

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Geography

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: Global Challenges

Monday 12 May 2014 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GE01/01

You must have:
Resource Booklet (enclosed)

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.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Spend approximately one hour on Section A and 30 minutes on Section B.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

You must use the Resource Booklet.

You are advised to spend approximately one hour on Section A.

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

1 Study Figure 1.

(a) (i) Name the type of tectonic plate boundary shown on Figure 1.

(1)

(ii) Describe how plate tectonics cause volcanic activity in the Philippines.

(3)

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2 Study Figure 2.

(a) (i) Identify where the greatest sea level change was recorded between 1920 and 2008.

(1)

- Aberdeen
- Liverpool
- North Shields
- Newlyn
- Sheerness

(ii) Explain **two** ways in which a warming climate can lead to a rise in global sea level.

(4)

1

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(iii) Suggest **one physical** reason why the risk of increased coastal flooding is very high for some low-lying coastlines.

(2)

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(b) Suggest possible **economic** impacts of rising sea levels on developing countries, such as those on the African continent.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)



3 Study Figure 3.

(a) (i) State what is meant by **carbon footprint per person**.

(1)

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(ii) Suggest reasons for the variations in carbon footprint per person shown in Figure 3.

(4)

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(b) Which of the following could play a role in helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?

(1)

- Reducing energy prices
- Building new flood defences
- Using nuclear power instead of coal
- Burying plastic waste in landfill sites
- Increased burning of coal



(c) Explain how the planting of new forests (afforestation) could assist with:

(4)

climate change mitigation

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adapting to climate change

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



4 Study Figure 4.

(a) (i) Identify which country gains the most money from migrant remittance flows (money sent home by migrants).

(1)

- Mexico
- India
- China
- United States
- U.A.E.

(ii) Suggest reasons for the global distribution of remittance flows shown in Figure 4.

(3)

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(b) (i) Identify **two physical** reasons why some places become more 'switched-on' than other places.

(2)

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(ii) Using examples, explain how flows of information create global networks.

(4)

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



5 Study Figure 5.

(a) Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs) are two types of global grouping found in Africa.

Match the following characteristics with these two global groupings by putting the letters A to D into the table provided.

(2)

- A** Their economic growth rate is well above the global average
- B** More are found in Africa than in any other continent
- C** Agriculture is their main source of national wealth
- D** Manufacturing and services are major sources of national wealth

LDCs	NICs

(b) Complete the table below.

(4)

	Main characteristics of member country	Purpose of group
OECD		
OPEC		



6 Study Figure 6.

(a) Complete the table below, which shows projected megacity growth in equatorial Africa.

(1)

Year	Number of megacities
2010	1 (Lagos)
2025	

(b) (i) Suggest how population growth in developing world megacities is caused by:

(6)

employment pull factors in **urban** areas

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social push factors in **rural** areas

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(ii) Other than in-migration, identify **one** further reason for population growth in megacities.

(1)

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(c) Describe how one named **megacity** has grown and developed over time.

(4)

Named megacity

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(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 65 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ONE question in this section.

Use the evidence provided in the Resource Booklet and your own ideas.
You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on Section B.

*7 Study Figure 7.

(a) Suggest how physical and human factors contribute to the distribution of landslides. (10)

(b) Globally, disasters are affecting more people but causing fewer deaths than in the past. Explain these two trends. (15)

(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)

*8 Study Figure 8.

(a) Suggest how a warming climate could impact on the ecology of Arctic regions. (10)

(b) Explain why it is difficult for scientists to predict the amount and rate of future global warming. (15)

(Total for Question 8 = 25 marks)

*9 Study Figure 9.

(a) Suggest why **glocalisation** is an important strategy for TNCs when they are developing new markets in different countries. (10)

(b) Explain how the growth of **both** TNCs and international organisations has accelerated the process of globalisation. (15)

(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)

*10 Study Figure 10.

