Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Wednesday 3 June 2026

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper reference **4GE1/02**

Geography

PAPER 2: Human geography

You must have:
Resource Booklet (enclosed), calculator

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.
- In Section A, answer **two** questions from Questions 1, 2 and 3.
- In Section B, answer **one** question from Questions 4, 5 and 6.
- In Section C, answer **one** question from Questions 7, 8 and 9.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- Calculators may be used.

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.
- You should show all your working out with your answer.

Turn over ▶

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P:1/1/1/1/1

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Pearson

SECTION A

Answer TWO questions from this section.

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 ☒.

If you answer Question 1, put a cross in the box ☐ .

1 Economic activity and energy

(a) (i) Identify **one** job that is part of the tertiary sector.

(1)

- ☒ **A** cattle farmer
- ☒ **B** coal miner
- ☒ **C** restaurant waiter
- ☒ **D** timber logger

(ii) State **one** impact of an economic shift to a larger workforce in the tertiary sector.

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Identify the stage in the Clark Fisher model with a high primary sector and low tertiary sector.

(1)

- ☒ **A** emerging
- ☒ **B** industrial
- ☒ **C** post-industrial
- ☒ **D** pre-industrial

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

Suggest **one** reason for the trend of employment in the primary sector.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

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(d) State **one** factor that affects the choice of site for a factory.

(1)

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(e) For a named megacity explain **two** causes of informal employment.

(4)

Named megacity

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1 .....

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2 .....

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(f) Study Figure 1b in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** reason why it is important to reduce a household's carbon footprint.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(3)

(g) Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of a named renewable energy source.

(4)

Named renewable energy source

advantage

disadvantage

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(h) Study Figure 1c in the Resource Booklet.

Analyse reasons for differences in electricity produced from non-renewable energy sources.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

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If you answer Question 2, put a cross in the box ☒ .

2 Rural environments

(a) (i) Identify the feature most associated with intensive farming.

(1)

- ☒ **A** lack of irrigation
- ☒ **B** low crop output
- ☒ **C** low pesticide use
- ☒ **D** use of fertilisers

(ii) State **one** way commercial farming affects ecosystems.

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Identify the correct statement about organic farming.

(1)

- ☒ **A** It can often damage the soil.
- ☒ **B** It uses a lot of chemical pesticides.
- ☒ **C** It uses genetically modified seeds.
- ☒ **D** It usually promotes biodiversity.

(c) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** reason for the changes in agricultural employment shown.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

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(d) Name **one** biome that typically has high annual precipitation.

(1)

(e) Explain how natural ecosystems can provide climate regulation and health services.

(4)

climate regulation

health services

(f) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest how **one** of the diversification strategies shown could support farmers.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(3)

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(g) For a named developing or emerging country explain how natural hazards and population growth have led to changes in rural areas.

(4)

Named developing or emerging country

natural hazards

population growth

(h) Study Figure 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Analyse how the strategies shown could make life in rural areas more economically sustainable.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

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

3 Urban environments

(a) Identify the process which involves people moving away from cities.

(1)

☒ **A** counter-urbanisation

☒ **B** reurbanisation

☒ **C** rural-urban migration

☒ **D** urbanisation

(b) State **one** economic factor which can reduce quality of life in urban areas.

(1)

.....

.....

(c) (i) Identify **one** characteristic of the informal economy.

(1)

☒ **A** detailed safety regulations

☒ **B** high pension contributions

☒ **C** strong worker protection

☒ **D** unreliable income

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

Suggest **one** way the growth of informal settlements (squatter settlements) may create challenges for urban areas.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

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(d) State **one** way rapid urban growth can cause segregation in cities.

(1)

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(e) For a named developed country explain **two** ways of making urban living more environmentally sustainable.

(4)

Named developed country

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1 .....

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(f) Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** reason for the differences in the urban population trends shown between Africa and South America.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(3)

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(g) Explain **two** reasons why land use varies within cities.

(4)

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2 .....

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(h) Study Figure 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Analyse possible benefits of building on greenfield sites.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS

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SECTION B

Geographical enquiry

Answer ONE question only from this section.

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 ☒.

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

4 Investigating economic activity and energy

You have studied economic activity and energy as part of your own geographical enquiry.

Geographical enquiry title

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(a) (i) State **one** risk you considered before collecting your data.

(1)

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(ii) Explain **one** type of sampling you used to choose the sites for your primary data collection.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** ways you used maps in your fieldwork.

(4)

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(c) Explain **one** data presentation technique you used.

(2)

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(d) Explain **one** limitation of your data analysis.

(3)

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(e) Study Figures 4a and 4b in the Resource Booklet. They show some data collection methods and some of the data collected.

The aim of the enquiry was to investigate the impact of a new power plant being built close to a village.

Evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the data collected.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

5 Investigating rural environments

You have studied rural environments as part of your own geographical enquiry.

Geographical enquiry title

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(a) (i) State **one** risk you considered before collecting your data.

(1)

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(ii) Explain **one** type of sampling you used to choose the sites for your primary data collection.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** ways you used maps in your fieldwork.

(4)

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(c) Explain **one** data presentation technique you used.

(2)

(d) Explain **one** limitation of your data analysis.

(3)

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(e) Study Figures 5a and 5b in the Resource Booklet. They show some data collection methods and some of the data collected.

The aim of the enquiry was to investigate changes in the quality of life in a village.

Evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the data collected.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

6 Investigating urban environments

You have studied urban environments as part of your own geographical enquiry.

Geographical enquiry title

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(a) (i) State **one** risk you considered before collecting your data.

(1)

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(ii) Explain **one** type of sampling you used to choose the sites for your primary data collection.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** ways you used maps in your fieldwork.

(4)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(c) Explain **one** data presentation technique you used.

(2)

(d) Explain **one** limitation of your data analysis.

(3)

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(e) Study Figures 6a and 6b in the Resource Booklet. They show some data collection methods and some of the data collected.

The aim of the enquiry was to investigate changes in quality of life in a city.

Evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the data collected.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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SECTION C

Global Issues

Answer ONE question only from this section.

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 ☒.

If you answer Question 7, put a cross in the box ☒ .

7 Fragile environments and climate change

(a) (i) State **one** factor that can affect the distribution of fragile environments.

(1)

.....

(ii) Identify **one** greenhouse gas.

(1)

☒ **A** calcite

☒ **B** helium

☒ **C** methane

☒ **D** oxygen

(b) Identify which of the following is directly associated with desertification.

(1)

☒ **A** degradation of land

☒ **B** flooding

☒ **C** glacial melt

☒ **D** increased soil fertility

(c) (i) Study Figure 7a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify **two** labelled countries with the highest level of people suffering from severe hunger.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 7a.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(4)

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(d) Explain **two** causes of climate change.

(4)

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(e) (i) Study Figure 7b in the Resource Booklet.

India has experienced a change in carbon emissions.

Calculate the range in carbon emissions for India between 1983 and 2023.

Show your working below.

(2)

..... billion tonnes CO_2

(ii) Describe **one other** change in CO_2 emissions shown in Figure 7b.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

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(f) Study Figure 7c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the different causes of deforestation.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

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(g) Discuss the view:

"Climate change presents the greatest challenge to fragile environments."

Use Figures 7b and 7c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

(Total for Question 7 = 35 marks)

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If you answer Question 8, put a cross in the box ☒ .

8 Globalisation and migration

(a) Identify the best definition of a global commodity chain.

(1)

- ☒ **A** movement of money in exchange for imports and exports
- ☒ **B** series of links between places of production and consumption
- ☒ **C** special investment to support development in urban areas
- ☒ **D** trade rules created to limit trading between countries

(b) (i) Identify **one** push factor for migration.

(1)

- ☒ **A** good air quality
- ☒ **B** lack of access to services
- ☒ **C** lots of cheap land
- ☒ **D** many job vacancies

(ii) State **one** impact of increased rural-urban migration.

(1)

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.....

(c) (i) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify **two** labelled countries that have 80–100% of the population who use the internet.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the pattern shown.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(4)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(d) Explain **two** ways that investment from transnational corporations (TNCs) can lead to economic development.

(4)

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(e) (i) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

India has experienced a change in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Calculate the range in FDI in India between 1993 and 2023.

Show your working below.

(2)

..... US$ millions

(ii) Describe **one other** change shown in Figure 8b.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

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(f) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the potential impacts of an increase in global tourism.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(6)

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(g) Discuss the view:

"Globalisation has more positive than negative impacts."

Use Figures 8b and 8c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

(Total for Question 8 = 35 marks)

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If you answer Question 9, put a cross in the box ☒ .

9 Development and human welfare

(a) (i) Identify the project that is most likely to be a top-down development project.

(1)

- ☒ **A** building a small water well
- ☒ **B** community garden
- ☒ **C** dam construction
- ☒ **D** installation of a mobile solar panel

(ii) Identify **one** advantage of bottom-up development projects.

(1)

- ☒ **A** always involves a range of international organisations
- ☒ **B** can involve local community members
- ☒ **C** decisions made by government officials
- ☒ **D** usually involve large international investments

(b) Define the term **international aid**.

(1)

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.....

(c) (i) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify **two** labelled states with the highest rate of poverty.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 9a.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(4)

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(d) Explain **two** reasons why population structure may change as a country develops.

(4)

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2 .....

