SPECIMEN ASSESSMENT MATERIAL: SET 3



Please write clearly, in	ock capitals.
Centre number	Candidate number
Surname _	
Forename(s)	
Candidate signature _	

# GCSE **GEOGRAPHY**

Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment

## Additional specimen

Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

#### **Materials**

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil
- a ruler
- a calculator.

#### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the bottom of this page.
- Answer all questions in Section A and Section B.
- Answer Question 3 and one other question in Section C.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

#### Information

as shown.

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The total number of marks available for this paper is 88.
- Spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 01.9.

#### Advice

For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer(s).

CORRECT METHOD -WRONG METHODS | ♥ | ● | ● | ◆

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select

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## Section A Urban issues and challenges

Answer all questions.

0 1 Urban issues and challenges

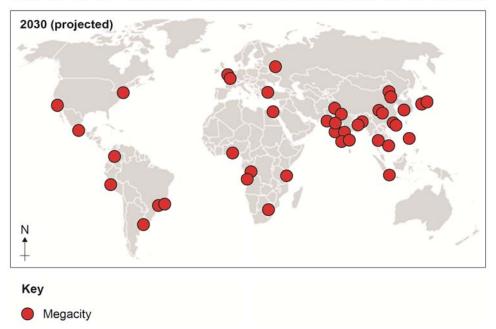
0 1 . 1 What is a megacity?

[1 mark]

Study Figure 1, a map showing megacities in 2015 and 2030 (projected).

Figure 1

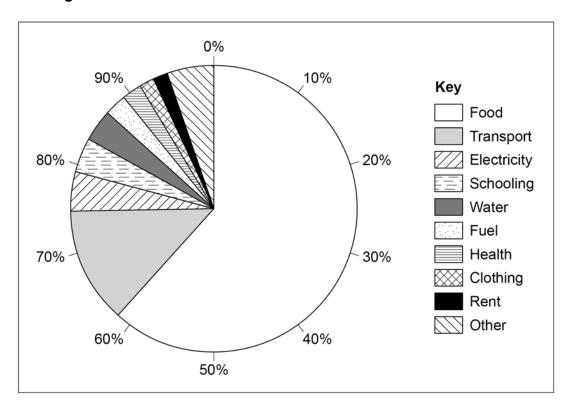




	<b>o</b>
0 1.2	Complete the following paragraph to describe the changes shown by the maps 2015 – 2030.
	Choose the <b>three</b> correct answers from this list:
	Africa South America Australasia Southern Asia
	half one two four [3 marks]
	The greatest increase in the number of megacities is in
	There are no new megacities in of the continents on the 2030 map. The
	continent of shows a 100% growth in number of megacities
	between 2015 and 2030.
	Question 1 continues on the next page

Study **Figure 2**, a pie chart showing how a household in a lower income country (LIC) spends its money.

Figure 2



0 1.3	Describe the pattern of spending shown in Figure 2.	[2 marks]

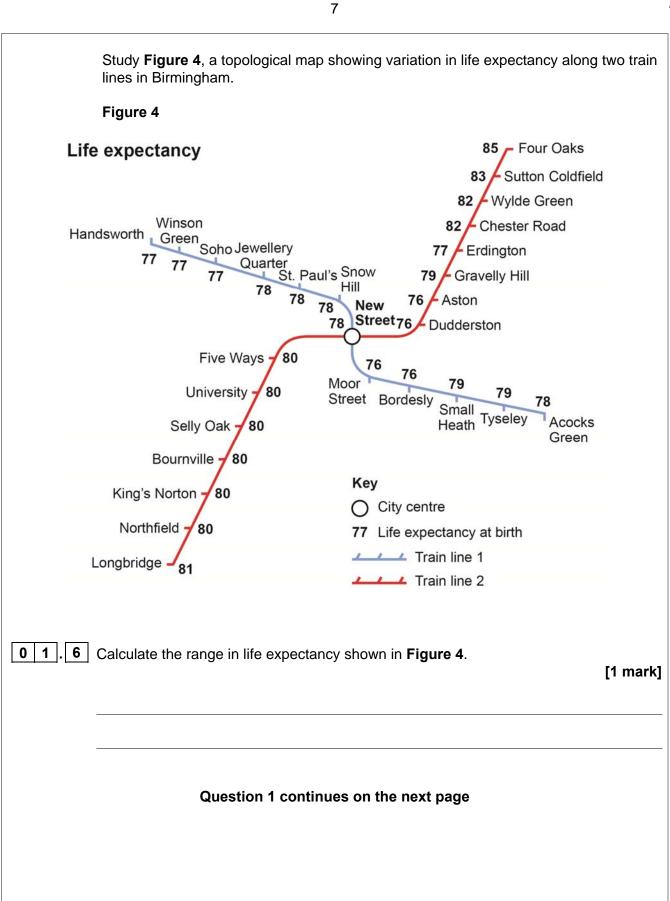
Study **Figure 3**, a photograph of a rubbish dump in the Payatas slum in Manila, a city in the Philippines.

