



Surname _____

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GCSE GEOGRAPHY

8035/2

Paper 2 Challenges in the Human Environment

Tuesday 5 June 2018 Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

- the insert (enclosed)
- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]



J U N 1 8 8 0 3 5 2 0 1

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INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- 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 on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

INFORMATION

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 88.
- Spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology will be assessed in Question

0	1
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 .

9

.
- HIC is a higher income country.
- LIC is a lower income country.
- NEE is a newly emerging economy.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO



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

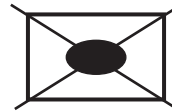
CORRECT METHOD



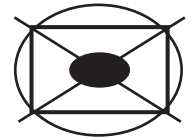
WRONG METHODS



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 as shown.



[Turn over]



SECTION A Urban issues and challenges

Answer ALL questions in this section.

QUESTION 1 – Urban issues and challenges

0 1 . 1 Which term is best defined by the phrase, ‘the increasing percentage of the population living in towns and cities’?

Shade ONE circle only. [1 mark]

- A Urban sprawl**
- B Urbanisation**
- C Migration**
- D Urban regeneration**



Study FIGURE 1 on pages 2 and 3 of the insert, a graph showing the percentage of the population living in urban areas in different parts of the world 1950–2050 (projected).

0 1 . 2 Complete the following paragraph to describe the changes shown in FIGURE 1.

Choose the **THREE** correct answers from this list: [3 marks]

HICs	doubled	NEEs
slow down	trebled	speed up

The smallest increase in percentage of urban population 1950–2050 is expected to be in _____ .

From 2020 the rate of increase is expected to _____ in NEEs.

Between 2000 and 2050, lower income countries are projected to have almost _____ in the percentage living in urban areas.

[Turn over]



Study FIGURE 2 on page 4 of the insert, a pie chart showing the reasons for rural–urban migration in a region of Pakistan, a country in Asia.

0 1 . 3 Describe the pattern of reasons for migration shown in FIGURE 2. [2 marks]

Study FIGURE 3 on page 5 of the insert, some social media comments about traffic in Bangalore, a city in India.

0 1 . 4 Using FIGURE 3 suggest ONE problem faced by people in Bangalore as a result of traffic congestion. [2 marks]



0 1 . 5

Use FIGURE 3 and a case study of a city in a LIC or NEE to suggest why managing traffic congestion and air pollution may be challenging. [6 marks]

[Turn over]



Study **FIGURE 4** on page 6 of the insert, a graph showing GCSE scores along a transect through a UK city.

0 1 . 6 Calculate the range in GCSE scores shown in **FIGURE 4**. [1 mark]

0 1 . 7 Using **FIGURE 4** and your own understanding, suggest reason(s) for inequalities in education in urban areas in the UK. [4 marks]

[Turn over]



0 1 . 8

Outline ONE way that NATIONAL migration has led to change in the character of a named UK city. [2 marks]



0 1 . 9

To what extent has urban change created environmental challenges in a UK city you have studied? [9 marks] [+3 SPaG marks]

Name of city: _____

[Turn over]





[End of Section A]

[Turn over]



SECTION B The changing economic world

Answer ALL questions in this section.

QUESTION 2 – The changing economic world

Study FIGURE 5, a table showing the Gross National Income (GNI) data for selected countries in 2016.

FIGURE 5

Country name	GNI US\$ per person
Argentina	11 960
Belgium	41 860
China	8 260
Finland	44 730
Haiti	780
India	1 680
Kenya	1 380
Mali	750
Poland	12 680
Spain	27 520
United Kingdom	42 390



0 2 . 1

Calculate the median value for the GNI data in FIGURE 5. [2 marks]

Space for working

Median =

0 2 . 2

Suggest ONE reason why the GNI per person varies between the countries shown in FIGURE 5. [1 mark]

0 2 . 3

Give ONE disadvantage of using an economic measure of development such as GNI. [1 mark]

[Turn over]



Study **FIGURE 6** on page 7 of the insert, a diagram to explain the impact of tourism on a country.

0 2 . 4 Using **FIGURE 6** and your own understanding, suggest how the growth of tourism in a LIC or NEE might help to reduce the development gap. [4 marks]



Study FIGURE 7 on pages 8 and 9 of the insert, which describes the effects of an intermediate technology project in an area of Malawi, a country in Africa.

