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Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Geography

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: Global Challenges

Tuesday 17 May 2016 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GE01/01

You must have:

Resource Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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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.
- Spend approximately one hour on Section A and 30 minutes on Section B.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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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 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 ☒.

1 Study Figure 1.

(a) (i) Identify the region projected to have the largest decline in summer precipitation.

(1)

- A** Northern Europe
- B** Central Europe
- C** Eastern Mediterranean
- D** Western Mediterranean

(ii) Name **one** natural hazard which could occur more often as a result of the declining summer precipitation.

(1)

(b) Explain how the risk of disaster can increase as a result of:

(4)

the frequency of the hazard

the magnitude of the hazard

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(c) Explain why some groups of people have a greater capacity to cope with disasters than others.

(5)

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(Total for Question 1 = 11 marks)

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2 Study Figure 2.

(a) (i) How did sea ice extent change from September 2006 to September 2014? (1)

- A 0.4 million km² increase
- B 0.5 million km² decrease
- C 1.5 million km² increase
- D 0.5 million km² increase
- E 5.8 million km² increase

(ii) Explain how changes in sea ice extent may accelerate global warming. (3)

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(b) There is evidence for past climate change in the Arctic.
State **two** different sources of evidence for past climate change. (2)

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(c) Describe the possible ecological consequences of continued Arctic warming.

(5)

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(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)



3 Study Figure 3.

(a) (i) Suggest **two** possible benefits of the **new** waste collection service.

(2)

1

2

(ii) Suggest why some householders and businesses may disagree with green strategies such as recycling.

(3)

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(b) Which **one** of the following is a greenhouse gas produced by burning fossil fuels?

(1)

- A** Carbon dioxide
- B** Nitrogen
- C** Sulphur dioxide
- D** Methane



(c) Explain why global agreement on actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is difficult to achieve.

(5)

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(Total for Question 3 = 11 marks)

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4 Study Figure 4.

(a) (i) Which continent has the highest number of production sites?

(1)

- A North America
- B Asia
- C Europe
- D Africa
- E South America

(ii) Suggest reasons for the location of Samsung's production sites **and** sales sites.

(4)

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(b) Using examples, explain the social and economic disadvantages TNCs bring to the countries they choose to invest in.

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)

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5 Study Figure 5.

(a) (i) In which year was the total fertility rate (TFR) the highest? (1)

- A** 1952
- B** 1964
- C** 1972
- D** 1994

(ii) What was the range in TFR between 1938 and 2012? (1)

- A** 0.3 children per woman
- B** 0.9 children per woman
- C** 1.3 children per woman
- D** 1.7 children per woman

(iii) Describe the trends in TFR from 1938 to 2012. (3)

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(iv) Explain the trend in TFR from 2000 to 2012. (3)

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(b) Explain how family histories and other records can be used to investigate the changing population structure of the UK.

(4)

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(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)

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6 Study Figure 6.

(a) (i) Which EU country had the highest net migration?

(1)

(ii) Using examples of countries from Figure 6, suggest reasons why they have experienced:

(4)

negative net migration

positive net migration

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(b) Explain the possible socio-economic consequences of population movements for **source** countries in Europe.

(5)

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(Total for Question 6 = 10 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 why the cause and scale of economic losses varies so much between continents. (10)

(b) Explain why some locations are more at risk from geophysical hazards than others. (15)

(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)

*8 Study Figure 8.

(a) Suggest why the impacts of global warming may be seen as unfair. (10)

(b) Explain the natural causes of climate change and their different timescales. (15)

(Total for Question 8 = 25 marks)

*9 Study Figure 9.

(a) Suggest why the trade flows have changed between 1980 and 2011. (10)

(b) Examine the reasons why some places are 'switched on' to global networks whilst others remain 'switched off'. (15)

(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)

*10 Study Figure 10.

(a) Suggest reasons for the rapid growth of megacities in the developing world, such as Karachi. (10)

(b) Examine the challenges of making megacities more sustainable. (15)

(Total for Question 10 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number:

Question 7

Question 8

Question 9

Question 10

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.