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(e) (i) Study Figure 9b in the Resource Booklet.

Morocco has experienced a change in water use per capita.

Calculate the range in water use per capita in Morocco between 1980 and 2020.

Show your working below.

(2)

..... m^3

(ii) Describe **one other** change shown in Figure 9b.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

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(f) Study Figure 9c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the factors that could affect the relationship between gross domestic product (GDP) and life expectancy.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

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(g) Discuss the view:

"Water security is the most important factor that affects human welfare."

Use Figures 9b and 9c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

(Total for Question 9 = 35 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 35 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 105 MARKS

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GradeMax

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Wednesday 3 June 2026

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper reference **4GE1/02**

Geography

PAPER 2: Human geography

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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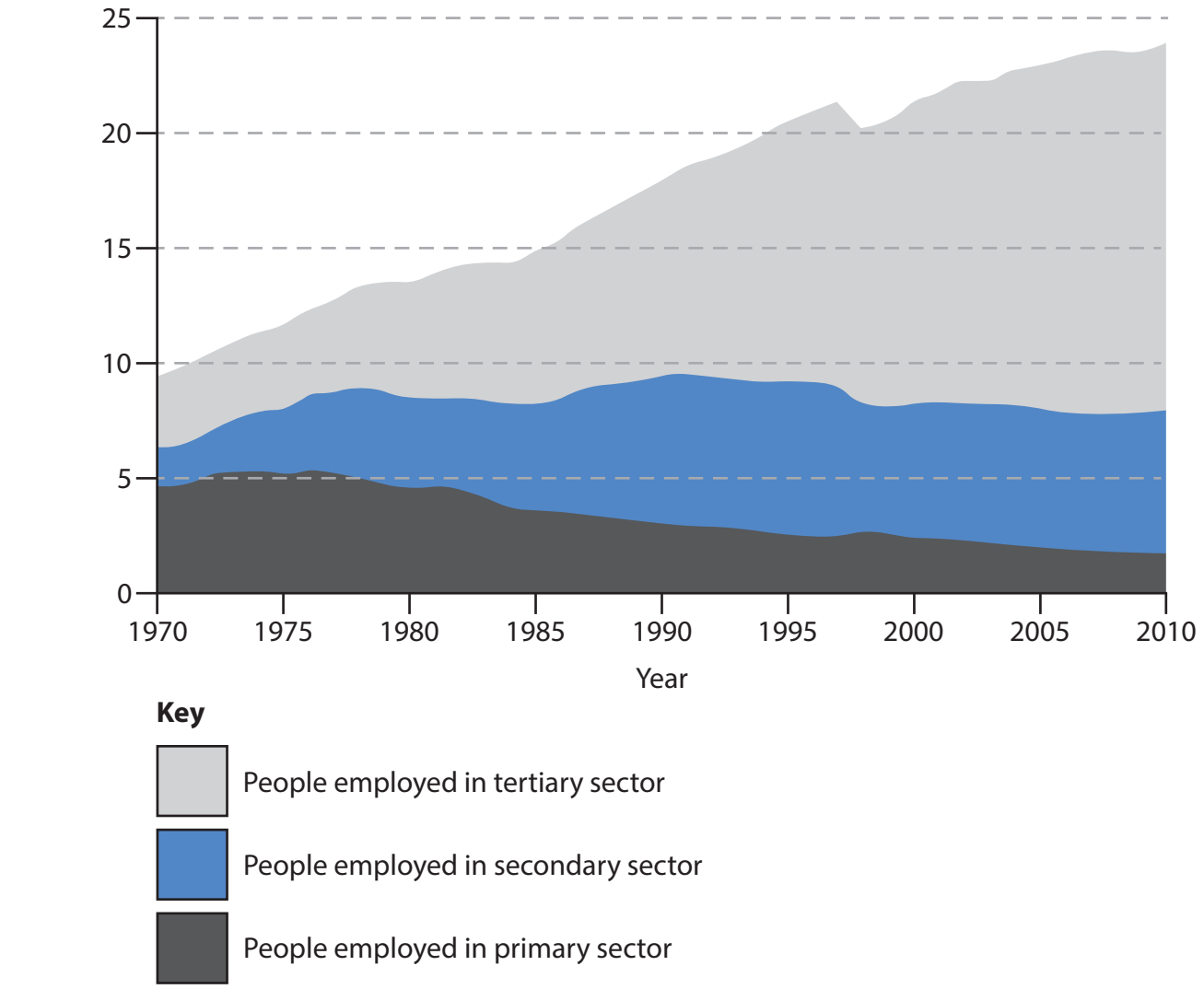


