| Please check the examination det | ails bel | ow before ente | ring your candidate information |
|---|----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Candidate surname | | | Other names |
| Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1) | Cen | tre Number | Candidate Number |
| Time 1 hour 45 minutes | | Paper reference | 4GE1/02 |
| Geography PAPER 2: Human Geo | gra | phy | |
| You must have: Resource Booklet (enclosed), ca | lculat | or | 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 97.
- 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶







SECTION A

Answer TWO questions from this section.

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

| Define | tivity and energy the term energy gap. fy the two forms of renewable ene A Coal B Oil C Natural gas | rgy. | (2) |
|---------------|---|--|--|
| Identi | fy the two forms of renewable ene A Coal B Oil | rgy. | |
| | A Coal B Oil | rgy. | (2) |
| | A Coal B Oil | rgy. | (2) |
| × | B Oil | | |
| | | | |
| × | C Natural gas | | |
| | - Hatarar gas | | |
| X | D Shale gas | | |
| × | E Solar | | |
| X | F Wind | | |
| gest o | one way this transport method is co | ontributing to more sus | tainable (2) |
| | | | |
| | | | |
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| | | | |
| d c | ly Figu gest o gy us | F Wind ly Figure 1a in the Resource Booklet. gest one way this transport method is congy use. | F Wind ly Figure 1a in the Resource Booklet. gest one way this transport method is contributing to more sus |



| (c) (| i) State one factor that can affect the location of secondary industry. | (1) |
|-------|---|-----|
| (| ii) Explain two reasons why developed countries have a declining secondary sector. | (4) |
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| | | |



(1)

- (d) Study Figure 1b below. It shows changes in primary sector employment for selected countries.
 - (i) Label, with an X in the box, the country that has primary sector employment between 30–40% in 1991.

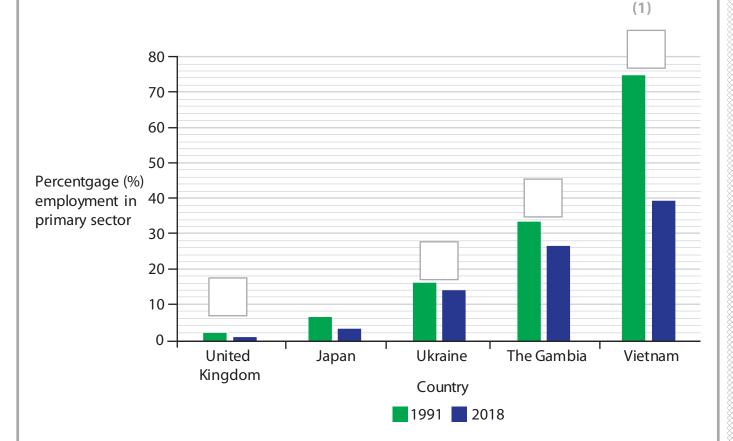


Figure 1b

Percentage (%) of people in primary sector employment for selected countries, 1991 and 2018

(ii) State which country has experienced the greatest change in primary sector employment.

■ A The Gambia
 ■ B Japan
 ■ C Ukraine
 ■ D Vietnam

| (iii) State one factor that can cause a decline in primary sector employment. | (1) |
|--|-----|
| (e) For a named megacity explain two disadvantages of informal employment. | (4) |
| Named megacity | |
| 2 | |
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| (f) Study Figure 1c in the Resource Booklet. | |
|--|-----|
| Analyse the reasons why energy production has changed. | (8) |
| | (0) |
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| (Total for Question 1 = 25 marks) |
|-----------------------------------|
| |

| a) (i) | Define the term natural ecosystem . | |
|-------------|--|-----|
| | | (1) |
| <i>(</i> :: |) Identify two convices provided by patural acceptance | |
| (11) |) Identify two services provided by natural ecosystems. | (2) |
| | ■ A Emission of oxygen | |
| | ■ B Food | |
| | □ C Fuelwood | |
| | D Recycling of nutrients | |
| | ■ E Timber for building | |
| | ▼ F Water | |
| b) St | udy Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet. | |
| | Suggest one way this rural landscape has been changed. | |
| (-) | | (2) |
| | | |
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| | | |
| | | |
| (ii |) Identify one other way rural areas in developed countries are changing. | (1) |
| | | |
| | | |
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| (c) Explain tv | vo ways rural-urban | migration affects | s rural areas. | (4) |
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- (d) Study Figure 2b below. It shows population pyramids for urban and rural populations in the USA in 1980 and 2015.
 - (i) Label, with an X in the box, the age group with an urban population of between 10 and 15 million.

(1)

