

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Geography

## Advanced Paper 3

Specimen papers for first teaching  
September 2016  
**Time: 2 hours 15 minutes**

Paper Reference

**9GE0/03**

**You must have:**

Ruler, calculator, Resource Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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### 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.*
- Calculators may be used.
- Any **calculations** must show all stages of **working out** and a **clear answer**.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- 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

- You are **advised** to spend the first **15 minutes** reading the Resource Booklet.
- 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 ►

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**PEARSON**

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

**You must use the Resource Booklet provided and your own knowledge and understanding from across your course of study to answer the questions in this paper.**

**1** Explain why globalisation can create inequalities.

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**(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)**

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2 (a) Figure 2 and Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet show data on income distribution for Singapore in 2013.

- (i) Using the data in Figure 2, calculate the percentage of income earners who earn less than the GDP per capita in Singapore.

You must show your working.

(2)

..... %

- (ii) Using Figure 3, calculate the ratio of the earnings of the top 20% of income earners with the earnings of the bottom 20%.

You must show your working.

(2)

Ratio = ..... :1



(b) Explain why using Gross Domestic Product per capita as a measure of a country's economy is unreliable.

(4)

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

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- 3** Study Figure 4 in the Resource Booklet, which shows data on GDP per capita and national average salaries for selected countries.

Analyse the relationship between GDP per capita and national average salaries.

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

**(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)**



4 Study Figure 5 and Figure 6 in the Resource Booklet, which show the 'top ten' globalised countries according to two indices.

Analyse the contrasting results of these measurements of globalisation.

Dotted lines for writing the answer.

(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)



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5 Study Section C in the Resource Booklet.

Evaluate the sustainability of Singapore's economic and population growth.

(18)

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(Total for Question 5 = 18 marks)





**You are advised to use all sections of the Resource Booklet  
in your answer to this question.**

**6** Evaluate the view that developing countries have much to learn from Singapore.

**(24)**

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**(Total for Question 6 = 24 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS**



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**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# **Geography**

**Advanced  
Paper 3**

Specimen papers for first teaching  
September 2016

**Resource Booklet**

Paper Reference

**9GE0/03**

**Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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**PEARSON**

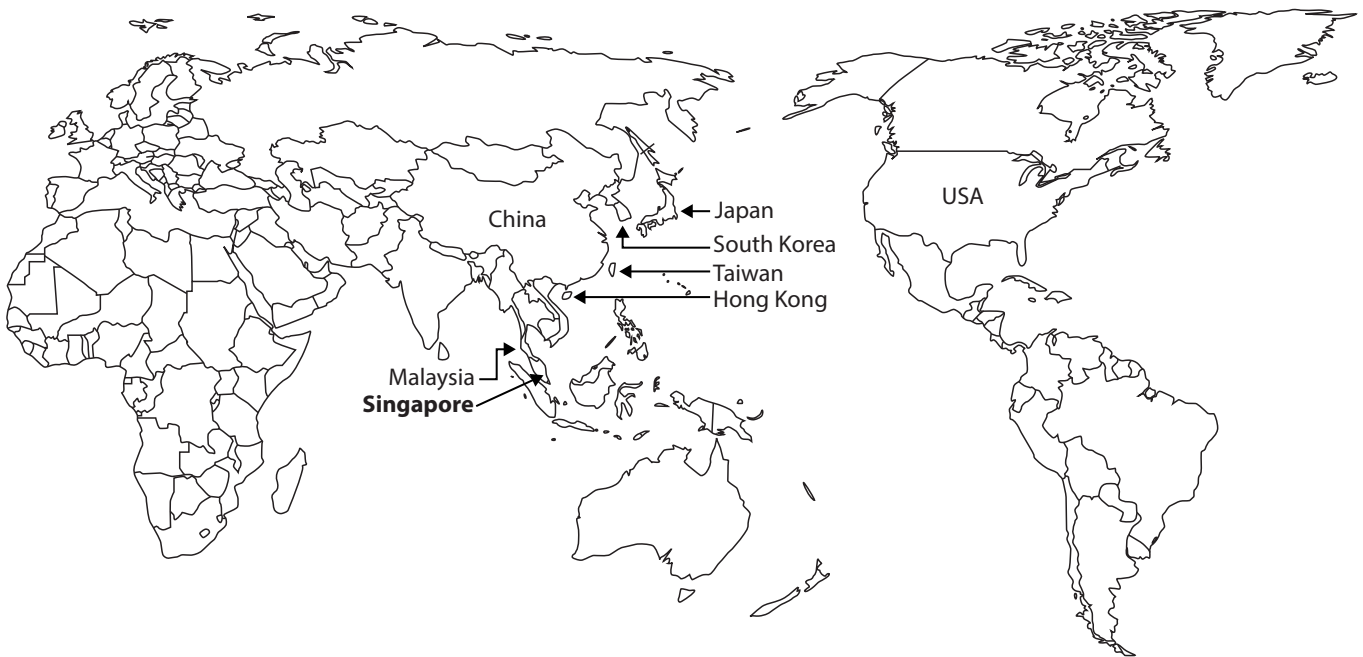
## Singapore; a model state in a globalised world?

