Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

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

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 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

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Q:1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1

P 7 0 8 5 4 A 0 1 3 2

Pearson

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 (a) Identify which **one** of the following is a region of the UK which has an upland glaciated landscape.

(1)

☐ **A** South-east England

☐ **B** North-west Scotland

☐ **C** East of England

☐ **D** South-west England

(b) Explain **two** ways in which human activities result in distinctive landscapes.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 5 marks)

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Coastal Change and Conflict

2 (a) Study Figure 1 which is a photograph of a coastal environment in South Wales.

Figure 1

(i) Identify which **one** of the following is the best description of wave direction.

(1)

☒ **A** from the south-west

☒ **B** from the east

☒ **C** from the north-west

☒ **D** from the west

(ii) Explain **one** way in which wave height affects the rate of coastal erosion.

(2)

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(iii) Explain **one** reason why wave direction is important in the formation of spits.

You may use a diagram to help your answer.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 7 marks)

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River Processes and Pressures

3 (a) State **one** reason why planting trees can reduce the risk of river flooding.

(1)

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(b) Explain **one** benefit of using hard engineering to manage flood risk.

(2)

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(c) For a named UK river, explain why sediment load and velocity change along its course.

(4)

Named river: .....

Sediment load

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Velocity

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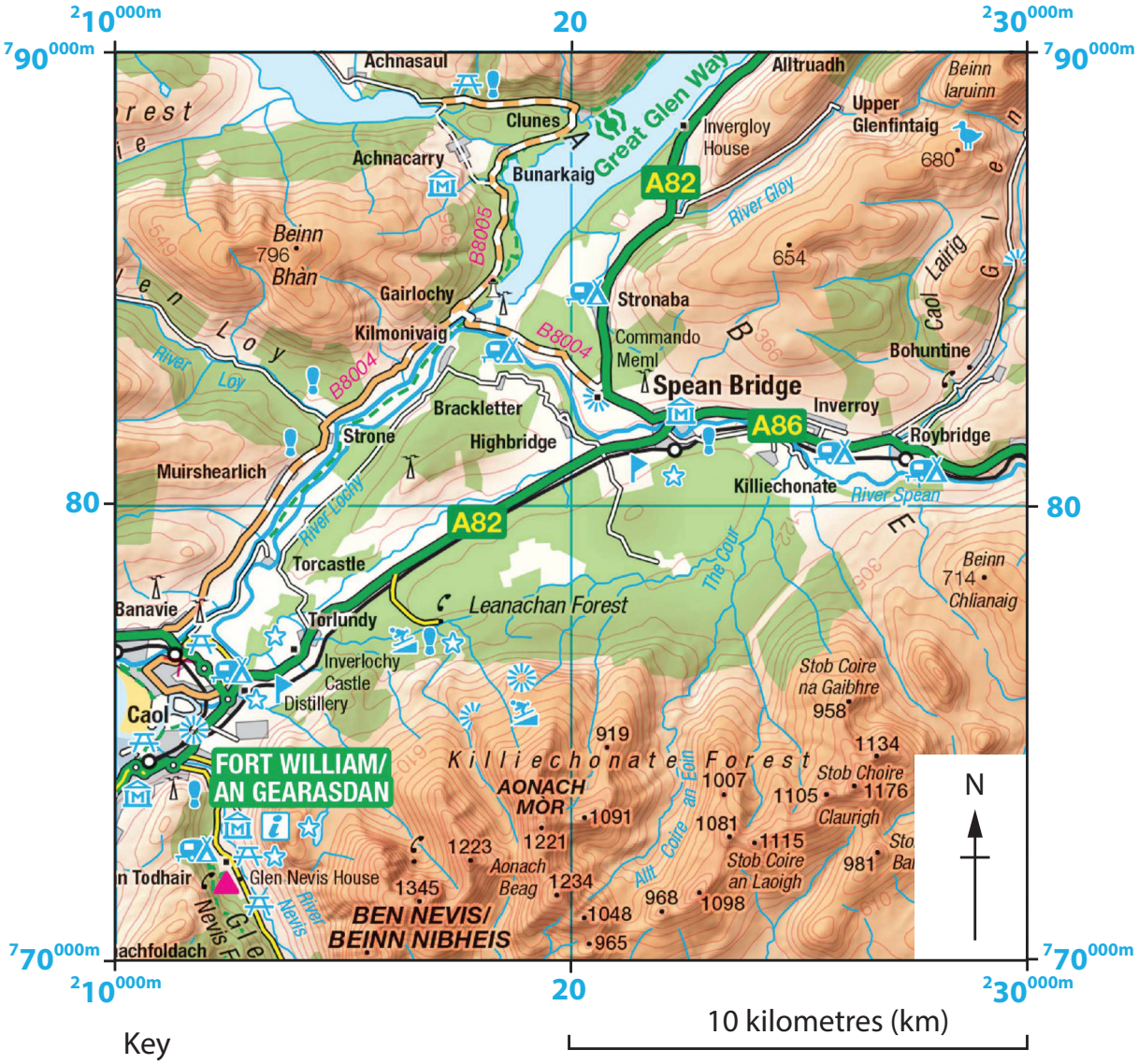
(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)

