

Edexcel GCE

Geography

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: Global Challenges

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Monday 12 January 2009 – Morning

Paper Reference

6GE01/01

Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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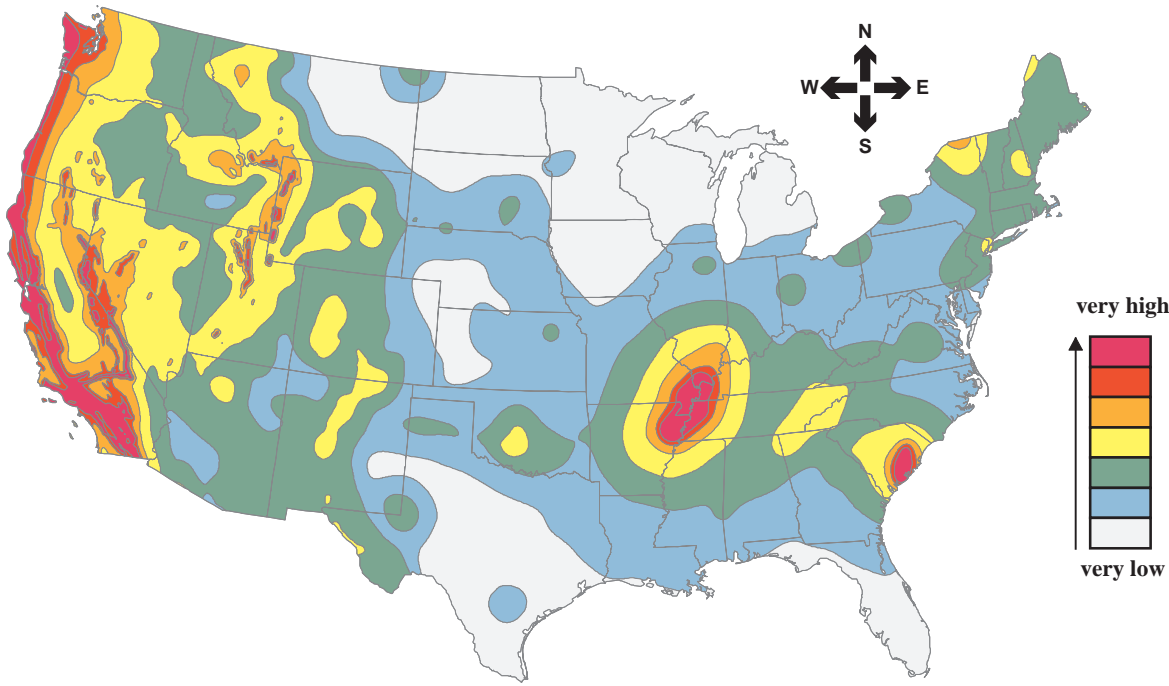


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SECTION A

The following resources relate to Questions 1–6.

Figure 1 Earthquake hazard risk in the United States



(Source: earthquake.usgs.gov)

Figure 2 Changes in the size of the Gulkana Glacier, Alaska (close to the Arctic circle)