Figure 3



0 1.4	Suggest one opportunity for people shown in Figure 3.	[2 marks]
		[Z marks]
	Question 1 continues on the next page	

0 1 . 5	Use <b>Figure 3</b> and a case study of a city in a LIC/NEE to assess the challenger providing services to the city's population.	ge of
	providing convioce to the only o population.	[6 marks]



0 1.7	Using <b>Figure 4</b> and your own understanding, suggest why there are inequalihealth in urban areas.	ties in
	nealth in urban areas.	[4 marks]
0 1 . 8	Outline <b>one</b> way that international migration has led to change in the charact	er of a
(3)-1,-(-1)	named UK city.	[2 marks]
		[Z marks]

0 1.9	To what extent has urban change created opportunities in a UK city	you have studied? [9 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]
	UK city:	
	End of Section A	
	Turn over for Section B	

Turn over ▶

## Section B The changing economic world

Answer all questions.

# 0 2 The changing economic world

Study **Figure 5**, a table showing the results of a survey of life satisfaction for a number of European countries in 2011.

Life satisfaction is how happy people are with their quality of life.

## Figure 5

0 = lowest possible life satisfaction score 10 = highest possible life satisfaction score

Country	Life satisfaction
	score
Bulgaria	5.5
Croatia	6.8
Denmark	8.4
Estonia	6.3
Finland	8.1
Germany	7.2
Hungary	5.8
Italy	6.9
Netherlands	7.7
Portugal	6.8
UK	7.3

Show your working here:

0	2 .	1	Calculate the me	dian value	for the life	e satisfaction	data in <b>Figure</b>	5.
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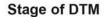
[2 marks]

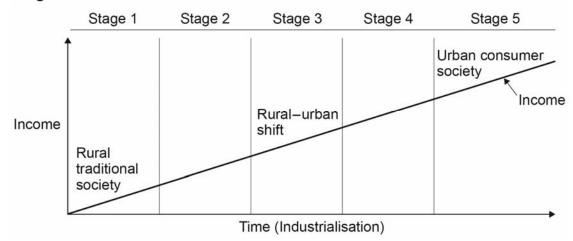
,	J			
1				
N 4 1:				
Median =				
1 5				

0 2.2	Suggest one reason why life satisfaction scores vary between countries.	[1 mark]
0 2 . 3	Give <b>one</b> disadvantage of using a social measure of development such as life satisfaction.	[1 mark]
	Question 2 continues on the next page	

Study **Figure 6**, a simplified model of the link between the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) and economic development.

Figure 6





0 2 . 4	Using <b>Figure 6</b> and your own understanding, explain the link between the DTM and a country's level of development.
	[4 marks]

Study **Figure 7**, which describes the effects of a microfinance project in Ghana, a country in Africa.