### SECTION A

#### Income and Inequalities

Singapore appears to be one of the 20th century's great success stories. In 1965, when it became a fully independent state, it had a per capita (per person) GDP of about \$500. With limited space, no natural resources and hostile neighbours its fate was, at best, uncertain. But by the 21st century it had transformed itself into one of the world's most important global cities with:

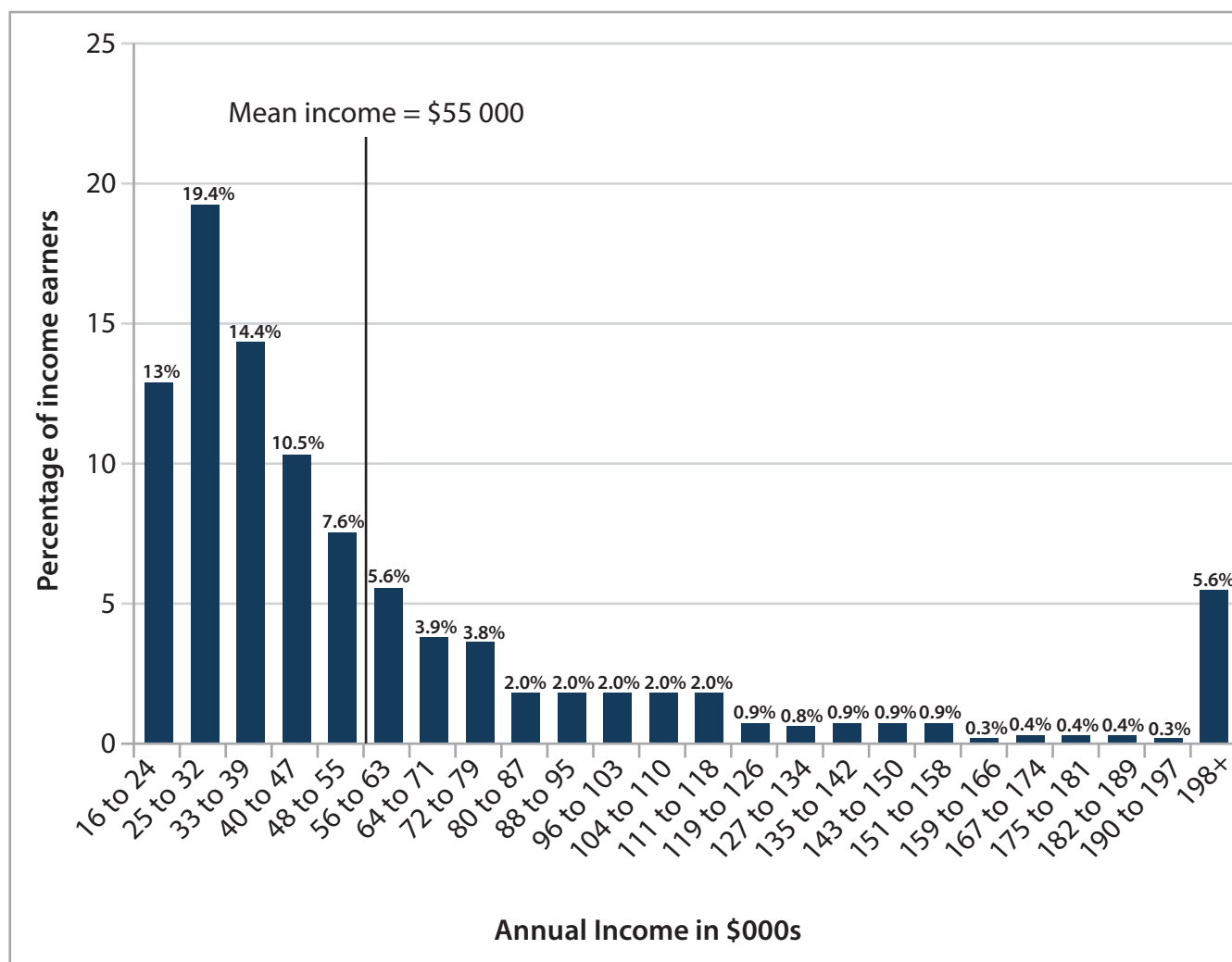
- The fourth largest financial centre in the world.
- The third busiest container port with over 130 000 vessels per year.
- An average growth rate of >6% per annum with a GDP per capita of \$55 000.
- A very low fertility rate so population growth depends on in-migration.



