

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

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Geography B

Unit 2: People and the Planet

Foundation Tier

Friday 25 January 2013 – Morning

Time: 1 hour

Paper Reference

5GB2F/01

You do not need any other materials.

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 **ALL** the questions.
- In Section **B**, answer **either** question **5 or 6**.
- In Section **C**, answer **either** question **7 or 8**.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- 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.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A – INTRODUCTION TO PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

Answer ALL questions.

Topic 1: Population Dynamics

- 1 Look at Figure 1.

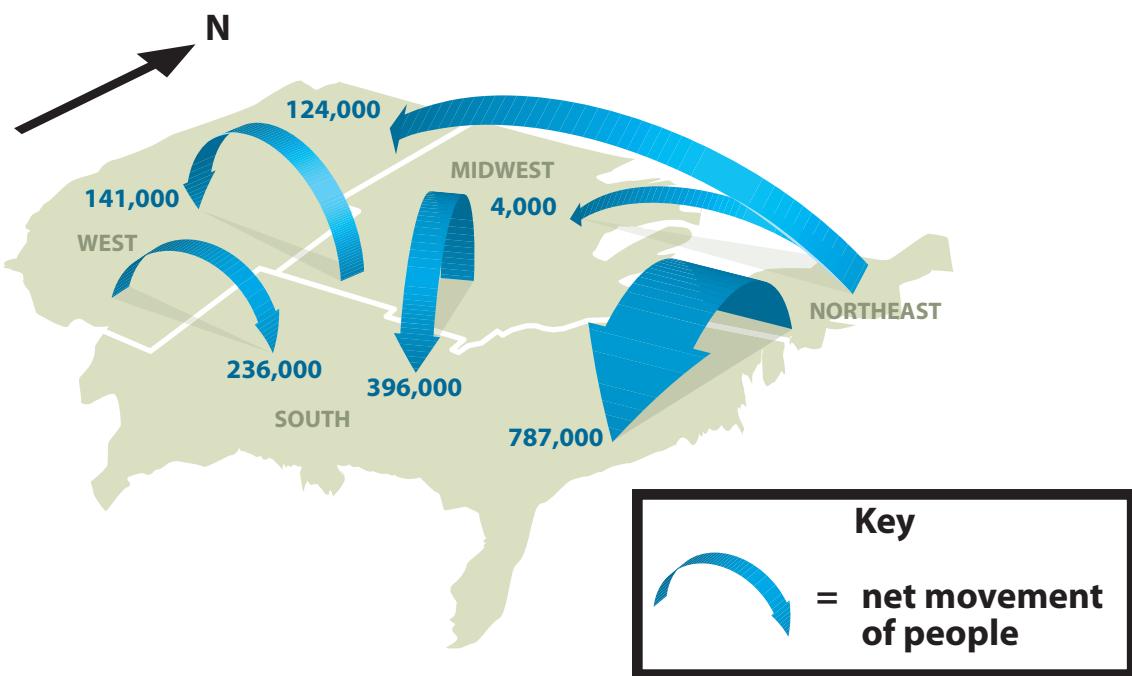


Figure 1 – Net regional migration in the USA, 2005–7

- (a) (i) Which region **lost** the most people through migration?

(1)

- A West
- B South
- C Midwest
- D Northeast

- (ii) Name the region that gained the most people from net migration.

(1)



(b) State **two** characteristics of the population pyramids of very poor developing countries.

(2)

1

2

(c) Outline **one** way of encouraging women to have fewer children.

(2)

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(d) Outline **one** reason why, in some countries, parents **want** large families.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)



