

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number	
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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Wednesday 5 June 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes) **Paper reference** **4GE1/02R**

Geography
PAPER 2: Human geography

You must have:
Resource Booklet (enclosed), 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.
- In Section A, answer **two** questions from Questions 1, 2 and 3.
- In Section B, answer **one** question from Questions 4, 5 and 6.
- In Section C, answer **one** question from Questions 7, 8 and 9.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Calculators may be used.
- **Where asked you must show all your working out with your answer clearly identified at the end of your solution.**

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.
- Individual links to questions and texts can be found at the bottom of some pages and are shown by a link symbol .

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer TWO questions from this section.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

If you answer Question 1, put a cross in the box ☒ .

1 Economic activity and energy

(a) (i) Identify **one** cause of informal employment.

(1)

- ☐ **A** lack of airport facilities
- ☐ **B** lack of air pollution
- ☐ **C** lack of brownfield sites
- ☐ **D** lack of education

(ii) State **one** advantage of informal employment.

(1)

(b) Identify which employment sector a research scientist would belong to.

(1)

- ☐ **A** primary
- ☐ **B** secondary
- ☐ **C** tertiary
- ☐ **D** quaternary

(c) Study Figure 1a in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** reason this is considered a secondary sector industry.

(2)

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(d) State **one** reason for a growth in tertiary sector employment in many countries.

(1)

(e) For a named developed country, explain **one** positive and **one** negative impact of an economic sector shift.

(4)

Developed country

Positive

Negative

(f) Study Figure 1b in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** possible reason for a change in the levels of investment shown.

(3)

(g) Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using solar panels to generate electricity.

(4)

Advantage

Disadvantage

(h) Study Figure 1c in the Resource Booklet.

Analyse the possible reasons for changes in global energy consumption.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)



If you answer Question 2, put a cross in the box ☐.

2 Rural environments

(a) (i) Identify the best definition of a natural ecosystem.

(1)

- ☐ **A** animals connected in a food chain
- ☐ **B** human interaction with nature
- ☐ **C** interaction of living organisms with their environment
- ☐ **D** products from living organisms to be sold for profit

(ii) State **one** service provided by natural ecosystems.

(1)

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

Describe the characteristics of **one** of the world's biomes shown.

(2)

Named biome

(c) Identify the best definition of pastoral farming.

(1)

- ☐ **A** farming on flat land with fertile soil
- ☐ **B** farming using no chemicals
- ☐ **C** farming using traditional irrigation
- ☐ **D** farming that is dependent on animals

(d) State **one** way intensive farming can affect rural environments.

(1)

(e) Explain **two** impacts of counter-urbanisation on rural environments.

(4)

1

2

(f) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** way investment in rural Viet Nam could improve quality of life.

(3)



- (g) For a named developing or emerging country explain **two** impacts of rural-urban migration on rural environments.

(4)

Named developing or emerging country

1

2

(h) Study Figure 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Analyse possible reasons for the changes in farm diversification.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(8)



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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)



Figure 2c

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

3 Urban environments

(a) (i) Identify which **one** of the following cities is a megacity. (1)

- ☐ **A** Bogota, Colombia – 7.4 million
- ☐ **B** Chattogram, Bangladesh – 5.4 million people
- ☐ **C** Lahore, Pakistan – 11.1 million people
- ☐ **D** Zhengzhou, China – 6.7 million people

(ii) Define the term **counter-urbanisation**. (1)

(b) Identify **one** reason for developing a brownfield site. (1)

- ☐ **A** land has never been used before
- ☐ **B** costly removal of contaminated waste
- ☐ **C** existing roads and electricity present
- ☐ **D** lots of room to expand

(c) Study Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.
Suggest **one** factor that has affected the land uses shown. (2)

(d) State **one** source of air pollution in cities. (1)

.....

- (e) Explain **two** ways urbanisation can sometimes cause housing challenges in cities that are growing rapidly.

(4)

1

2

- (f) Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** cause of the percentage of informal employment shown on the resource.

(3)

- (g) For a named developed country, explain **two** strategies used to improve quality of life in urban areas.

(4)

Named developed country

1

2

(h) Study Figure 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Analyse the reasons for rates of past and projected urbanisation.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS



SECTION B**Geographical enquiry**

Answer ONE question only from this section.

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

4 Investigating economic activity and energy

You have studied changing energy as part of your own geographical enquiry.

State the title of your geographical enquiry.

(a) State **one** type of sampling used in your enquiry.

(1)

(b) Explain **one** way you managed a risk as part of your enquiry.

(2)

(c) (i) Describe how you used **one** piece of equipment to collect your primary data.

(2)

- (ii) Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of a primary data collection method you used in your enquiry.

(4)

Advantage

Disadvantage

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- (d) Explain **one** way you tried to make sure your results were accurate.

(3)



- (e) Study Figures 4a and 4b in the Resource Booklet. They show some of the data presentation methods used by the student.

The aim of the student's enquiry was to investigate the impact of a new wind farm on a local village.

The student collected data at five sites near the wind farm. The data included an environmental quality survey, a questionnaire with people in the local village and taking photographs.

Evaluate the data presentation methods used by the student.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(8)



Figure 4a



Figure 4b

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(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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

5 Investigating rural environments

You have studied rural environments as part of your own geographical enquiry.

State the title of your geographical enquiry.

(a) State **one** type of sampling used in your enquiry.

(1)

(b) Explain **one** way you managed a risk as part of your enquiry.

(2)

(c) (i) Describe how you used **one** piece of equipment to collect your primary data.

(2)



- (ii) Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of a primary data collection method you used in your enquiry.

(4)

Advantage

Disadvantage

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- (d) Explain **one** way you tried to make sure your results were accurate.

(3)



- (e) Study Figures 5a and 5b in the Resource Booklet. They show some of the data presentation methods used by the student.

The aim of the student's enquiry was to investigate the impact of tourism on the local village.

The student collected data at five sites in the village. The data included an environmental quality survey, a questionnaire with people in the local village and taking photographs.

Evaluate the data presentation methods used by the student.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(8)



Figure 5a



Figure 5b

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



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

6 Investigating urban environments

State the title of your geographical enquiry.

You have studied urban environments as part of your own geographical enquiry.

(a) State **one** type of sampling used in your enquiry. (1)

(b) Explain **one** way you managed a risk as part of your enquiry. (2)

(c) (i) Describe how you used **one** piece of equipment to collect your primary data. (2)



- (ii) Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of a primary data collection method you used in your enquiry.

(4)

Advantage

Disadvantage

- (d) Explain **one** way you tried to make sure your results were accurate.

(3)

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- (e) Study Figures 6a and 6b in the Resource Booklet. They show some of the data presentation methods used by the student.

The aim of the student's enquiry was to investigate how a new retail development has affected the city centre.

The student collected data at five sites in the city centre. The data included an environmental quality survey, a questionnaire with people in the city centre and taking photographs.

Evaluate the data presentation methods used by the student.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(8)



Figure 6a



Figure 6b

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(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C**Global issues**

Answer ONE question only from this section.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

If you answer Question 7, put a cross in the box ☐ .

7 Fragile environments and climate change

(a) Name **one** location of a fragile environment.

(1)

(b) (i) Identify **one** impact of desertification.

(1)

- ☐ **A** heavy rainfall
- ☐ **B** population increase
- ☐ **C** soil erosion
- ☐ **D** tree logging

(ii) Identify **one** potential strategy to reduce desertification.

(1)

- ☐ **A** more pastoral farming
- ☐ **B** more wood harvesting
- ☐ **C** water spreading weirs
- ☐ **D** water purification systems

(c) (i) Study Figure 7a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the **two** labelled countries with the highest forest loss.

(2)

1

2

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 7a.

(4)

1

2

(d) Explain **two** sustainable rainforest management strategies.

(4)

1

2

- (e) (i) Study Figure 7b in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the range in sea level change between 1920 and 2000.

You **must** show all your workings in the space below.

(2)

..... mm

- (ii) Describe the trend in sea level change shown.

(2)

(f) Study Figure 7c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the potential impacts of climate change.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(6)



(g) Discuss the view:

"Climate change is the greatest threat to fragile environments."

Use Figures 7b and 7c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

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Figure 7b



Figure 7c

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(Total for Question 7 = 35 marks)



If you answer Question 8, put a cross in the box ☐.

8 Globalisation and migration

(a) (i) Identify **one** factor that has encouraged growth of mass tourism.

(1)

- ☐ **A** access to more forests
- ☐ **B** availability of jobs
- ☐ **C** faster transport
- ☐ **D** increased exports

(ii) Identify the best strategy to make tourism more sustainable.

(1)

- ☐ **A** increasing the number of flights
- ☐ **B** increasing international investment
- ☐ **C** limiting information on the tourist sites
- ☐ **D** limiting numbers of tourists

(iii) State **one** environmental impact of tourism.

(1)

(b) (i) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the labelled countries with the highest and lowest value of exported goods and services.

(2)

Highest

Lowest



(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 8a.