Figure 1a

Employment by economic sector in South Korea, 1970–2010

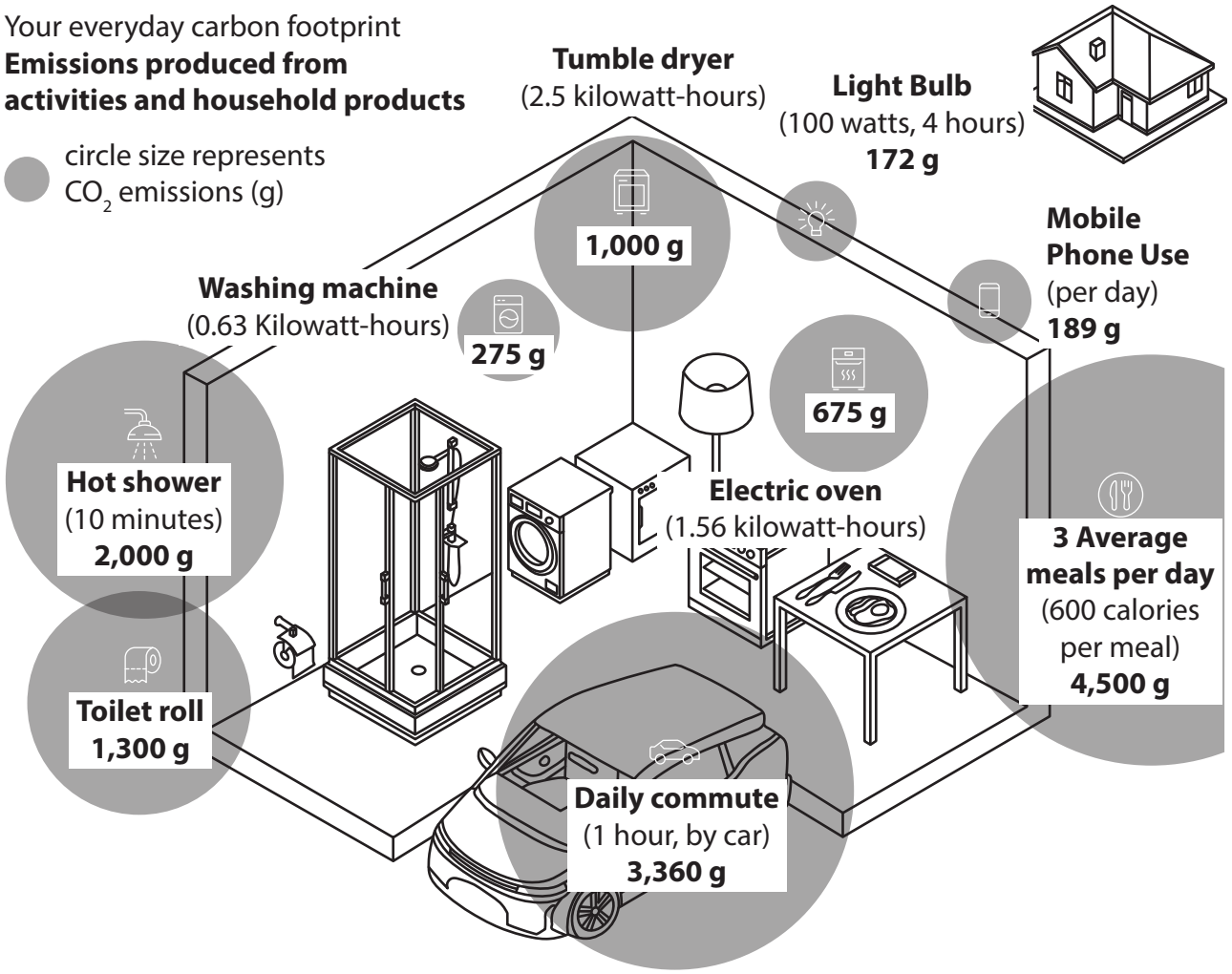


Figure 1b

Contributors to household carbon footprints in the USA

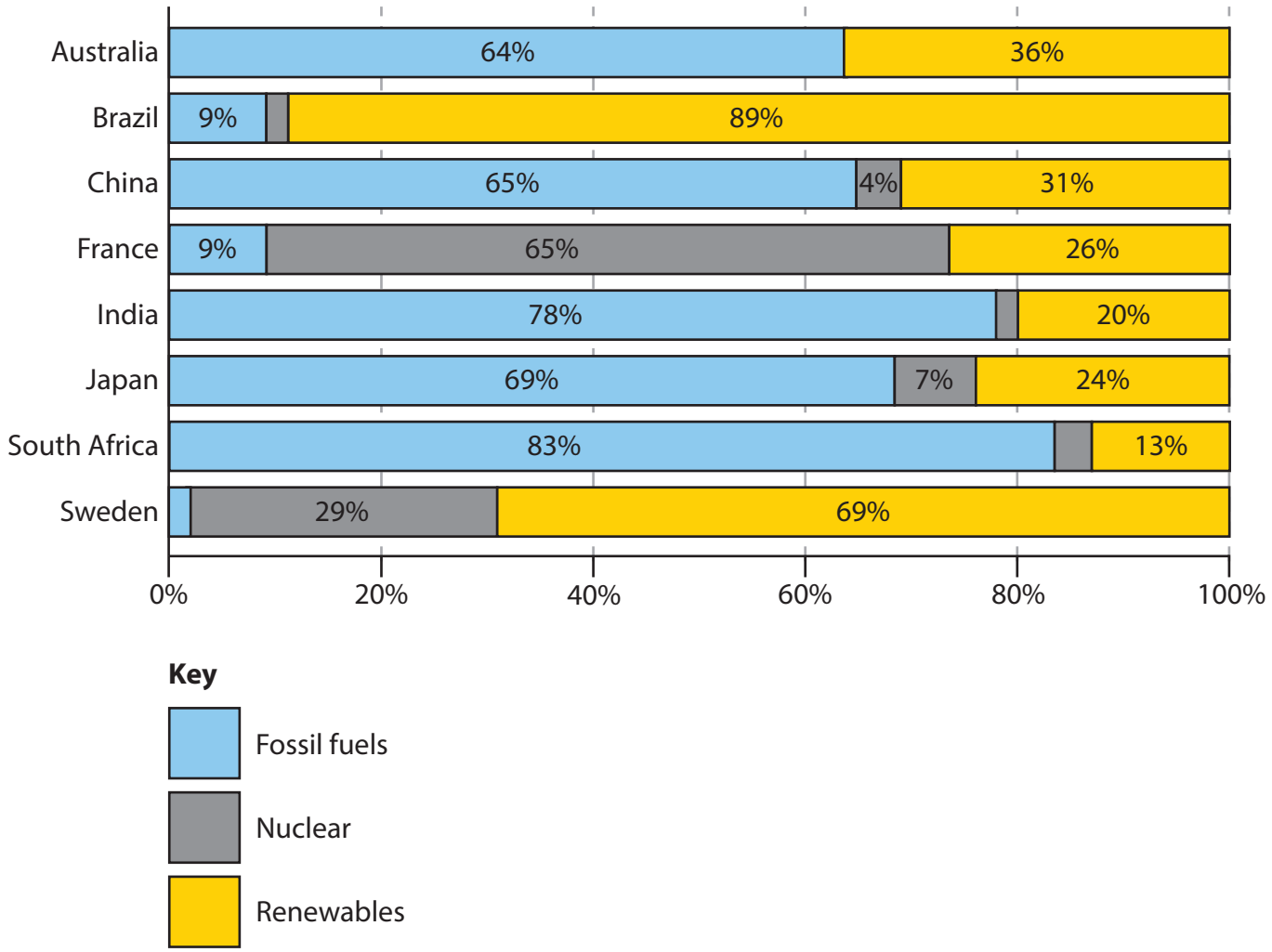


Figure 1c

Percentage (%) of electricity produced from fossil fuels, nuclear and renewable energy sources for selected countries, 2023