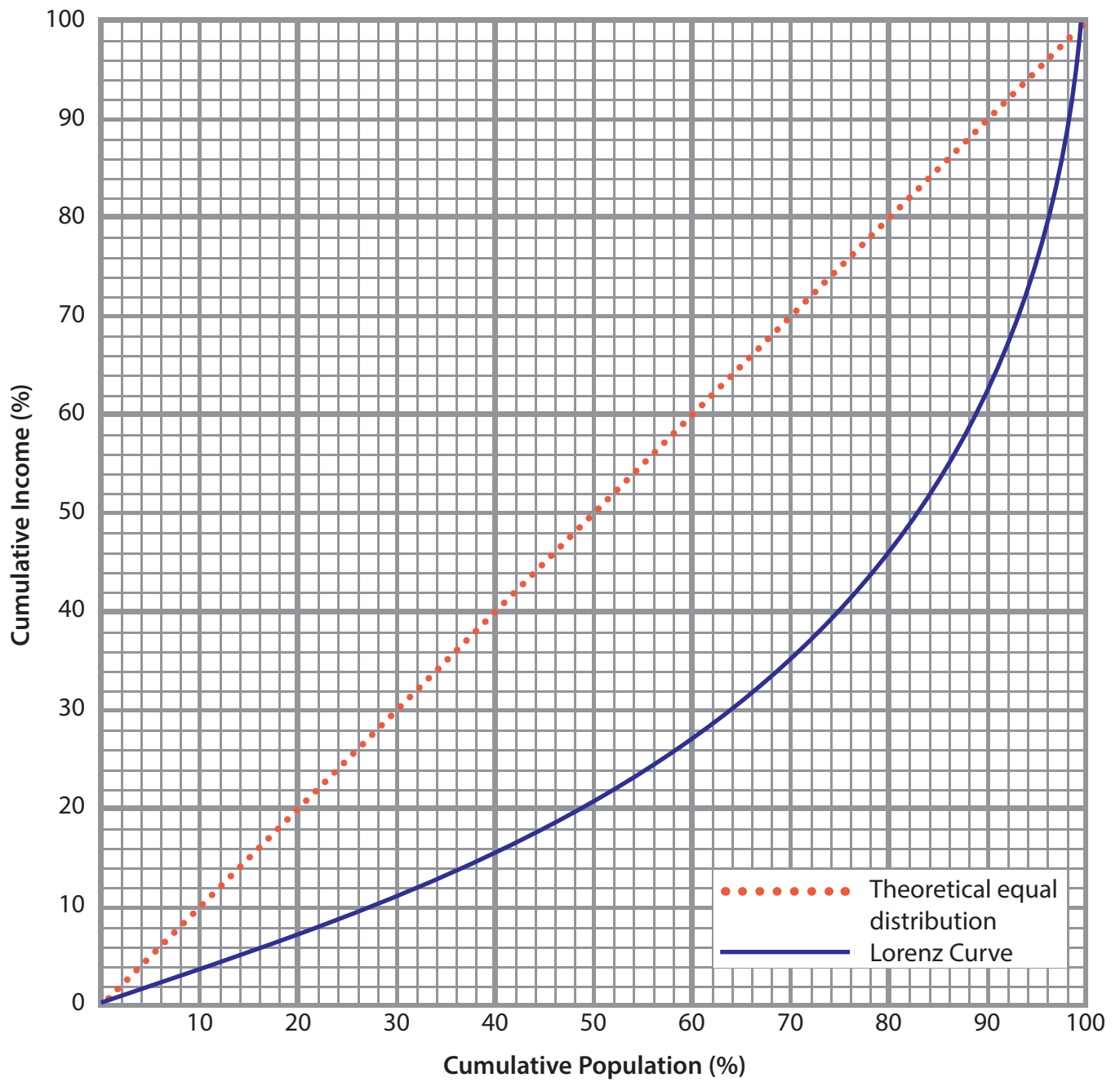
**Figure 1: Singapore's global location**

However, its development has not been without challenges, most notably this city-state has a high level of income (and wealth) inequality.

