

Write your name here

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Centre Number	Candidate Number
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Edexcel GCE

Geography
Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 1: Global Challenges

Wednesday 13 May 2009 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper Reference 6GE01/01
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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** 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 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) Write the Risk Equation below, using the words provided in Figure 1.

(2)

RISK = $\frac{\text{.....} \times \text{.....}}{\text{.....}}$

(b) Which **two** major natural hazards are missing from the table below?

Write your answers in the two spaces provided.

(2)

The six main types of natural hazard
Floods
Earthquakes
Droughts
Landslide / avalanche



2 Study Figure 2.

(a) Which natural hazard affects most people in Africa?

(1)

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(b) Suggest how famine **in Africa** may result from

(4)

1 floods

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2 drought

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(c) Describe some possible impacts of climate change on farming in Africa.

(3)

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(d) Suggest reasons why increasing numbers of the world's people are affected by floods.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)



3 Study Figure 3.

(a) What was the observed ice loss between 1950 and 2000?

(1)

Put a cross in the correct box.

- A** 2.4 million square kilometres
- B** 3.8 million square kilometres
- C** 4.0 million square kilometres
- D** 4.2 million square kilometres
- E** 42 million square kilometres

(b) Describe differences between the recorded and predicted changes in summer sea ice from 1950.

(3)

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(c) Suggest reasons for the differences you have described in (b).

(4)

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(d) Identify some **natural** causes that have led to past climate change.

(4)

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(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)



4 Study Figure 4.

(a) Describe the distribution of rapidly-growing urban areas.

(3)

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(b) Suggest reasons why rapid urbanisation is taking place in countries such as China.

(4)

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(c) Using examples, explain why recent arrivals in megacities often live in very poor conditions.

(4)

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(Total for Question 4 = 11 marks)



5 Study Figure 5.

(a) (i) Identify the largest capacity flow.

(1)

Put a cross in the correct box.

- A** North America – Africa
- B** Europe – Africa
- C** North America – Europe
- D** South America – North America
- E** South America – Europe

(ii) Explain why some places shown in Figure 5 are better connected than others.

(4)

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(b) In what ways do transport and communications technology create a 'shrinking world'?

(4)

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(Total for Question 5 = 9 marks)



6 Study Figure 6.

(a) What is the projected increase in the UK's population size?

(1)

Put a cross in the correct box.

- A 1.2 million
- B 4.0 million
- C 8.0 million
- D 10.0 million
- E 12.5 million

(b) Suggest reasons why the increase shown is most likely to come from economic migration.

(4)

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(c) Identify **two** reasons why some areas of the UK are more attractive than others for economic migrants.

(2)

1

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2

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(d) Describe the **economic** consequences of migration for eastern European **source** countries.

(5)

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(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 65 MARKS



SECTION B

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

***7** Study Figure 7.

(a) Suggest reasons why these earthquakes had such varied consequences. (10)

(b) Explain the distribution of the world's major geophysical hazards. (15)

(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)

***8** Study Figure 8.

(a) Suggest reasons why a larger temperature rise is likely to increase the severity of environmental impacts. (10)

(b) Explain how different players can attempt to limit greenhouse gas emissions. (15)

(Total for Question 8 = 25 marks)

***9** Study Figure 9.

(a) Suggest why different groups of people may have different views about the need for a 'greener Christmas'. (10)

(b) Explain how **ethical** purchasing strategies, such as Fair Trade, can play a part in creating a more equitable (equal) world. (15)

(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)

***10** Study Figure 10.

(a) Suggest what this survey shows about changes in the structure and characteristics of British families after 1960. (10)

(b) Explain the geographical challenges resulting from a greying population. (15)

(Total for Question 10 = 25 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. 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.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

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



Edexcel GCE

Geography

**Advanced Subsidiary
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Paper Reference

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Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