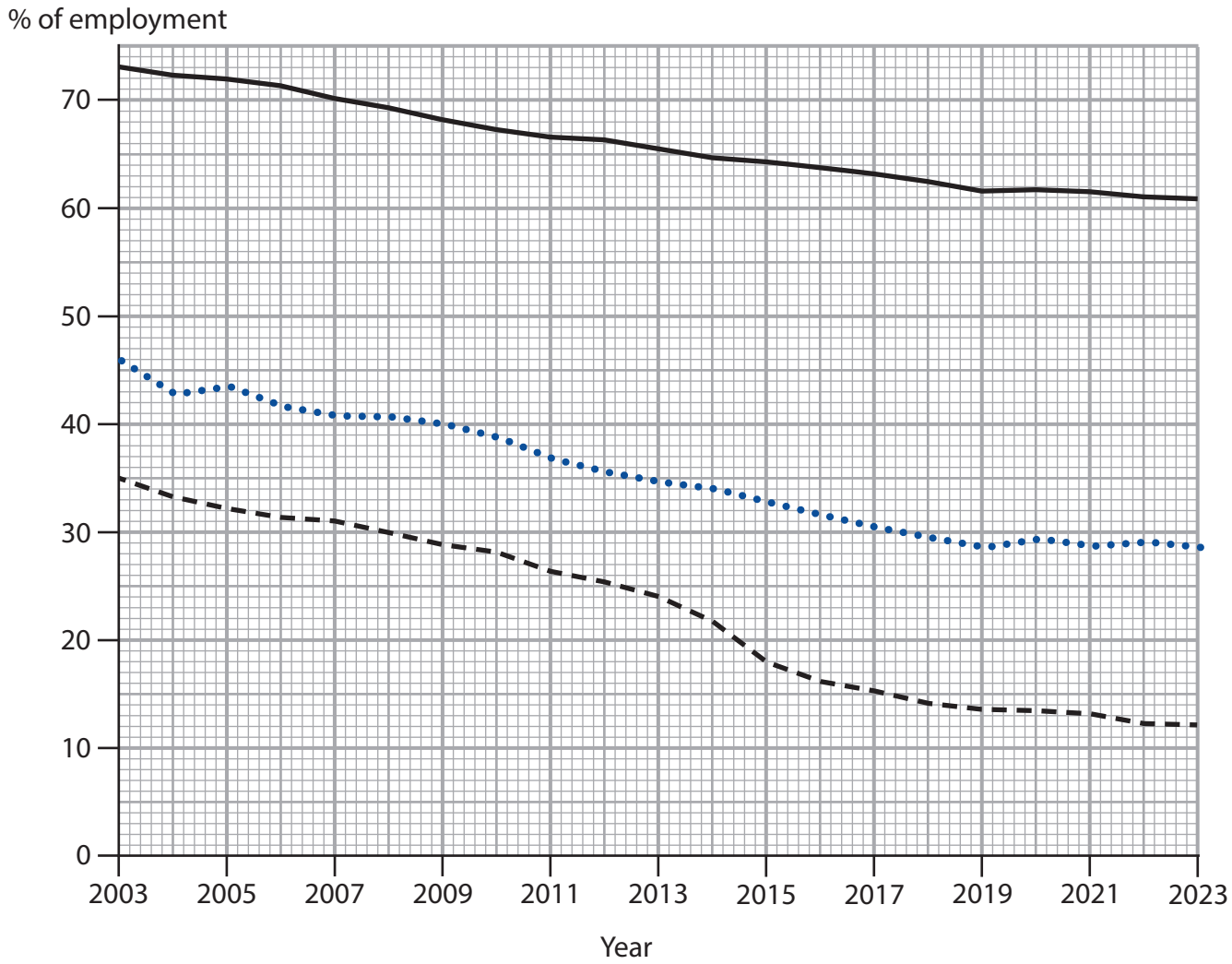


Figure 2a

Percentage (%) of agricultural employment for selected countries, 2003–2023

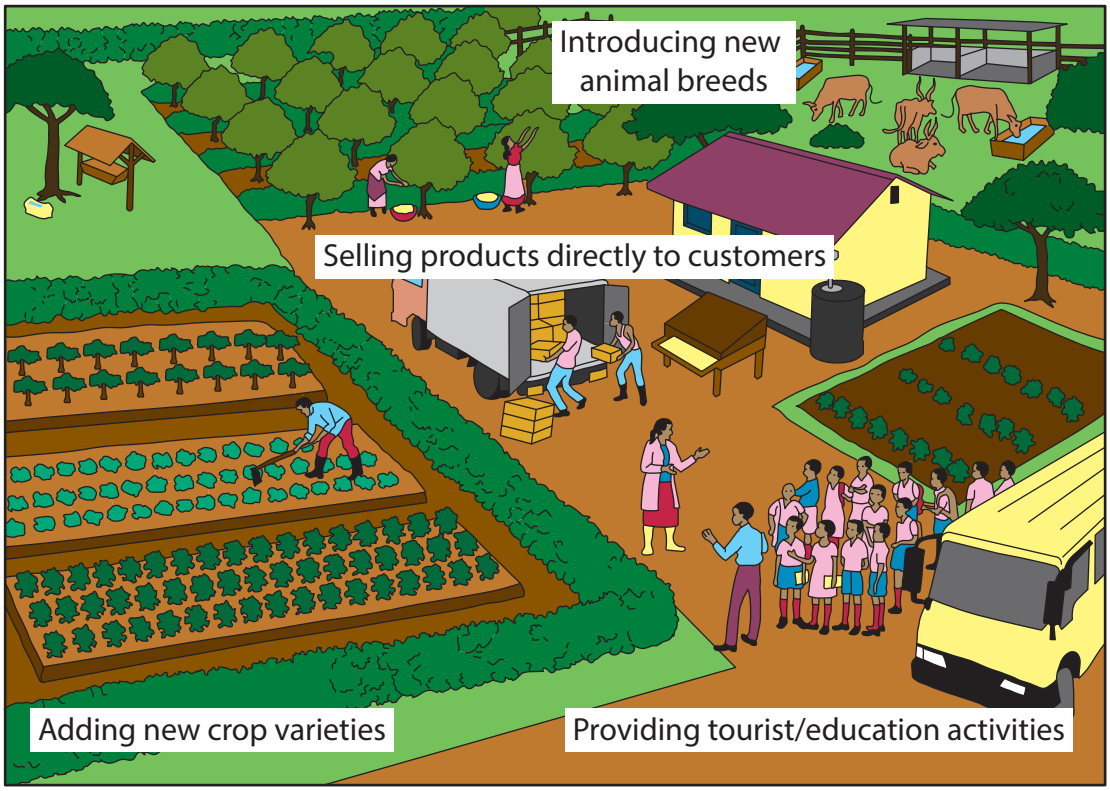


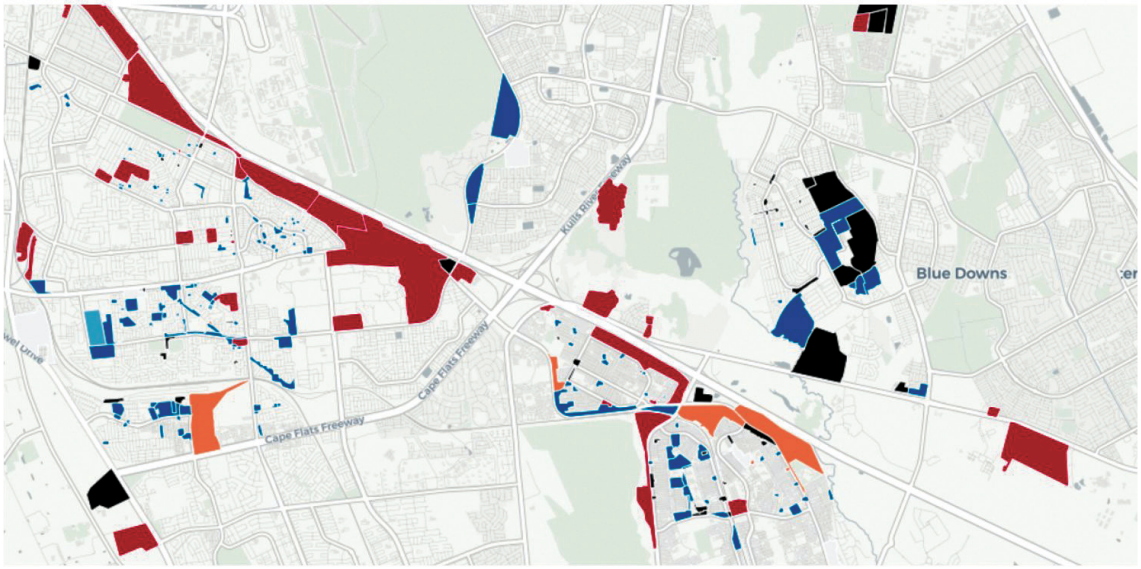
Figure 2b

Farm diversification strategies

Fintrac, Cambodia	Livelihoods Fund, Guatemala	One Acre Fund, Kenya	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Bangladesh
Low-cost water-quality test strips also helped to monitor and manage water quality in fish farms. This increased the annual income of some farmers from US$125 to US$2,096.	Working with local communities to plant 5 million trees over 20 years. Farmers can earn extra income by selling new cash crops (e.g. rubber and coffee).	A fund to encourage farmers to plant drought resistant crops. This also involves training for farmers about how to use fertilisers.	Introducing affordable vaccines and feed for poultry as well as training for local vets to treat cows in villages. This means cows produced up to four times as much milk.

Figure 2c

Strategies to improve lives in rural areas in developing and emerging countries



Key: % of toilets that are temporary

0% 100%

No toilets

Figure 3a

Percentage (%) of toilets that are temporary in the informal settlements in an area of Cape Town

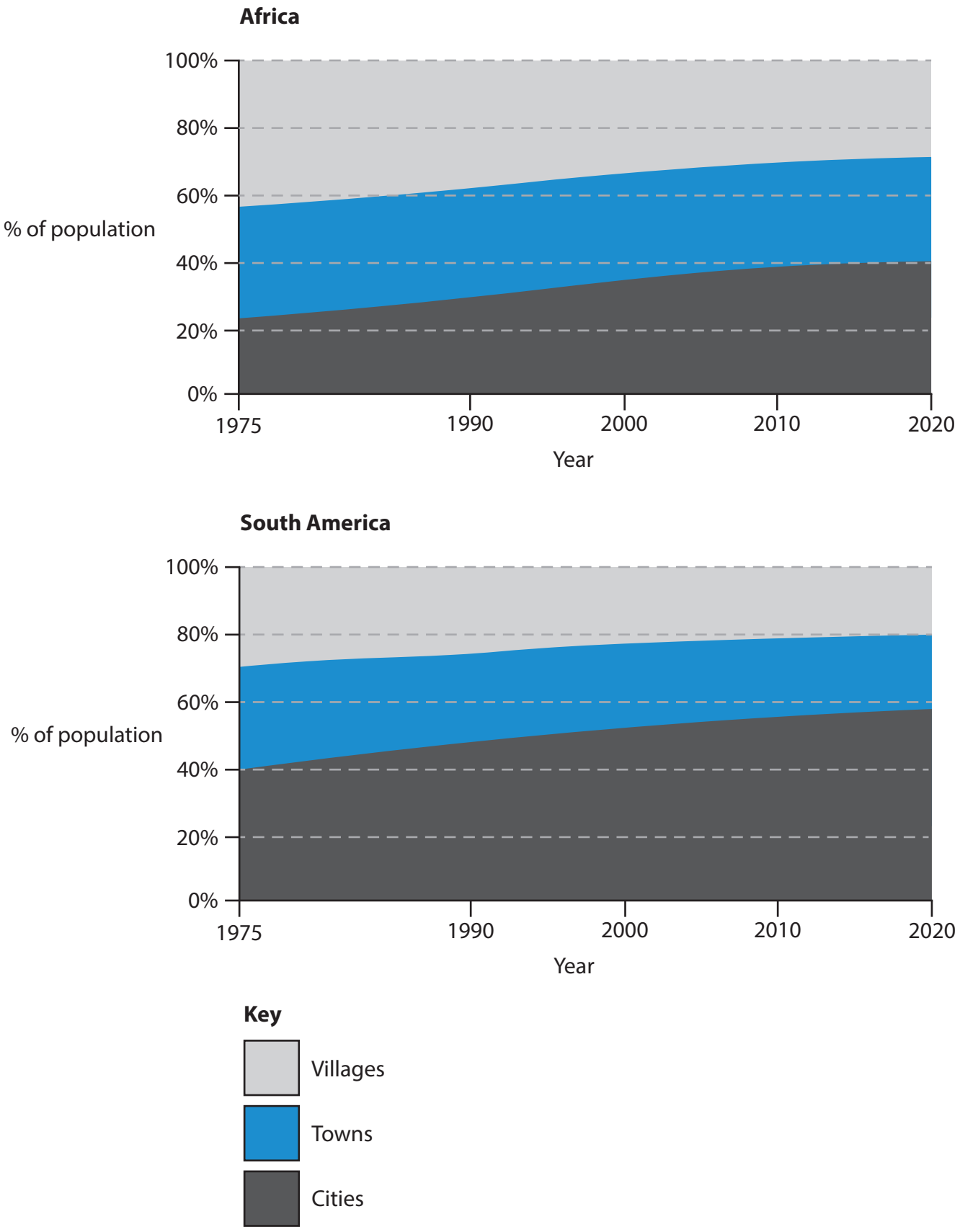
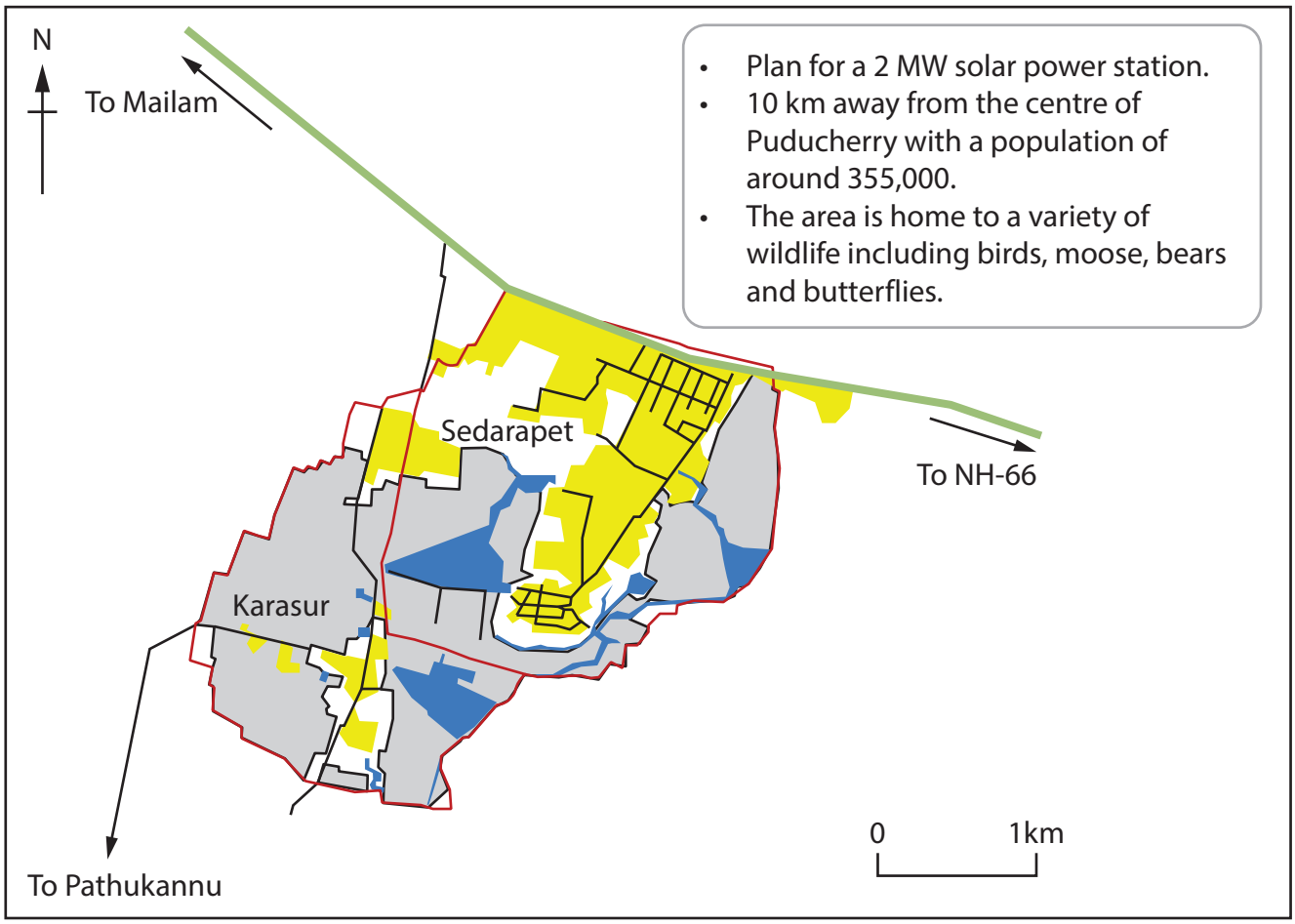