### Figure 7

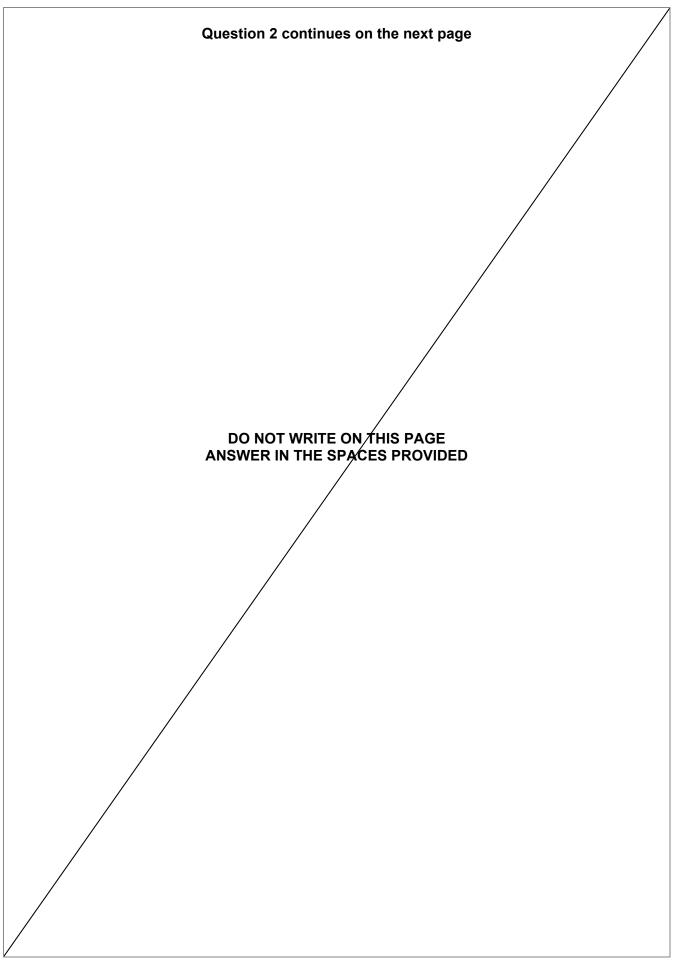
Before microfinance was available in the area the crops were failing and the people were going from crisis to crisis, especially in the dry season where they would often have no food or money. The children would have so little to eat that they had become extremely malnourished and there was a very high mortality rate.

Education showed villagers how to plant and grow dry season crops like tomatoes, onions and cabbages.

The difference in the crops was amazing. Villagers now had food all through the year for themselves and had a surplus to sell. This meant they could afford to buy health care, school uniforms and pay for labour on their small farms meaning they could farm much bigger areas of land which increased their food supplies.

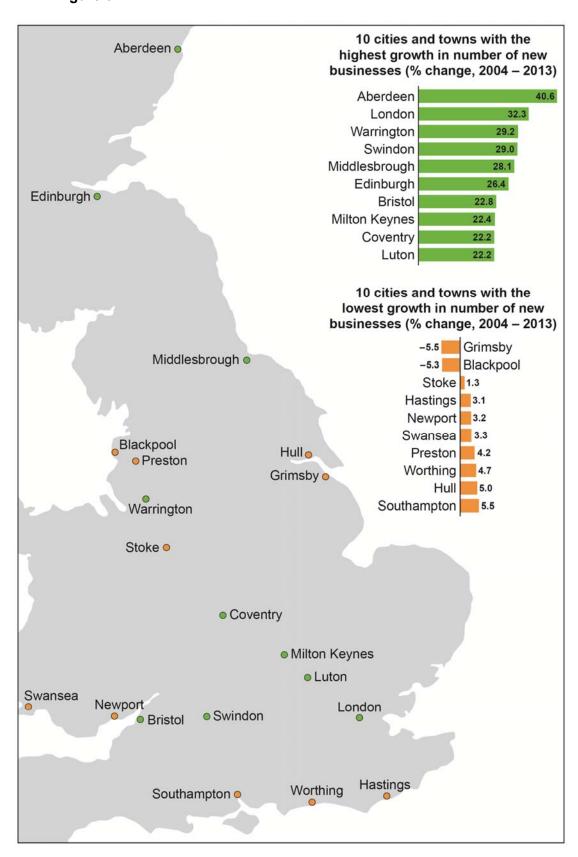
0 2 . 5	Using <b>Figure 7</b> , state <b>two</b> challenges faced by the people of the area. [2 marks]
	1
	2
0 2.6	Suggest <b>one</b> way microfinance loans can help to reduce the development gap.  [1 mark]
	Question 2 continues on the next page

0 2 . 7	Outline <b>one</b> way the political <b>or</b> trading relationship of a named LIC/NEE country the wider world has changed	y with
	the wider world has changed. [2	marks]
0 2 . 8	Using a case study of a LIC/NEE country, explain how manufacturing industry cencourage economic development.	an
		marks]



Study **Figure 8**, a map showing the ten cities and towns in the UK with the highest and lowest growth in new business 2004 – 2013.