Investigating a UK Geographical Issue

4 Analyse Figure 2 which is a map extract (1:250 000) and information about the distribution of forested areas at a national and a local scale.



Key

Woodland

Contours

Scale 1: 250 000

- 13% of the United Kingdom is woodland: this is the lowest figure for any European country.
- The amount of woodland varies across the home nations, with England the lowest at 10% and Scotland the highest at 18%.
- Much of this is plantations of evergreens.
- The UK is, after China, the largest importer of timber and timber products.
- Forestry gives a relatively low profit compared to agriculture and other land uses.

Figure 2

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Assess the reasons why woodland is unevenly distributed at both a national and a local scale.

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(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 27 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 3 which shows the percentage (%) fall in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of English regions between January and June 2020.

English regions	Percentage (%) fall in GDP between January and June 2020
North East	–18.4
North West	–23.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	–18.4
East Midlands	–21.1
West Midlands	–24.3
East of England	–24.4
London	–15.5
South East	–22.6
South West	–21.5

Figure 3

(i) Identify which **one** of the following regions had the smallest percentage (%) fall in its GDP.

(1)

☒ **A** North West

☒ **B** East Midlands

☒ **C** East of England

☒ **D** London

(ii) Calculate the median percentage fall in GDP for English regions.

(1)

.....%

(b) Explain **two** ways in which international migration has changed the population geography of the UK.

(4)

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Total for Question 5 = 6 marks

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Dynamic UK Cities

6 (a) Study Figure 4 which shows the population structure of Milton Keynes (2017) compared to that of England and Wales.