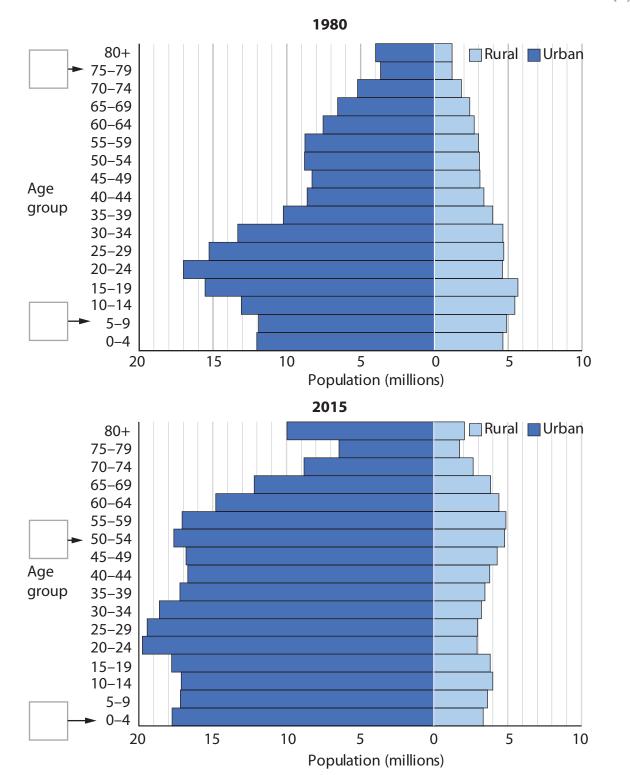


Figure 2b
Urban and rural populations in the USA in 1980 and 2015

| [| × A | A 0–4 Urban | |
|-----------|------------------|---|-----|
| [| ⊠ B | B 20–24 Urban | |
| | × c | C 35–39 Rural | |
| [| | D 60–64 Rural | |
| (iii) Sta | ate on | ne reason for counter-urbanisation. | (1) |
| For a i | named ove qua | d developing or emerging country, explain two strategies used to ality of life in rural areas. | |
| | | | (4) |
| | | | (4) |
| Name | ed deve | eloping or emerging country | (4) |
| Name | ed deve | eloping or emerging country | (4) |
| Name | ed deve | eloping or emerging country | (4) |
| Name | ed deve | eloping or emerging country | (4) |
| Name | ed deve | eloping or emerging country | (4) |
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| | | eloping or emerging country | |
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| (f) Study Figure 2c in the Resource Booklet. | |
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| Analyse the impact of humans on the rural landscape. | (8) |
| | (0) |
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| (Total for Question 2 = 25 marks) |
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| Irhan | anvi | ronments | |
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| | | ne the term suburbanisation . | |
| i) (i) | Delli | the the term suburbanisation . | (1) |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| (ii) | Ident | tify two problems associated with rapid urban growth. | (2) |
| | | | (2) |
| | × | A Increased traffic congestion | |
| | × | B Increased availability of transport routes | |
| | × | C Increased pesticide use | |
| | × | D Reduced access to health services | |
| | × | E Reduced leisure facilities | |
| | X | F Reduced air pollution | |
| | | | |
|) Stu | udy Fig | gure 3a in the Resource Booklet. | |
| | | gure 3a in the Resource Booklet. gest one reason why this area is likely to be part of a rural-urban fringe. | |
| | | | (2) |
| | | | (2) |
| | | | (2) |
| | | | (2) |
| | | | (2) |
| (i) | Sugg | gest one reason why this area is likely to be part of a rural-urban fringe. | (2) |
| (i) | Sugg | | (2) |
| (i) | Sugg | gest one reason why this area is likely to be part of a rural-urban fringe. tify the meaning of the term brownfield site . | |
| (i) | Sugg | gest one reason why this area is likely to be part of a rural-urban fringe. tify the meaning of the term brownfield site . A Rural land allocated specifically for a new development. | |
| (i) | Sugg | gest one reason why this area is likely to be part of a rural-urban fringe. tify the meaning of the term brownfield site . | |
| (i) | Sugg | gest one reason why this area is likely to be part of a rural-urban fringe. tify the meaning of the term brownfield site . A Rural land allocated specifically for a new development. B Land that has been previously used for industrial or commercial | |



| | (c) Explain two factors that can affect urban land use patterns. | (4) |
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- (d) Study Figure 3b below.
 - (i) Label, with an X in the box, the city with the PM10 (particulate matter) levels between 50 and 100 $\mu g/m^3$.

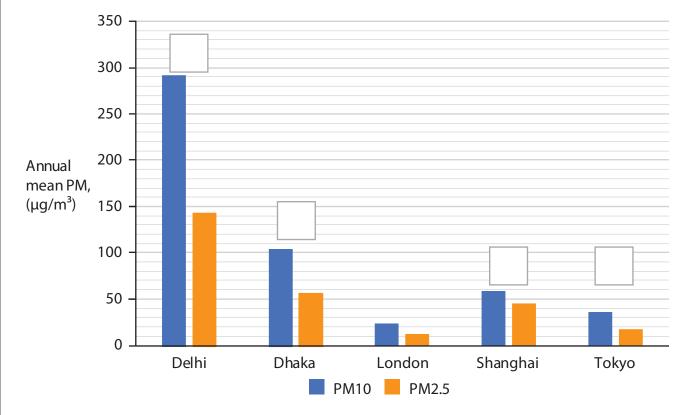


Figure 3b

Air pollution (particulate matter - PM) in selected cities, 2016

(1)

(ii) Identify the city that has the greatest difference between PM10 and PM2.5 levels.

(1)

| X | A Delhi |
|---|-------------------|
| X | B Dhaka |
| X | C London |
| × | D Shanghai |

(iii) State **one** cause of air pollution in urban areas.

(1)



| (e) | For a named developing or emerging country, explain two strategies used to improve quality of life in an urban area. | (4) |
|-----|---|-----|
| | Named developing or emerging country | |
| | Strategy 1 | |
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| | Strategy 2 | |
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| (f) Study Figure 3c in the Resource Booklet. | |
|---|-----|
| Analyse the factors that affect the growth of megacities. | (0) |
| | (8) |
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| (Total for Question 3 = 25 marks) |
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| TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS |

SECTION B

Geographical Enquiry

Answer ONE question from this section.

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

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box \square .

| 4 | Investigating economic activity and energy | |
|---|--|-----|
| | (a) Study Figure 4a in the Resource Booklet. | |
| | (i) Identify one type of qualitative data collection in this enquiry. | (1) |
| | | |
| | (ii) Explain one type of sampling method chosen by the student. | (2) |
| | | |

- (b) Study Figure 4b in the Resource Booklet. It shows results from a questionnaire carried out as part of a student's geographical enquiry.
 - (i) Plot the data for the questionnaire for **Question 2** (Figure 4b in the Resource Booklet) to complete Figure 4c below.

(2)

Some data has been plotted for you as an example.

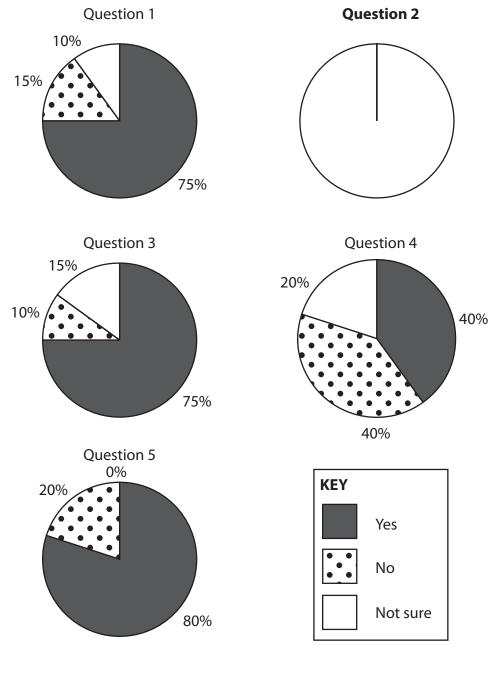


Figure 4c

Results from a questionnaire presented in pie charts

| X | A An expensive data collection method compared to other methods. | |
|------|---|-----|
| X | B Guarantees responses from people. | |
| X | C Potential to generate a mixture of qualitative and quantitative data. | |
| × | D Provides data about everything you need to know. | |
| Iden | ify the correct statement below. A The mean percentage for people who answered | (1) |
| × | 'not sure' was 1. B The mean percentage for people who answered 'not sure' was 11. | |
| X | C The mean percentage for people who answered 'not sure' was 21. | |
| X | D The mean percentage for people who answered 'not sure' was 31. | |
| Sugg | est one way the data collection for this enquiry could be improved. | (2) |
| gest | one advantage of using secondary data as part of this enquiry. | (3) |
| | | |
| | | |



| | If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box $ oxdots $. | |
|---|--|-----|
| 5 | Investigation rural environments | |
| 3 | Investigation rural environments | |
| | (a) Study Figure 5a in the Resource Booklet. | |
| | (i) Identify one type of qualitative data collection in this enquiry. | |
| | (i) Identity one type of quantative data confection in this enquiry. | (1) |
| | | (-) |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | (ii) Explain one type of sampling method chosen by the student. | |
| | | (2) |
| | | |
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| | | |

- (b) Study Figure 5b in the Resource Booklet. It shows results from a questionnaire carried out as part of a student's geographical enquiry.
 - (i) Plot the data for the questionnaire for **Question 2** (Figure 5b in the Resource Booklet) to complete Figure 5c below.

