

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Wednesday 3 June 2026

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper reference **4GE1/02R**

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




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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 primary sector.

(1)

- ☐ **A** coal miner
- ☐ **B** house builder
- ☐ **C** medical doctor
- ☐ **D** restaurant waiter

- (ii) State **one** impact of an economic shift to a smaller workforce in the primary sector.

(1)

- (b) Identify the stage in the Clark Fisher model that would have a declining secondary 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 tertiary sector.

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

(2)

(d) State **one** factor that may influence the choice of site for a large retail centre.

(1)

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

(4)

Named megacity

1

2



P 7 9 5 4 8 A 0 3 4 8

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

Suggest **one** way sustainable transport can reduce the carbon footprint.

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

(3)

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

(4)

Named non-renewable energy source

advantage

disadvantage



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

Analyse reasons for differences in energy consumption.

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

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)



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

2 Rural environments

(a) (i) Identify **one** product of arable farming.

(1)

- ☐ **A** beef
- ☐ **B** eggs
- ☐ **C** salmon
- ☐ **D** wheat

(ii) State **one** factor that affects the distribution of grasslands.

(1)

(b) Identify the correct statement about genetically modified (GM) crops.

(1)

- ☐ **A** Animal welfare is important.
- ☐ **B** Crops are engineered to resist pests.
- ☐ **C** Crops produce low yields.
- ☐ **D** Lead to increased biodiversity.

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

Suggest **one** potential impact a change in tourist numbers could have had on rural areas.

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

(2)



(d) Name **one** biome that typically has low annual rainfall.

(1)

(e) Explain how the provision of timber and water from natural ecosystems can benefit people.

(4)

timber

water

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

Suggest **one** benefit of a named diversification strategy shown.

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

(3)

Named diversification strategy



(g) For a named developed country, explain **two** ways the negative multiplier effect can impact rural areas. (4)

Named developed country

1

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

Analyse the potential for the strategies to make life in rural areas more socially sustainable.

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

(8)

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

3 Urban environments

(a) Identify the best definition of urbanisation.

(1)

- ☐ **A** The increasing proportion of a country's energy supply being used in urban areas.
- ☐ **B** The increasing proportion of a country's population living in towns and cities.
- ☐ **C** The increasing proportion of a country's population living in villages.
- ☐ **D** The increasing proportion of a country's population moving to coastal areas.

(b) State **one** social challenge that can be experienced in urban areas.

(1)

(c) (i) Identify **one** group of people who try to solve social challenges in cities.

(1)

- ☐ **A** bus drivers
- ☐ **B** farmers
- ☐ **C** miners
- ☐ **D** politicians

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

Suggest **one** reason for the distribution of the selected megacities.

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

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(d) State **one** positive impact of rapid urban growth.

(1)

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

(4)

Named developing or emerging country

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

Suggest **one** reason for the changes in the population living in urban areas in Poland.

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

(3)

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(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS



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

- (a) (i) State **one** type of sampling you used to choose the sites for your primary data collection.

(1)

- (ii) Explain how you managed **one** risk before collecting your data.

(2)

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(b) Environmental quality surveys are a data collection method.

Explain **two other** data collection methods you used in your fieldwork.

(4)

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(c) Explain **one** way geographic information systems (GIS) was used in your enquiry.

(2)

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(d) Explain **one** limitation of your conclusions.

(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 coal power plant being built on the edge of a village.

Evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the data collection methods used.

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

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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** type of sampling you used to choose the sites for your primary data collection.

(1)

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- (ii) Explain how you managed **one** risk before collecting your data.

(2)

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- (b) Environmental quality surveys are a data collection method.

Explain **two other** data collection methods you used in your fieldwork.

(4)

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(c) Explain **one** way geographic information systems (GIS) was used in your enquiry.

(2)

(d) Explain **one** limitation of your conclusions.

(3)



(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 how the environmental quality of the village changes along a road leading from a new hotel.

Evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the data collection methods used.

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

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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** type of sampling you used to choose the sites for your primary data collection. (1)

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- (ii) Explain how you managed **one** risk before collecting your data. (2)

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- (b) Environmental quality surveys are a data collection method.
Explain **two other** data collection methods you used in your fieldwork. (4)

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(c) Explain **one** way geographic information systems (GIS) was used in your enquiry.

(2)

(d) Explain **one** limitation of your conclusions.

(3)



(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 how the environmental quality of the city changes along a road leading from a new retail development.

Evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the data collection methods used.

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

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(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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** reason why an environment might be considered fragile.

(1)

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

(1)

- ☐ **A** carbon dioxide
- ☐ **B** helium
- ☐ **C** oxygen
- ☐ **D** sodium chloride

(b) Identify the best definition of desertification.

(1)

- ☐ **A** The process of increasing fertility in desert land.
- ☐ **B** The process where biodiversity increases in deserts.
- ☐ **C** The process where fertile land becomes desert.
- ☐ **D** The process where urban areas are built in deserts.

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

Identify **two** labelled countries with a medium rating for climate policy.

(2)

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2

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the differences in ratings for climate policy.

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

(4)

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

(4)

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

China has experienced a change in per capita CO₂ emissions.

Calculate the range in per capita CO₂ emissions from China between 1983 and 2003.

Show your working below.

(2)

..... tonnes per person

- (ii) Describe **one other** change in CO₂ 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 importance of different strategies to manage deforestation.

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

(6)

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(g) Discuss the view:

"It is possible to manage the threats to fragile environments through international cooperation."

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)



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(Total for Question 7 = 35 marks)



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

8 Globalisation and migration

(a) Identify the correct definition of globalisation.

(1)

- ☐ **A** A process where the world becomes less interconnected.
- ☐ **B** A process where the world becomes more educated.
- ☐ **C** A process where the world becomes more expensive to live in.
- ☐ **D** A process where the world becomes more interconnected.

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

(1)

- ☐ **A** expensive housing
- ☐ **B** few schools available
- ☐ **C** many job vacancies
- ☐ **D** poor air quality

(ii) State **one** impact of forced migration.

(1)

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

Identify **two** labelled countries that have the highest number of international tourist trips.

(2)

1

2

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

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

(4)

1

2

(d) Explain **two** ways transnational corporations (TNCs) can impact economic development.

(4)

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

Brazil has experienced a change in the value of exports.

Calculate the range in exports for Brazil between 1993 and 2023.

Show your working below.

(2)

(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 importance of international institutions, such as the World Bank, in creating a more globalised economy.

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

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

9 Development and human welfare

(a) (i) Identify **one** bottom-up development project.

