

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Edexcel GCE	
Geography	
Advanced Subsidiary	
Unit 1: Global Challenges	
Monday 12 January 2009 – Morning Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper Reference 6GE01/01
You must have: Resource Booklet	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 with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

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) Describe the level of earthquake hazard risk along

(2)

the west coast

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the south coast

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(b) Why are earthquakes common in some parts of the world?

(4)

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(c) Which of the following can be **physical** causes of disasters? Put a cross in the **two** correct boxes.

(2)

- A** El Niño
- B** Deforestation
- C** Population growth
- D** Cyclone

(d) With reference to a named example, explain what is meant by a **disaster hotspot**.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)



2 Study Figure 2.

(a) How much ice has been lost between 2000 and 2007? Put a cross in the correct box.

(1)

- A** 4.1 billion m³
- B** 4.5 billion m³
- C** 5.2 billion m³
- D** 8.3 billion m³

(b) What has happened to the rate of ice loss since 2002?

(2)

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(c) Suggest reasons for the loss of ice taking place in most Arctic areas.

(4)

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(d) Describe **two ecological** impacts of climate change in the Arctic.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)



3 Study Figure 3.

(a) Identify the height of the flood wall defence in the 1880s and 1930s. Put a cross in the correct boxes.

(2)

1880s

1930s

2 metres

3 metres

3 metres

4 metres

4 metres

5 metres

5.4 metres

5.4 metres

(b) State **three economic** consequences of widespread flooding for a major city such as London.

(3)

1

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3



(c) Suggest reasons why flood defences, such as those in London, have been raised and improved over time.

(5)

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



4 Study Figure 4.

(a) Name the global region that received the biggest flow of manufactured goods **from** China.

(1)

(b) Which of the following statements correctly describes the flows of manufactured goods between China and Western Europe?

(1)

- Overall profit of \$45 bn for China
- Overall profit of \$77 bn for China
- Overall profit of \$35 bn for Europe
- Overall profit of \$77 bn for Europe

(c) Suggest three additional **global flows** that connect China with the rest of the world.

(3)

- 1
- 2
- 3



(d) Explain why newly industrialised countries (NICs), such as China, have become important centres for manufacturing and investment.

(5)

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



5 Study Figure 5.

(a) Describe the changes in the number of foreign players between 1992 and 2007.

(2)

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(b) Which of the following best describes the migrant status of foreign footballers?
Put a cross in the correct box.

(1)

- A Asylum seeker
- B Economic migrant
- C Illegal migrant
- D Refugee

(c) Describe the **positive** impacts of foreign migrants living in countries such as the UK.

(4)

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(d) Explain why the number of **European** migrants entering the UK has risen sharply in recent years.

(4)

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(Total for Question 5 = 11 marks)

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6 Study Figure 6.

(a) Define the term **transnational corporation (TNC)**.

(1)

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(b) State **two** benefits gained by McDonalds from using local suppliers.

(2)

1

2

(c) Suggest reasons why TNCs sometimes alter their products for sale in different countries and cultures.

(4)

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(d) Explain how TNCs may bring **economic** benefits to the countries they invest in.

(4)

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(Total for Question 6 = 11 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 65 MARKS



SECTION B

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

***7** Study Figure 7.

- (a) Suggest why droughts, such as the one shown, have severe impacts on people and the environment. (10)
- (b) Explain the increasing **frequency** of hydro-meteorological hazards (such as cyclones, storms, droughts or floods). (15)

(Total 25 marks)

***8** Study Figure 8.

- (a) Suggest why action needs to be taken at different scales to reduce the rate of global warming. (10)
- (b) Explain why some governments are more willing than others to help tackle climate change. (15)

(Total 25 marks)

***9** Study Figure 9.

- (a) Suggest reasons why the distribution of world billionaires is changing. (10)
- (b) Explain why the **moral** and **social** consequences of globalisation may be a cause for concern. (15)

(Total 25 marks)

***10** Study Figure 10.

- (a) Suggest why there is an urgent need to improve residential slums such as Dharavi. (10)
- (b) Explain why many megacities are currently experiencing rapid rates of growth. (15)

(Total 25 marks)



Large rectangular writing area with horizontal dotted lines.

