



GCSE
C112U10-1



FRIDAY, 17 MAY 2024 - AFTERNOON

GEOGRAPHY B – Component 1
Investigating Geographical Issues

**1 hour 45 minutes plus your additional
time allowance**

Surname

First name(s)

Centre Number

Candidate Number
0

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource Folder.

A calculator and a ruler if required.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces on the previous page.

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

Additional space is provided for some questions within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, you should use the additional page(s) at the end of this

(Turn over)

booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately in your answer to Question 1(d).

(Turn over)

THEME 1: CHANGING PLACES – CHANGING ECONOMIES

Answer ALL questions.

1 (a) Study Figure 1.1 opposite.

- (i) Describe the pattern of expected changes in the location of the world's largest cities shown in FIGURE 1.1.**

[4 marks]

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

1 (a)(ii) One of the world's fastest growing cities is estimated to be Lagos in Nigeria.

YEAR	POPULATION
2022	15 million
2035	24 million (estimated)

Calculate the estimated percentage population increase for Lagos between 2022 and 2035. Show your working.

[2 marks]

_____ % increase

(Turn over)

1 (a)(iii) Explain TWO reasons why cities in LICs and/or NICs are growing so rapidly. [4 marks]

Reason 1: _____

Reason 2: _____

(Turn over)

1 (b) Describe how a city in a LIC/NIC you have studied is tackling housing problems. [4 marks]

Name of city in LIC/NIC _____ .

[illegible]

(Turn over)

1 (c)(i) Trade plays a very important role in the development of a country.

Complete the sentences using words from the box. [4 marks]

tariffs	imports
trade blocs	exports
quotas	fair trade
subsidies	trade embargoes

Goods which are sold to other countries are called

(Turn over)

Goods bought from other countries are called

Taxes on goods brought into the country are called

Trading partnerships between groups of countries are called_____

(Turn over)

Study FIGURE 1.2 opposite. Fair Trade products are often seen in shops and online.

- 1 (c)(ii) Complete the pie chart to show the following products. [2 marks]**

FIGURE 1.2: FAIR TRADE PRODUCTS

Coffee 50%	Tea 21%
-------------------	----------------

(Turn over)

1 (c)(iii) Explain why trade can help to reduce global inequalities.

[4 marks]

(Turn over)

- 1 (d) Multinational companies (MNCs) locate all over the world. One example is Unilever.**

Study FIGURE 1.3 opposite.

MNCs, like Unilever, bring more advantages than disadvantages to the countries they locate in.

How far do you agree? [8 marks]

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately will be assessed in your answer to this question. [4 marks]

(Turn over)

Additional space for Question 1(d) only:

(Turn over)

END OF QUESTION 1

(Turn over)

THEME 2: CHANGING ENVIRONMENTS

Answer ALL questions.

2 (a) Study FIGURE 2.1 opposite.

- (i) Add the correct labels from the box below to complete FIGURE 2.1.**
[3 marks]

hydraulic action	traction
suspension	attrition
saltation	abrasion

(Turn over)

2 (a)(ii) Name ONE coastal landform created by the process of deposition. [1 mark]

(iii) Give ONE reason why rock type (geology) can affect the rate of coastal erosion. [2 marks]

(Turn over)

2 (b)(i) For ONE country you have studied, describe the impacts of climate change on coastal communities. [4 marks]

Name of country: _____ .

[illegible]

(Turn over)

2 (b)(ii) Give TWO reasons why 'hold the line' is not always popular when managing coastlines.
[4 marks]

Reason 1: _____

Reason 2: _____

(Turn over)

**2 (c)(i) Give ONE reason why
urbanisation causes flooding.
[2 marks]**

(Turn over)

The town of Slough has suffered from river flooding many times in recent years.

Study FIGURE 2.2 opposite and the OS MAP in the RESOURCE FOLDER.

(Turn over)

- 2 (c)(ii) Use the information in both FIGURE 2.2 and the OS MAP to decide if each of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.**
[4 marks]

	TRUE (T) / FALSE (F)
The Academy at 965794 is in a high flood risk zone.	
The hotel at 962797 is not at risk of flooding.	
The greatest risk of flooding is in the west of Area A.	
The houses at 963793 are at a lower risk of flooding than those at 967796.	

(Turn over)

Study FIGURE 2.3 opposite.

2 (c)(iii) Complete FIGURE 2.3 by drawing bars to show the following data for care homes and schools. [2 marks]

	NUMBER OF BUIDLINGS
Schools	35
Care homes	2

(Turn over)

- 2 (c)(iv) Suggest TWO other appropriate techniques that could be used to display the data in FIGURE 2.3. [2 marks]**

Technique 1: _____

Technique 2: _____

(Turn over)

2 (d) Study FIGURE 2.4 opposite.

- (i) Suggest why this scheme could be described as a sustainable solution to Slough's flood problem. [4 marks]**

(Turn over)

2 (d)(ii) Study AREA B on the OS MAP in the RESOURCE FOLDER.

Analyse the economic consequences if AREA B on the map was to flood.

Use map evidence in your answer.

[4 marks]

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THEME 3: ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

Answer ALL questions.

- 3 (a) One major global biome is the hot semi-arid grassland.**

Study FIGURE 3.1 opposite.

(Turn over)

3 (a)(i) Describe the distribution of hot semi-arid grasslands shown in FIGURE 3.1. [3 marks]

(Turn over)

3 (a)(ii) Describe how vegetation adapts to survive the climate of hot semi-arid grasslands. [4 marks]

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(Turn over)

3 (a)(iii)

Tick (✓) the box below that gives the correct definition of biodiversity. [1 mark]

	TICK (✓)
A very large ecosystem	
The non-living parts of an ecosystem	
The variety of living things in an ecosystem	
The variety of weather conditions	

(Turn over)

3 (a)(iv) For another ecosystem you have studied (other than hot semi-arid grasslands), explain how biodiversity has been affected by human activity. [4 marks]

Name of ecosystem _____

[illegible]

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(3) (b) Describe the characteristics of a SMALL-SCALE ecosystem in the UK you have studied.