(1)

- ☐ **A** building a new railway bridge
- ☐ **B** building a small water well
- ☐ **C** large scale dam construction
- ☐ **D** national road construction

(ii) Identify **one** advantage of top-down development projects.

(1)

- ☐ **A** can lead to further investment
- ☐ **B** impact is usually on a small area
- ☐ **C** usually involves high costs
- ☐ **D** usually involves local community members

(b) State **one** way intergovernmental agreements may reduce uneven development.

(1)

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

Identify **two** labelled countries with international aid of US\$101 – 500 million.

(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 for variations in development within a country.

(4)

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

Bangladesh has experienced a change in its daily supply of calories.

Calculate the range in the daily supply of calories per person in Bangladesh between 1982 and 2022.

Show your working below.

(2)

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

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

(2)



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

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

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

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(g) Discuss the view:

“Food 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.

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(Total for Question 9 = 35 marks)

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

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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)**Wednesday 3 June 2026**

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

**Paper
reference****4GE1/02R****Geography****PAPER 2: Human geography****Resource Booklet****Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.***Turn over* ►**P79548A**©2026 Pearson Education Ltd.
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Number of people employed
by economic sector (millions)

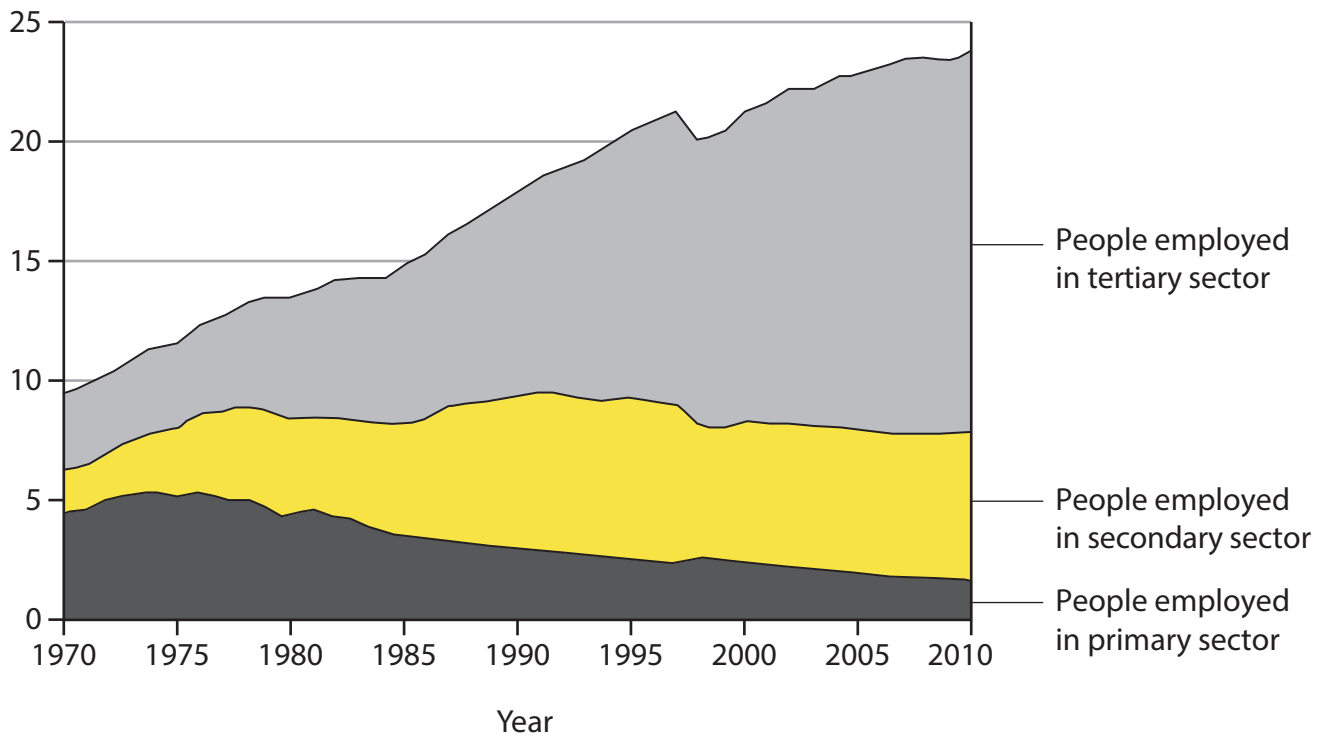
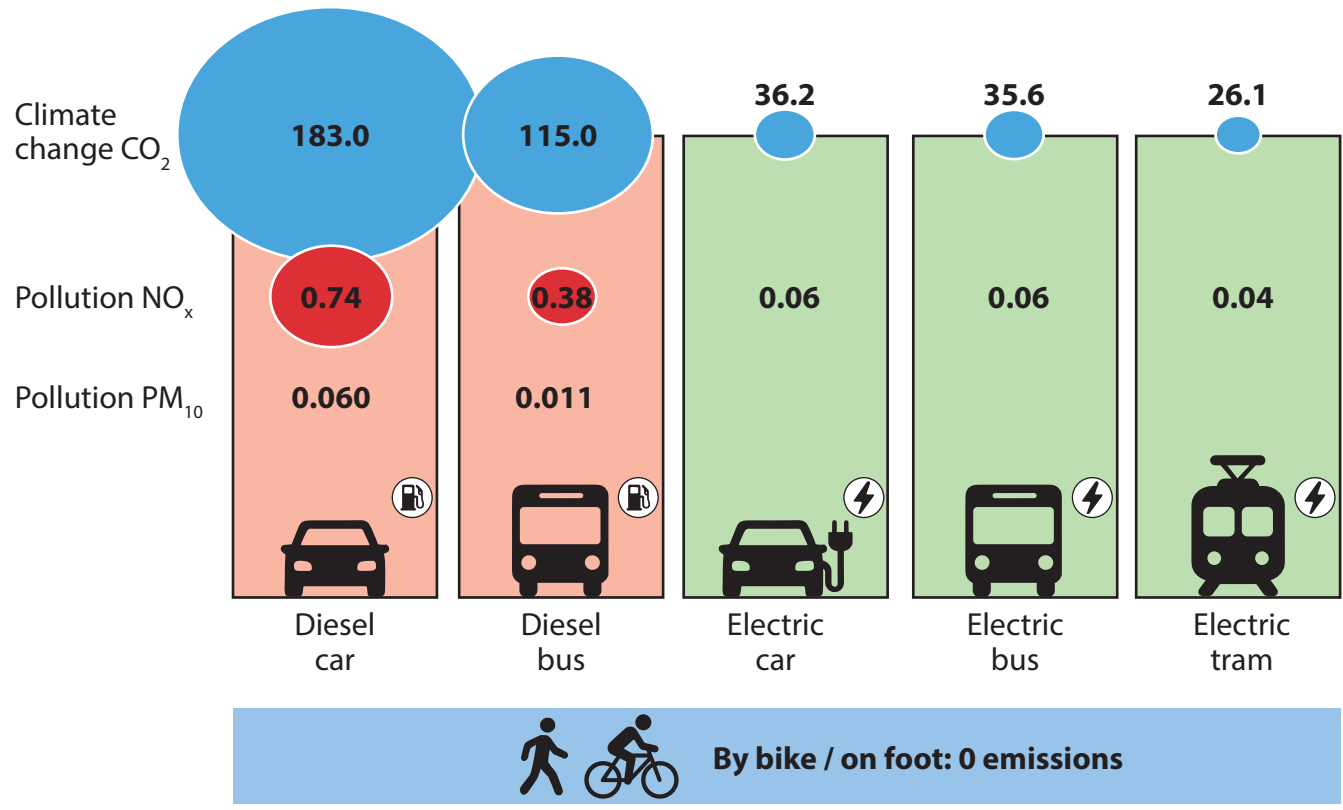