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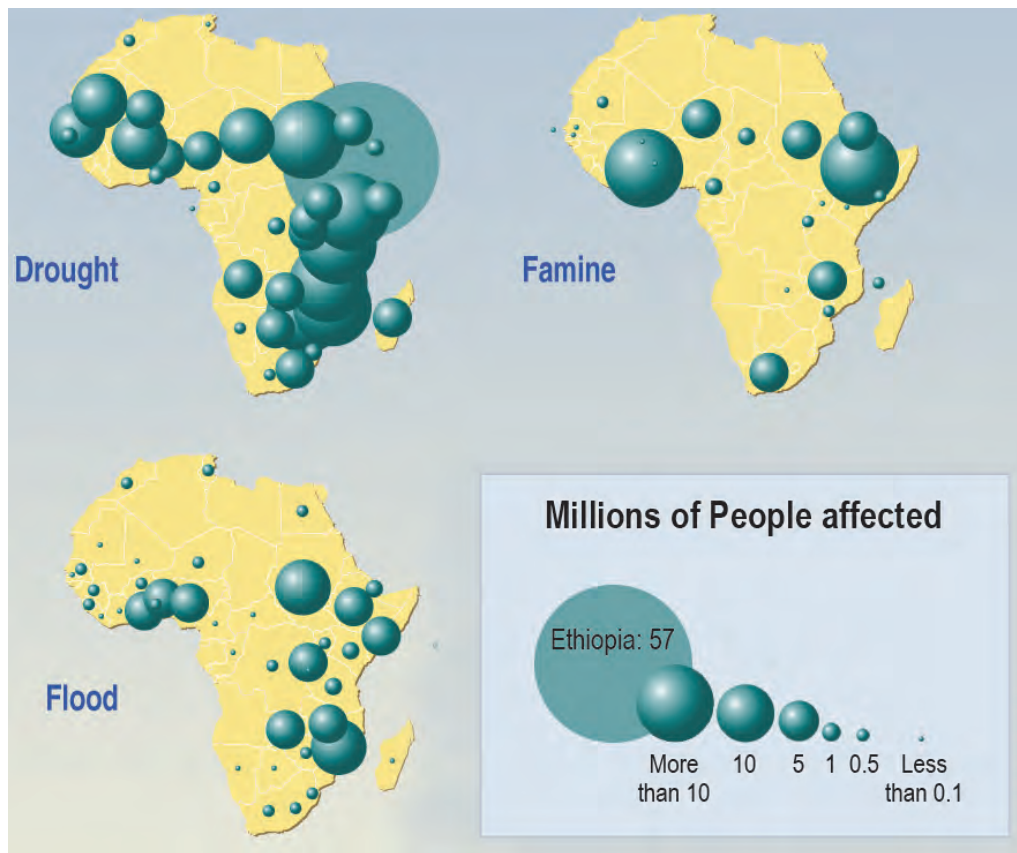
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SECTION A

Figure 1 The three components of risk

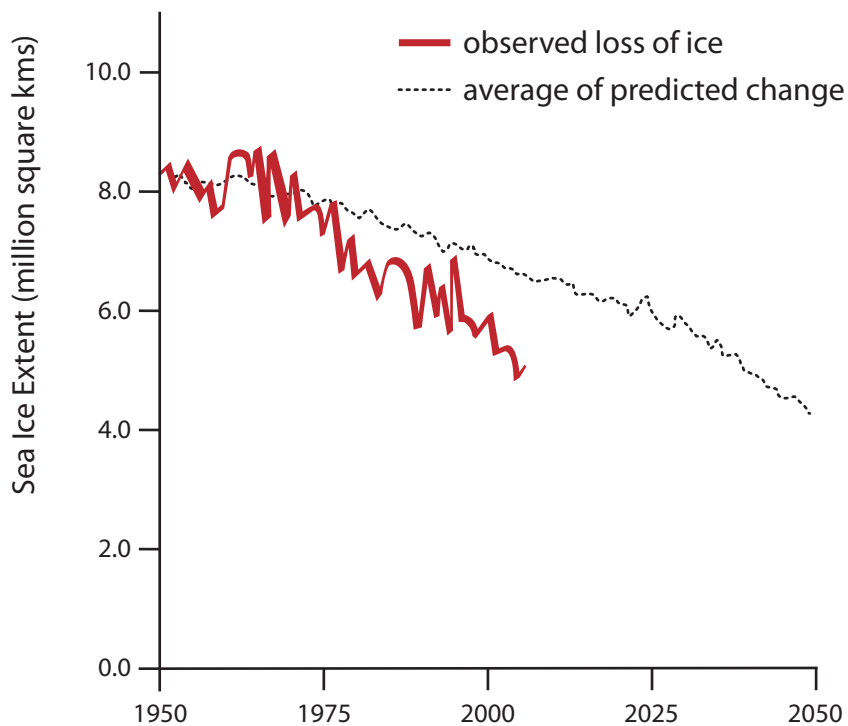


Figure 2 Population in Africa affected by drought, famine and flood (1979–2001)