Vertical writing area on the right side with horizontal dotted lines.





Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.





Large rectangular area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Vertical area on the right side with horizontal dotted lines for writing.





A large rectangular area with rounded corners, containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing.



Blank writing area with horizontal lines.

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



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.

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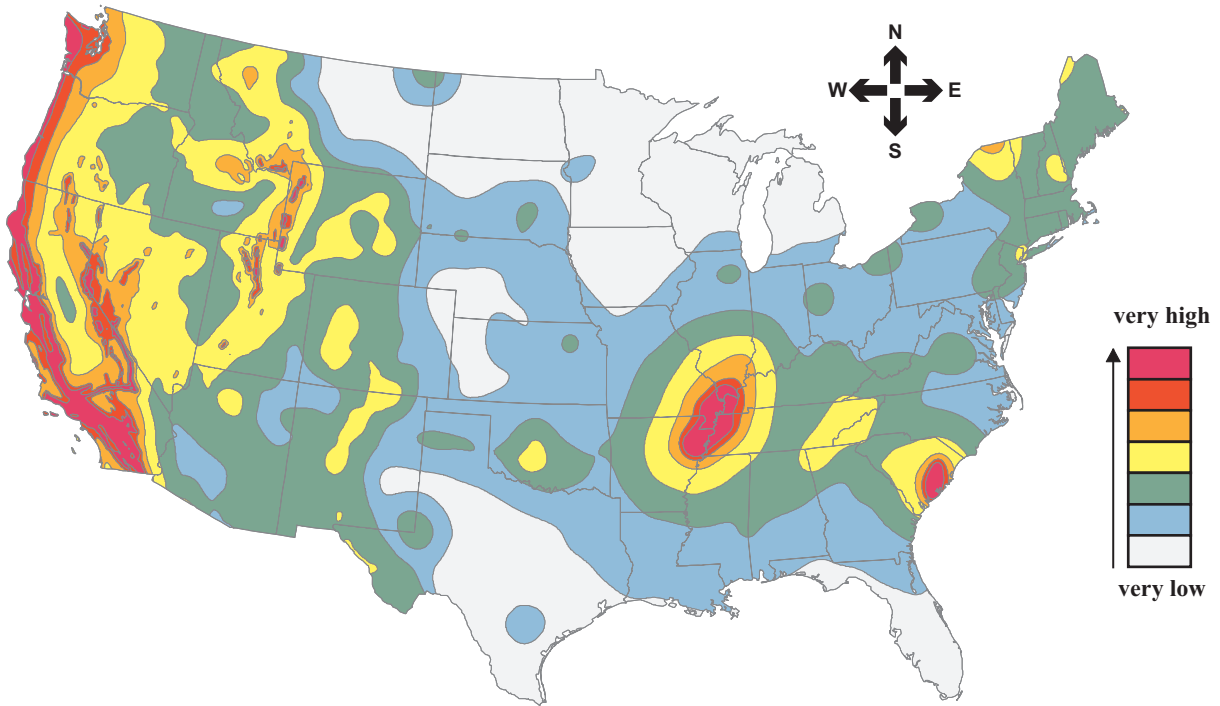


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SECTION A

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)

