

Write your name here

Surname <i>[Handwritten]</i>	Other names <i>[Handwritten]</i>
---------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Centre Number
1 4 2 5 7

Candidate Number
[Handwritten]

Geography B

Paper 3: People and Environment Issues – Making Geographical Decisions

Monday 11 June 2018 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference
1GB0/03

You must have:
Resource Booklet (enclosed)
Calculator

Total Marks
50



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.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- Where asked you must **show all your working out** with **your answer clearly identified** at the **end of your solution**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 64.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

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

Turn over ►

P52371A

©2018 Pearson Education Ltd.
1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1



SECTION A

People and the Biosphere

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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 Use Section A (pages 2, 3 and 4) in the Resource Booklet to answer this question.

(a) Define the term **biodiversity**.

(1) 1 Q01a

The range of ^{dissident} animals and plants that live in a certain environment.

(b) Study Figure 1.

(i) Identify Country X.

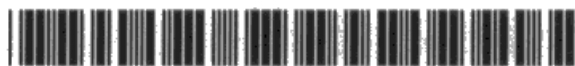
(1) 1 Q01bi

India

(ii) Identify the period when Indonesia's population increased by 50 million exactly.

(1) 1

- A 1950–1970
- B 1970–1990
- C 1990–2010
- D 2010–2030



(c) Study Figure 2.

(i) Identify in which of the years shown, the majority of Indonesia's population were earning at least US\$10 per day.

(1)1 Q01ci

2015

(ii) Explain **one** way in which rising affluence could increase the demand for water in Indonesia.

(2)2 Q01cii

Richer people will be able to afford to do more cooking, cleaning and washing which all require water so the demand would increase.

(d) Boserup believed a growing population would never run out of resources.

Explain **one** reason why a growing population might never run out of resources.

(2)2 Q01d

When the population grows near to running out, there will be an invention that will prevent this. It will solve the problem. One example could be new technologies such as GM crops.

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks) **8**

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 8 MARKS



P 5 2 3 7 1 A 0 3 1 6

SECTION B

Forests Under Threat

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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 .

2 Use Section B (pages 5 and 6) in the Resource Booklet to answer this question.

(a) Study Figure 3.

Identify **three** changes in the pattern shown.

(3)3 Q02a

- 1 The border of the Amazon rainforest is cut down so it decreased in size.
- 2 The forest cover in central Africa decreased hugely.
- 3 The forest cover in south Asia and Indonesia reduced a lot.

(b) Study Figure 4.

(i) Identify how much more money Indonesia's government could be given if it protected the rainforest more successfully.

(1)1

- A 1000 million US\$
- B 930 million US\$
- C 800 million US\$
- D 70 million US\$



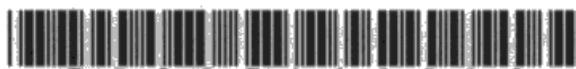
(ii) Explain **two** global actions which help protect the rainforest.

(4) Q02bii

- 1 The NGO called CITES helps to protect certain species from being hunted and poached in the rainforest to prevent extinction of these animals and plants.
- 2 An organisation called REDD works to prevent deforestation by paying indigenous people in the rainforest not to cut down the trees unnecessarily.

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks) **8**

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 8 MARKS



P 5 2 3 7 1 A 0 5 1 6

SECTION C

Consuming Energy Resources

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

3 Use Section C (pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12) in the Resource Booklet to answer this question.

(a) Study Figure 5.

(i) Calculate the value in dollars of agriculture (including oil palm).

Answer to one decimal place. Show your working.

(2) 2 Q03ai

$$\frac{868}{100} \times 15 = 130.20$$

130.2 billion US\$

(ii) Explain **one** piece of evidence from Figure 5 which shows that Indonesia is an emerging country.

(2) 2 Q03aii

37% of the GDP comes from mining and manufacturing which are primary and secondary jobs ~~are~~ which are low paying and are found in developing and emerging countries.



(b) Study Figure 6, Figure 7a and Figure 7b.

Explain **two** reasons why rising global demand for the products shown in Figure 7a has led to widespread rainforest loss in Indonesia.

(4) Q03b

- 1 The palm oil needed to make the products must be grown so large areas of land are needed. The easiest way to do this is deforestation because it is quick.
- 2 The rising demand means that prices are higher so Indonesia wants to produce more palm oil ~~to~~ to earn money and grow economically. To do this they have to use rainforest land.

(c) Study Figure 8a and Figure 8b.

Suggest **one** reason why fossil fuel oil and palm oil prices often rise together.

(2) Q03c

If there is a time period when people are more affluent and not in a recession, the prices of both can rise because people have the money to buy it.



(d) Study Figure 8a.

Explain **two** reasons for **lower** fossil fuel oil prices in some years.

(4) 2 Q03d

1. When there is a high supply of fossil fuel oil, the price can be lower because there is a lot available.

2. When there is little demand for oil, the prices will fall so that people will buy.

(e) Study Figure 9.

Assess the environmental impacts of exploiting Indonesia's energy resources.