Figure 8



0 2 . 9	Using Figure 8, calculate the mean growth rate in the ten towns with the lowest growth
	in new business 2004-2013. [2 marks]
	Show your working here:
	Mean growth rate:
0 2.1	Suggest how <b>one or more</b> strategies might reduce regional differences in the UK.     [9 marks]
	End of Section B

Turn over ▶

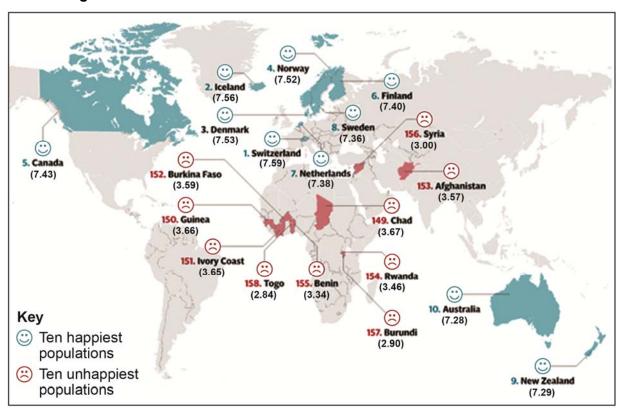
### Section C The challenge of resource management

Answer Question 3 and either Question 4, Question 5 or Question 6.

**0** 3 Study **Figure 9**, a map showing the world's ten happiest populations and the ten unhappiest in 2015.

Figure 9 uses a scale of 0–10 with the higher the score, the happier the people.

Figure 9

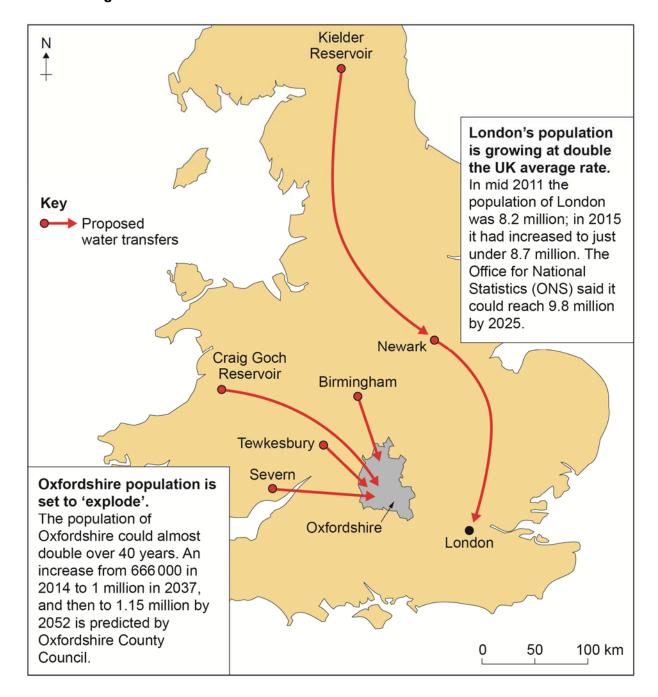


0 3. 1 What is the difference in score between the happiest and unhappiest populations shown in **Figure 9**? [1 mark]

0 3.2	Using <b>Figure 9</b> and your own knowledge, explain how inequalities in the su resources influence social well-being.	
		[3 marks]
0 3.3	Outline <b>one</b> opportunity created by the changing demand for food in the UK.	
		[2 marks]
		_

Study **Figure 10**, a map showing proposed water transfer schemes in England and Wales and some information about population change.

