

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

Geography

Paper 2: Human Geography

Wednesday 3 June 2020 – Afternoon

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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Figure 1a

Barcelona Port – an example of a location of economic activity



(Source: © David Holmes Geography)

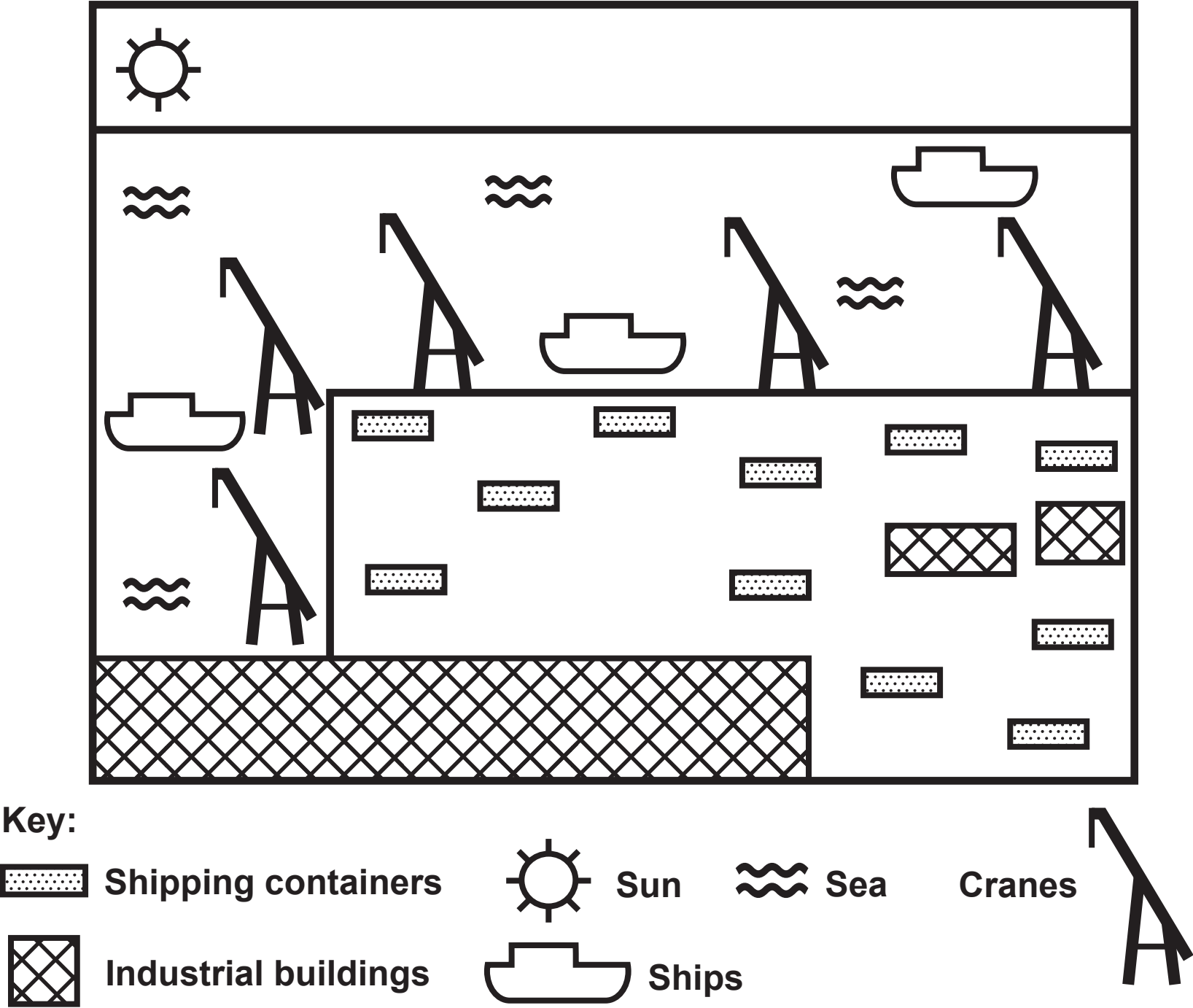


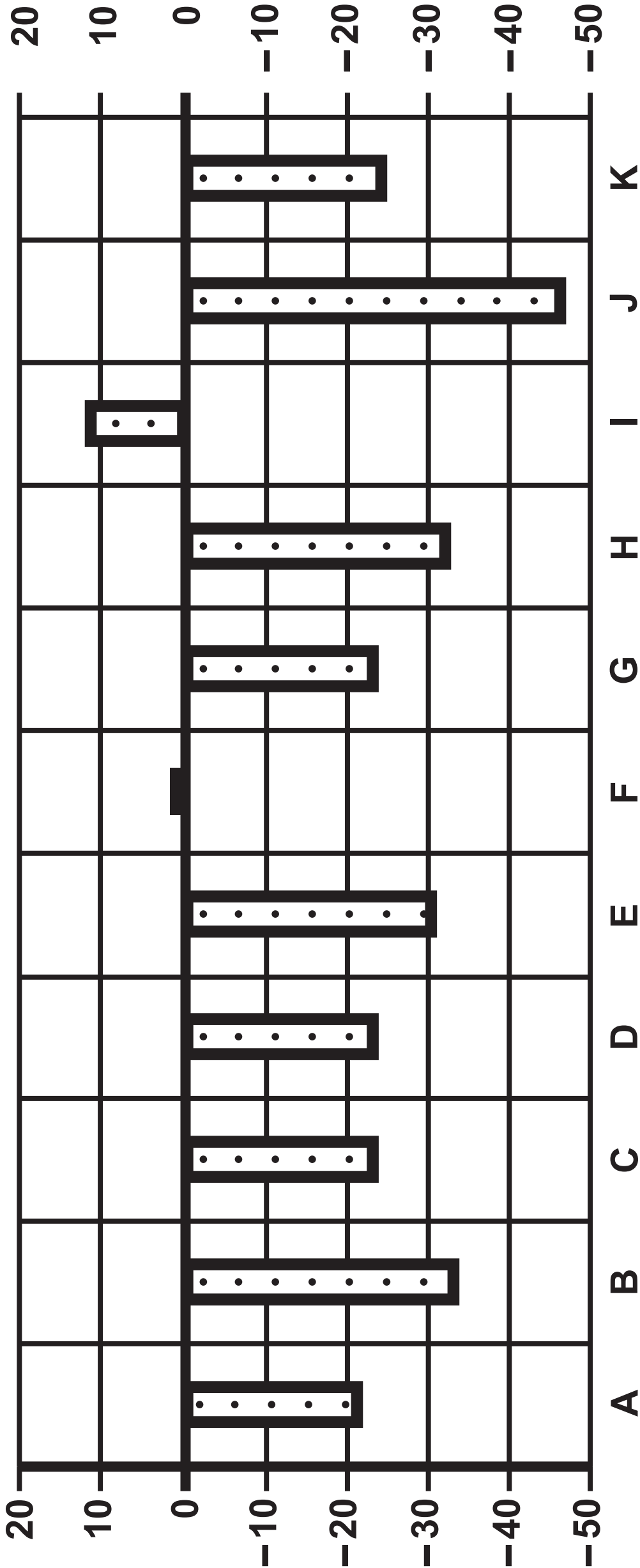
Figure 1b

Percentage change in manufacturing employment in selected countries, 1990–2016

Key:

- A – Canada B – France C – Germany D – Italy E – Japan F – South Korea
- G – Netherlands H – Sweden I – Taiwan J – United Kingdom K – United States

Percentage (%) change
in manufacturing employment



Country

(Source: <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42135.pdf>)

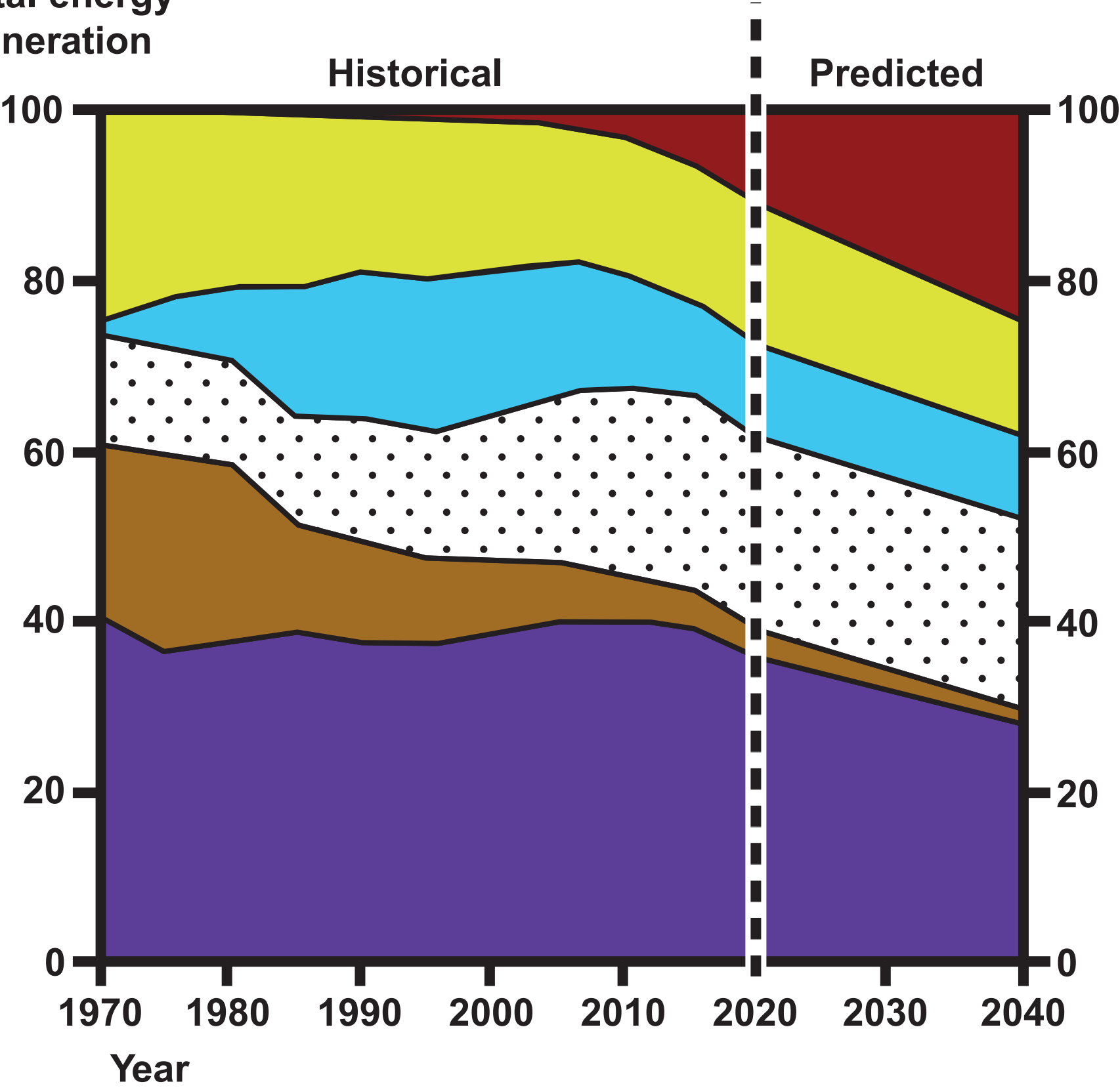
Figure 1c – Colour

Past and predicted changes in the global energy mix, 1970–2040

Key:



Percentage (%) of
total energy
generation



(Source from: <https://www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/business-sites/en/global/corporate/pdfs/energy-economics/energy-outlook/bp-energy-outlook-2018.pdf>)

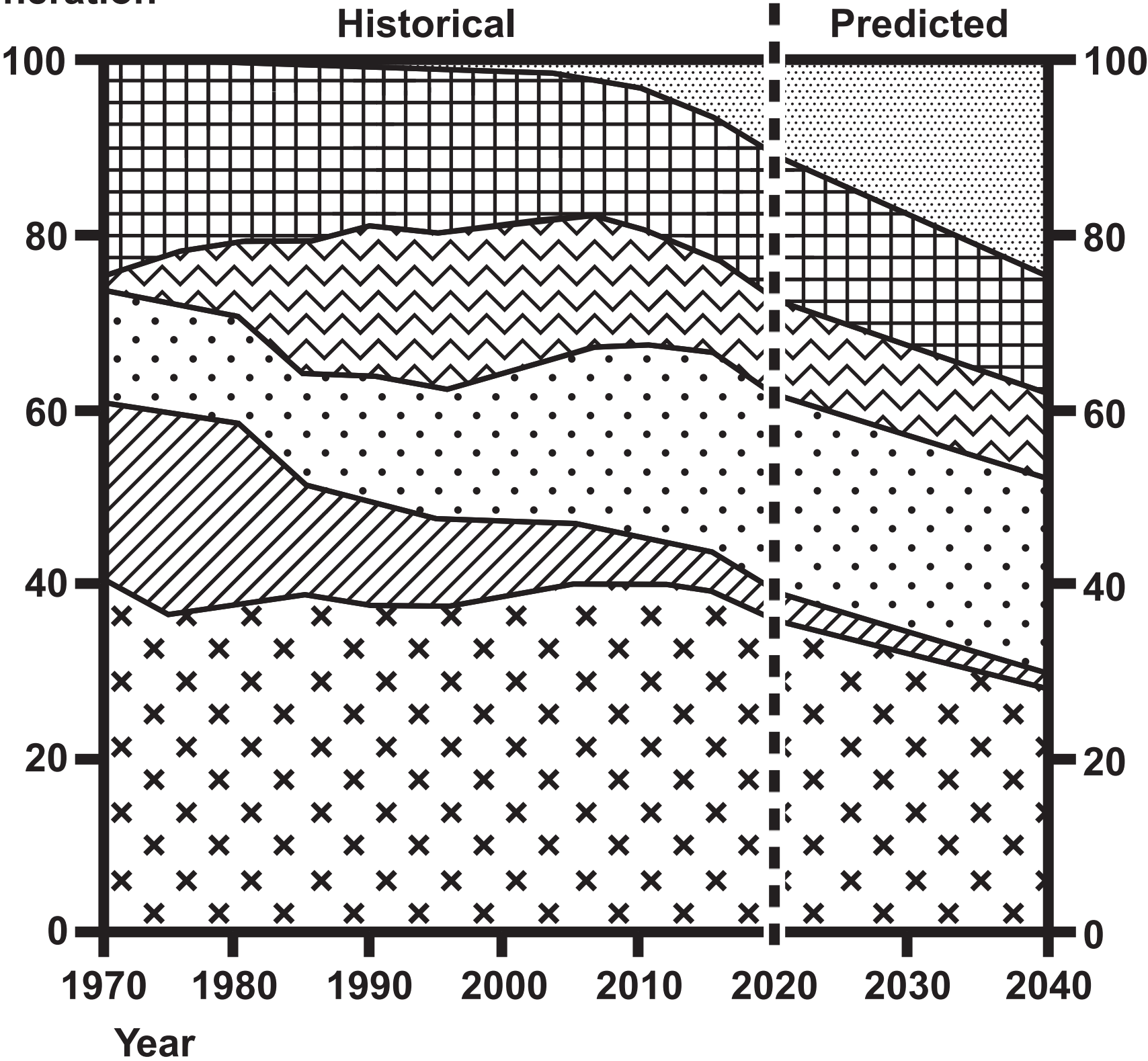
Figure 1c – Black and White

Past and predicted changes in the global energy mix, 1970–2040

Key:



Percentage (%) of
total energy
generation



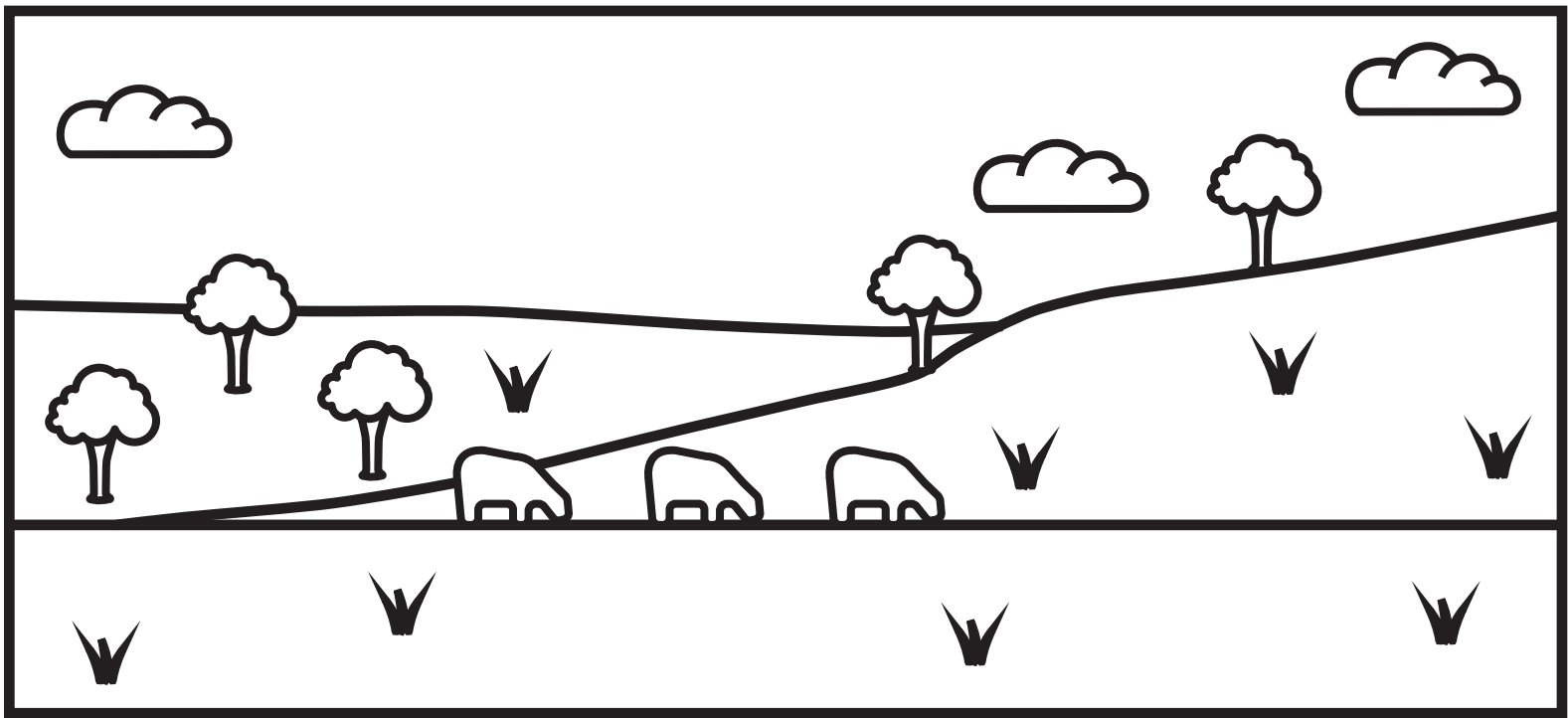
(Source from: <https://www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/business-sites/en/global/corporate/pdfs/energy-economics/energy-outlook/bp-energy-outlook-2018.pdf>)