(4)

1

2

(c) Explain how geopolitical relationships between countries can affect trade and tourism.

(4)

Trade

Tourism



(d) (i) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the range in male migration between 2010 and 2020.

You **must** show all your workings in the space below.

(2)

..... millions

(ii) Describe a trend shown.

(2)

(e) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the factors that have contributed to a more globalised economy.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(6)



(f) Discuss the view:

"The impacts of globalisation are greater for economies rather than people."

Use Figures 8b and 8c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

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Figure 8b



Figure 8c

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(Total for Question 8 = 35 marks)



If you answer Question 9, put a cross in the box ☐.

9 Development and human welfare

(a) (i) Identify the best definition of infant mortality rate.

(1)

- ☐ **A** number of deaths before age 1, per 1,000 live births in a month
- ☐ **B** number of deaths before age 1, per 1,000 live births in a year
- ☐ **C** number of deaths before age 5, per 1,000 live births in a year
- ☐ **D** number of deaths before age 5, per 1,000 live births in a month

(ii) Identify **one** factor that directly affects natural increase in a population.

(1)

- ☐ **A** birth rate
- ☐ **B** employment
- ☐ **C** housing
- ☐ **D** manufacturing rate

(iii) State **one** historic factor that can affect inequality within countries.

(1)

(b) (i) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the **two** labelled countries with a fertility rate of 2.1–4.0 per 1,000.

(2)

1

2



(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 9a.

(4)

1

2

(c) Explain **two** advantages of bottom-up development projects.

(4)

1

2

- (d) (i) Study Figure 9b in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the range in gross domestic product (GDP) for Australia from 2000 to 2020.

You **must** show all your workings in the space below.

(2)

..... US\$ trillions

- (ii) Describe a trend shown.

(2)

(e) Study Figure 9c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the factors that contribute to improvements in human welfare.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(6)



(f) Discuss the view:

"Progress in development can be best measured through economic indicators."

Use Figures 9b and 9c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

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Figure 9b



Figure 9c

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(Total for Question 9 = 35 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 35 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 105 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Wednesday 5 June 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper
reference

4GE1/02R

Geography

PAPER 2: Human geography

Resource Booklet

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Figure 1a

Activities in the secondary sector

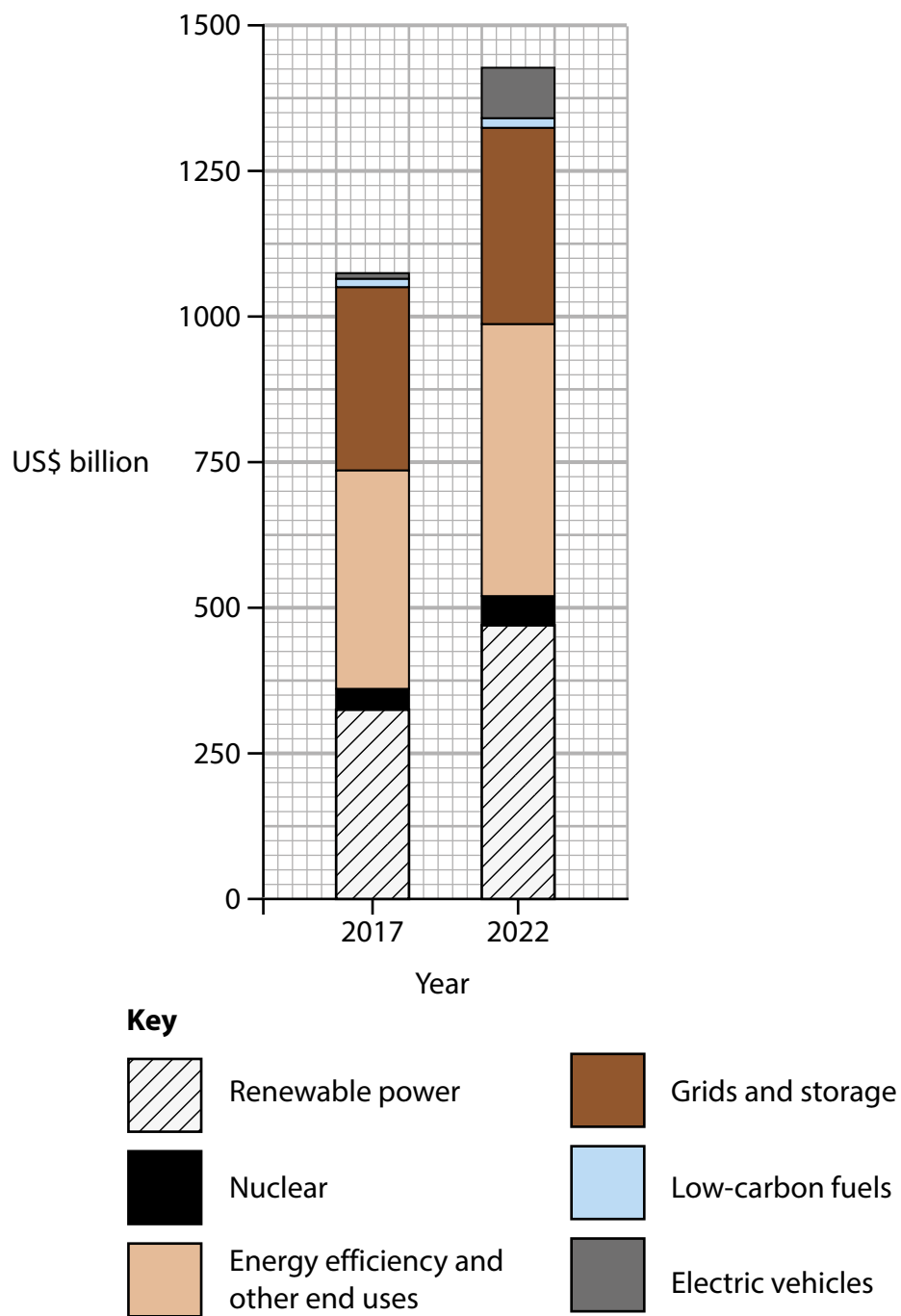


Figure 1b
Global investment in sustainable energy, 2017 and 2022

Fossil fuel consumption
in terawatt-hours (TWh)