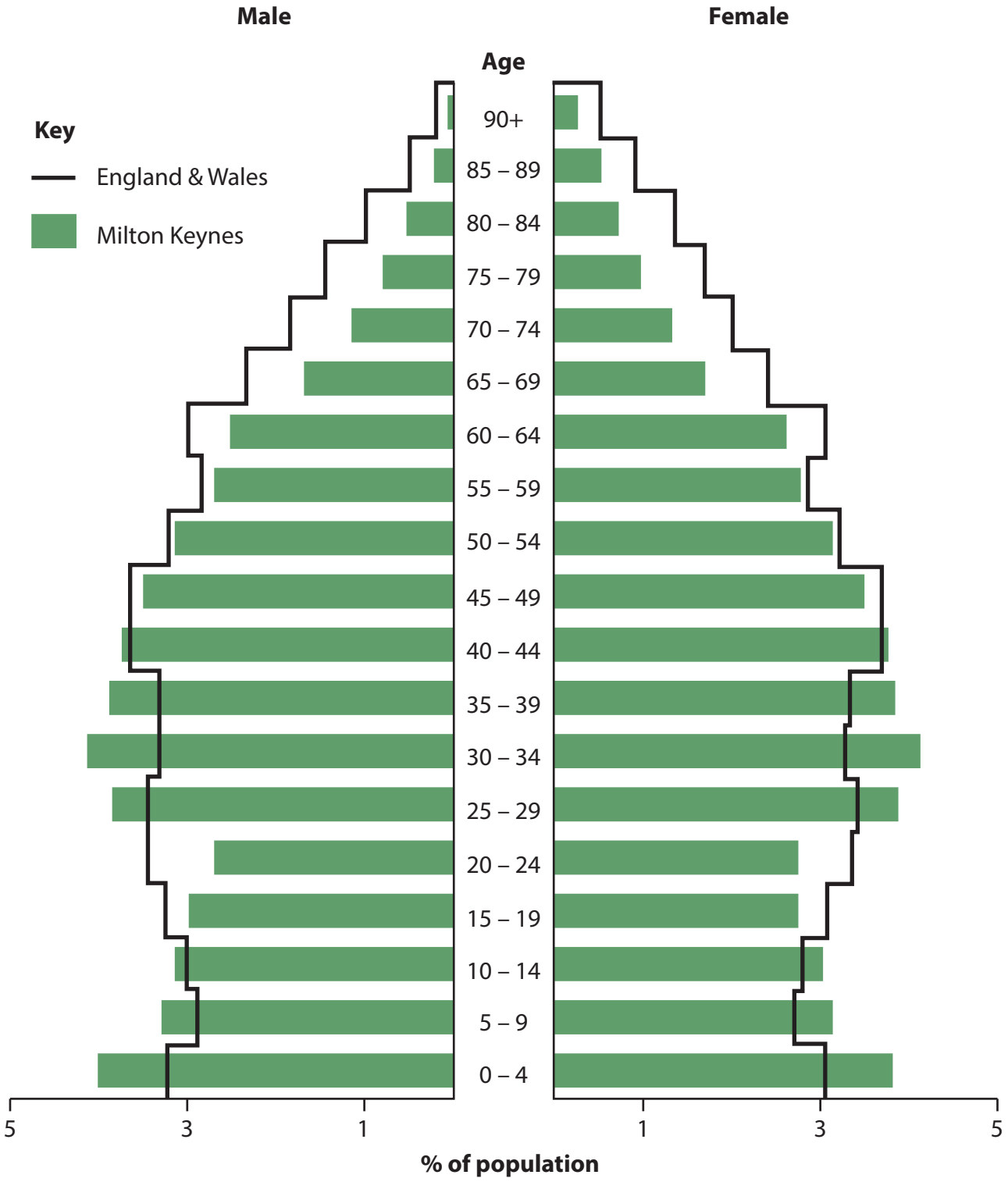

Figure 4

(i) Compare the population structure of Milton Keynes with that of England and Wales.

(3)

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(ii) Study Figure 5 below which shows the population growth of Milton Keynes between 2002 and 2020.

2002	462,400
2020	554,500

Figure 5

Calculate the percentage (%) increase in the population of Milton Keynes between 2002 and 2020.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

.....%

(b) For a UK city that you have studied, explain the importance of its site and situation for its growth and development.

(4)

UK city: .....

Site

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Situation

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(c) For a UK city that you have studied, explain **two** reasons why there are contrasting levels of inequality in different parts of this city.

(4)

UK city: .....

