Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

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

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper reference **1GB0/02**

Geography B

PAPER 2: UK Geographical Issues

You must have:
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.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Sections A and B.
- In Section C1 answer **either** Question 8 **or** Question 9.
- In Section C2 answer **either** Question 10 **or** Question 11.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- You must **show all your working out** with **your answer clearly identified** at the **end of your solution**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 78.
- 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, grammar and use of specialist terminology 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over

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SECTION A

The UK's Evolving Physical Landscape

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

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 ☒.

1 Study Figure 1, which is a geological cross-section of part of south-east England.

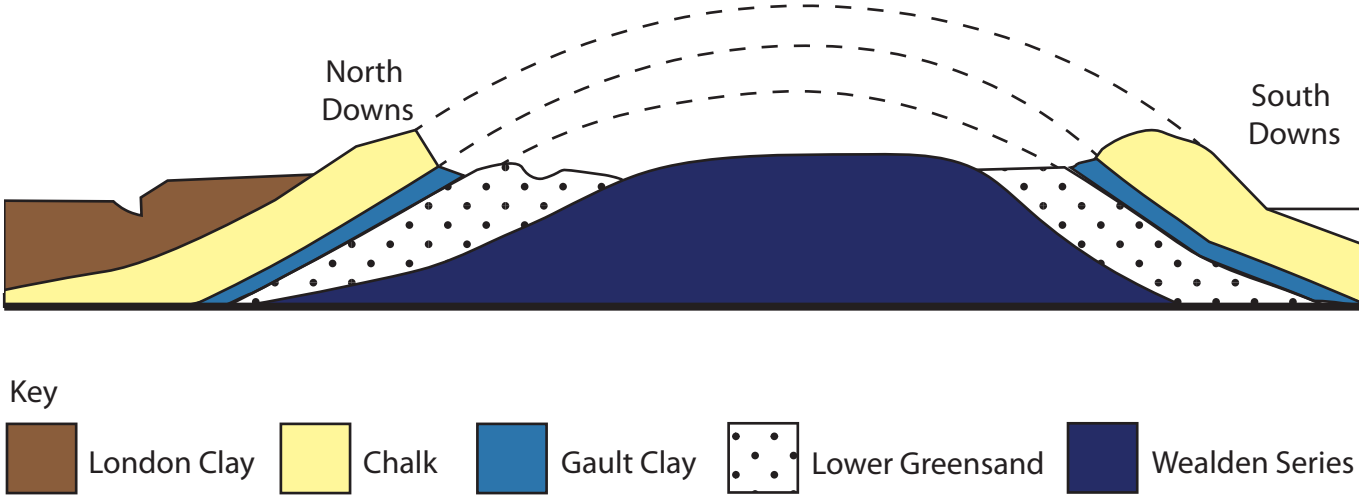

Figure 1

(a) Identify which **one** of the following is a resistant rock forming higher ground.

(1)

☒ **A** Wealden Series

☒ **B** Lower Greensand

☒ **C** Chalk

☒ **D** Gault Clay

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(b) Identify which **one** of the following is the best definition of weathering.

(1)

☒ **A** the processes that erode rocks

☒ **B** when chemicals cause pollution

☒ **C** the breakdown or dissolving of rocks on the surface

☒ **D** the weather conditions in an area

(c) Explain **one** reason why sedimentary rocks are usually eroded faster than igneous rocks.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

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Coastal Change and Conflict

2 (a) Study Figure 2, which shows information about the percentage (%) of coastline being eroded and coastal protection for selected UK coastal regions.

Region	Length of coastline (km)	% being eroded >0.1 metres per year	% being protected
NE England	296	26.9	37.4
NW England	659	18.5	49.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	361	56.2	43.2
East Midlands	234	9.0	99.8
SE England	788	31.0	54.2
SW England	1,379	31.7	22.2
Scotland	11,154	11.6	6.6

Figure 2

(i) Identify which **one** of the regions has the highest % of coastline being eroded.

(1)

☒ **A** East Midlands

☒ **B** Yorkshire and Humberside

☒ **C** SE England

☒ **D** SW England

(ii) Calculate the length of the Scottish coastline being protected.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

Answer .....kms

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(iii) Suggest **one** reason why only a small percentage of the Scottish coastline is being protected.