Figure 2a


A beef–farming system in southern England





(Source: © David Holmes Geography)




Key:

 Grass

 Cows

 Clouds

 Trees


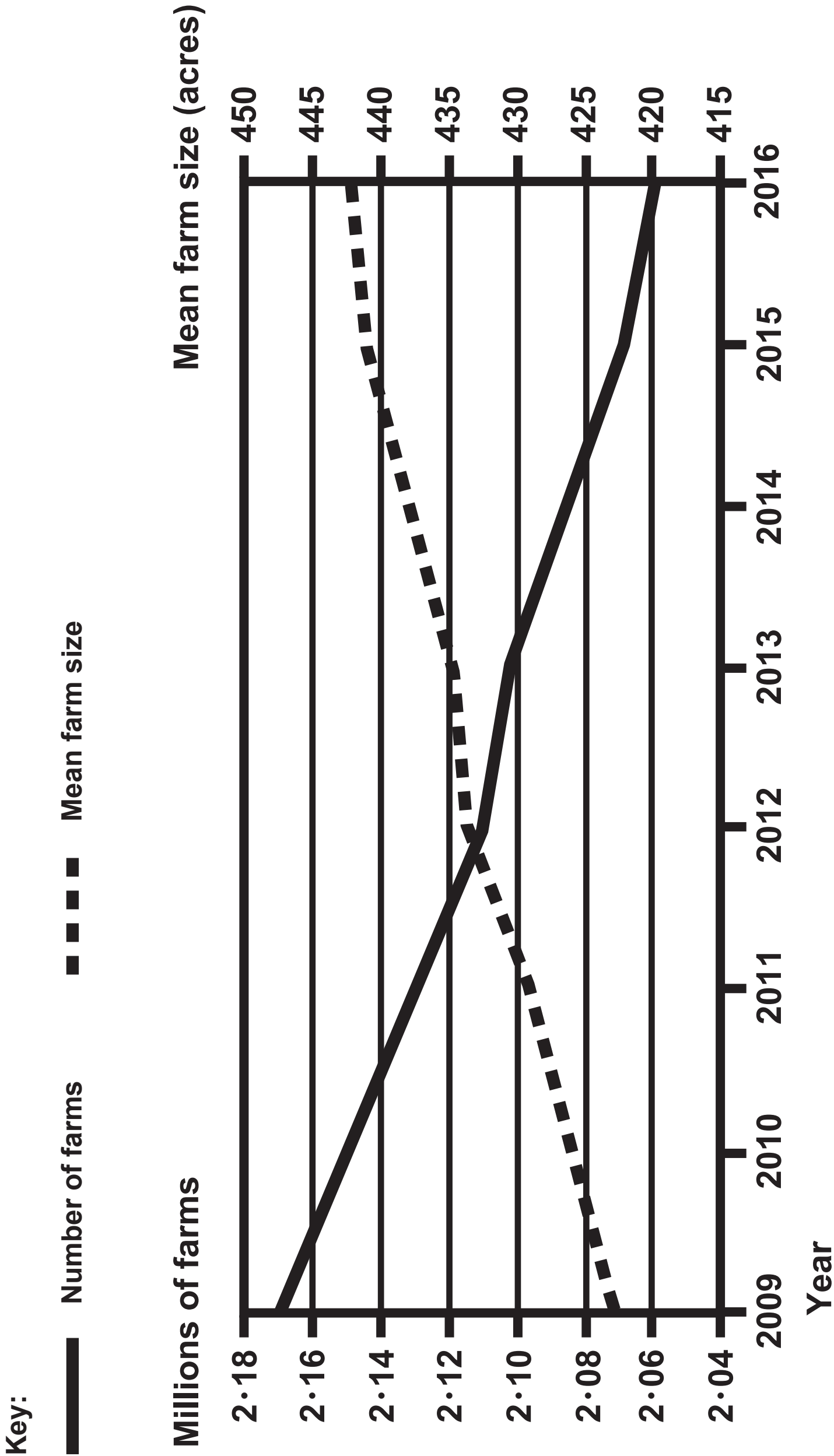
 Hills

Figure 2b

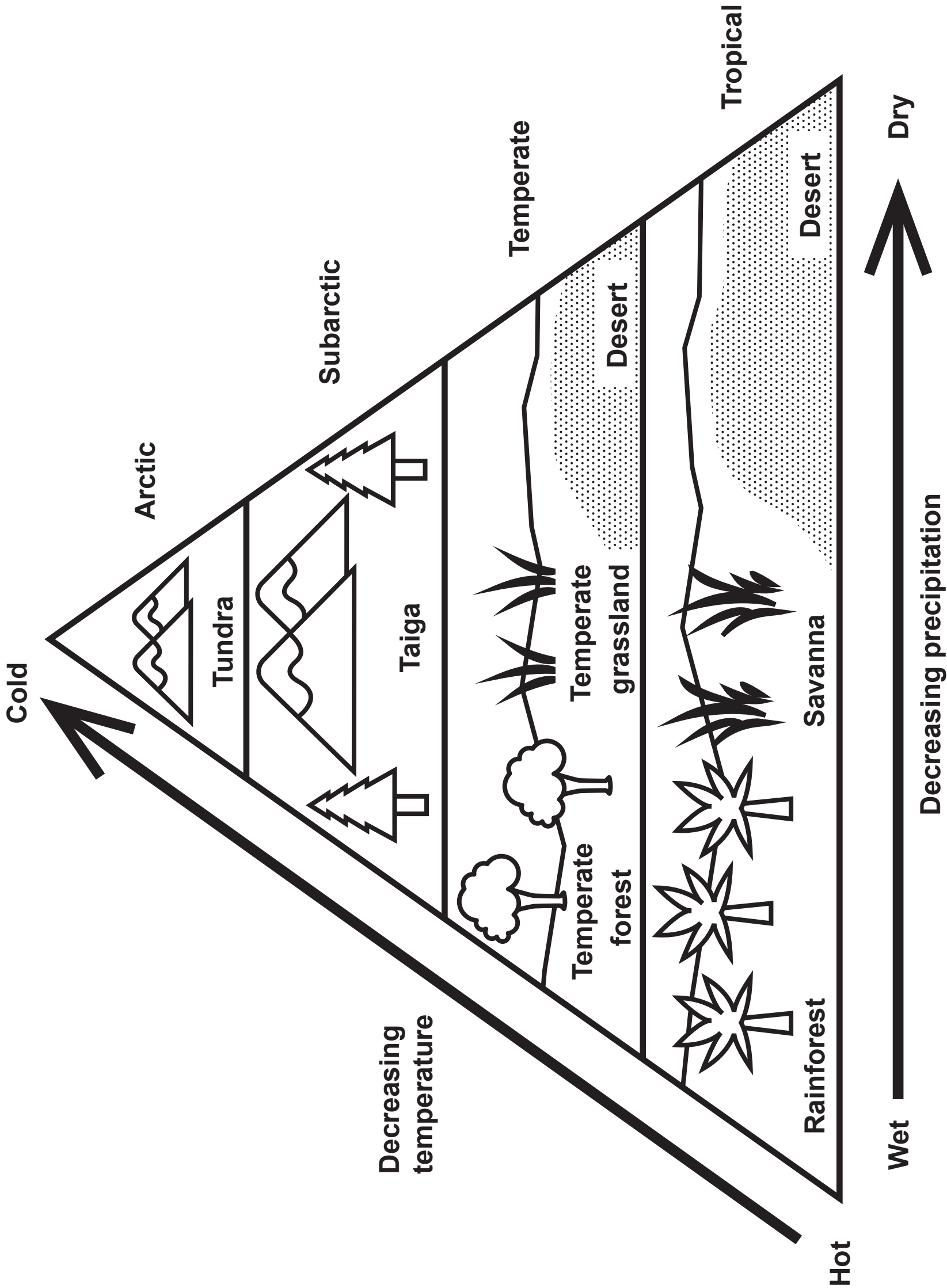
Changes in number and size of farms, USA, 2009–2016



(Source: © USDA NASS)

Figure 2c

The relationship between biome type, temperature and precipitation



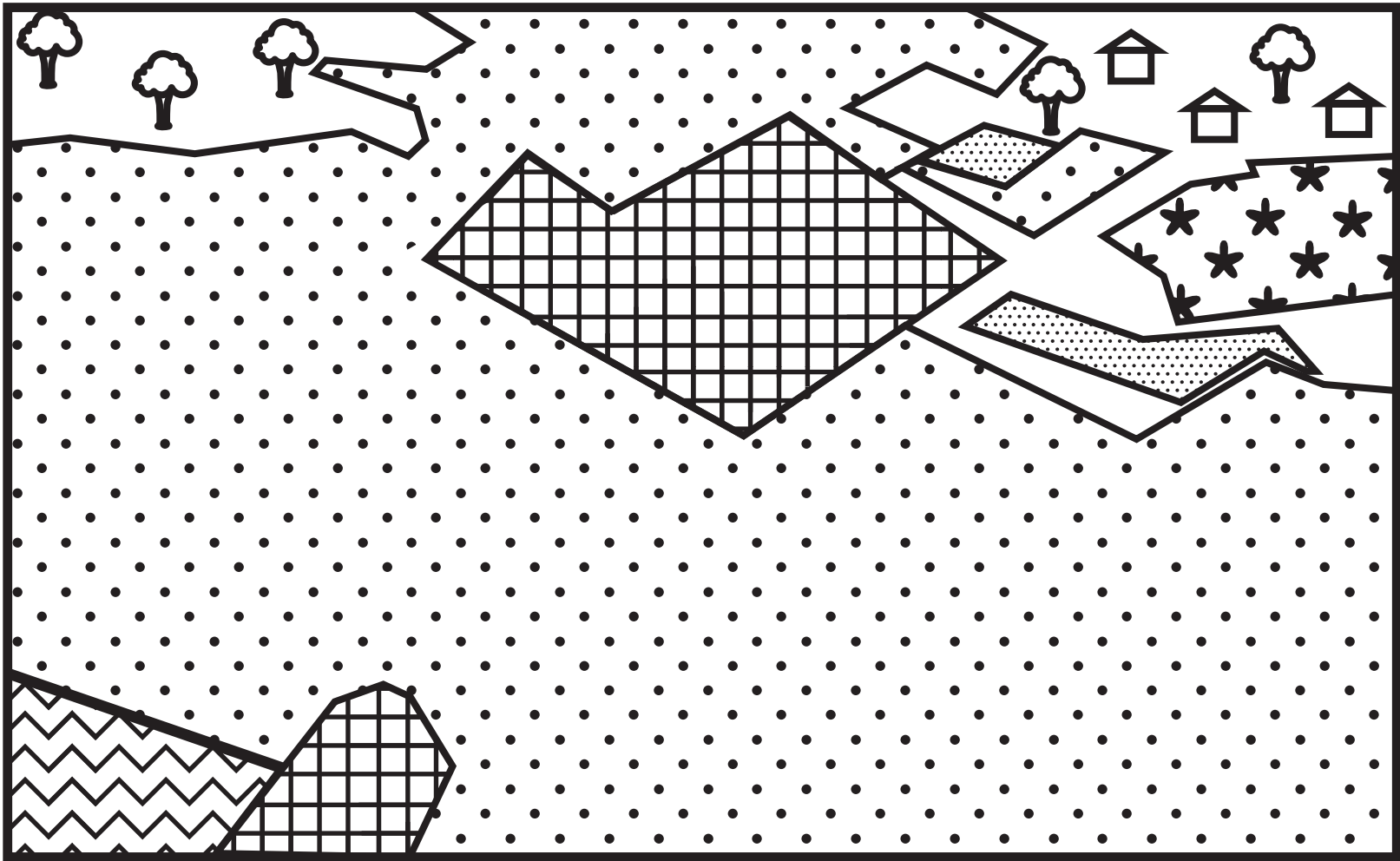
(Source: <https://slideplayer.com/slide/10505544/>)

Figure 3a

An urban area in Taiwan, south-east Asia



(Source: © David Holmes Geography)



Key:



Highrise buildings



Parks



Car parks



Multiple-storey apartment buildings



Factories



Houses



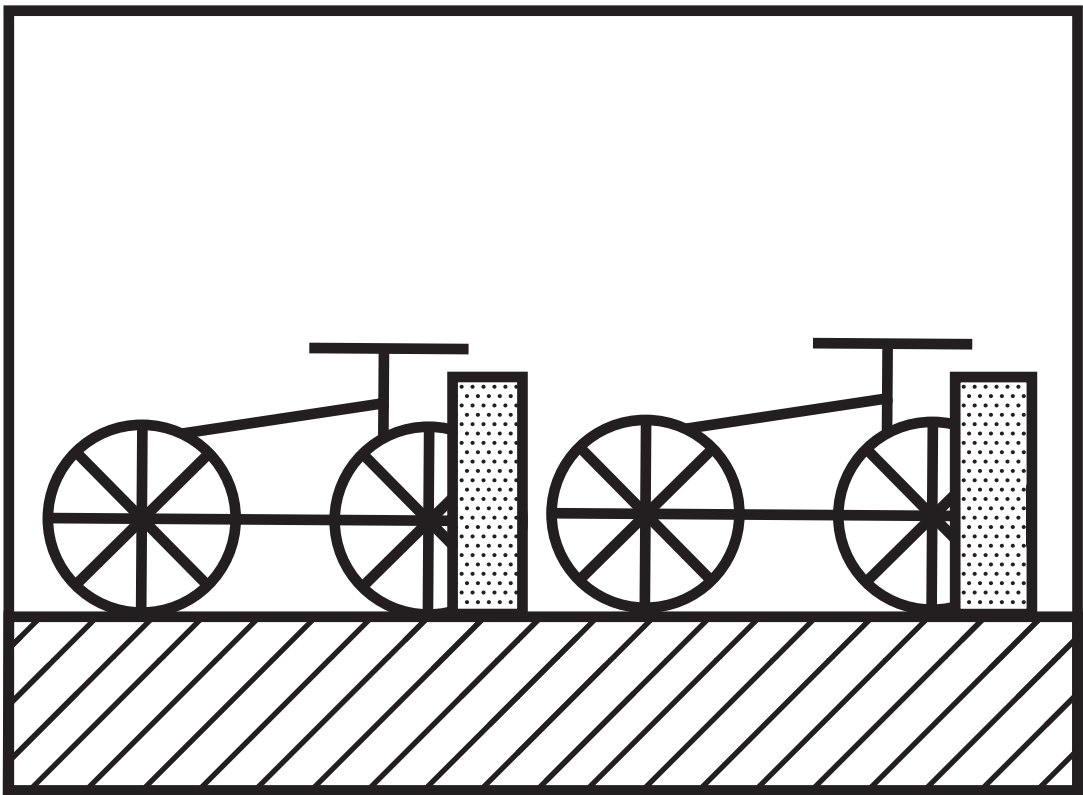
Trees

Figure 3b – Part 1

Worldwide number of city ‘public-use bicycles’, 2013–2016



(Source: © David Holmes Geography)



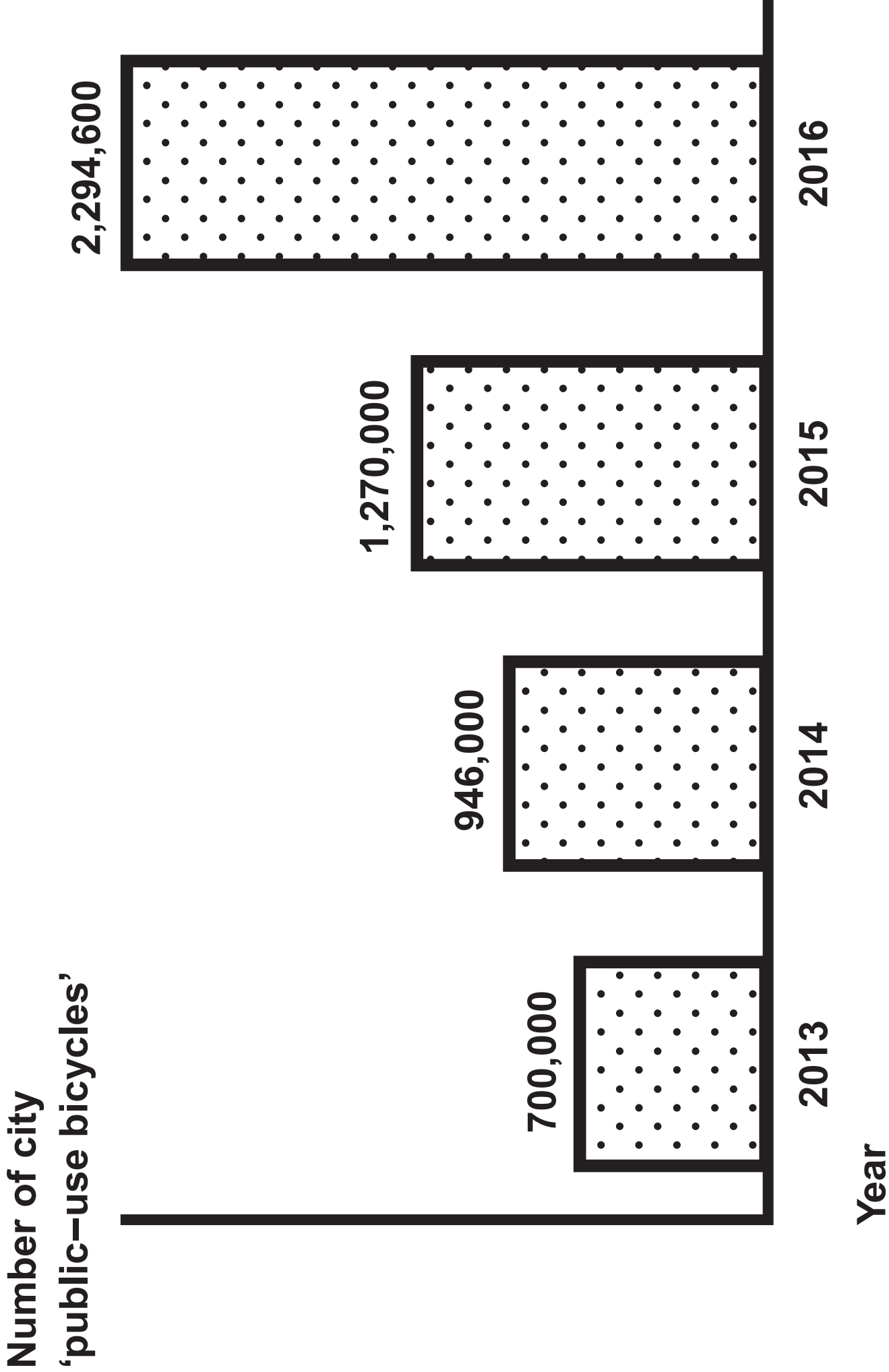
Key:

 Bicycle

 Bicycle docking station

 Pavement

Worldwide number of city ‘public–use bicycles’, 2013–2016

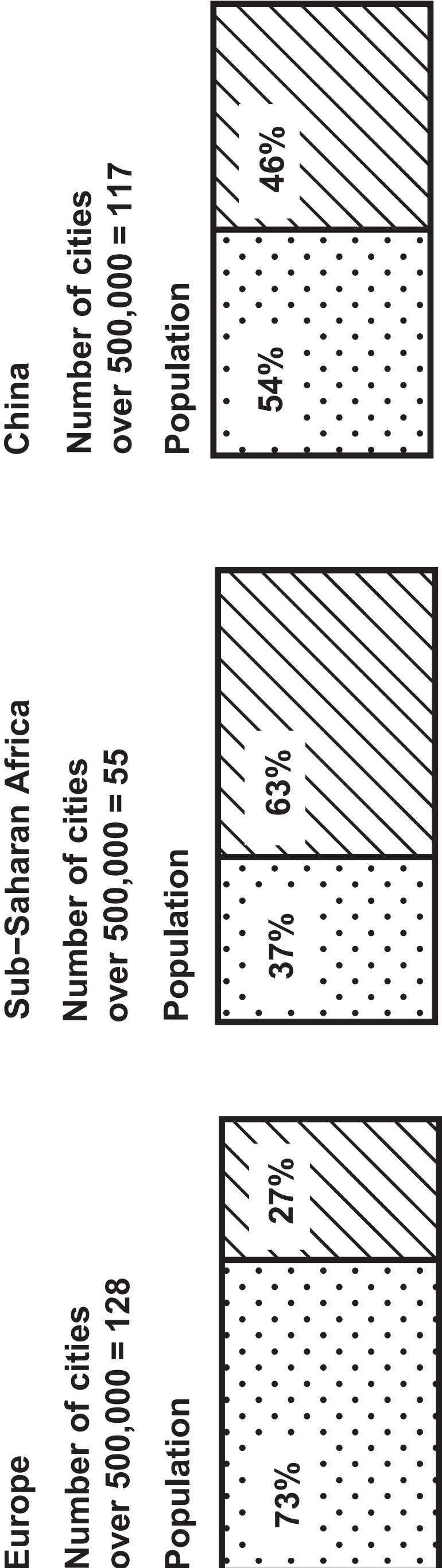


(Source: <https://www.statista.com/chart/13483/bike-sharing-programs/>)

Figure 3c

Cities with a population over 500,000 and the percentage of urban-rural population (2015)

Key:  urban  rural



(Source adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/nov/23/cities-in-numbers-how-patterns-of-urban-growth-change-the-world#img-4>)

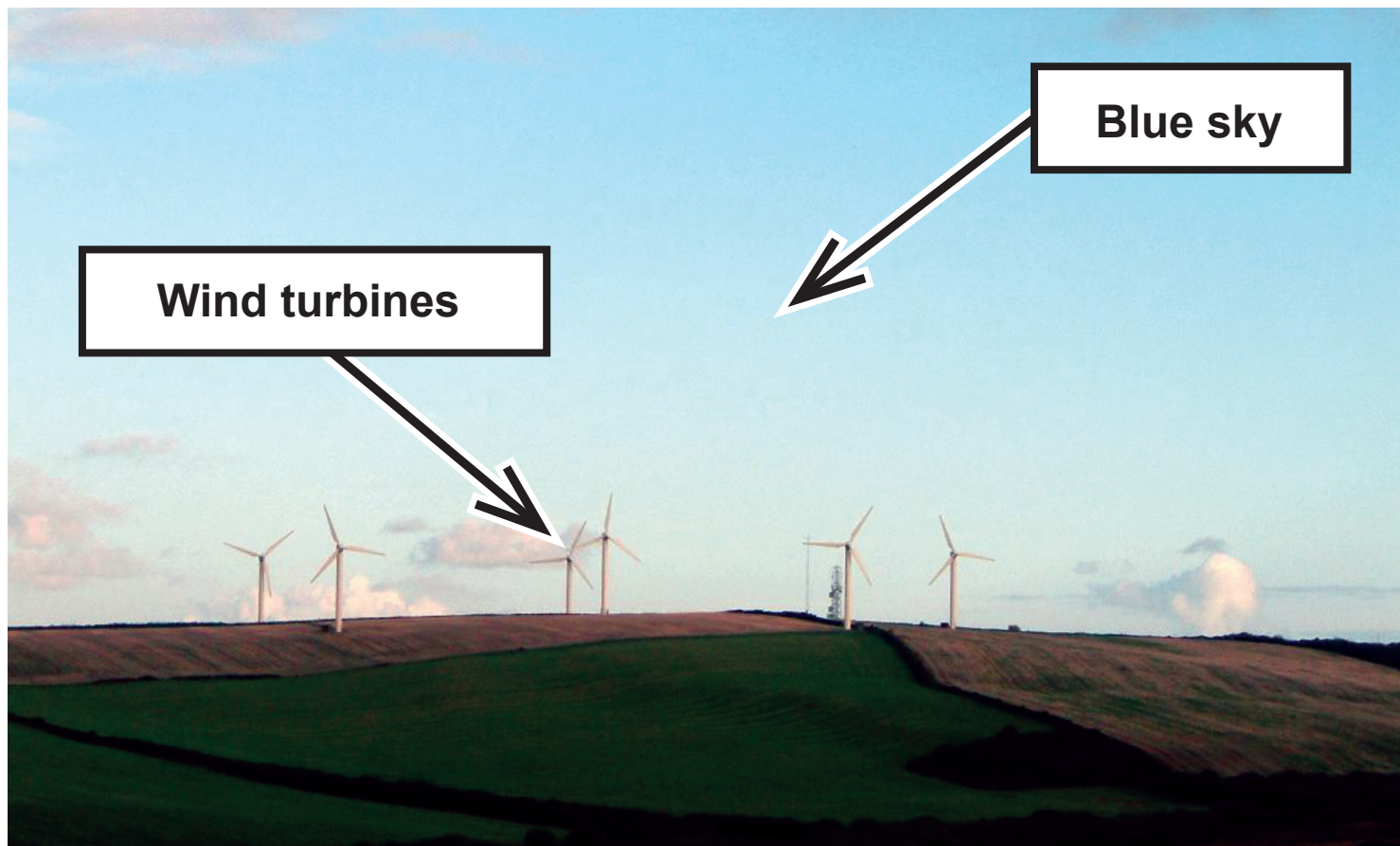
Figure 4a

An extract from a student’s conclusions and evaluations

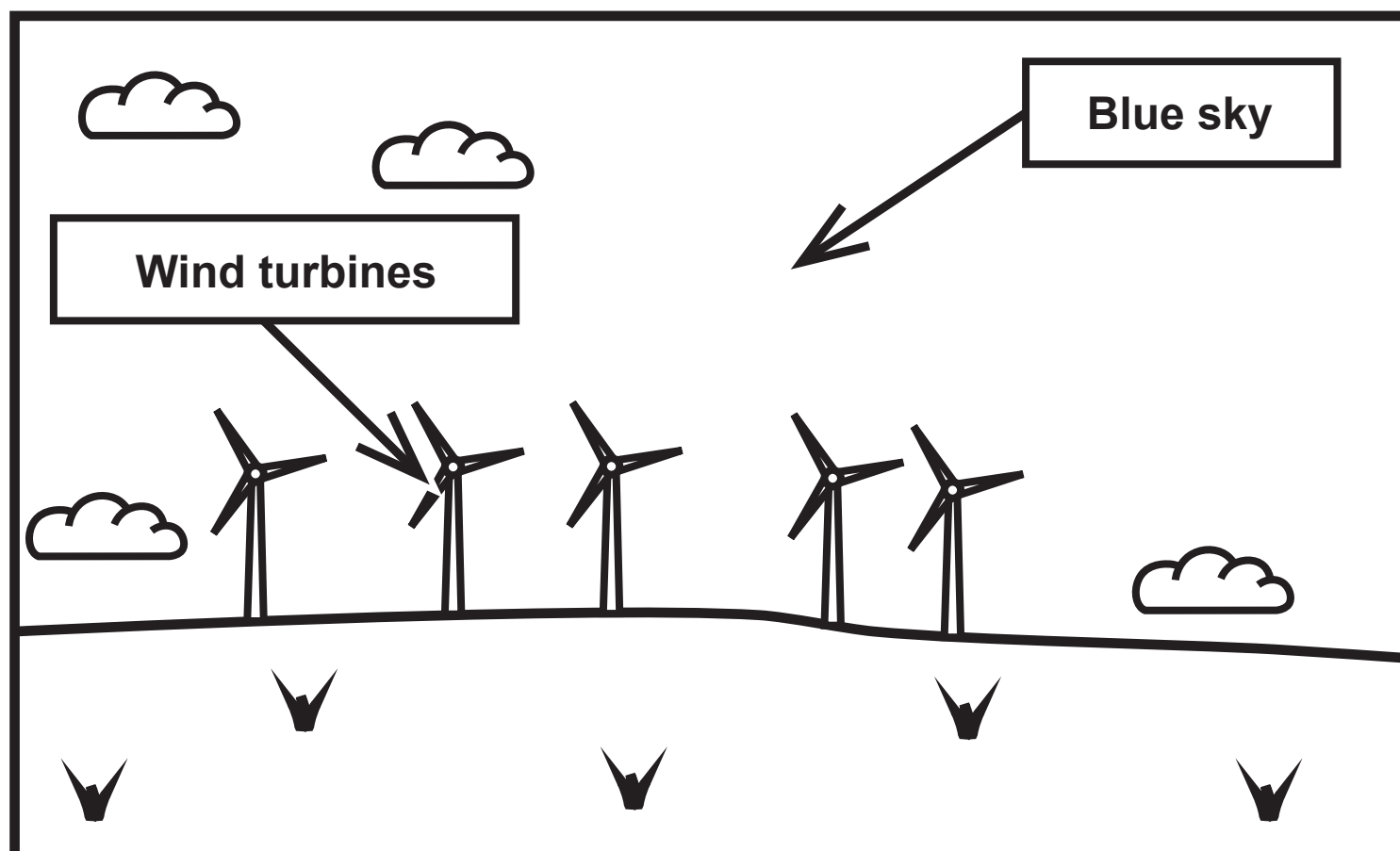
Comments	Conclusions
1	I found that there were lots of differences in the environmental quality survey between the areas.
2	The questionnaire showed rural areas are having a lot of changes at the moment.
3	There is a big difference in the areas based on how they look.
	Evaluations
4	I think my results were very reliable but if I had more time I would have had a larger questionnaire sample.
5	The environmental quality survey worked well but we should have used other people to fill in the forms.
6	Overall the fieldwork was very beneficial to my knowledge of geography and I enjoyed the investigation.

Figure 4b

An annotated photograph that was used as part of the conclusion



(Source: © David Holmes Geography)



Key:

 Grass



Wind turbines

 Clouds

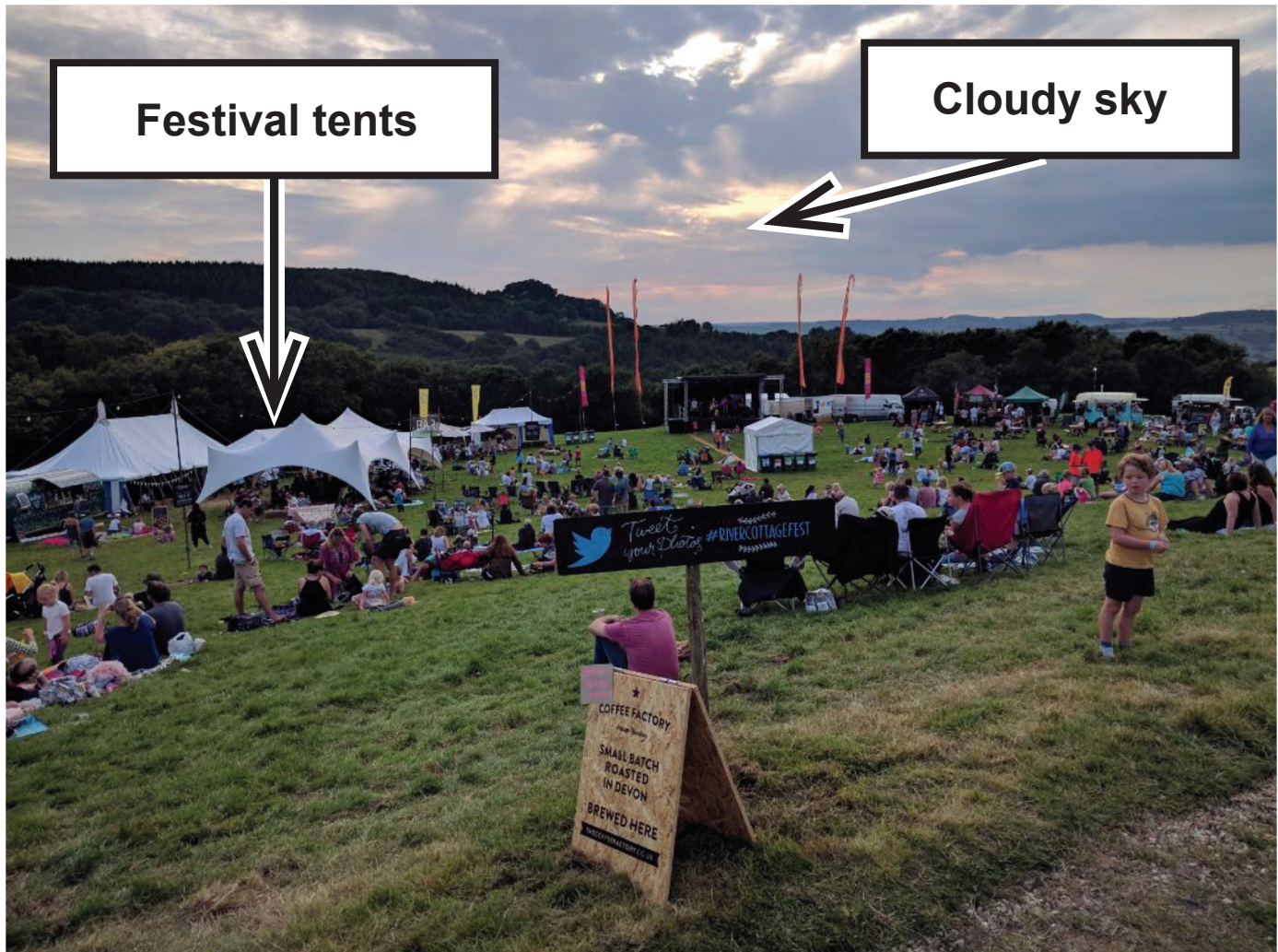
Figure 5a

An extract from a student’s conclusions and evaluations

Comments	Conclusions
1	I found that there were lots of differences in the environmental quality survey between the areas.
2	The questionnaire showed rural areas are having a lot of changes at the moment.
3	There is a big difference in the areas based on how they look.
	Evaluations
4	I think my results were very reliable but if I had more time I would have had a larger questionnaire sample.
5	The environmental quality survey worked well but we should have used other people to fill in the forms.
6	Overall the fieldwork was very beneficial to my knowledge of geography and I enjoyed the investigation.

Figure 5b

An annotated photograph that was used as part of the conclusion



(Source: © David Holmes Geography)