(a) Suggest reasons why London has become a global hub for international migration. (10)

(b) Explain how the UK's population structure has changed since 1900 as a result of social changes. (15)

(Total for Question 10 = 25 marks)



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Blank writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel GCE

Geography

**Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 1: Global Challenges
RESOURCE BOOKLET**

Monday 12 May 2014 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

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Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

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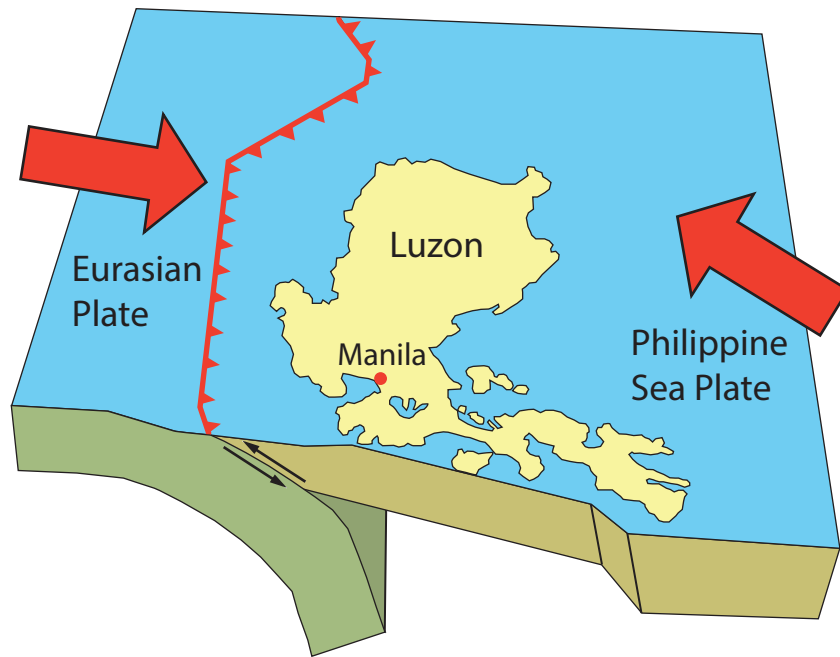
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SECTION A

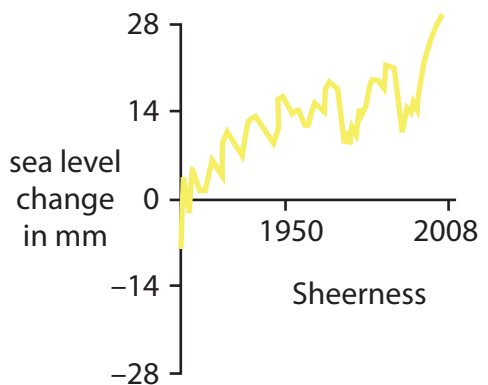
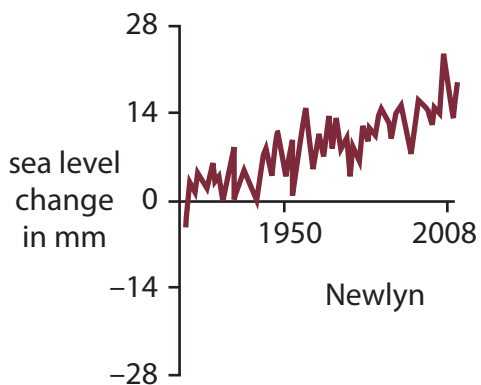
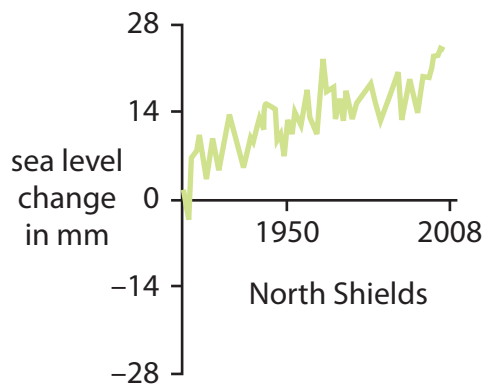
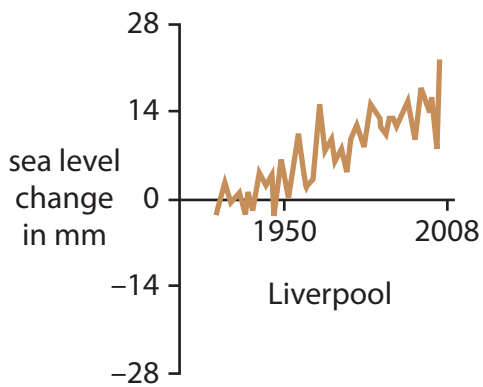
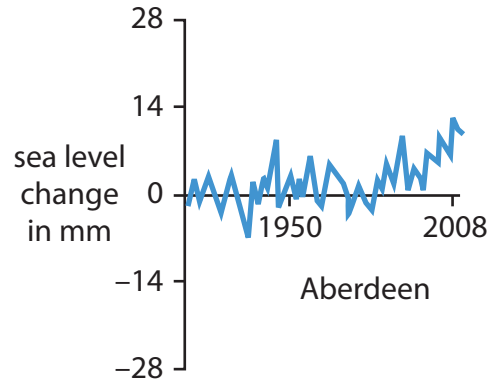
The following resources relate to Questions 1–6.