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



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Resource Booklet

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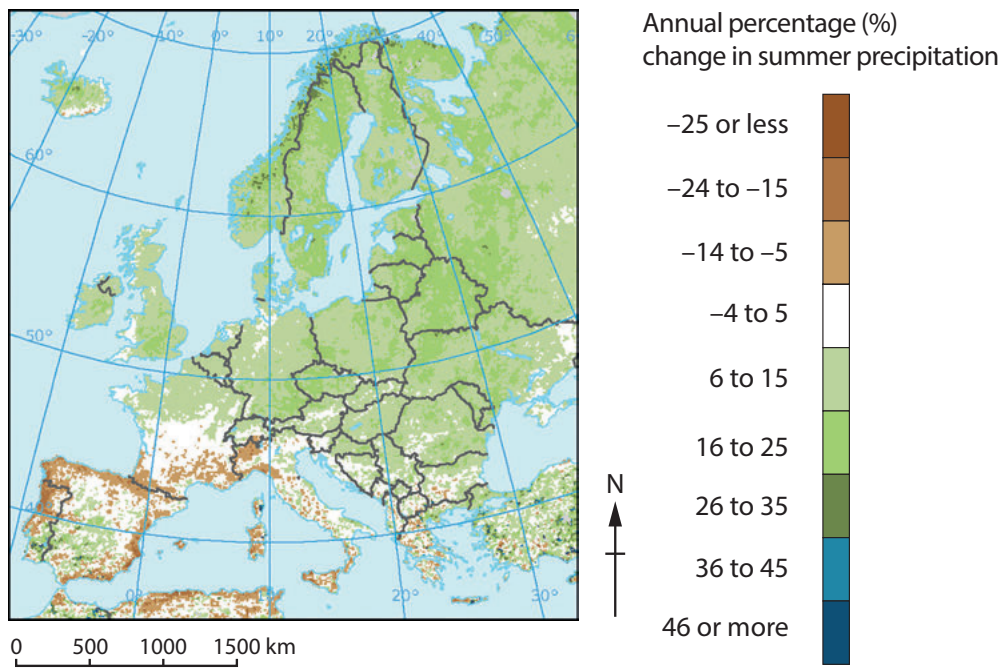


Figure 1
Projected changes in summer precipitation from 2011 to 2071

September 2006

September 2014



Total sea ice extent = 5.8 million km²

Total sea ice extent = 5.3 million km²




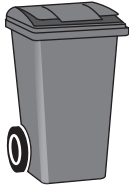
-  sea ice
-  ocean
-  land

Figure 2

Change in sea ice extent in the Arctic Ocean between 2006 and 2014

Old Service



240-litre wheelie bin for all household waste

New Service

Container	What is collected	How often
 <p>240-litre wheelie bin</p>	<p>Recycling Paper/cardboard Tins/cans Plastics</p>	Fortnightly
 <p>140-litre wheelie bin</p>	<p>Rubbish Non-recyclable household waste</p>	Fortnightly
 <p>Box</p>	<p>Glass Bottles and jars</p>	Fortnightly (the same week as recycling bin)
 <p>23-litre food bin</p>	<p>Food waste Cooked and uncooked food</p>	Weekly
 <p>7-litre kitchen caddy</p>	<p>Plus, for your kitchen ... We will also give you a caddy to collect food waste in the kitchen</p>	