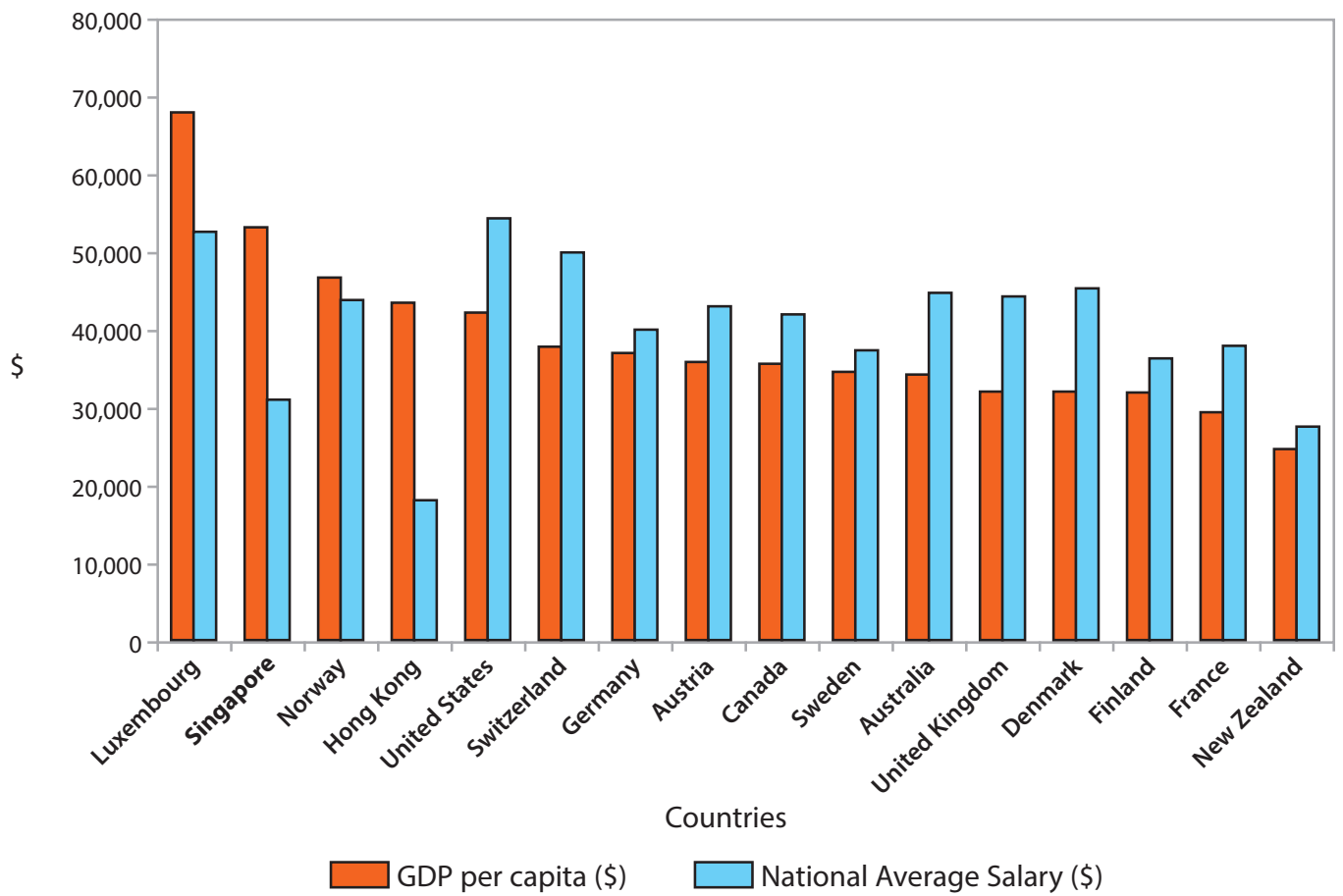
- Singapore's Gini coefficient is 0.51 making it the most unequal developed country globally.
- Singapore's population of 5.3 million is made up of 3.3 million citizens (mostly Chinese but also Indian and Malay), 0.5 million 'permanent residents' (mostly European and American) and 1.5 million 'migrant workers' from many developing countries in the region.
- The 'permanent residents' are high earning and often work in banking, accountancy and law.
- The 'migrant workers' are not included in the data for income and most of them work in low paid jobs in domestic service or in construction.
- There is no minimum wage in Singapore.
- Singapore is a tax haven with money held in bank accounts there by foreign individuals and companies.
- Together with countries such as Switzerland, Panama and Luxembourg, over \$7.3 trillion is held in global tax havens.



**Figure 2: The income distribution in Singapore for 2013**



**Figure 3: A Lorenz curve showing the income inequality in Singapore for 2013**



**Figure 4: GDP per capita and National Average Salaries for selected developed countries**



## SECTION B

### Singapore's place in a globalised world

There are different definitions of globalisation and different methods are used to measure it.

- Most measurements include political, economic and social indicators.
- Membership of regional trading blocs is likely to increase globalisation scores because of free movement of goods, capital and, sometimes, people.
- Larger countries may not need to be as well connected through trade because they have a larger resource base than smaller countries.