[3 marks]

Name of ecosystem _____

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(Turn over)

(Turn over)

Study FIGURE 3.2 opposite.

(3) (c)(i) Circle the correct answer in each of the following statements.

[4 marks]

**The region with the lowest water consumption in 2010 was
(AFRICA / SOUTH AMERICA
/ OCEANIA).**

**In 1990, water consumption in Asia was
(1000 / 2000 / 3000) billion m³ per
year.**

**Between 1990 and 2000 total world
water consumption
increased by approximately
(500 / 1000 / 1500) billion m³.**

(Turn over)

The greatest increase in water consumption between 2010 and 2025 will be in the continent of (NORTH AMERICA / EUROPE / ASIA).

- (3) (c)(ii) Give ONE reason why a line graph is the most appropriate technique to show the information in FIGURE 3.2. [1 mark]**

(Turn over)

(3) (c)(iii) Explain why population growth leads to increased demand for water. [4 marks]

[illegible]

(Turn over)

(3) (d) Study FIGURE 3.3 opposite.

Should a project like the Itaipu Scheme be used as the best option for water management in other countries? [8 marks]

Justify your views.

You may also use examples you have studied to support your answer.

(Turn over)

[illegible]

END OF PAPER

(Turn over)

Question number	ADDITIONAL PAGE, IF REQUIRED. WRITE THE QUESTION NUMBER(S) IN THE LEFT-HAND MARGIN.

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For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1	32	
SPaG	4	
2	32	
3	32	
Total	100	