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(b) Explain how coastal erosion processes create cliffs.

You may use a diagram to help your answer.

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(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)

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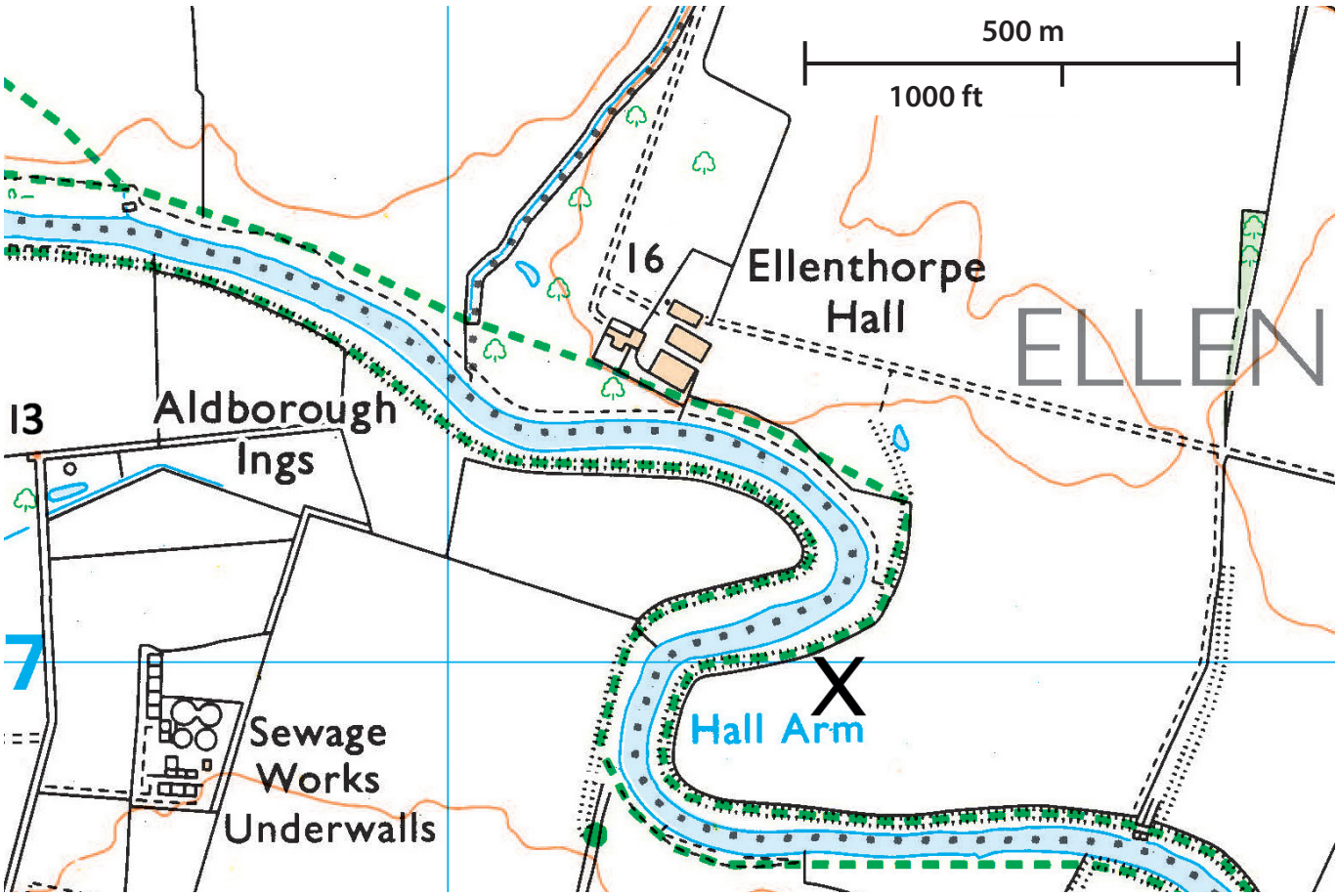
River Processes and Pressures

3 (a) Analyse Figure 3, which is a 1:25,000 map of part of the River Ure valley in North Yorkshire, England.



Spot heights shown in metres e.g. 16

Figure 3

(i) Identify which **one** of the following is the best description of the river feature located at **X**.