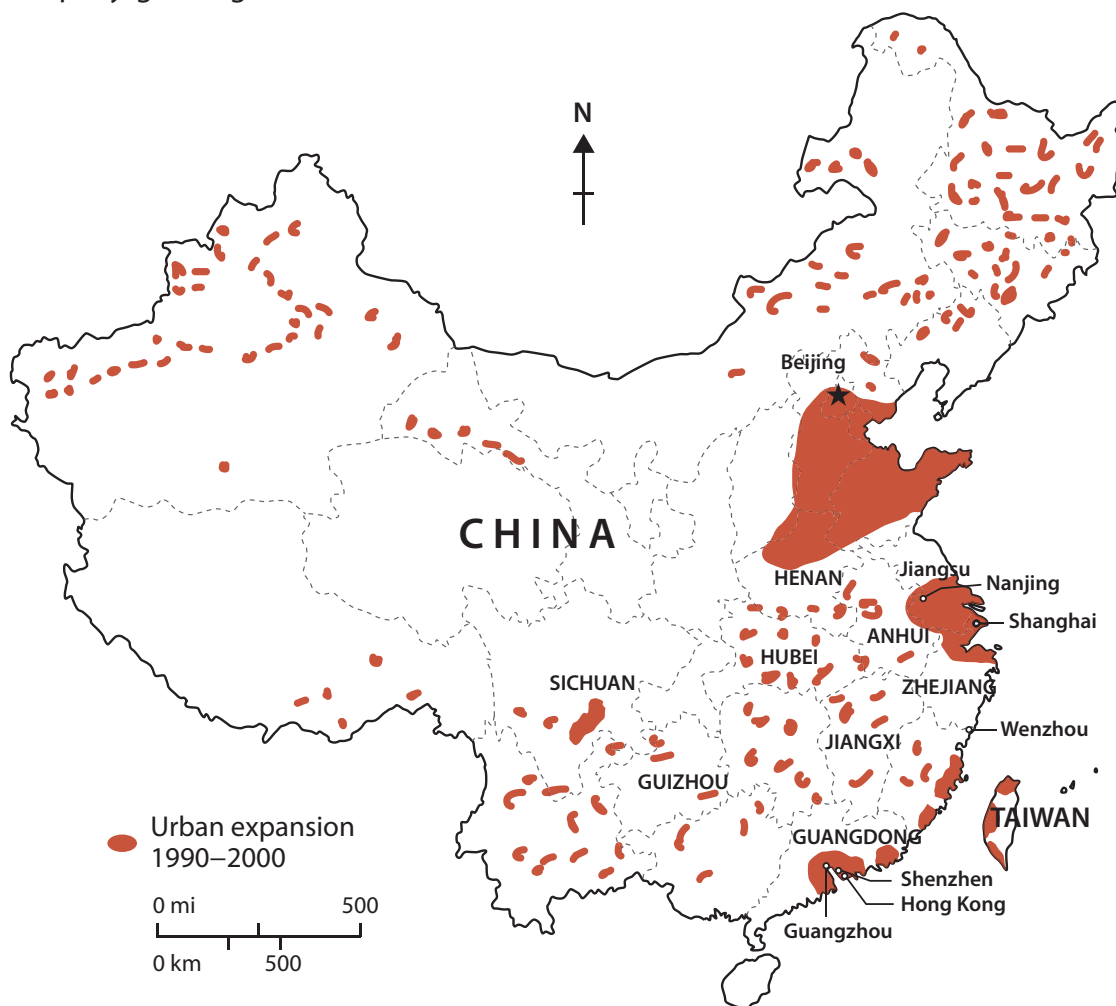
(Source: Delphine Digout & Philippe Rekacewicz; UNEP/GRID-Arendal)

Figure 3 Recorded and predicted changes in Arctic summer sea ice (1950–2050)



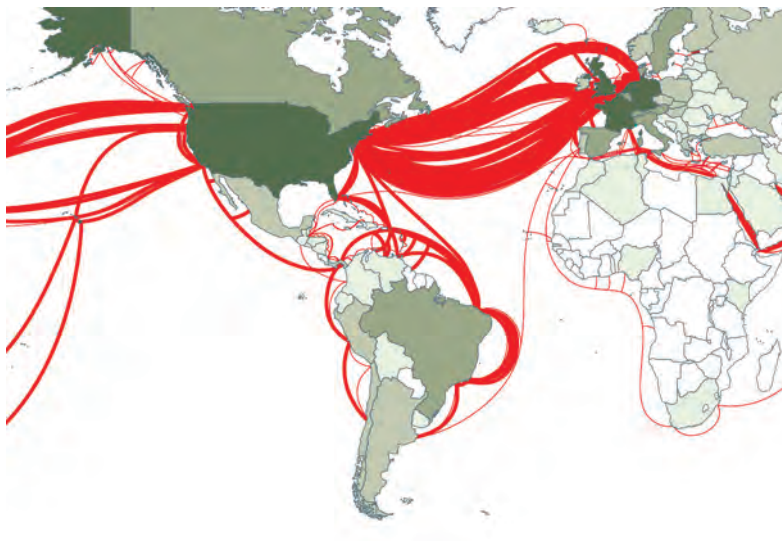
(Source: NSIDC data)

