

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Pearson Edexcel		Centre Number	Candidate Number
Level 3 GCE		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Thursday 6 June 2019			
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)		Paper Reference 9GE0/02	
Geography			
Advanced			
Paper 2			
You must have: Resource Booklet (enclosed) Calculator, ruler			Total Marks

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.
- Answer **one** question in Section B and **one** question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Calculators may be used.
- Any **calculations** must show **all** stages of **working out** and a **clear answer**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 105.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A: GLOBALISATION / SUPERPOWERS

Answer **ALL** questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 1 (a) Explain **one** reason why many people in the developed world support the global shift of industry.

(4)

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(b) Assess the methods used in local communities to reduce the impact of globalisation on the environment.

(12)

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(Total for Question 1 = 16 marks)



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2 (a) Explain **one** reason for the emergence of a multipolar world.

(4)

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(b) Assess the reasons why the growing resource needs of superpowers and emerging countries result in tensions.

(12)



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(Total for Question 2 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS



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SECTION B: SHAPING PLACES

Answer ONE question in this section – EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

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 ☒.

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box ☒ .

Regenerating Places

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

3 (a) Study Figure 1 in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) Suggest **one** reason why economic regeneration is needed in some places more than others.

(3)

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(ii) Explain why infrastructure investment such as fracking may help regeneration in some local economies but not others.

(6)

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(b) Explain why regeneration usually improves people's local living environment.

(6)

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(Total for Question 3 = 35 marks)



Do not answer Question 4 if you have answered Question 3.

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box ☐ .

Diverse Places

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

4 (a) Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) Suggest **one** reason why the distribution of international migrants varies across the UK.

(3)



(ii) Explain why there are tensions between long-term residents and international migrants in some areas but not others.

(6)

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(b) Explain how the built environment in urban areas usually reflects the ethnicity of their residents.

(6)

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- (c) With reference to Figure 4a and 4b in the Resource Booklet and your own knowledge and understanding:

Evaluate the reasons why some places appear to be more desirable than others.

(20)



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(Total for Question 4 = 35 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 35 MARKS



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SECTION C: GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONNECTIONS

Answer ONE question in this section – EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

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 ☒.

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box ☒ .

Health, Human Rights and Intervention

5 (a) Study Figure 5 below.





Key	Education level	% of total
	Lower primary (age 6-8)	50
	Upper primary (age 9-11)	25
	Lower secondary (age 12-14)	19
	Upper secondary (age 15-17)	6
	TOTAL	100