Figure 3

Changes to waste collection in Dorset 2014

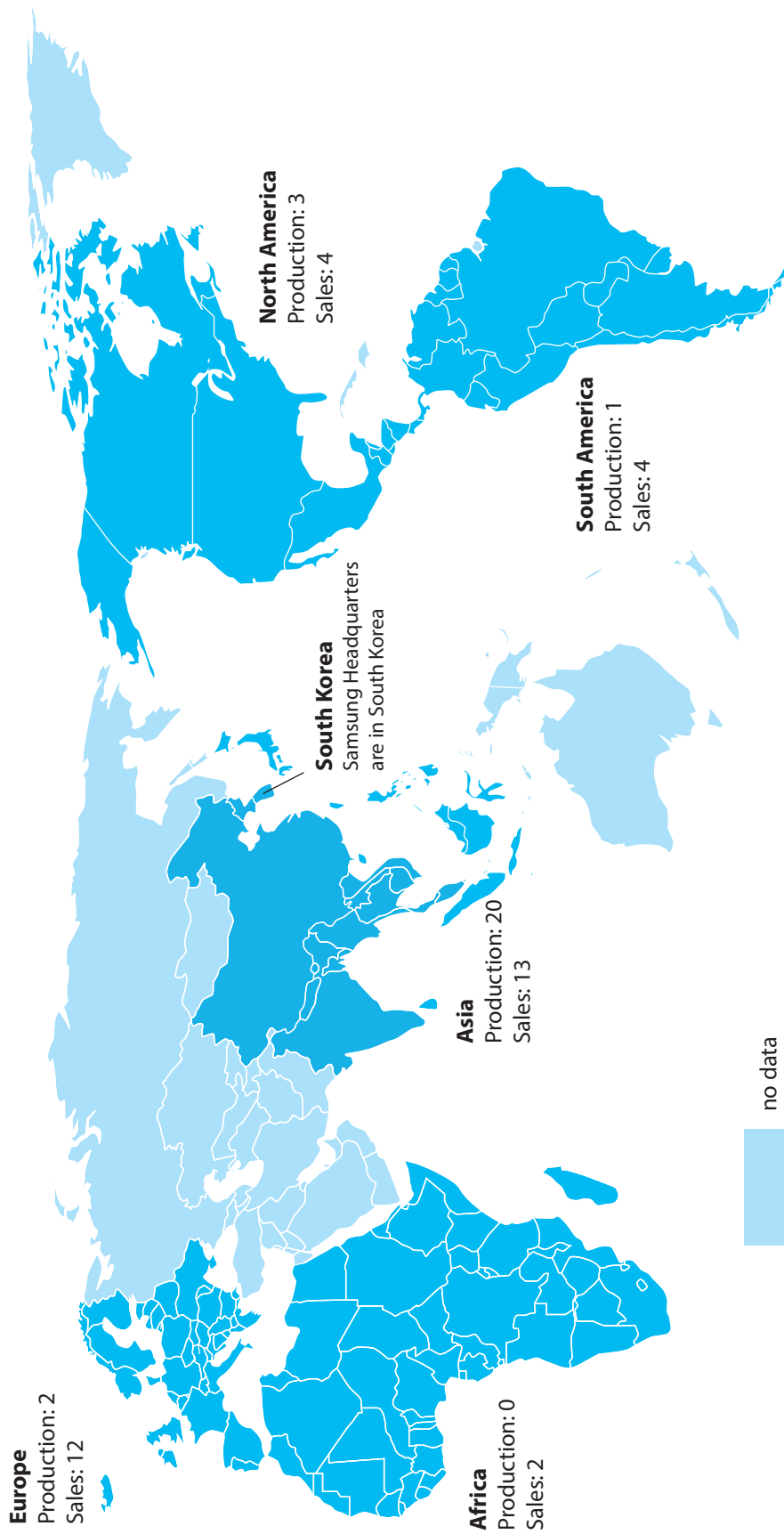


Figure 4

Global map of Samsung's global sales and production sites