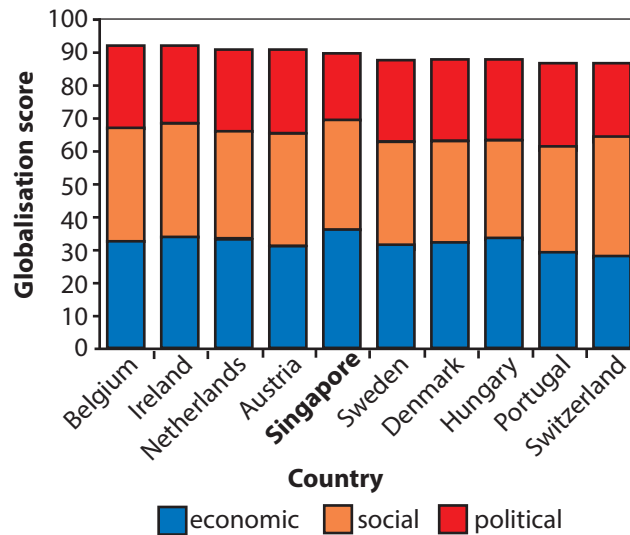


Figure 5: The top 10 globalised countries according to the KOF index

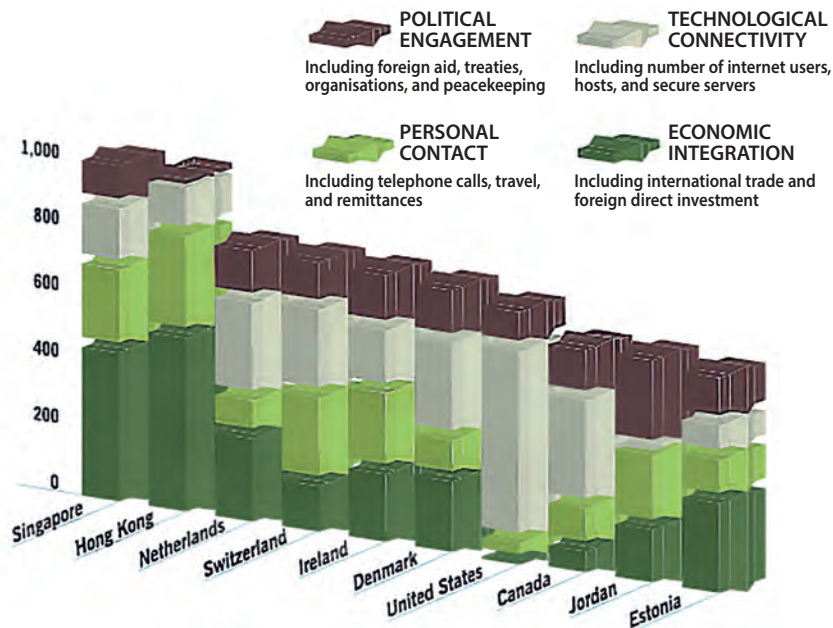
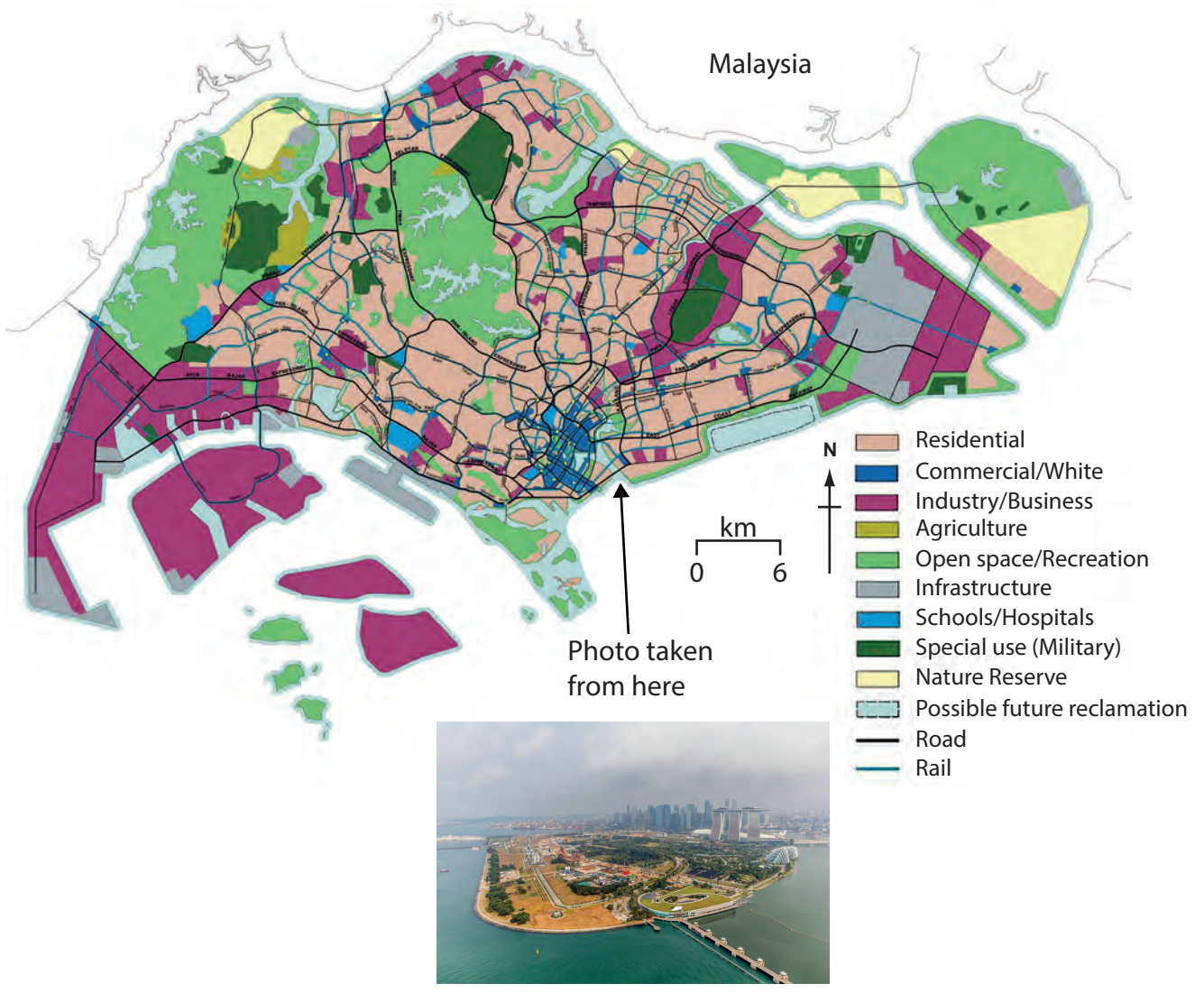


