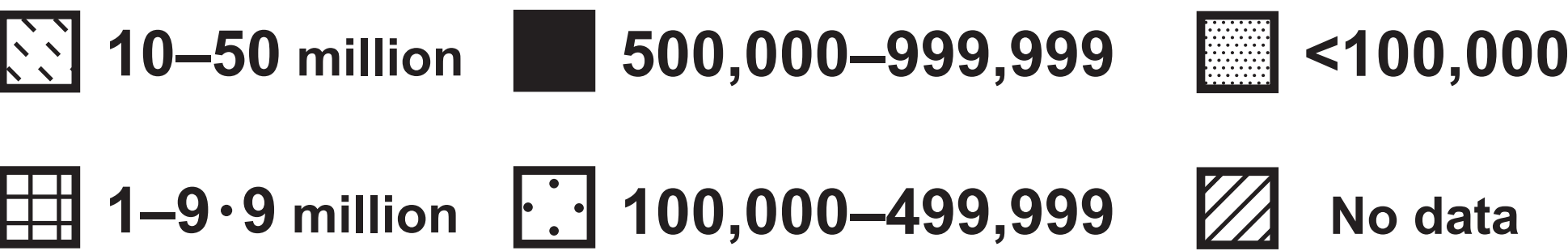


Turn over

Figure 7a – Black and White (Part 3)

Map of areas predicted to be at risk of sea level rise by 2100

KEY: Number of people per country living on land expected to be under sea level by 2100*



* assuming a rise in sea levels of 50–70 cm



Figure 7b

Information on strategies to deal with desertification

Dealing with desertification

Seed Change (Non-governmental organisation) in Mali and Senegal

- **Built wells to provide for more than 30,000 inhabitants and their livestock.**
- **Trained people to manage tree nurseries to ensure a sustainable supply.**

Elion Resources Group (Chinese government-owned company), China

- **Afforestation of more than 5,000 km² of sandy land.**
- **Installing solar panels to generate electricity.**
- **Establishing greenhouses for growth of crops and vegetation.**

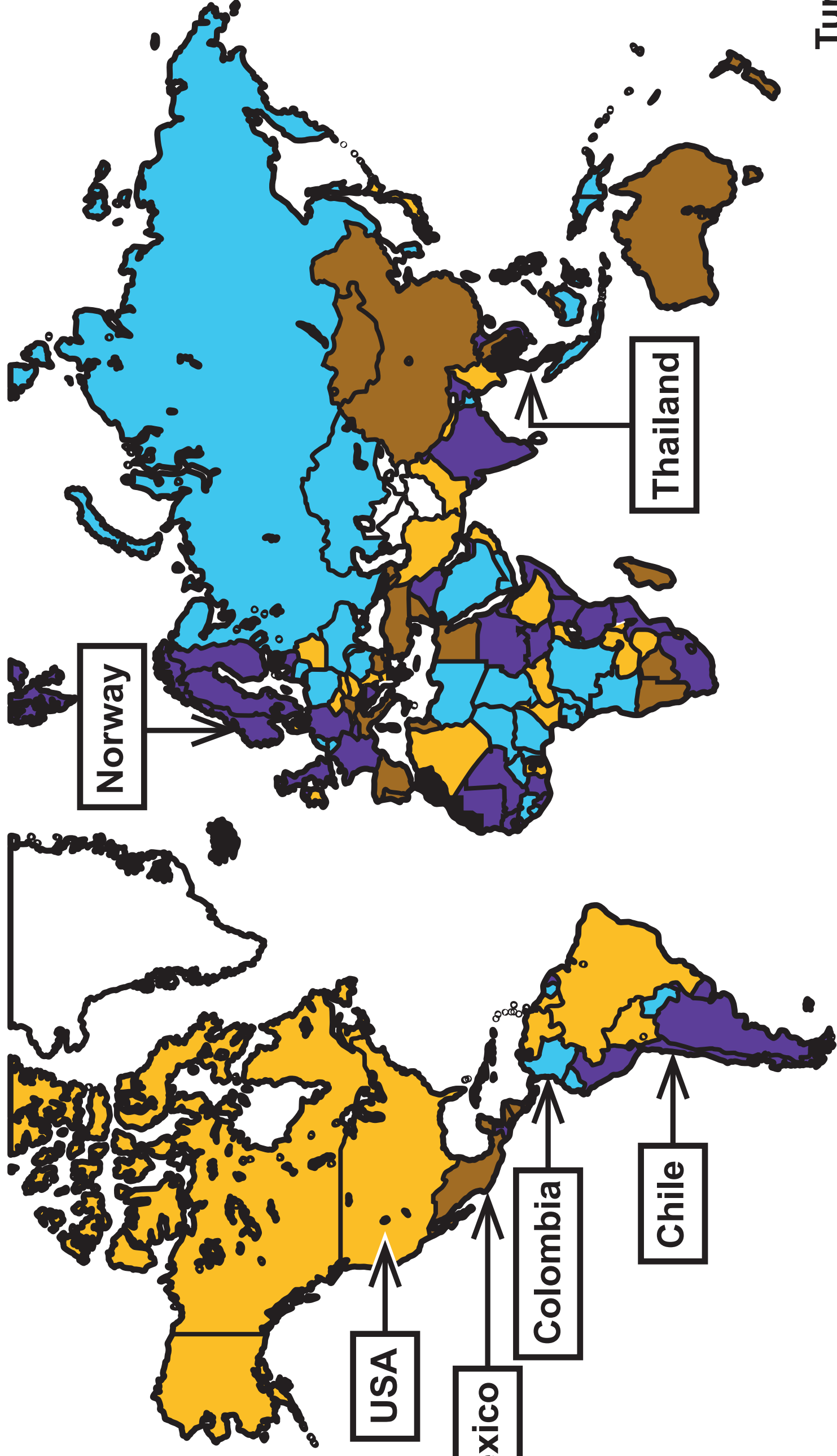
FAO (International organisation), Global