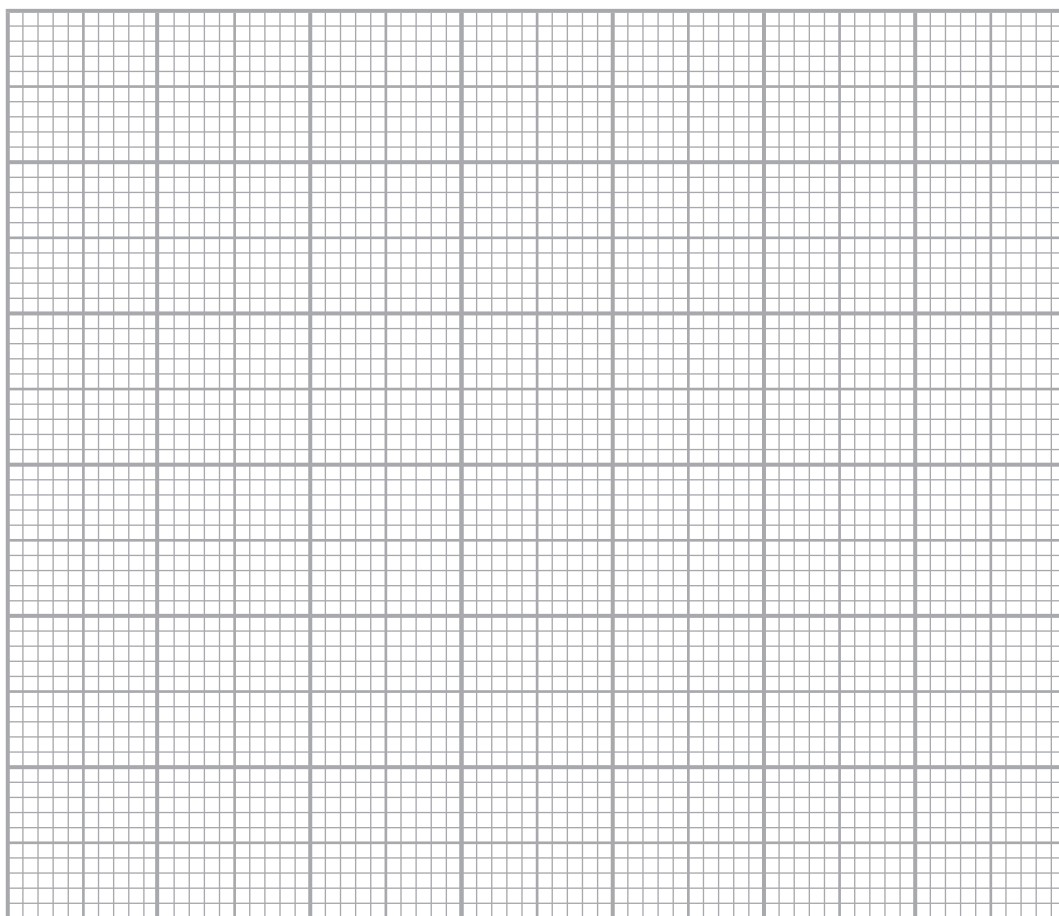
Figure 5

Children enrolled in school in Madagascar, 2014



- (i) Draw a divided bar chart, using the key and the data in Figure 5.

(2)



- (ii) The total number of children aged 6-17 in Madagascar was 8.9 million. The number of children who were enrolled in school was 5.8 million.

Calculate the percentage of children who were enrolled in school to one decimal place.

You must show your working.

(2)

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(iii) Suggest reasons why the number of years spent in education by Madagascar’s children could affect its economic development. (6)

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(b) Explain why governments vary in their definition and protection of human rights.

(8)

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(c) Evaluate the view that development aid has been largely ineffective in reducing inequalities in developing countries.

(20)

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(Total for Question 5 = 38 marks)



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Do not answer Question 6 if you have answered Question 5.

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box ☐ .

Migration, Identity and Sovereignty

6 (a) Study Figure 6 below.





Key	Country of birth of migrants	% of total
	UK	40
	New Zealand	24
	China	19
	India	17
	TOTAL	100%