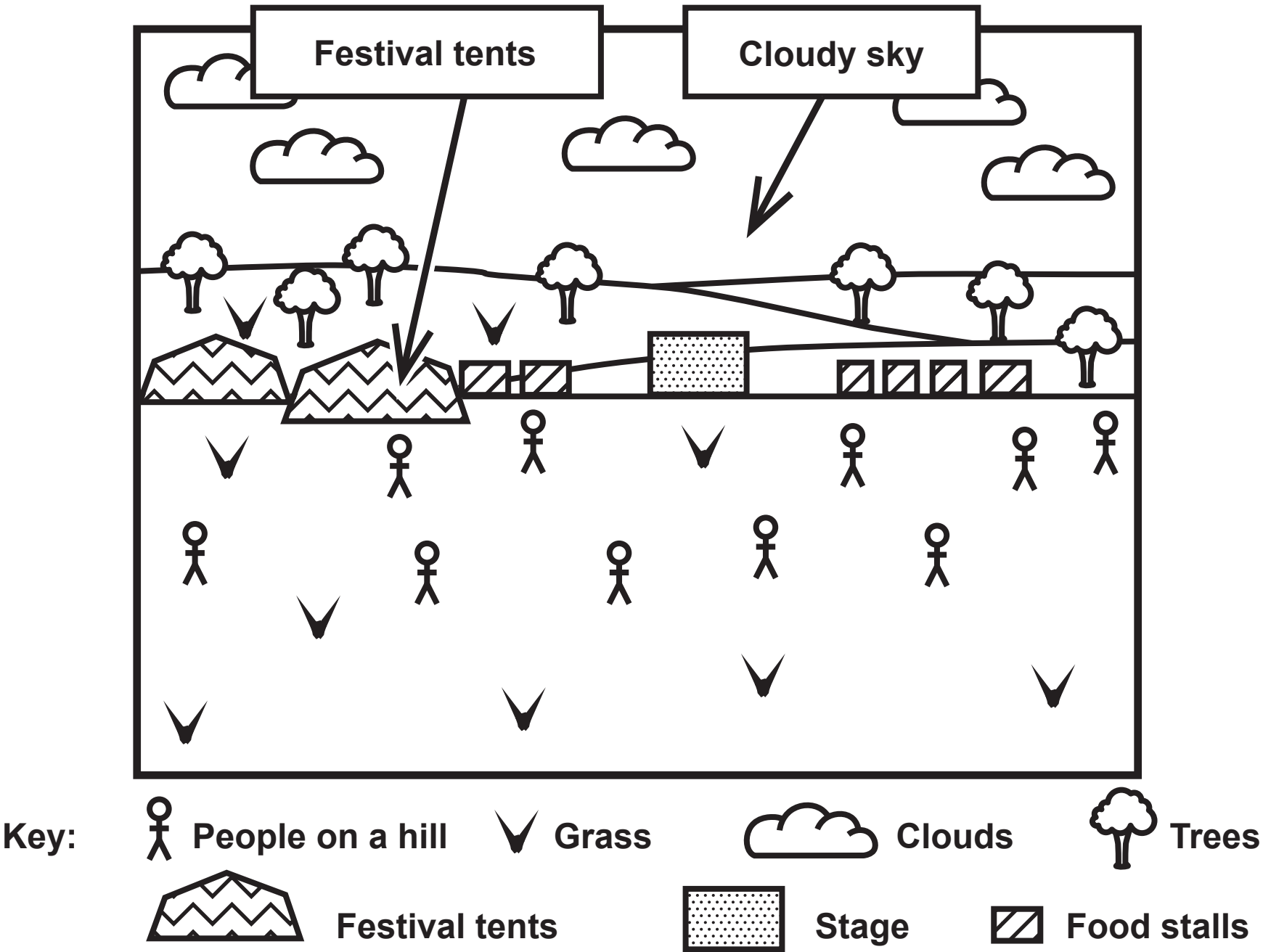


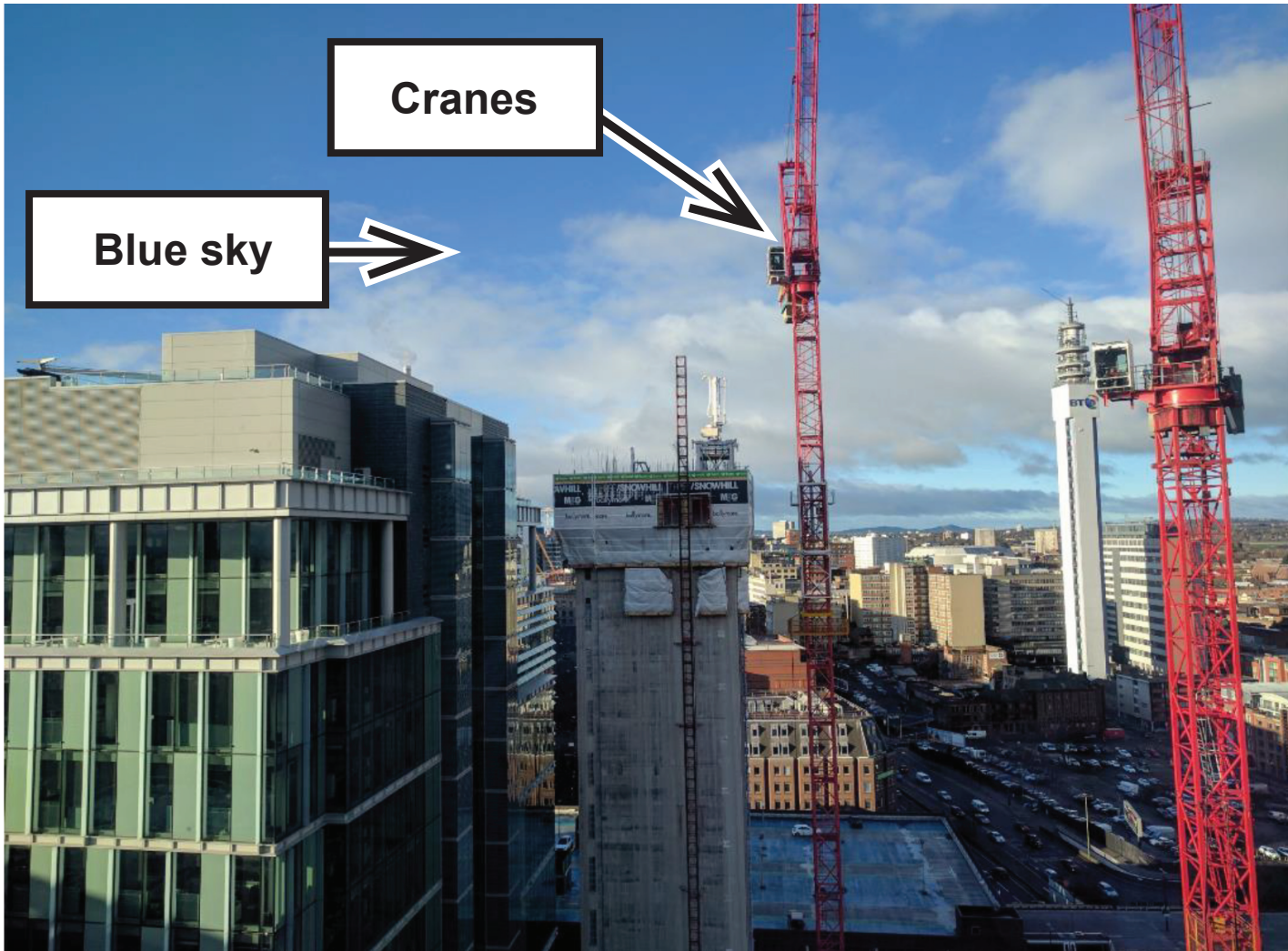
Figure 6a

An extract from a student's conclusions and evaluations

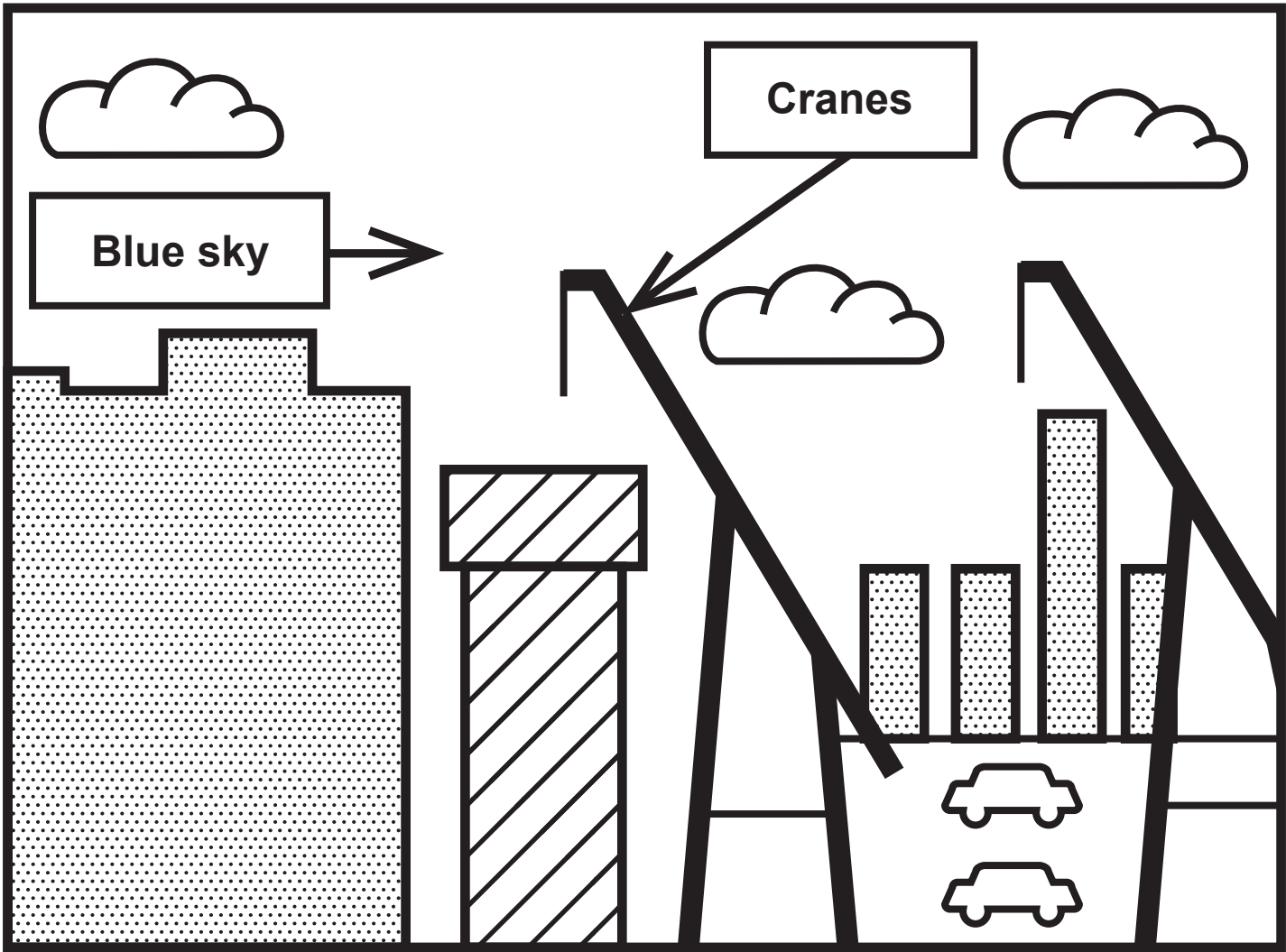
Comments	Conclusions
1	I found that there were lots of differences in the environmental quality survey between the areas
2	The questionnaire showed urban areas are having a lot of changes at the moment.
3	There is a big difference in the areas based on how they look.
	Evaluations
4	I think my results were very reliable but if I had more time I would have had a larger questionnaire sample.
5	The environmental quality survey worked well but we should have used other people to fill in the forms.
6	Overall the fieldwork was very beneficial to my knowledge of geography and I enjoyed the investigation.

Figure 6b

An annotated photograph that was used as part of the conclusion



(Source: © David Holmes Geography)



Key:



Highrise buildings



Unfinished building



Clouds



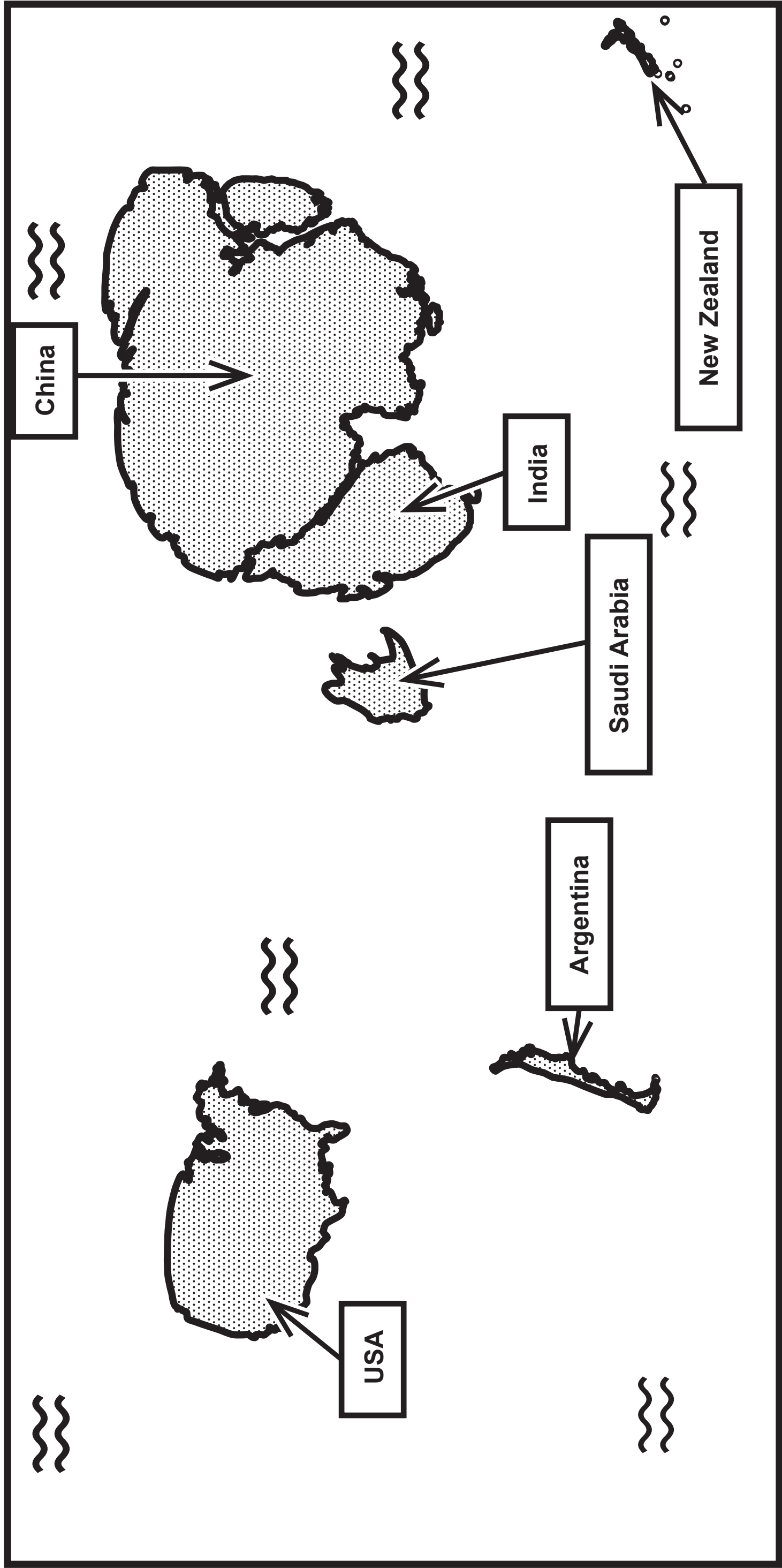
Cars



Cranes

Figure 7a – Part 1

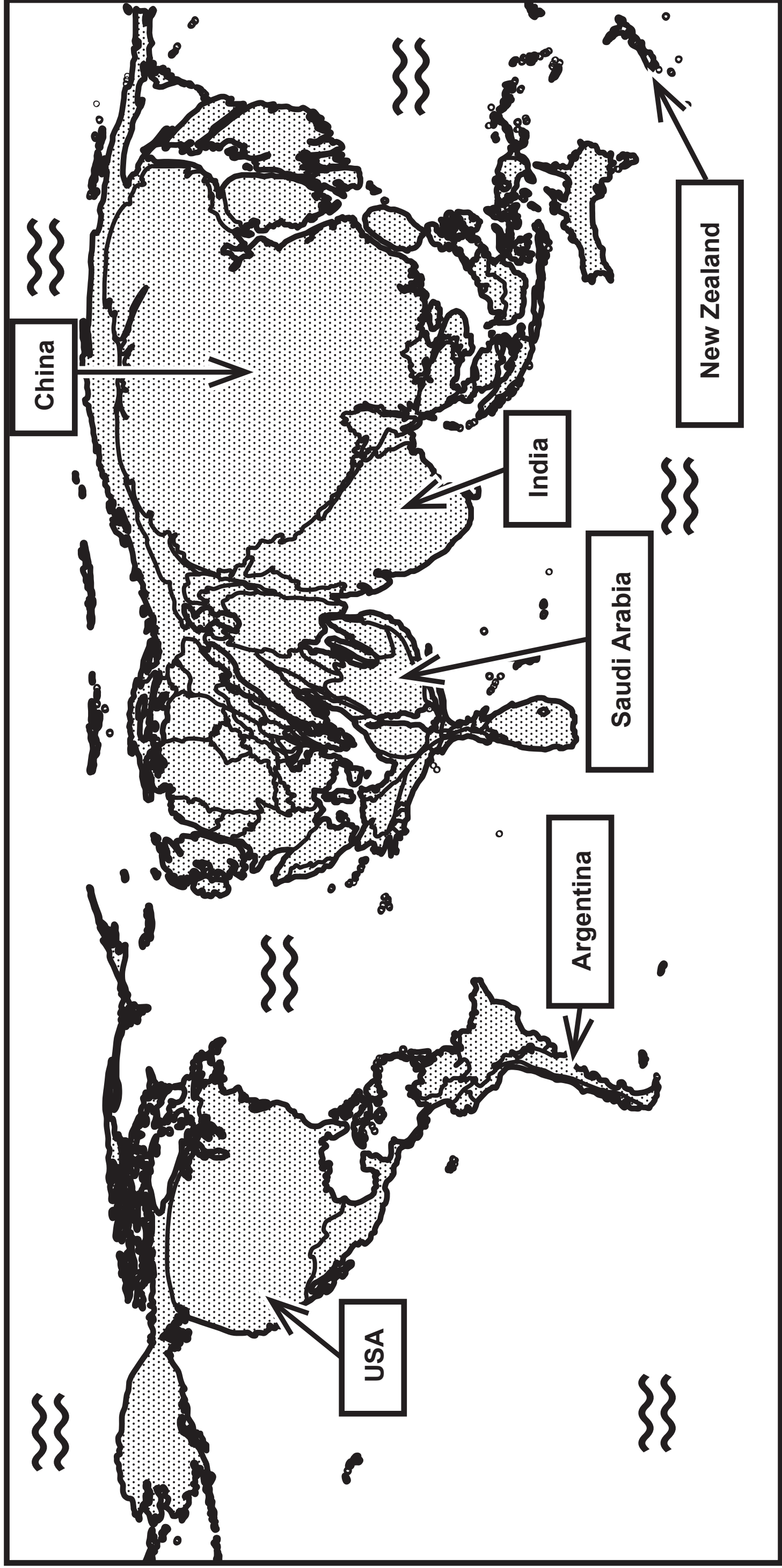
Carbon emissions (2015) by shaded region, where each country is scaled (sized) proportionally to its total emissions



(Source adapted from: © Worldmapper.org)

Figure 7a – Part 2

Carbon emissions (2015) by shaded region, where each country is scaled (sized) proportionally to its total emissions



(Source adapted from: © Worldmapper.org)

Figure 7b

Percentage change in global forest area, 1990–2015

Key:

- A – East Asia and Pacific

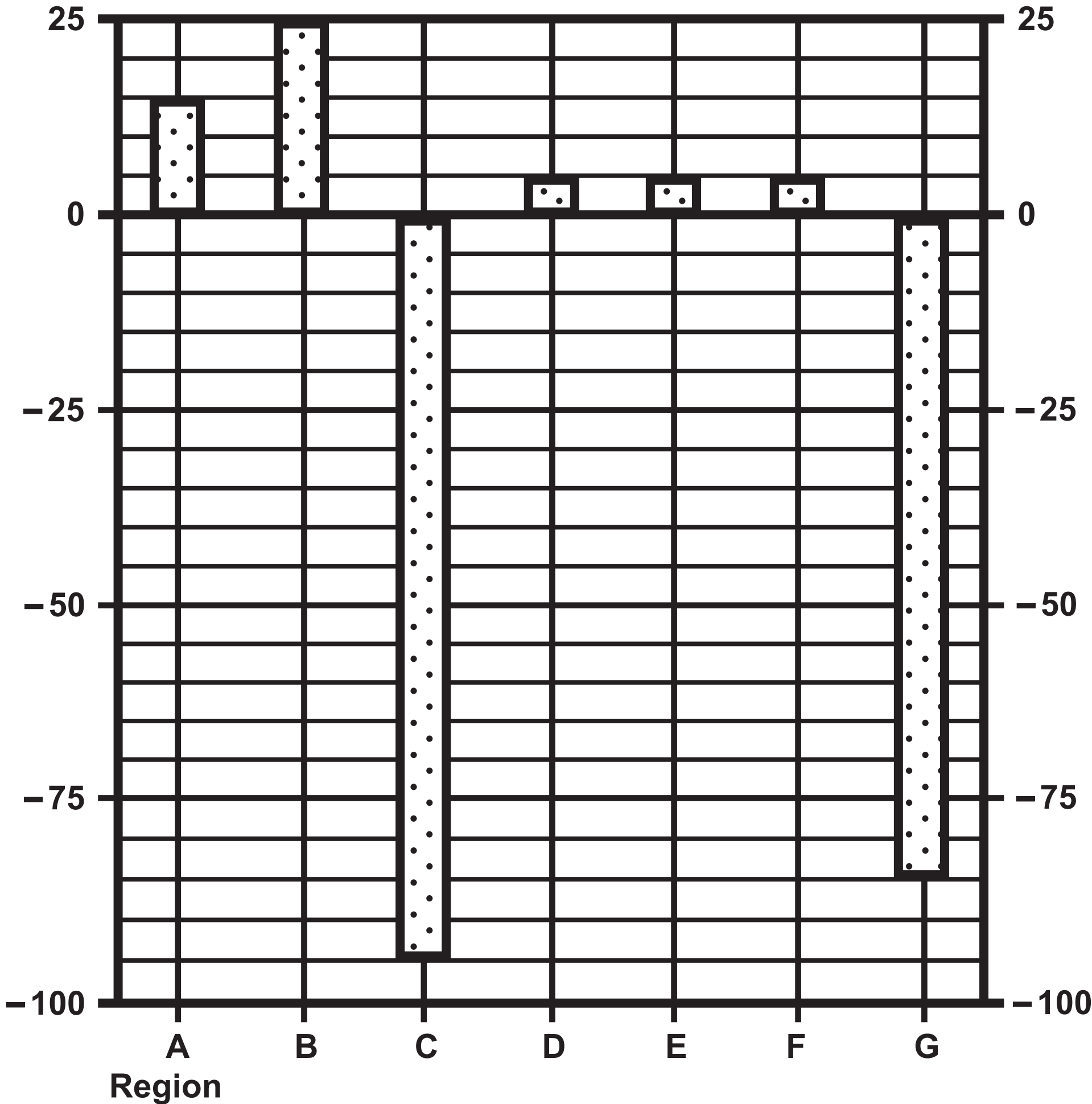
B – Europe and Central Asia

C – Latin America
- D – Middle East and North Africa

E – North America

F – South Asia
- G – Sub-Saharan Africa

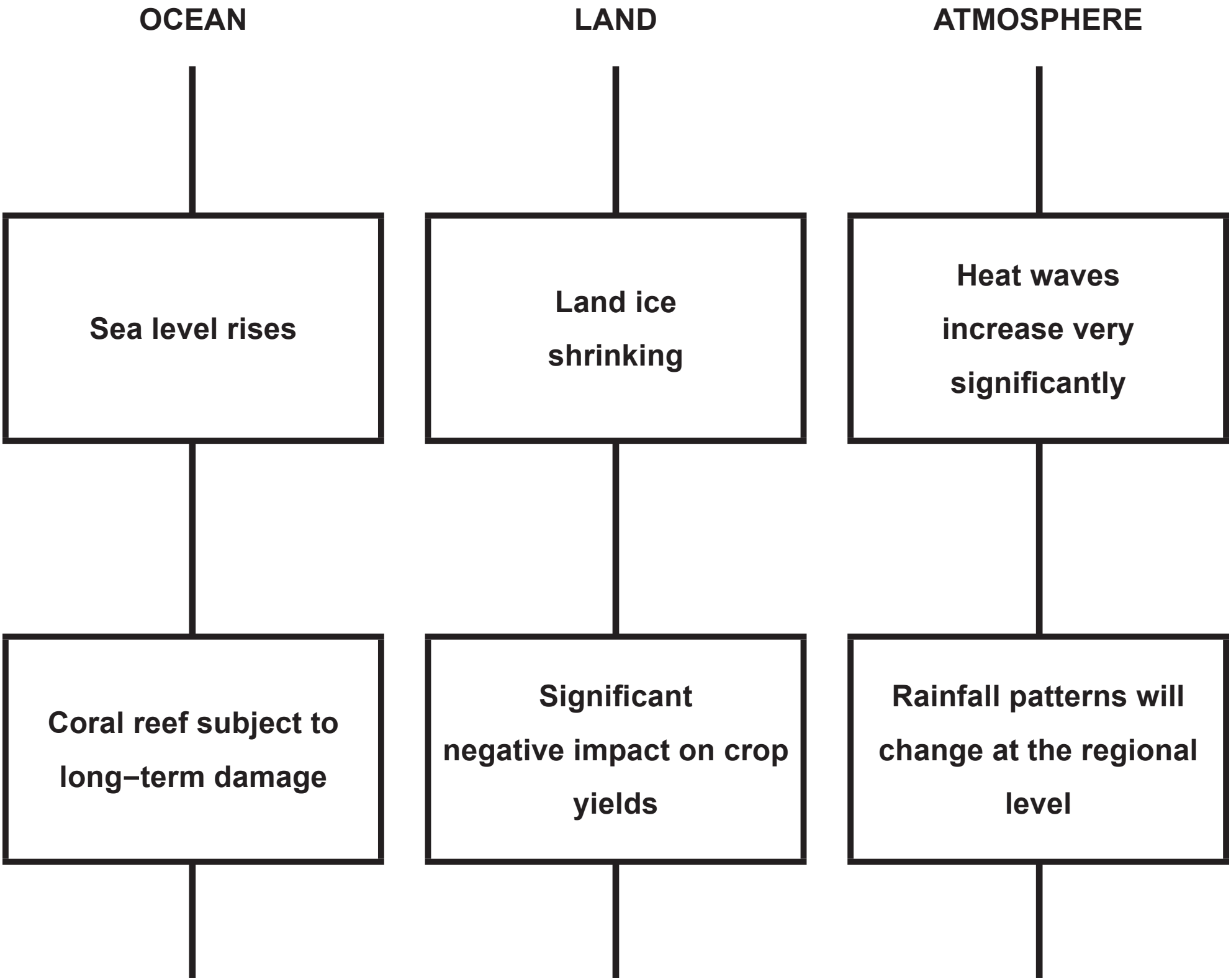
Percentage (%) change



(Sourced from: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23969/9781464806834.pdf>)

Figure 7c

Selected climate change impacts



(Source adapted from: Today’s Choice, Tomorrow’s Impact © Global Carbon Atlas)

Figure 8a – Colour

Trade per capita, 2018 (estimated as a country's trade of goods and services divided by the population)

Trade per capita (US \$)

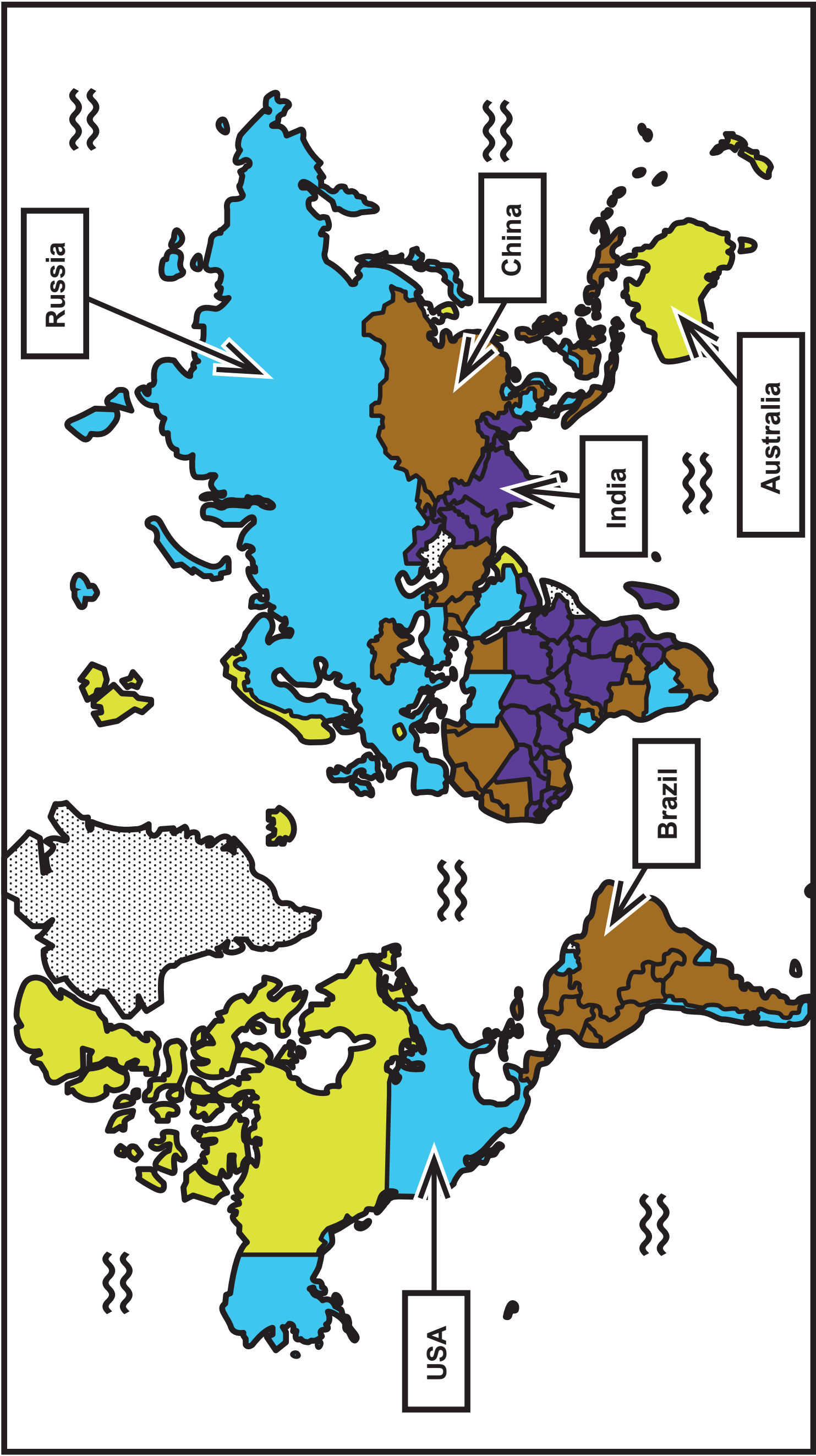


Figure 8a – Colour (Part 1)

Trade per capita, 2018 (estimated as a country’s trade of goods and services divided by the population)

Trade per capita (US \$)



Figure 8a – Colour (Part 2)

Trade per capita, 2018 (estimated as a country’s trade of goods and services divided by the population)

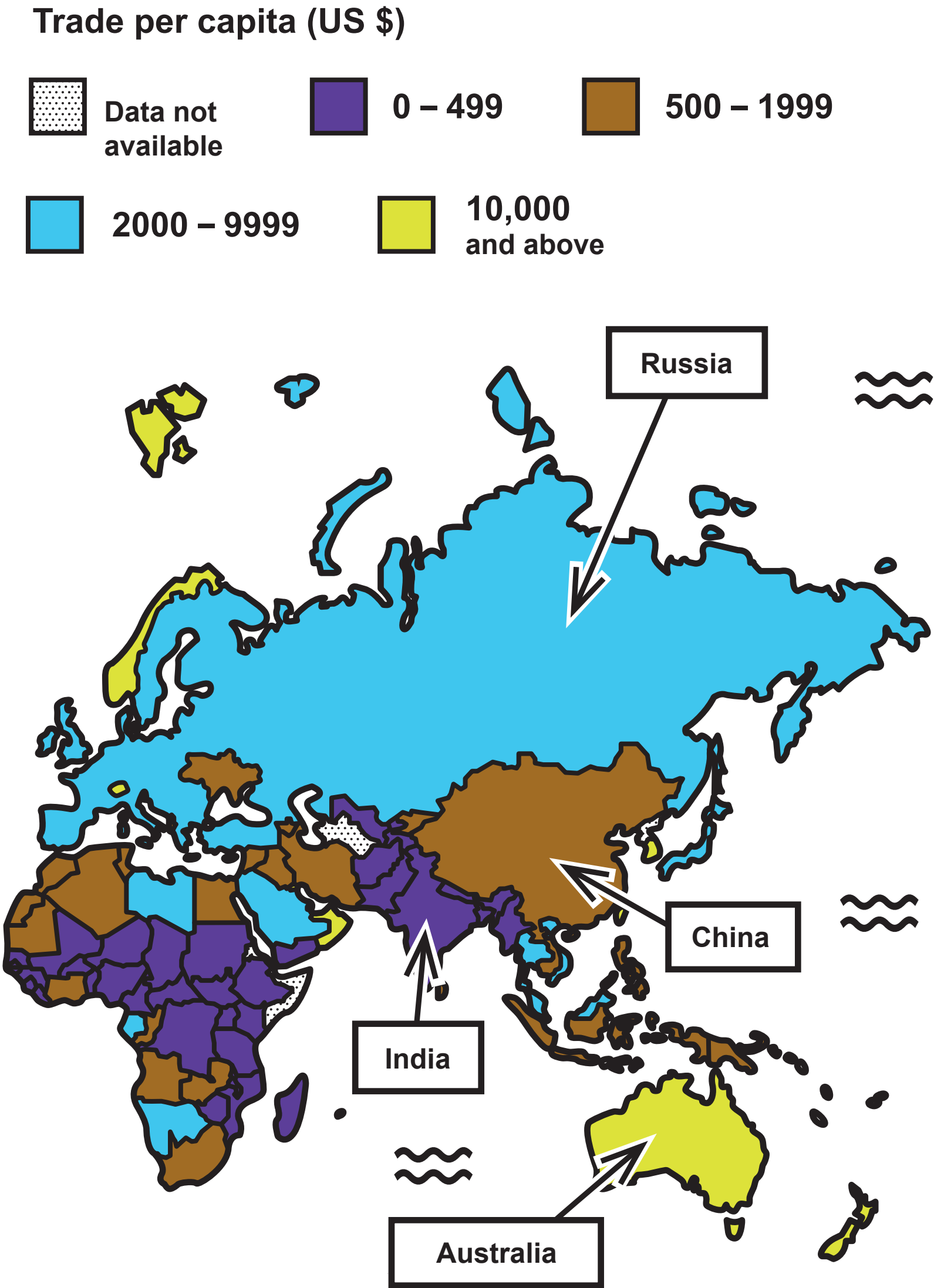


Figure 8a – Black and White

Trade per capita, 2018 (estimated as a country's trade of goods and services divided by the population)

Trade per capita (US \$)

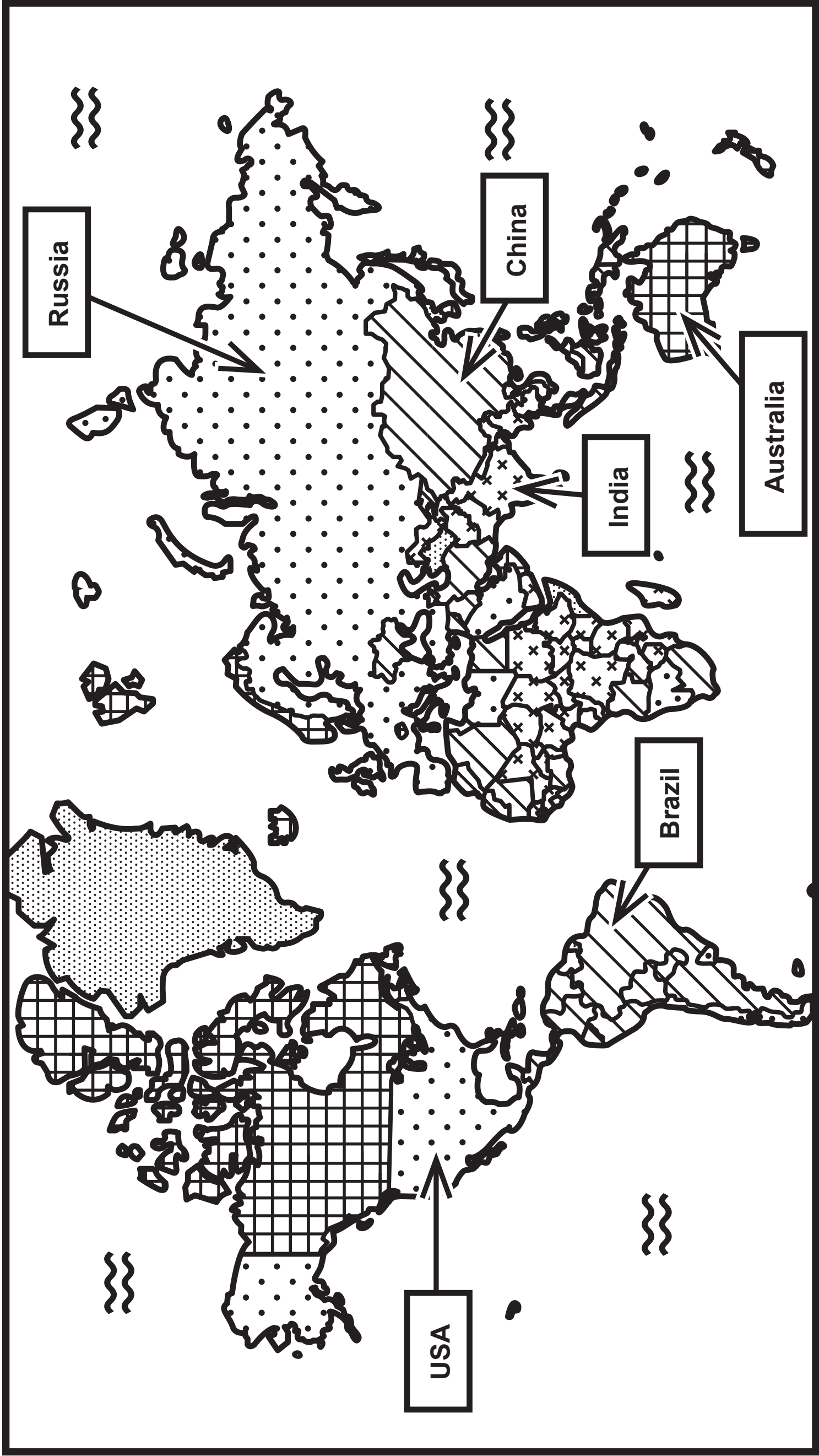


Figure 8a – Black and White (Part 1)

Trade per capita, 2018 (estimated as a country’s trade of goods and services divided by the population)

Trade per capita (US \$)