Figure 1a

Employment by economic sector in South Korea, 1970–2010



All figures are in g/vkm = Grams for travellers every kilometre

Figure 1b
Emissions (g/vkm) for different types of transport which contribute to a carbon footprint



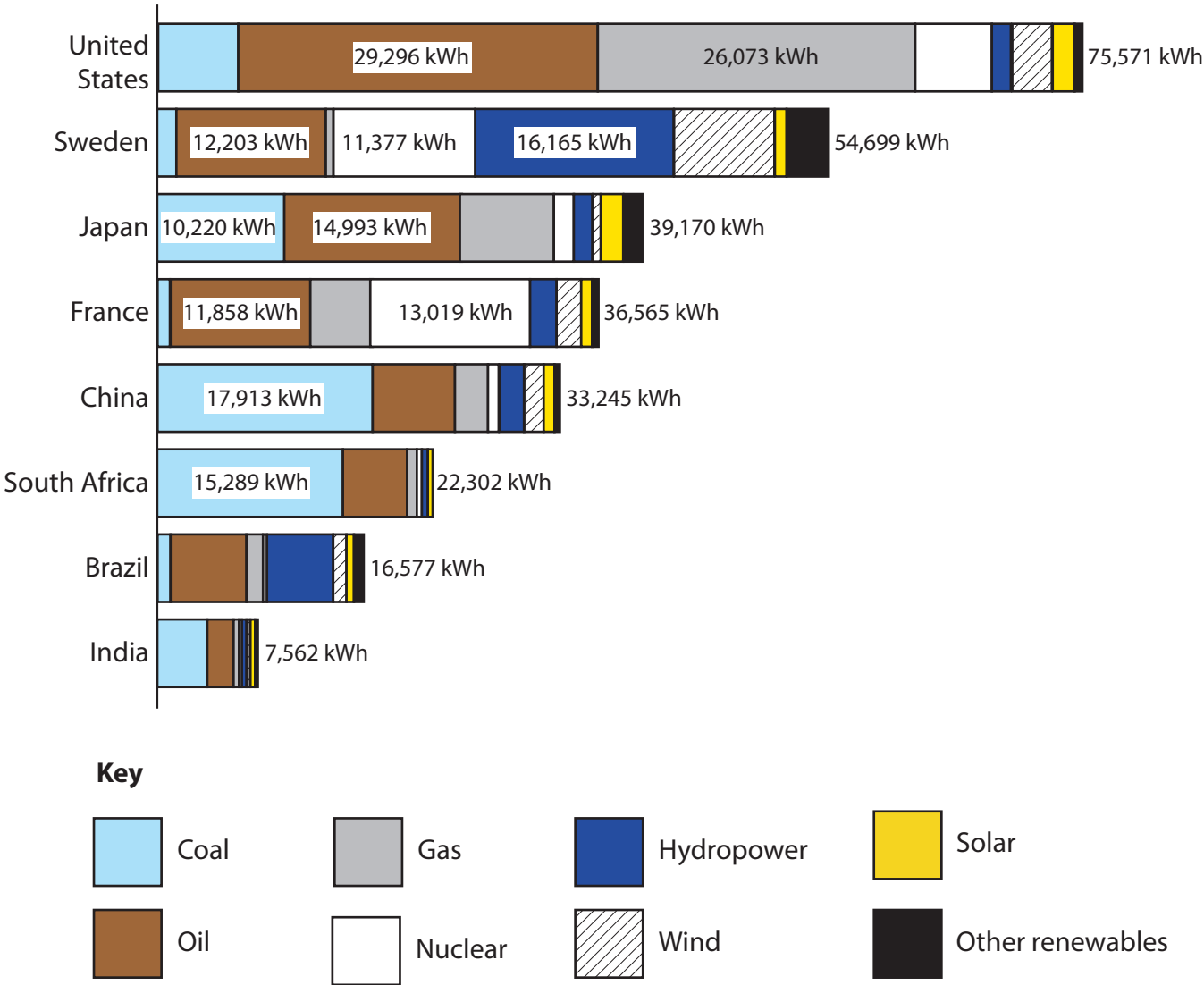


Figure 1c

Energy consumption per capita by energy source for selected countries, 2023

Number of visitors (millions)