Figure 6

Top four countries of birth for migrants living in Australia, 2016

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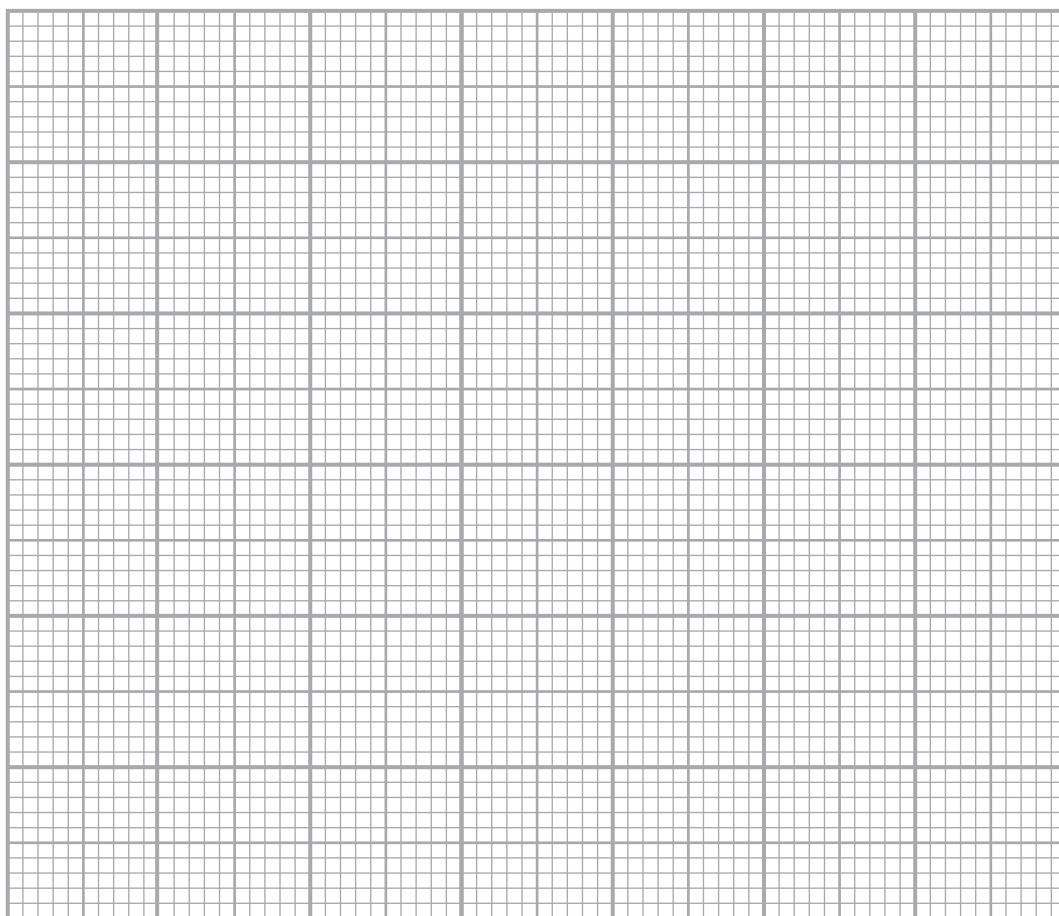
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- (i) Draw a divided bar chart, using the key and the data in Figure 6.

(2)



- (ii) The total number of migrants living in Australia was 6.19 million. The total number of migrants from the UK, New Zealand, China and India was 2.8 million.

Calculate the percentage of migrants who came from these four countries to one decimal place.

You must show your working.

(2)

..... %



(iii) Suggest reasons why the UK, New Zealand, China and India are the main source countries for migrants to Australia.

(6)

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(b) Explain why modern nationalist movements face challenges in seeking increasing independence.

(8)

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(c) Evaluate the view that international global organisations (IGOs) have been largely ineffective in managing environmental challenges.

(20)

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(Total for Question 6 = 38 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 38 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 105 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Thursday 6 June 2019

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **9GE0/02**

Geography

Advanced

Paper 2

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.

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SECTION B

The following resource relates to Question 3a.