Figure 4 Rapidly-growing urban areas in China (1990–2000)



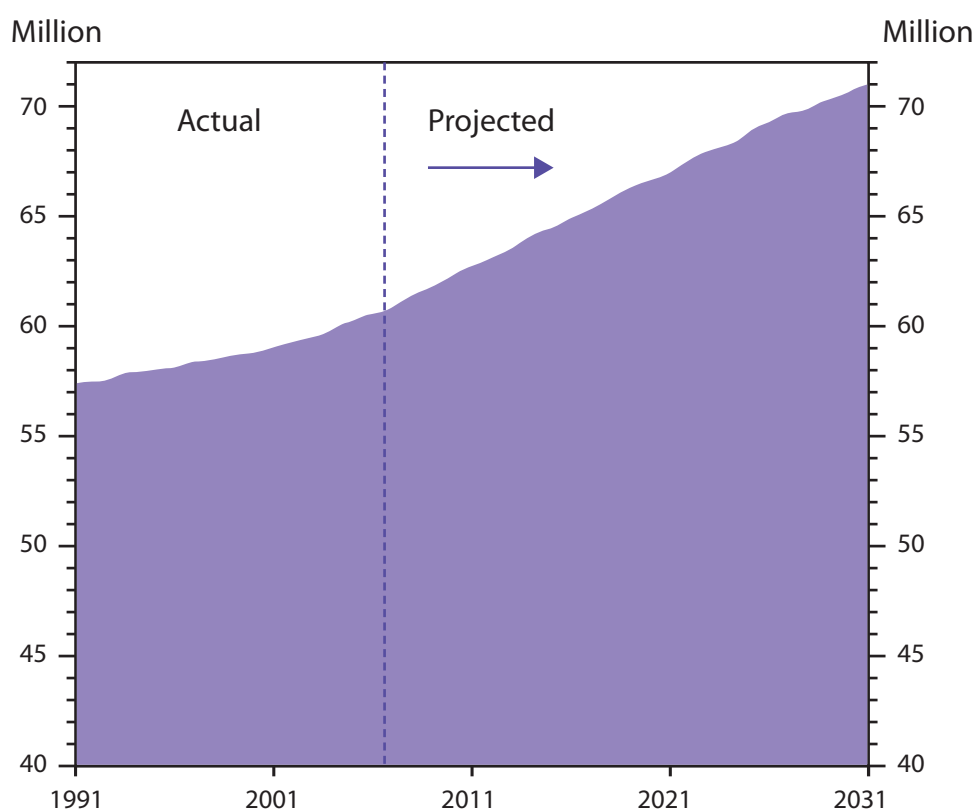
(Source: National Geographic magazine (2007))

Figure 5 Global internet connection
(width of lines proportional to number of connections)



(Source: image.guardian.co.uk)

Figure 6 Actual and projected population growth for the UK (1991–2031)



(Source: National Statistics, www.statistics.gov.uk/images/charts/1352.gif)

SECTION B

Figure 7 Significant earthquakes in world cities and conurbations

Year	City	Country	Fatalities	Economic losses (US\$m, original values)
2008	Dujiangyan, Sichuan	China	69,000	20,000
2003	Bam	Iran	30,000	1,000
1999	Istanbul, Izmet	Turkey	15,000	12,000
1999	Athens	Greece	143	4,200
1995	Kobe	Japan	6,340	100,000
1994	Northridge, L.A.	USA	61	44,000
1989	San Francisco	USA	68	10,000
1985	Mexico City	Mexico	9,500	4,000
1976	Tangshan	China	290,000	5,600
1972	Managua	Nicaragua	11,000	800
1971	San Fernando, L.A.	USA	65	553
1923	Tokyo	Japan	143,000	2,800
1906	San Francisco	USA	3,000	524

(Source: Munich Re NatCat SERVICE (2004))