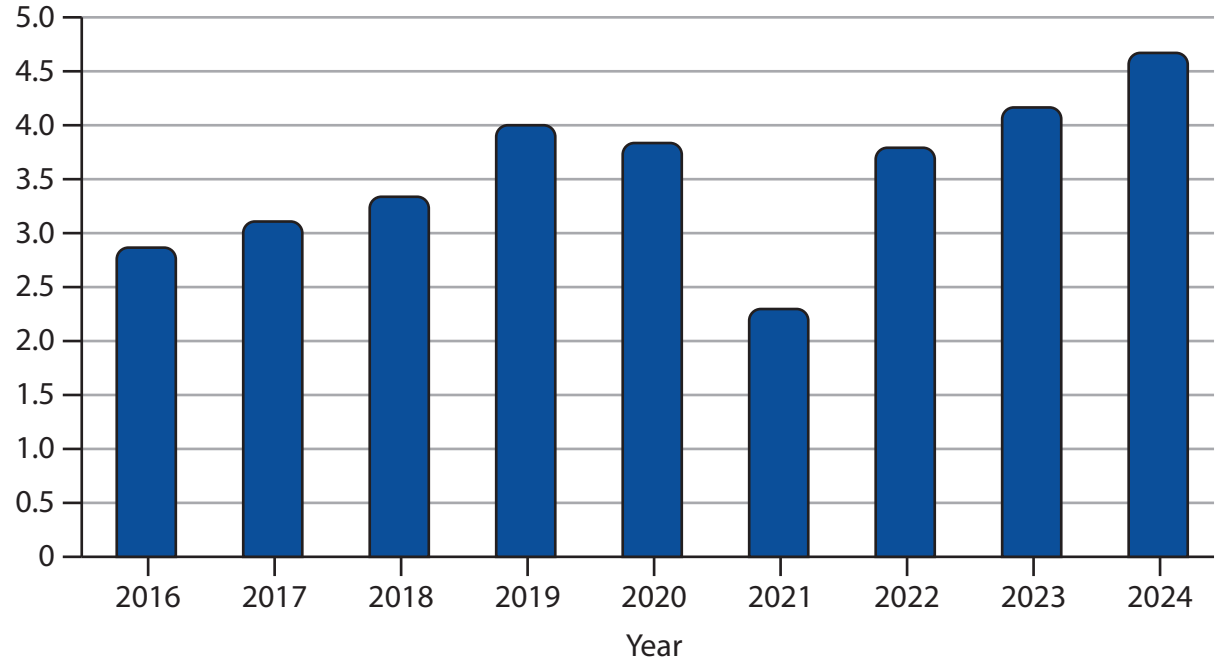


Figure 2a
Number of tourists visiting farms in Italy, 2016 to 2024

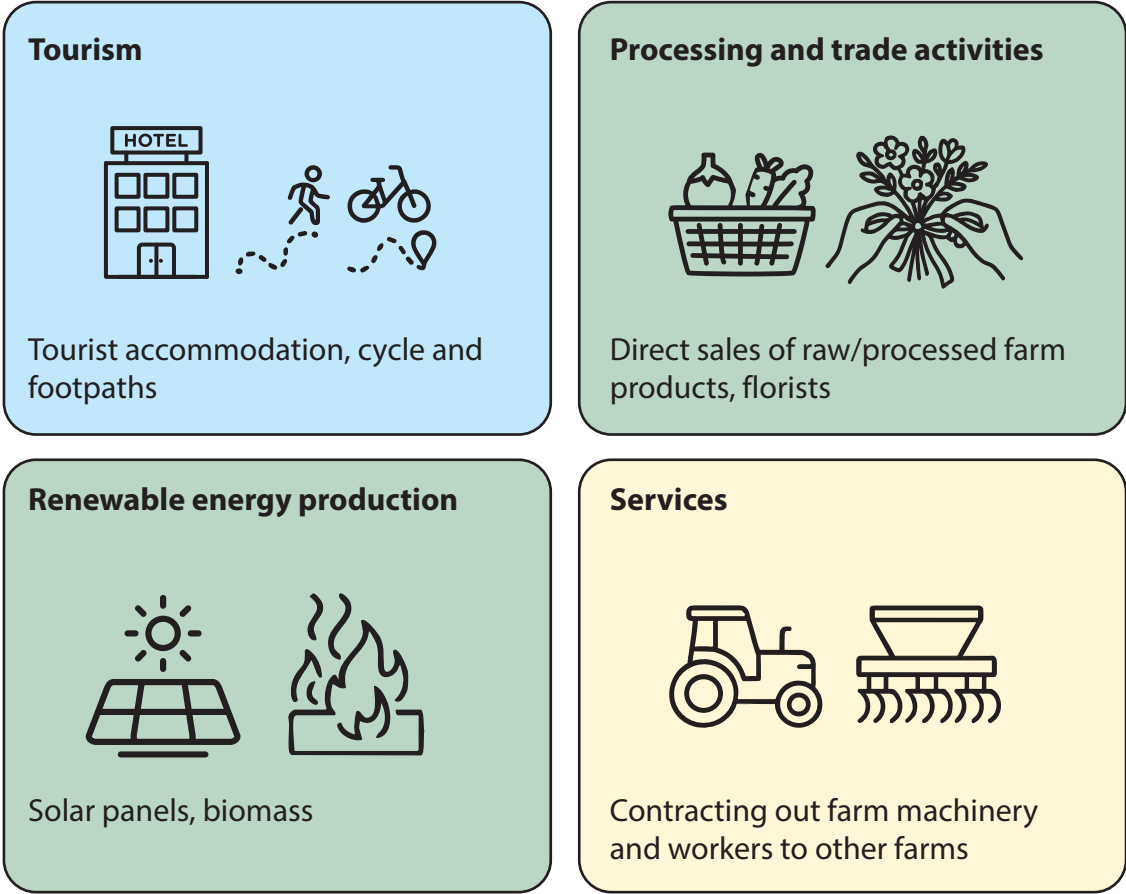


Figure 2b
Farm diversification strategies

Vocational village programme, Indonesia	Livelihoods Fund, Guatemala	One Acre Fund, Kenya	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Bangladesh
			
<p>Community programme in a rural area to provide literacy education.</p> <p>A village involved in the project became a training model for other villages.</p>	<p>Working with local communities to plant 5 million trees over 20 years.</p> <p>Farmers can earn extra income by selling cash crops. (e.g. rubber and coffee).</p>	<p>A fund to encourage farmers to plant drought resistant crops.</p> <p>This also involves training for farmers about how to use fertilisers.</p>	<p>Introducing affordable vaccines and feed for poultry as well as training for local vets to treat cows in villages.</p> <p>This means cows produced up to four times as much milk.</p>