Figure 10

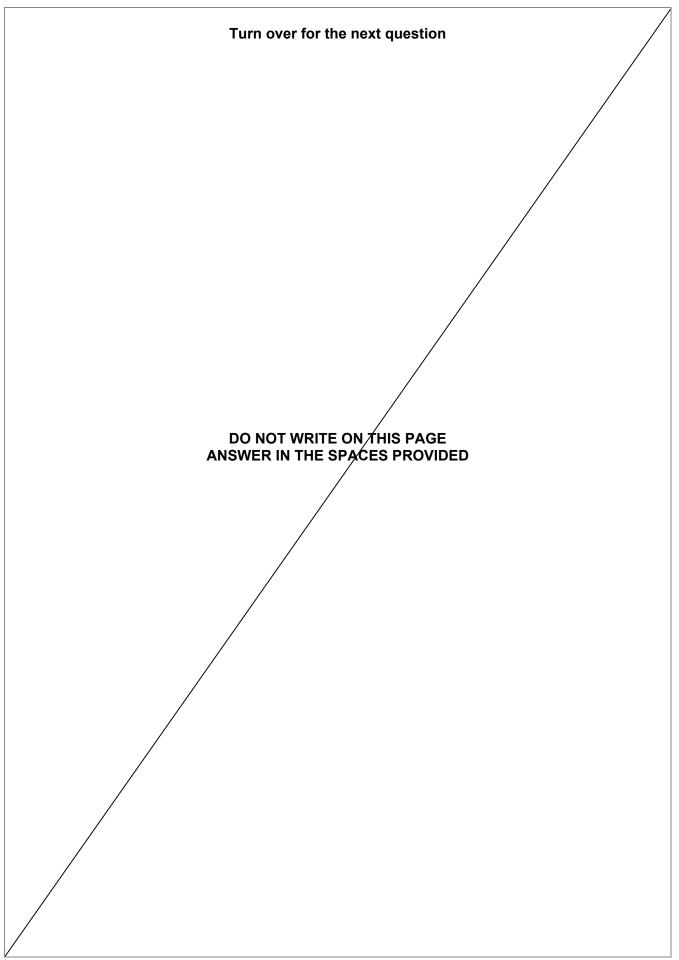


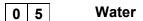
0 3.4	Using <b>Figure 10</b> and your own understanding, suggest how the proposed wateransfer schemes will help meet the changing demand for water in the UK.	
		[6 marks]
	Turn over for the next question	

# Answer either Question 4 or Question 5 or Question 6. Shade the circle below to indicate which optional question you will answer. Question 0 4 Question 0 5 Question 0 6 CORRECT METHOD WRONG METHODS Food 0 4 Study Figure 11, a world map showing the risk to food security in 2013. Figure 11 Ethiopia Democratic Angola Bangladesh Republic of Mozambique Risk to food security Limited risk Moderate risk No data Slight risk Significant risk Name one Asian or Middle Eastern country with a significant risk to food security. [1 mark]

0 4.2	How many South American countries for which data is shown have a <b>moderate</b> risk to food security?
	Shade <b>one</b> circle only. [2 marks]
	<b>A</b> 3
	B 1 🔾
	<b>C</b> 2
	<b>D</b> 0
	What percentage of the thirteen countries in mainland South America for which data is shown have a moderate risk to food security?
0 4.3	Describe the distribution of countries with a significant risk to food security shown in <b>Figure 11</b> .
	[2 marks]
0 4 . 4	Outline <b>one</b> reason why some countries have a significant risk to food security.  [2 marks]

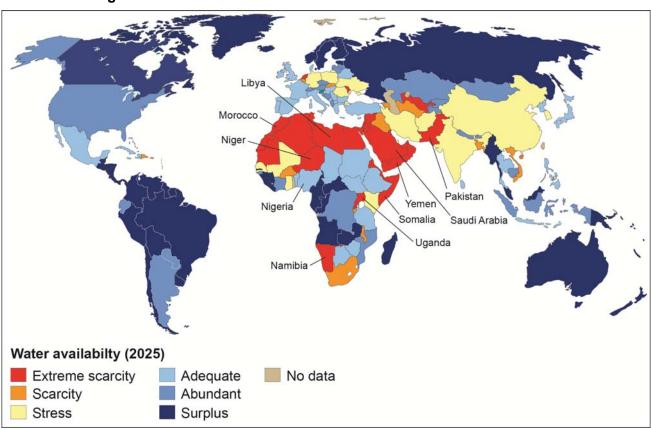
0 4 . 5	Use an example from a LIC/NEE to explain how local strategies are being used to increase sustainable supplies of food.		
	moreage datamasie cappines of feed.	[6 marks]	
	Turn over for the next question		





Study **Figure 12**, a world map showing projected water availability in 2025.