(1)

☒ **A** an interlocking spur

☒ **B** a waterfall

☒ **C** an oxbow lake

☒ **D** a meander

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(ii) Explain **one** reason why Ellenthorpe Hall is less at risk from river flooding than point X on the map.

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why human activity can cause river flooding.

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(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)

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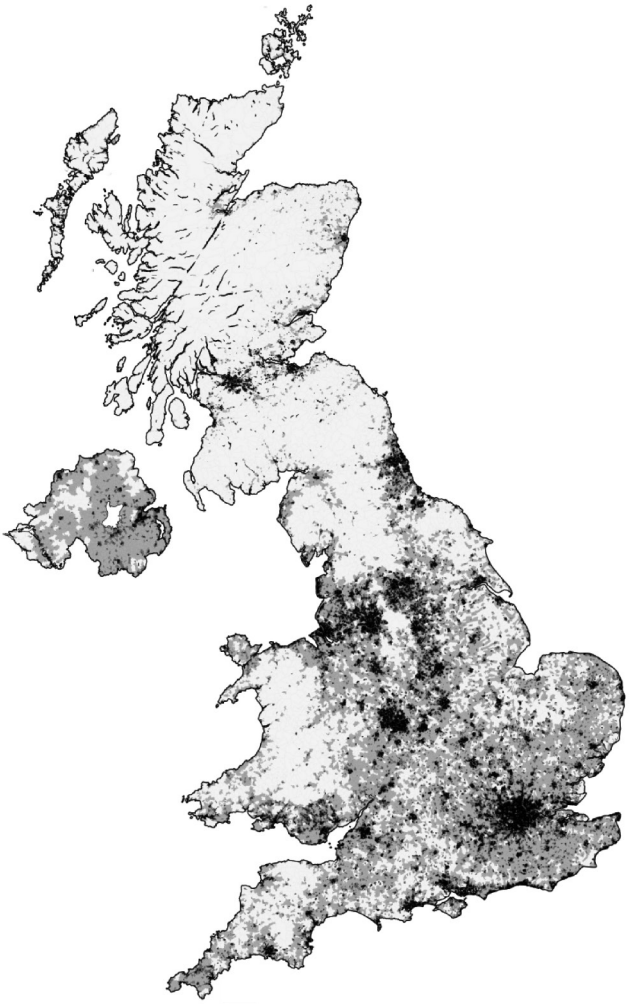
Investigating a UK Geographical Issue

4 Analyse Figures 4a and 4b, which are two maps of the UK showing its population density (Figure 4a) and its altitude (height above sea level, shown in Figure 4b).



Key
- 0-0.2 persons per hectare
- 0.21-1 persons per hectare
- 1.1-5 persons per hectare
- 5.1-10 persons per hectare
- 10.1-20 persons per hectare
- 20 > persons per hectare

100 hectares = 1 km²

Figure 4a

Key

Altitude above sea level:
- Above 600m
- 100m – 600m
- Below 100m

Figure 4b

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Assess the relationship between altitude and population density in the UK.

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(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 28 MARKS

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SECTION B

The UK's Evolving Human Landscape

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

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 ☒.

5 (a) Study Figure 5, which shows how median incomes pre-tax (£) in the UK varied with age and sex, in 2016.