Figure 2c

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



Figure 3a
Location of selected megacities in China

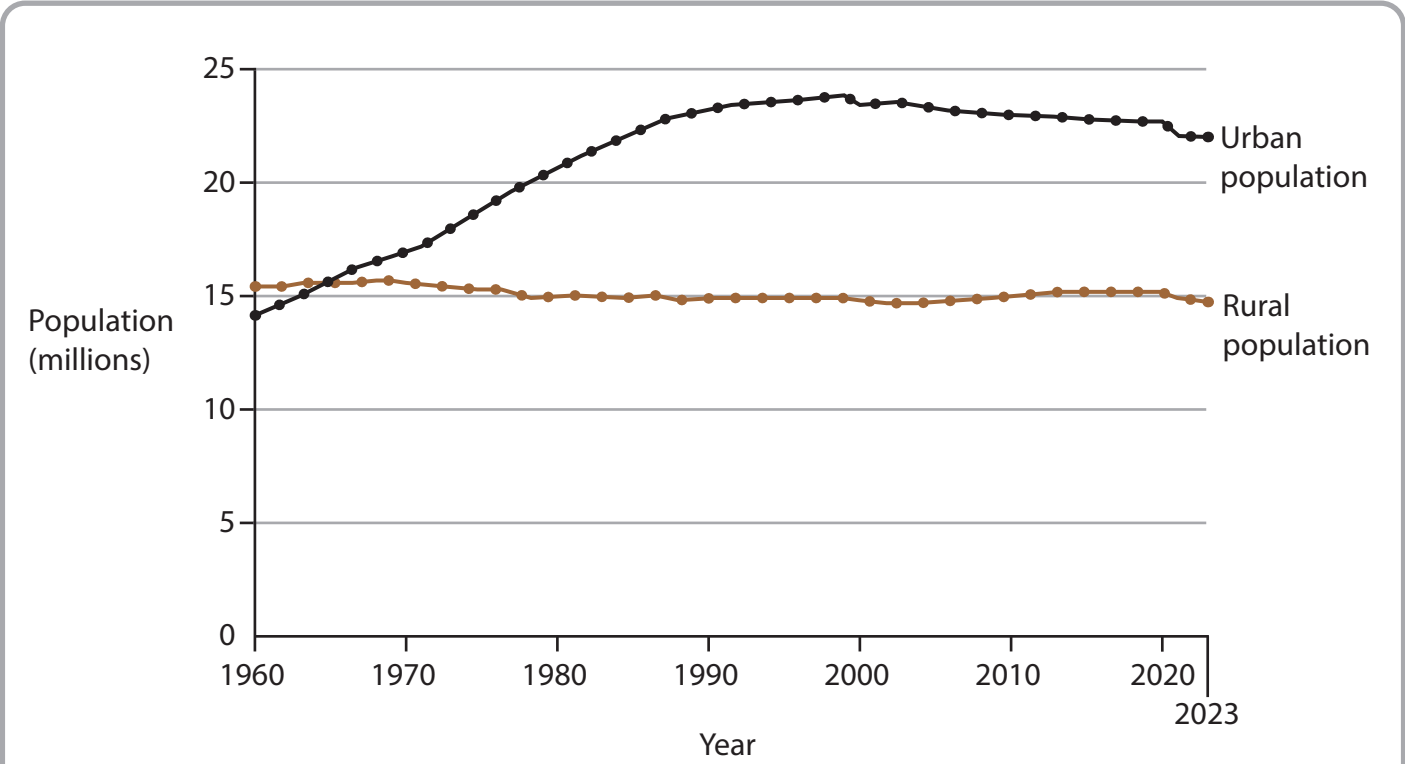
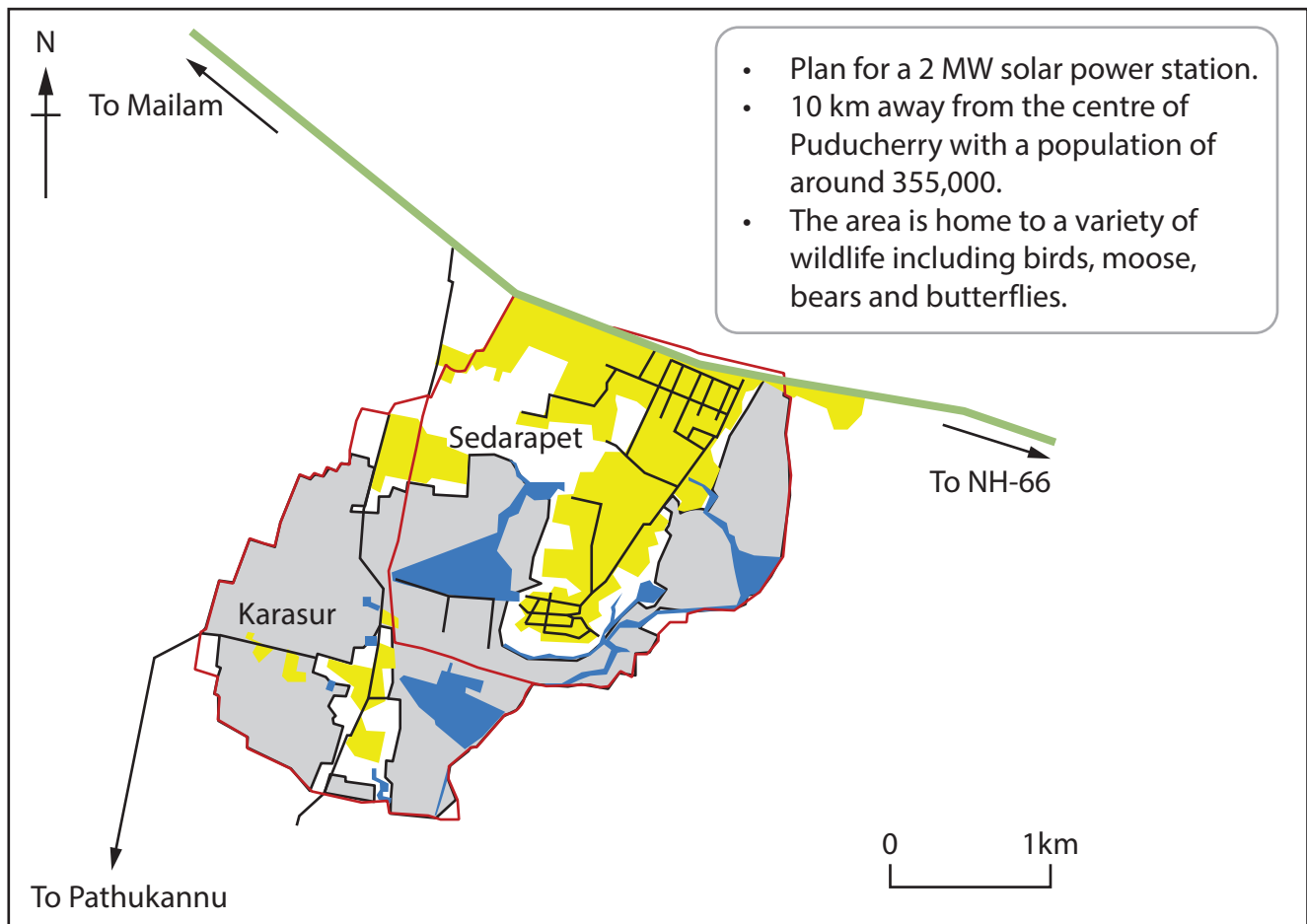


Figure 3b
Population in rural and urban areas in Poland, 1960–2023



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 an environmental quality survey in a village on a Monday morning, at four different sites which were 100 m apart.
- The students worked in groups of four and were given five minutes at each site to complete the environmental quality survey.
- Different members of the group completed the survey at each site to make sure everyone was involved in the investigation.