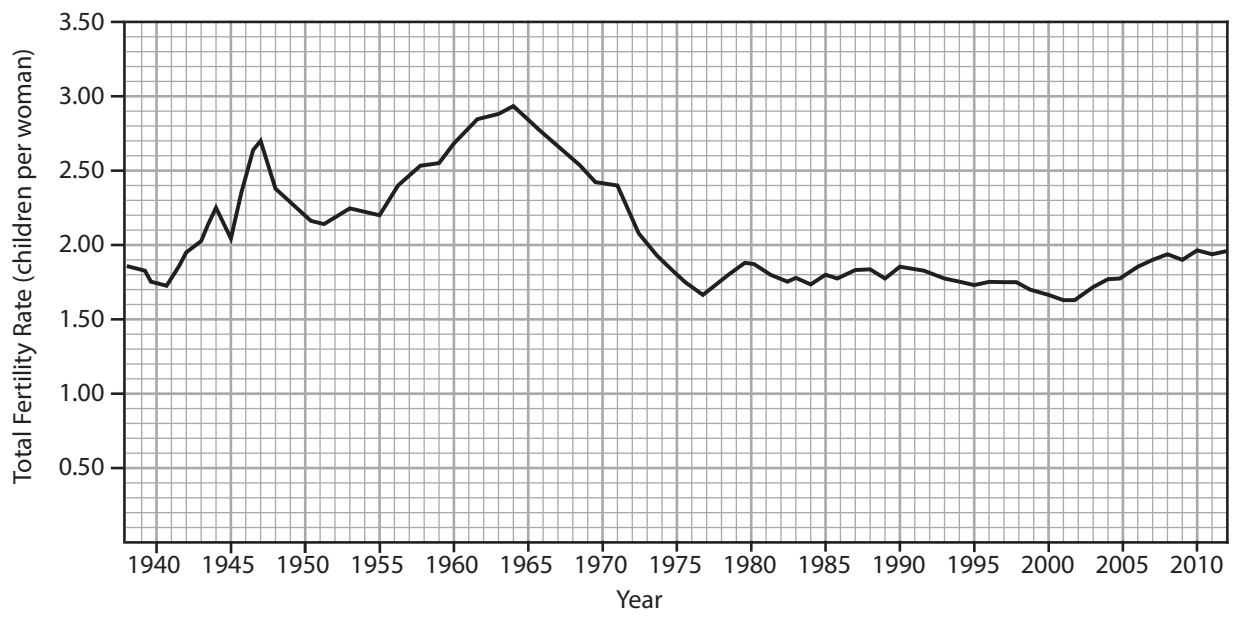


Figure 5
Changes in total fertility rates in the UK 1938–2012

