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)

Wednesday 3 June 2020

Morning (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 94.
- 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over

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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 Study Figure 1 which is a photograph of a landscape in Cumbria, northern England.

Figure 1

(a) Identify which **one** of the following is the best description of the distribution of woodland.

(1)

☐ **A** It is found only on the highest ground

☐ **B** It is mostly on steep valley slopes

☐ **C** It is mostly on flatter ground

☐ **D** It is found in all areas

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(b) Identify which **one** of the following is a region of the UK dominated by igneous rocks.

(1)

☒ **A** The south-east of England

☒ **B** The north-west of Scotland

☒ **C** The east of England

☒ **D** The south of Wales

(c) Explain **one** characteristic of sedimentary 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 a part of the coastline of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Figure 2

(i) Identify **one** type of hard engineering used to protect this coastline.

(1)

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(ii) Identify which **one** of the following is most likely to result in rapid coastal erosion.

(1)

☒ **A** Low wave energy and easily eroded rocks

☒ **B** High wave energy and easily eroded rocks

☒ **C** Low wave energy and resistant rocks

☒ **D** High wave energy and resistant rocks

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(iii) Explain **one** way in which hard engineering can reduce coastal erosion.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** reason why some coastlines are protected whilst others are not.

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

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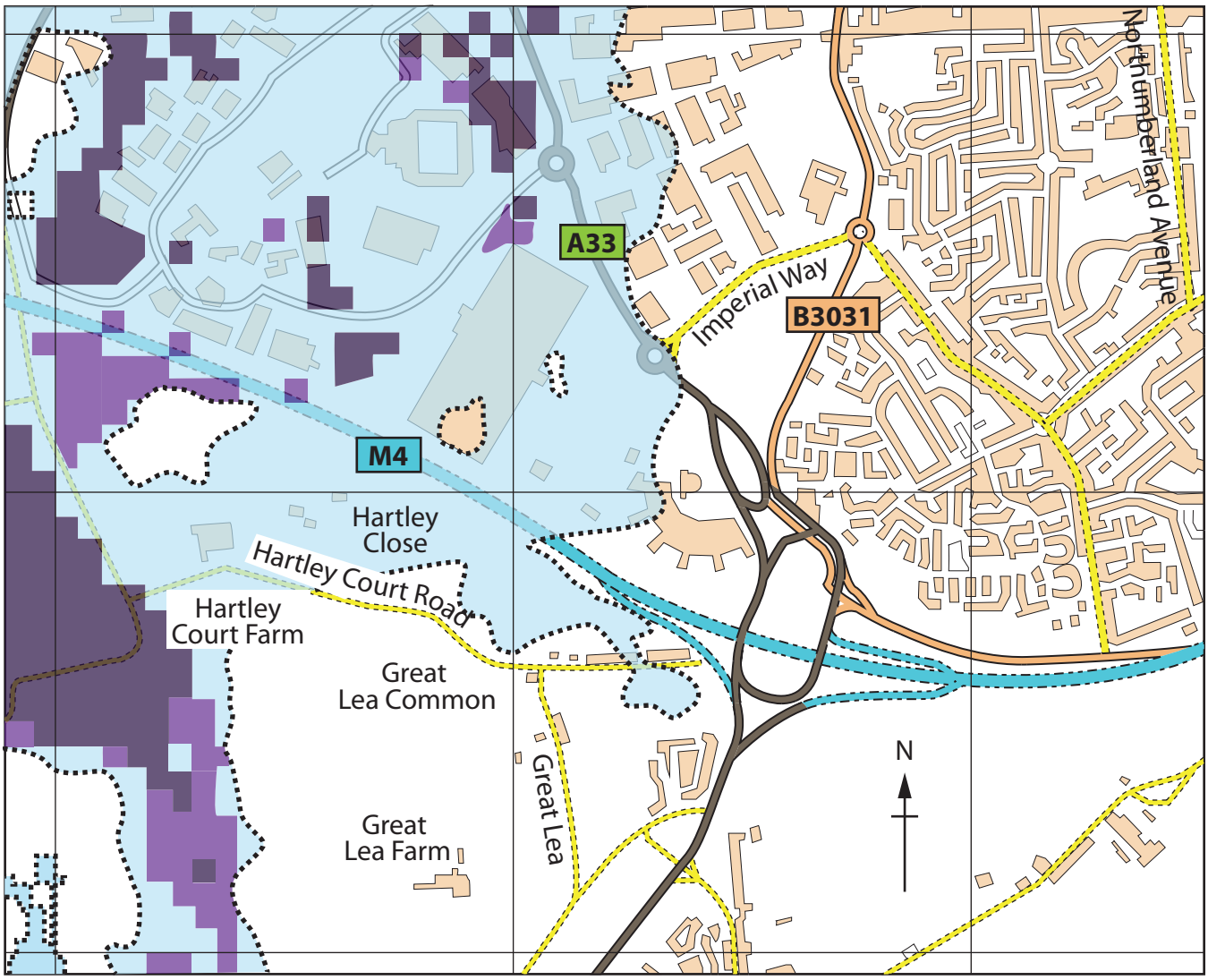
River Processes and Pressures