Figure 4a

Extract from the methodology

Low environmental quality					High environmental quality
	1	2	3	4	
High levels of litter			X		Low levels of litter
High levels of noise	X				Low levels of noise
Buildings not well maintained	X				Buildings well maintained
Not many plants or flowers		X			Lots of plants or flowers

Figure 4b

Extract of results from the environmental quality survey

Methodology

- A group of students carried out an environmental quality survey in a village on a Monday morning, at four different sites which were 100 m apart.
- The students worked in groups of four and were given five minutes at each site to complete the environmental quality survey.
- Different members of the group completed the survey at each site to make sure everyone was involved in the investigation.

Figure 5a

Extract from the methodology

Low environmental quality					High environmental quality
	1	2	3	4	
High levels of litter			X		Low levels of litter
High levels of noise	X				Low levels of noise
Buildings not well maintained	X				Buildings well maintained
Not many plants or flowers		X			Lots of plants or flowers

Figure 5b

Extract of results from the environmental quality survey

Methodology

- A group of students carried out an environmental quality survey in a city on a Monday morning, at four different sites which were 100 m apart.
- The students worked in groups of four and were given five minutes at each site to complete the environmental quality survey.
- Different members of the group completed the survey at each site to make sure everyone was involved in the investigation.

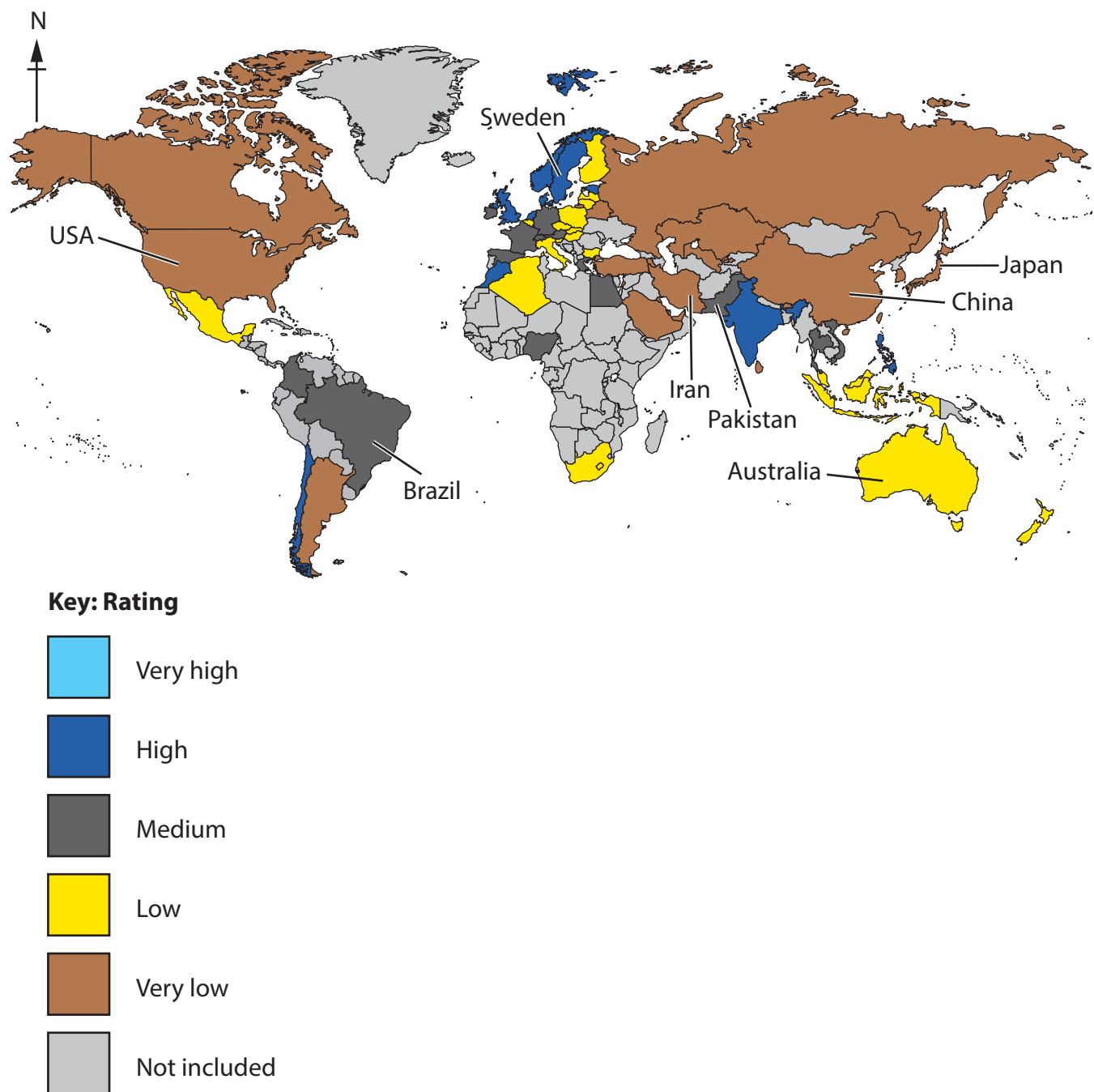
Figure 6a

Extract from the methodology

Low environmental quality					High environmental quality
	1	2	3	4	
High levels of litter			X		Low levels of litter
High levels of noise	X				Low levels of noise
Buildings not well maintained	X				Buildings well maintained
Not many plants or flowers		X			Lots of plants or flowers

Figure 6b

Extract of results from the environmental quality survey



NB: This index is a tool for tracking efforts from 63 countries to work towards protection from climate change.