Figure 3b

Percentage (%) of population living in cities, towns and villages in Africa and South America, 1975–2020



Key

- Village boundary
- Area for greenfield development
- Settlements
- Water body
- State highway
- Other roads

Figure 3c

Information about a proposed site for a greenfield development near Puducherry, India

Methodology
• A group of students carried out questionnaires in a village on a Wednesday afternoon. • The students asked 20 randomly selected residents to give their views on how the place was changing due to the loss of jobs. • The students compared these results with the results of a similar survey gathered by students from the previous year who also randomly selected 20 residents.

Figure 4a

Extract from the methodology

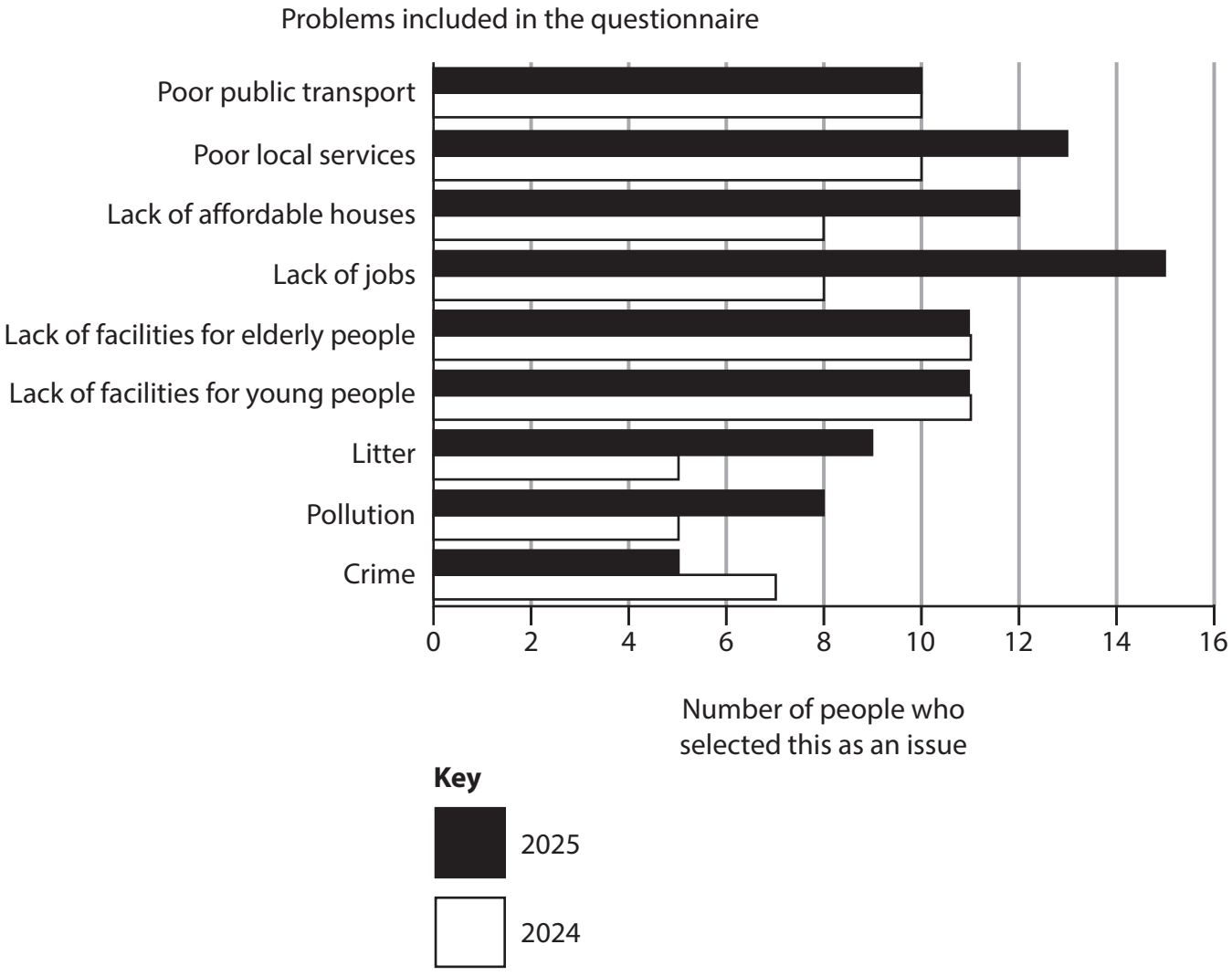


Figure 4b

Extract of results from the questionnaire

Methodology
• A group of students carried out questionnaires in a village on a Wednesday afternoon. • The students asked 20 randomly selected residents to give their views on changing quality of life in the village. • The students compared these results with the results of a similar survey gathered by students from the previous year who also randomly selected 20 residents.

