Please check the examination details belo	ow before ente	ering your candidate information
Candidate surname		Other names
Centre Number Candidate Nu	umber	
Pearson Edexcel Level	1/Lev	rel 2 GCSE (9–1)
Friday 14 June 2024		
Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)	Paper reference	e 1GB0/03
Geography B		MD
PAPER 3: People and Env	ironmer	ntal Issues
Making Geographical Dec		
Making deographical bec	1310113	
		J
You must have:		Total Marks
Resource Booklet (enclosed)		ll l
Calculator, ruler		

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.

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 and grammar 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 ▶





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 \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .			
1	Use Section	A (p	pages 2, 3 and 4) in the Resource Booklet to answer this question.	
	(a) Study Fi	gure	e 1.	
	(i) lden	itify 1	the geographical region where capital city Quito is located.	(1)
••••	(ii) lden	itify 1	the best estimate of the area of the rainforest region in Figure 1.	(1)
	\boxtimes	A	7,500,000 km ²	
	\boxtimes	В	750,000 km ²	
	\times	C	75,000 km ²	
	\boxtimes	D	7,500 km ²	
		-	gure 1 and your own knowledge, explain one physical reason why it cannot grow in some parts of Ecuador.	(2)
	(b) Study Fi		e 2. the year when the area of tropical forest loss was largest.	(1)
	\times	A	2001	
	\boxtimes	В	2010	
	\boxtimes	c	2013	
	\boxtimes	D	2016	



(ii)	Using Figure 2 and your own knowledge, suggest two reasons why the distribution of Earth's biomes is changing over time.	(4)
	(Total for Question 1 = 9	9 marks)
	(ii)	(ii) Using Figure 2 and your own knowledge, suggest two reasons why the distribution of Earth's biomes is changing over time. (Total for Question 1 = 9)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 9 MARKS

SECTION B

Forests Under Threat

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

			must be answered with a cross in a box $oxtimes$. If you change your mind a line through the box $oxtimes$ and then mark your new answer with a c	
Us	e Sect	ion B (p	page 5 and page 6) in the Resource Booklet to answer this question.	
(a)	Study	y Figure	23.	
		_	formation in Figure 3, calculate the total estimated value of the oil pelow Ecuador's rainforest.	(1)
				US\$ billion
		_ ,	our own knowledge, identify one climate characteristic of tropical st areas.	(1)
	[⊠ A	The rainfall is low throughout the year.	
	[⊠ В	The rainfall is much higher in summer.	
	[⊠ C	The temperature is much lower in summer.	
	[⊠ D	The temperature is high throughout the year.	
(b)	Study	y Figure	2 4.	
	(i) C	alculate	e the total percentage (%) of countries who are not REDD members.	(1)
				%



4

(ii) Fig	jure -	4 mentions CITES.	
lde	entify	y the main purpose of CITES.	(1)
\bowtie	Α	Preventing trade of endangered plant and animal species.	(1)
\boxtimes		Preserving the culture of rainforest communities.	
\times	c	Funding education about sustainable development.	
\boxtimes	D	Supporting tropical rainforest research projects.	
		re 3 and Figure 4, explain one strength and one weakness of global	
action	s to	protect rainforests.	(4)
Streng	ıth		
Weakr	ness		
	•••••		
		(Total for Question 2 = 8 ma	rks)
	_	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 8 MA	RKS

SECTION C

Consuming Energy Resources

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

- **3** Use Section C (pages 7 to 12) in the Resource Booklet to answer this question.
 - (a) Study Figure 5.
 - (i) Identify Ecuador's most valuable export.

(1)

(ii) Figure 5 provides information about Ecuador's population size and population growth rate in 2021.

Calculate the size of Ecuador's population in millions in 2022.

(1)

- **■ B** 18.25
- **C** 18.75
- (b) Study Figure 6.
 - (i) Identify **one** physical cause of reduced economic growth in Ecuador.

(1)



(ii) Using Figures 5 and 6, suggest two reasons why Ecenergy has grown at a faster rate than its populatio	
(c) Figure 7 shows how oil production can have a negative environment.	e impact on the
Using your own knowledge, explain two ways in which production can also have a negative impact on the env	



(d) Using evidence from Figures 7 and 8, assess the threats to Yasuní Nat (YNP) and its communities.	tional Park
(TNP) and its communities.	(8)



(e) Study Figure 9. Identify two actions taken by rainforest communities to protect their land. (2) (6) Study Figure 10. (i) Figure 10 mentions unconventional fossil fuels. Using your own knowledge, name two unconventional fossil fuel sources. (2)		
(f) Study Figure 10. (i) Figure 10 mentions unconventional fossil fuels. Using your own knowledge, name two unconventional fossil fuel sources. (2)		(2)
	(f) Study Figure 10. (i) Figure 10 mentions unconventional fossil fuels.	(2)



(ii)	Using evidence from Figure 10, assess which countries are most and least responsible for carbon dioxide emissions over time.	(0)
		(8)



/T + 1 (O + + + 2 - 24 - 1)
(Total for Question 3 = 31 marks)
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 31 MARKS



SECTION D

Making a Geographical Decision

Answer Question 4. Write your answers in the space provided.