3 Study Figure 3 which is a flood risk map for part of Reading, Berkshire.



Key

Risk of flooding from rivers and sea

High-risk area
The chance of flooding from rivers or the sea in this area is greater than once every 30 years (>3.3%)

Medium-risk area
The chance of flooding from rivers or the sea in this area is between once every 100 and 30 years (1–3.3%)

Low-risk area
The chance of flooding from rivers or the sea in this area is between once every 1000 and 100 years (0.1–1%)

0 500m

Figure 3

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(a) Identify which **one** of the following is the best description of the flood risk in this part of Reading.

(1)

☒ **A** The north-east area of the map has many areas at risk

☒ **B** The western half of the map has most of the flood-risk areas

☒ **C** The B3031 will often be closed because of flooding

☒ **D** There are more high-risk areas than low-risk areas

(b) Explain **one** way in which human activity can increase the risk of river flooding.

(2)

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(c) Explain how both the processes of erosion and deposition create river meanders.

You may use a diagram to help your answer.

(4)

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(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)

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Investigating a UK Geographical Issue

4 Analyse Figure 4 which shows selected glaciated and unglaciated landscapes in the UK.

Marshy lowlands and rounded hills with poor soil and much exposed rock

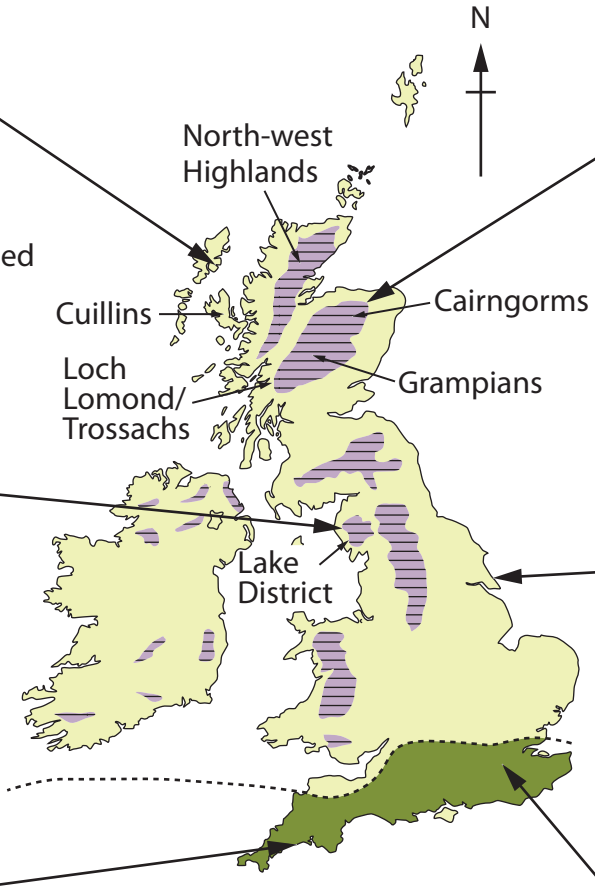
U-shaped valley with long ribbon lake – almost no soil and much exposed shattered rock

A cirque and arête in a mountainous region with much exposed and shattered rock

Cliffs made from boulder clay and very easily eroded

The lower course of a river flooded by sea-level rise in the last 10,000 years

Chalk downs with dry valleys and very little surface drainage



Key

- Glaciated uplands
- Unglaciated areas
- Glaciated lowlands

Figure 4

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Assess the varied impact of glaciation on the landscape of the United Kingdom.