FIGURE 1.1: EXPECTED LOCATION OF THE WORLD’S LARGEST CITIES IN 2050 AND 2100

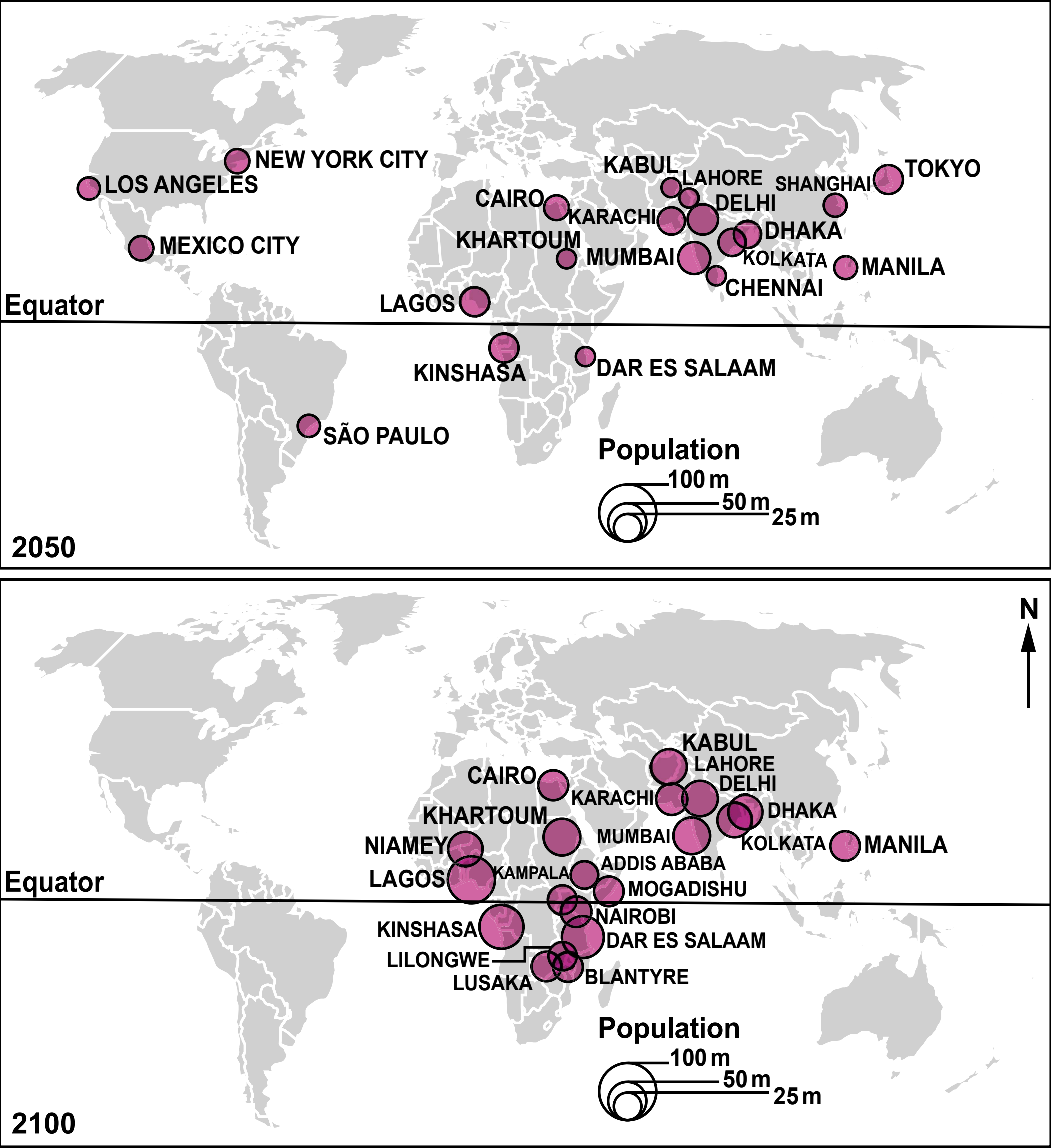
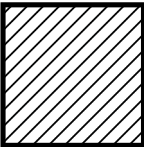
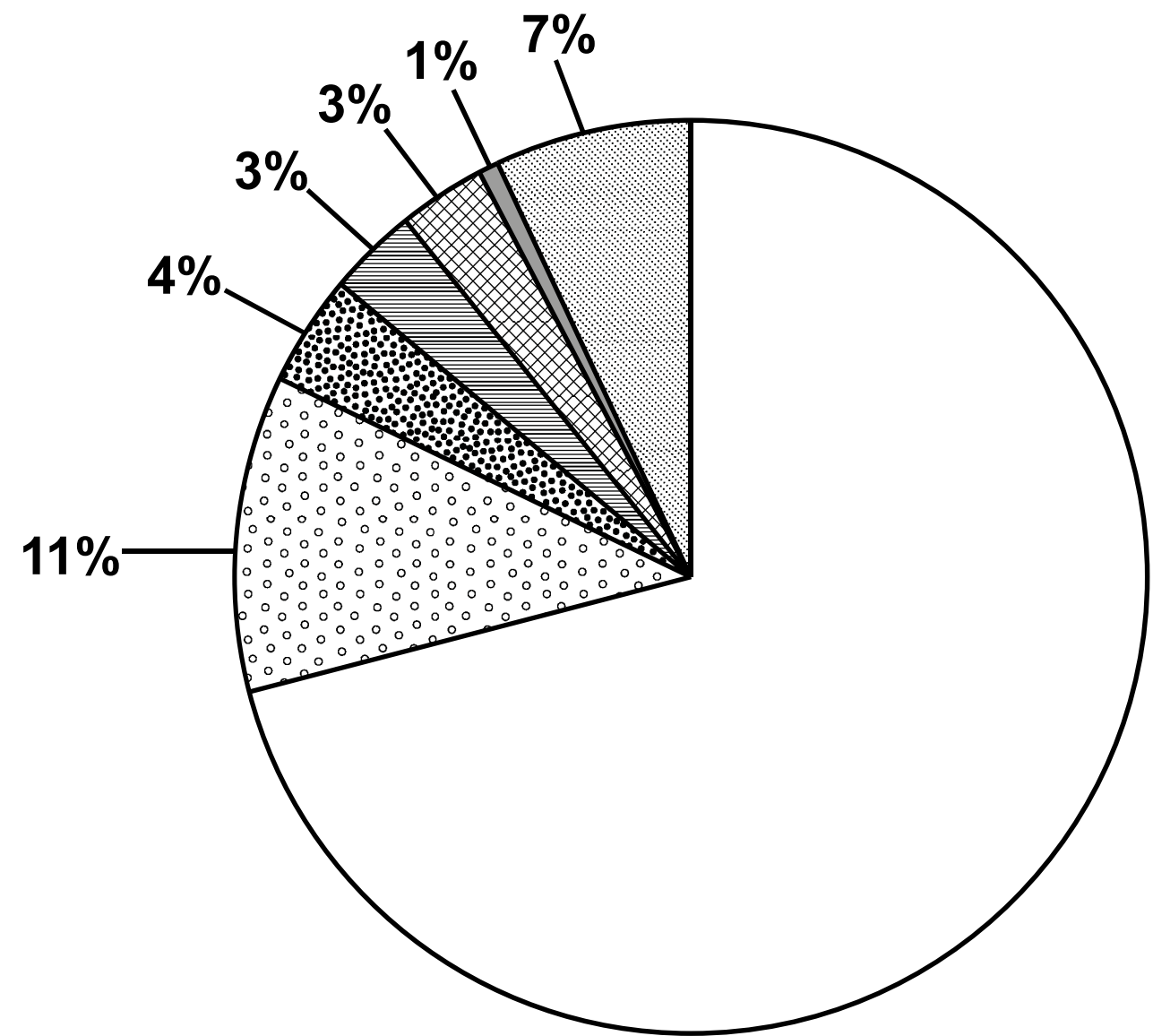