- **Uses remote sensing to monitor soil for changes in quality to identify degradation in areas at risk of desertification.**

Figure 8a – Colour (Part 1)

Map of tourism as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2019

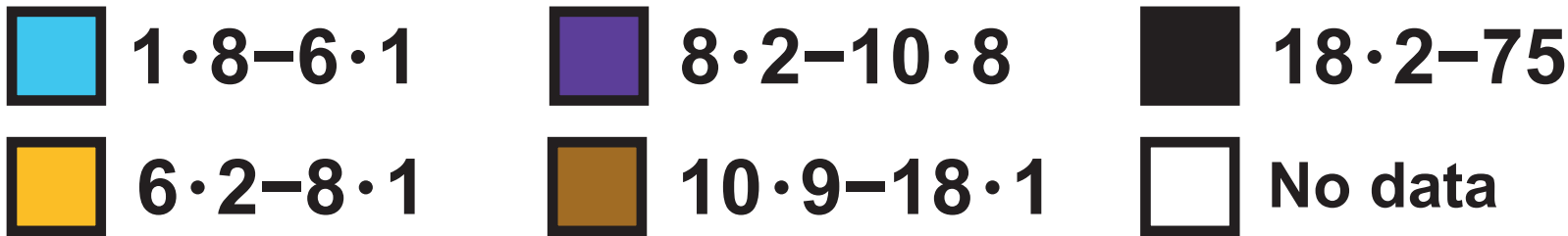
KEY: Percentage (%) of GDP



Turn over

Figure 8a – Colour (Part 2)
Map of tourism as percentage of
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2019

KEY: Percentage (%) of GDP



Map of tourism as percentage of
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2019