Figure 5a

Extract from the methodology

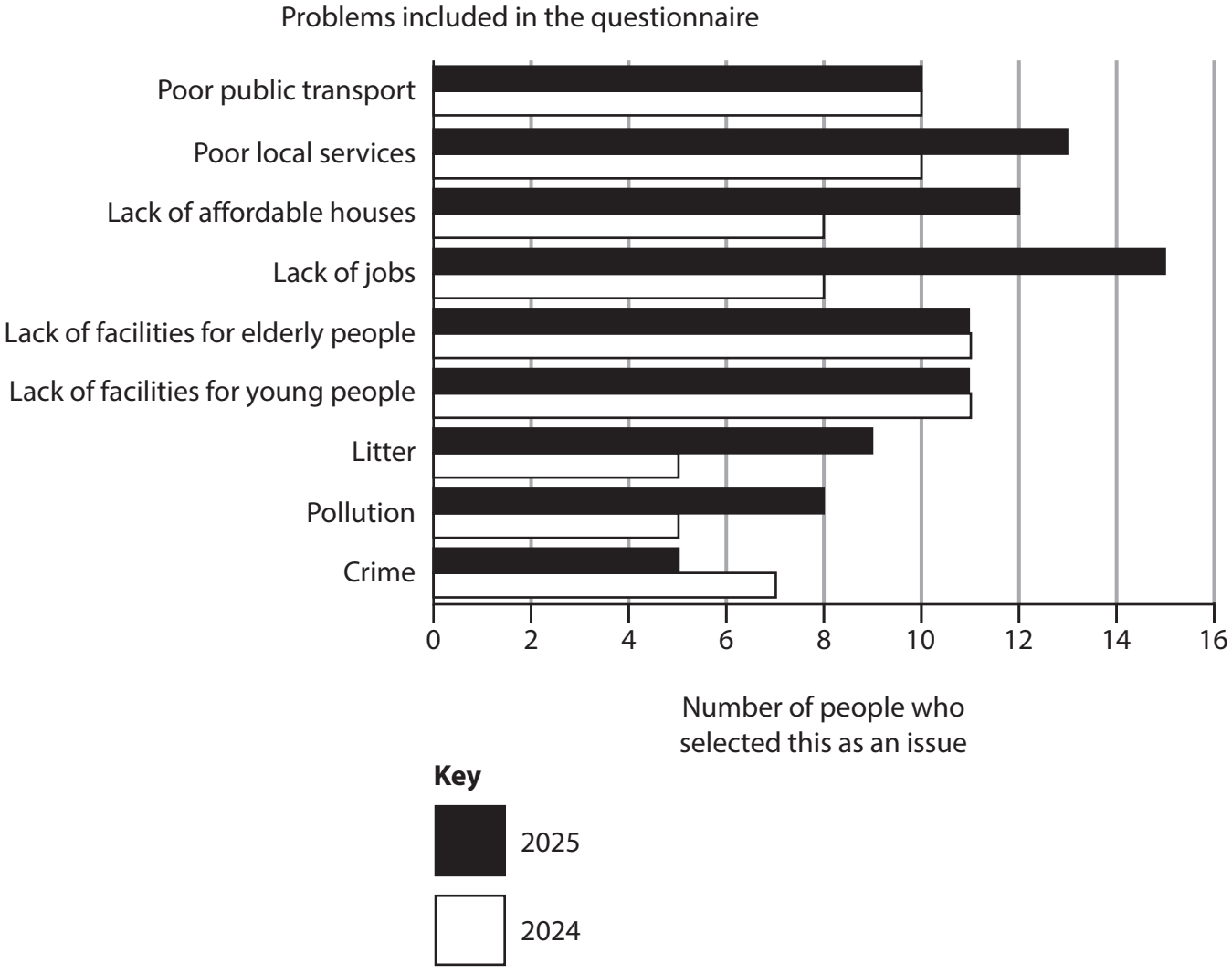


Figure 5b

Extract of results from the questionnaire

Methodology
• A group of students carried out questionnaires in a city on a Wednesday afternoon. • The students asked 20 randomly selected residents to give their views on quality of life in the city. • The students compared these results with the results of a similar survey gathered by students from the previous year who also randomly selected 20 residents.

Figure 6a

Extract from the methodology

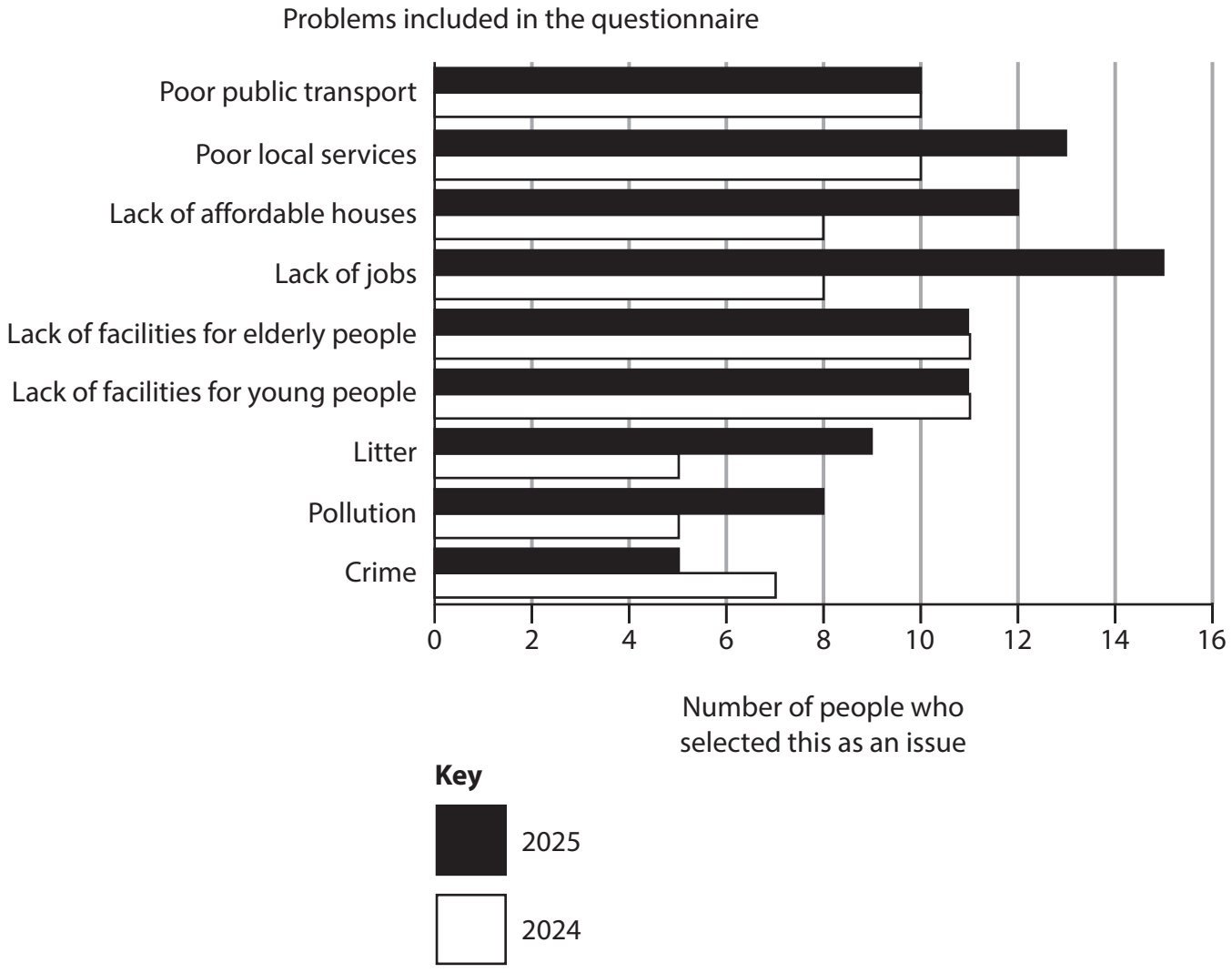
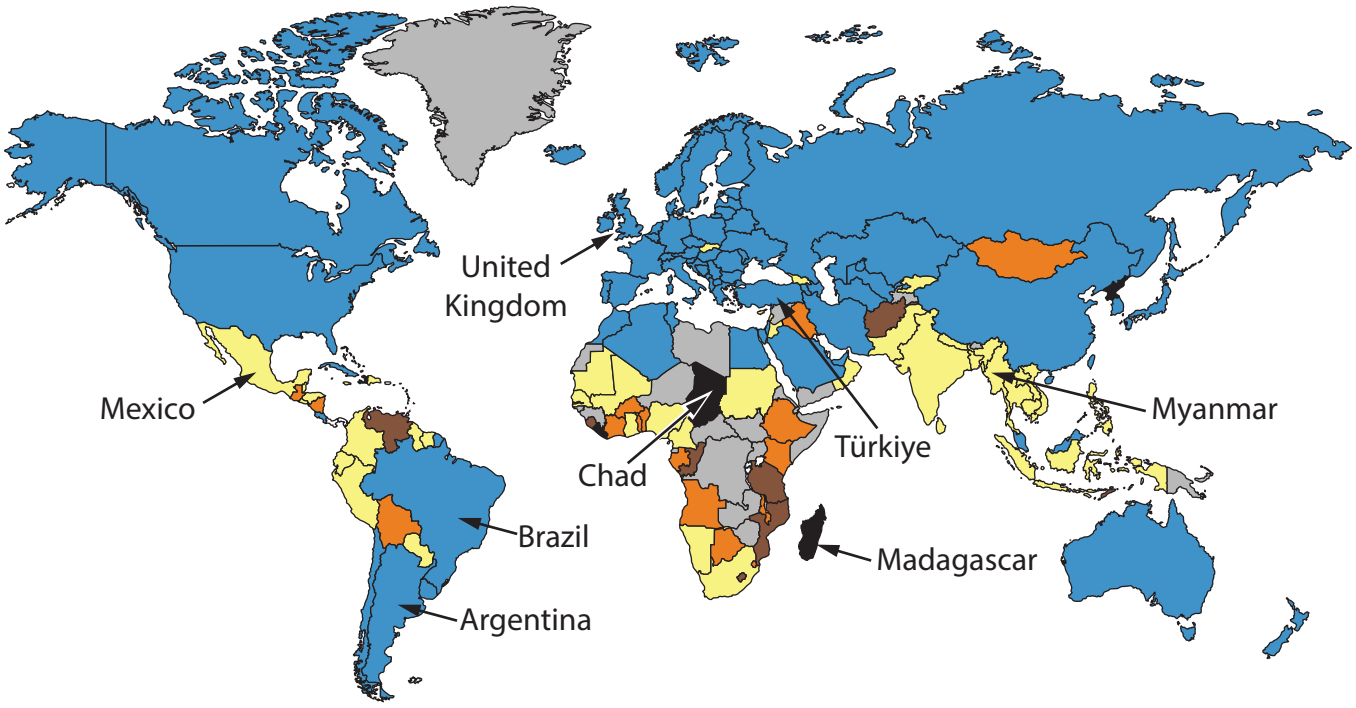


Figure 6b

Extract of results from the questionnaire



Key: % of people

- Less than 5.0
- 5.0–14.9
- 15.0–24.9
- 25.0–35.0
- More than 35.0
- No data

Figure 7a

Percentage (%) of people suffering from severe hunger, 2020

Annual CO_2 emissions (billion tonnes)			
	1983	**2003**	**2023**
Denmark	0.05	0.06	0.03
India	0.35	1.07	3.06
Japan	0.88	1.29	0.99
Pakistan	0.04	0.12	0.20
United States of America	4.43	6.01	4.91