(2)

Some data has been plotted for you as an example.

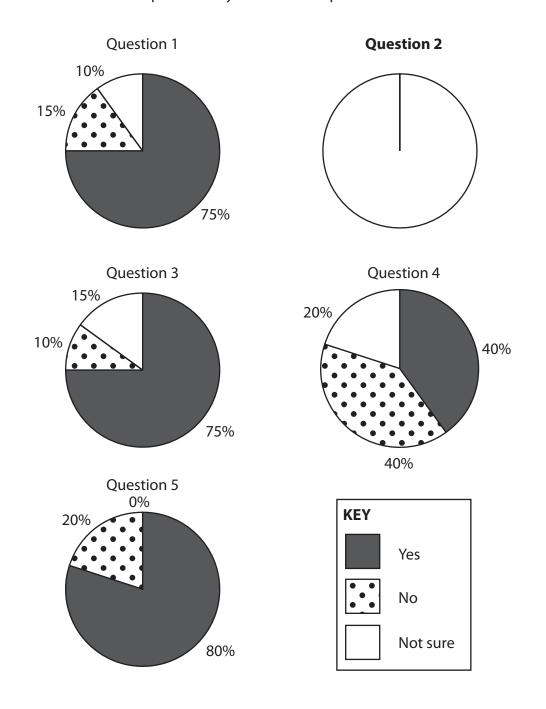


Figure 5c

Results from a questionnaire displayed in pie charts



| | | (1) |
|----------|--|-----|
| × | A An expensive data collection method compared to other methods. | |
| × | B Guarantees responses from people. | |
| × | C Potential to generate a mixture of qualitative and quantitative data. | |
| × | D Provides data about everything you need to know. | |
| i) Ident | ify the correct statement below. | (1) |
| × | A The mean percentage for people who answered 'not sure' was 1. | |
| × | B The mean percentage for people who answered 'not sure' was 11. | |
| × | C The mean percentage for people who answered 'not sure' was 21. | |
| × | D The mean percentage for people who answered 'not sure' was 31. | |
| y) Sugg | est one way the data collection for this enquiry could be improved. | (2) |
| ıggest | one advantage of using secondary data as part of this enquiry. | (3) |
| | | |
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| | If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box $ lacksquare$. | |
|---|--|-----|
| 6 | Investigating urban environments | |
| | (a) Study Figure 6a in the Resource Booklet. | |
| | (i) Identify one type of qualitative data collection in this enquiry. | (1) |
| | | |
| | (ii) Explain one type of sampling method chosen by the student. | (2) |
| | | |
| | | |

- (b) Study Figure 6b in the Resource Booklet. It shows results from a questionnaire carried out as part of a student's geographical enquiry.
 - (i) Plot the data for the questionnaire for **Question 2** (Figure 6b in the Resource Booklet) to complete Figure 6c below.

(2)

Some data has been plotted for you as an example.

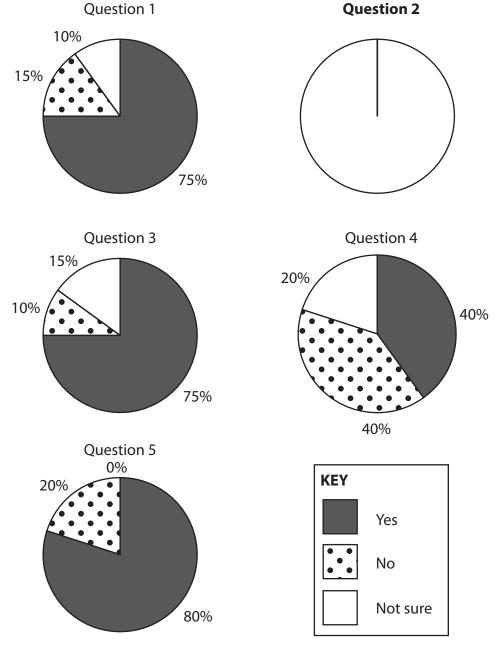


Figure 6c
Results from a questionnaire displayed in pie charts

| Expl | ain c | one advantage of using secondary data as part of this enquiry. | (3) |
|---------|--------------|--|-----|
| | | | (2) |
| | Suga | D The mean percentage for people who answered 'not sure' was 31.est one way the data collection for this enquiry could be improved. | |
| | × | C The mean percentage for people who answered 'not sure' was 21. | |
| | X | B The mean percentage for people who answered 'not sure' was 11. | |
| | × | A The mean percentage for people who answered 'not sure' was 1. | |
| iii) lo | dent | ify the correct statement below. | (1) |
| | X | D Provides data about everything you need to know. | |
| | X | C Potential to generate a mixture of qualitative and quantitative data. | |
| | × | B Guarantees responses from people. | |
| | | other methods. | |
| | X | A An expensive data collection method compared to | |



SECTION C

Global Issues

Answer ONE question only from this section.