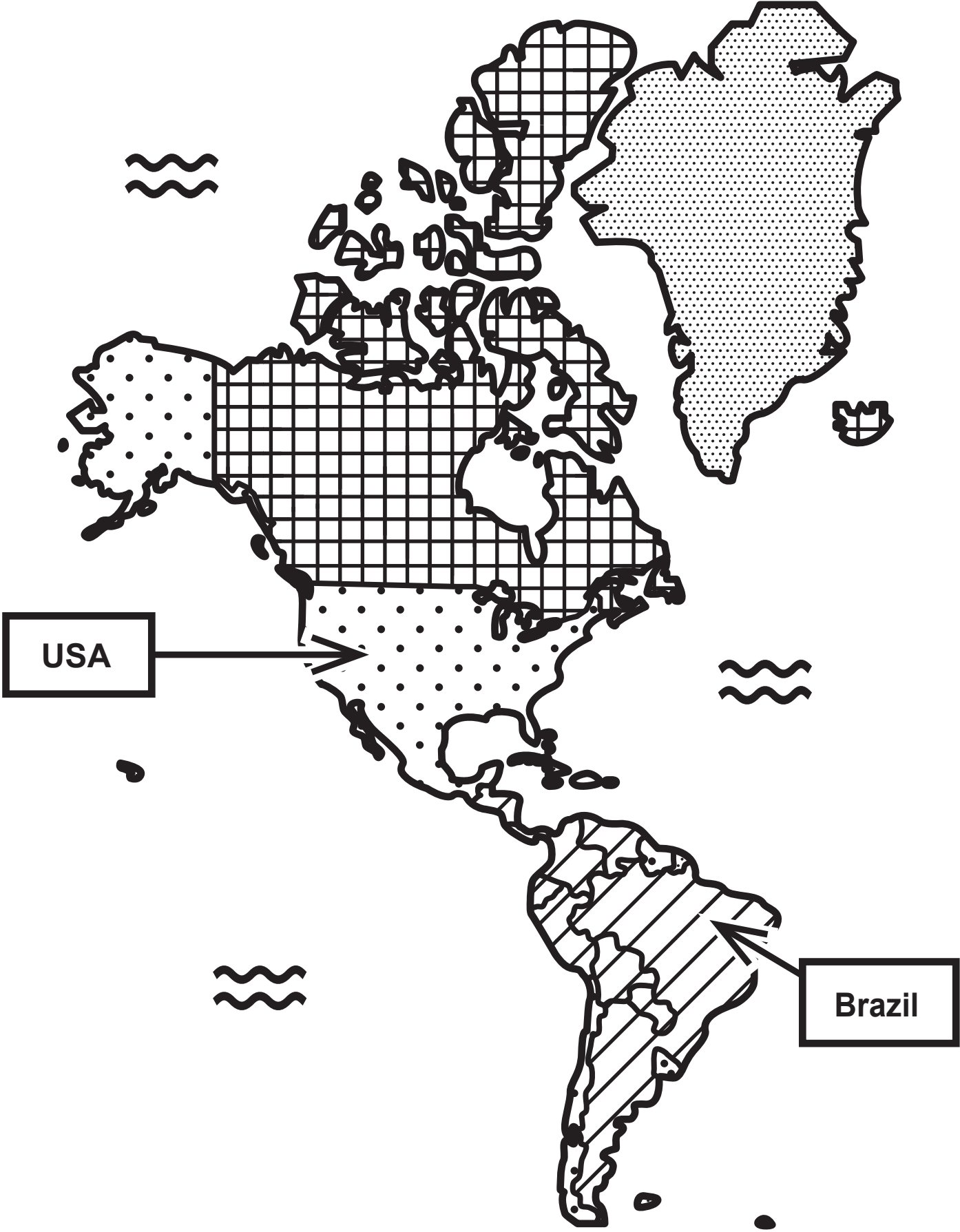
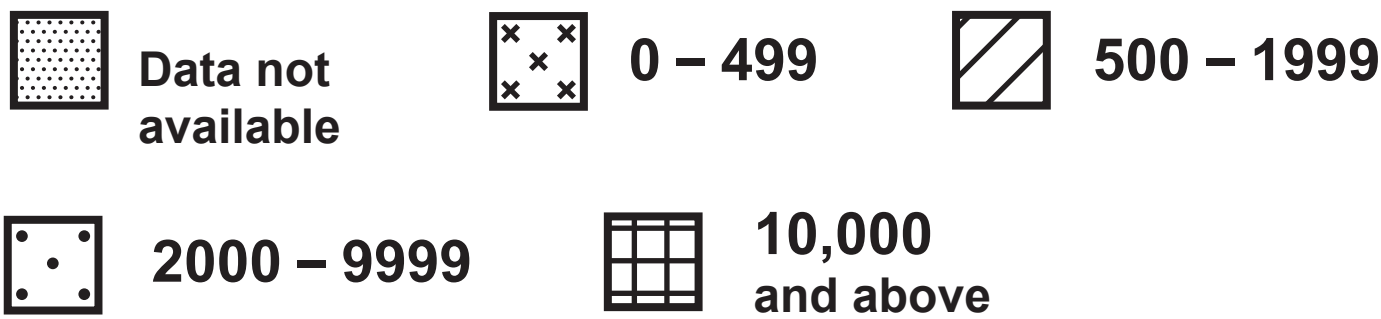


Figure 8a – Black and White (Part 2)

Trade per capita, 2018 (estimated as a country’s trade of goods and services divided by the population)

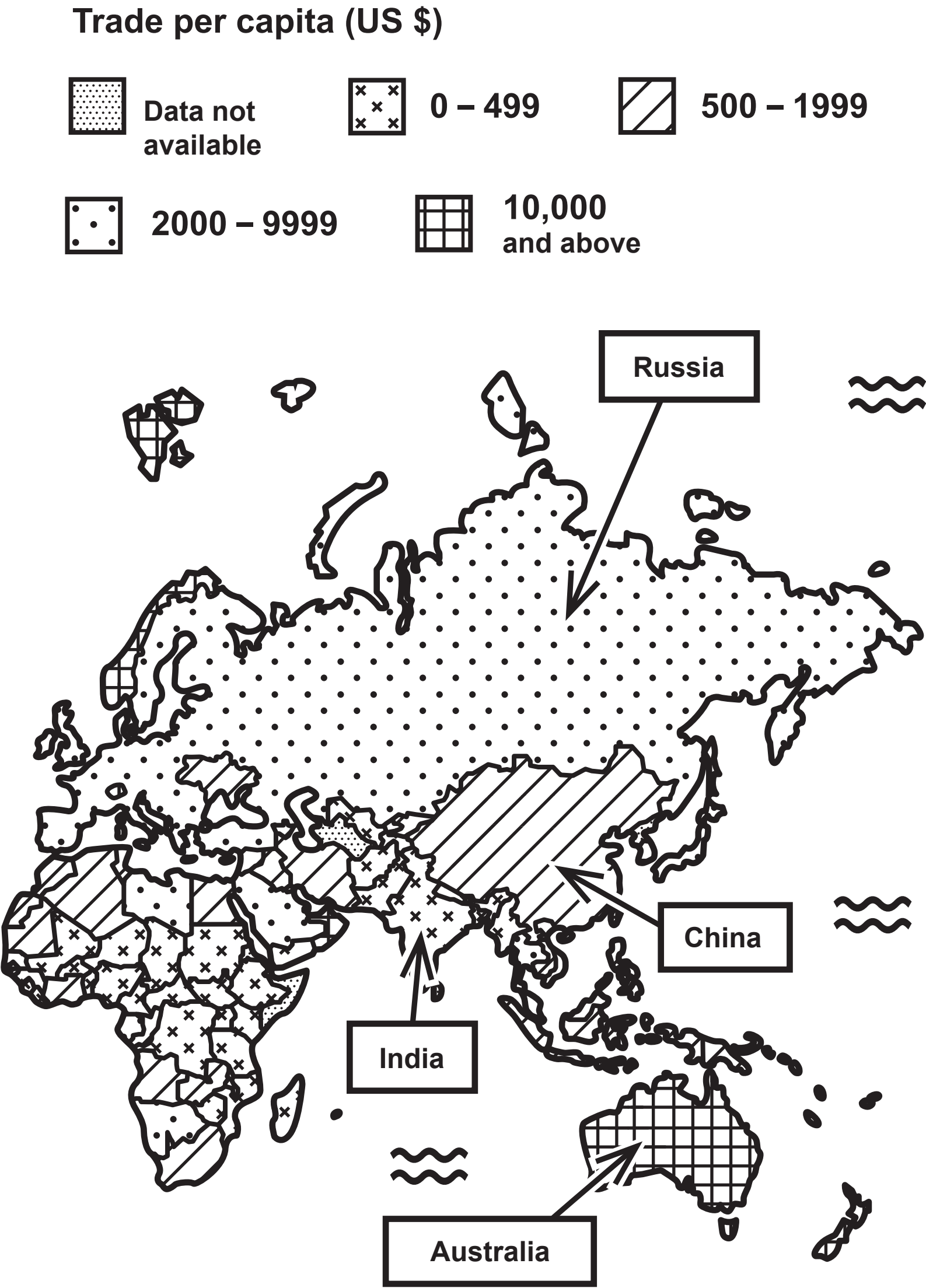
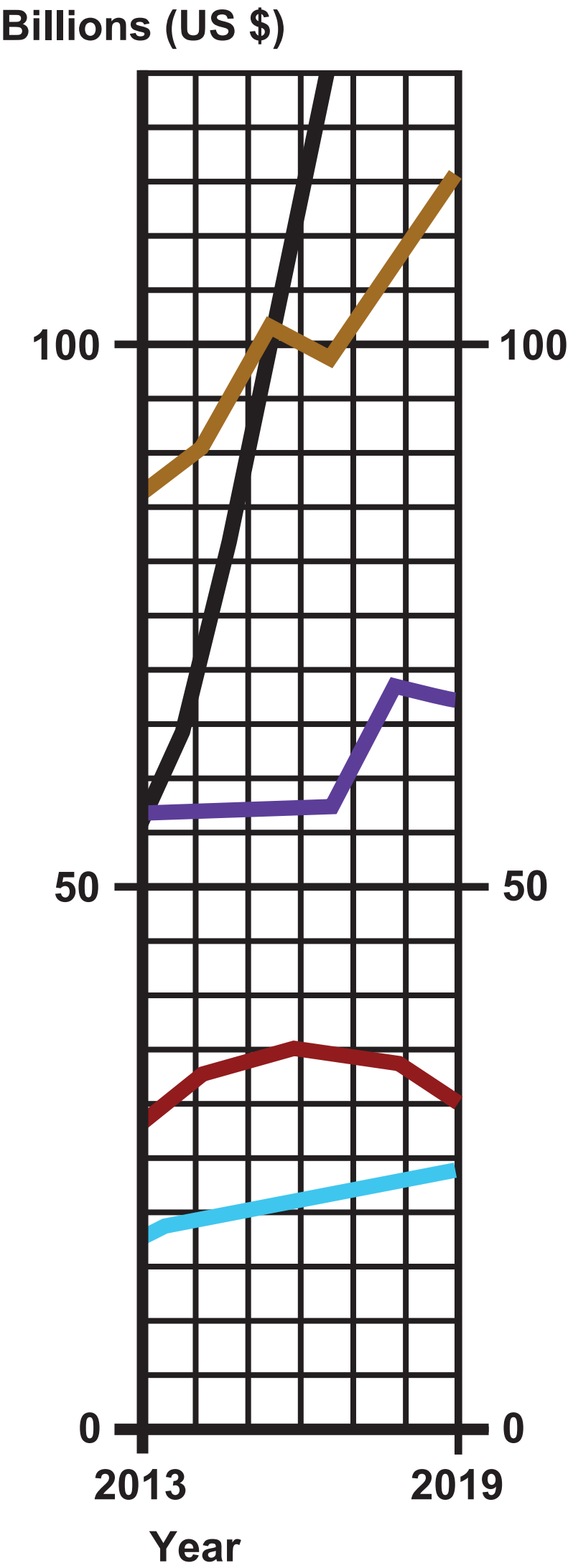


Figure 8b – Colour (Part 1)

Tourist spending (US \$ billions) in selected countries, 2013–2019

Key: China United States Britain
Canada South Korea

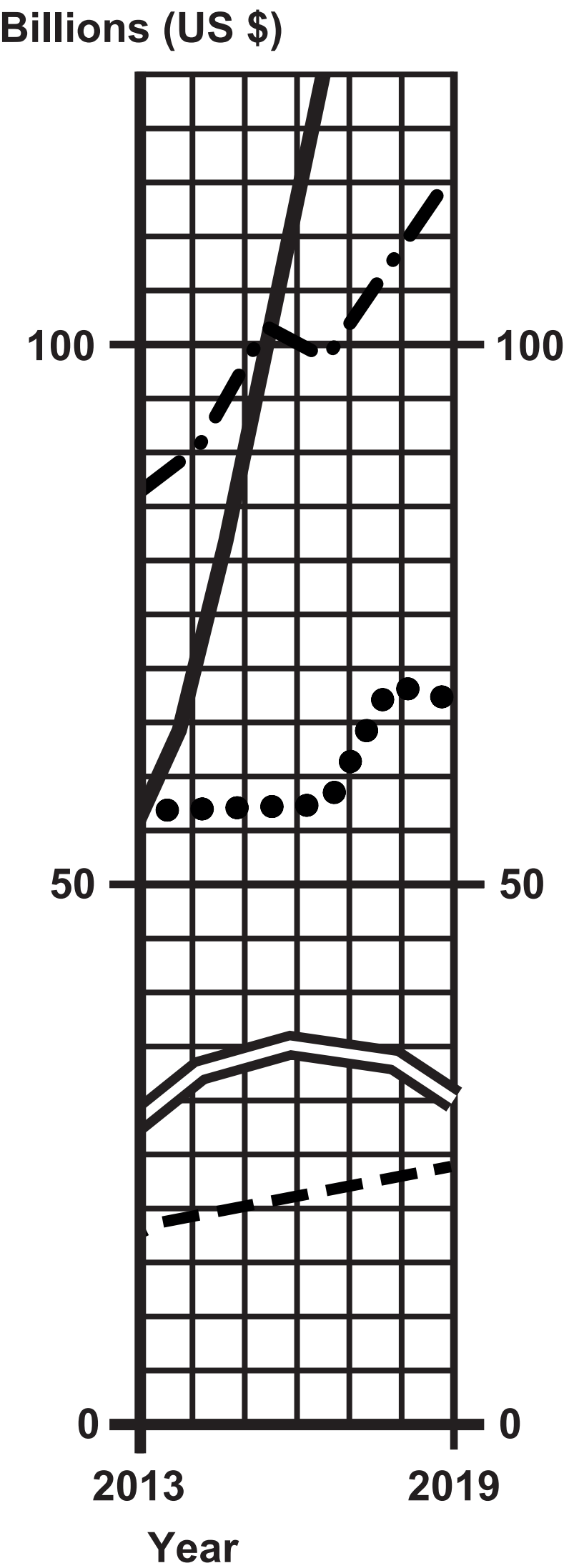


(Source adapted from: China’s insatiable appetite for foreign travel © The Economist – May 2018)

Figure 8b – Black and White (Part 1)

Tourist spending (US \$ billions) in selected countries, 2013–2019

Key: China United States Britain
Canada South Korea

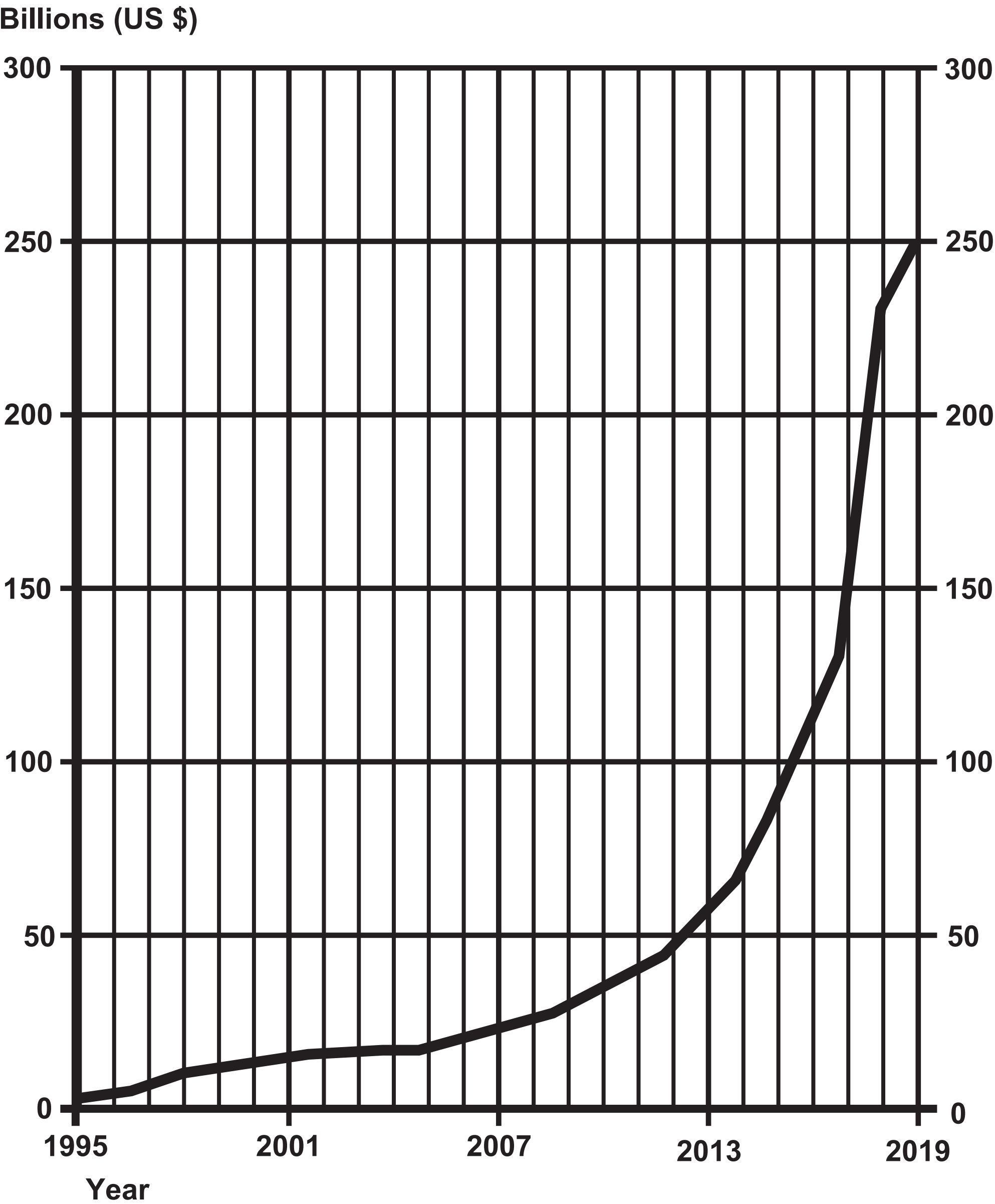


(Source adapted from: China's insatiable appetite for foreign travel © The Economist – May 2018)

Figure 8b – (Part 2)

Tourist spending (US \$ billions) in China, 1995–2019

Key: — China



(Source adapted from: China’s insatiable appetite for foreign travel ©
The Economist – May 2018)