Topic 2: Consuming Resources

2 Look at Figure 2.

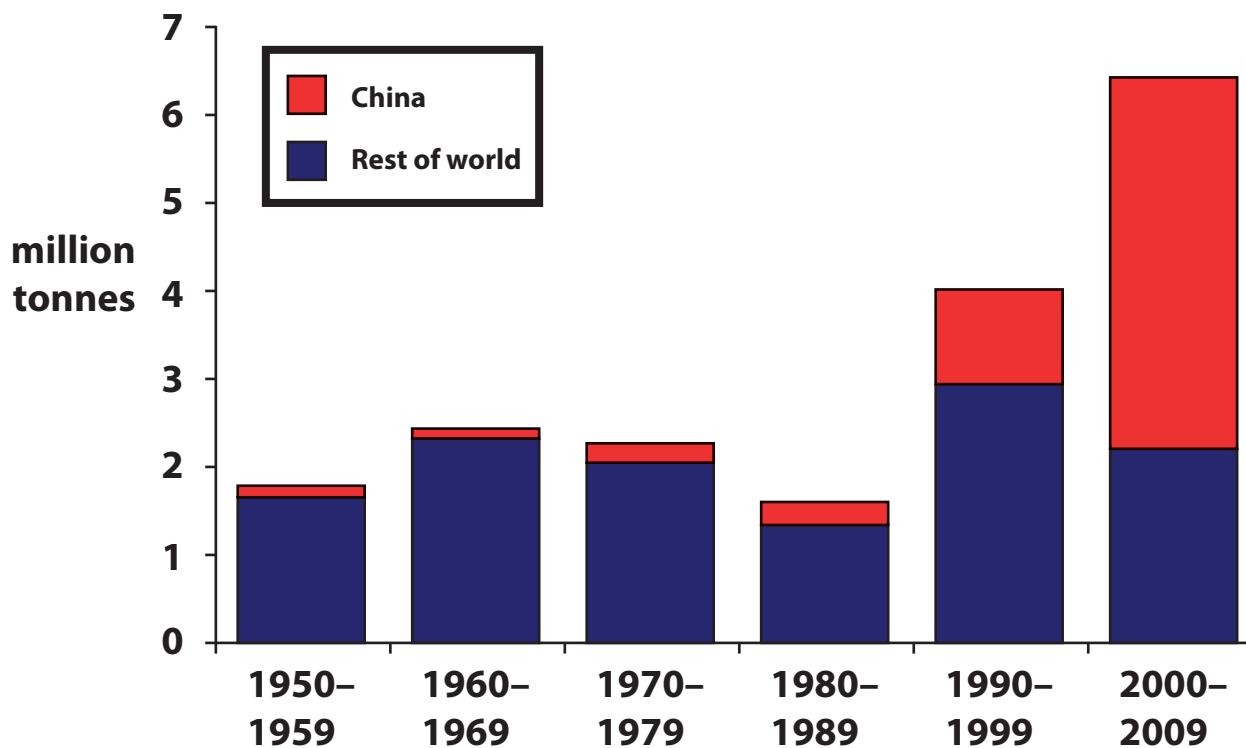


Figure 2 – Global demand (consumption) for copper 1950–2009

(a) (i) Which **one** of the following is correct?

(1)

- A Chinese demand was greater than the rest of the world by 1990–1999
- B Total demand has been above 4 million tonnes since 1980
- C Total demand was lowest between 1950 and 1959
- D Total demand fell between 1960 and 1989

(ii) Describe the changes in Chinese demand for copper.

(2)



(iii) Suggest **one** reason for these changes.

(1)

(b) Name a **continent** which produces large amounts of natural resources but uses very little.

(1)

(c) Describe how developing **renewable** resources might help achieve sustainability.

(3)