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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.

5 (a) Study Figure 5 which shows the views of some residents in a rural community in north-west Wales who have been asked to comment on the impact of English migrants.

'A lot of English people with children have moved into the village and have bought the houses. It keeps the school going.'

'A lot of English people moved in and are doing very well financially… if they didn't, the place would die. They bring money with them and pay taxes.'

'Affluent English people, especially of retirement age, have pushed up house prices, making them too expensive for local people.'

'These people are ruining the Welsh identity and killing the Welsh language.'

Figure 5

(i) Identify which **one** of the following is a positive impact of English migrants on the local community.

(1)

☒ **A** Houses too expensive for locals

☒ **B** Protection of the Welsh language

☒ **C** Keeping the school open

☒ **D** Ruining Welsh identity

(ii) State **two** reasons why some people retire to rural areas in the UK.

(2)

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2 .....

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why transnational corporations (TNCs) have become more important to the UK economy.

(4)

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(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

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Dynamic UK Cities

6 (a) Study Figure 6 which shows a suburban high street before and after urban regeneration.

Figure 6

(i) Identify which **one** of the following is the most obvious change to this suburban high street.

(1)

☒ **A** The buildings have been extended upwards

☒ **B** There are fewer shops and offices

☒ **C** Most of the buildings have been painted

☒ **D** There are more houses

(ii) Identify **one** piece of evidence that this is a high street in the suburbs rather than in a city centre.

(1)

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(iii) Explain **one** strategy for making urban living more sustainable.

(2)

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(b) For a UK city that you have studied, explain **one** negative impact and **one** positive impact of regeneration on local people.

(4)

UK city .....

Negative impact

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Positive impact

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(c) For a UK city that you have studied, explain the differences between the land use in the central business district (CBD) and in the urban–rural fringe.

(4)

UK city .....

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(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)