KEY: Percentage (%) of GDP

1·8–6·1

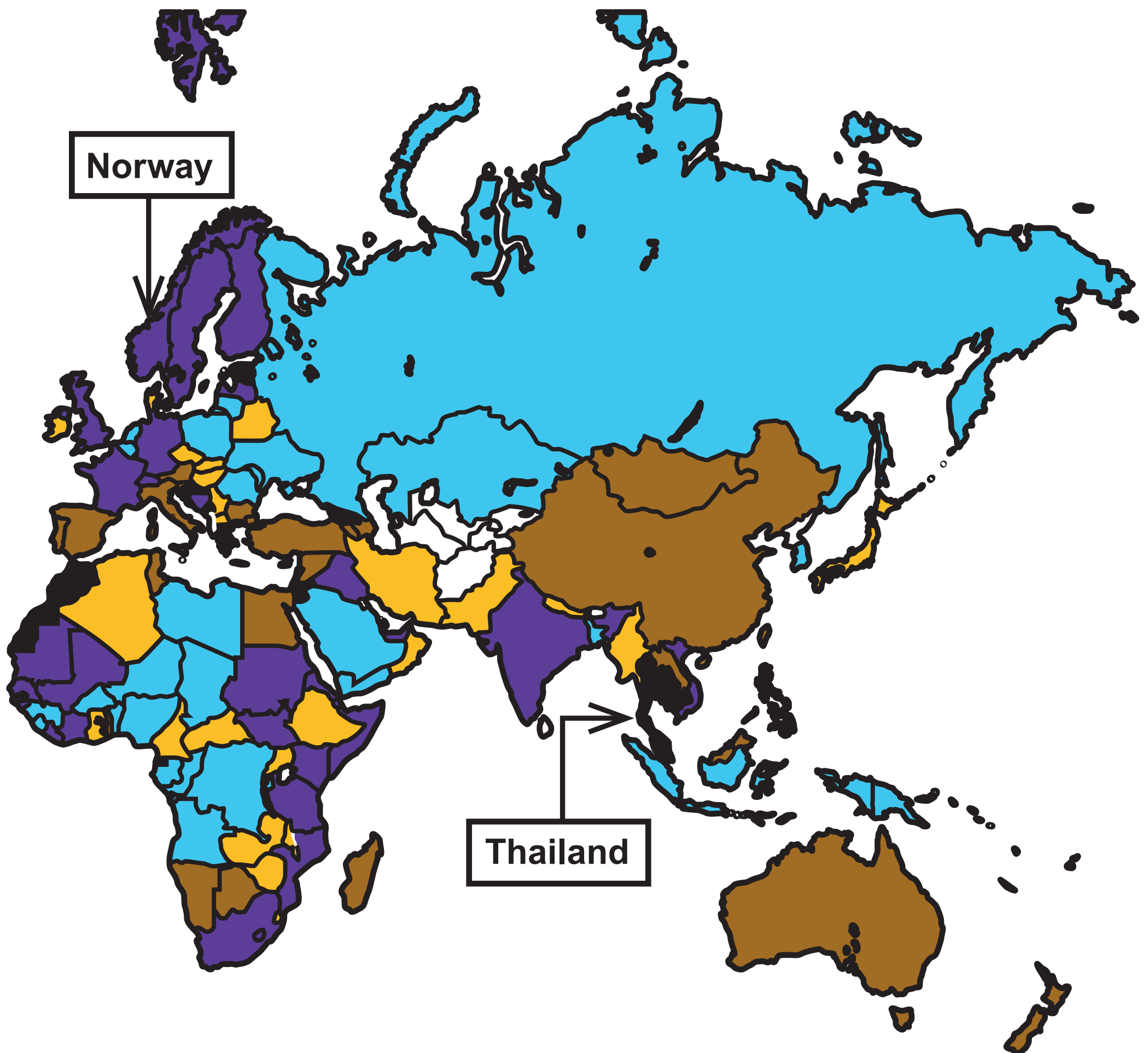
8·2–10·8

18·2–75

6·2–8·1

10·9–18·1

No data



Turn over

Figure 8a – Black and White (Part 1)
Map of tourism as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2019

KEY: Percentage (%) of GDP

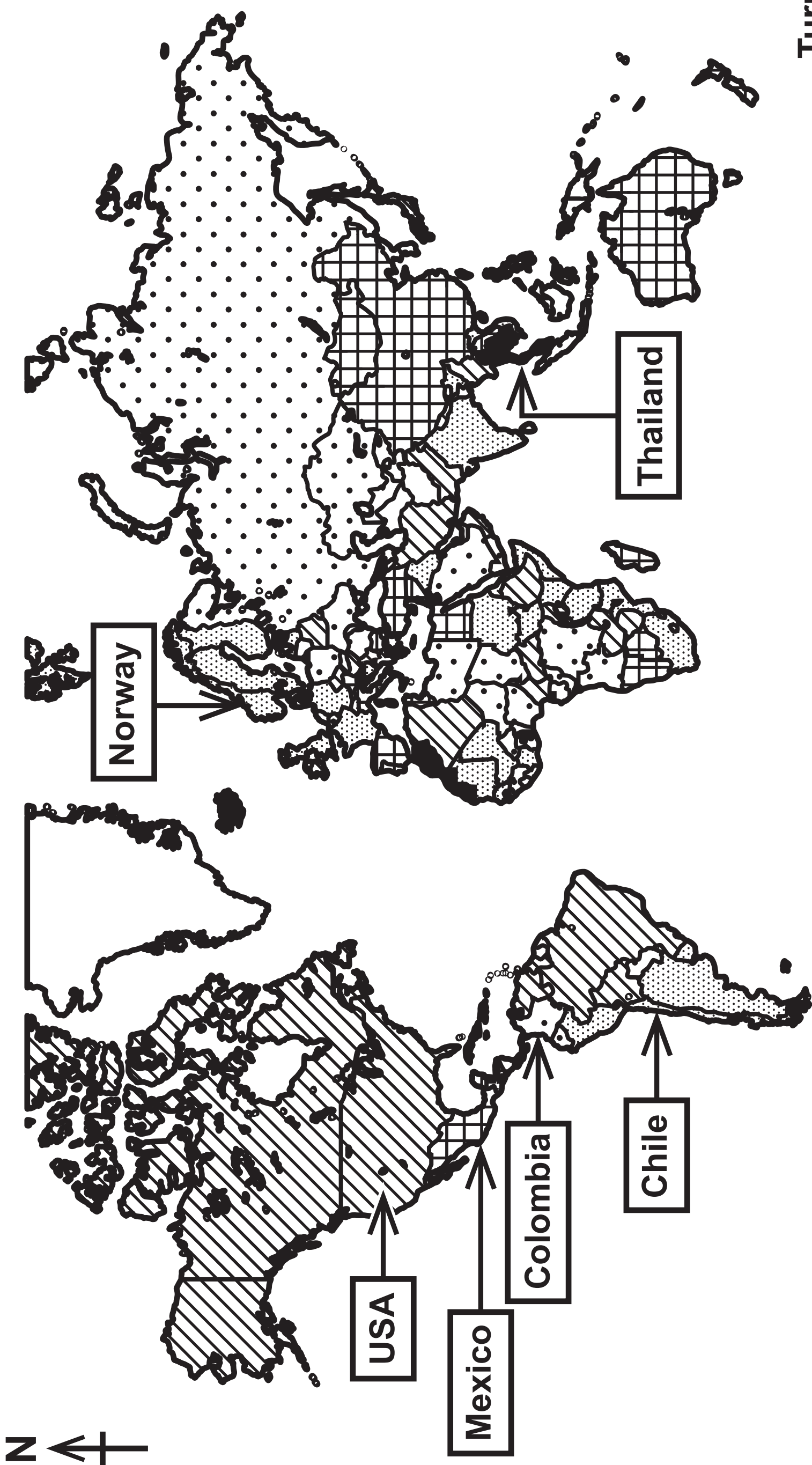
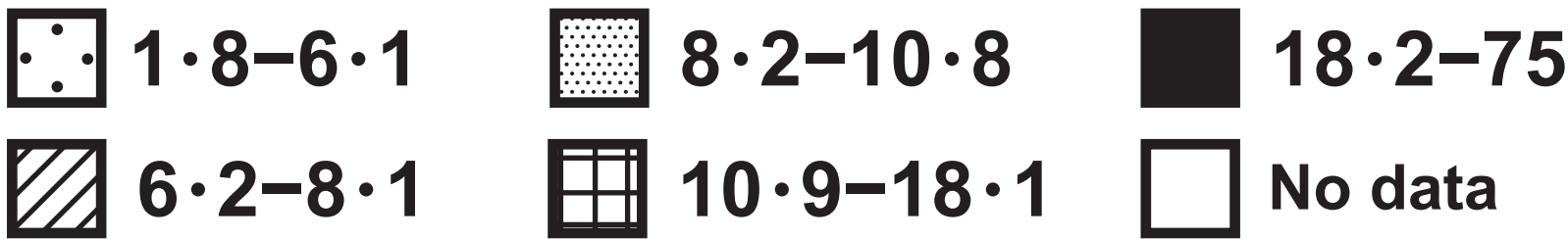