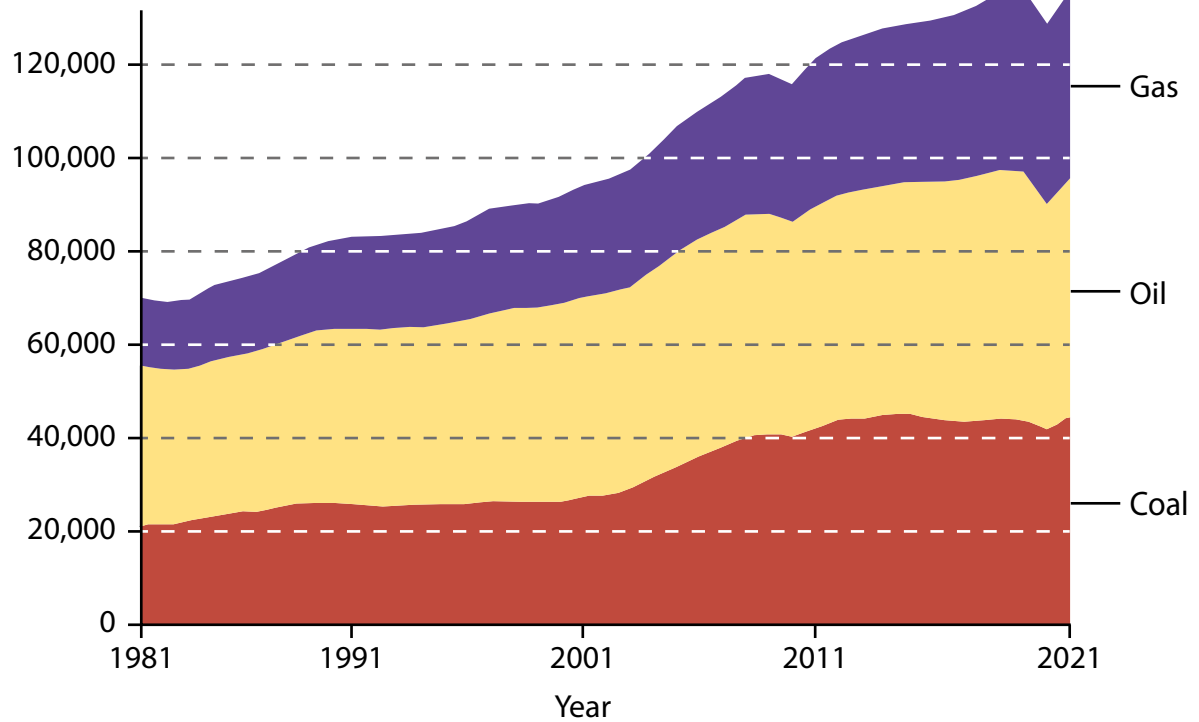


Figure 1c

Global energy consumption from fossil fuels, 1981–2021

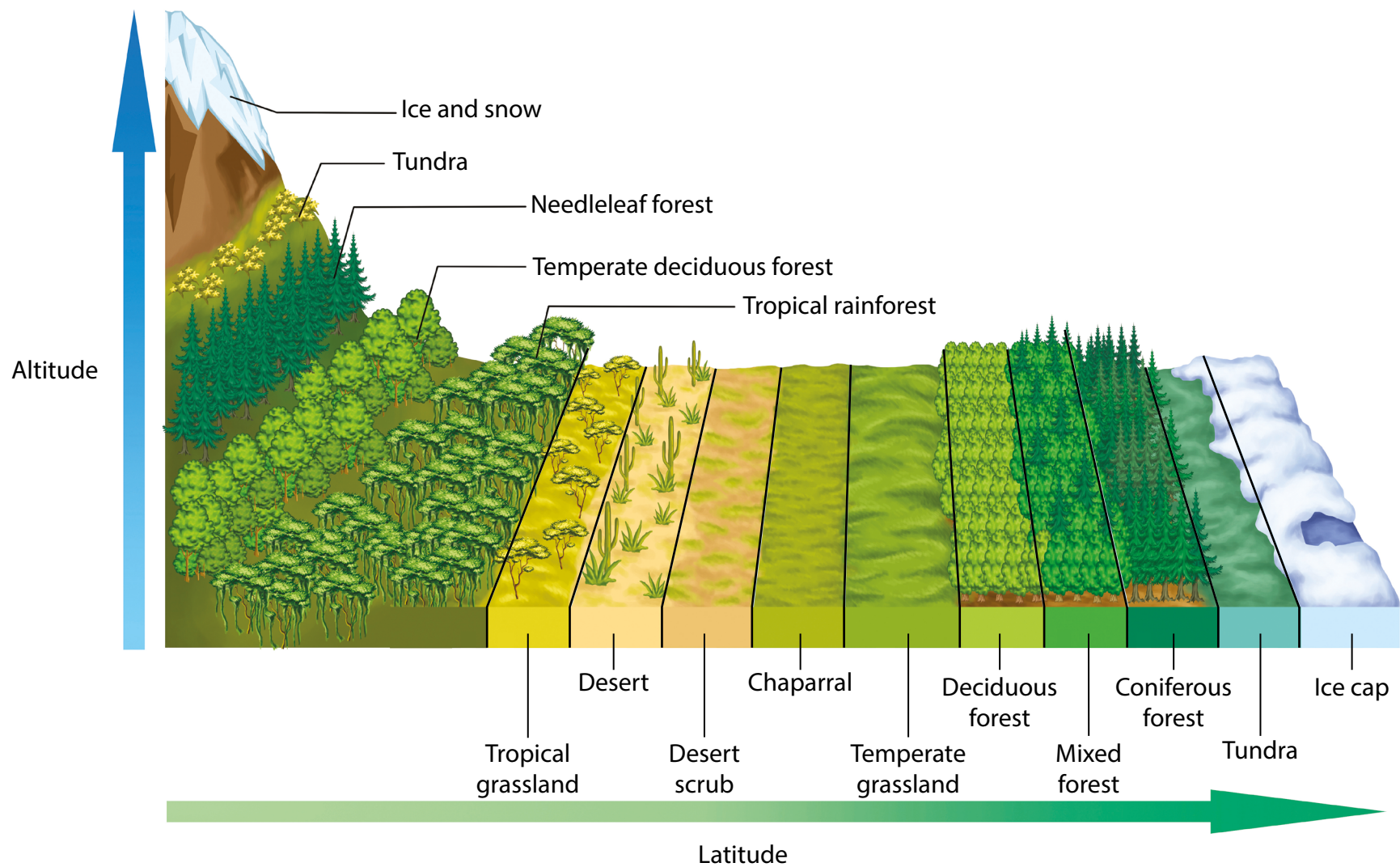


Figure 2a
Global biomes

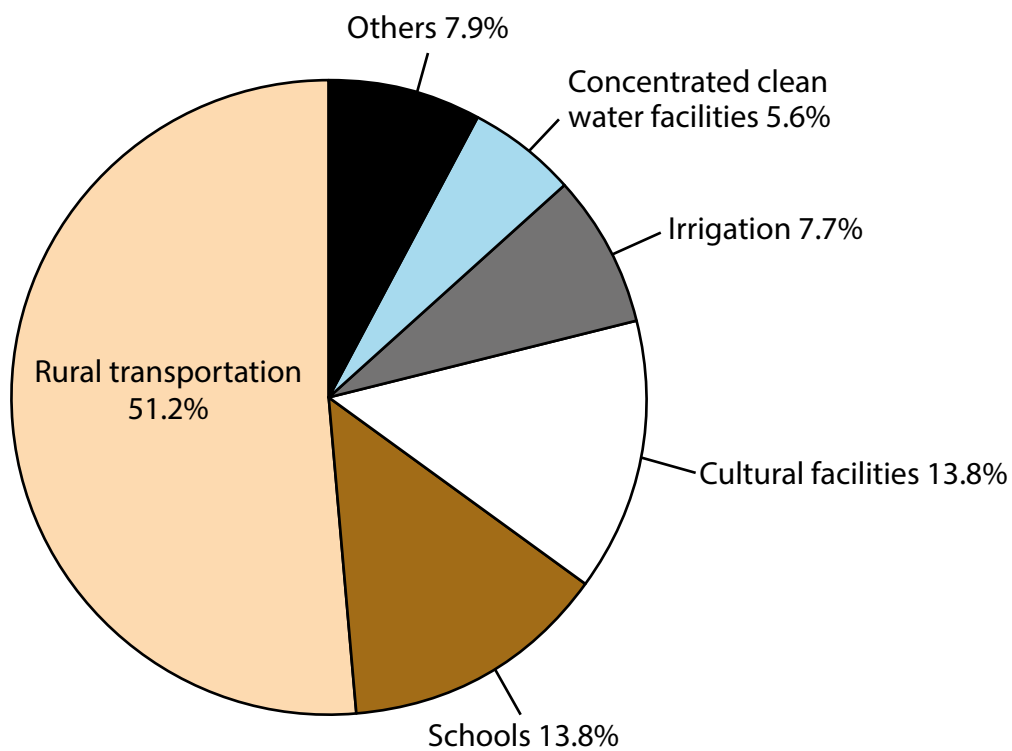
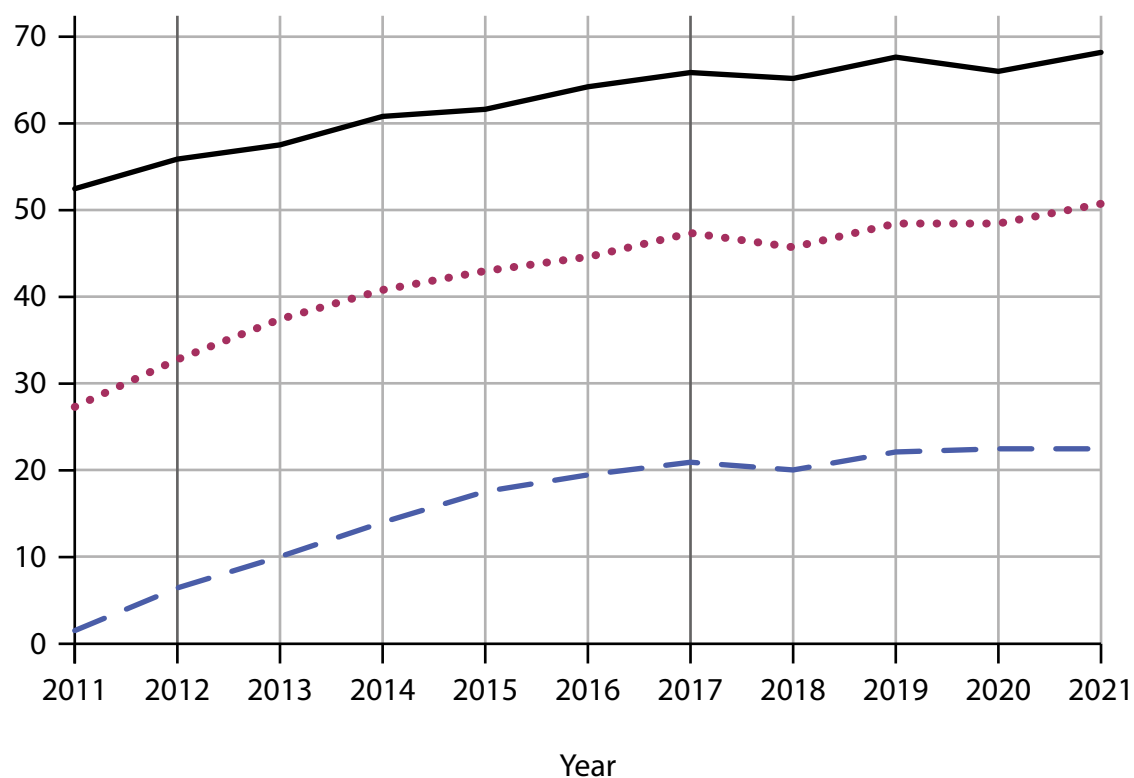