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

4 Study the three options below for Ecuador's government.

Option 1: Ask foreign governments again if they will pay to stop oil production and save the rainforest in Ecuador.

Option 2: Allow all of Ecuador's oil resources to be used carefully, provided the profits are shared with rainforest communities.

Option 3: Gradually shut down Ecuador's oil industry, starting with any drilling in national parks and populated rainforest areas.

Select the option you think offers the best long-term future for all of Ecuador's people.

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)

Chosen option



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

Friday 14 June 2024

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Paper reference

1GB0/03

Geography B

PAPER 3: People and Environmental Issues Making Geographical Decisions

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





SECTION A

People and the Biosphere

The issue: the oil beneath Ecuador's rainforest.

- Ecuador is an oil-rich South American country. Most of this oil lies beneath the Amazon rainforest.
- Ecuador's economy tripled in size between 2000 and 2020, partly due to money from oil sales.
- Past governments also borrowed large amounts of money from other countries. Ecuador now has a large debt to pay back.
- Ecuador's current government wants to pay off its debt while keeping the economy growing. Can this be done without exploiting more oil and destroying more rainforest?

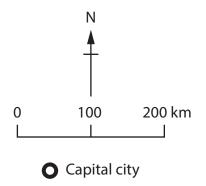
Introduction

- When oil was discovered in 1972, Ecuador's economy began to grow faster. However indigenous Native American communities such as the Tagaeri and Taromenane people have not benefited from the extraction of oil.
- In the past, Ecuador's government borrowed large amounts of money (loans) from developed countries. But due to high annual fees charged for these loans, Ecuador has been unable to repay all the money. Ecuador still owed US\$ 60 billion in 2022.
- Over time, money that could have been spent on schools, health and housing has instead been used to pay debt fees.
- In 2007, Ecuador's government proposed a new plan to help its economy while protecting the rainforest. Developed countries were asked to donate money to help protect Ecuador's rainforest. In return, Ecuador would stop developing new oil fields.
- Not enough developed countries agreed to help though, and the plan failed.
 Afterwards, Ecuador's government chose to work more closely with China instead.
 China is now giving Ecuador economic help in return for oil.
- As a result, Ecuador's rainforest ecosystems and communities remain under threat from oil exploration and exploitation.



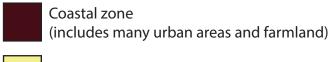
SECTION A People and the biosphere







Key: the three geographical regions of Ecuador



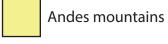
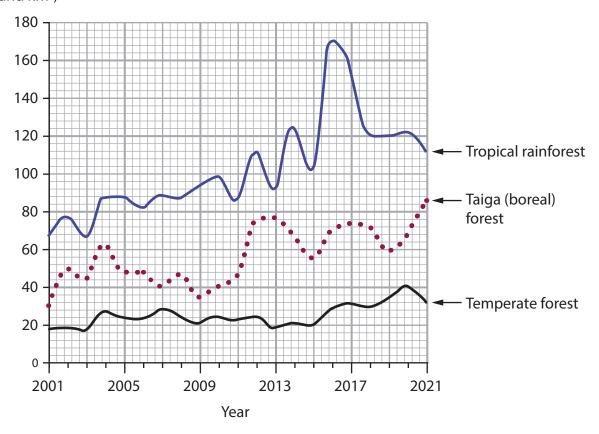




Figure 1

The three main geographical regions of Ecuador

Area of forest loss (thousand km²)



- Forests are cut down to provide resources.
- Climate change also affects the distribution and health of forests.

Figure 2

Forest loss in different biomes, 2001–2021

SECTION B

Forests under threat

In 2007, Ecuador's government proposed a rainforest protection plan. The oil resources below the rainforest would be left in the ground if other countries donated US\$ 3.5 billion to Ecuador – half the estimated value of the oil.

At first, there was a positive response, especially from environmentalists. Germany and Italy offered money. The United Nations said it would manage the fund.

But other countries compared Ecuador's plan to blackmail (because drilling for oil was threatened unless money was given). Other countries wanted to know more about how their money would be used.