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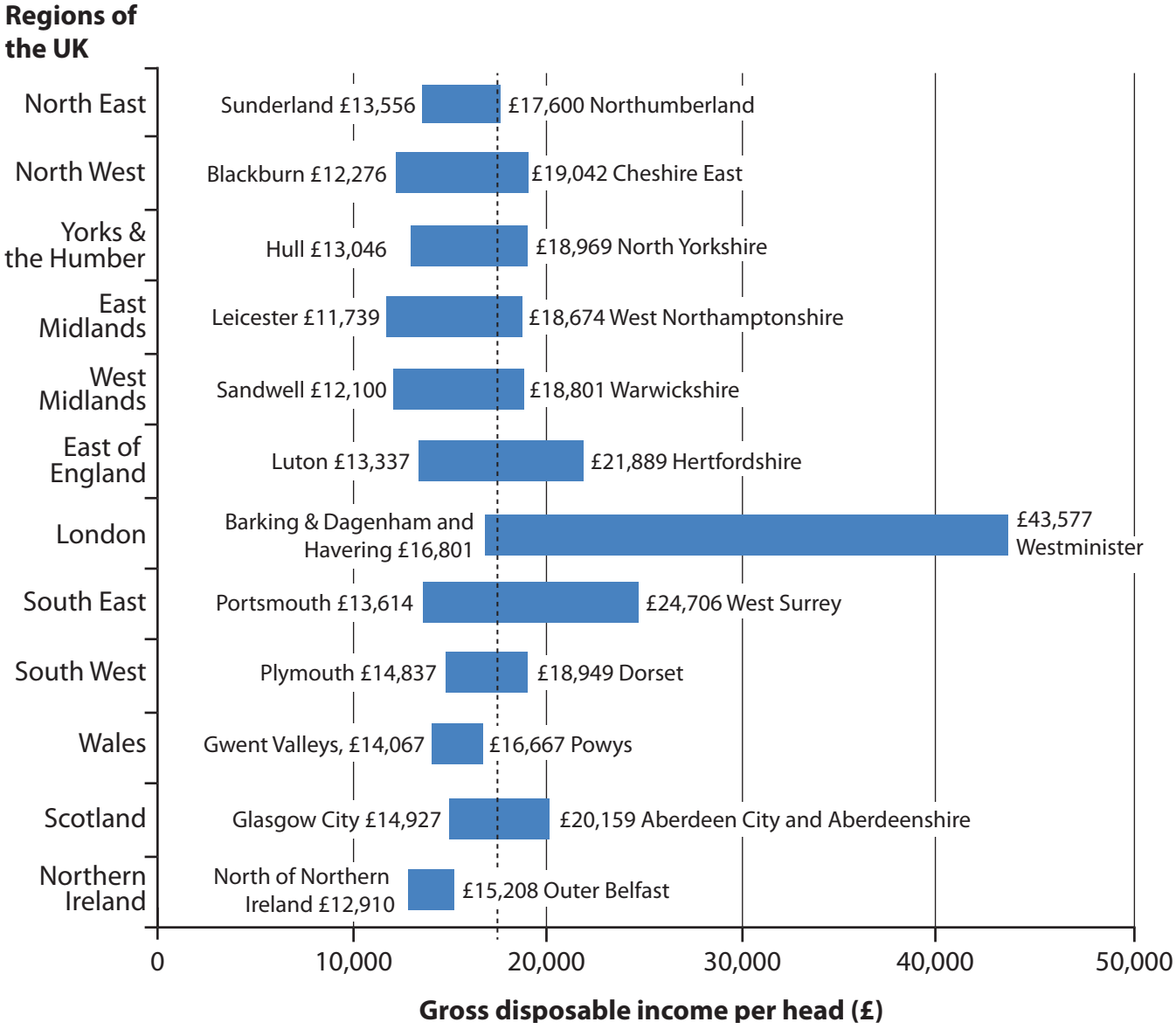
Investigating a UK Geographical Issue

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

7 (a) Analyse the information in Figure 7 which shows variations in gross disposable income (GDI) per head in 2017, between UK regions and within those regions.



- Gross disposable income (GDI) per head is the amount of money people have to spend or save per year after they have paid their taxes and/or received any benefits.
- The UK mean GDI per head is just over £17,000 (the vertical dotted line).
- The data shows the range of GDI per head values between UK regions.
- The data also shows the range of GDI per head in each of the regions (e.g. Sunderland has the lowest mean GDI per head and Northumberland has the highest mean GDI per head in the North East).

Figure 7

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Assess the possible impacts of these variations in gross disposable income (GDI) per head.

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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.

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

Coastal Change and Conflict

8 You have carried out your own fieldwork investigating the impact of coastal management on coastal processes and communities.

Name your coastal fieldwork location:

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(a) Explain **one** method that you used to collect your primary data.

(2)

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(b) Using an annotated diagram, explain how you used a graph to present your fieldwork data.

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(c) Explain how geographical case studies and theories helped in the analysis of your data.

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(d) In 2018 a group of 20 students stayed in a hostel in New Quay/Ceinewydd, west Wales, for two days to carry out their fieldwork into the impact of coastal management on coastal processes.

They decided to measure beach profiles at two contrasting locations to investigate whether coastal management affected beach gradients.

They used the 1:25,000 OS map below (Figure 8) to choose the two contrasting locations for their data collection.

Figure 8

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Assess the factors that the students should have considered when selecting their two contrasting locations.

You must use evidence from Figure 8 to support your answer.

(8)

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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 You have carried out your own fieldwork investigating the influence of drainage basin and channel characteristics on flood risk.

Name your river fieldwork location:

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(a) Explain **one** method that you used to collect your primary data.

(2)

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(b) Using an annotated diagram, explain how you used a graph to present your fieldwork data.

(4)

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(c) Explain how geographical case studies and theories helped in the analysis of your data.

(4)

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(d) In 2018 a group of 20 students stayed in a hostel in Gunnerside, North Yorkshire, for two days to carry out their fieldwork into the impact of drainage basin and channel characteristics on flood risk.