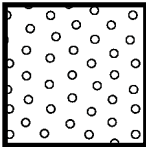
FIGURE 1.2: FAIR TRADE PRODUCTS



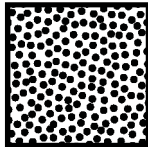
Coffee



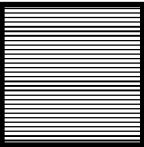
Tea



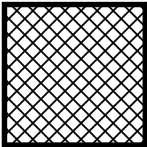
Cocoa



Cane sugar



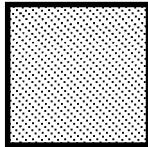
Cotton



Flowers



Bananas



Other

FIGURE 1.3: SOME EXAMPLES OF UNILEVER PRODUCTS SOLD WORLDWIDE



**SELLING UNILEVER PRODUCTS
IN SRI LANKA, ASIA**



**UNILEVER OFFICES IN BANGKOK,
THAILAND**



UNILEVER FACTORY IN BEIJING, CHINA



FIGURE 2.1: HOW THE SEA TRANSPORTS MATERIAL

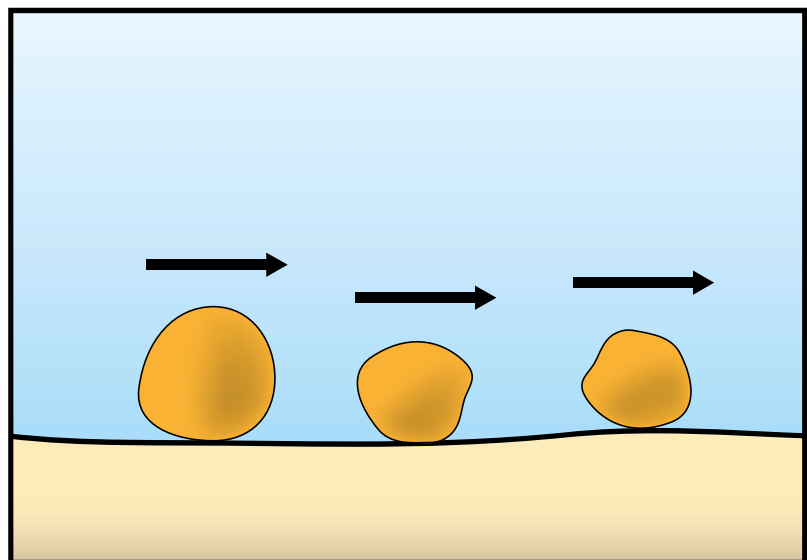
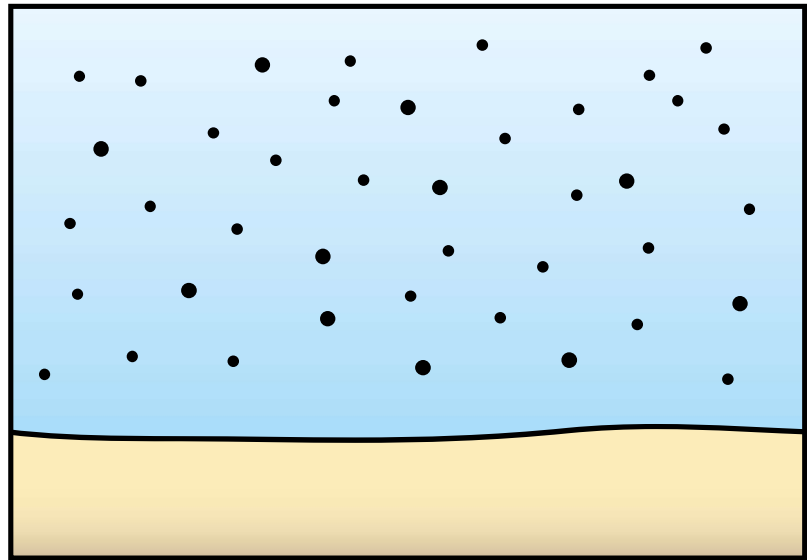
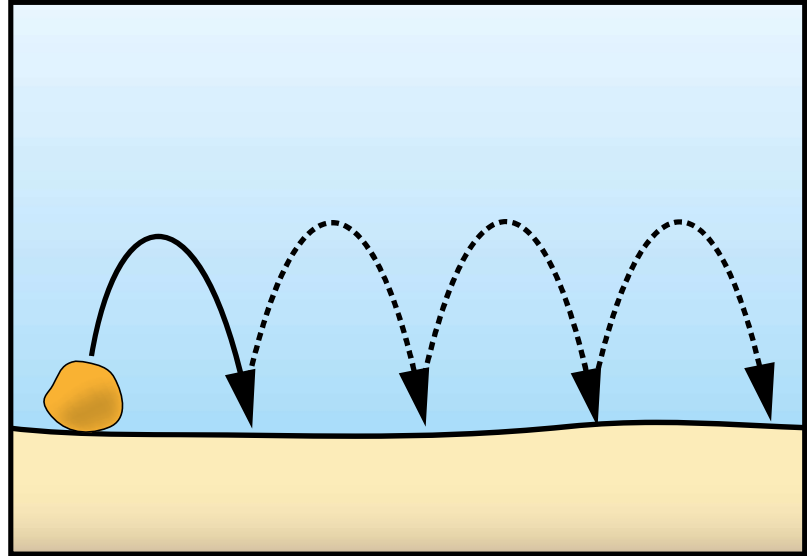


FIGURE 2.2: FLOOD RISK MAP FOR AREA A SHOWN ON THE OS MAP.