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



P 4 1 3 5 2 A 0 5 2 0

Topic 3: Living Spaces

3 Look at Figure 3.

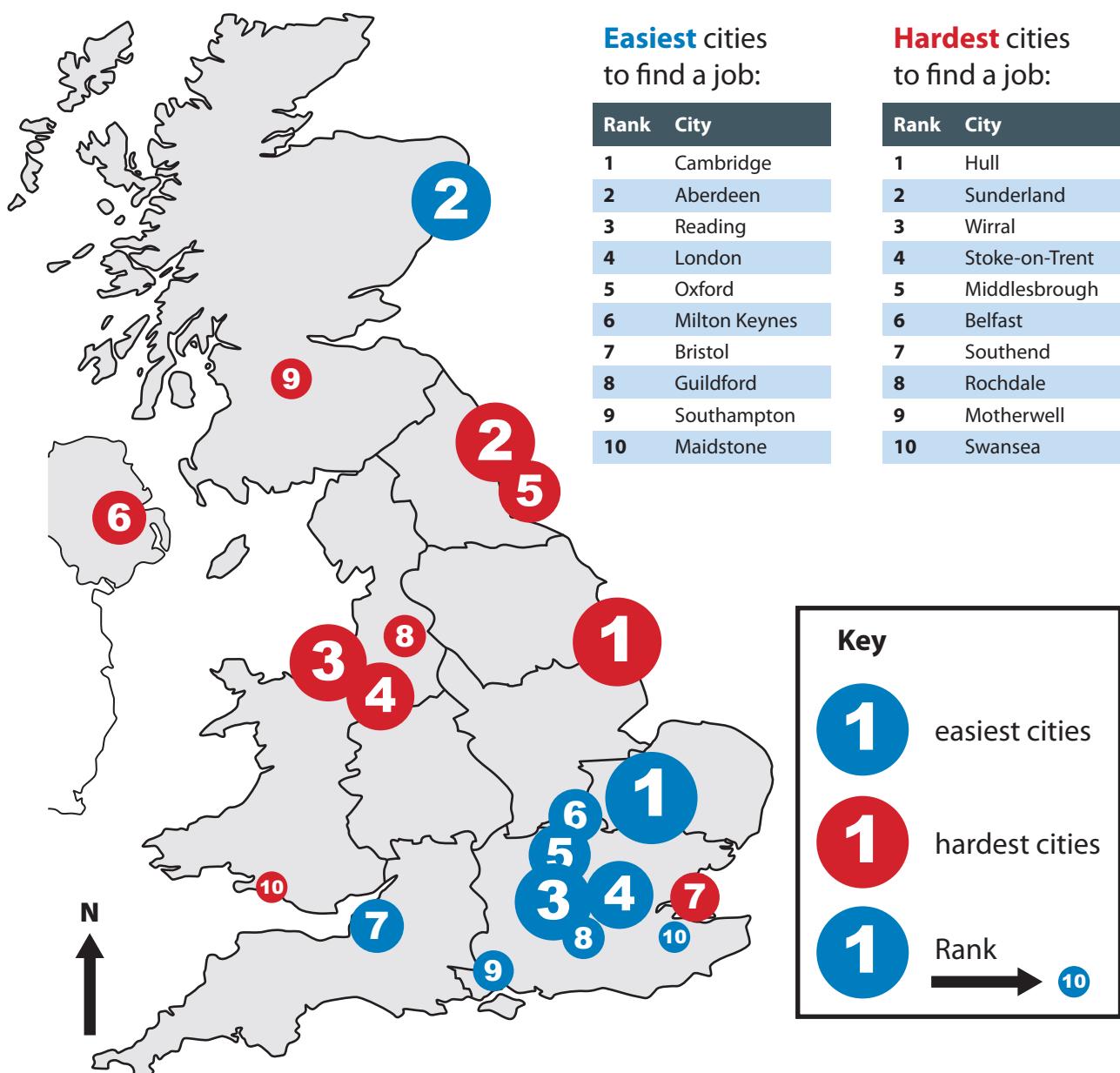


Figure 3 – The easiest and hardest UK cities in which to find jobs

(a) (i) Which **one** of the following describes the distribution of 'easiest' cities?

(1)

- A Most are in southern England but one is in Wales
- B Most are in northern England
- C Most are in southern England but one is in Scotland
- D Most are in the north but there are four exceptions

(ii) Only one of the 'hardest' cities is in Northern Ireland.

Identify that city.

(1)

(b) Name **two** groups of people **not** likely to choose where they live because of jobs.

(2)

1

2

(c) Define the term 're-urbanisation'.

(2)

(d) Describe **one** way of making a more sustainable living space.

(2)

(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)



Topic 4: Making a Living

4 Look at Figure 4.

Country	Size of the informal economy (% share of the GDP)	GDP per person (in US dollars \$)
Bolivia (South America)	67.1	4604
Nigeria (Africa)	57.9	2437
Zambia (Africa)	48.9	1516
Russia (Europe)	46.1	15612
Bulgaria (Europe)	36.9	12934
South Africa (Africa)	28.4	10518
Spain (Europe)	22.6	29830
United Kingdom (Europe)	12.6	35059

Figure 4 – The size of the informal economy and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person for selected countries

(a) (i) Which European country has the smallest informal economy as a percentage (%) of GDP?

(1)

- A United Kingdom
- B Spain
- C Bulgaria
- D Russia

(ii) Which of the following statements is correct?