Figure 6: The top 10 globalised countries according to the A T Kearney index

## SECTION C

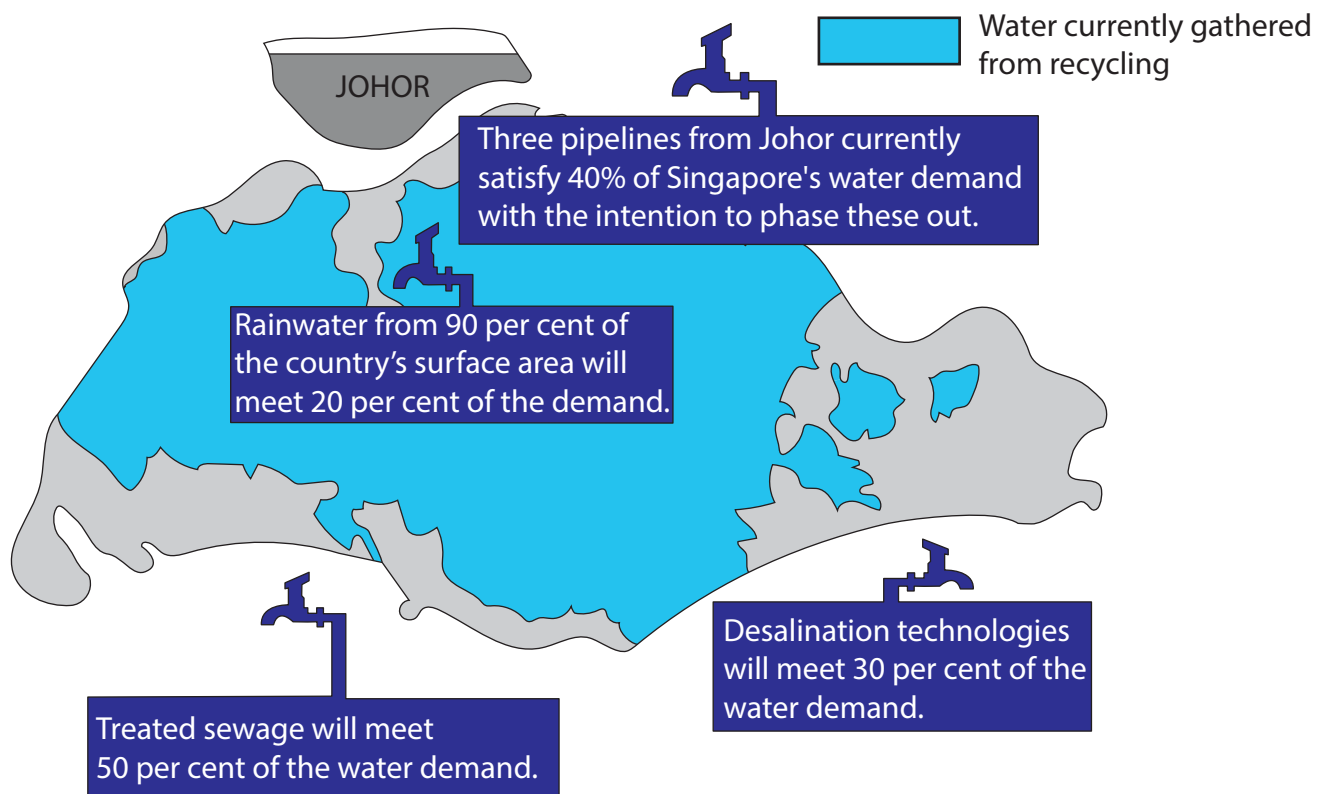
### The management of its resources

- A rapidly growing population planned to rise from 5.3 to 6.9 million by 2030.
- Singapore's land area of 710 km<sup>2</sup> makes it one of the smallest states in the world.
- Despite being a democracy since independence in 1965, it has been governed by the same political party ever since.
- Its media is widely perceived to be controlled by the government and Singapore is ranked number 153 out of 180 on the Press Freedom Index.
- On the other hand, it is ranked 8th best out of 167 countries for levels of corruption.
- The state has unusual planning powers with over 90% of the land being owned by the Singaporean government.
- 80% of housing is provided by the Housing Development Board, a government department.