Figure 8c

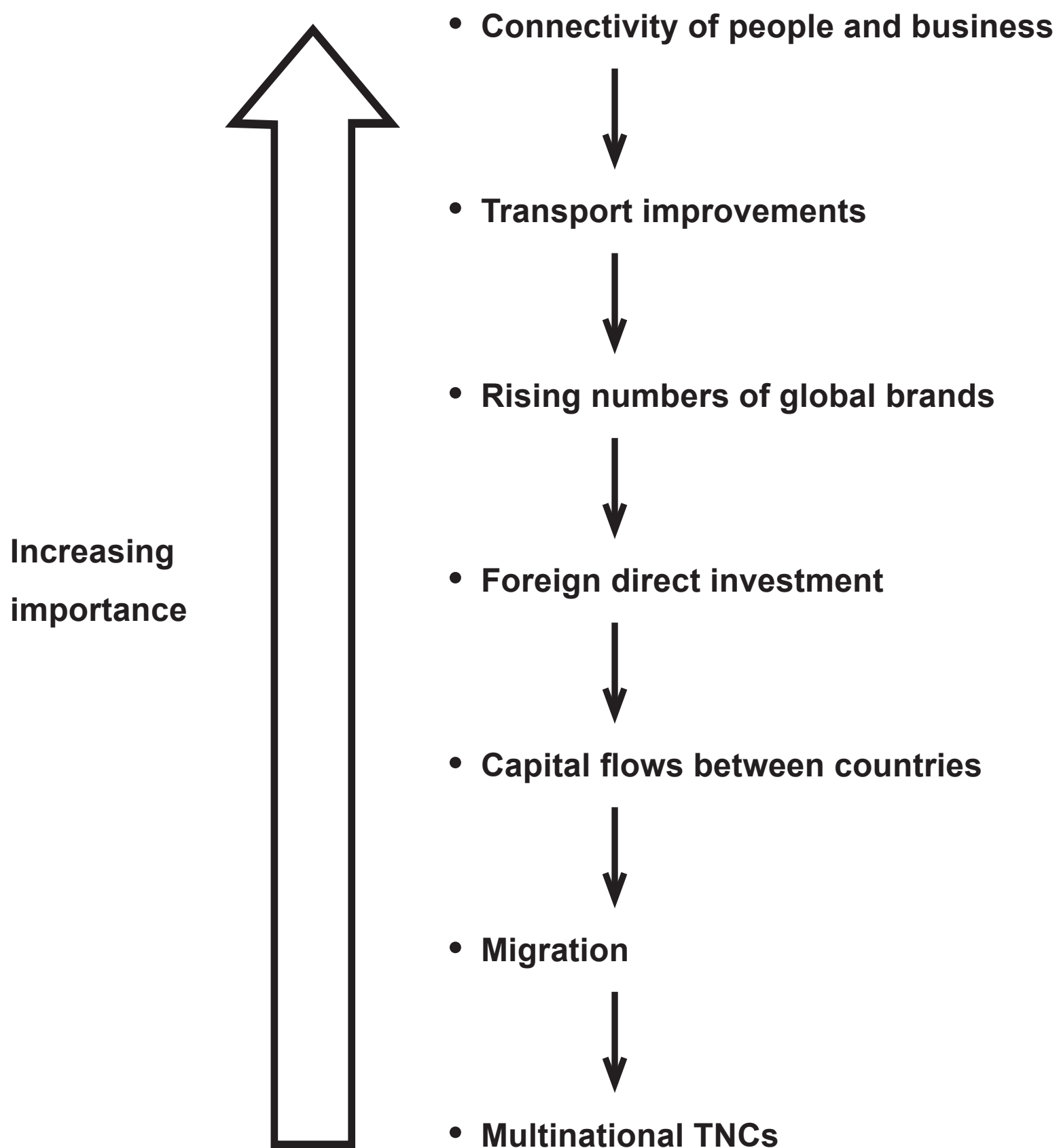
Selected factors that have contributed to globalisation

Figure 9a – Colour
An index of income inequality, the Gini coefficient

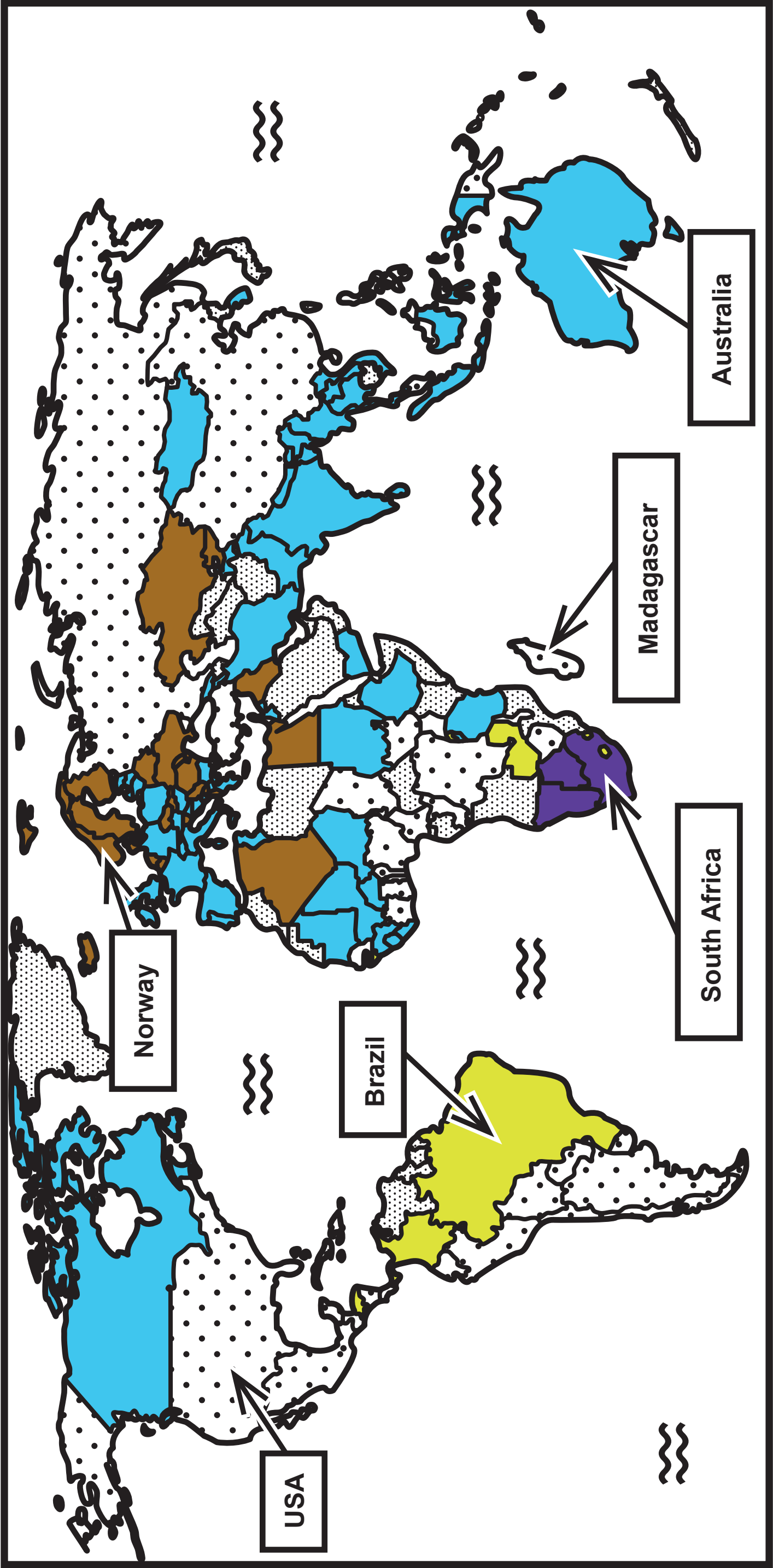
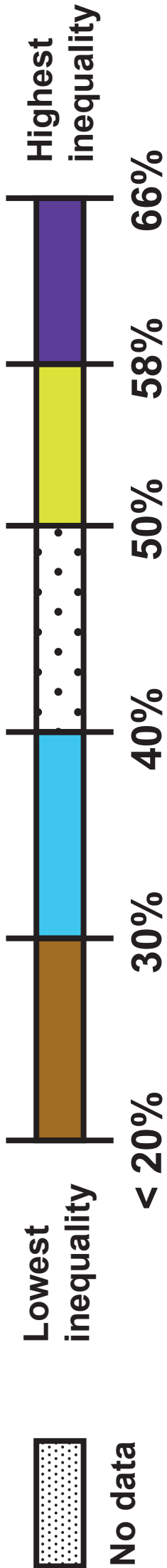


Figure 9a – Colour (Part 1)

An index of income inequality, the Gini coefficient


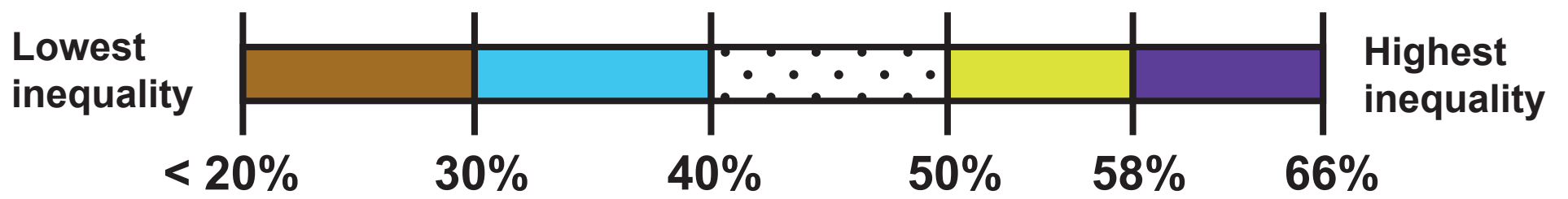
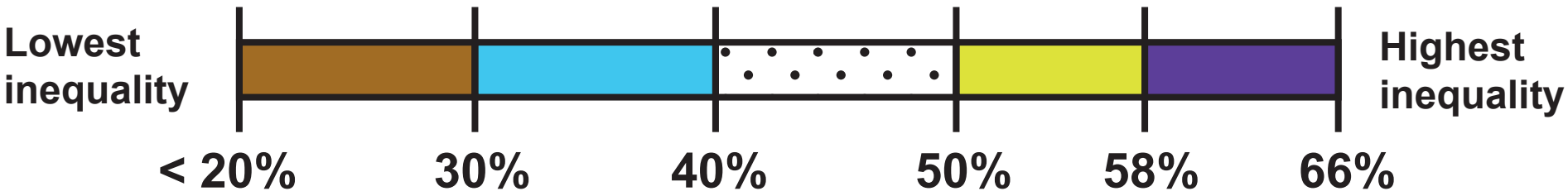


Figure 9a – Colour (Part 2)

An index of income inequality, the Gini coefficient



No data

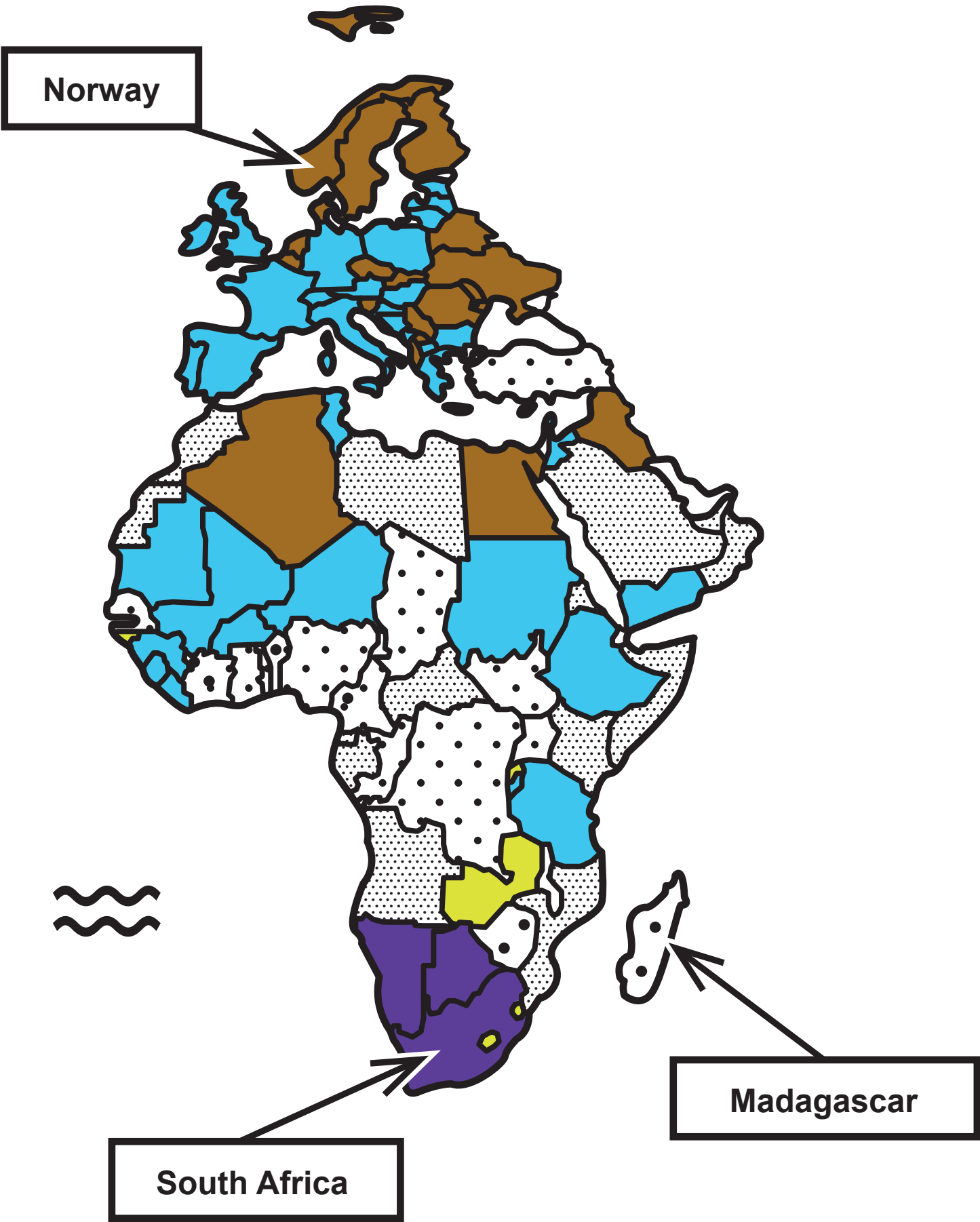


Figure 9a – Colour (Part 3)

An index of income inequality, the Gini coefficient

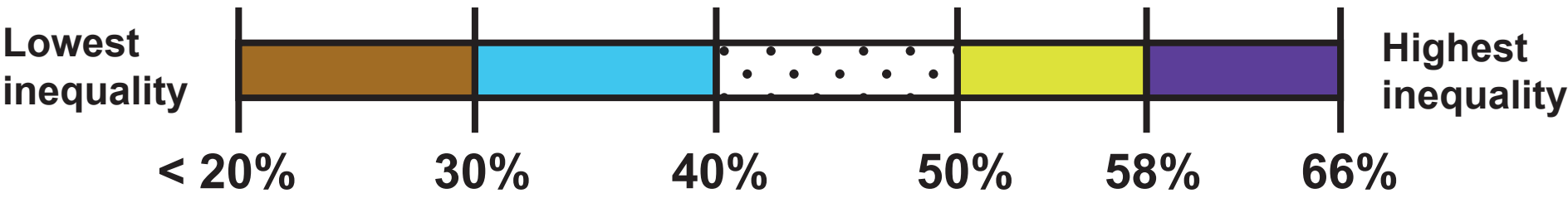


Figure 9a – Black and White

An index of income inequality, the Gini coefficient

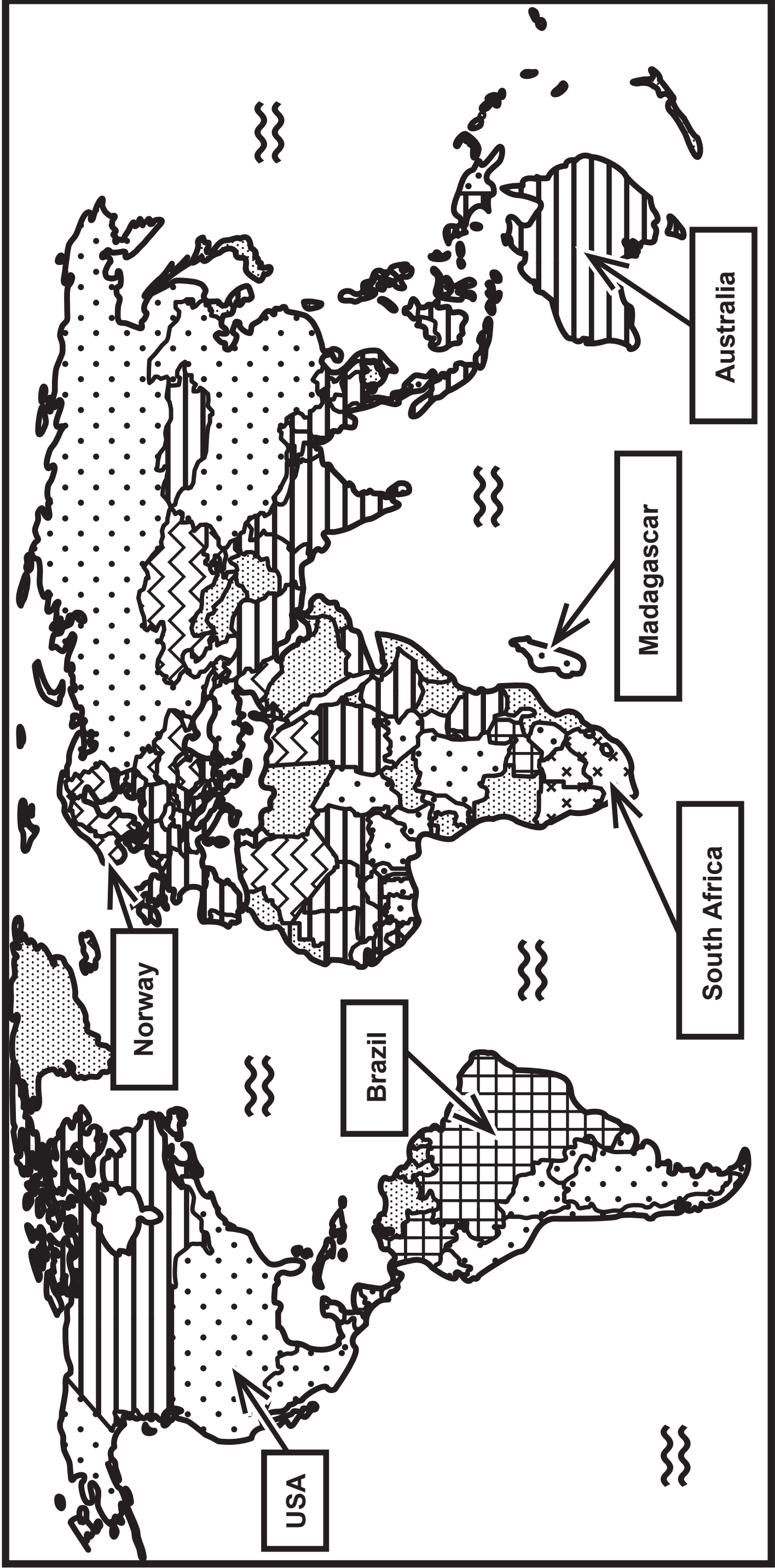
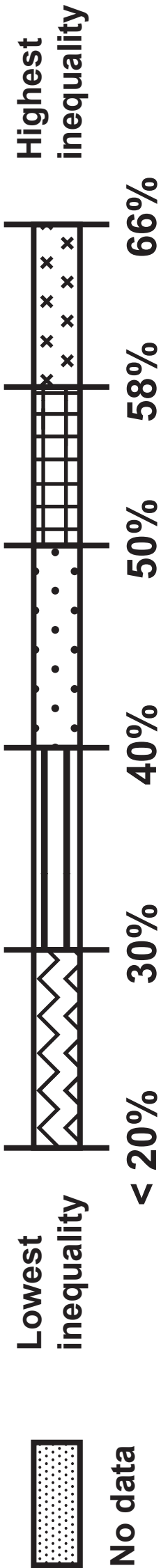