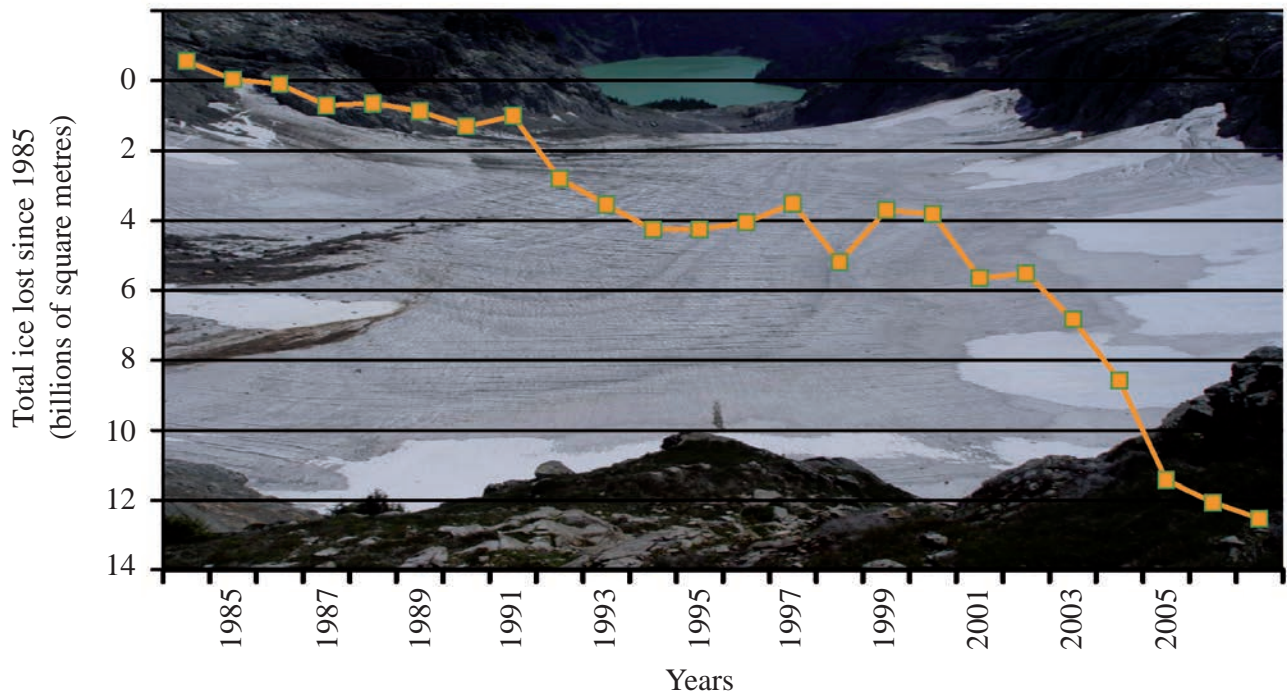
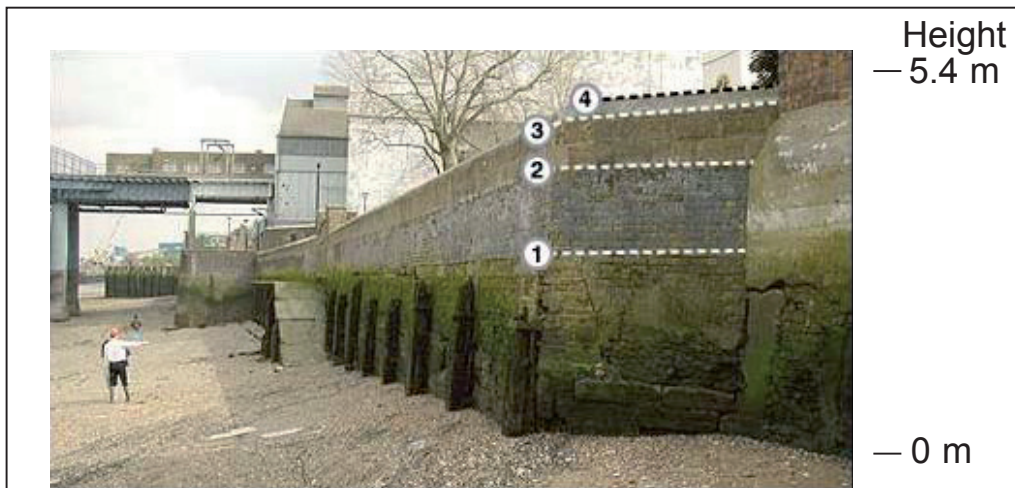


Figure 3 A flood wall along the River Thames that has been raised over time



Lower section of wall built to level (1) in the 1880s.