Figure 2b

**Percentage (%) of investment in development spending in rural areas
in Viet Nam, 2011–2020**

Percentage (%) of farms



Key

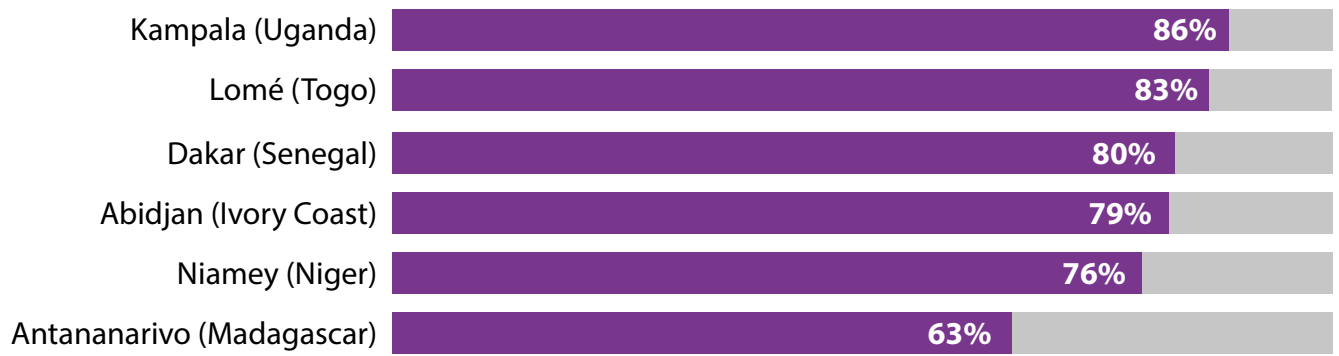
- Farms with diversified activity
- Farms with diversified activity other than renting out buildings
- - - Farms producing solar energy

Figure 2c

Percentage (%) of farms in England that have diversified their economic activity, 2011–2021



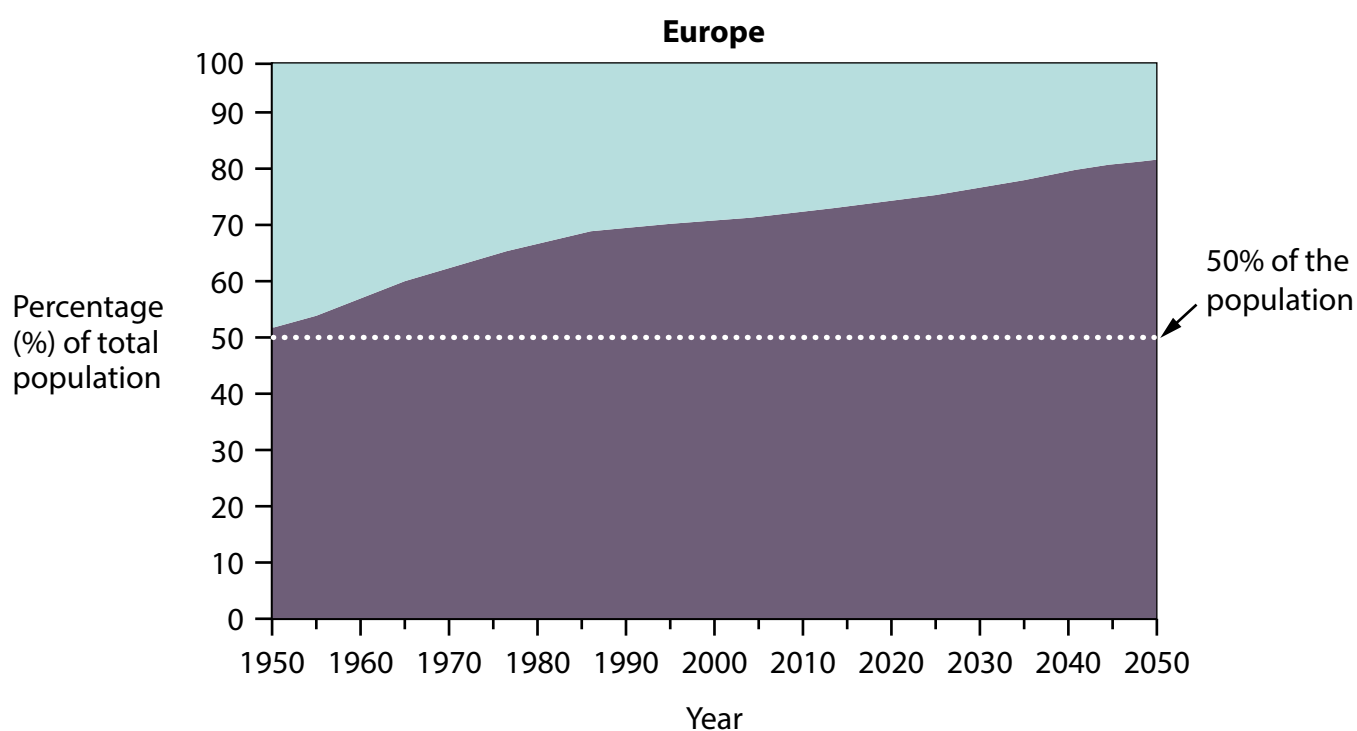
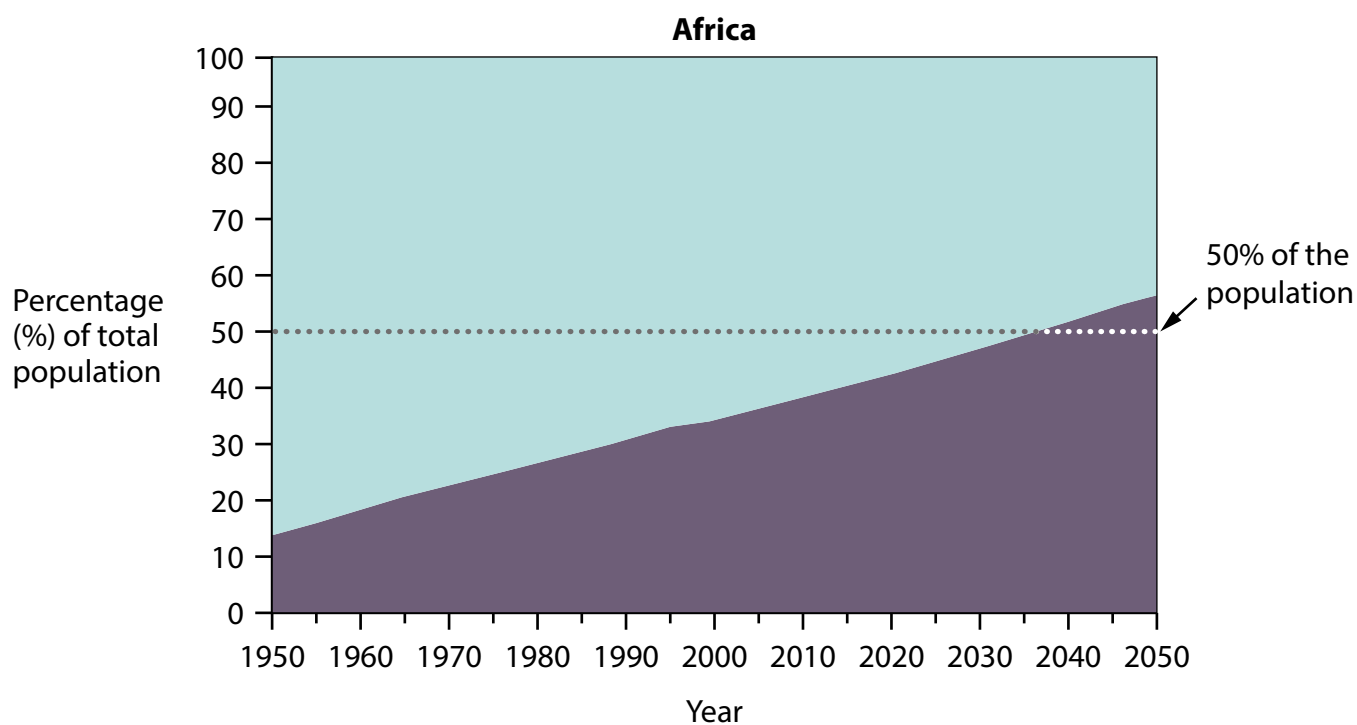
Figure 3a
Aerial photograph of Boston, USA



Informal employment as a percentage (%) of total employment

Figure 3b

Informal employment in selected African cities, 2018



Key



Rural



Urban

Figure 3c
Rates of past and projected urbanisation in Africa and Europe, 1950–2050

