



**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Names** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

For Examiner's Use

**Candidate Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**GCSE  
GEOGRAPHY**

**8035/2R**

**Paper 2 Challenges in the  
Human Environment**

**Tuesday 5 June 2018      Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**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 R 0 1

**For this paper you must have:**

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

**You may use a calculator.**

## **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 

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9
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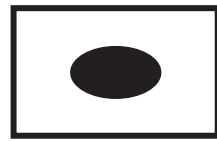
 .
- HIC is a higher income country.
- LIC is a lower income country.
- NEE is a newly emerging economy.

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD  
TO DO SO**



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

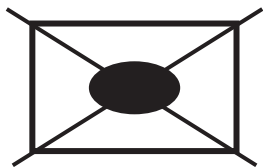
**CORRECT METHOD**



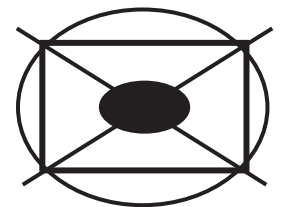
**WRONG METHODS**



**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.**



**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**

**[Turn over]**

**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**



7

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

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**From 2020 the rate of increase is expected to**

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**in NEEs. Between 2000 and 2050, lower income countries are projected to have almost**

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**in the percentage living in urban areas.**

**[Turn over]**



0 7

**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]**

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**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]**

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**[Turn over]**







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**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]**

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**0 1 . 8**

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

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**[Turn over]**













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**SECTION B**

**The changing economic world**

**Answer ALL questions in this section.**

**[Turn over]**



## 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**

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



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

**Space for working**

**Median =**

0	2	.	2
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**Suggest ONE reason why the GNI per person varies between the countries shown in FIGURE 5. [1 mark]**

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**[Turn over]**



**0 2 . 3**

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

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**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]**

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**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]**

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**0 2 . 7**

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

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**[Turn over]**









**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 = £**

**[Turn over]**













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**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.**

**[Turn over]**



## QUESTION 3 – The challenge of resource management

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

**03 . 1**

**What is the difference between Africa and North America's share of world oil consumption shown in FIGURE 9?**

**[1 mark]**

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**0 3 . 3**

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

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**Study FIGURE 10 on pages 14 and 15 of the insert, a graph showing the UK's changing energy mix from 2006 to 2016.**

**0 3 . 4**

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

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**[Turn over]**





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**[End of Question 3]**

**[Turn over]**



**Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5 OR Question 6.**

### **QUESTION 4 – Food**

**Study FIGURE 11 on pages 16 and 17 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]**

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**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**

**[Turn over]**



46

**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.**

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**0 4 . 3**

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

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**0 4 . 4**

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

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**[Turn over]**









**QUESTION 5 – Water**

**Study FIGURE 12 on pages 18 and 19 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]**

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**05 . 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.**

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**[Turn over]**



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

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**0 5 . 4**

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

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**[Turn over]**







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**[End of Question 5]**





## QUESTION 6 – Energy

Study **FIGURE 13** on pages 20, 21 and 23 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]

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**[Turn over]**



0	6	.	2
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**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.**



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

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**[Turn over]**



**06 . 4**

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

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**06 . 5**

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

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For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	

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## G/KL/Jun18/8035/2R/E3



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