| | alist | wer, put a li | ust be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . If you chang ne through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answ | • |
|---|---------|---|---|-----|
| | | | If you answer Question 7 put a cross in the box | ☒ . |
| 7 | Fragile | environm | ents and climate change | |
| | (a) (i) | Identify the | e meaning of the term drought . | (1) |
| | | | A period of time with abnormally low rainfall. | |
| | | ■ B | A period of time with high rainfall. | |
| | | □ C / | A period of time with high temperatures. | |
| | | □ D A | A period of time with abnormally low humidity. | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | (iii) | Identify on | e method to manage the impacts of desertification. | (1) |
| | (iii) | | e method to manage the impacts of desertification. Removing trees in affected areas | (1) |
| | (iii) | A | | (1) |
| | (iii) | □ A□ B | Removing trees in affected areas | (1) |
| | (iii) | □ A□ B□ C | Removing trees in affected areas Install solar panels | (1) |



| | (ii) Compare the patterns of CO_2 and global temperature variation. | (2) |
|---|--|-----|
| | | |
| 1 | (iii) Identify two reasons for the increased CO ₂ emissions. | (2) |
| 2 | | |
| | (iv) Suggest one reason why the data may not show global climate change accurately. | (2) |
| | | |
| 1 | (c) State two characteristics of a rainforest. | (2) |
| 2 | | |
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| (d) Explain two different ways rainforests can be managed in a named region. | (4) |
|---|-----|
| Named region | |
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| (e) Study Figure 7b in the Resource Booklet. | |
|--|-----|
| Assess the potential variation in economic impact from predicted sea level rise. | (6) |
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| 'Global sea level rise presents the greatest threat from global climate change'. | |
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| Use Figures 7b and 7c in the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding, to support your answer. | (12) |
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| (i) l | dentify the meaning of the term sustainable tourism . | |
|----------|--|-----|
| | | (1) |
| | A Tourism that uses all its money for conservation. | |
| | B Tourism that only uses renewable energy sources. | |
| | C Tourism that prioritises trips to fragile environments. | |
| | D Tourism that considers its economic, social and environmental impacts. | |
| (ii) S | itate two negative impacts of mass tourism. | (2) |
| | | (2) |
| | | |
| (iii) I | dentify one reason for the growth in global tourism. | |
| (111) | dentity one reason for the growth in global tourism. | (1) |
| | A Improved facilities at airports | |
| | ■ B More public holidays | |
| | C Increased disposable income | |
| | D Rapid industrialisation | |
| (b) Stud | y Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet. | |
| (i) I | dentify the decade when exports were higher overall than imports. | (1) |
| (ii) (| Compare the patterns of imports and exports. | |
| | | (2) |
| | | |
| | | |



| (iii) Suggest one reason why exports were higher than imports in some years. | (2) |
|---|------------|
| | |
| (iv) Suggest one reason why the data in Figure 8a is a good indicator of increas globalisation. | sed (2) |
| | |
| (c) State two ways technology has encouraged the growth of the global economy | (2) |
| 2 | |



| (d) Explain two costs to countries hosting transnational corporations (TNCs |). (4) |
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| (e) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet. Assess the impacts of the international migration on donor countries. | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|
| Assess the impacts of the international migration of donor countries. | (6) | | |
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| Use Figures 8b and 8c in the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding, to support your answer. | |
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| , ,, | identi | ify the quality of life indicator. | (1) |
|-------|--------|--|-----|
| | × | A Percentage of GDP spent on transport | |
| | × | B Percentage of GDP spent on importing energy | |
| | X | C Percentage of GDP spent on education | |
| | X | D Percentage of GDP spent on international aid | |
| (ii) | Expla | in what is meant by the term infant mortality rate . | (2) |
| (iii) | Identi | ify one component of the Human Development Index. | (1) |
| | X | A Percentage employed in agriculture | |
| | X | B Life expectancy | |
| | X | C Amount of GDP from remittances | |
| | X | D Percentage of people getting married | |
|) Stu | dy Fig | ure 9a in the Resource Booklet. | |
| (i) | | ify the year when the birth rate in Bangladesh first fell below 40 per | |
| | 1,000 | people. | (1) |
| (ii) | Comp | pare the change in birth rate and death rate in Bangladesh. | (2) |
| | | | |



| (iii) Suggest one reason for the falling birth rate in developing countries, such Bangladesh. | as |
|---|---------|
| burigitaesii. | (2) |
| | |
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| | |
| (iv) Suggest one reason why the data in Figure 9a may indicate the level of a country's development. | |
| | (2) |
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| | |
| (c) State two international strategies that attempt to reduce uneven developmen | nt. (2) |
| 4 | (2) |
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| (d) Explain two advantages of bottom up development projects in a named developing or emerging country. | (4) |
|---|-----|
| Named developing or emerging country | |
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| (e) Study Figure 9b in the Resource Booklet. | |
|--|-----|
| Assess the importance of food security to global patterns of economic development. | |
| acreiopinenti | (6) |
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| 'Economic indicators are the most useful for measuring development'. | | development'. |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| Use Figures 9b and 9c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding, to support your answer. | | our own knowledge and (12) |
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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9-1)

Time 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper reference

4GE1/02

Geography

PAPER 2: Human Geography

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶







Figure 1a
Photograph of an electric bus

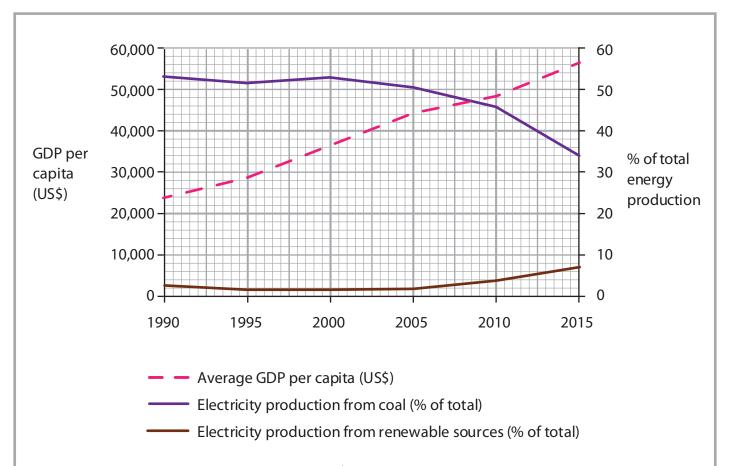


Figure 1c

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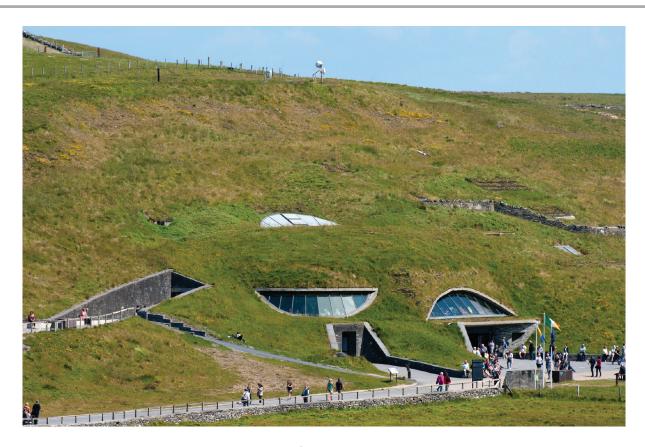