Environmental
quality survey
total score

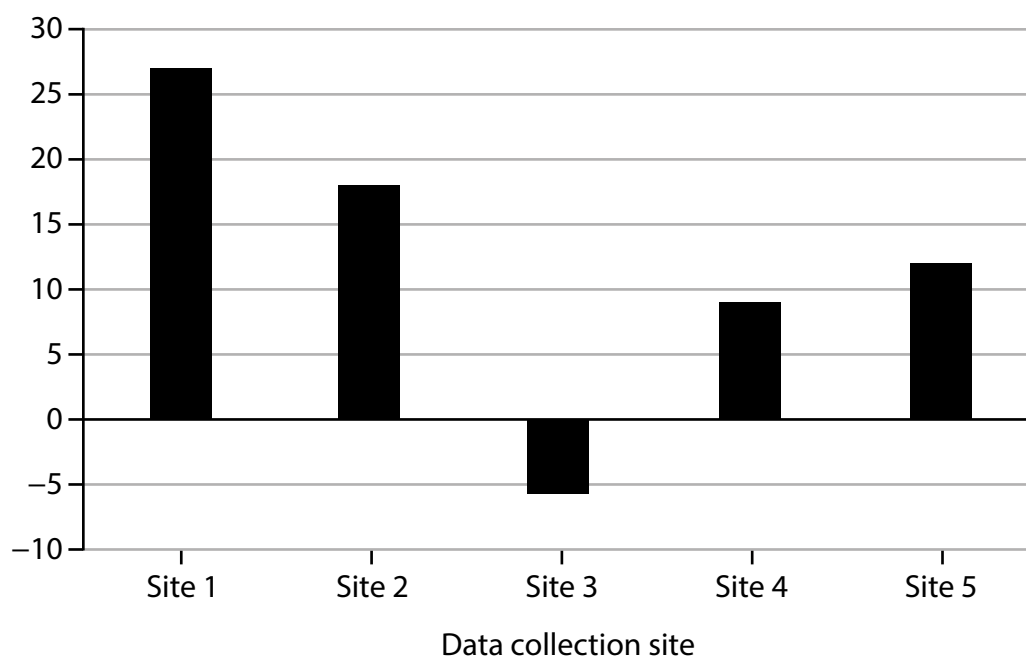


Figure 4a

Bar graph of environmental quality total scores

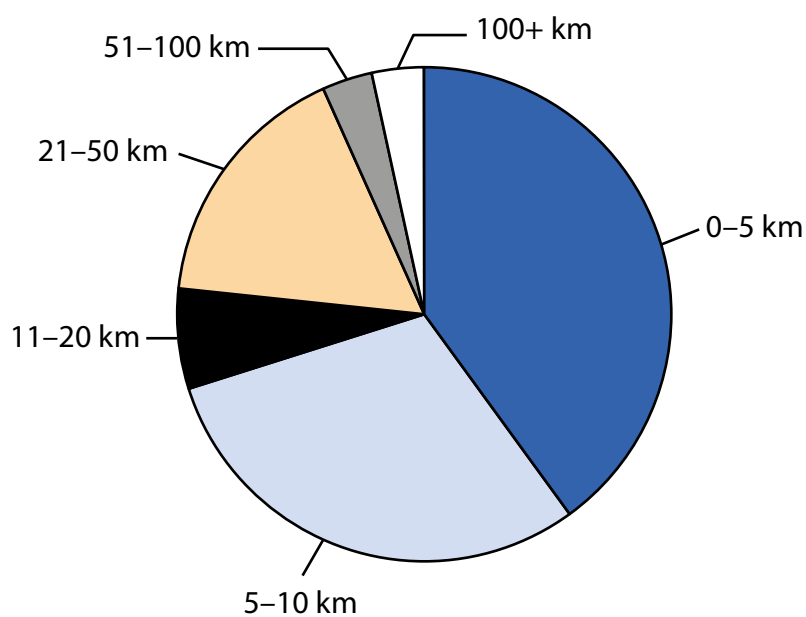


Figure 4b

Pie chart showing responses to the question, "How far have you travelled today?"

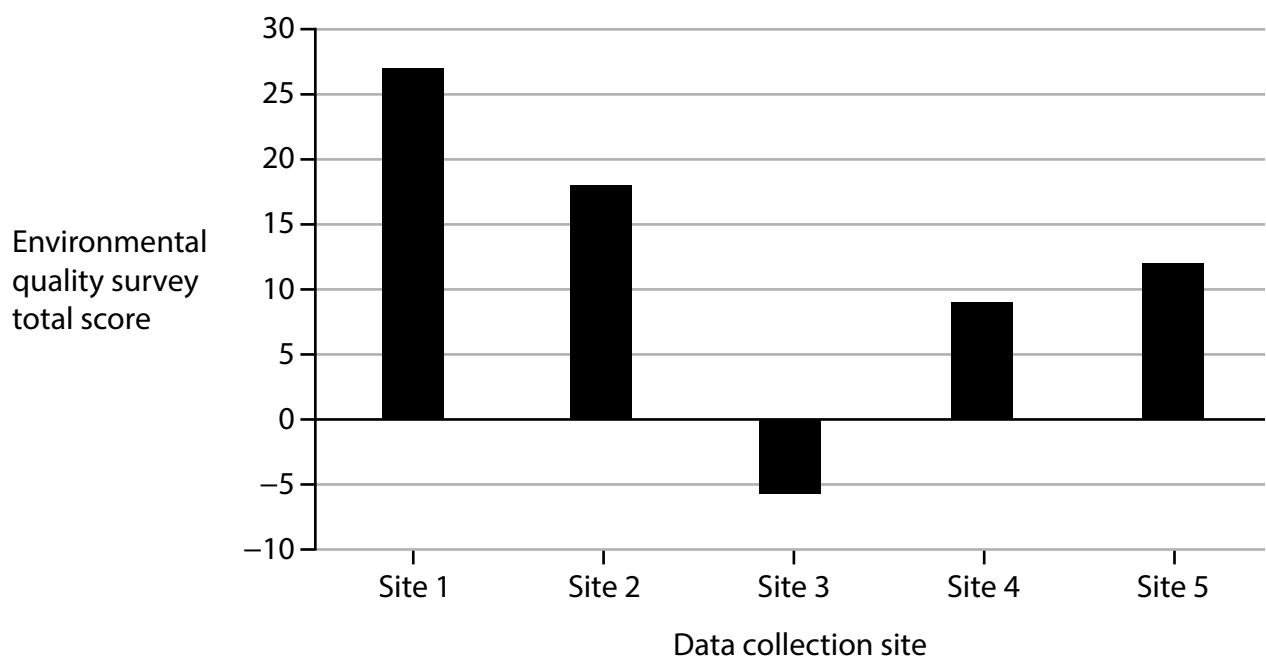


Figure 5a

Bar graph of environmental quality total scores

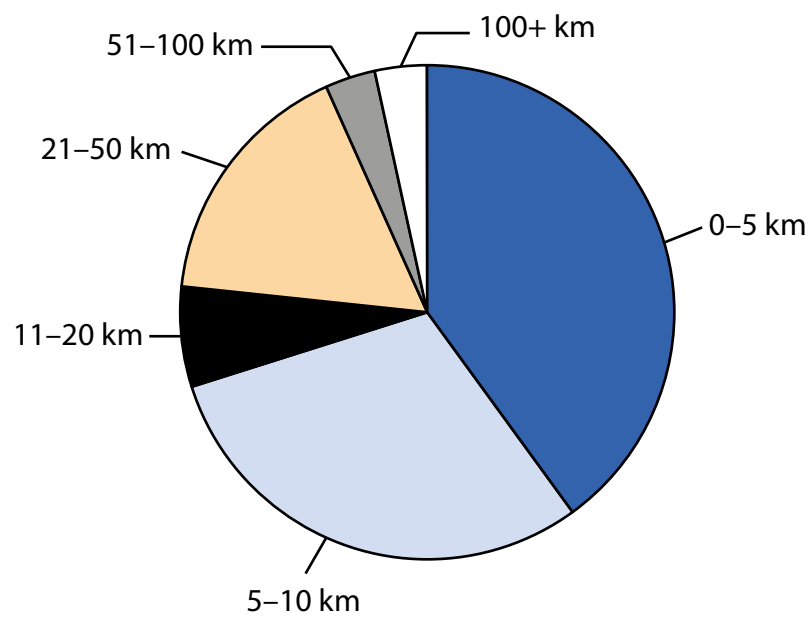


Figure 5b

Pie chart showing responses to the question, "How far have you travelled today?"