They decided to measure channel characteristics at two contrasting locations to investigate the impact of channel characteristics on flood risk.

They used the 1:25,000 OS map below (Figure 9) to choose the two contrasting locations for their data collection.

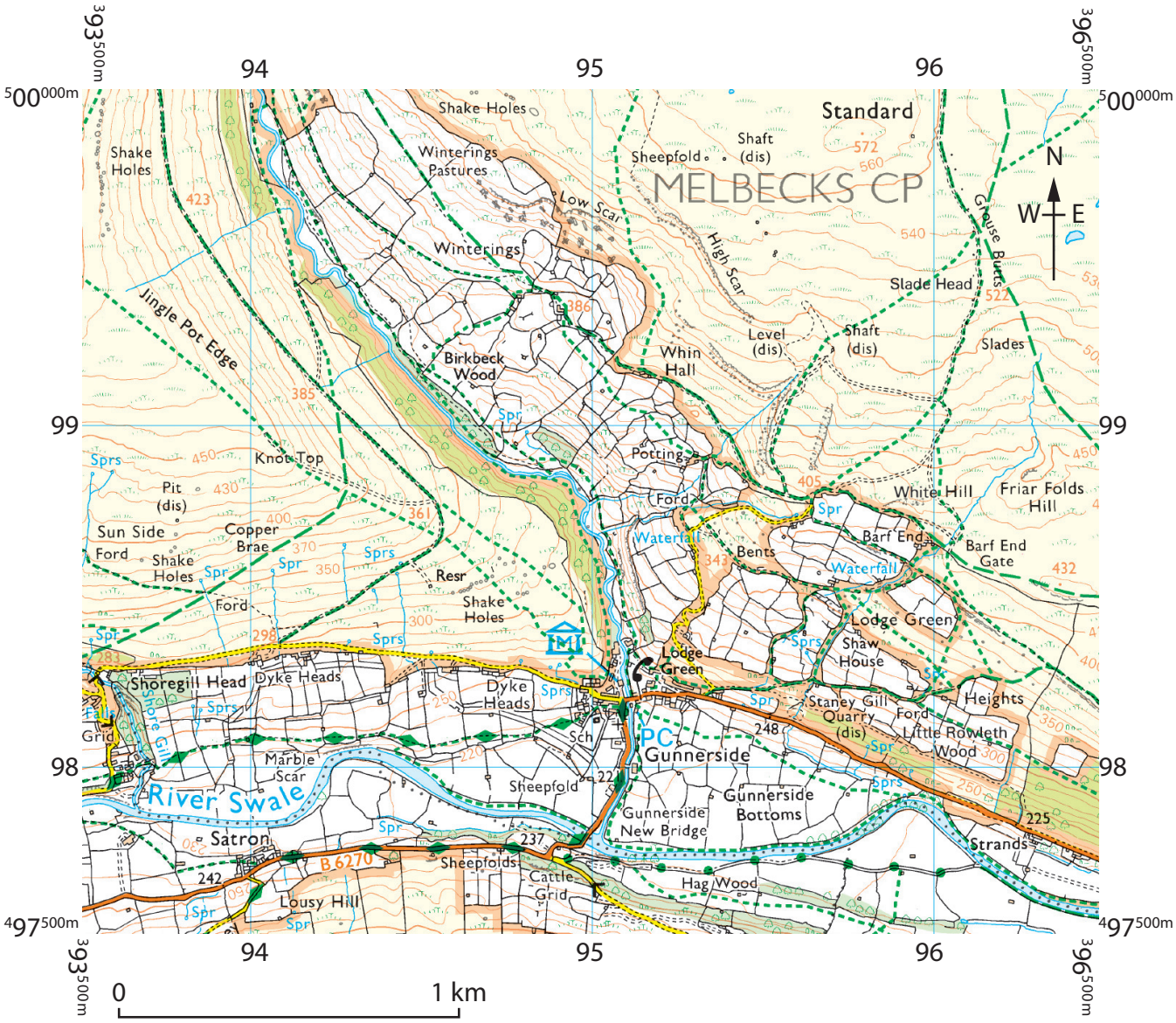

Figure 9

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Assess the factors that the students should have considered when selecting their two contrasting locations.