By 2013 the project had collapsed. "The world has failed us," Ecuador's president complained, accusing other governments of not being serious enough about fighting deforestation and climate change.

Figure 3

Part of a newspaper article about Ecuador's failed rainforest protection plan

World Region	Total countries where rainforest	Rainforest countries who are REDD members		Percentage (%) who are
	is found	YES	NO	members
Africa	33	20	13	60.6
Asia-Pacific	16	15	1	93.8
South America	9	6	3	66.7
TOTAL	58	41	17	70.7

- The United Nations REDD organisation tries to prevent deforestation.
- The table shows how many rainforest countries have joined REDD so far.
- Organisations such as REDD and CITES provide advice and limited financial support for governments who are trying to protect the environment.
- REDD is entirely funded by voluntary donations from developed countries, mainly Norway. In 2022, they donated over US\$ 50 million.

Figure 4
Information about global actions to protect the environment



SECTION C

Consuming energy resources

Population size	Gross domestic product (GDP)		Energy consumption	
• 18 million people lived in Ecuador in 2021 • Population is growing at 1.4% a year	 US\$ 106 billion Until recently, GDP growth was helped by high oil prices 		• The country's consumption of energy is growing at a faster rate than its population	
Value of the three m	ain exports	Top export destinations		
Oil products US\$ 4.9 billion			USA 30% of all exports	
Fish and seafor US\$ 5.1 billion	od			
Bananas US\$ 3.8 billion		*:	China 13% of all exports	

Figure 5
A fact file about Ecuador, 2021

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Turn over ▶

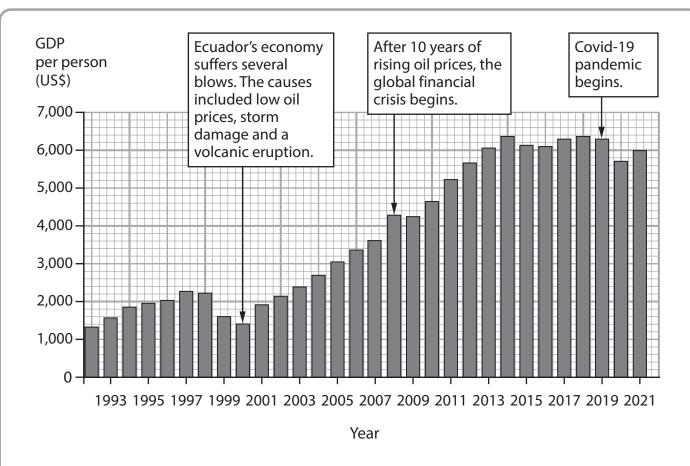


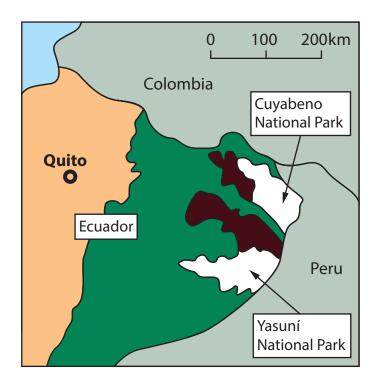
Figure 6

Changes in GDP per person in Ecuador, 1992–2021





Figure 7
Environmental impacts of oil production in Ecuador's rainforest



Key

Non-rainforest areas



Rainforest where oil exploration and/or drilling allowed



Fully protected national park



Partly protected national park – oil exploration is allowed

Yasuní National Park (YNP) is home to 750 mammal and bird species, and 2,000 tree species.

Jaguars and tiny monkeys called pygmy marmosets, live there. Pink dolphins swim in the rivers.

The YNP's biodiversity is a vast resource that could provide cures for diseases.

YNP is home to the Tagaeri and Taromenane forest communities.

40% of Ecuador's conventional oil resources are located below YNP.

Oil companies, such as China's Sinopec and Ecuador's own Petroamazonas, work throughout Ecuador's rainforest. They have begun to explore parts of YNP.

More damage comes from roads and pipes the companies build. They give access to hunters and loggers, sometimes leading to violent confrontations with YNP communities.

Figure 8

Yasuní National Park and the oil industry



Ecuador's rainforest communities are now taking action to protect their land.

- In 2019 in Quito, a march by rainforest communities drew attention to the government's failure to safeguard their rights.
- One community won a law case against the government for failing to consult them before opening up their ancestral lands to oil drilling. A court ruled the oil companies must leave.
- Local communities blocked roads to prevent the arrival of drilling equipment. As a result, a Chinese company stopped its search for oil near Yasuní.