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(Total for Question 6 = 13 marks)

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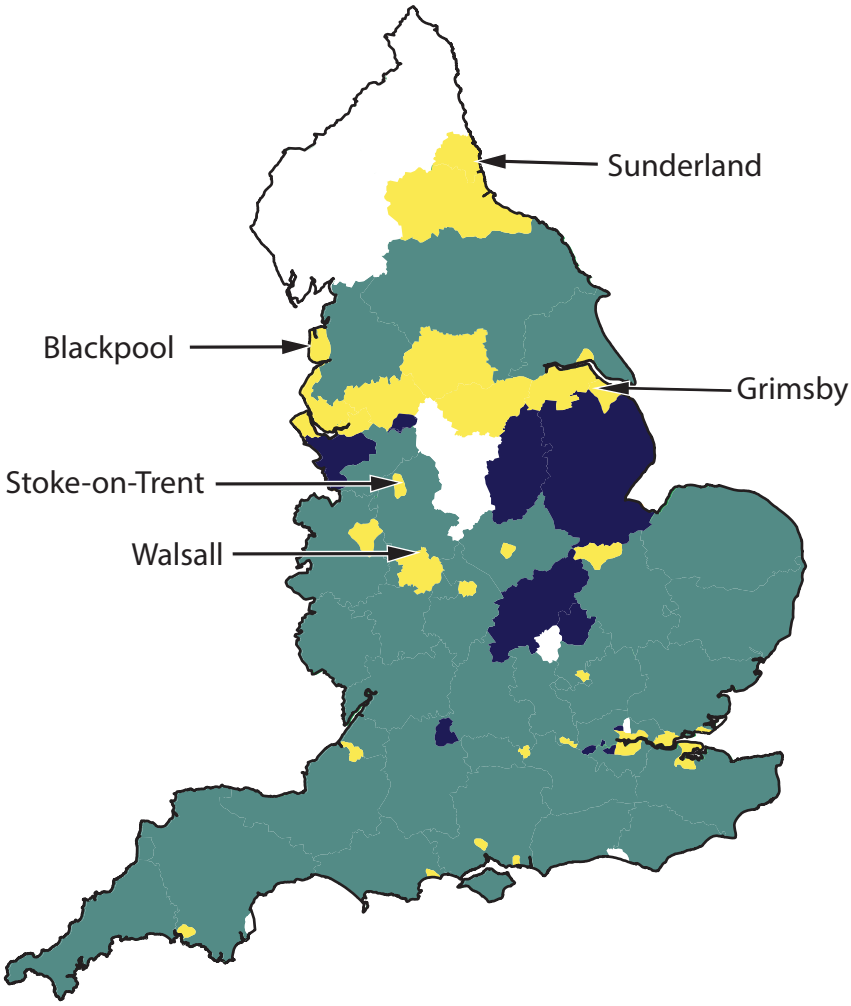
Investigating a UK Geographical Issue

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

7 Analyse the information in Figure 6 which shows the location of England's five 'unhealthiest high streets' and life expectancy ranked from best to worst.



Life expectancy

best | better than average | worse than average | worst

- The Royal Society for Public Health ranked the high streets that were most unhealthy as those with more payday lenders, bookmakers, tanning salons and fast food outlets.
- High street outlets that were considered healthy included leisure centres, health services, libraries, pubs, museums and art galleries.

Figure 6

Assess the possible causes and consequences of variations in the health of high streets.

(8)

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

(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 31 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) A group of students decided to conduct a series of interviews to collect data about the costs and benefits of coastal management methods.

They interviewed three people, asking them if they thought coastal management was worthwhile: a local planning officer, a retired elderly resident and the owner of a café close to the beach. Their answers are shown below.

Planning officer

'The council has invested more than £12 million on beach defences, with much of that money coming from the Department for the Environment. We have the complete support of the local community and with work completed six months ago, we are happy that it is money well spent.'

Retired elderly resident

'The services in this town are dreadful. The council spends money on trying to hold back natural processes whilst we have higher taxes and worse services. It isn't a surprise that many local politicians own businesses on the coast and spend our money to protect them.'

Café owner

'If this town is to survive we need tourists: all we have to offer is this fabulous beach. The locals spend nothing here and our businesses would disappear if we didn't protect it from erosion. Mind you, the council can't do much about global warming!'