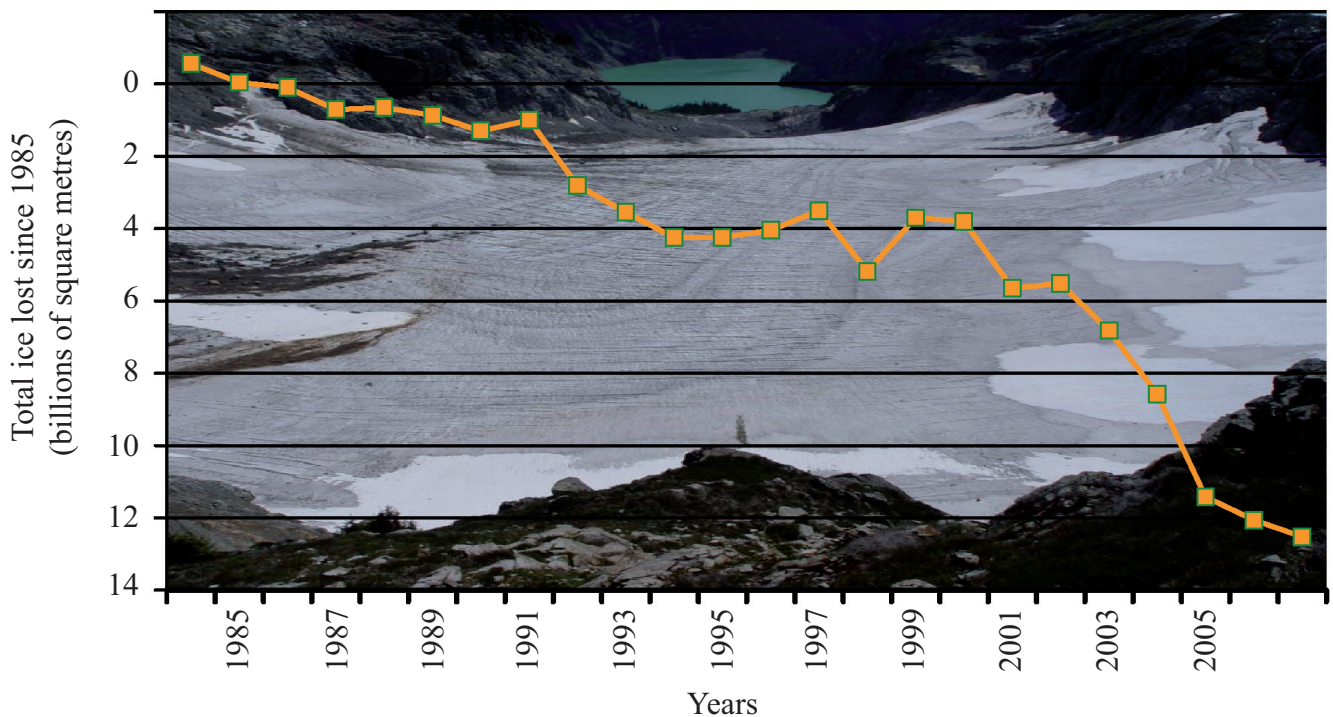
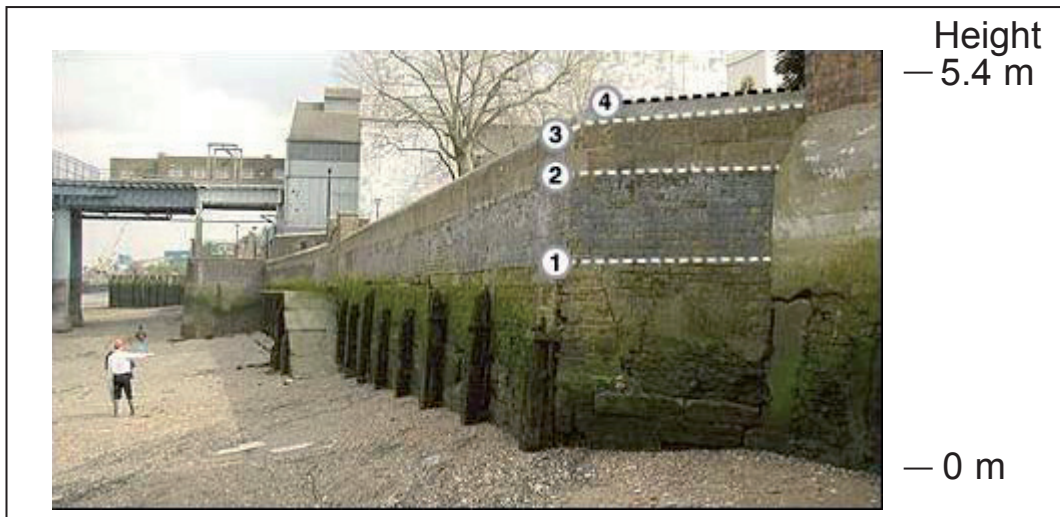