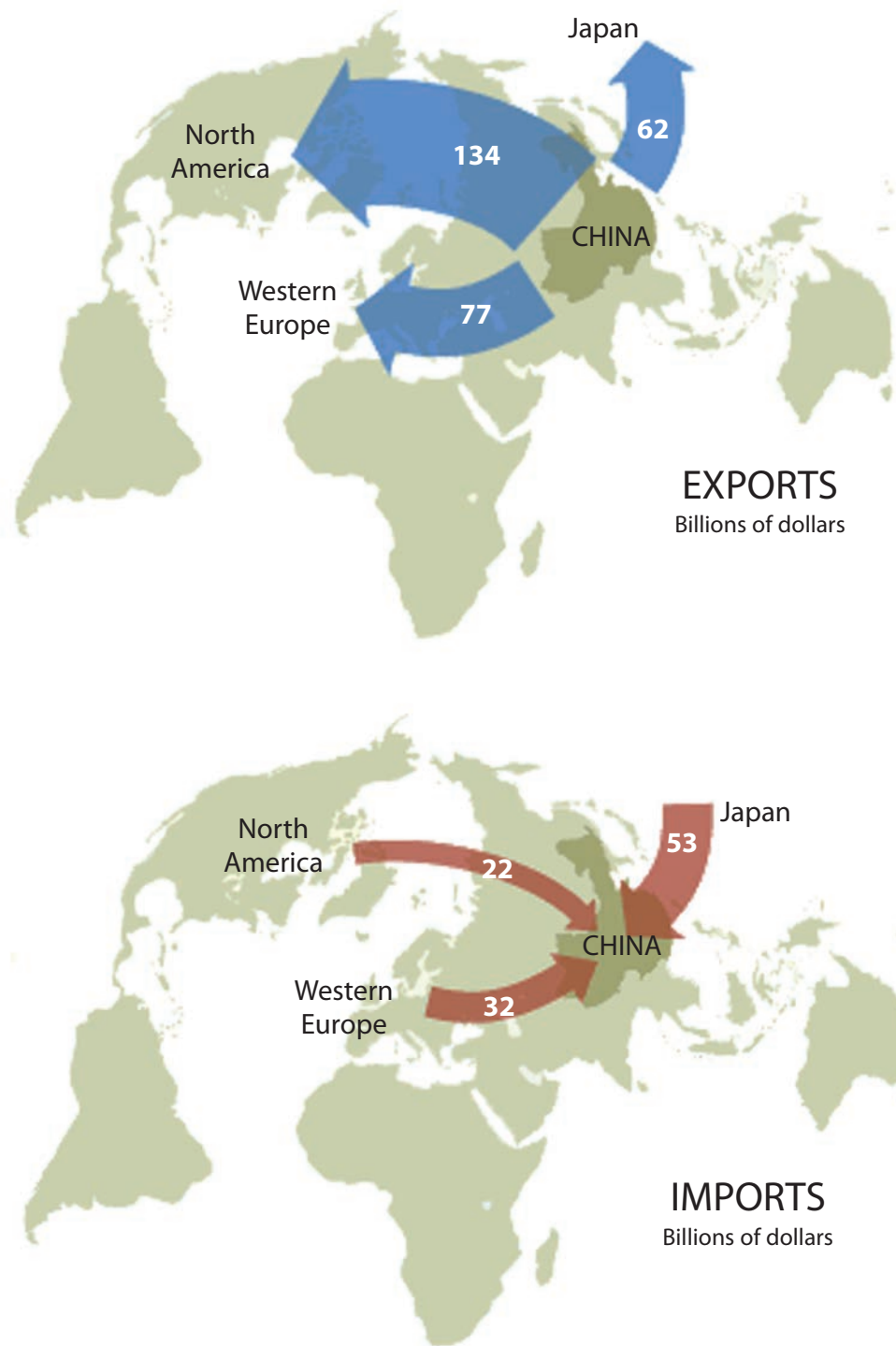
Wall was raised to level (2) in the 1890s.

This defence was lifted again to level (3) in the 1930s (after the 1928 flood).

It was raised to level (4) after the massive coastal flooding of the Thames estuary in 1953.