- Land use planning has concentrated on keeping heavy industry apart from other land uses. However, wherever possible, land use is mixed to minimise the need to travel (see Figure 7).
- Most Singaporeans live in high rise apartment buildings, with rich and poor often occupying the same buildings.



**Figure 7: The land use plan for Singapore in 2030**

- Although a tropical environment with high rainfall (2300 mm per year) Singapore is short of water and has developed smart technologies to meet increasing demands.
- It currently has four sources of supply including expensive water imports from Johor in neighbouring Malaysia. (Figure 8)
- Daily per capita consumption is 150 litres, the same as the UK.
- Land shortage has led to the development of new reservoirs by building barrages to trap freshwater in bays. (see Figure 9)



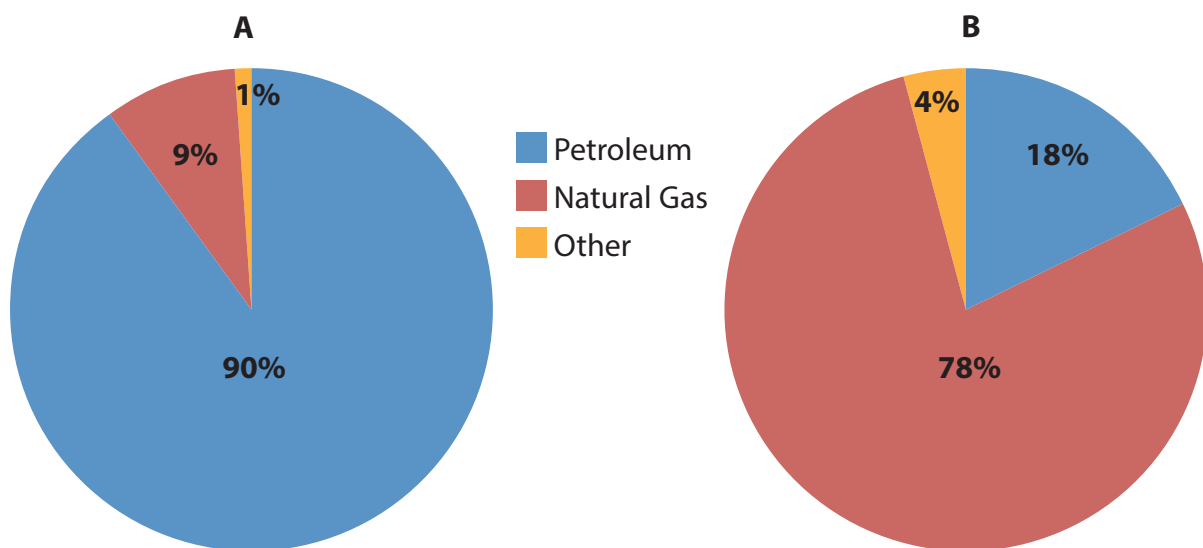
**Figure 8: Singapore's water plan for 2060**