(Source: © 2008 The Trustees of Indiana University)

Figure 1

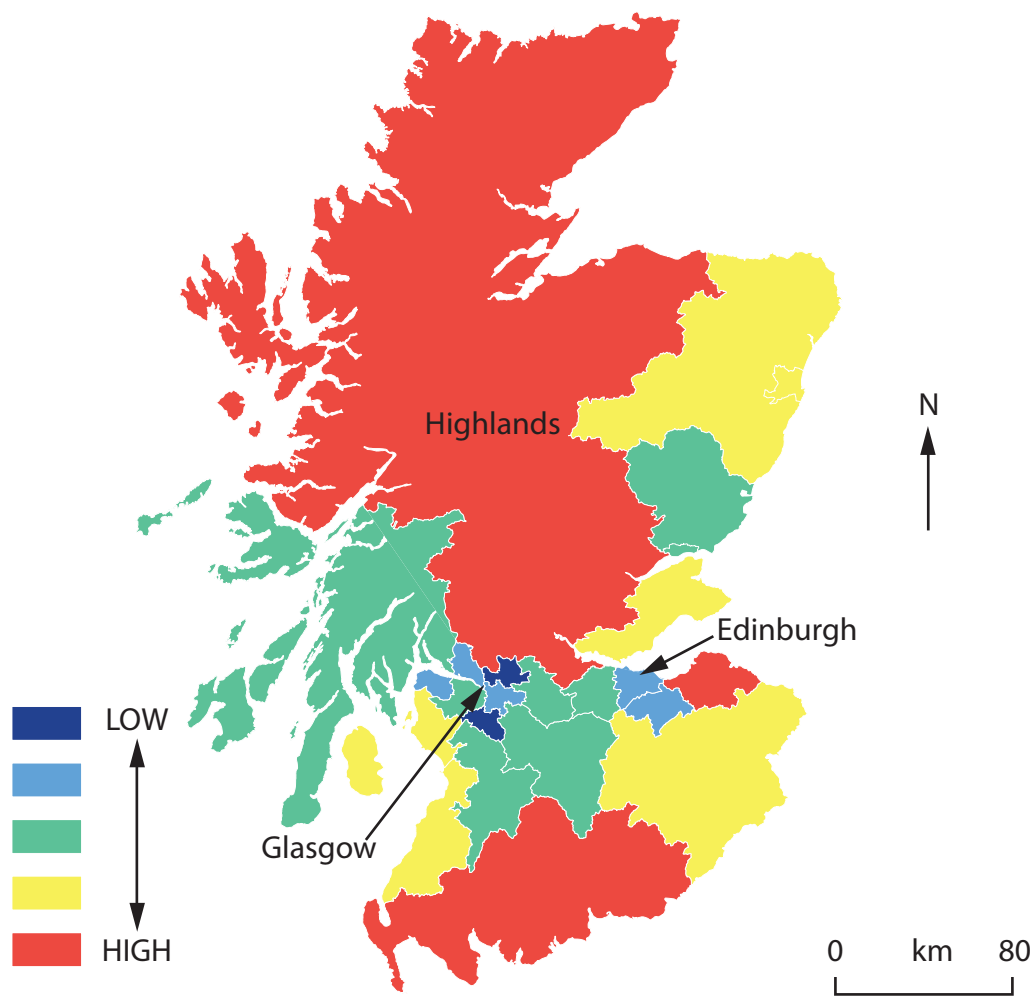
A simplified illustration of tectonic plate movements in the northern Philippines region



(Source: © Crown copyright 2009)

Figure 2

Sea level changes between 1920 and 2008 recorded at five UK sites



(Source: © Crown copyright 2009)

Figure 3

Variations in carbon footprint per person for some rural and urban local authority areas in Scotland, 2007



(Source: © The Economist Newspaper Limited 2010)