Figure 8a – Black and White (Part 2)
Map of tourism as percentage of
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2019

KEY: Percentage (%) of GDP



Map of tourism as percentage of
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2019

KEY: Percentage (%) of GDP

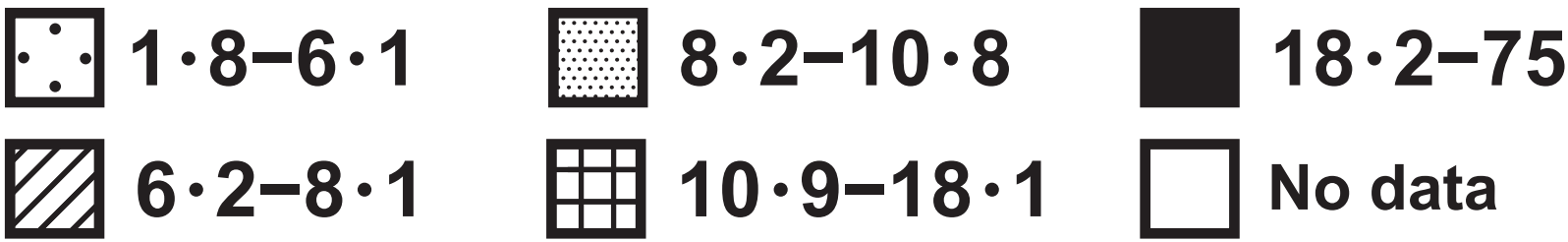


Figure 8b

Information about three
transnational corporations (TNCs)

Shoe manufacturer TNC

- Present in **39** countries.
- **486** factories.
- **1.09** million workers.
- Headquarters: Oregon, USA.
- Accused of poor working conditions in some factories.

Research and pharmaceutical TNC

- **99,000** employees worldwide.
- Present in over **39** countries.
- Annual revenue of over **US \$40** billion.
- Headquarters: London, UK.
- Mainly targets more developed countries, but the company has several programmes that help less developed countries.

Soft drinks manufacturer TNC

- Drinks are sold in more than **200** countries.
- Opened a new **US \$90** million research and development centre in India.
- Headquarters: Atlanta, USA.
- Accused of using too much groundwater in India.

Overseas development assistance (international aid) received, 2020

KEY: Net Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) received

(Percentage (%) of imports of goods, services and primary income)