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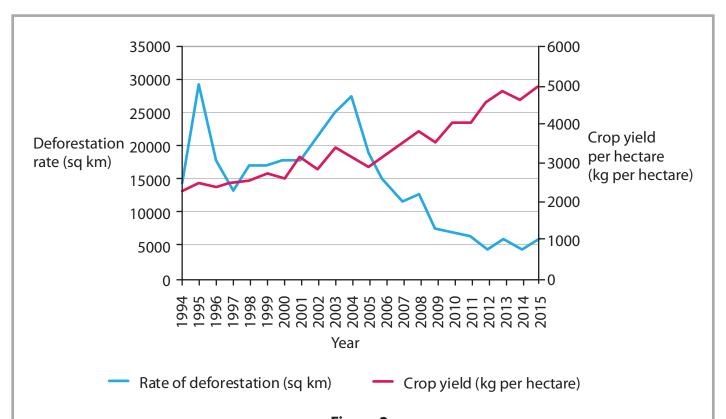


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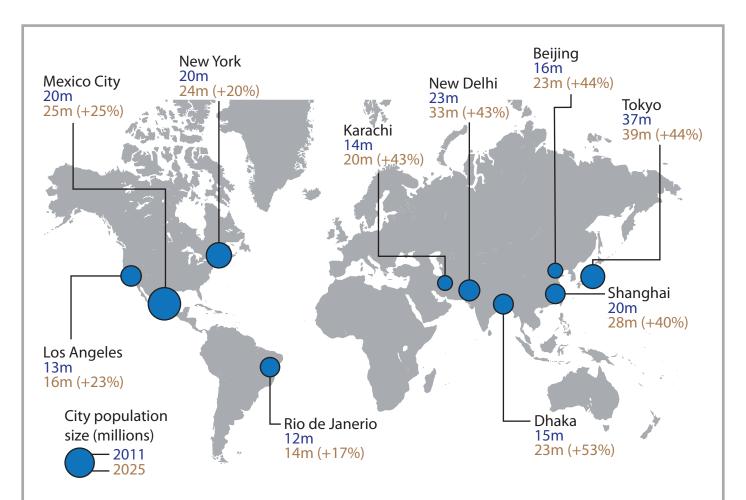


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Global map of predicted population growth in selected megacities

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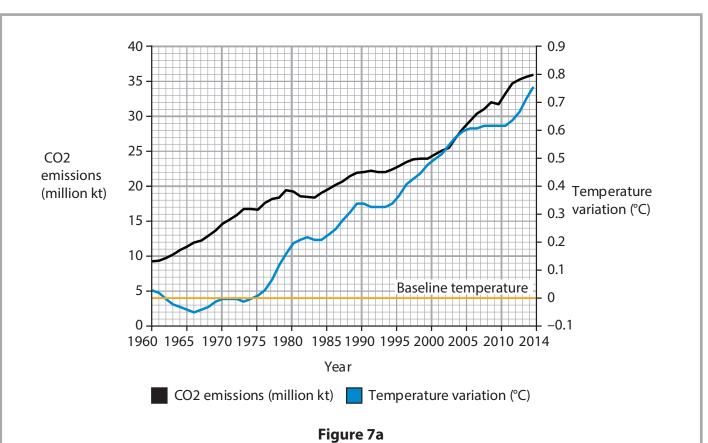
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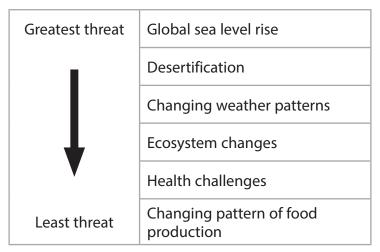


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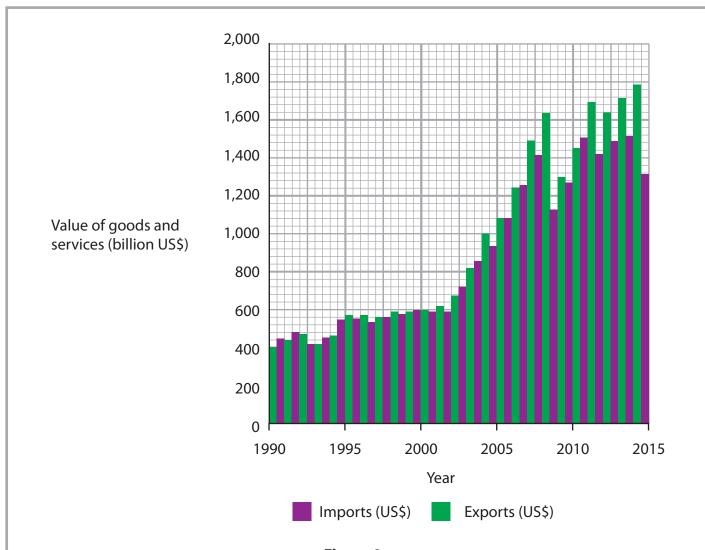


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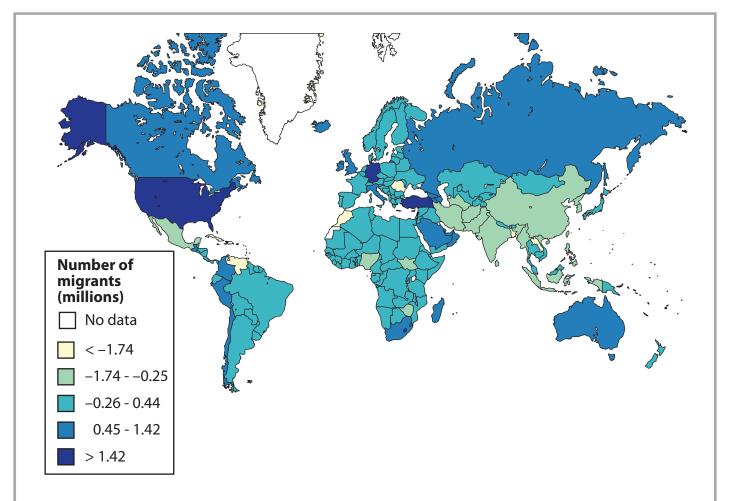


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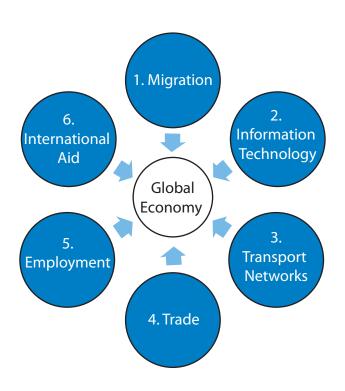