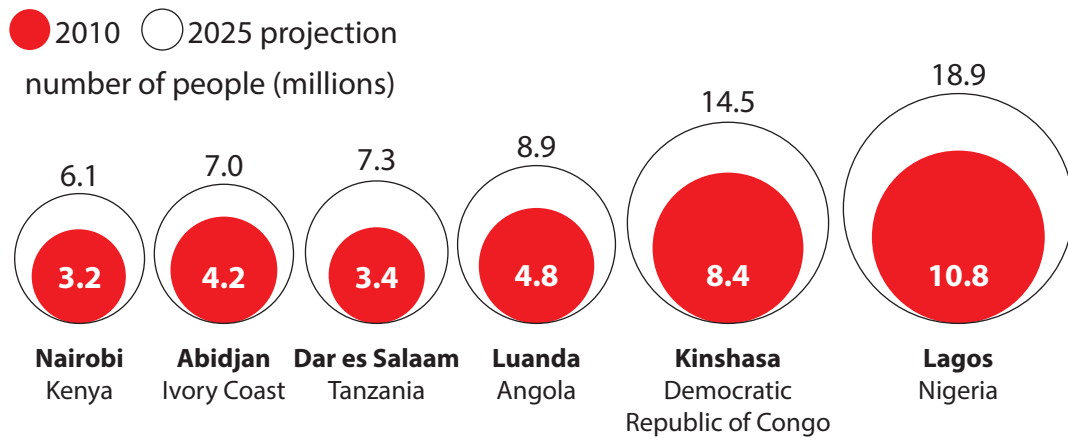
Figure 4

'Top ten' global remittance flows (money sent home by migrants) in 2010 (valued in \$US billions)

Global grouping	Number of African countries	Examples
LDC	34	Chad, Ethiopia, Zambia
NIC	3	South Africa, Tunisia
OPEC	3	Angola, Nigeria
OECD	0	(None)
Other	14	Morocco, Algeria, Kenya
Total	54	

Figure 5

A categorisation of African nations using different 'global groupings' 2011



(Source: © Financial Times)

Figure 6

The population of 6 equatorial African cities in 2010 and projected growth to 2025

SECTION B

The following resources relate to Questions 7–10.

Deforested slopes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



(Source: © 2013 NY Times Co)

Devon coastline, UK



(Source: © 2011 MCA)

Los Angeles County, California, close to the San Andreas Fault











(Source: © 2006 USGS)

Figure 7

Landslides photographed at selected worldwide locations



		Average July temperature	Vegetation characteristics	
	Permanent ice cover	Below zero	None	
A 	Polar desert	1°C	Frozen ground all year. Mostly barren ground (some lichen)	
B 	Tundra	7°C	Thicker mosses and some shrubs	
C 	Forest border	10°C	Grasses and shrubs, with some trees starting to appear	

(Source: © University of Alaska and © National Snow and Ice Data Center)

Figure 8
Arctic regions and ecosystems

Media and services	Manufacturing, commodities and retail
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mickey Mouse is dressed in traditional Hong Kong clothes in the Disney theme park located there • MTV has created a range of music internet stations for different countries all over the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unilever has designed a range of Wall's ice creams for Indonesia that use more coconut • McDonald's opened a 100% vegetarian restaurant in Amritsar, India, home of a sacred Sikh temple



Parent company Unilever has globalised a range of its products for Indonesian markets

(Source: © Unilever indonesia)

Figure 9

Examples of how TNCs use glocalisation to build global market share



(Source: © Guardian, 02 June 2012)

Figure 10

Areas of Central London where large numbers of international migrants live and own property

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Adapted from a tectonic model of the northern Philippine island, Michael W. Hamburger, Indiana University

Sea level rise at selected sites, 1850 to 2008, Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory, DEFRA, 2009

New rivers of gold, The Economist, 28 April 2012

Megacities multiply, Financial Times, 2012

Landslides in Brazil, Boston.com, January 21, 2011

Landslide, Dorset Geologists' Association, 2011

Los Angeles County, California, landslides, U.S. Geological Survey Photographic Library, 2006

Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map, Alaska Geobotany Center, 2010

Circumpolar Arctic Bioclimate Subzones, Arcticatlas, University of Alaska

The Antarctic Ice Sheet, National Snow and Ice Data Center, 2013

2011 Annual Report, Brand and Innovation, Unilever Indonesia Tbk, 2011

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