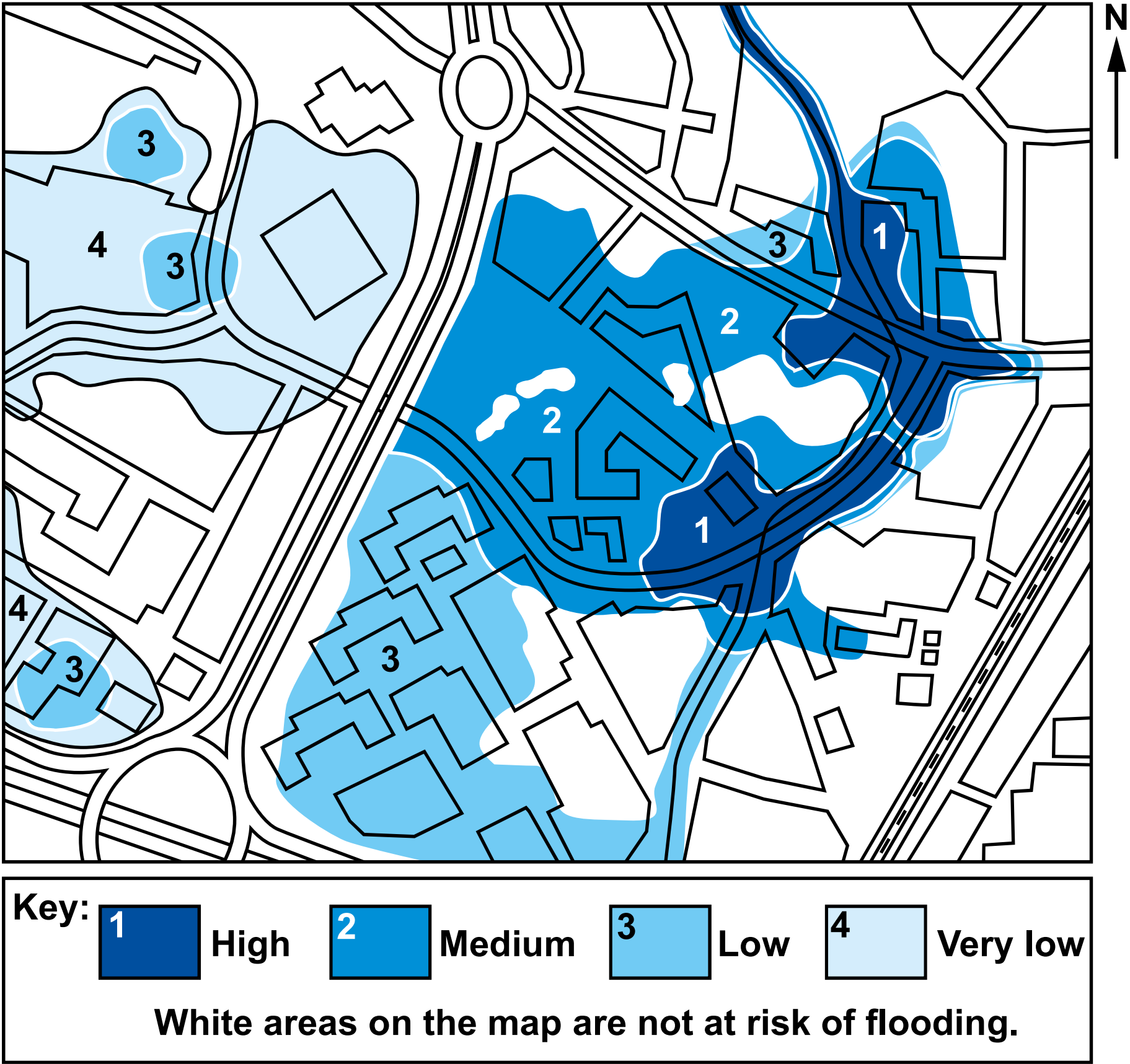


FIGURE 2.3: SOME IMPORTANT BUILDINGS IN SLOUGH AT RISK OF FLOODING

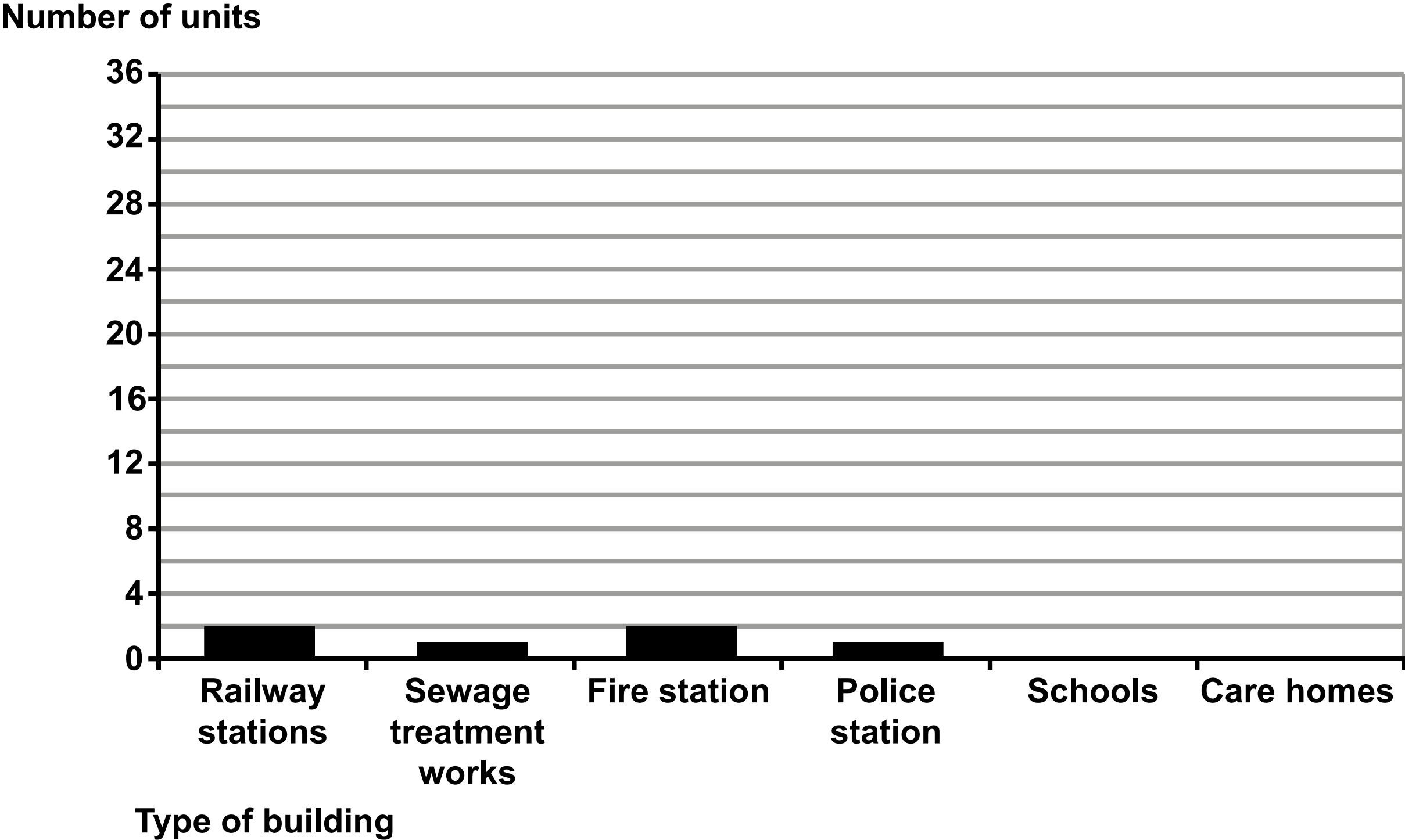


FIGURE 2.4: SLOUGH FLOOD RELIEF SCHEME

FACT BOX

- Slough has recieved a government grant of about £6 million.
- Some of the money will be spent on developing “sponge” road surfaces that soak up surface water.
- The water is stored in underground tunnels and tanks.
- Money will also be spent on planting vegetation on the side of road that will soak up water.