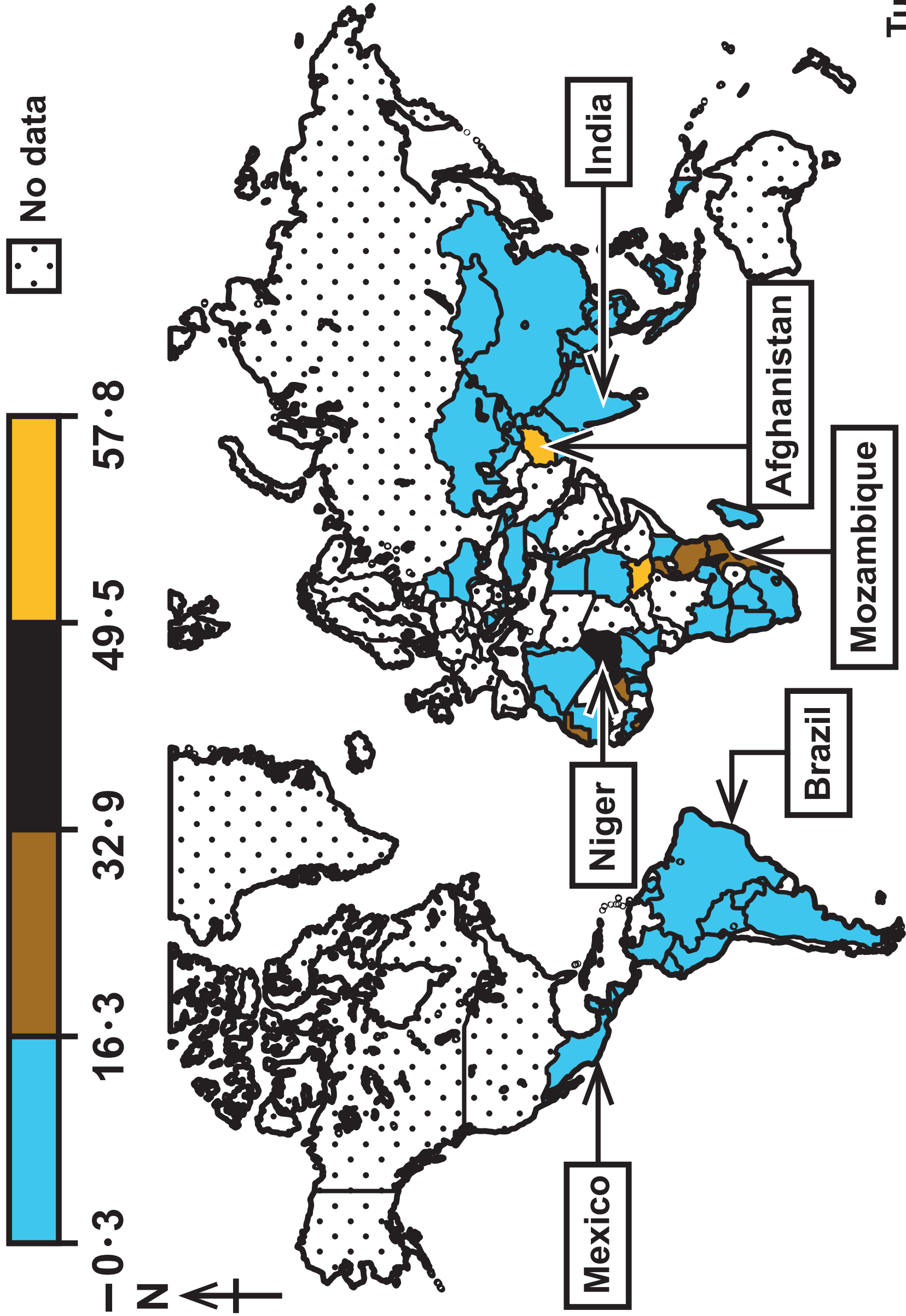


Figure 9a – Colour (Part 2)
Overseas development assistance
(international aid) received, 2020

KEY: Net Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) received
(Percentage (%) of imports of goods, services and primary income)