(1)

- A European countries have the largest informal economies
- B Zambia has the largest informal economy
- C Developed countries usually have larger informal economies
- D Developed countries usually have smaller informal economies



(b) Outline **one** reason why manufacturing employment is growing in some developing countries.

(2)

(c) State **two** different types of 'green' employment.

(2)

1

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(d) Outline **one** reason why 'green' employment may become more important in the future.

(2)

(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS



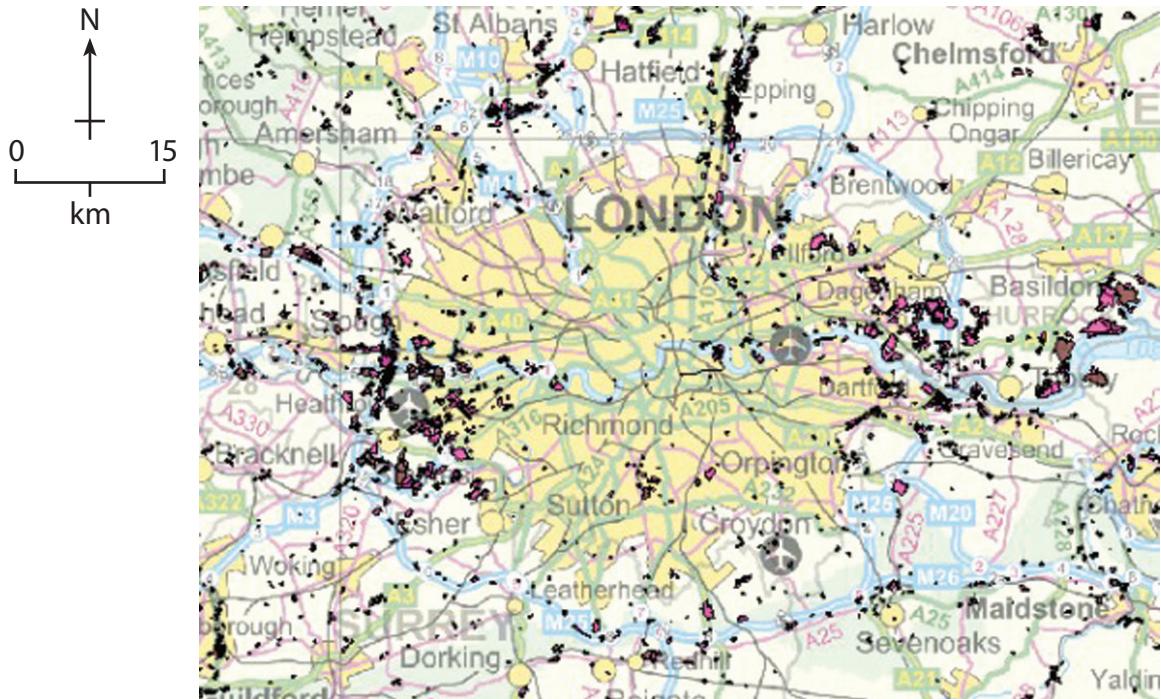
SECTION B – SMALL-SCALE PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

Answer ONE question in this section.

Topic 5: Changing Cities

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in this box

- 5 Look at Figure 5.



Key

- = Small landfill sites
- ◆ = Large landfill sites

Figure 5 – Landfill sites in and around London

- (a) Describe the pattern of landfill sites.

(3)



*(b) Describe the differences between the eco-footprints of people living in the **developing** world and those living in the **developed** world.

(6)

(Total for Question 5 = 9 marks)



Topic 6: Changing Countryside

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in this box

- 6 Look at Figure 6.