Figure 7a
Climate policy rating in the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI), 2025

Per capita CO ₂ emissions (tonnes per person)			
	1983	2003	2023
China	1.6	3.7	8.4
India	0.5	1.0	2.1
United Kingdom	9.7	9.6	4.4
United States of America	18.7	20.7	14.3
World	4.0	4.3	4.7

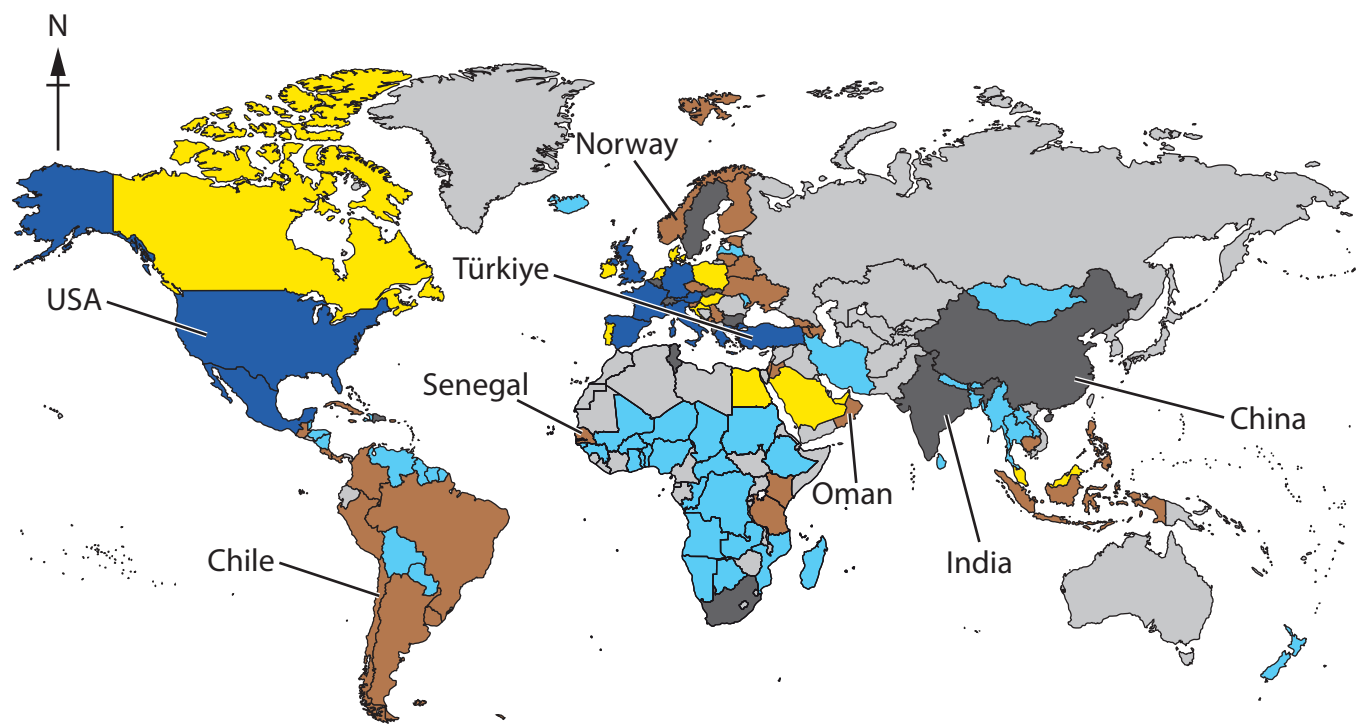
Figure 7b

Per capita CO₂ emissions for selected countries, 1983, 2003 and 2023



Figure 7c

Strategies to reduce deforestation



Key: Number of international tourist trips (millions)

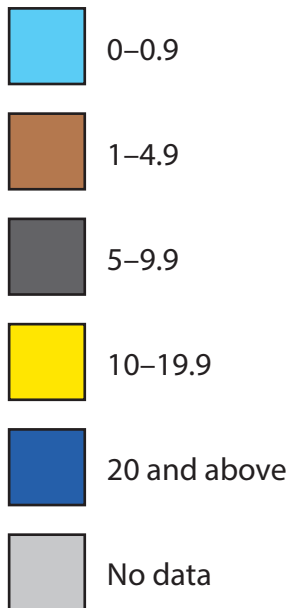


Figure 8a
International tourist trips, 2022

Exports (% of GDP)			
	1993	2008	2023
Brazil	10.5	13.5	18.1
China	16.7	32.6	19.7
France	21.8	29.2	34.3
Ghana	20.3	40.7	34.0
United States of America	9.5	12.4	11.0