You must use evidence from Figure 9 to support your answer.

(8)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION C1 = 18 MARKS

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SECTION C2

Geographical Investigations: Fieldwork in a Human Environment

Answer EITHER Question 10 or Question 11 in this section.

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

Investigating Dynamic Urban Areas

10 A group of 20 students carried out fieldwork investigating environmental quality in two contrasting urban areas.

They conducted an environmental quality survey in 10 streets in each area.

They assessed the levels of graffiti, traffic noise, litter and pavement quality on a scale of +2 to –2 for each factor, with +2 indicating a very positive view and –2 indicating a very negative view.

Their results are shown below.

	Westgate – an inner-city suburb dominated by terraced housing built in the 19th century		**Lower Walton – a suburb on the urban fringe dominated by detached housing built in the 1980s**	
Factor	**Mean score for the 10 streets**	**Range of scores across the 10 streets**	**Mean score for the 10 streets**	**Range of scores across the 10 streets**
Graffiti	–1.3	–1 to –2	+1.5	+2 to –1
Traffic noise	+1.4	+2 to –1	–0.5	+1 to –2
Litter	–1.8	+1 to –2	+1.2	+2 to –1
Pavement quality	–1.1	+2 to –2	–1.0	+2 to –2
Total score (range +8 to –8)	–2.8		?	

Figure 10

(a) Calculate the 'Total score' for Lower Walton.

(2)

You must show your working.

Total score = ...

(b) Explain **one** method that the students might have used to select the streets that they surveyed.

(2)

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(c) Suggest **one** way in which secondary data might have been used in this investigation.

(2)

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(d) Suggest **two** reasons why the students concluded that Westgate and Lower Walton had more differences than similarities.

(4)

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(e) You have conducted your own fieldwork into the reasons why the quality of life varies within an urban area.

Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the methods that you used to collect your primary data.

(8)

Named urban area: .....

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

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

Investigating Changing Rural Settlements

11 A group of 20 students carried out fieldwork investigating environmental quality in two contrasting rural areas.

They conducted an environmental quality survey in 10 streets in each village.

They assessed the levels of graffiti, traffic noise, litter and pavement quality on a scale of +2 to –2 for each factor, with +2 indicating a very positive view and –2 indicating a very negative view.

Their results are shown below.

	Lower Withering – a remote village that was once a coal mining community		**Winterbourne Abbott – a village within commuting distance of a major city**	
Factor	**Mean score for the 10 streets**	**Range of scores across the 10 streets**	**Mean score for the 10 streets**	**Range of scores across the 10 streets**
Graffiti	–1.3	–1 to –2	+1.5	+2 to –1
Traffic noise	+1.4	+2 to –1	–0.5	+1 to –2
Litter	–1.8	+1 to –2	+1.2	+2 to –1
Pavement quality	–1.1	+2 to –2	–1.0	+2 to –2
Total score (range +8 to –8)	–2.8		?	

Figure 11

(a) Calculate the 'Total score' for Winterbourne Abbott.

(2)

You must show your working.

Total score = ...

(b) Explain **one** method that the students might have used to select the streets that they surveyed.

(2)

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(c) Suggest **one** way in which secondary data might have been used in this investigation.

(2)

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(d) Suggest **two** reasons why the students concluded that Lower Withering and Winterbourne Abbott had more differences than similarities.

(4)

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(e) You have conducted your own fieldwork into the reasons why deprivation varies within rural areas.

Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the methods that you used to collect your primary data.

(8)

Named rural area: .....

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(Total for Question 11 = 18 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C2 = 18 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS

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Acknowledgements

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Figure 2 © Kenslens Photography/Alamy

Figure 4 adapted from: https://www.pietsmulders.nl/engeland_glaciated-upland-landscapes.html with © MJB Photography/Getty Images, © Peter Barritt/Alamy,© Ivan/Getty Images, © Tony Waltham/Robertharding/Getty Images, © FLPA/Angela Hampton/Getty Images

Figure 6 Photographer 'Morley von Sternberg' for the 'after image' and Jan Kattein Architects for the 'before image'

Figure 8 and 9 © Crown Copyright 2016

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