Figure 3 A flood wall along the River Thames that has been raised over time



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

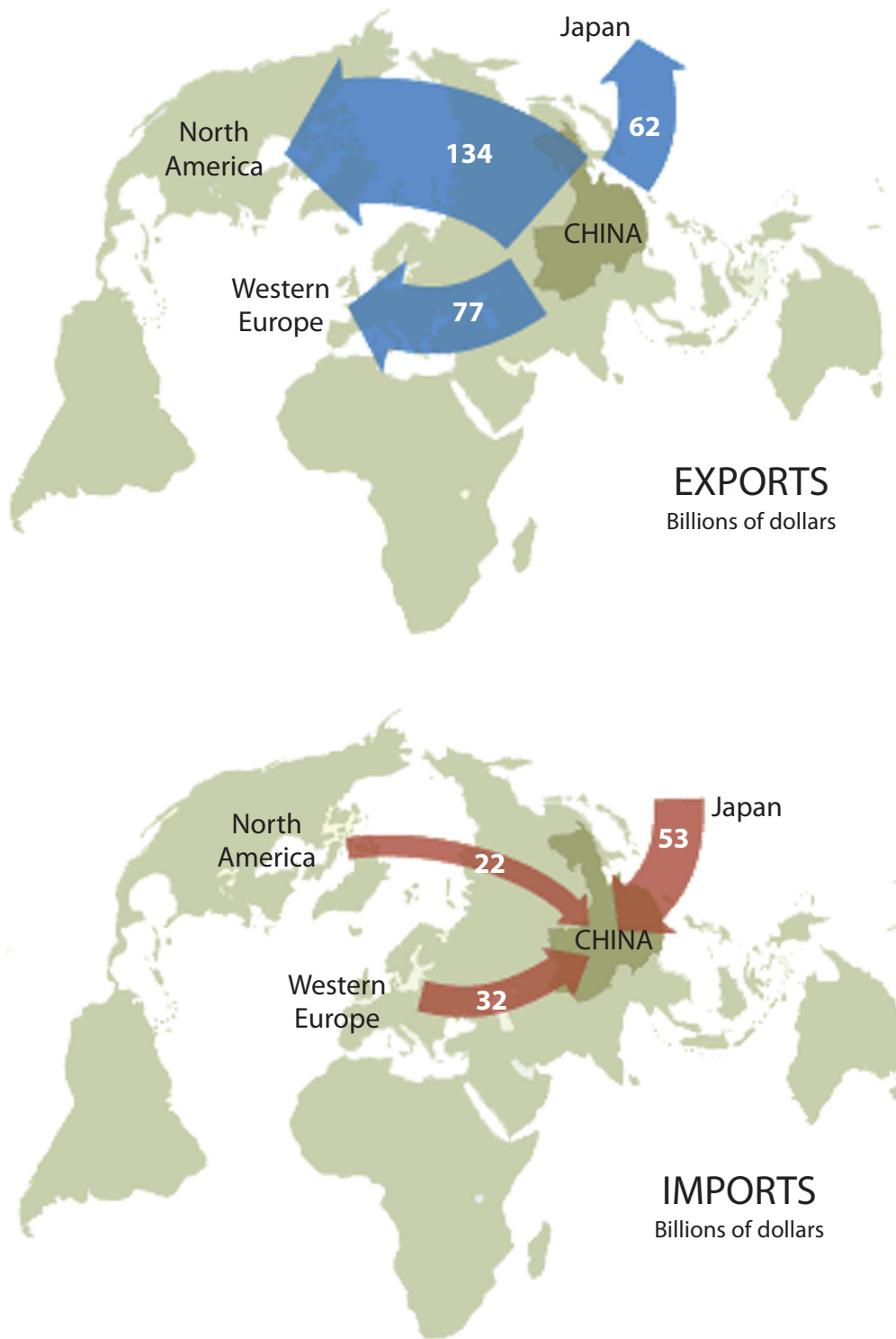
Wall was raised to level (2) in the 1890s.