Figure 8 Possible environmental impacts of world temperature rises

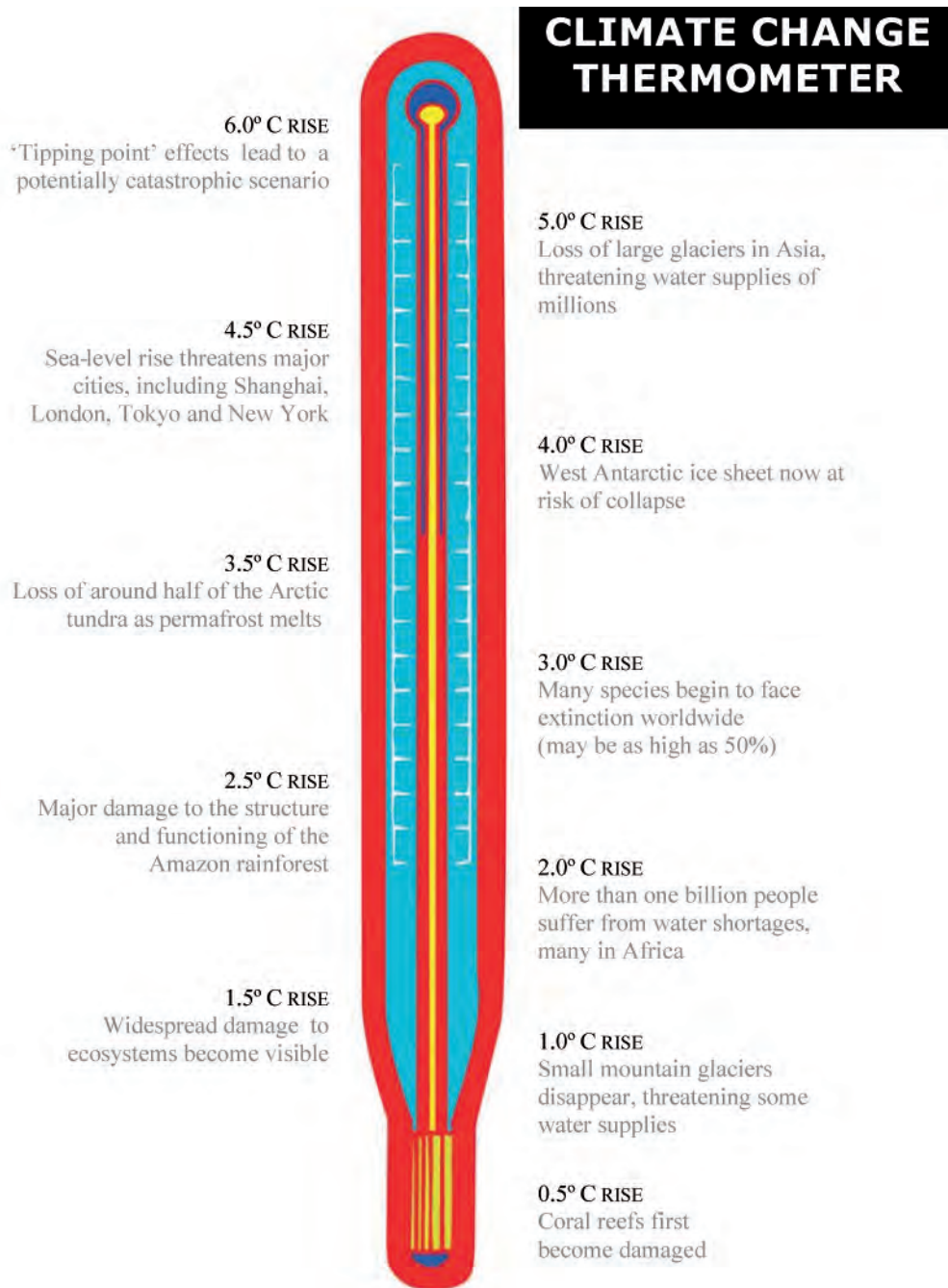


Figure 9 Newspaper cutting (Christmas 2007)



...although not everyone agrees

“I don’t really want to see my customers using a lot less energy - that’s not going to be good for our shareholders.”

Chief Executive Officer of a large energy-providing company



“I don’t plan to have any children, so it doesn’t *really* bother me if the Earth’s resources run out one day...”

A university student

“Why should I make sacrifices? I work hard and I like to enjoy myself. I don’t want to cut back how much energy I use. Get the scientists to fix the problem, surely they can invent something to help us bring down carbon emissions.”

A middle-aged professional



(Source: *The Independent on Sunday*, 23 December 2007)

Figure 10 A survey of family changes since 1960 conducted in an Essex (UK) school

	In 1961	In 2009
Average number of children per family	3.1	1.8
Average age of oldest living family member	78	89
Average age of mothers when giving birth to first child	24	28
Typical occupations of family members at that time	Car assembly Food processing Vehicle driving Insurance sales Shop work	Financial services Teaching Television production Medicine Shop work
Birthplace of oldest living relative at that time	Essex City of London Ireland	Essex North-west England India Bangladesh Jamaica

A class of Year 12 students interviewed their parents and grandparents. These are the results of that survey.