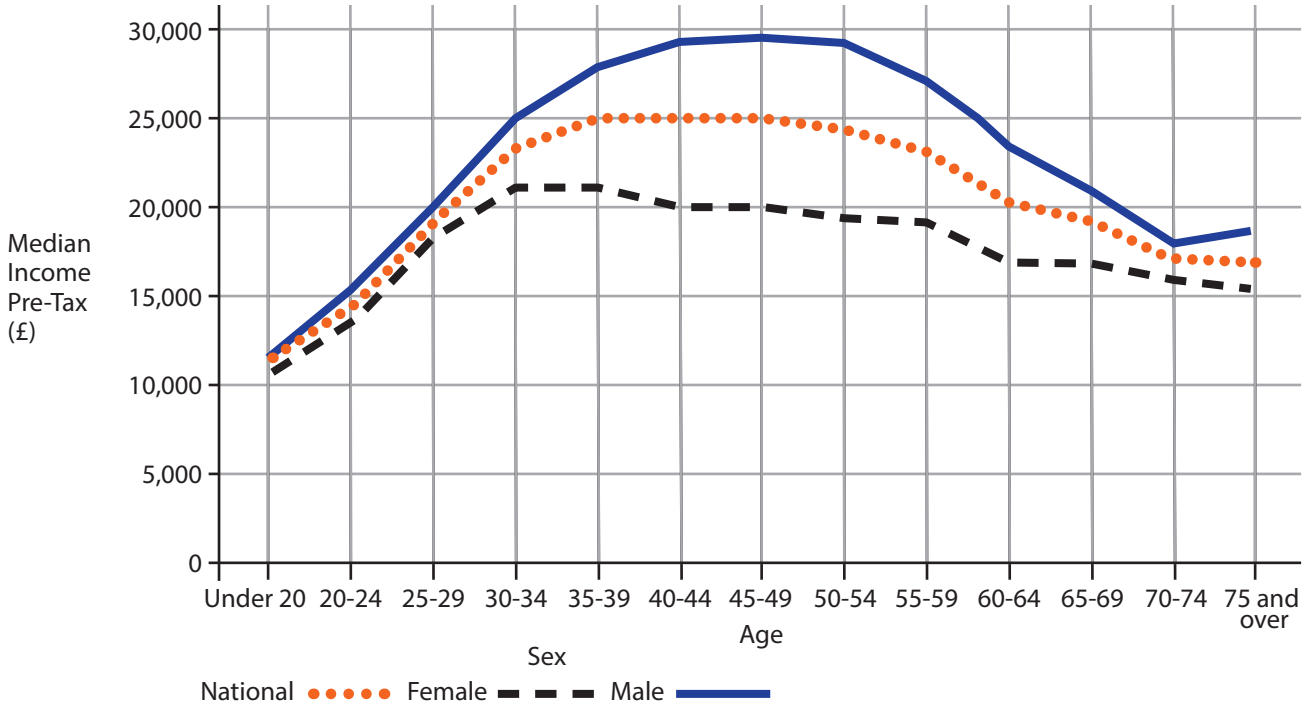

Figure 5

(i) Identify which **one** of the following is the most accurate description of sex inequalities.

(1)

☒ **A** they are most extreme for those under 30

☒ **B** they are most extreme for those aged between 35 and 65

☒ **C** they are most extreme for those who are over 65

☒ **D** there is no difference between the incomes of males and females

(ii) Explain why median income is a better measure than mean income when comparing places.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** ways in which TNCs (transnational corporations) have changed the economy of the UK.

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(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

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Dynamic UK cities

6 (a) Study Figure 6, which shows the results of opinion polls in 2014 in the UK's ten largest cities to establish whether people felt 'safe' or 'unsafe' in these urban environments.

Place	Unsafe	Not sure	Safe
Edinburgh	14%	18%	68%
Bristol	19%	24%	57%
Sheffield	25%	25%	50%
Leeds	30%	23%	47%
Liverpool	32%	20%	48%
London	39%	8%	53%
Manchester	34%	19%	47%
Glasgow	38%	18%	44%
Birmingham	41%	18%	41%
Bradford	42%	23%	35%

Figure 6

(i) Identify which **one** of the following is an accurate description of people's perception of their city.

(1)

☒ **A** in most cities more people feel unsafe than safe

☒ **B** in most cities more than 50% feel safe

☒ **C** in most cities less than 30% feel unsafe

☒ **D** in eight cities more people feel safe than unsafe

(ii) Calculate the median value of the % (percentage) of people who feel unsafe in the UK's ten largest cities.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You must show your working.

(2)

Answer .....%

(b) For a UK city that you have studied, explain **two** ways in which migration has influenced its growth and character.

(4)

Named UK city

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(c) For a UK city that you have studied, explain why some parts of the city have experienced decline.