Figure 9a – Black and White (Part 1)

An index of income inequality, the Gini coefficient

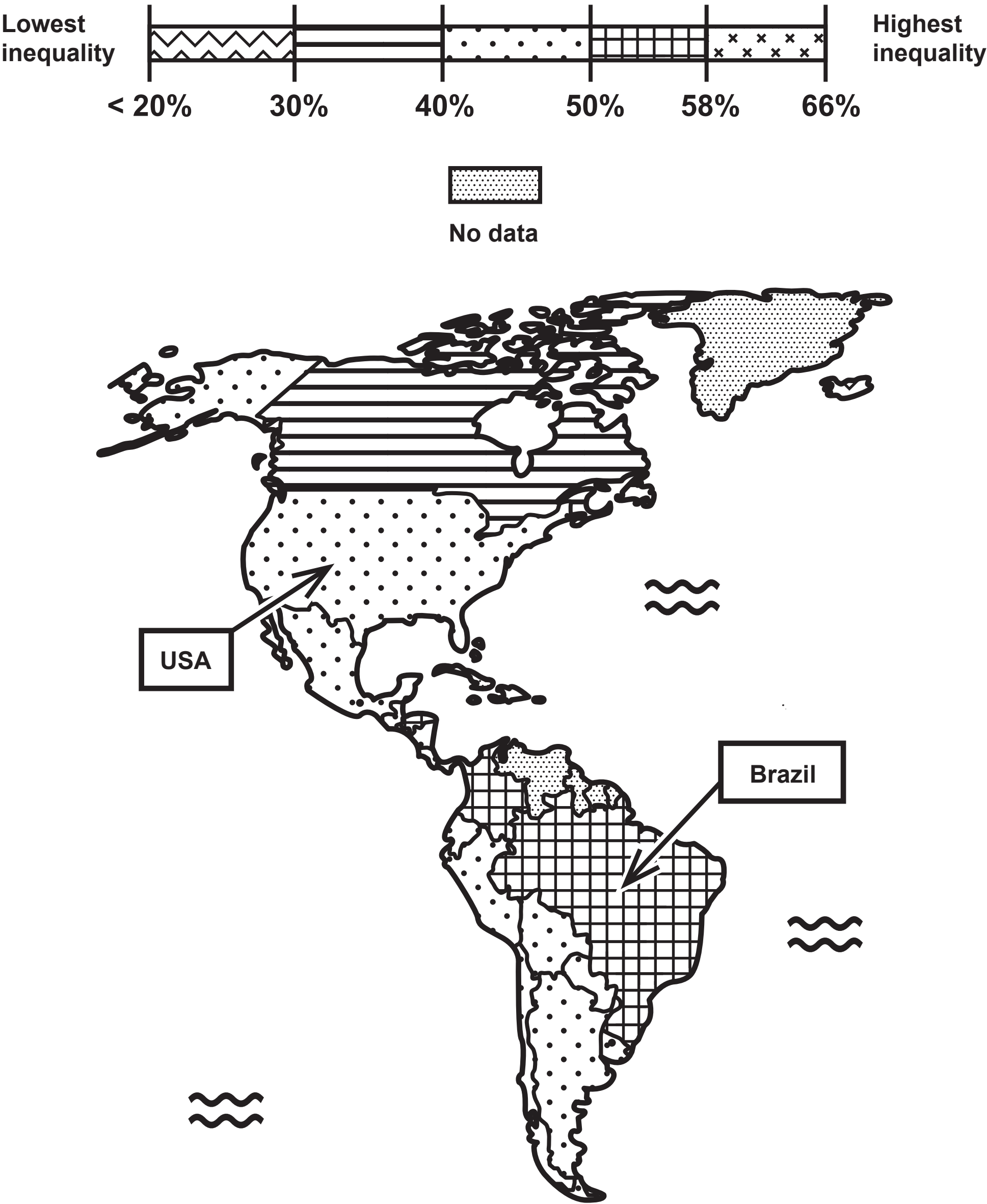


Figure 9a – Black and White (Part 2)

An index of income inequality, the Gini coefficient

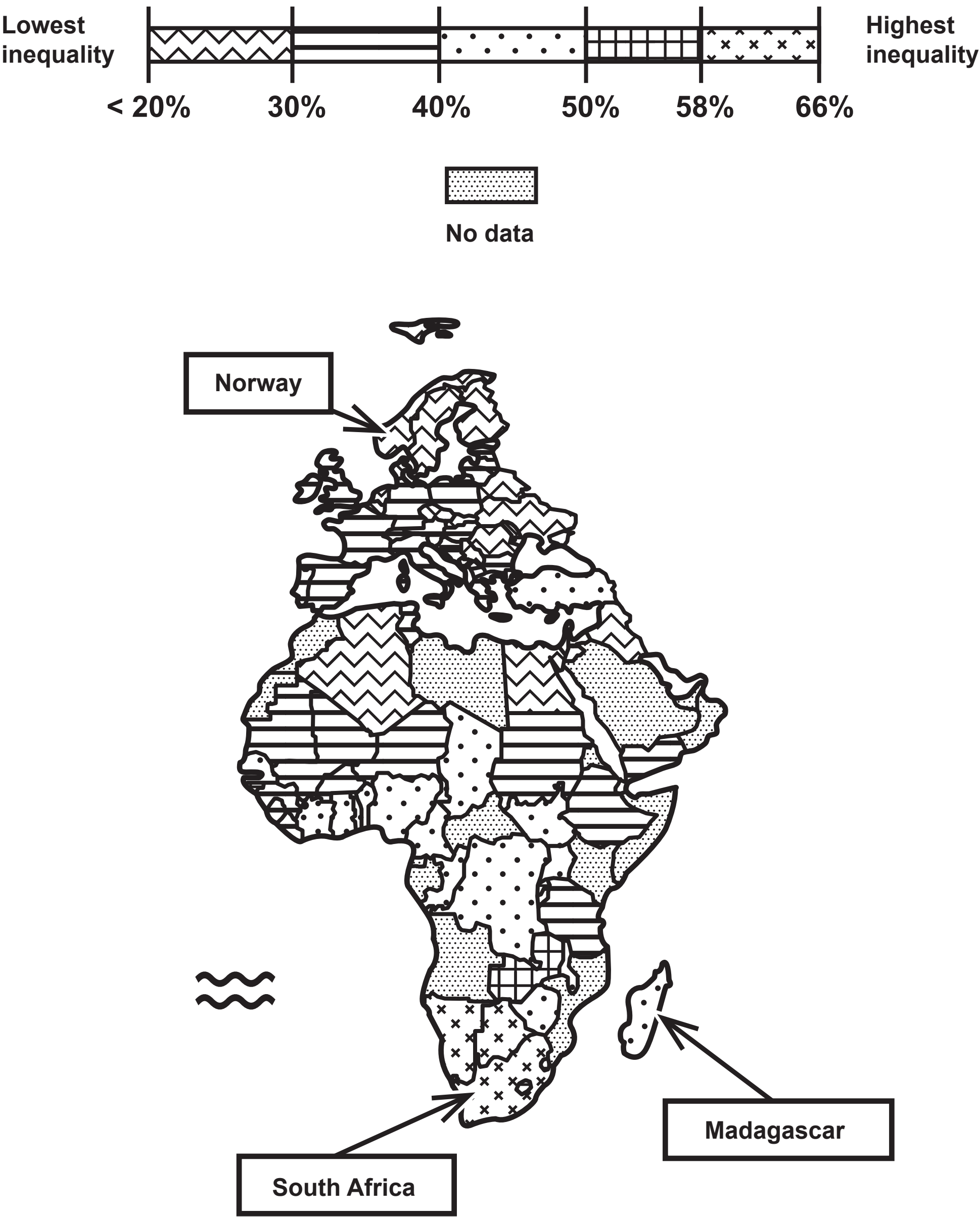


Figure 9a – Black and White (Part 3)

An index of income inequality, the Gini coefficient

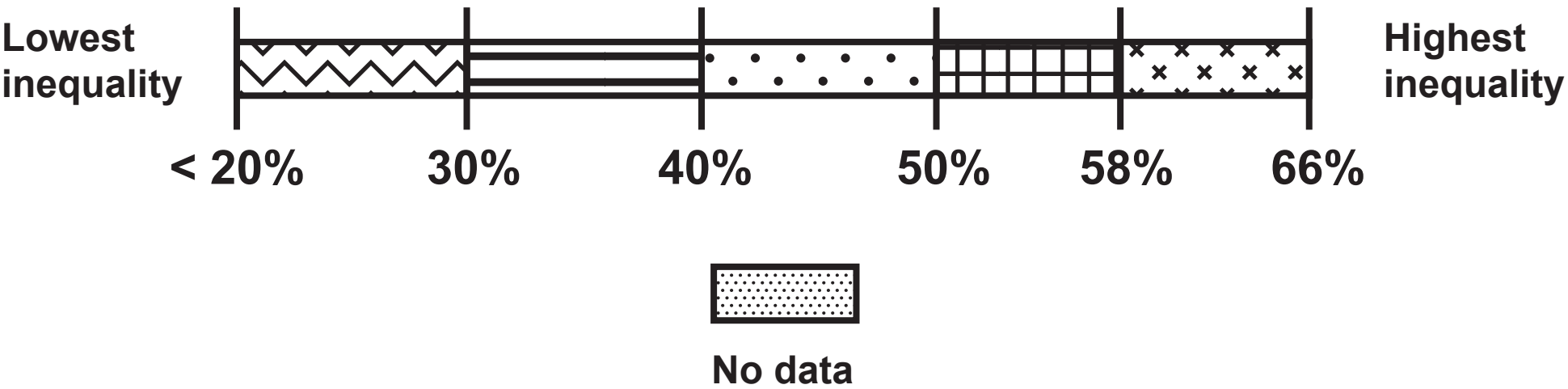
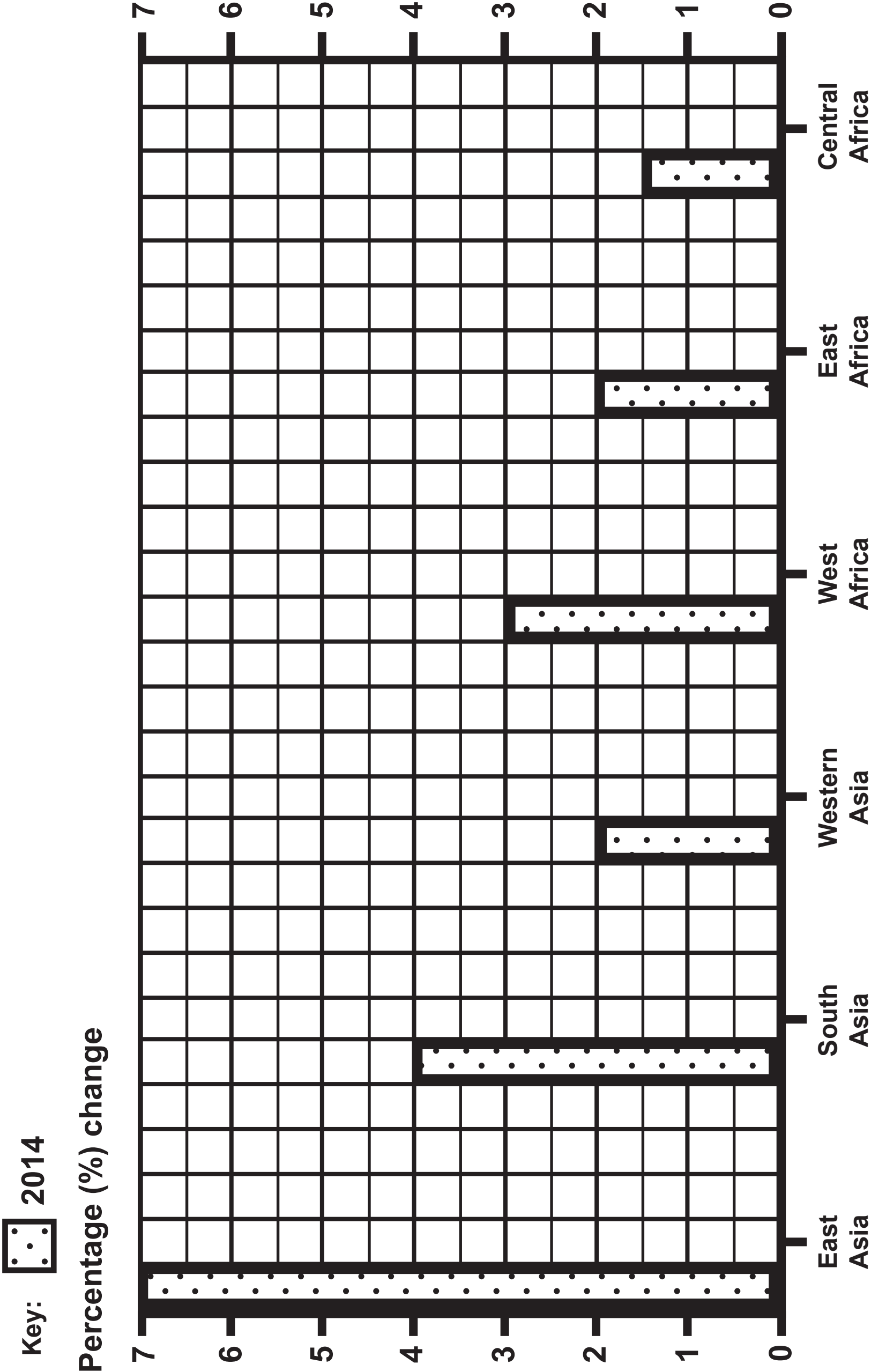


Figure 9b – Part 1

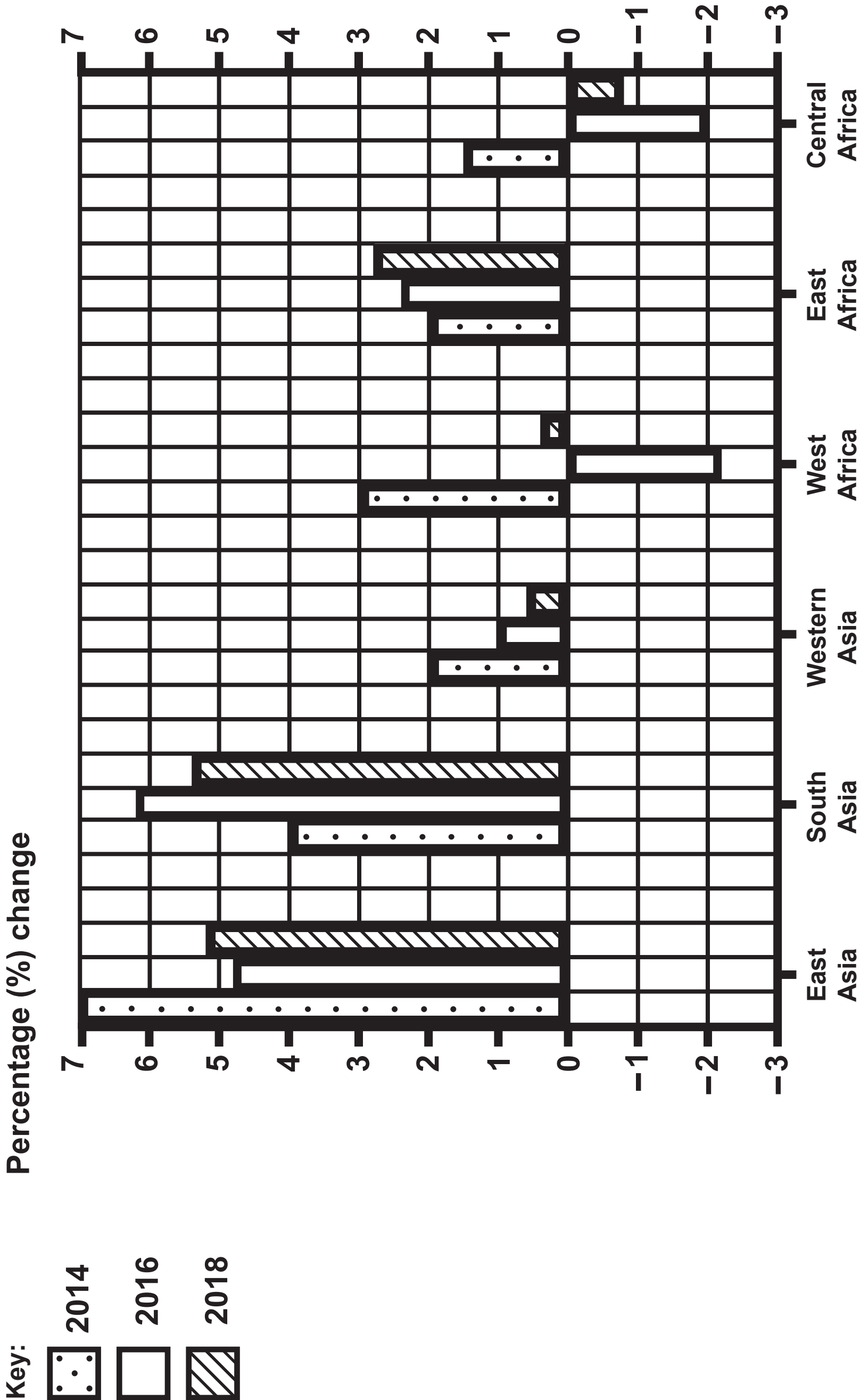
Gross domestic product (GDP) percentage change for selected regions in Asia and Africa, 2014–2018



(Source adapted from: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/WESP2018_Full_Web-1.pdf)

Figure 9b – Part 2

Gross domestic product (GDP) percentage change for selected regions in Asia and Africa, 2014–2018



(Source adapted from: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/WESP2018_Full_Web-1.pdf)

Figure 9c

**Selected factors that have contributed to uneven
global development**

1 = most significant, 6 = least significant

- 1 Trade and aid**
- 2 Climate limitations**
- 3 Geographical position (global context)**
- 4 Food and water security**
- 5 Political corruption**
- 6 Historical influences**