Figure 7

(i) Explain **one** reason why the students selected these three people to interview.

(2)

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(ii) Suggest **one** reason why another group of people might have views about coastal defences that would have been useful to this enquiry.

(2)

Named group: .....

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(iii) Explain **one** way in which secondary data might have helped the students plan this enquiry.

(2)

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(iv) Suggest **two** reasons why the people interviewed did not agree about the benefits of spending money on coastal management.

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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) A group of students decided to conduct a series of interviews to collect data about the costs and benefits of river flood protection measures.

They interviewed three people, asking them if they thought flood protection was worthwhile: a local planning officer, a retired elderly resident and the owner of a café in the centre of the town. Their answers are shown below.

Planning officer

'The council has invested more than £12 million on flood defences, with much of that money coming from the Department for the Environment. We have the complete support of the local community and with work completed six months ago, we are happy that it is money well spent.'

Retired elderly resident

'The services in this town are dreadful. The council spends money on trying to hold back natural processes whilst we have higher taxes and worse services. It isn't a surprise that many local politicians own businesses in the town centre and spend our money to protect them from flooding.'

Café owner

'If this town is to survive we need tourists: all we have to offer is this "chocolate box" town centre. The locals spend nothing here and our businesses would disappear if we didn't protect them from flooding. Mind you, the council can't do much about global warming!'

Figure 8

(i) Explain **one** reason why the students selected these three people to interview.

(2)

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(ii) Suggest **one** reason why another group of people might have views about flood defences that would have been useful to this enquiry.

(2)

Named group: .....

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(iii) Explain **one** way secondary data might have helped the students plan this enquiry.

(2)

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(iv) Suggest **two** reasons why the people interviewed did not agree about the benefits of spending money on flood defences.

(4)

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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 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 ☒.

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

Investigating Dynamic Urban Areas

10 (a) A group of 25 students carried out fieldwork, investigating environmental quality and the views of the quality of life in an urban environment. They carried out this research on a Saturday morning in June 2019.

Each student wrote down the five words that best described their first impressions of the town centre.

They then selected 20 residents at random and asked them to do the same and suggest five words that they thought best described their town centre.

The two sets of results are shown below on the 'Wordle' diagrams where the frequency with which a word was used is shown by the size of the font of that word: the more frequently a word used, the larger the font.

(Figure 9 shows the views of students; Figure 10 shows the views of the residents.)