Environmental
quality survey
total score

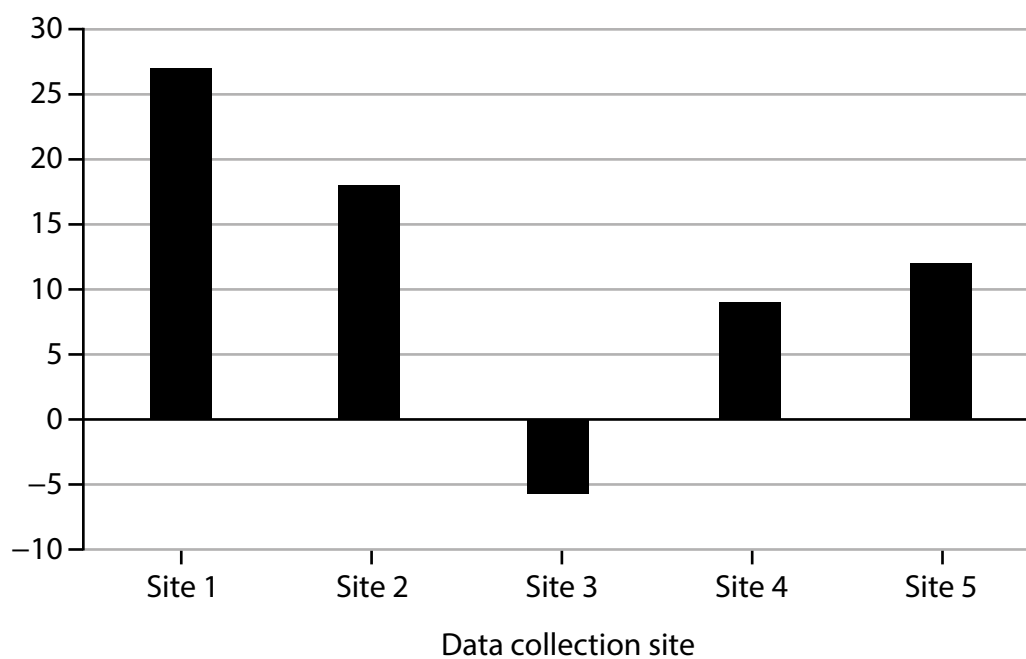


Figure 6a

Bar graph of environmental quality total scores

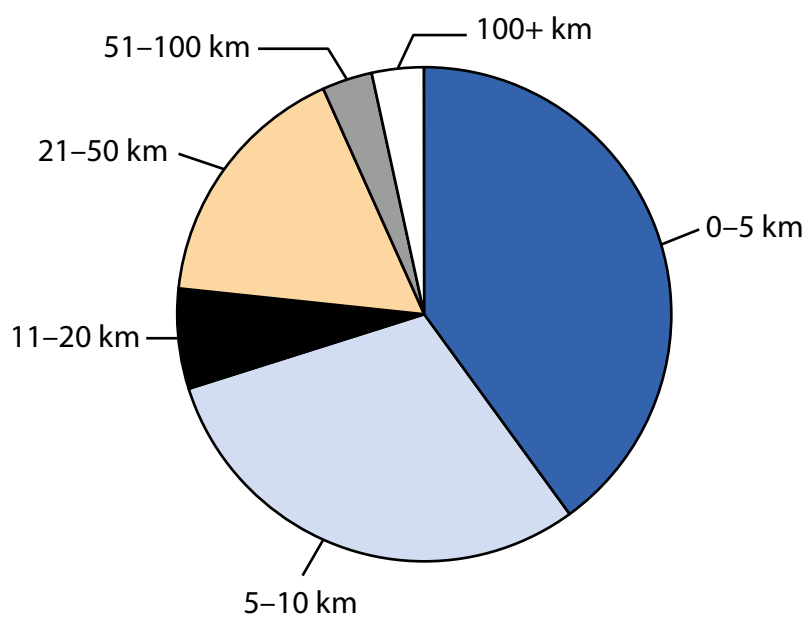


Figure 6b

Pie chart showing responses to the question, "How far have you travelled today?"