(Source: Environment Agency)

Figure 4 Flows of manufactured goods between China and selected global regions in 2002



The arrows represent the value of trade in manufactured goods for 2002

(Source: mondediplo.com)

Figure 5 British and foreign players in England's football Premier League

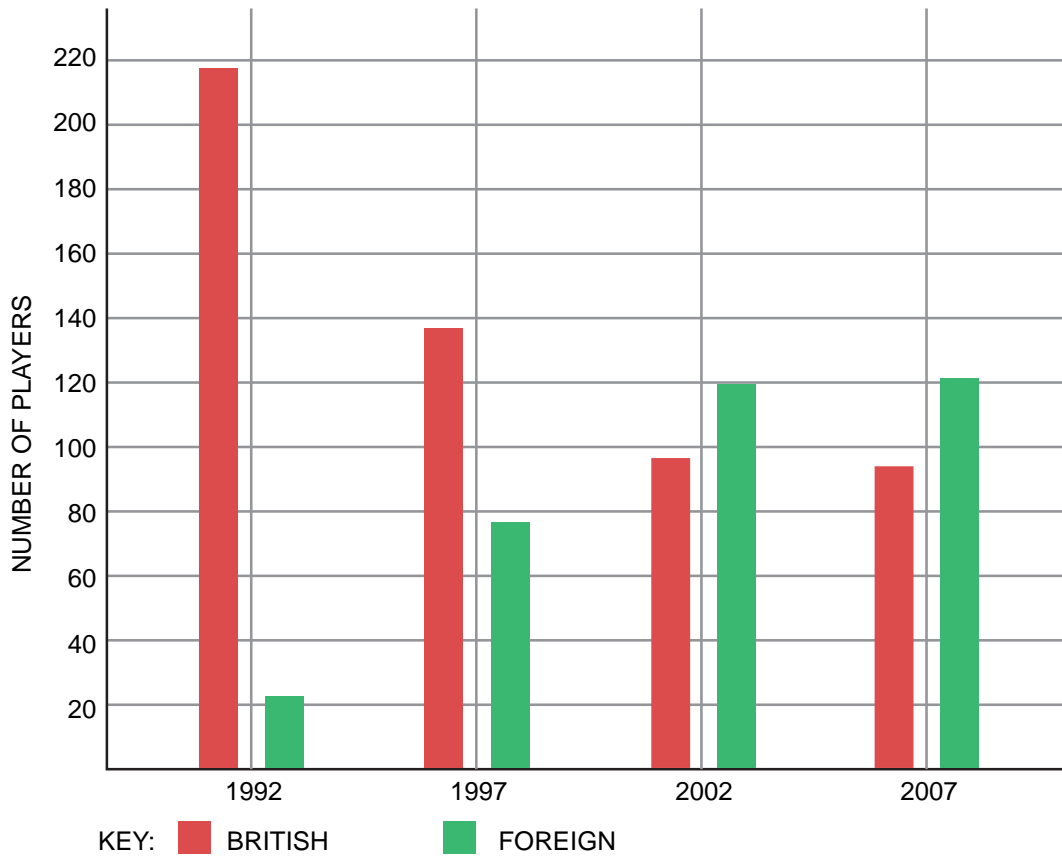
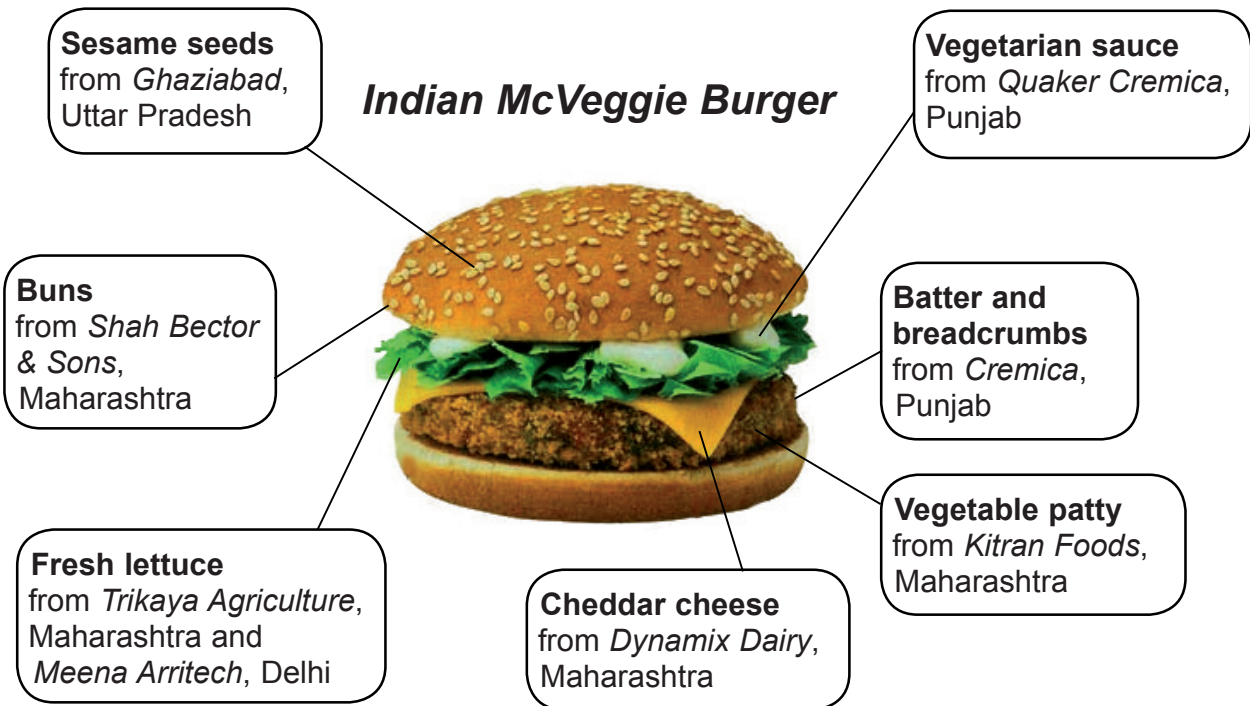