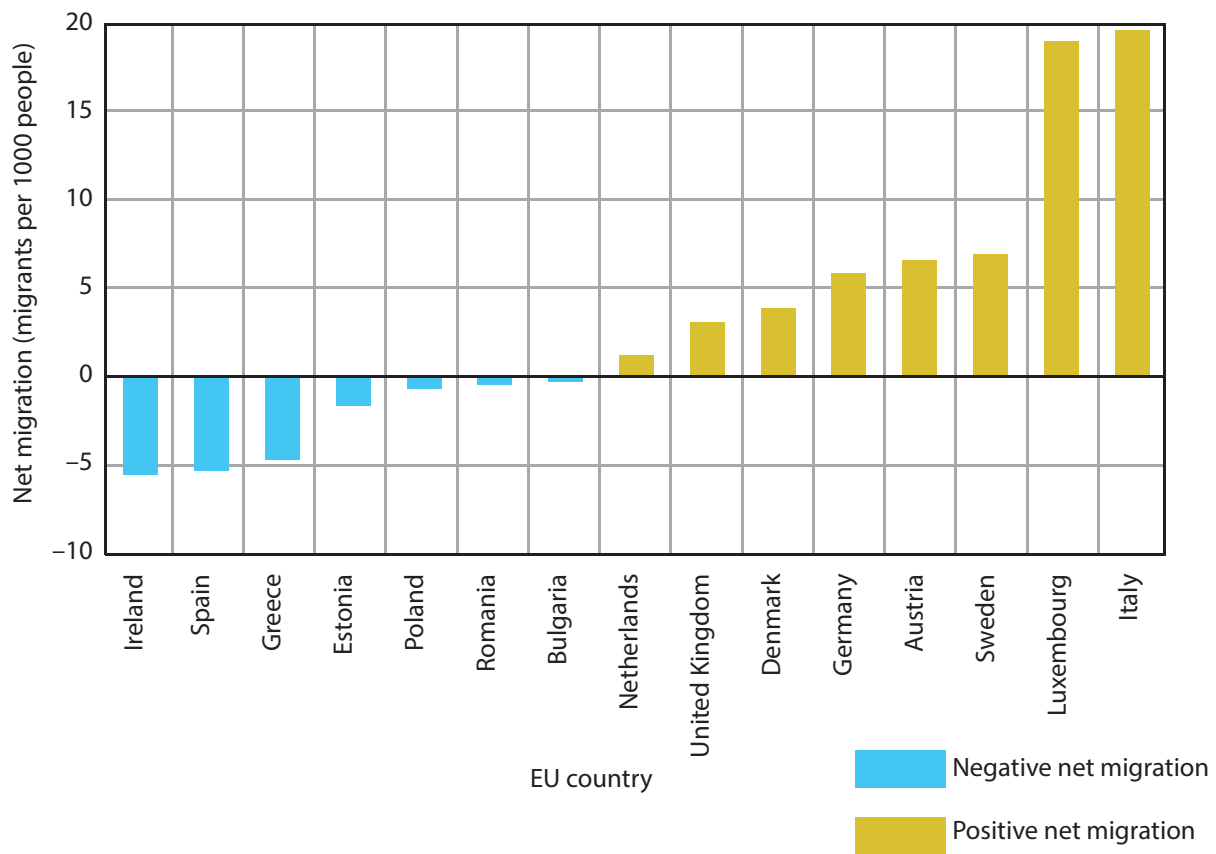


Figure 6
Net migration in selected EU countries, 2013

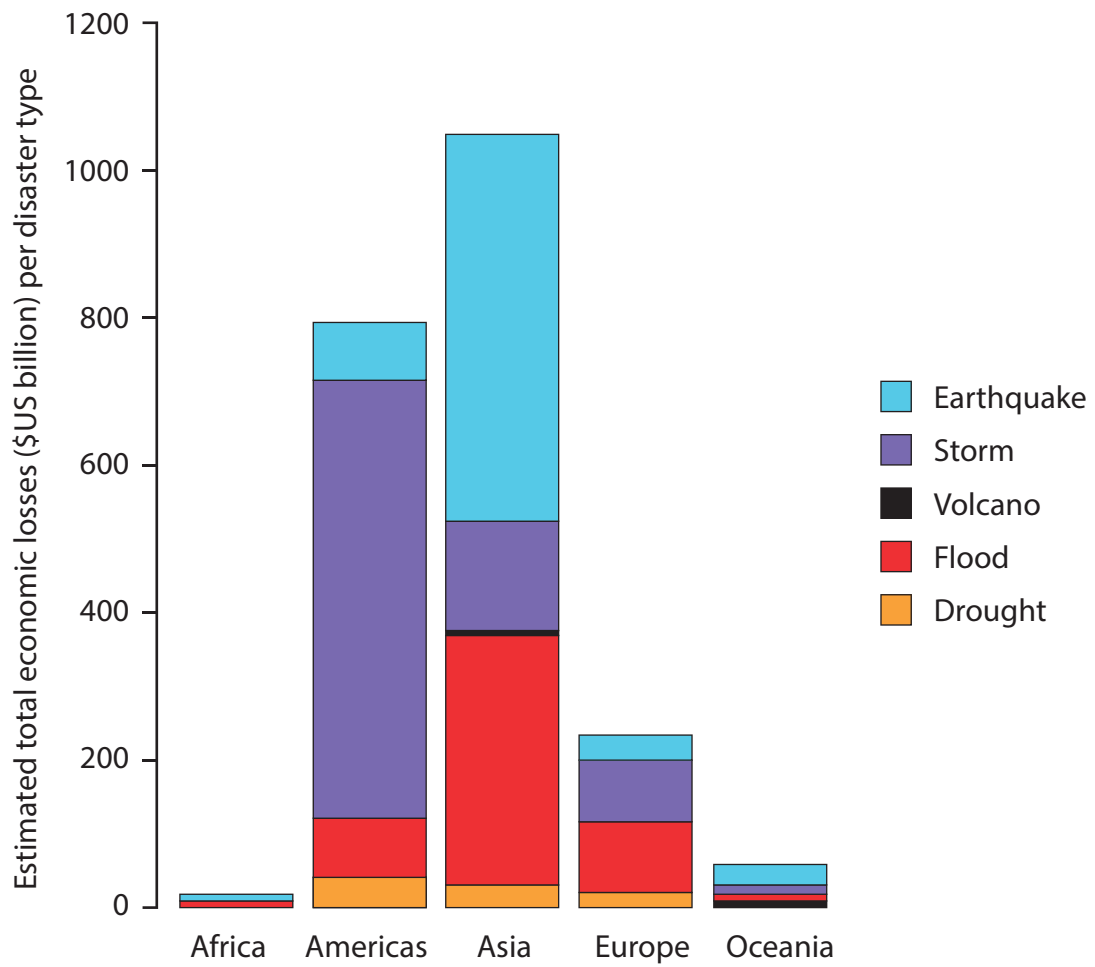
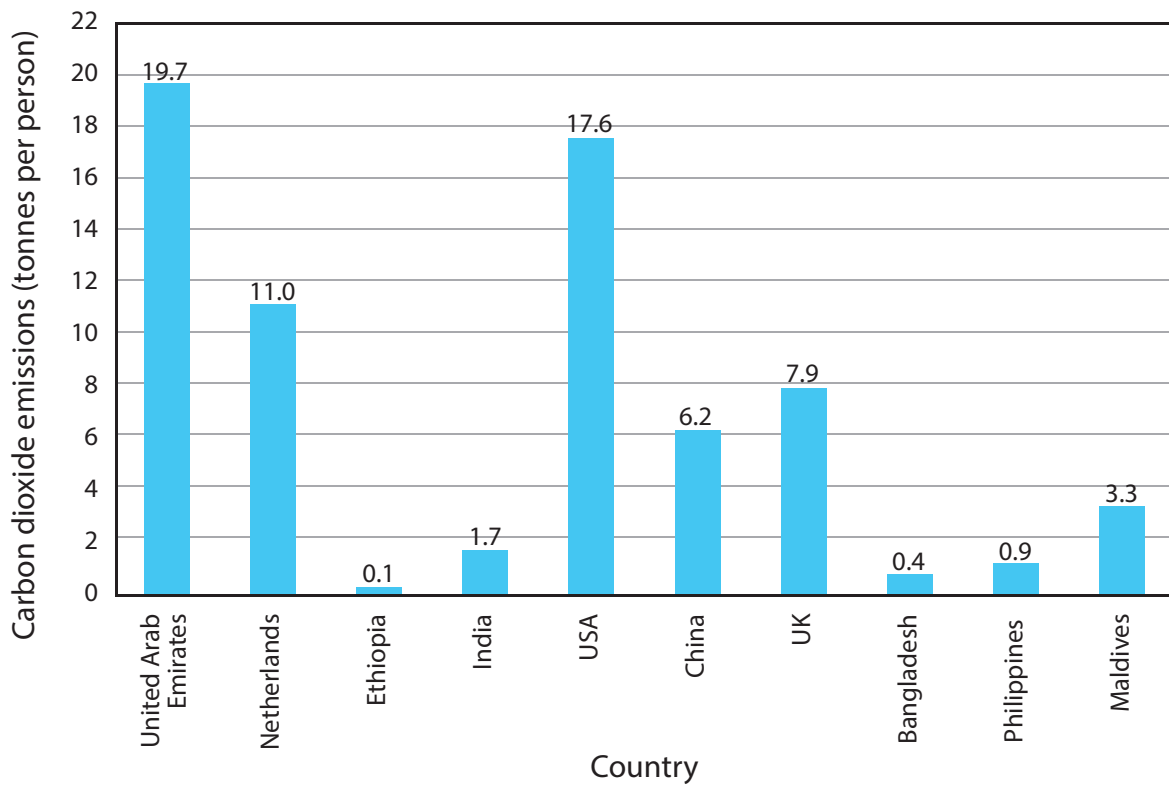


Figure 7

Economic losses caused by natural disasters 1998–2012



World average CO₂ emissions in 2010 = 4.9 tonnes per person.