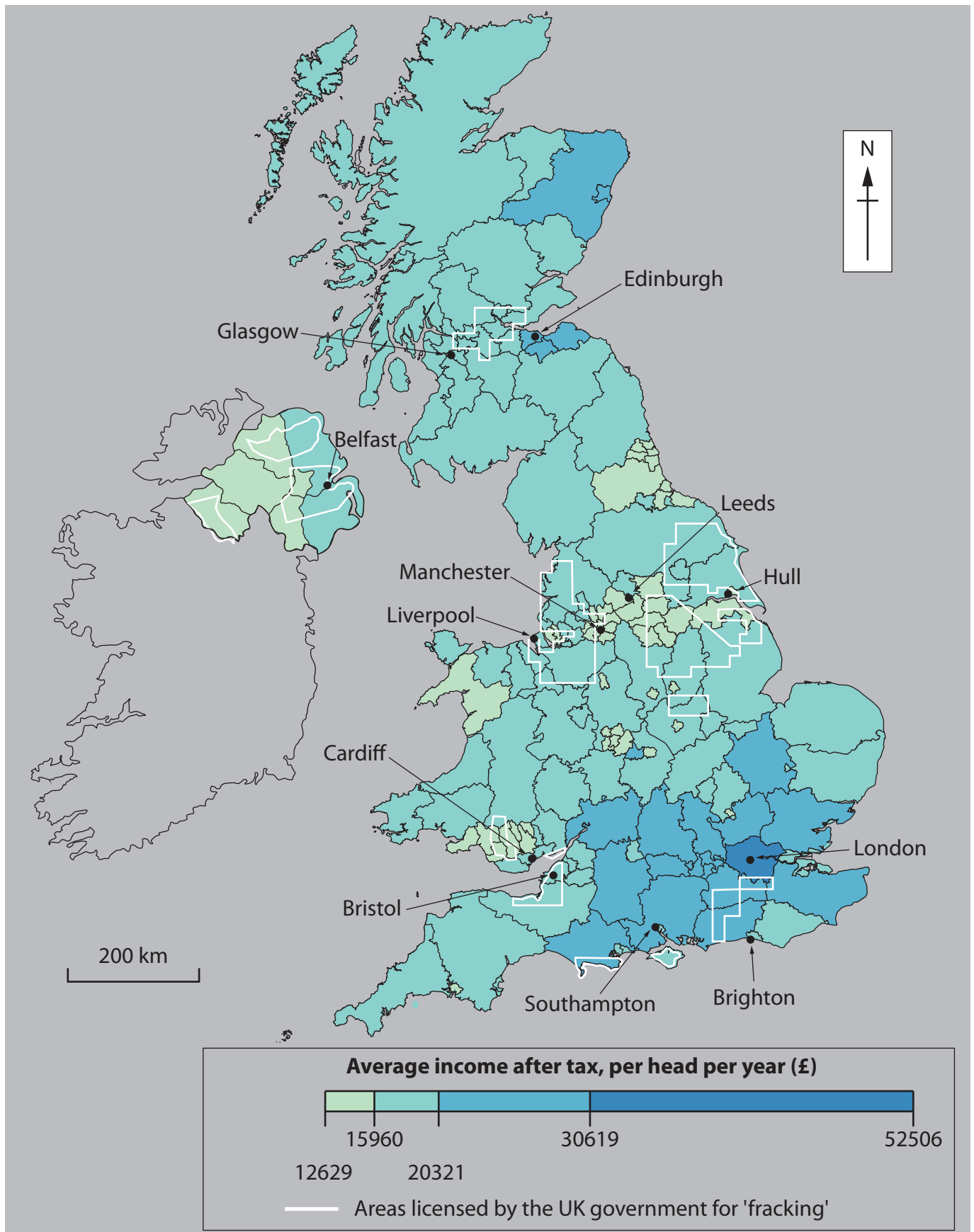


Figure 1
Licences issued for oil and gas exploration by 'fracking' in 2017

The following resources relate to Question 3c.

Economic and Social Data	Flanders region (northern Belgium)	Walloon region (southern Belgium)
Population (million)	5.5	0.67
GDP € per capita per year	€41,000	€25,000
Unemployment (%)	5.2 (33% long term)	11.5 (56% long term)
ICT and finance contribution to GVA (Gross Value Added) (%)	23	5
Main types of employment in 19th/20th century	Agriculture	Coal mining, heavy industry
Main types of employment in 21st century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services • Regional headquarters of TNCs • Antwerp is the 3rd largest port in Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector • Pharmaceuticals • Aeropole Science Park opened in 1990s, Now employs 3,600
% speaking English	50	20
% with tertiary education	37.2	33.9
Life expectancy in years (2016)	81.2	79.6
Transport links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brussels Airport has international flights • High speed Eurostar train links Brussels to UK and Paris • Motorways run through the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brussels South Charleroi Airport, is used by low cost airlines, with links to other European cities • Belgian main line railway runs through the Walloon region • Motorways run through the region
Environmental quality	High atmospheric pollutant levels from traffic and limited open space and forests, means that the region frequently exceeds European targets for air quality	Atmospheric pollutant levels are dropping. The region usually meets European targets for air quality. Dense forests and parks cover parts of the region