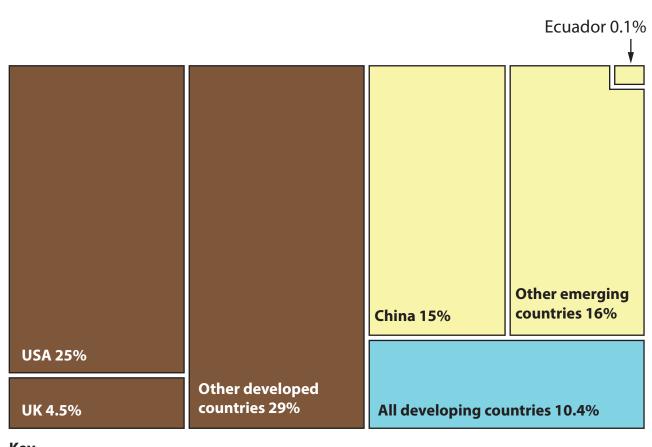
But some rainforest communities are open to the idea of working with oil firms — so long as they benefit too.

Figure 9

Views and actions of Ecuador's rainforest communities

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Turn over ▶



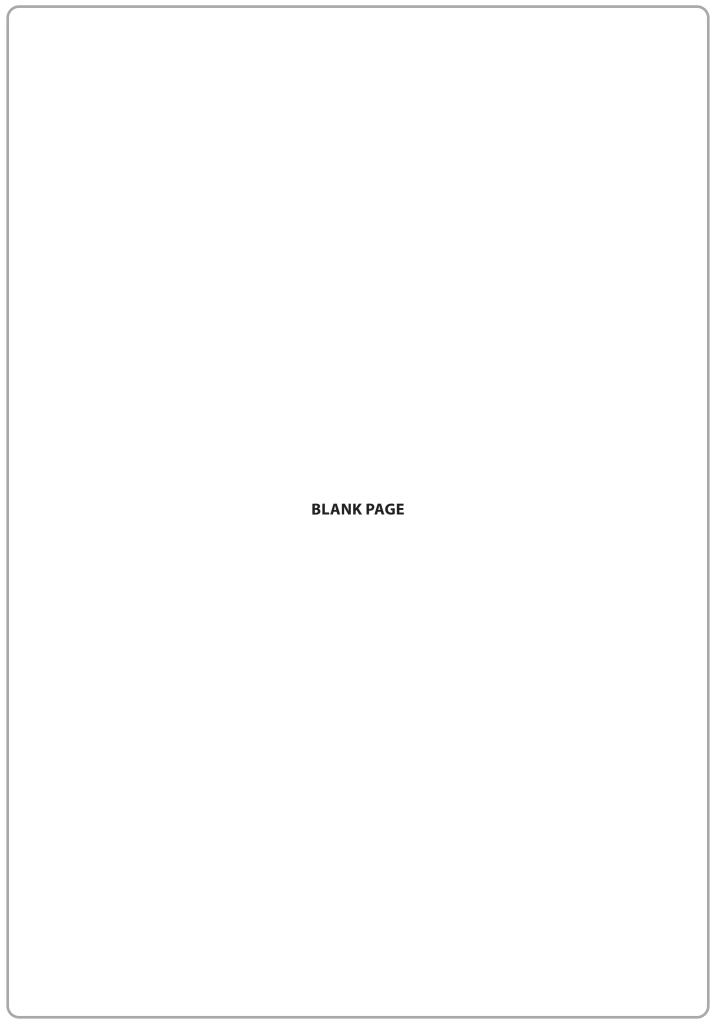
Key

- **Economically developed countries** (1.2 billion people)
- **Economically emerging countries** (2.5 billion people)
- Economically developing countries (4.1 billion people)
- The chart shows which countries are most and least responsible for the carbon dioxide emitted by industry and fossil fuel burning since 1750. The amount a country emits depends on its level of development and its population size.
- Following a meeting in Paris in 2016, the world is taking climate change more seriously. More is being done to develop renewable energy instead of relying on conventional and unconventional fossil fuels.
- But governments of some developing and emerging countries say they should be allowed to keep producing fossil fuels for longer, because they've contributed least to climate change.

Figure 10

The countries that are most and least responsible for carbon dioxide emissions over time









BLANK PAGE Acknowledgements Pearson Education Ltd. gratefully acknowledges all the following sources used in the preparation of this paper: https://www.ft.com/content/ Figure 1: adpated from https://www.camiadventures.com/ Figure 2: adapted from https://research.wri.org/ Figure 3: adapted from https://www.ft.com/ Figure 4: data from https://www.un-redd.org/ Figure 5: data from https://www.cia.gov/ Figure 6: data from https://www.statista.com/ Figure 7: ©Victor St. John/Alamy Stock Photo Figure 9: ©Associated Press/Alamy Stock Photo