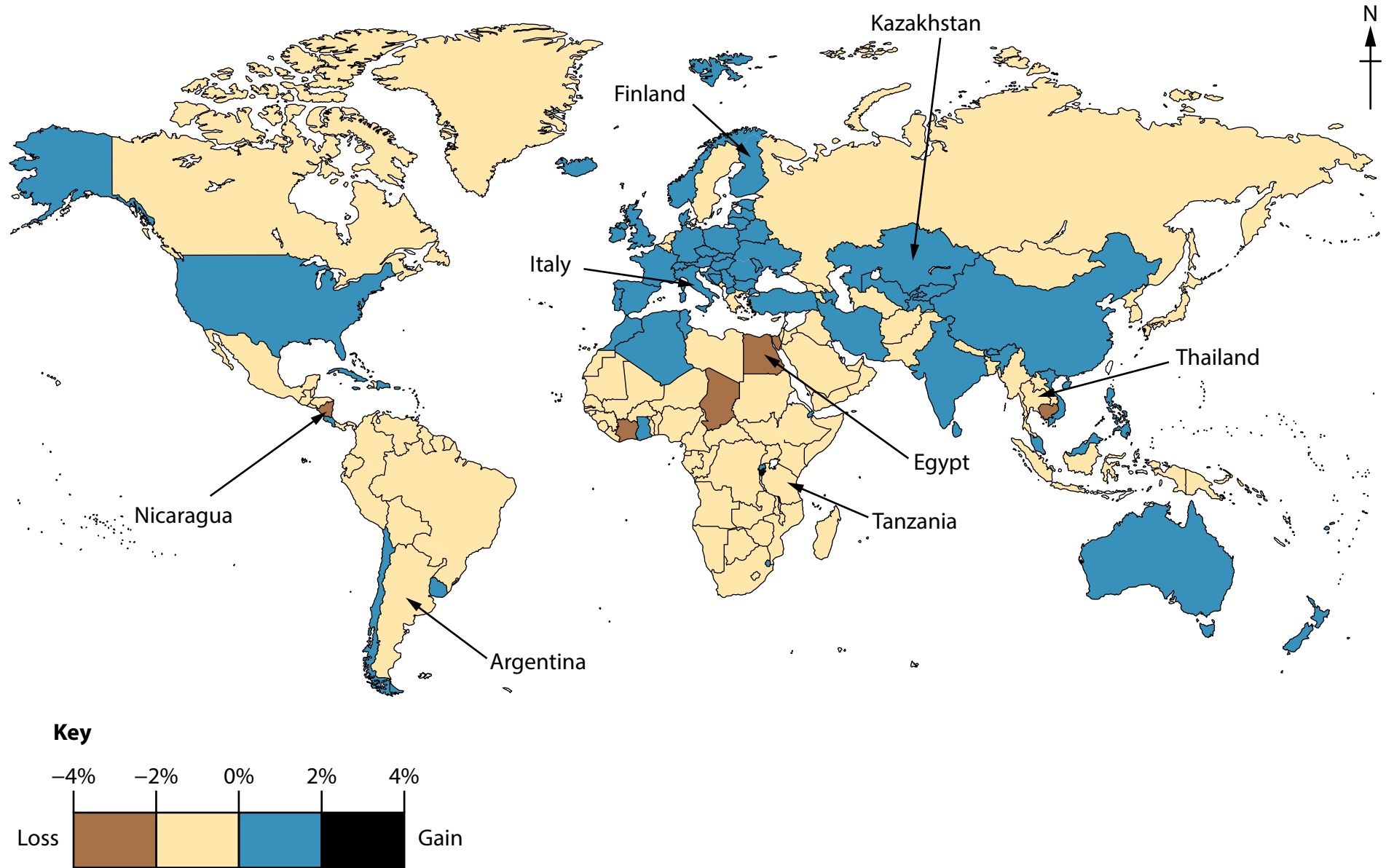


Figure 7a

Annual change in forest area, 2019–2020



Question 7

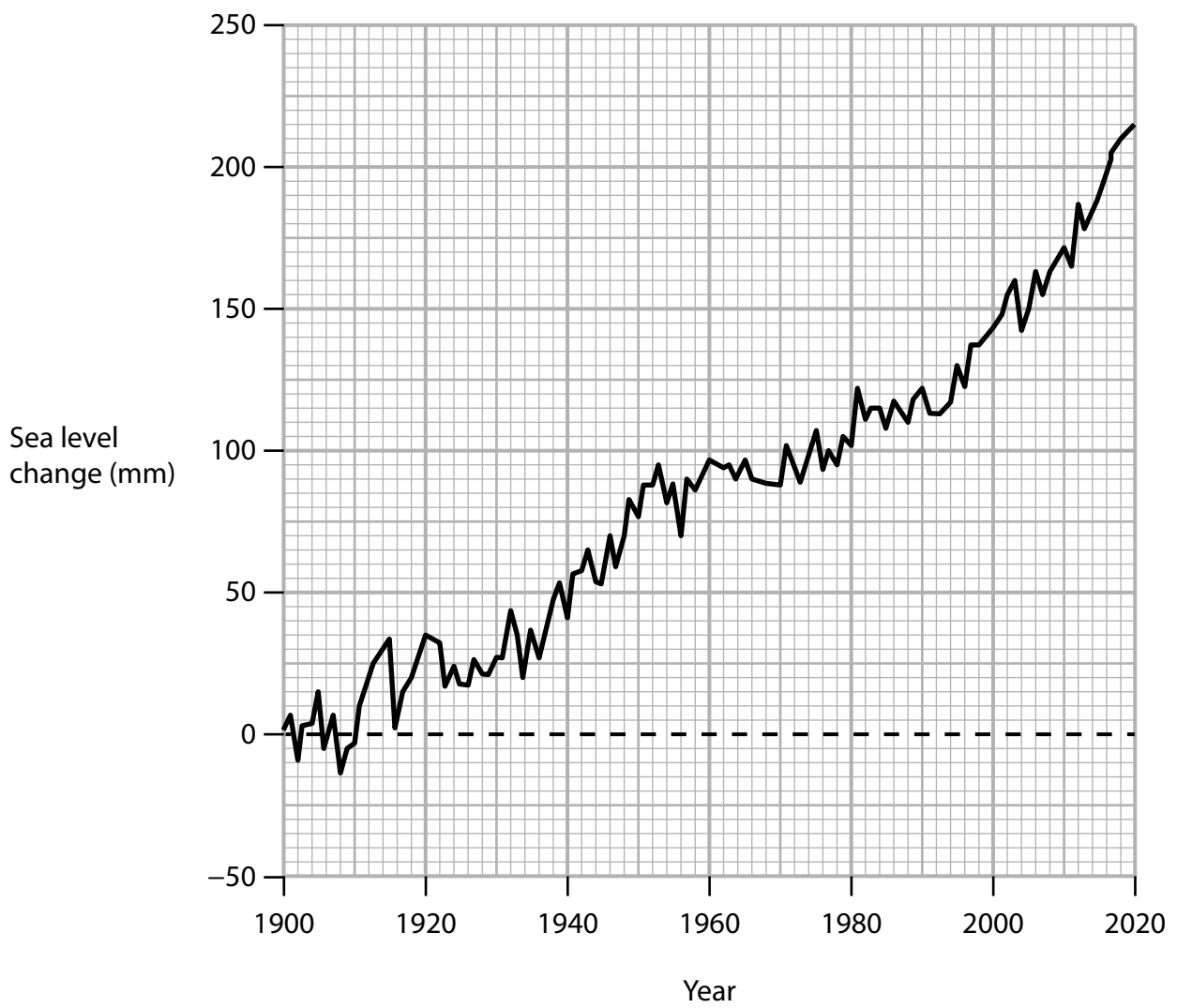


Figure 7b
Sea level change, 1900–2020




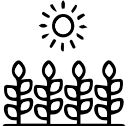

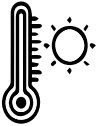
	Food insecurity
	Increased flooding
	Increased risk of fires
	Changes in growing seasons
	Migration
	Heat stress

Figure 7c
Potential impacts of climate change

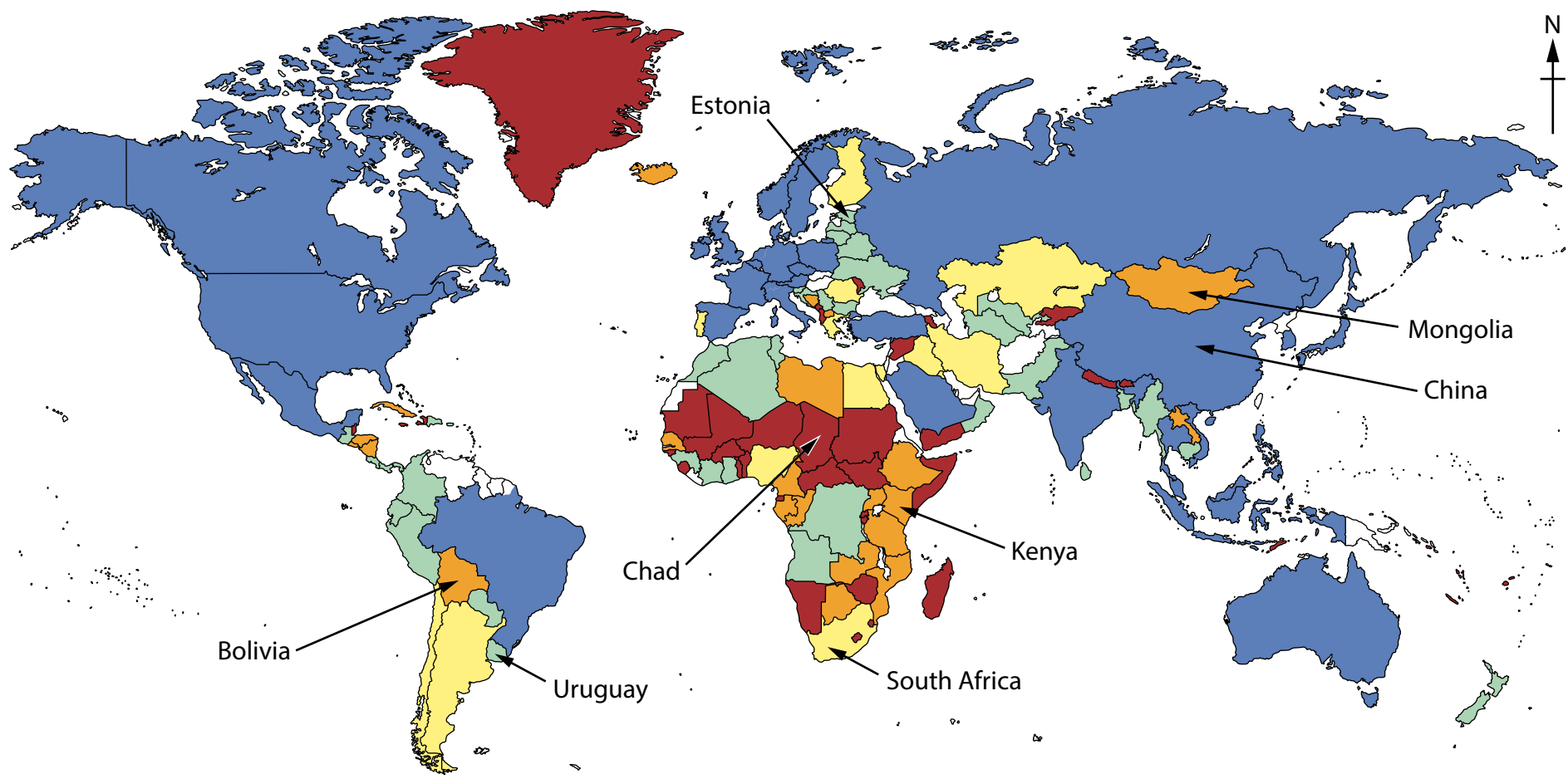


Figure 8a
Value of exported goods and services, 2020

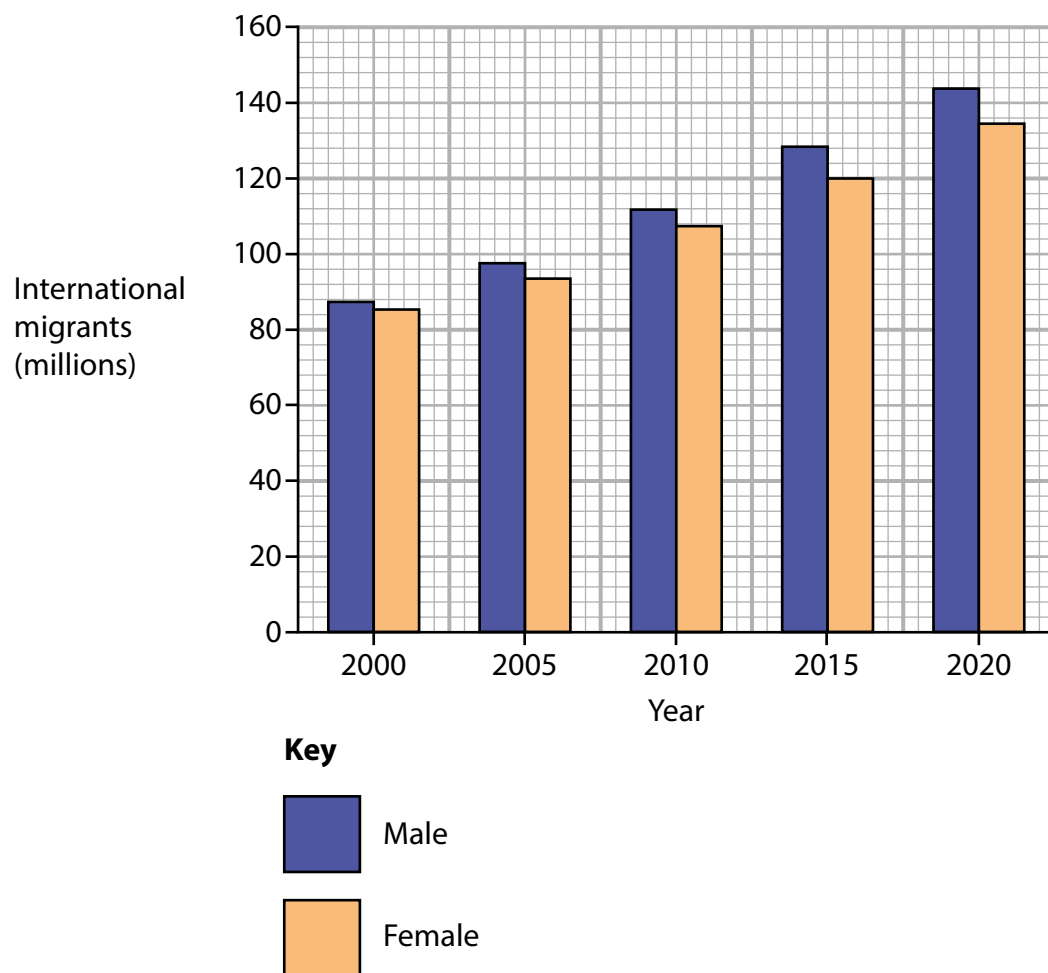


Figure 8b
Global international migration, 2000–2020







	Trade
	Transnational corporations (TNCs)
	Modern transport
	Information and communication technology
	Trade blocs
	Availability of labour