Figure 2a

Economic and social data for two contrasting regions of Belgium

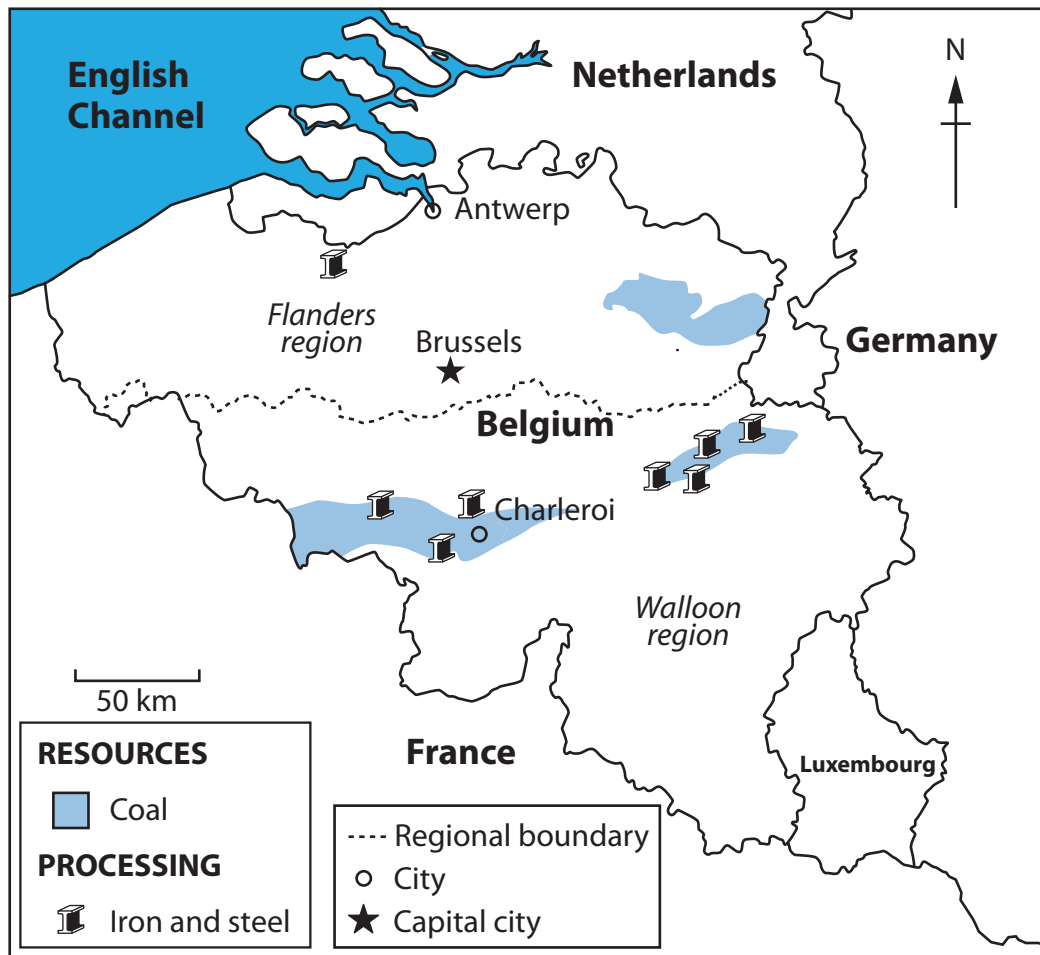


Figure 2b

Map of Flanders and Walloon regions in Belgium in 2016

The following resources relate to Question 4a.