Figure 7b

Information on CO_2 emissions for selected countries, 1983, 2003 and 2023

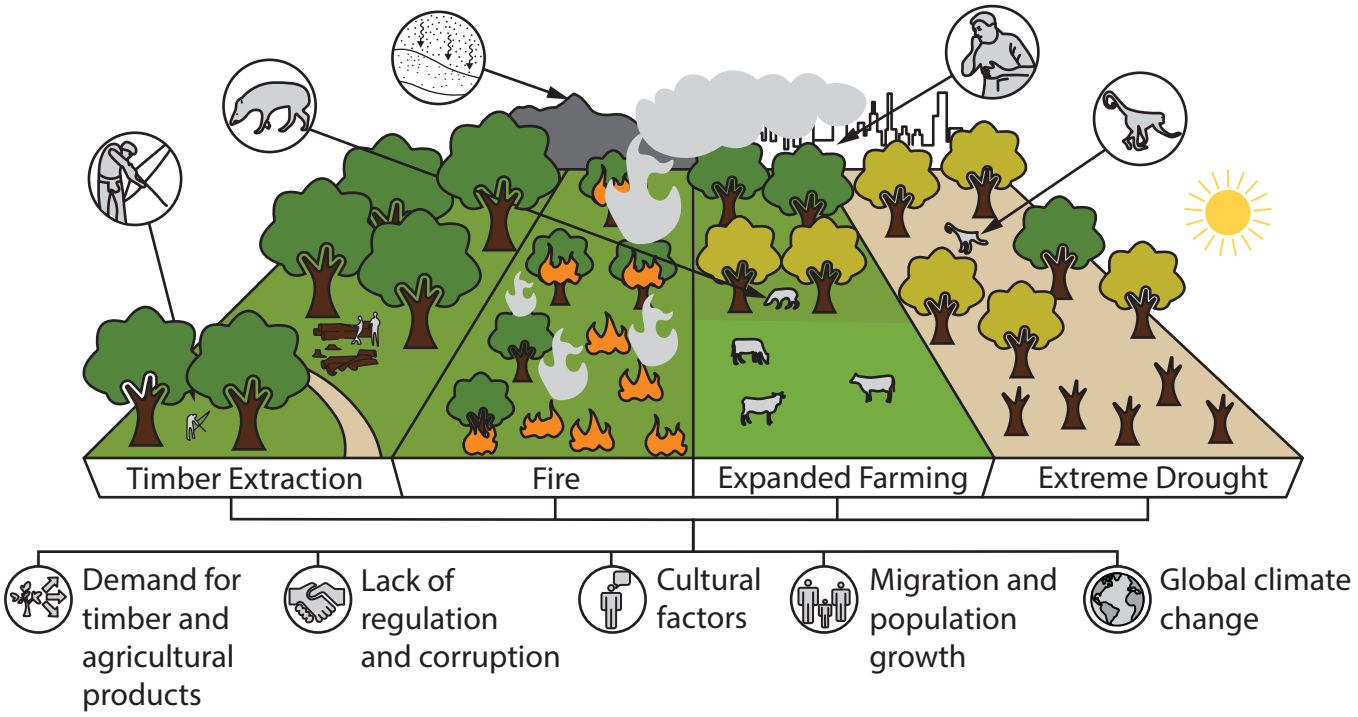
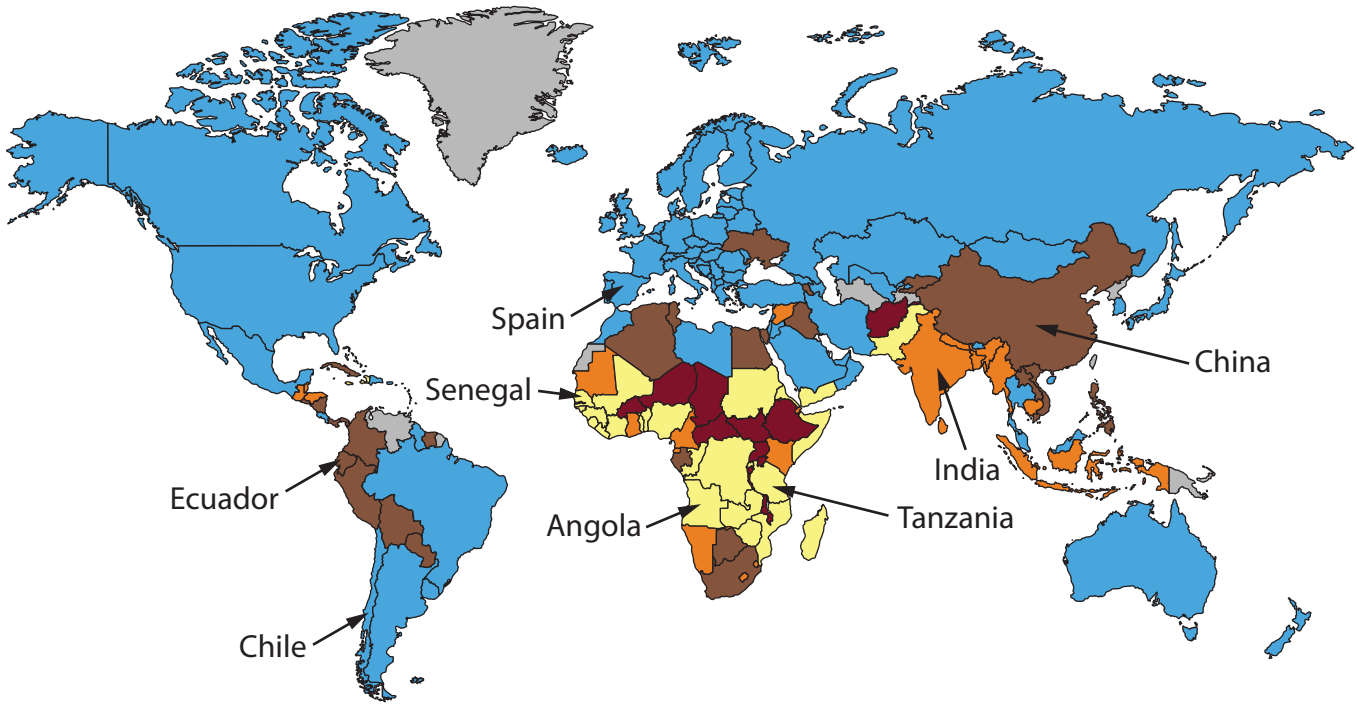


Figure 7c

Selected causes of deforestation



Key: % of people

- 0–19
- 20–39
- 40–59
- 60–79
- 80–100
- No data

Figure 8a

Percentage (%) of people using the internet, 2023

FDI (US$ millions)			
	1993	**2008**	**2023**
Greece	977	4,449	5,430
India	532	47,102	28,163
Japan	210	24,425	21,433
Norway	993	8,959	7,960
United States of America	50,663	306,366	310,947

Figure 8b

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for selected counties, 1993, 2008 and 2023