Figure 8c
Factors affecting the global economy

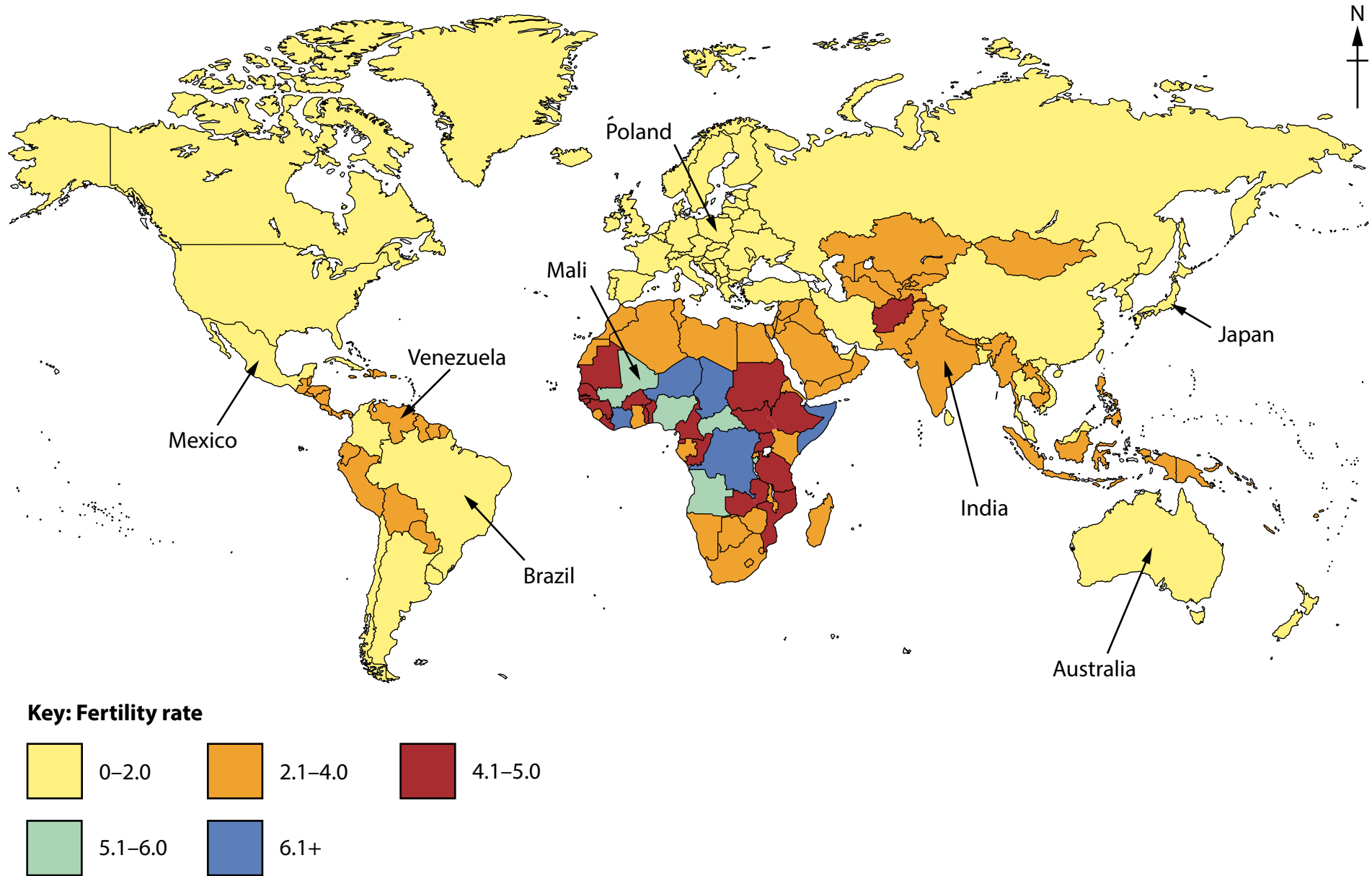


Figure 9a

Fertility rate per 1,000 in 2022



Question 9

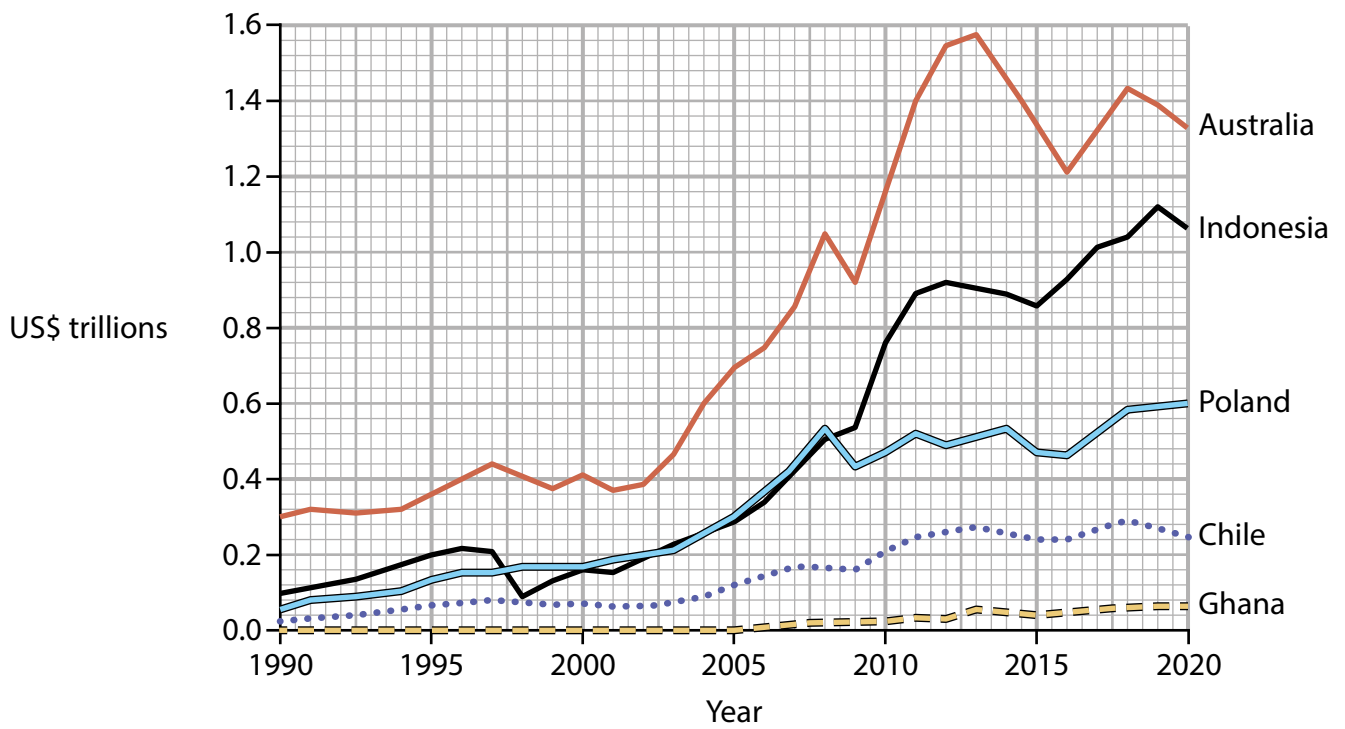


Figure 9b
Gross domestic product (GDP) for selected countries, 1990–2020







	Education
	Food security
	Income
	Employment
	Access to safe drinking water
	Corruption

Figure 9c
Factors affecting human welfare

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Acknowledgements

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

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Figure 1b: adapted from <https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/charts/annual-clean-energy-investment-2017-2022>

Figure 1c: adapted from <https://ourworldindata.org/fossil-fuels>

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Figure 7a: adapted from <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/forest-area-net-change-rate?time=2020>

Figure 7b: adapted from <https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/sea-level>

Figure 8a: adapted from <https://ourworldindata.org/trade-and-globalization>

Figure 8b: adapted from <https://worldmigrationreport.iom.int>

Figure 9b: adapted from <https://data.worldbank.org/>