(4)

Named UK city

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(Total for Question 6 = 11 marks)

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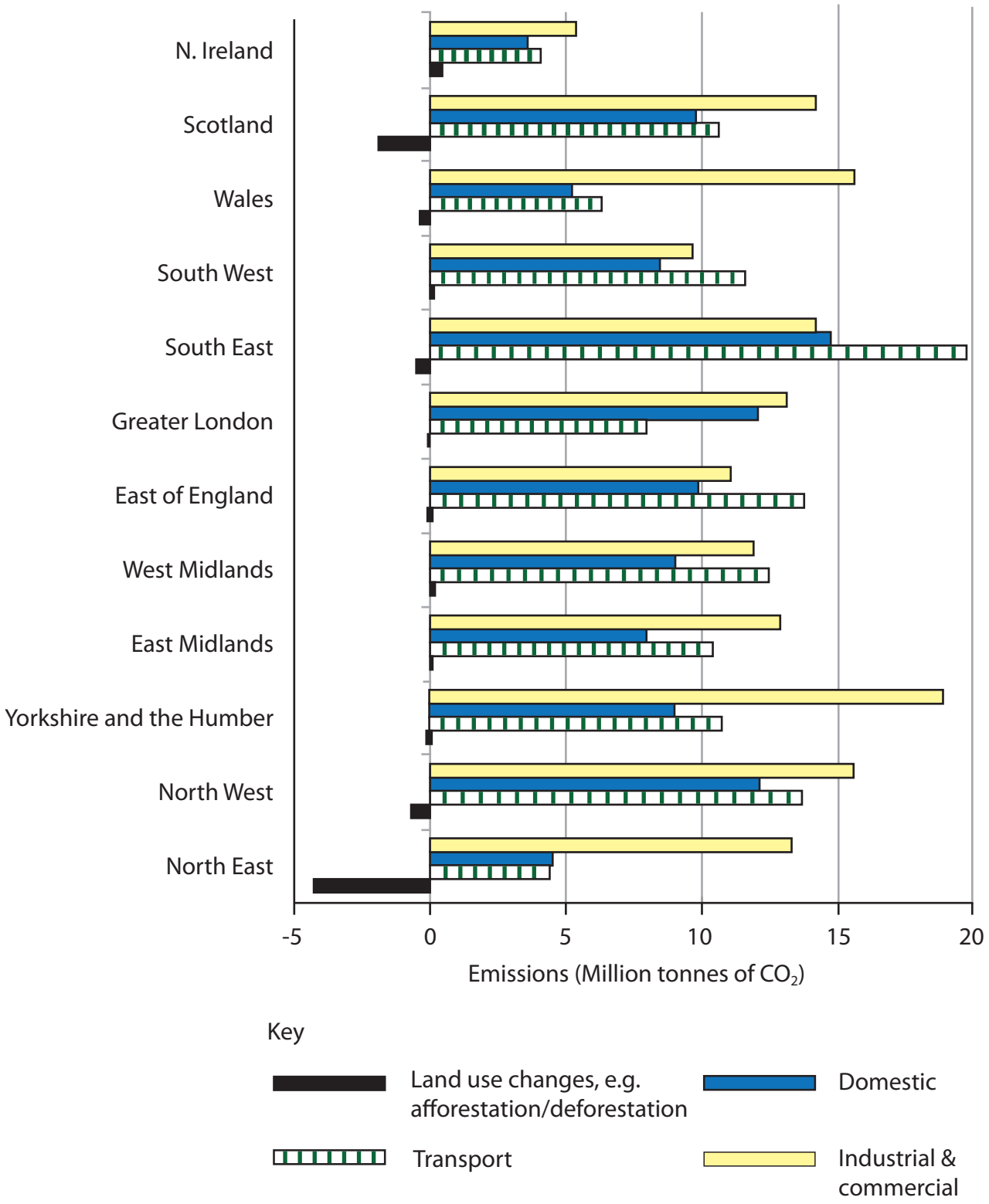
Investigating a UK Geographical Issue

In this question, 4 of the marks awarded will be for your spelling, punctuation and grammar and your use of specialist terminology

7 Analyse Figure 7, which shows information about the source of the UK's carbon emissions (in $MtCO_2$ – metric tonnes of carbon dioxide) by region and sector, in 2015.



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- The UK's carbon emissions have fallen to the lowest levels since the 1890s
- This is largely explained by switching from coal to natural gas for generating electricity
- Coal now accounts for only 5% of our energy consumption
- The transport sector consumes 77% of all oil used
- The target is to reduce carbon emissions by 80% of 1990 levels by 2050; currently we are 38% below 1990 levels.

Figure 7

Assess the reasons why carbon emissions vary from place to place and from time to time.

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(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS

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SECTION C1

Geographical Investigations: Fieldwork in a Physical Environment

Answer EITHER Question 8 OR Question 9 in this section.