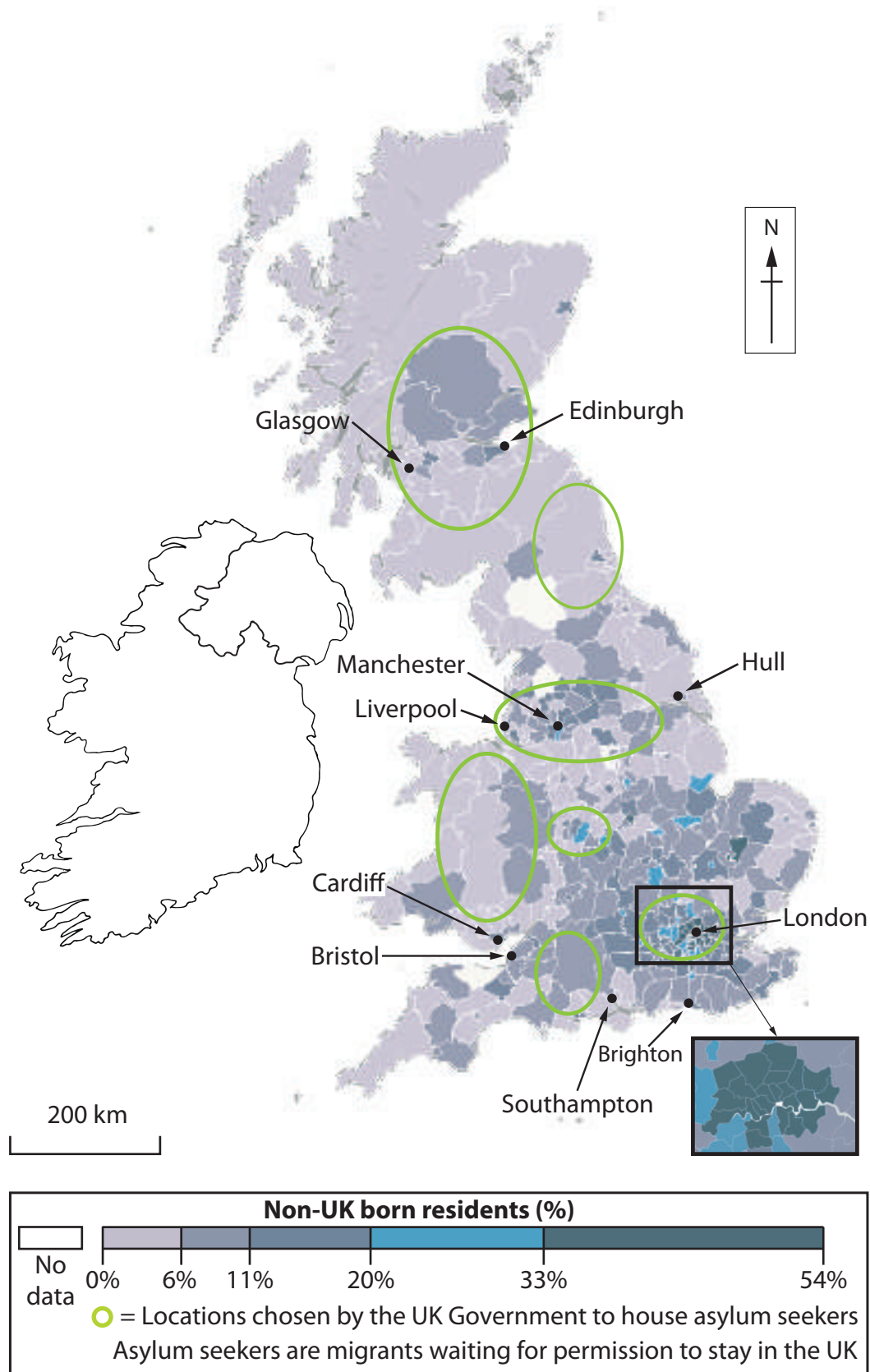


Figure 3

Distribution of international migrants and asylum seekers

The resource on the following page relates to Question 4c.

Economic and social data	Brussels in northern Belgium	Charleroi in southern Belgium
Population	2.3 million Largest city and capital	204,000 5th largest city in Belgium
Unemployment (%)	16.9	25
Main types of employment in 19th/20th centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and Commerce • Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coal mining and steel works, glass making and metalworking
Main types of employment in 21st century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and Commerce • Headquarters for TNCs • Tourism • One of three bases for the European Parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector • Transport • Chemical industry
Transport links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brussels Airport has international flights • High speed Eurostar train links to UK and Paris • Close to motorways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brussels South Charleroi Airport, used by low cost airlines, with links to other European cities • On Belgian main line railway • Close to motorways
% with tertiary education	43.5	33.9
Life expectancy (male)	78.3	75.9
Life expectancy (female)	83.8	81.7
% aged over 65 years	14	22
% under 15 years	22	17
% 15-64 years	64	61
Crime and terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime index: 52 (moderate) • Safety scale: 49 (moderate) • Airport damaged by two bomb blasts in 2016 	Crime index: 66 (high) Safety scale: 34 (less safe)
Environmental quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution above World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended levels due to vehicle exhausts • Numerous parks within the city provide green spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution is now rated 'Good' • 62 waste heaps left behind by former industry are now covered with vegetation and provide 'green lungs' for the city

