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.
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)

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

(12)
2 (a) Explain one reason for the emergence of a multipolar world. (4)
(b) Assess the reasons why the growing resource needs of superpowers and emerging countries result in tensions.
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)
(ii) Explain why infrastructure investment such as fracking may help regeneration in some local economies but not others.

(6)
(b) Explain why regeneration usually improves people’s local living environment.

..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
..........................................................................................................................
(c) With reference to Figure 2a and 2b in the Resource Booklet and your own knowledge and understanding:

Evaluate the reasons why some regions are more successful than others. (20)
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.

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

(6)
(b) Explain how the built environment in urban areas usually reflects the ethnicity of their residents.
(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)
(Total for Question 4 = 35 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 35 MARKS
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower primary (age 6-8)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper primary (age 9-11)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower secondary (age 12-14)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper secondary (age 15-17)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 5**

Children enrolled in school in Madagascar, 2014
(i) Draw a divided bar chart, using the key and the data in Figure 5.

(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.
(iii) Suggest reasons why the number of years spent in education by Madagascar’s children could affect its economic development.
(b) Explain why governments vary in their definition and protection of human rights.
(c) Evaluate the view that development aid has been largely ineffective in reducing inequalities in developing countries.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Country of birth of migrants</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>India</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6

Top four countries of birth for migrants living in Australia, 2016
(i) Draw a divided bar chart, using the key and the data in Figure 6.

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

..................................................................................................................................................
(b) Explain why modern nationalist movements face challenges in seeking increasing independence.
(c) Evaluate the view that international global organisations (IGOs) have been largely ineffective in managing environmental challenges.

(20)
SECTION B

The following resource relates to Question 3a.

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

Average income after tax, per head per year (£)

15960 30619 52506
12629 20321

Areas licensed by the UK government for ‘fracking’
The following resources relate to Question 3c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic and Social Data</th>
<th>Flanders region (northern Belgium)</th>
<th>Walloon region (southern Belgium)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population (million)</strong></td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GDP € per capita per year</strong></td>
<td>€41,000</td>
<td>€25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment (%)</strong></td>
<td>5.2 (33% long term)</td>
<td>11.5 (56% long term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ICT and finance contribution to GVA (Gross Value Added) (%)</strong></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main types of employment in 19th/20th century</strong></td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Coal mining, heavy industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main types of employment in 21st century</strong></td>
<td>• Services</td>
<td>• Public sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Regional headquarters of TNCs</td>
<td>• Pharmaceuticals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Antwerp is the 3rd largest port in Europe</td>
<td>• Aeropole Science Park opened in 1990s, Now employs 3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% speaking English</strong></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% with tertiary education</strong></td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life expectancy in years (2016)</strong></td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport links</strong></td>
<td>• Brussels Airport has international flights</td>
<td>• Brussels South Charleroi Airport, is used by low cost airlines, with links to other European cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• High speed Eurostar train links Brussels to UK and Paris</td>
<td>• Belgian main line railway runs through the Walloon region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Motorways run through the region</td>
<td>• Motorways run through the region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental quality</strong></td>
<td>High atmospheric pollutant levels from traffic and limited open space and forests, means that the region frequently exceeds European targets for air quality</td>
<td>Atmospheric pollutant levels are dropping. The region usually meets European targets for air quality. Dense forests and parks cover parts of the region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

Asylum seekers are migrants waiting for permission to stay in the UK.

(non-UK born residents) = Locations chosen by the UK Government to house asylum seekers.

Figure 3
Distribution of international migrants and asylum seekers
The resource on the following page relates to Question 4c.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic and social data</th>
<th>Brussels in northern Belgium</th>
<th>Charleroi in southern Belgium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>2.3 million Largest city and capital</td>
<td>204,000 5th largest city in Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (%)</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Main types of employment in 19th/20th centuries | • Finance and Commerce  
• Government | • Coal mining and steel works, glass making and metalworking |
| Main types of employment in 21st century | • Finance and Commerce  
• Headquarters for TNCs  
• Tourism  
• One of three bases for the European Parliament | • Public sector  
• Transport  
• Chemical industry |
| Transport links | • Brussels Airport has international flights  
• High speed Eurostar train links to UK and Paris  
• Close to motorways | • 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      | • 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    | • Air pollution above World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended levels due to vehicle exhausts  
• Numerous parks within the city provide green spaces | • 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