Write your answers in the space provided

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

Investigating Coastal Change and Conflict.

8 A group of students decided to measure beach profiles at Amroth, Pembrokeshire, to help them collect data for their enquiry question, which was:

'Does hard engineering, such as groynes and sea walls, affect the beach morphology?'

They selected three places to measure their beach profiles (shown on Figure 8 below) and measured beach gradient and sediment size every 50 metres from the top of the beach to the sea.

Figure 8

(a) Suggest **one** reason why the students selected this beach to carry out their fieldwork.

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(b) Suggest **one** reason the students selected the three locations shown on Figure 8 to carry out their beach profiles.

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(c) Explain **one** reason why the chosen location of beach profile 1 might not be a good choice.

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(d) Suggest **two** reasons why coastal erosion may not be a serious risk on this coastline.

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(Total for Question 8 = 10 marks)

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Do not answer Question 9 if you have answered Question 8

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

Investigating River Processes and Pressures.

9 A group of students decided to measure river channel characteristics at Eaton, Leicestershire, to help them collect data for their enquiry question, which was:

'How do downstream changes in channel characteristics affect flood risk?'

They selected six sites (shown on Figure 9 below) to carry out measurements of channel width, average depth and velocity.

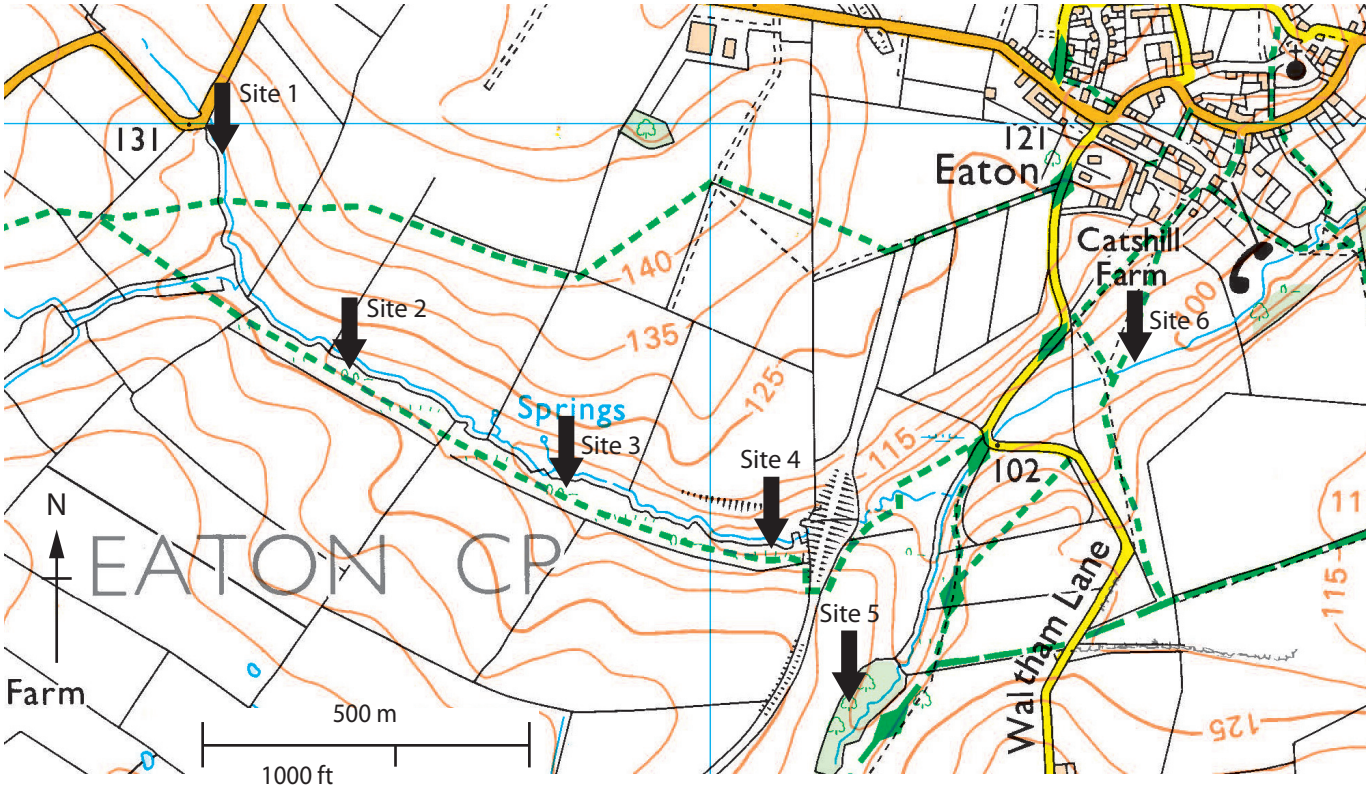

Figure 9

(a) Suggest **one** reason why the students selected this river to carry out their fieldwork.