(Source: © Bloomberg / Getty Images)

**Figure 9: Marina Bay with the central business district (CBD) in the background**

- In 2015 the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) ranked Singapore the 7th highest out of 150 countries with a carbon footprint requiring 4.1 planets if we all lived like Singaporeans.
- With no fossil fuels, no space for hydroelectric development and no desire to develop a nuclear option in such a densely populated territory, Singapore imports almost all of its energy.
- Having, in the past, generated most of its electricity using oil, it began to import natural gas by pipeline from its neighbours, Malaysia and Indonesia.
- In 2013 it opened a Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) terminal so that it could import gas from the cheapest global sources.
- In an attempt to improve its air quality and oil consumption car ownership is heavily discouraged, with an expensive certificate of entitlement needed simply to buy a car. A basic family car can cost more than £80 000.
- An integrated and subsidised public transport network is provided as an alternative to cars and to reduce their carbon footprint.
- Building design and urban planning are innovative and prioritise sustainability.



**Figure 10: Energy imports into Singapore (A) and primary energy sources for electricity generation (B)**

## Section D

### The Singapore 'Way'

- Singapore is one of four countries known as the 'Asian Tigers' as a result of their spectacular rates of economic growth; the others are Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.
- Services (72.8%) and Industry (27.2%) made up Singapore's GDP in 2010.
- Economic policy places heavy emphasis on central planning (see Figure 11) based on trade, education, a deregulated banking sector and encouragement of TNCs.
- Central to planning is the state-owned enterprise (SOE) Temasek, which controls many parts of the Singaporean economy.
- Singapore regularly features in the top three countries for its levels of education, especially in mathematics and science.
- Singapore has the highest trade to GDP ratio in the world.
- Singapore's main imports are aircraft, crude oil and petroleum products, electronic components, radio and television receivers/parts, motor vehicles, chemicals, food/beverages, iron/steel, and textile yarns/fabrics.
- Singapore's principal exports are petroleum products, food/beverages, chemicals, textile/garments, electronic components, radio and television receivers/parts, and transport equipment.

Much of the trade is within and between TNCs. For example, electronic components are imported, processed and re-exported to the next stage of manufacturing adding value in the process.

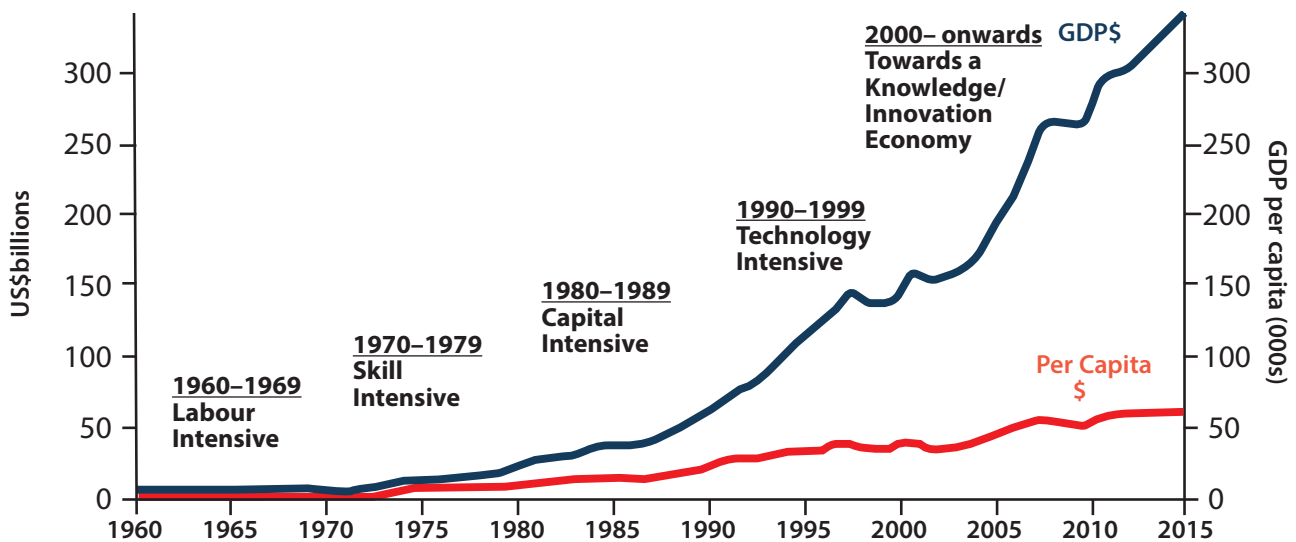


Figure 11: Singapore's economic growth plans 1960-2015

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