The sponge roads allow the water to soak down into the road, where it is channelled in to manholes that funnel it away from the main sewage system.

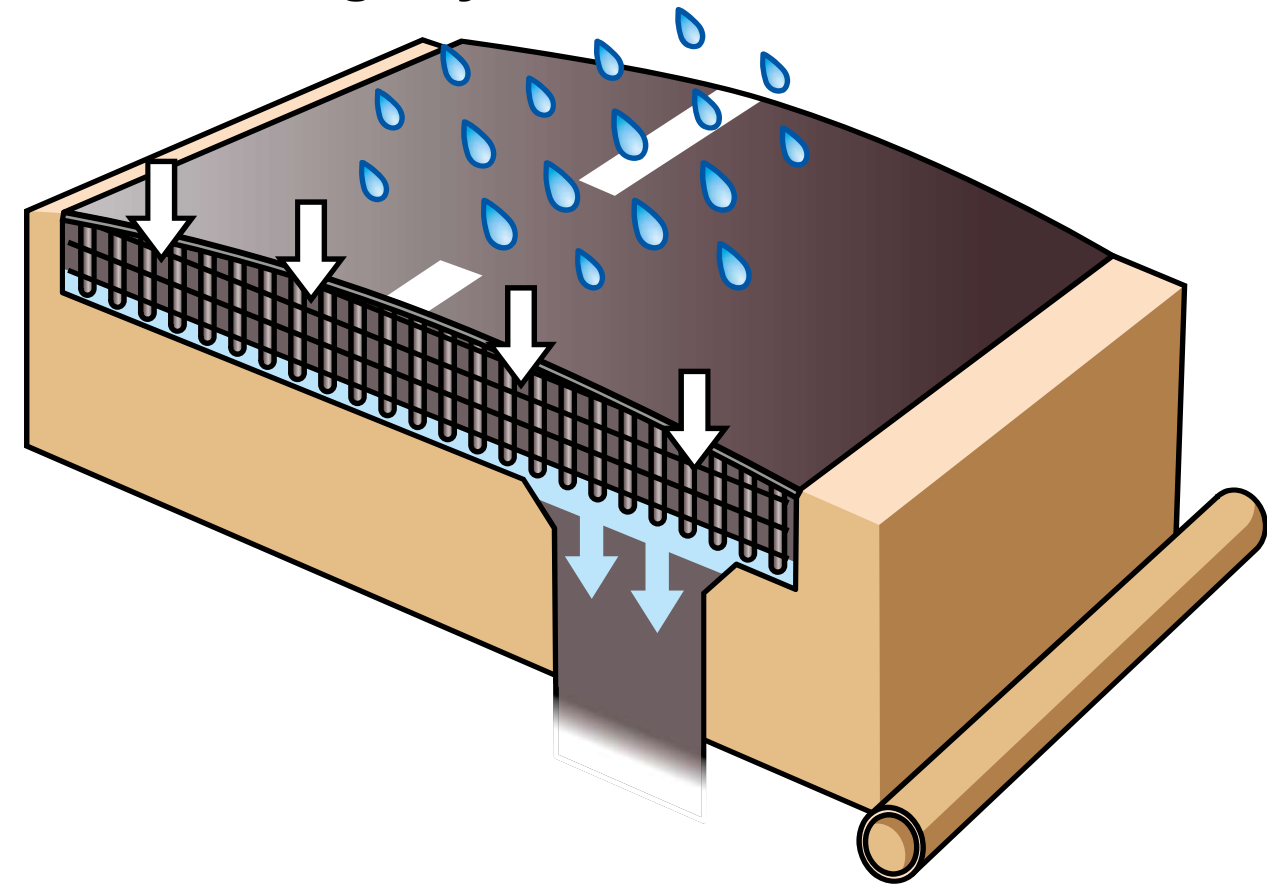


FIGURE 3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOT SEMI-ARID GRASSLANDS