Figure 6 McDonalds, a TNC, adapting to local conditions in India



(Source: rediff.com)

SECTION B

The following resources relate to Questions 7–10.

Figure 7 The European drought of 2003



Motorists fled forest fires in France



Many tree deaths were blamed on the 2003 drought

Impacts included:

- 25,000 wildfires, destroying 650,000 hectares of forest
- large reductions in agricultural production (the drought cost nearly £7 billion in lost production)
- record low river flows created problems for river navigation and the water cooling of power plants
- the number of tourists visiting Spain from northern Europe fell by 800,000 as people stayed home to enjoy warm and sunny local conditions
- groundwater levels reached 100-year record lows, drying up springs and wetlands
- the arid conditions resulted in 35,000 heat-related deaths.



In Greece, irrigated crops failed as rivers dried up

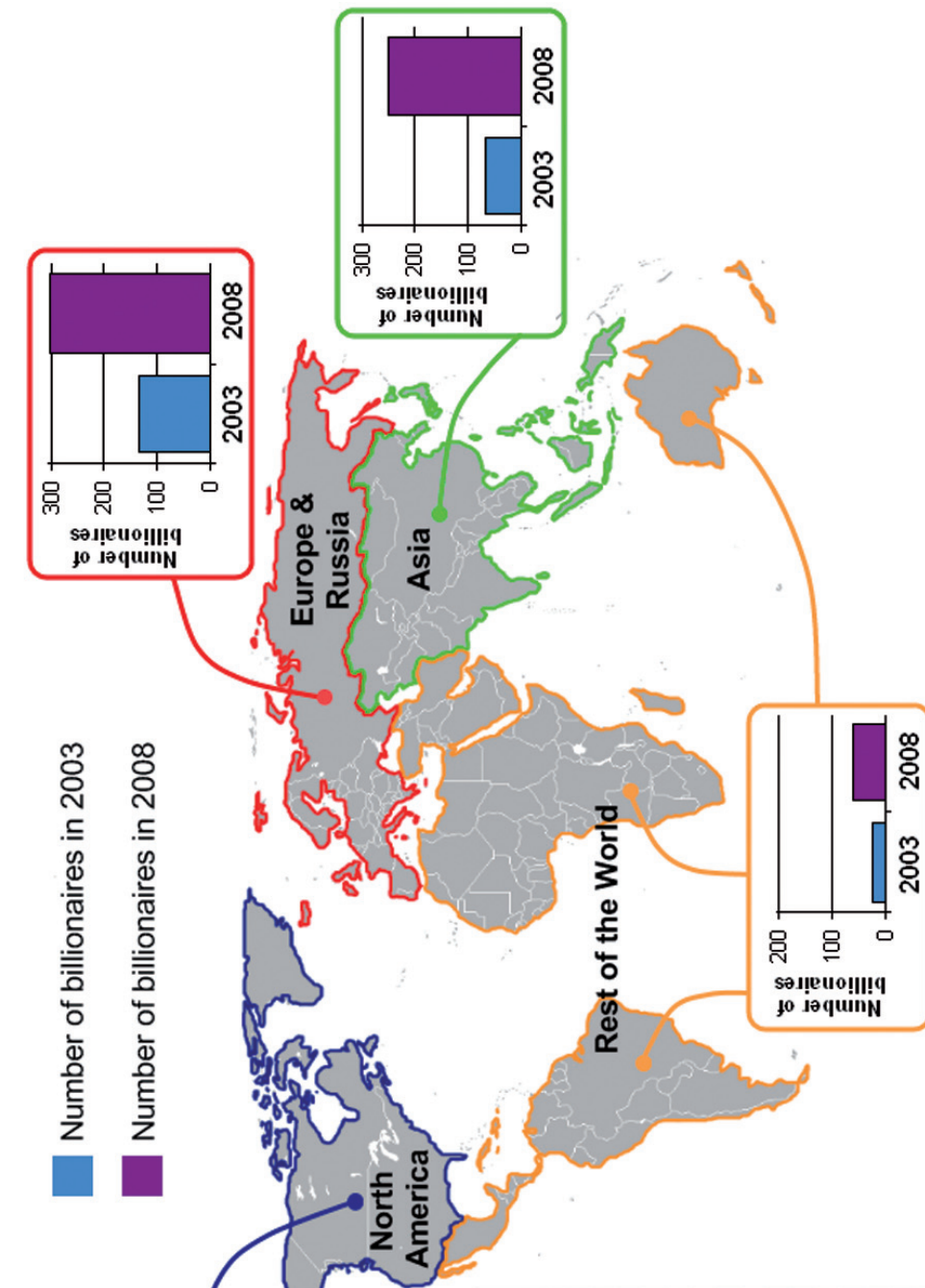
(Source: natural-hazards.jrc.it)

Figure 8 Selected carbon-reducing energy strategies and their challenges

	Strategy (Scale)	Description	Challenges
1	Kyoto Agreement (global)	A political initiative where many polluting nations agreed to targets for reducing CO ² emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all big countries have signed up. • Targets may still be ignored. • Aims to cut emissions, not to stop them.
2	Greater use of nuclear power instead of oil (national)	Atomic energy (heat given off by radioactive uranium) powers turbines and generates electricity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear waste must be disposed of. • Possibility of terrible accidents. • Strong NIMBY* feelings aroused.
3	Greater use of wind turbines instead of oil (national)	Wind energy is used to turn giant propellers that can generate electricity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propellers are a threat to bird-life. • Propellers can modify local climate. • Strong NIMBY* feelings aroused.
4	Ethical purchasing to reduce food miles (personal)	Consumers boycott products labelled as having been air-freighted very long distances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all products carry mileage labels. • Hard to monitor restaurant meals. • Many people ignore the labels.

*NIMBY = “not in my back yard” (meaning local people will object)

Figure 9 Changes in the number and location of billionaires (2003–2008)



Rank	2003	2008
1	USA	USA
2	USA	Mexico
3	Germany	USA
4	USA	India
5	Saudi Arabia	India
6	USA	India
7	USA	Switzerland
8	USA	India
9	USA	Russia
10	USA	Germany
11	USA	China
12	France	USA
13	USA	France
14	Sweden	USA
15	Sweden	Russia

Figure 10 Dharavi, an inner city slum in the Indian megacity of Mumbai



(Source: National Geographic)