Figure 4a
Economic and social data for two contrasting cities of Belgium

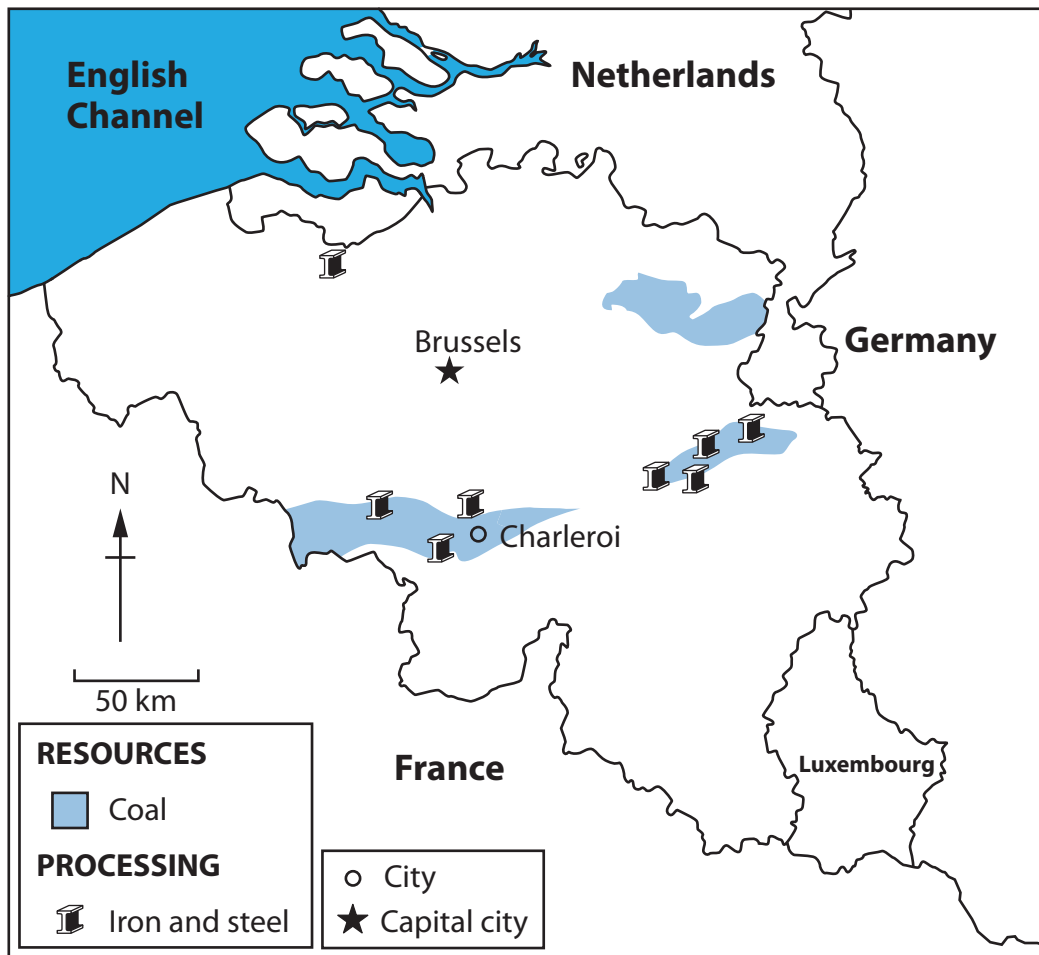


Figure 4b
Map of Brussels and Charleroi, two cities in Belgium

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Figure 1 - Source: Regional Gross Disposable Household Income: 1997 to 2015, Office for National Statistics

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