(Source: Andrew Holt/Getty Images)

Thames Barrier, London

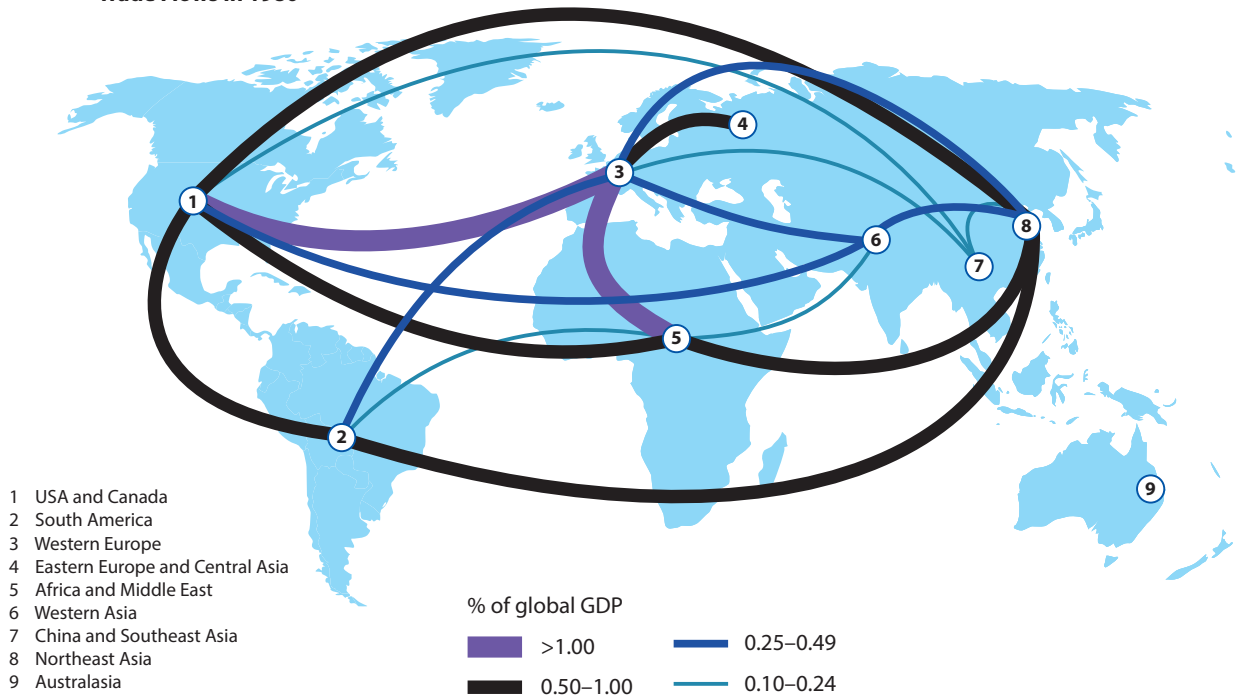


Flooding in Bangladesh, the houses are built on stilts of 1m height

Figure 8

Carbon dioxide emissions of selected countries in 2010 and photos of adaptation methods used in the UK and Bangladesh