(8) 7 Q03e

One devastating environmental impact that results from exploitation is the loss of animals such as orangutans in the rainforest. They are now endangered and this will have a damaging effect on the food chain and also the biodiversity of the country. In addition, the rivers are full of toxic pollution from the coal mines which will kill the animals and plants that live in the water. This will also have awful consequences for animals who eat the fish as they will get ill too. This is a very serious impact. Furthermore, mining



scars the land, although this isn't as serious as impacts that affect wildlife. This, however, could affect tourism but not the environment as much. The forest fires in Sumatra and Kalimantan results in a toxic haze that will kill many animals and plants. However, it will also kill young children which here is more serious than the environment. The frequent oil spills ~~in~~ ^{near} Jakarta ~~will~~ will kill marine life and contaminate the sea water which leads to extreme sea pollution which is very serious because it affects marine life further out too. This impact is one of the most worrying. Finally the deforestation of the rainforest leads to soil erosion when it rains. However, this isn't as grave as the other environmental impacts, because it doesn't affect animals as much.



(f) (i) Explain **one** reason why the rising affluence of a country can lead to a reduction in its carbon footprint.

(2) 1 Q03fi

The increasing wealth of a country means that it will have more money to spend on sustainable ways to reduce carbon emissions. It can use more renewable resources and do more recycling.

(ii) Study Figure 10.

Assess the ⁺reasons why people disagree over who is to blame for deforestation.

(8) 7 Q03fi

Different companies, governments and groups of people don't want to take the blame of something so will always find another party to blame.

One example is Norway's government who are blaming the Indonesian government for not enforcing laws which prevents them from investing. Although, this could be true, Norway is right not to invest in a country without ^{deforestation} laws so that they don't lose money. Norway doesn't want to appear ^{not environmentally friendly} so blames the Indonesian government.

A university expert blames the government who keeps selling permits but also oil companies for abandoning land too quickly. He ^{sees} the situation from a unbiased viewpoint and looks at who ~~is to blame~~



argues it the most.

The palm oil company manager claims that his company isn't to blame because they have pledged to stop but he would say this to promote his company. He blames other countries for it which could be true, however he is biased because he is the manager.

The chief of Merabu blames the companies as well for cutting down the trees. He claims he wants to start ecotourism. He may have this view because he has been there a long time and there hasn't been

(Total for Question 3 = 32 marks)

22

any deforestation before the companies arrived there.

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 32 MARKS

Overall, the reasons differ because people want to make ~~themselves~~ themselves look the best and go on the knowledge they have which may not be complete.



SECTION D

Making a Geographical Decision

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

In this question, up to four additional marks will be awarded for your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.

- 4 Study the **three** options below that the Indonesian Government can choose from in order to manage the palm oil industry.

Option 1: Prevent any further deforestation but allow oil palms to be grown on land where forest has already been removed.

Option 2: Stop palm oil production completely and assist the regrowth of the rainforest and the restoration of its wildlife.

Option 3: Encourage further production of palm oil in order to increase Indonesia's exports and help economic development.

Select which option the Indonesian Government should choose that would be best for its people and its environment.

Justify your choice.

Use information from the Resource Booklet and knowledge and understanding from the rest of your geography course to support your answer.

(12) 9 Q04

3 Q04SPG

Chosen option 1

I believe that option 1 would be the best choice for the Indonesian Government because ~~the~~ firstly, it prevents further deforestation of the land. This will mean that no more orangutans will be lost because their habitat is taken away. In addition, it will reduce the carbon emissions from the country because the trees will still be there to photosynthesize. Furthermore, there will be



less soil erosion and there won't be any more fires to burn down the trees thus reducing the toxic smoke and reducing the number of deaths.

Secondly, option 1 is the best because it continues to allow the growth and production of some palm oil. This will benefit Indonesia's economy and help the country get more developed. In addition, the palm oil industry is 15% of Indonesia's total GDP so it will continue to be so.

Furthermore, as the demand for palm oil increases, the prices will go up because there is less made each year so Indonesia's economy will continue to grow.

On the other hand, however, option 1 still allows the production of palm oil in some areas that have no forest left. This unfortunately reduces the biodiversity of that area because only one crop is grown.

~~The areas~~ As shown in figure 6, there are fewer habitats in these areas so not as many animals can live there.

Option 2 would not be the best option for the government because it would result in a weaker economy.



Although it would help the environment ~~regrow~~ regrow, there would be no income from palm oil and the GDP would reduce by 15%. As the percentage of agement people rises above 60% in the future, they will need a richer government ~~and~~ option 2 wouldn't build a richer one.

It wouldn't be beneficial for the government to choose option 3 either because even though the economy would boom and the world would have more products, ^{like those in figure 2a} the environment would suffer. The rainforest cover would continue to reduce like in figure 3 and carbon dioxide levels would increase dramatically leading to global warming. More orangutans would be lost and more rivers polluted as well as more fires.

(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks) **12**

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 16 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 64 MARKS

In conclusion, overall I think option 1 is best because it is the best compromise between helping to protect the rainforest and also to help grow the economy through the trade of palm oil.



BLANK PAGE



P 5 2 3 7 1 A 0 1 5 1 6

BLANK PAGE