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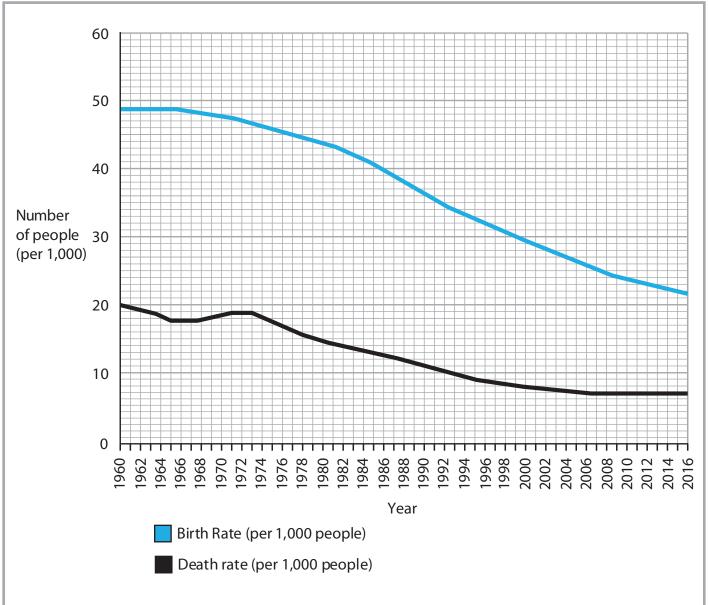


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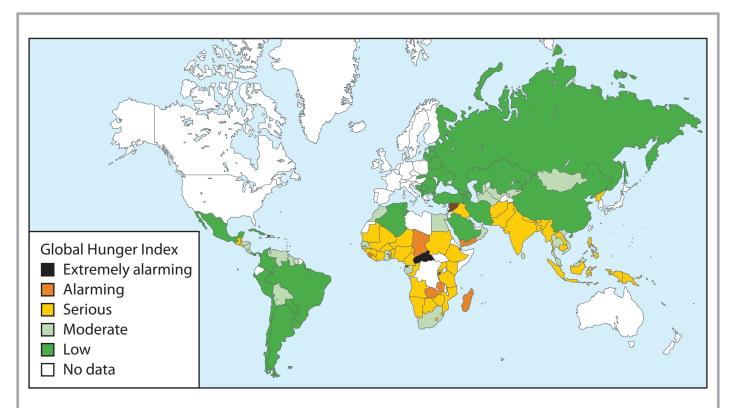


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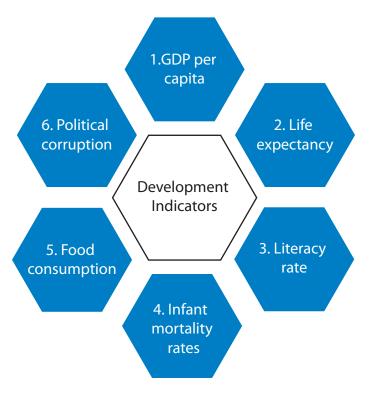
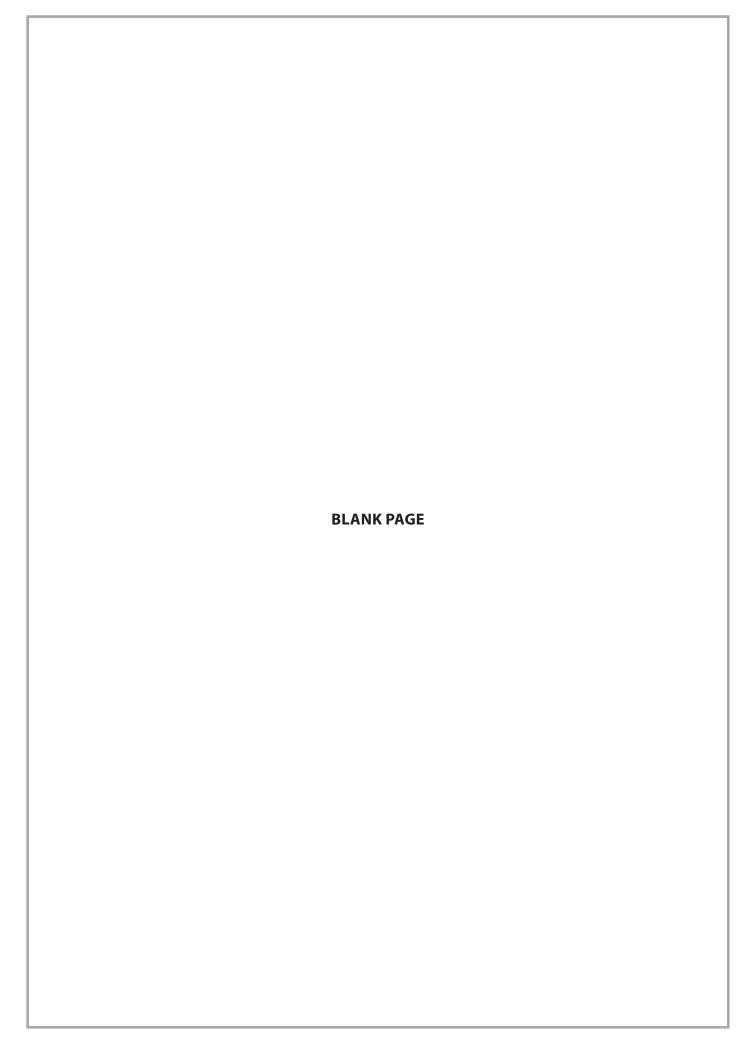


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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9-1)

Time 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper reference

4GE1/02

Geography

PAPER 2: Human Geography

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶







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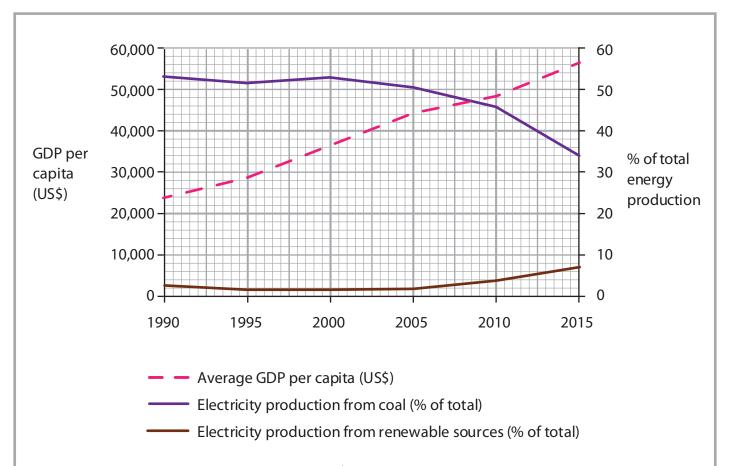