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(b) Suggest **one** reason they selected the six sites shown on Figure 9 to carry out their channel measurements.

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(c) Explain **one** reason why the chosen location of site 5 might not be a good choice.

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(d) Suggest **two** reasons why river flooding may not be a serious risk in this valley.

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(Total for Question 9 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C1 = 10 MARKS

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SECTION C2

Geographical Investigations: Fieldwork in a Human Environment

Answer EITHER Question 10 or Question 11 in this section

Write your answers in the space provided

If you answer Question 10 put a cross in the box ☐ .

Investigating Dynamic Urban Areas.

10 A group of students carried out an environmental quality survey in two contrasting areas of their local city, Area A and Area B, in order to investigate their enquiry question:

Why does environmental quality vary in a city?

They measured litter, traffic noise, graffiti, amount of open space and the quality of the buildings.

Area A is an inner-city suburb on the edge of the CBD (Central Business District); it has mixed land-use including some former industrial sites, a university, offices and housing, most of which is 19th century.

Area B is on the edge of the built-up area and is dominated by modern 20th and 21st century housing with very little other land-use.

The students found that the environmental quality of Area B was better in all five categories. To help them explain the differences they used the 2011 census, selecting five categories of data. The results of that research are shown on Figure 10 below.

Census category	Area A	Area B	UK average
% of homes owned by the occupier(s)	26.2	77.2	67.8
% of households with 4 bedrooms	5.2	28.6	16.5
% of population aged 16–24	31.2	18.5	12.9
% of adult population with a university degree	28.2	17.5	16.2
% of working population in professional jobs	24.5	31.2	16.8

Figure 10

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(a) Explain **one** method the students might have used to measure the environmental quality in these two areas.

(2)

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(b) The students concluded the following;

Environmental quality will always be better in those urban areas that are occupied by higher income people who can afford to look after their environment.

Evaluate the reliability of this conclusion.

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SECTION C2

Do not answer Question 11 if you have already answered Question 10

If you answer Question 11 put a cross in the box ☐ .

Investigating Changing Rural Settlements.

11 A group of students carried out an environmental quality survey in two contrasting villages in their local rural area in order to investigate their enquiry question:

Why does environmental quality vary in villages?

They measured litter, traffic noise, graffiti, amount of open space and the quality of the buildings.

Village A is located on the coast. It is a former fishing village now popular with holidaymakers. It has mixed land-use including a caravan park, pubs and restaurants, and housing, most of which is 19th century.

Village B is within twenty minutes' drive of a medium-sized city and is dominated by modern 20th and 21st century housing with very little other land-use; the pub and shop have recently closed.

The students found that the environmental quality of village B was better in all five categories. To help them explain the differences they used the 2011 census, selecting five categories of data. The results of that research are shown on Figure 11 below.

Census category	Village A	Village B	UK average
% of homes owned by the occupier(s)	36.2	77.2	67.8
% of households with 4 bedrooms	5.2	28.6	16.5
% of population aged 65 and over	35.2	16.5	12.9
% of adult population with a university degree	18.2	17.5	16.2
% of working population in professional jobs	24.5	31.2	16.8

Figure 11

(a) Explain **one** method the students might have used to measure the environmental quality in these two villages.

(2)

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The students concluded the following:

Environmental quality will always be better in those villages that are occupied by higher income people who can afford to look after their environment.

(b) Evaluate the reliability of this conclusion.

(8)

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(Total for Question 11 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C2 = 10 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 78 MARKS

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Acknowledgements

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Figure 6 from: https://yougov.co.uk/topics/politics/articles-reports/2014/09/09/bradfordconsidered-most-dangerous-city

Figure 7: © Crown Copyright

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