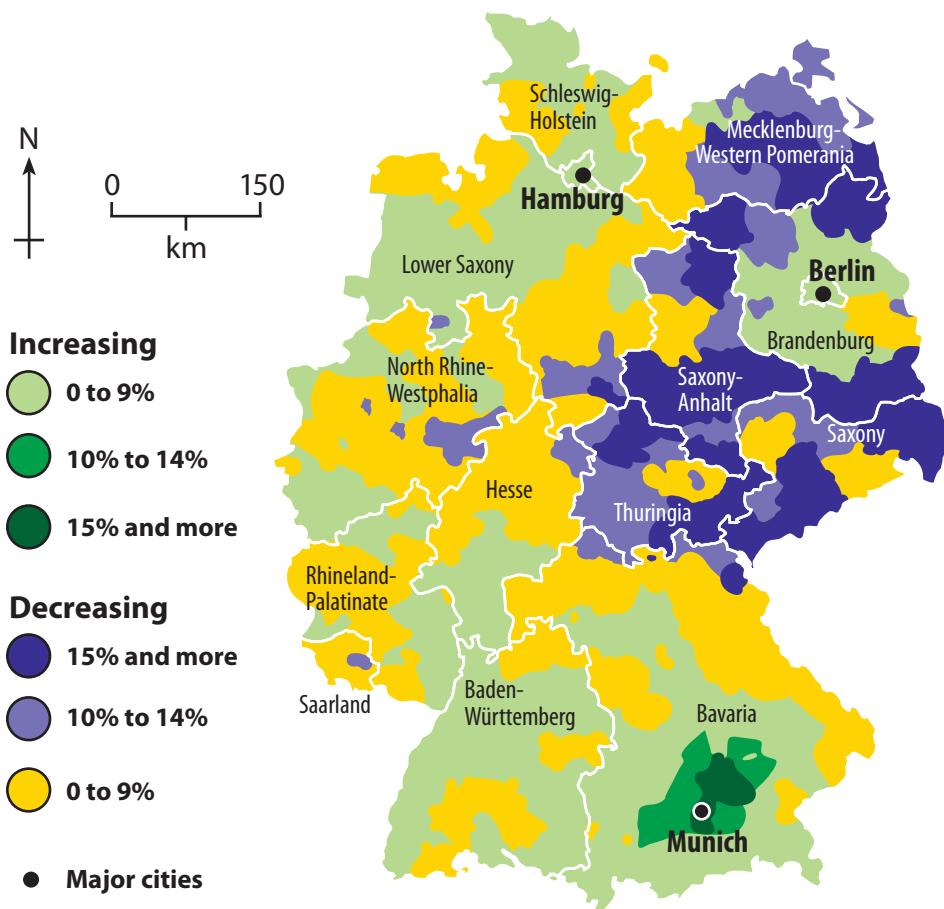


Figure 6 – Predicted population change (percentage) in Germany

- (a) Describe the pattern of predicted population change.

(3)



*(b) For a named rural area, describe the ways it could be managed more sustainably in the future.

(6)

Named rural area

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(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 9 MARKS



SECTION C – LARGE-SCALE PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

Answer ONE question in this section.

Topic 7: Development Dilemmas

If you answer Question 7 put a cross in this box

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(b).

- 7 Look at Figure 7.

In a series of surveys Americans were asked which of the following statements they agreed with

- A. Protecting the environment is more important than economic growth
- B. Economic growth is more important than protecting the environment

The results below show how their views have changed.

Key % Protecting the environment is more important than economic growth
 % Economic growth is more important than protecting the environment