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

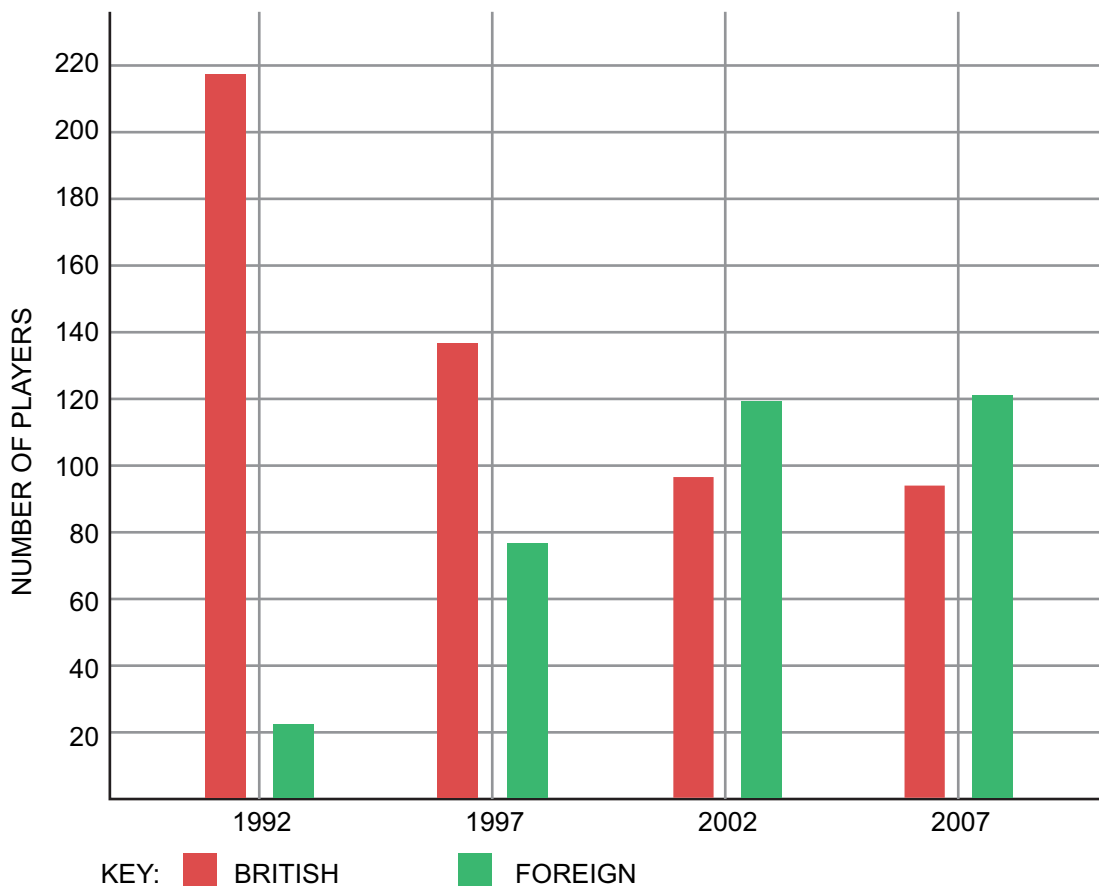
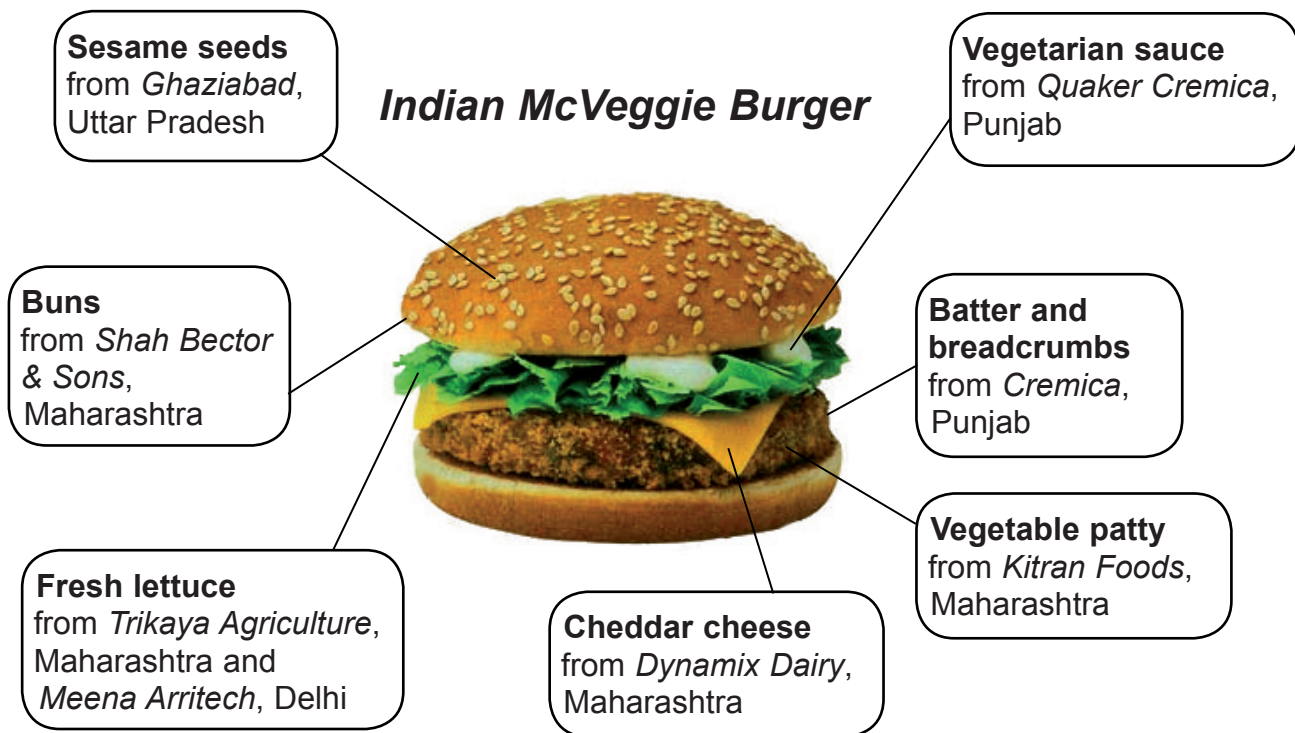