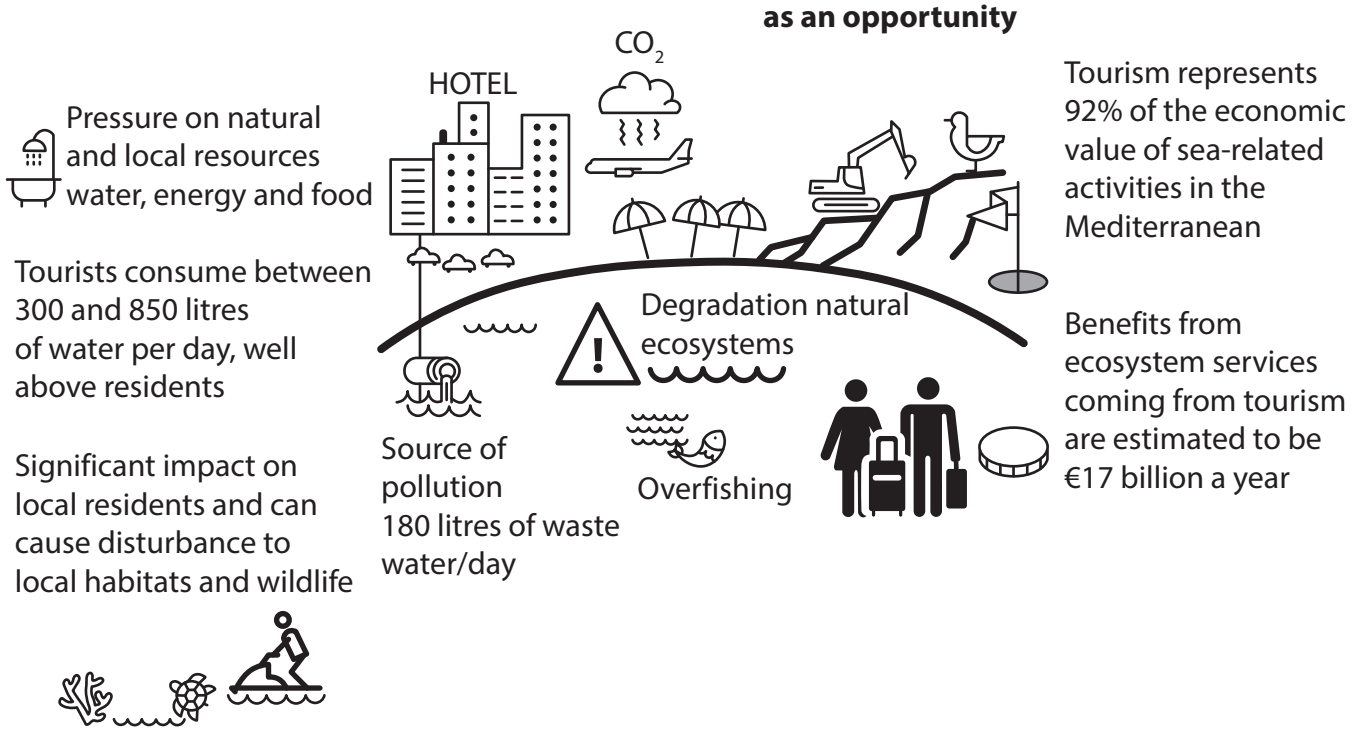
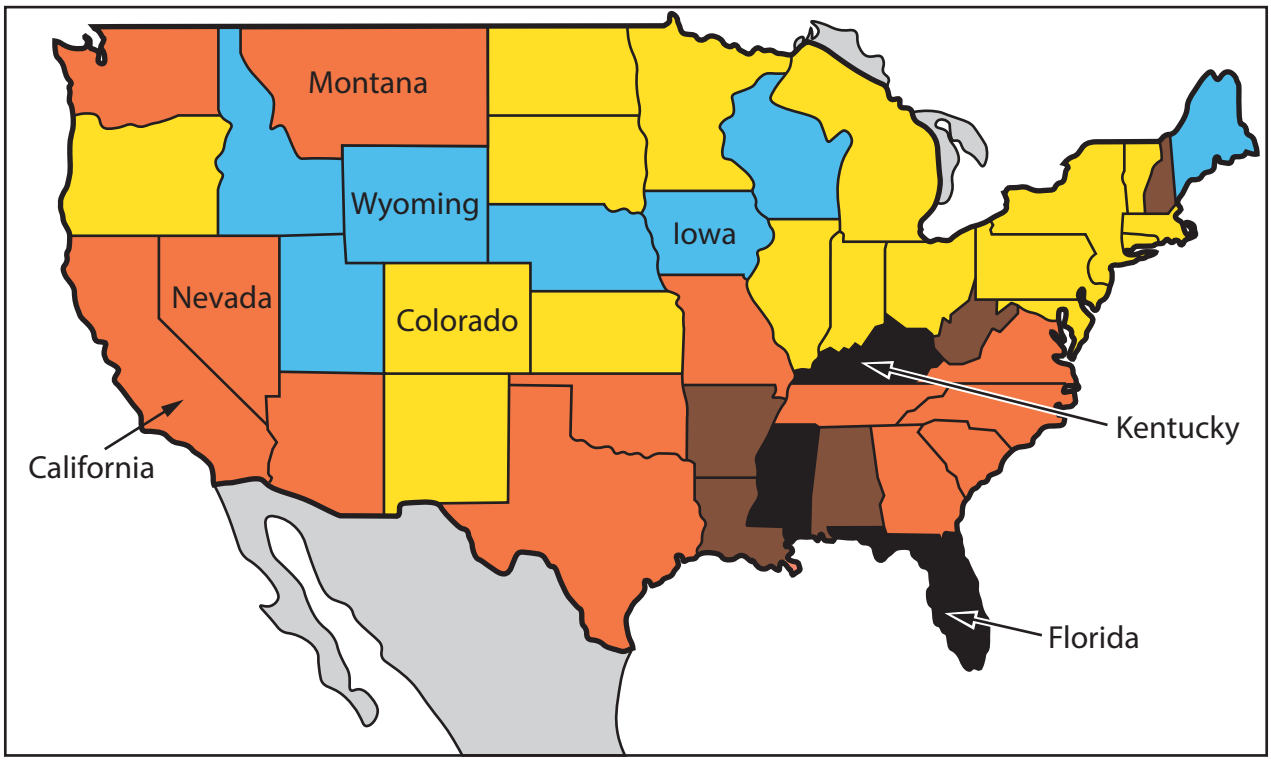


Figure 8c

Information on global tourism



Key: Poverty rate percentage (%)

- 0 – 0.59
- 0.6 – 1.14
- 1.15 – 1.69
- 1.7 – 2.26
- 2.27 – 2.88

Note: Poverty rate measured as percentage of population living in households with income below US$2.15 a day.

Figure 9a

Poverty rate in selected states in the USA, 2022

Water use per capita (m^3)			
	1980	**2000**	**2020**
Japan	749	670	646
Morocco	477	501	316
Norway	486	528	641
South Africa	344	276	284
United States of America	2213	1939	1543

Figure 9b

Water use per capita in selected countries, 1980, 2000 and 2020

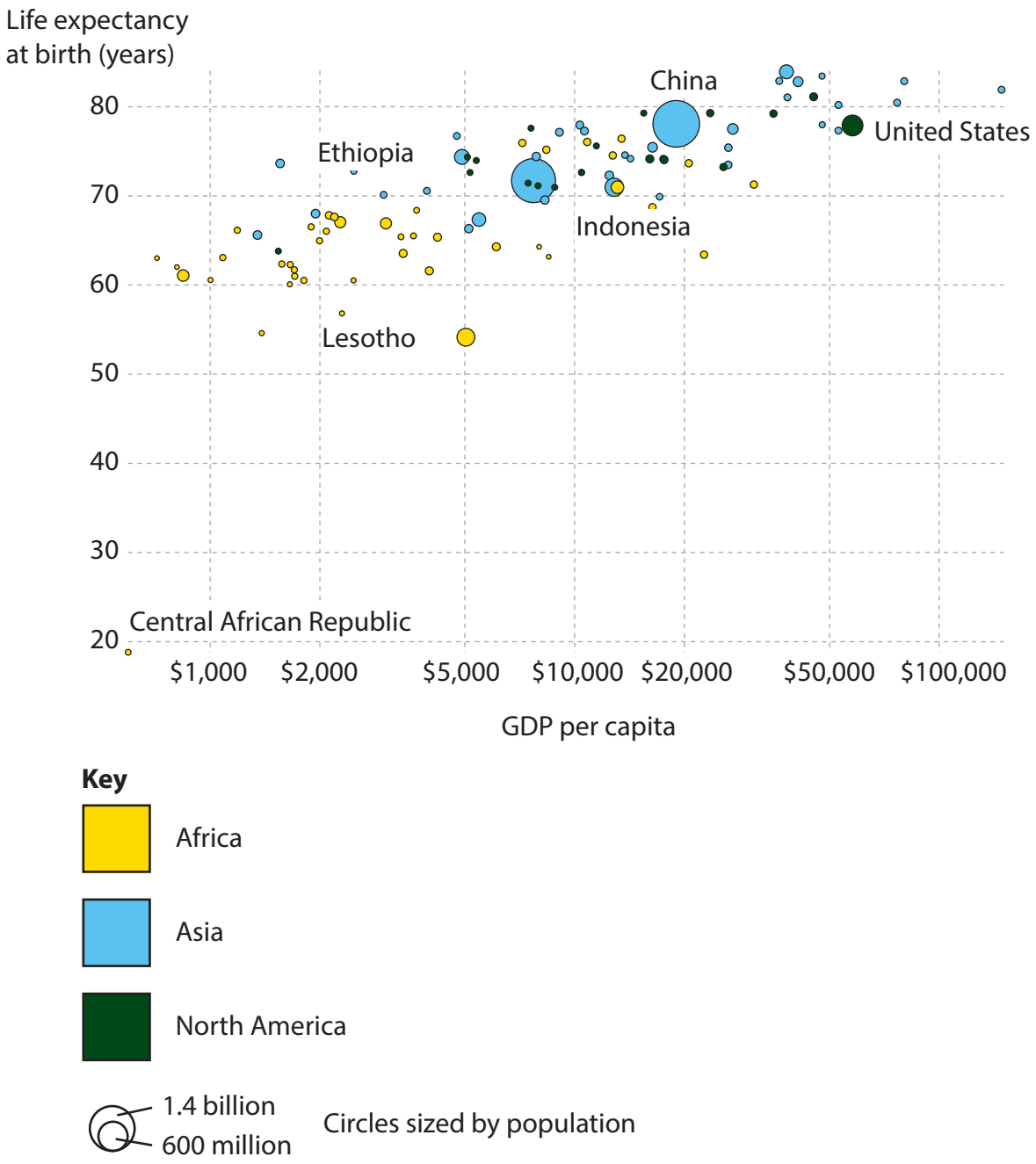


Figure 9c

Relationship between gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and life expectancy, 2022

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Acknowledgements

Pearson Education Ltd. gratefully acknowledges all the following sources used in the preparation of this paper:

Figure 1a: adapted from www.ourworldindata.org

Figure 1b: adapted from www.visualcapitalist.com

Figure 1c: data from www.ourworldindata.org

Figure 2b: adapted from www.organic-africa.net

Figure 2c: information from www.farmingfirst.org

Figure 3a: adapted from www.ismaps.org.za

Figure 3b: data from www.ourworldindata.org

Figure 3c: adapted from www.researchgate.net

Figure 7c: www.science.org

Figure 8b: data from www.unctad.org

Figure 8c: adapted from © International Union for Conservation of Nature

Figure 9a: adapted from pipmaps.worldbank.org/

Figure 9b: data from www.ourworldindata.org

Figure 9c: data from www.ourworldindata.org