Figure 8b

**Exports as a percentage (%) of gross domestic product (GDP)
for selected counties, 1993, 2008 and 2023**





Figure 8c
Activities of the World Bank

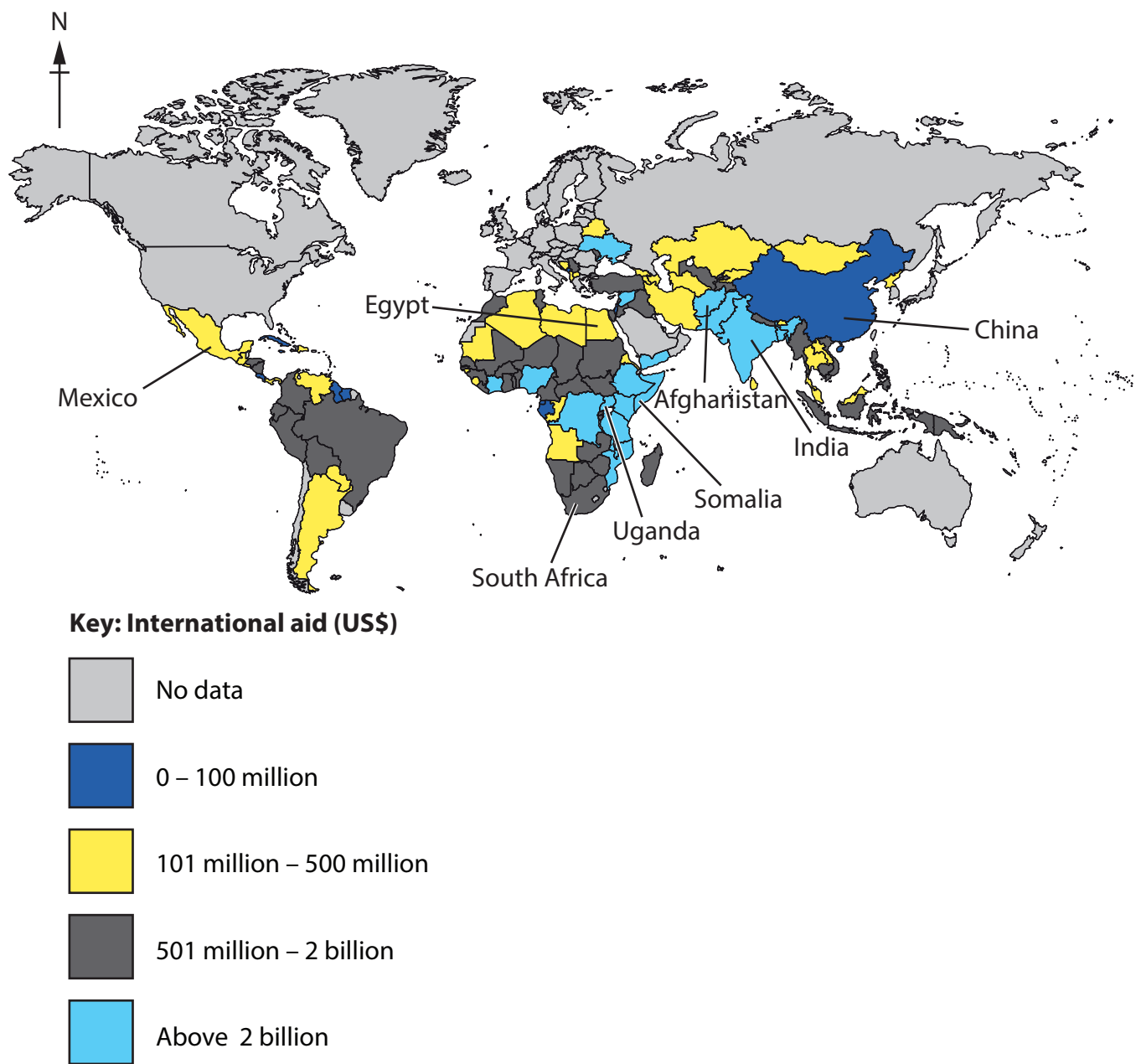


Figure 9a

International aid received from governments and international organisations, 2023

Daily supply of calories per person			
	1982	2002	2022
Bangladesh	1,904	2,281	2,608
Ghana	1,355	2,534	3,133
Japan	2,771	2,825	2,670
Morocco	2,811	3,166	3,339
United States of America	3,182	3,825	3,875

NB: A low number of daily calories per day may suggest food insecurity

Figure 9b

Daily supply of calories per person for selected countries, 1982, 2002 and 2022

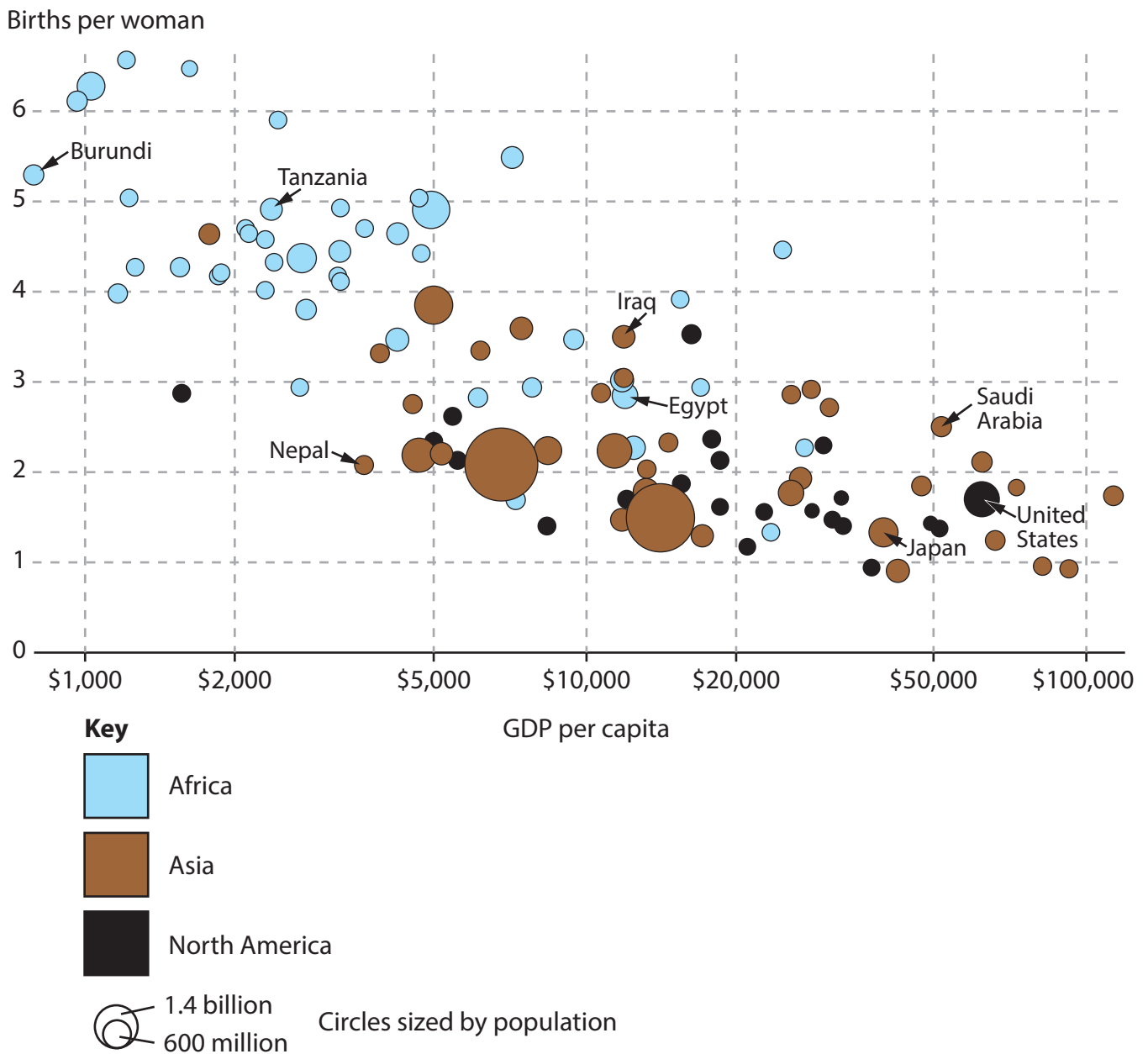


Figure 9c

Relationship between birth rate and gross domestic product (GDP), 2019

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Acknowledgements

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

Figure 1a: data from www.ourworldindata.org

Figure 1b: adapted from www.tmb.cat

Figure 1c: data from www.ourworldindata.org

Figure 2a: adapted from www.statista.com

Figure 3b: data from www.ourworldindata.org

Figure 3a: adapted from www.researchgate.net

Figure 3c: adapted from www.researchgate.net

Figure 7a: adapted from www.ccpi.org

Figure 7b: data from www.ourworldindata.org

Figure 8a: data from www.ourworldindata.org

Figure 8b: data from www.data.worldbank.org

Figure 9b: data from www.ourworldindata.org

Figure 9c: data from www.ourworldindata.org