0 2 . 5 State TWO challenges faced by the people living in the area described in FIGURE 7. [2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 2 . 6 State ONE characteristic of intermediate technology. [1 mark]

[Turn over]



0 2 . 7

Outline ONE way in which international aid has had an impact on a named LIC or NEE country. [2 marks]

0 2 . 8

Using a case study of a LIC or NEE country, explain the link between Transnational Corporations (TNCs) and industrial development in the country. [6 marks]

Name of country: _____



Study FIGURE 8 on pages 10 and 11 of the insert, information about the planned spending on transport infrastructure in England's regions 2016–2021.

0 2 . 9

Using FIGURE 8, calculate the mean planned spending per person per year 2016–2021 in the nine English regions. [2 marks]

Show your working here

Mean planned spending = £



0 2 . 1 0

Assess the importance of transport improvements to the UK economy. [9 marks]

[Turn over]



[End of Section B]

[Turn over]



SECTION C The challenge of resource management

Answer TWO questions in this section.

Answer QUESTION 3 and EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5 OR Question 6.

QUESTION 3 – The challenge of resource management

Study FIGURE 9 on page 12 of the insert, a map showing world oil consumption in 2016.

0 3 . 1 What is the difference between Africa and North America’s share of world oil consumption shown in FIGURE 9? [1 mark]

0 3 . 2 Using FIGURE 9 and your own understanding, suggest how inequalities in the consumption of resources influence well-being. [3 marks]



0 3 . 3

Outline ONE advantage of the trend towards agribusiness in the UK. [2 marks]

[Turn over]



Study FIGURE 10 on page 13 of the insert, a graph showing the UK's changing energy mix from 2006 to 2016.

03

4

**Using FIGURE 10 and your own understanding, discuss the issues arising from the UK's changing energy mix.
[6 marks]**



[End of Question 3]

[Turn over]



Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5 OR Question 6.

QUESTION 4 – Food

Study **FIGURE 11** on pages 14 and 15 of the insert, a map of South and East Asia showing the percentage of people who were undernourished between 2014 and 2016.

0 4 . 1 Name **ONE** country where less than 5% of the population were undernourished.
[1 mark]

0 4 . 2 How many of the Asian countries shown in **FIGURE 11** had 15–24.9% of their population undernourished?

Shade **ONE** circle only. [2 marks]

A 6

B 7

C 8

D 9



What percentage of the 24 countries in Asia for which data is shown had 15–24.9% of their population undernourished?

Answer to 1 decimal place.

0 4 . **3**

Describe the distribution of countries which had 15–24.9% of their population undernourished as shown in FIGURE 11. [2 marks]

[Turn over]



0 4 . 4

Outline ONE reason why some countries have a limited food supply. [2 marks]

0 4 . 5

Explain how different strategies can be used to make food supplies more sustainable. [6 marks]



QUESTION 5 – Water

Study FIGURE 12 on pages 16 and 17 of the insert, a map of Africa showing percentage access to basic drinking water services in 2015.

0 5 . **1** Name ONE country with a 91–100% access to basic drinking water services. [1 mark]

0 5 . **2** How many of the African countries shown in FIGURE 12 had less than 50% access to basic drinking water services?

Shade ONE circle only. [2 marks]

A 8

B 9

C 10

D 11

What percentage of the 48 countries in Africa for which data is shown had less than 50% access to basic drinking water services?

Answer to 1 decimal place.



0 5 . **3**

Describe the distribution of countries which had 76–90% access to basic drinking water services as shown in FIGURE 12. [2 marks]

0 5 . **4**

Outline ONE reason why some countries have a limited availability of water. [2 marks]

[Turn over]



0 5 . 5

Explain how different strategies can be used to make water supplies more sustainable. [6 marks]

13

[End of Question 5]

[Turn over]



QUESTION 6 – Energy

Study **FIGURE 13** on pages 18 and 19 of the insert, a map of Europe showing the percentage energy consumption from renewable sources in Europe (excluding Russia) in 2014.

0 6 . **1** Name **ONE** country which had less than **10.0%** of energy consumption from renewable sources. [1 mark]

0 6 . **2** How many of the European countries shown in **FIGURE 13** had **35.0–49.9%** of energy consumption from renewable sources?

Shade **ONE** circle only. [2 marks]

A 5

B 6

C 7

D 8



What percentage of the 41 countries in Europe for which data is shown had 35.0–49.9% consumption of energy from renewable sources?

Answer to 1 decimal place.

0 6 . 3

Describe the distribution of countries which had 20.0–34.9% consumption of energy from renewable sources shown in FIGURE 13. [2 marks]

[Turn over]



0 6 . **4**

Outline ONE reason why some countries have a limited energy supply. [2 marks]

0 6 . **5**

Explain how different strategies can be used to make energy supplies more sustainable. [6 marks]



END OF QUESTIONS



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Question	Mark
1	
2	
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4	
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6	
TOTAL	

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