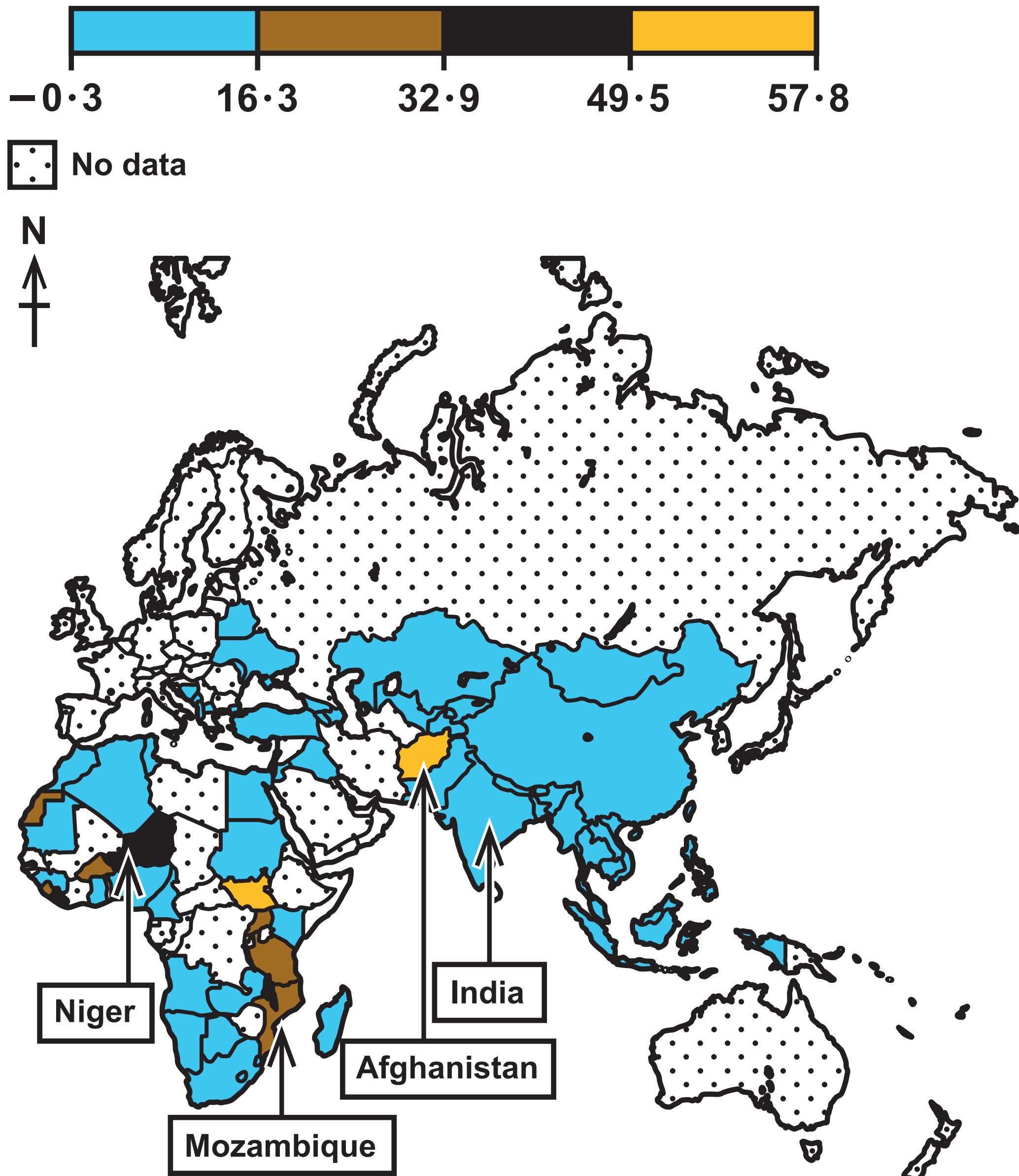
 No data



Figure 9a – Colour (Part 3)

Overseas development assistance
(international aid) received, 2020

KEY: Net Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) received
(Percentage (%) of imports of goods, services and primary income)



Turn over

Overseas development assistance (international aid) received, 2020

KEY: Net Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) received

(Percentage (%) of imports of goods, services and primary income)