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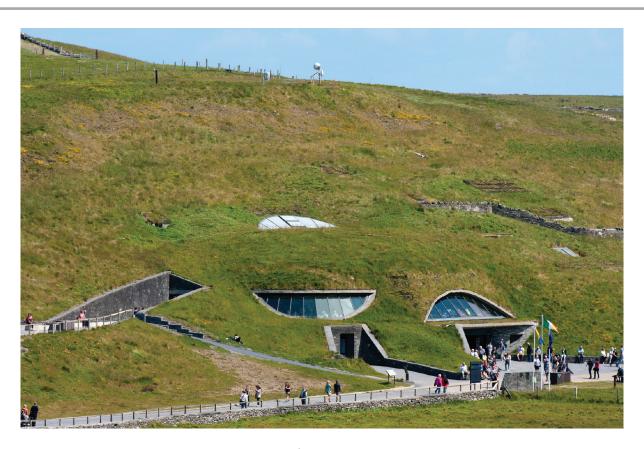


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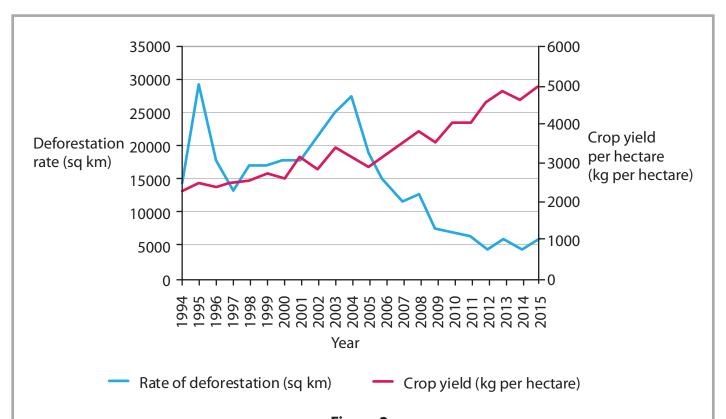


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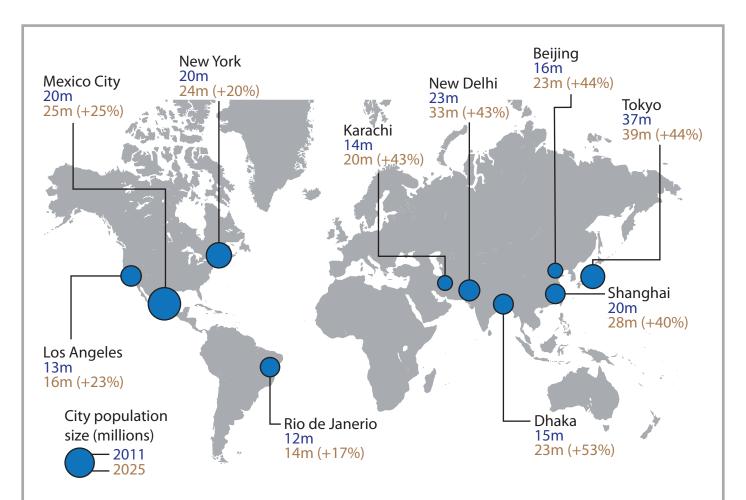


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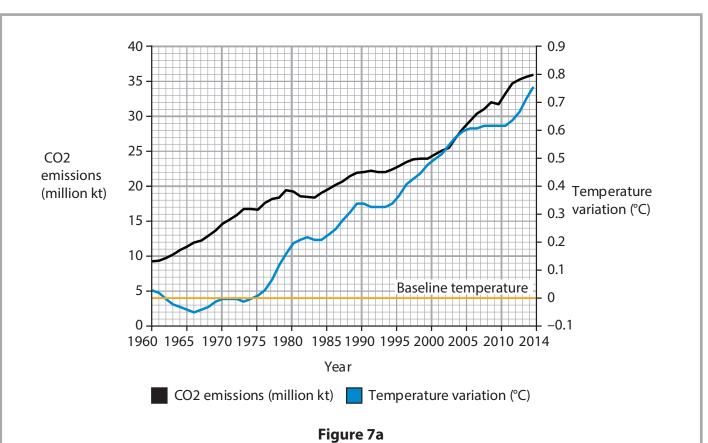
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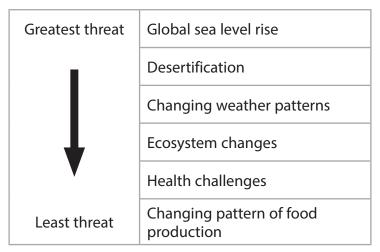


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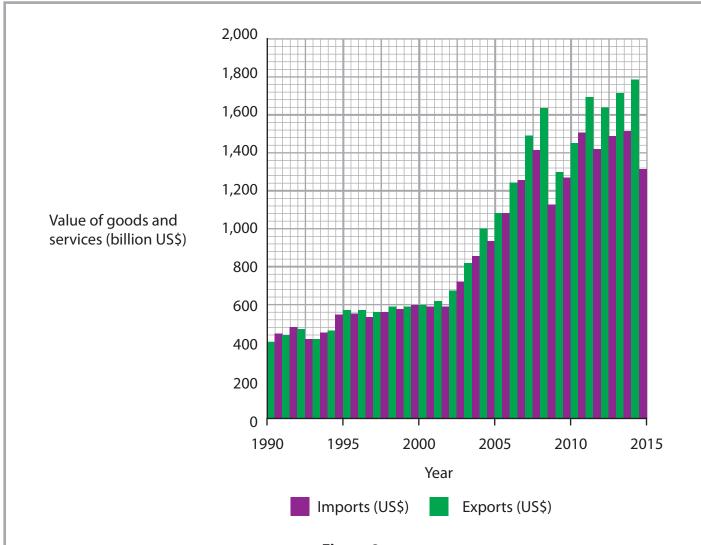


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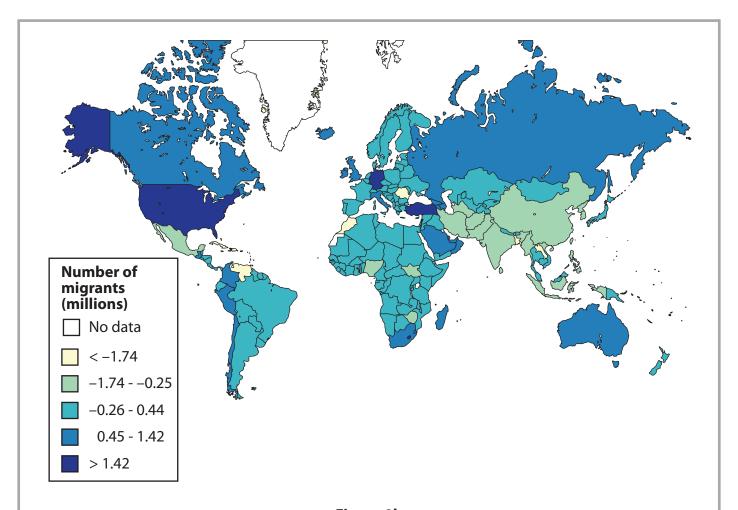