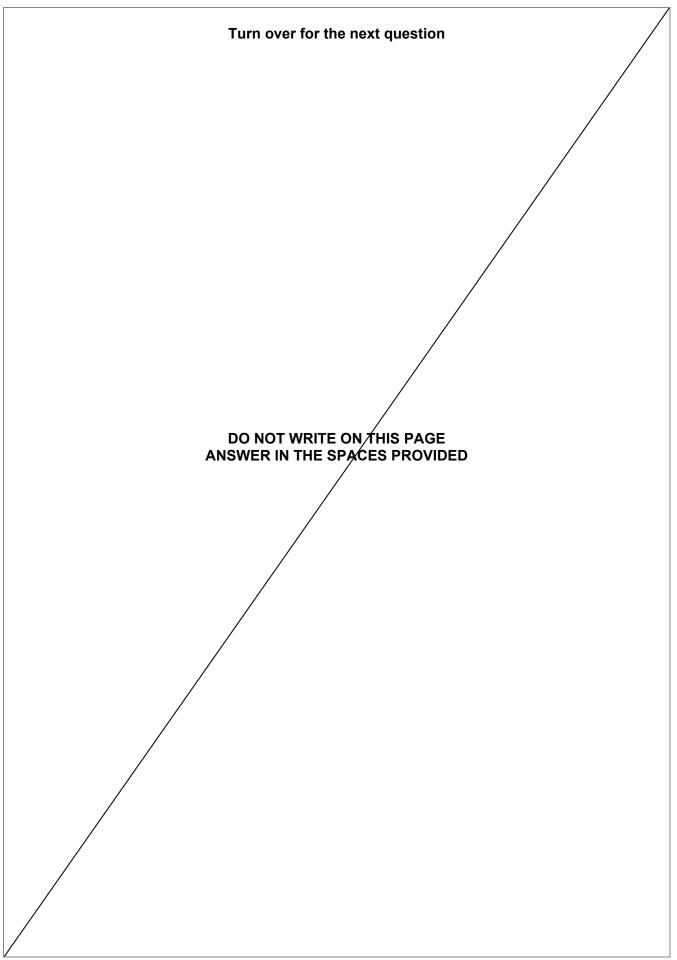
Figure 12



0 5 . 1 Name **one** Asian or Middle Eastern country with **extreme** scarcity projected in 2025. [1 mark]

0 5 . 2	How many South American countries have an <b>abundant</b> water supply projected in 2025?
	Shade <b>one</b> circle only. [2 marks]
	<b>A</b> 3
	B 1
	<b>C</b> 2
	<b>D</b> 0
	What percentage of the thirteen countries in mainland South America have a projected abundant water supply in 2025?
0 5.3	Describe the distribution of countries with an extreme risk of water scarcity shown in <b>Figure 12</b> .
	[2 marks]
0 5.4	Outline <b>one</b> reason why some countries have an extreme risk of water scarcity.  [2 marks]

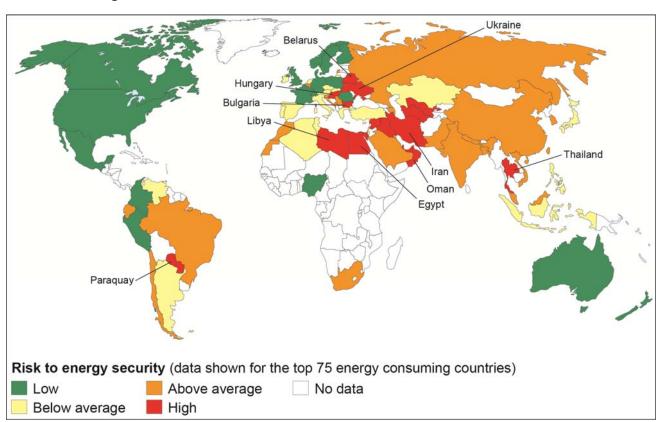
0 5.5	Use an example from a LIC/NEE to explain how local strategies are being unincrease sustainable supplies of water.	sed to
	moreage eastandable supplies of water.	[6 marks]
	Turn over for the next question	
	Turn over for the next question	



0 6 Energy

Study Figure 13, a world map showing the risk to energy security in 2011.

Figure 13



Name **one** Asian or Middle Eastern country for which data is shown with a **high** risk to energy security.

[1 mark]

0 6.2	How many South American countries for which data is shown have an above average risk to energy security?
	Shade <b>one</b> circle only. [2 marks]
	<b>A</b> 3
	B 1
	<b>C</b> 2
	<b>D</b> 0
	What percentage of the eight countries for which data is shown in South America have an above average risk to energy security?
0 6.3	Describe the distribution of countries in the <b>low</b> risk category for energy security shown in <b>Figure 13</b> .  [2 marks]
0 6.4	Outline <b>one</b> reason why some countries have a low risk to their energy security.  [2 marks]

0 6. 5 Use an example from a LIC/NEE to explain how local strategies are being used increase sustainable supplies of energy.			
		[6 mar	ˈks]
		END OF QUESTIONS	
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