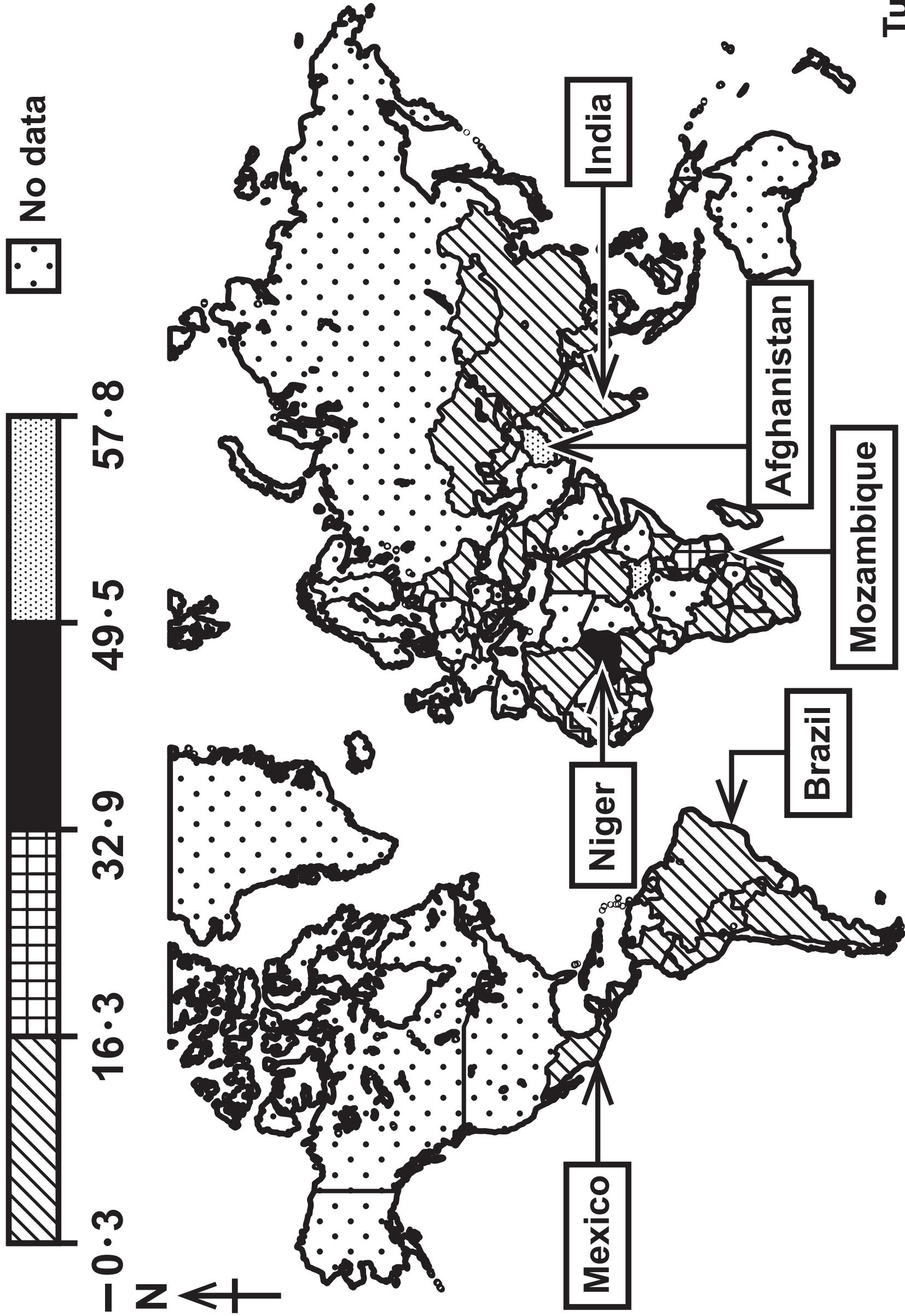
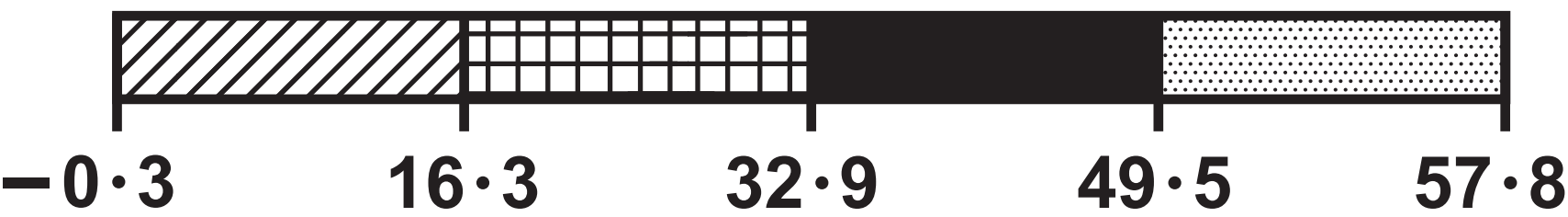


Figure 9a – Black and White (Part 2)
Overseas development assistance
(international aid) received, 2020

KEY: Net Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) received
(Percentage (%) of imports of goods, services and primary income)



 No data



Figure 9a – Black and White (Part 3)
Overseas development assistance
(international aid) received, 2020

KEY: Net Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) received
(Percentage (%) of imports of goods, services and primary income)