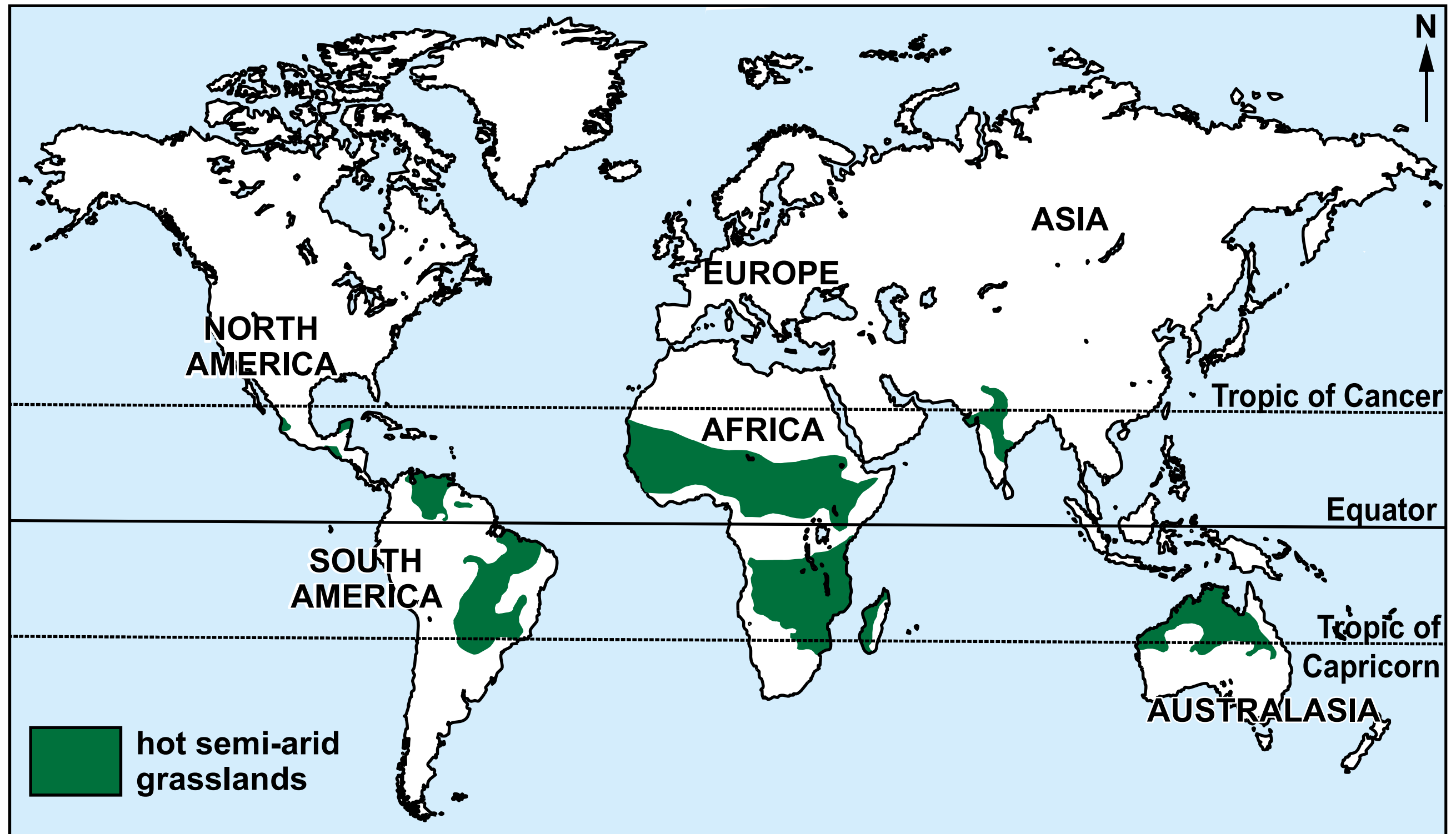


FIGURE 3.2: GLOBAL WATER CONSUMPTION 1940-2025
(by region, in billions of m³ per year)

