






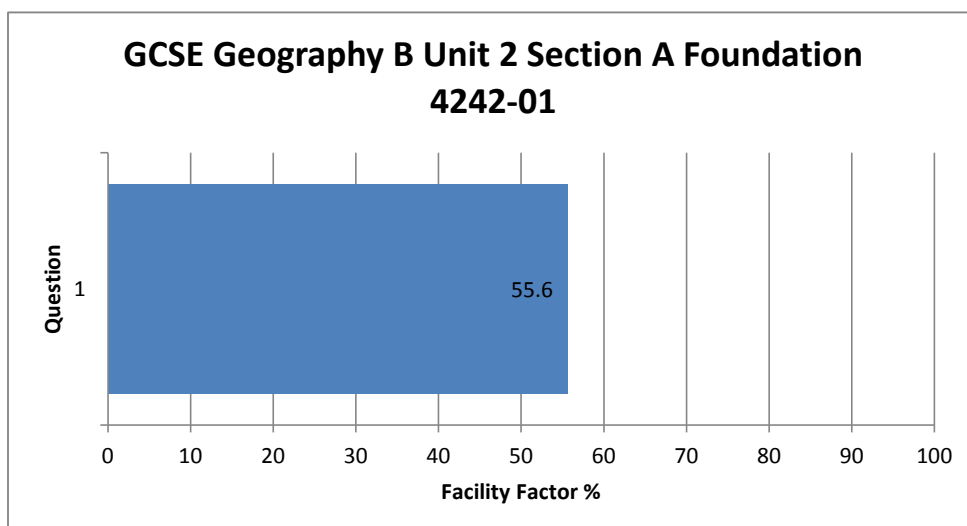


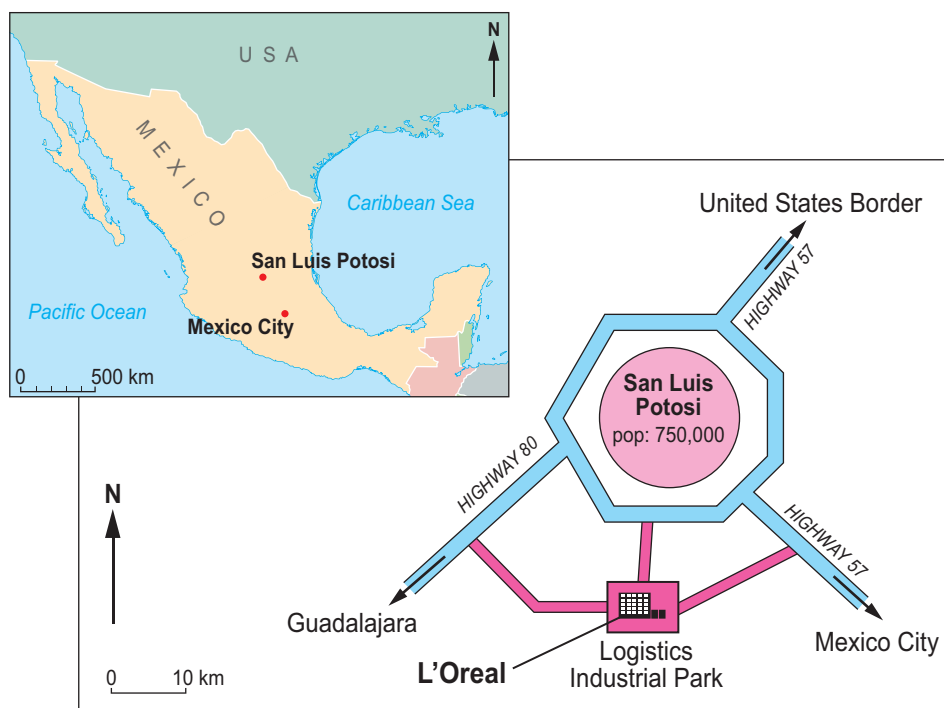
GCSE Geography B Unit 2 Section A Foundation 4242-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

						
<i>Question Title</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>S D</i>	<i>Max Mark</i>	<i>F F</i>	<i>Attempt %</i>
1	6948	16.7	3.6	30	55.6	100



- (b) Study the map below. It shows the location of the Logistics Industrial Park where a new L'Oreal factory has been built.



- (i) Describe the location of the Logistics Industrial Park.

[3]

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(i) Describe the location of the Logistics Industrial Park.

[3]

North of Mexico city, ^{South East} ~~west~~ of the
Caribbean sea, ~~East~~ South of the
USA East of the Pacific ocean.
(all compass direction)

(i) Describe the location of the Logistics Industrial Park.

[3]

North of Mexico city, ^{South East} ~~west~~ of the
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(i) Describe the location of the Logistics Industrial Park.

[3]

The location of the Logistics Industrial park is in Mexico. It is located in central Mexico approximately 300 Km North west of Mexico city.

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[3]

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(d) Study the two photographs below. They show *informal workers* in Mexican cities.



© Imagebroker / Alamy



- (i) One advantage of informal work is being able to work when you like.
Describe one **disadvantage** of informal work.

[3]

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- (ii) Explain why many people do informal work in NICs.

[5]

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[5]

Answer only **one** of the questions, either (i) or (ii).

**Tick (✓)
one box**

- Explain why the aid was needed.
Describe the aid given.

(ii) A case study about climate change.

Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.
Describe attempts to manage climate change at the local scale.