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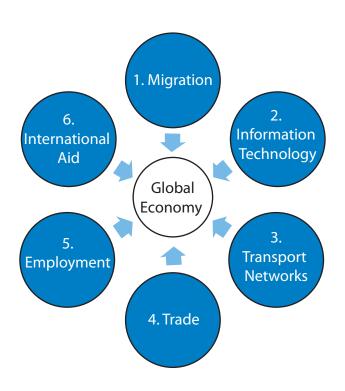


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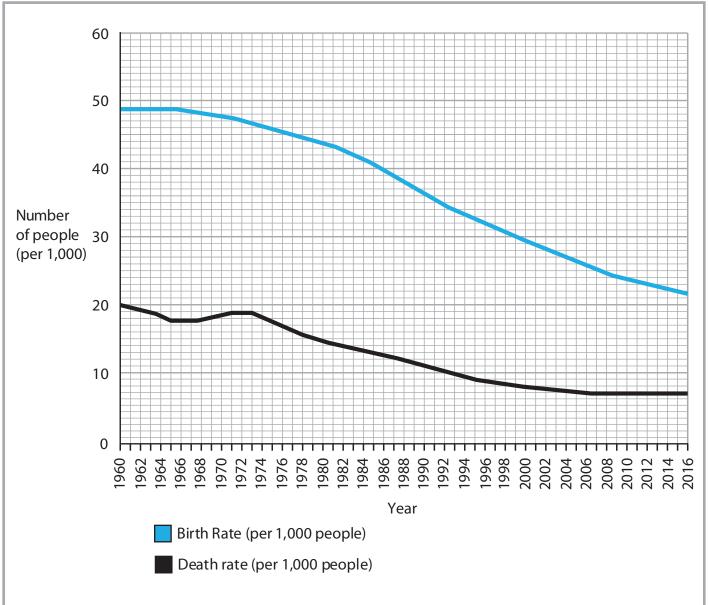


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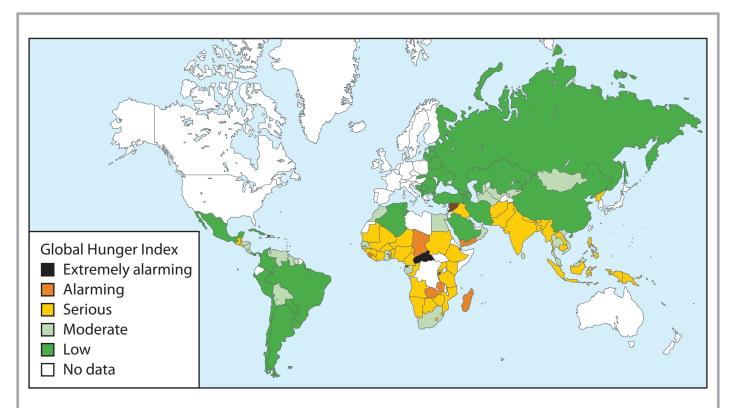


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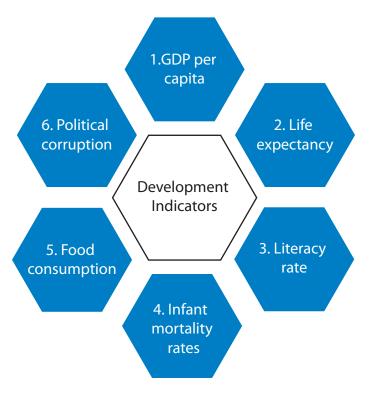
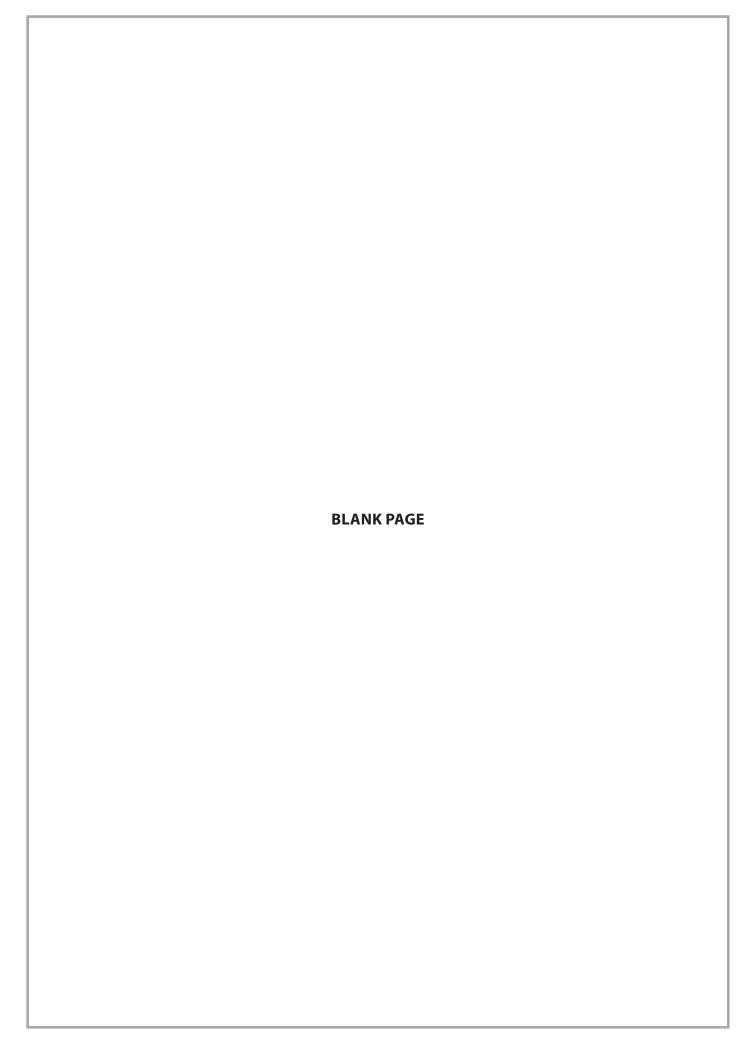


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