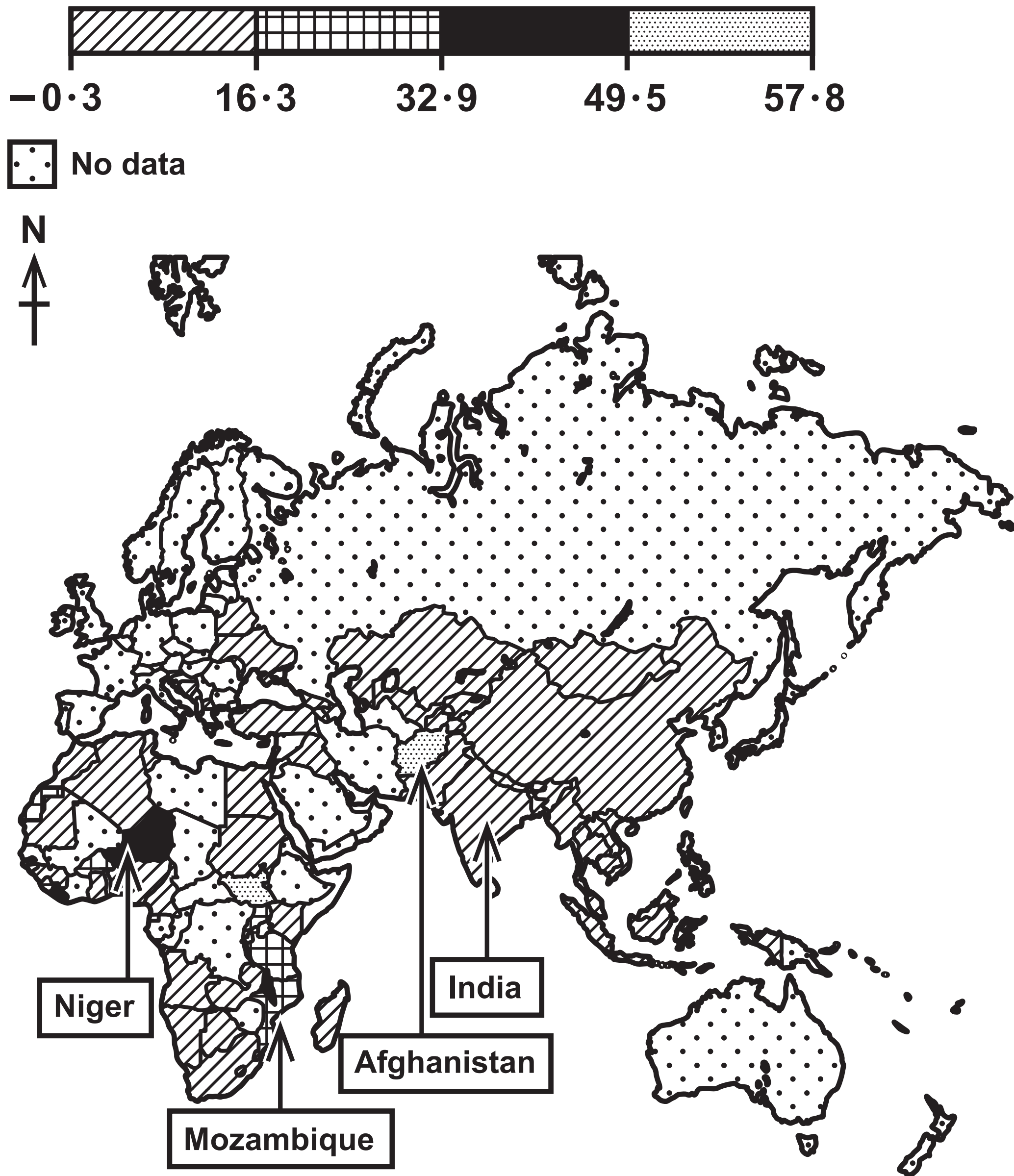


Figure 9b

Information about selected bottom–up development projects

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Bangladesh, Education

- Provides low–cost education programmes to a range of young learners in **23,000** schools across **64** districts.
- Establishing local learning community centres often run by women.

World Vision, Rwanda, Finance

- Provided people with access to basic financial services such as savings accounts and small business loans to increase their incomes.
- Provides farmers with vegetable seeds to help them grow more food for their families and for the market.

Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC), India, Housing

- Helps residents in informal settlements to get secure land tenure.
- Uses local labour for low–cost construction of housing units.

Acknowledgements:

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

Figure 1a adapted from: © Vetle Houg

Figure 1b adapted from: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.SRV.EMPL.ZS?locations=JP-GH-KH-BW-EG>

Figure 1c graph adapted from: <https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/informality/>

Figure 2a (Source: © Steve Mathambo Ngoma/Shutterstock)

Figure 2b adapted from: https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/suburbanisation-of-large-polish-cities/70809_fig2-9suburbanisation-of-large-polish-cities.png/70809-Fig2.9-Suburbanisation-of-large-Polish-cities.eps.75dpi.gif/download

Figure 2c adapted from : <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb/>

Figure 3a (Source: © Hans Blossey/Alamy Stock Photo)

Figure 3b adapted from: <http://data.worldbank.org>

Figure 3c adapted from: <https://www.statista.com/chart/6794/how-air-pollution-varies-across-the-worlds-cities/>

Figure 7a adapted from: <https://www.statista.com/chart/19884/number-of-people-affected-by-rising-sea-levels-per-country/>

Figure 7b adapted from: <http://cms2017.globalcarbonatlas.org/sites/default/files/impacts.pdf>

Figure 8a adapted from: <https://data.oecd.org/industry/tourism-gdp.htm>

(continued on the next page)

Acknowledgements continued.

Figure 8b adapted from : <https://manufacturingmap.nikeinc.com/>

<http://joeblakey.com/geography/big-pharma-tnc-glaxosmithkleine/>

<http://joeblakey.com/geography/case-study-of-a-tnc-the-coca-cola-company/>

Figure 9a adapted from: <https://maps.worldbank.org/>

Figure 9b adapted from:

[https://www.visionfund.org/where-we-work/africa/rwanda/about-us#:~:text=VisionFund%20Rwanda%20\(VFR\)%20is%20one,services%20to%20underprivileged%20rural%20communities.](https://www.visionfund.org/where-we-work/africa/rwanda/about-us#:~:text=VisionFund%20Rwanda%20(VFR)%20is%20one,services%20to%20underprivileged%20rural%20communities.)

<https://uil.unesco.org/case-study/effective-practices-database-litbase-0/brac-education-programme-bangladesh#:~:text=The%20Bangladesh%20Rural%20Advancement%20Committee,to%20their%20newly%20independent%20country.>

<https://www.sparcindia.org/aboutsparc.php#:~:text=The%20Society%20for%20the%20Promotion,urban%20poor%20%2D%20the%20pavement%20dwellers.>