Figure 6 McDonalds, a TNC, adapting to local conditions in India



(Source: rediff.com)

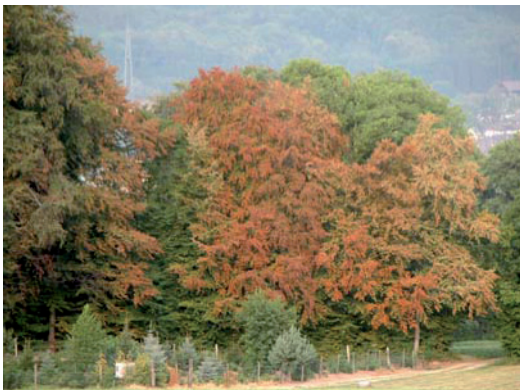
SECTION B

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)

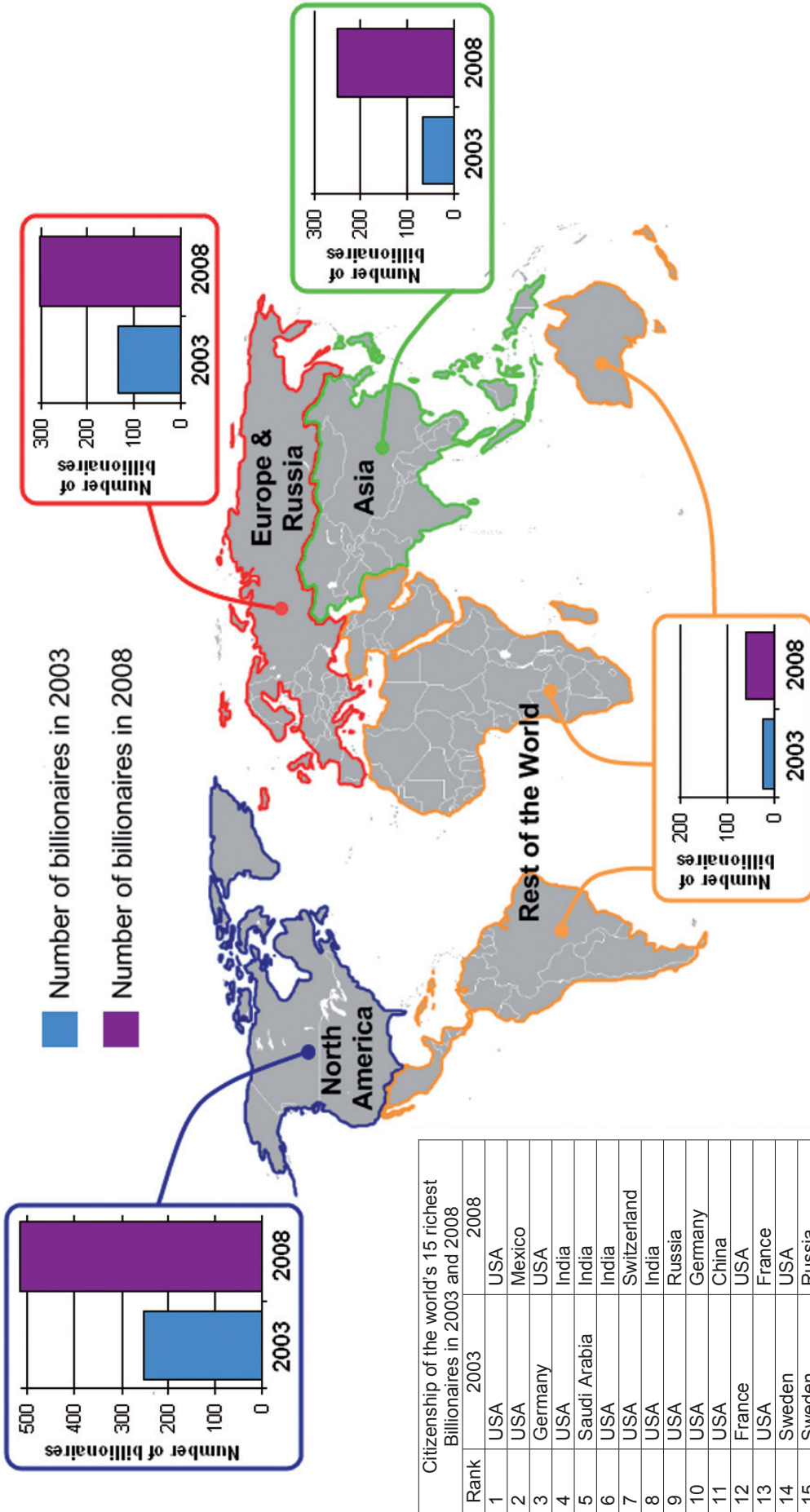


Figure 10 Dharavi, an inner city slum in the Indian megacity of Mumbai



Areas where housing has improved and services have been provided since 1991
 Areas that were improved during the 1980s
 Undeveloped shanty town area lacking many services

Barely 10 per cent of the commercial activity here is legal.

There is just one lavatory for every 1,500 residents, not a single public hospital and only a dozen municipal schools.

Taps run dry most of the time and tankers bring in water once a fortnight.

Open drains run thick with untreated human and industrial waste - cholera, typhoid and malaria are common.

Many of the buildings are constructed illegally on Government land.

However, the average household wage in Dharavi is well above that in rural areas of India and some parts of Dharavi have bars, beauty parlours, clothing boutiques and even a cash machine.

(Source: National Geographic)

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