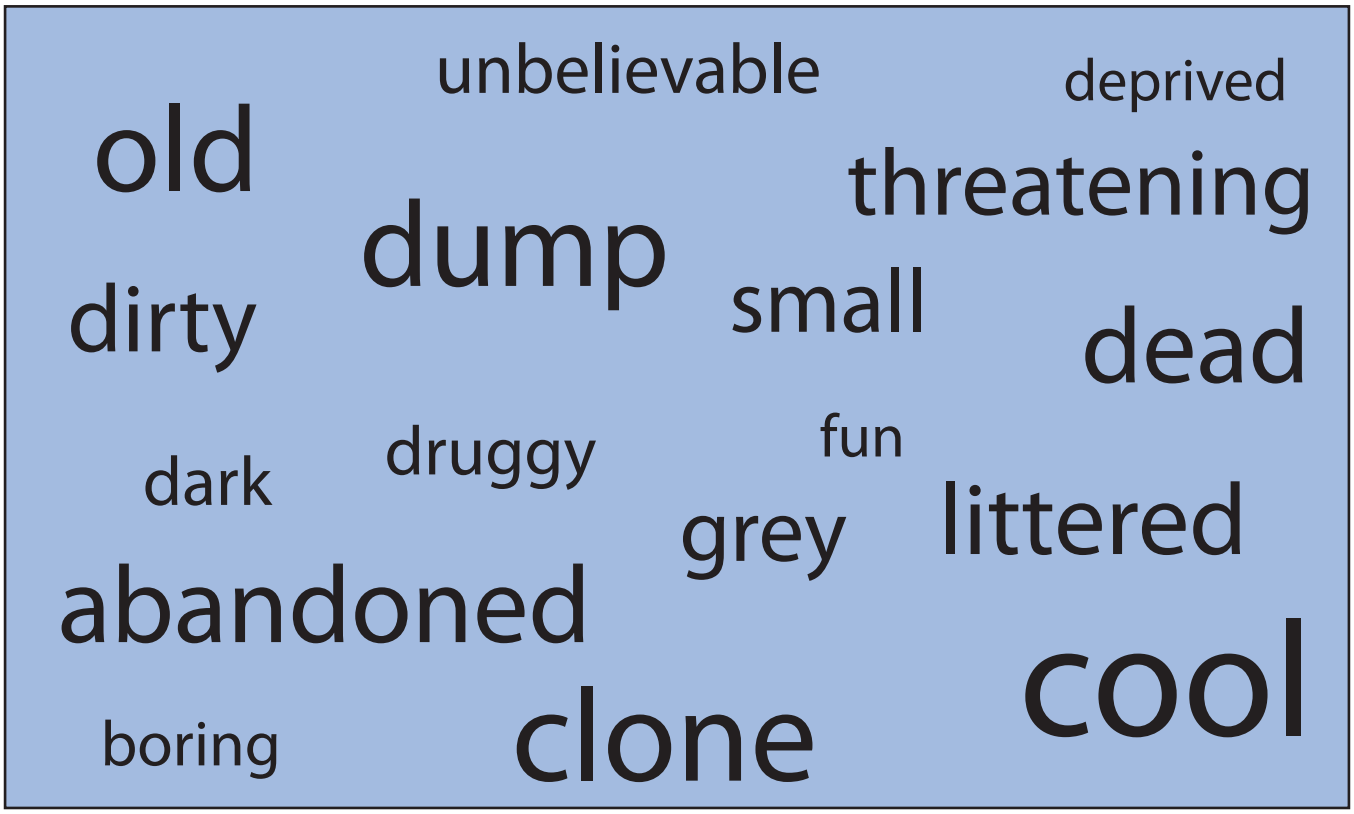

Figure 9

Students' views

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Figure 10

Residents' views

(i) Identify which **two** words were used most frequently by the residents when describing the town centre.

(2)

☒ **A** quiet

☒ **B** cool

☒ **C** convenient

☒ **D** noisy

☒ **E** friendly

(ii) Assess the possible reasons for the variations in the views of this town centre.

(8)

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

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

Investigating Changing Rural Settlements

11 (a) A group of 25 students carried out fieldwork, investigating environmental quality and the views of the quality of life in a rural settlement. They carried out this research on a Saturday morning in June 2019.

Each student wrote down the five words that best described their first impressions of this village.

They then selected 20 residents at random and asked them to do the same and suggest five words that they thought best described their village.

The two sets of results are shown below on the 'Wordle' diagrams where the frequency with which a word is used is shown by the size of the font of that word: the more frequently a word is used, the larger the font.

(Figure 11 shows the views of students; Figure 12 shows the views of the residents.)

Figure 11

Students' views

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Figure 12

Residents' views

(i) Identify which **two** words were used most frequently by the residents when describing the village.

(2)

☒ **A** quiet

☒ **B** old

☒ **C** tidy

☒ **D** incomers

☒ **E** friendly

(ii) Assess the possible reasons for the variations in the views of this village.

(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
Figure 1 © philholden/Alamy Stock Photo
Figure 2: Ordnance Survey
Figure 6 sourced from: https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-46059306 OR Public Health England https://www.rsph.org.uk/about-us/news/britain-s-unhealthiest-high-streets-revealed-northern-towns-and-cities-top-the-rankings-for-unhealthiest-high-streets.html

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