[5]

Explain

- (i) One advantage of informal work is being able to work when you like.
Describe one **disadvantage** of informal work.

[3]

A disadvantage is you get irregular pay so some days you may get more income than other days. This then makes it very hard to live financially because the chance of getting a low wage is very likely so may be unlikely to purchase necessities such as food.

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Somedays you may not get any money and the work can be difficult and tiring if you work alone.

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Somedays you may not get any money and the work can be  difficult and tiring if you work alone.

(ii) Explain why many people do informal work in NICs.

Examining
only
[5]

People do informal work because it allows flexibility for people so if they have a family they can provide income and also spend time with their family allowing for a better standard of living and quality of life. Also, the countries are becoming more industrialised so ^{less} ~~more~~ labour work is needed however labour work is all they know ^{so} ~~as~~ they lack the skills so continue to do it because getting a formal job would be highly difficult and income is vital for them to live.



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3. continue to do it because getting a formal job would be highly difficult and income is vital for them to live.

(ii) Explain why many people do informal work in NICs.

Examiner
only

[5]

They don't have to pay tax so they can keep all the money that they have earned. ~~Don't~~ lack of education so they can't be ~~legalized by~~ ^{read} a contract. A lot of people do informal work as it is they don't have skills for other jobs.

(ii) Explain why many people do informal work in NICs.

Examiner
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(e) **Case studies**

Answer only **one** of the questions, either (i) or (ii).

Either,

**Tick (✓)
one box**

- (i) A case study about international aid.

Explain why the aid was needed.
Describe the aid given.

☐

Or,

- (ii) A case study about climate change.

Explain why there are differing views about how climate
change can be managed.
Describe attempts to manage climate change at the local scale.

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[5]

Explain

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- (i) A case study about international aid.

Explain why the aid was needed.
Describe the aid given.



[5]

Explain The aid was needed because in 2004 a severe drought hit Mali and Niger. This caused mass crop failure so crops were unable to grow so vegetation would ~~be~~ die so soil erosion would occur this means that desertification would happen. In 2005, 3.3 million people, 800,000 children faced food shortage and famine so this led to an increased rate of starvation and malnutrition which would then lead to death. Aid was needed

to provide the children and adults with enough food and water so they could survive so better health so better quality of life.

Describe In 2005, the UK government gave Mali £3 million so they could use to provide food, water and clothes for the residents.

Every £1 mil was able to feed 200,000 people everyday for a month allowing a decrease in starvation. The following year, £2 million more was given just in case of another drought occurring so that Mali remained prepared and stable. Oxfam also provided education for young girls so they could become educated so they could then pass it onto their children and so on. This project allowed for more children to become educated so a better quality of life.

End of Theme 3

END OF PAPER

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Describe the aid given.



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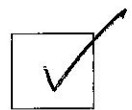
- clear, detailed + specific information entirely relevant to Qs.

End of Theme 3

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- (i) A case study about international aid.

Explain why the aid was needed.
Describe the aid given.



[5]

Explain When an earthquake in Japan occurred is destroyed peoples homes, shops, businesses, schools, workplaces and there was a huge shortage of food and clean drinking water. Thousands of people died and millions were injured and required medical help.

Describe Countries all over Europe
Sent out emergency aid this
included food supplies, bottled
water, first aid kits and
blankets. Rescue teams were
sent to recover any bodies
left in the debris. The army
was called to help set up
refugee camps to look
after the survivors. Now
we are trying to help
re-build parts of Japan
to restore peoples lives
and help them get a job.
Charities and organisations
have come together to raise
money to continue helping Japan.

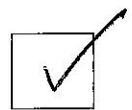
End of Theme 3



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- (ii) A case study about climate change.

Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.

Describe attempts to manage climate change at the local scale.



[5]

Explain Climate change can be managed in many different, but lots of things and acts people do can cause it. There are different ideas on how it could be managed, for example there's local scale, where national scale and international scale, we all have to do a bit to help

Describe local ~~scale~~ scale, could be reduce, reuse, recycle and have energy efficient objects in your house like energy saving light bulb, insulating or just remember to turn off the taps, these are the ways we can help. Then there's national, with the Climate Change act in 2008 where they were finding out why there's climate change and how it can be managed. Then there's also international and that's what ~~the~~ ~~big~~ ~~ones~~ ~~and~~ the world can do, for example the Rio earth summit in 1995 this is when they realised that global warming is happening from climate change, then there was Kyoto agreement in 1997 and that was when they were trying to lower ~~carbon~~ the carbon in our atmosphere by 12% by many countries didn't meet their target so China and USA didn't sign up. Also they put in place Carbon credits.

End of Theme 3

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End of Theme 3

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Explain There are lots of differing views about climate change. For example the America, China and Canada would not sign the Kyoto treaty because of their countries producing such a high amount of products but a result of this is harming the climate. China produces the most gases by burning fossil fuels but they would not sign it as they make too much money. Canada wouldn't either because of their oil in the sea they use and sell. However countries like England don't produce as much pollution by manufacturing so they would sign it as they don't have much of a ^{disadvantage} ~~side effect~~ with it as they don't produce that much harmful pollution.

gives =

Describe People try to manage climate change by not using as much electricity in their home or switch to sustainable ways such as solar panels. Also a community in Beddington, Surrey have made houses which are eco friendly and sustainable also known as Bed-zed. Also many car manufacturers have started to produce cars which are eco friendly and produce low CO₂ emissions. That more people cycle to work instead of drive is they are close enough to their place of work they commute to everyday.

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