Trade Flows in 1980



Trade Flows in 2011

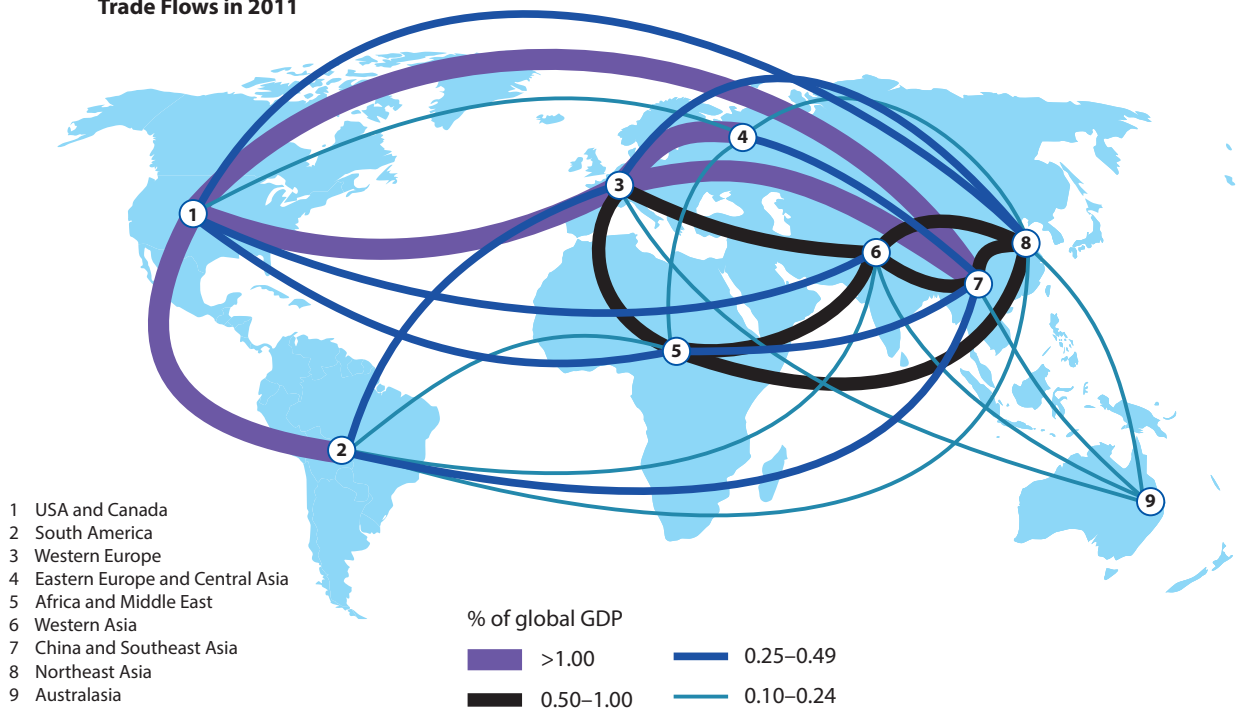
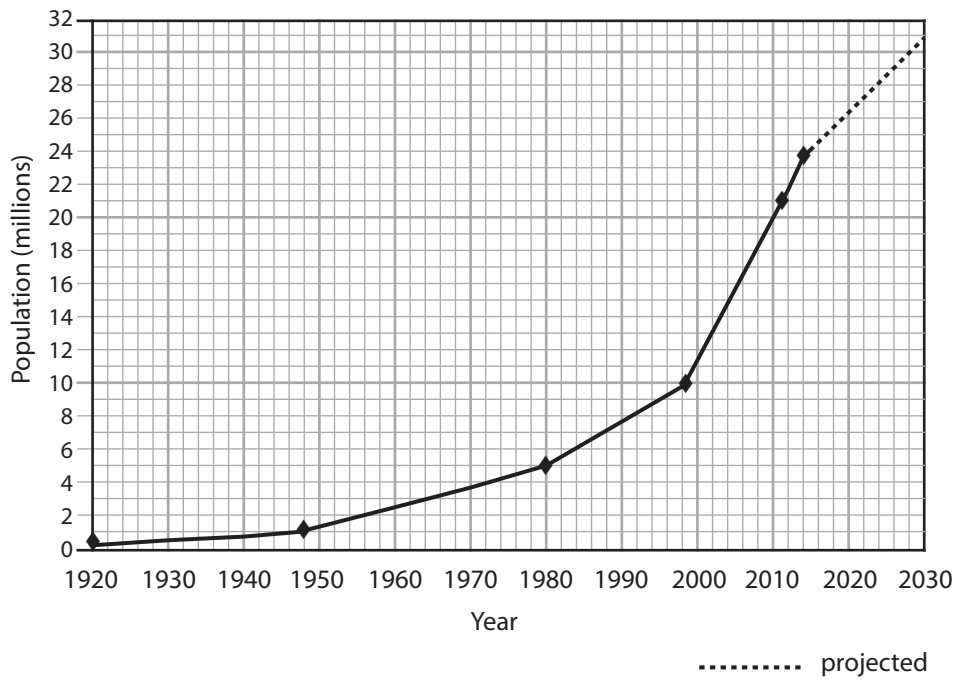


Figure 9

Global trade flows in 1980 and 2011



(Source: © Bashir Osman's Photography/Getty Images)

Street in Karachi 2013

Figure 10

Population growth in Karachi (Pakistan) 1920–2030

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