Billions of m³ per year, per region

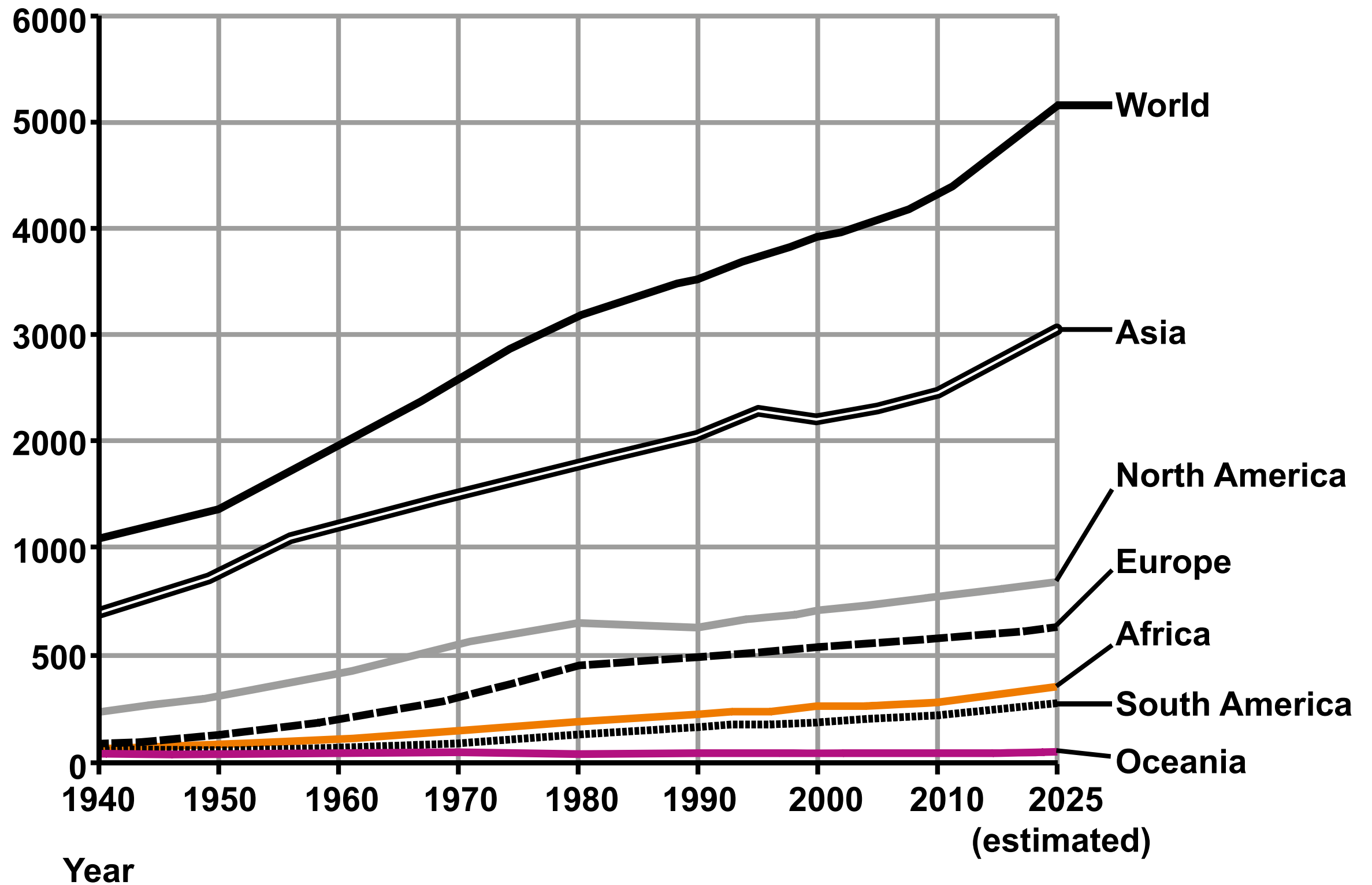
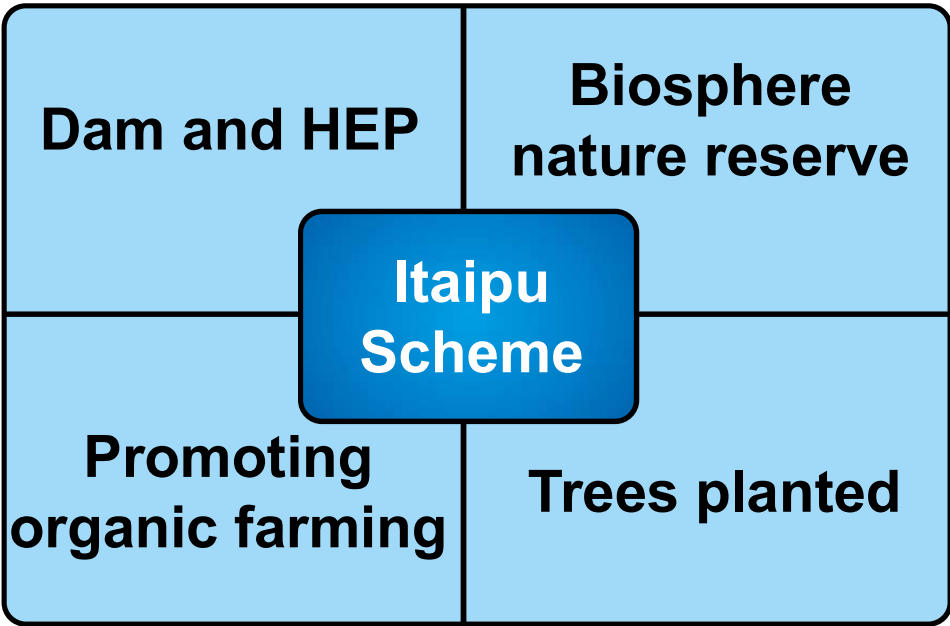
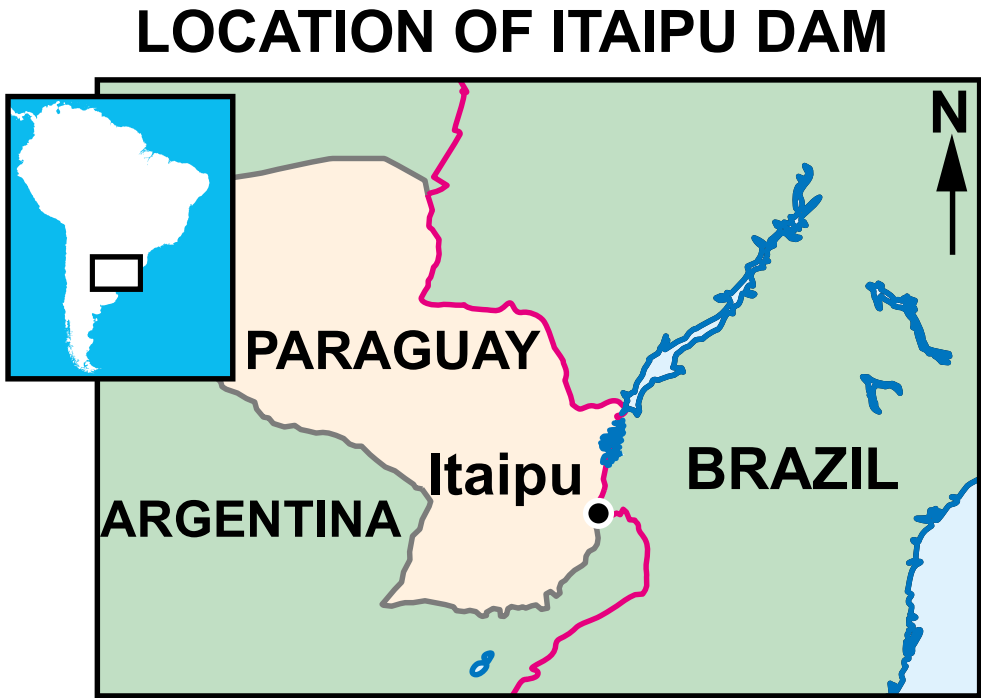


FIGURE 3.3: THE ITAIPU DAM AND HYDROELECTRIC (HEP) SCHEME ON THE BORDER OF BRAZIL, PARAGUAY AND ARGENTINA, IN SOUTH AMERICA



FACT BOX: ITAIPU DAM AND HEP SCHEME

- The dam supplies 90% of Paraguay's electricity and 16% of Brazil's electricity.
- Large areas of forest were cut down and replaced with plantations of corn and soya.
- Some 1200 farms near the dam use organic methods.
- Over 44 million trees were replanted, increasing biodiversity and providing new habitats for endangered species such as the jaguar.
- Trees were planted around the dam to help reduce sediment in the reservoir.
- Local communities were involved.
- World's first HEP plant to be made a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

ITAIPU BIOSPHERE RESERVE



AERIAL VIEW OF THE ITAIPU DAM