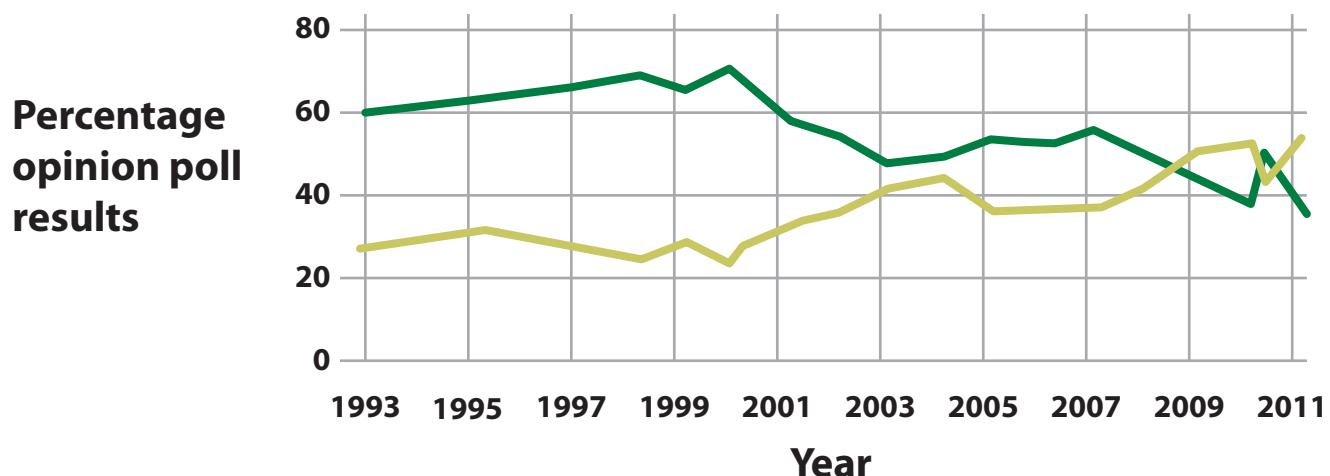


Figure 7 – Opinion poll results about environmental protection and economic growth in the USA, 1993–2011



(a) Describe the changes in the opinions between 1993 and 2011.

(3)

*(b) Using examples, describe the differences between top-down and bottom-up development schemes.

(6)

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)

(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks)



Topic 8: World of Work

If you answer Question 8 put a cross in this box

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(b).

- 8 Look at Figure 8.

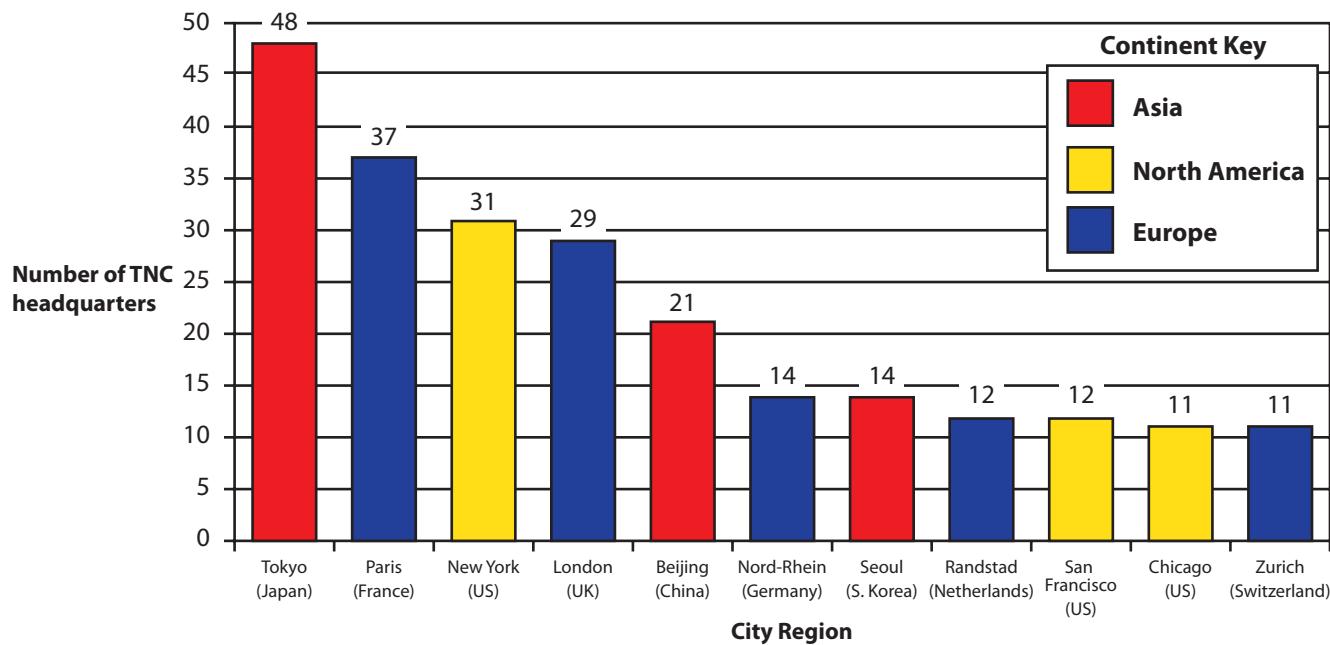


Figure 8 – The top city-regions for the location of the headquarters of large TNCs (Transnational Corporations)

- (a) Describe the importance of **European** city-regions as locations for the headquarters of large TNCs.

(3)



***(b) Using examples, describe how employment in developing countries has changed in recent years.**

(6)

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)

(Total for Question 8 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 12 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



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