Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Tuesday 19 May 2020

Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes) | Paper Reference **8GE0/02**

Geography

Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Dynamic Places

You must have:
Resource Booklet (enclosed)
Calculator, ruler

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 **Question 1** in Section A **and EITHER** Section B **OR** Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- Calculators may be used.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- 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

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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Answer Section A and EITHER Section B OR Section C.

SECTION A: GLOBALISATION

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 ☒.

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

1 (a) Identify the policy used by national governments which contributes to globalisation.

(1)

☐	**A** Internet censorship
☐	**B** Increasing tariffs
☐	**C** Restricting migration
☐	**D** Privatisation of industries

(b) Study Figure 1 in the Resource Booklet.

In 2000, 568 tonnes of blueberries were imported from Chile to the UK. This was 1% of the total fruit imports (56 800 tonnes). In 2015, fruit imports rose to 92 500 tonnes.

(i) Calculate the total tonnes of blueberries imported in 2015.

(1)

..... tonnes

(ii) Calculate the increase in tonnes of blueberries imported between 2000 and 2015.

(1)

..... tonnes

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(iii) Suggest **one** way Information and Communications Technology (ICT) accelerates food imports between countries.

(3)

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(c) Explain **two** ways the global shift of industry has affected the health of people living in developing countries.

(4)

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(d) Explain how Transnational Corporations (TNCs) contribute to the spread of globalisation.

(6)

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(e) Study Figure 2 in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the possible causes and consequences of the contrasting migration patterns experienced by Italy and Romania.

(12)

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(Total for Question 1 = 28 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 28 MARKS

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SECTION B: REGENERATING PLACES

Do not answer Section B (Regenerating Places) if you have answered Section C (Diverse Places).

If you answer Section B put a cross in the box ☒ .

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

2 (a) Identify **one** way of comparing economic inequality between two places in the same country.

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the mean value for derelict land area for the local authorities shown.

Give your answer to 1 decimal place.

(1)

..... hectares

(ii) Calculate the median value for derelict area for the local authorities shown.

(1)

..... hectares

(iii) Suggest **one** reason why the amount of derelict land might differ between these local authorities.

(3)

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(c) Describe **two** different viewpoints shown in media sources about the need for regeneration in your chosen local place.

(4)

Local place: .....

Viewpoint 1:

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Viewpoint 2:

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(d) Explain why local opinions may differ about ways to regenerate places.

(6)

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(e) Assess why stakeholders might use different criteria when judging the success of regeneration strategies in **EITHER** urban **OR** rural places.

(12)

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(Total for Question 2 = 28 marks)

3 Study Figure 4 in the Resource Booklet.

A group of students travelled by minibus along the route shown in Haringey, north London and used secondary data on multiple deprivation to support their fieldwork.

(a) (i) Describe the change in the level of multiple deprivation along the transect.

(2)

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(ii) State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of displaying data using a choropleth map, as shown in Figure 4.

(2)

Advantage:

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Disadvantage:

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The students carried out an Environmental Quality Survey (EQS) in the 16 LSOAs along the route. The lower the number out of 20, the lower the environmental quality.

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was chosen to test the statistical relationship between EQS and IMD.

(iii) State a suitable null hypothesis the students could use to test the relationship between environmental quality and multiple deprivation.

(1)

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Their partially-completed table to calculate the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is shown in Figure 5.

(iv) Complete the missing data in Figure 5 below.

(2)

Level of IMD (1 = most deprived)	Rank of IMD	EQS score (0–20) 0 = lowest quality	Rank of EQS	Difference in ranks (D)	Difference in ranks squared (D^2)
Start of transect 22 836	4	17	3	1	1
23 199	3	19	1	2	4
15 313	6	13	5.5	0.5	0.25
28 984	1	18	2	1	1
24 357	2	16	4	2	4
17 745	5	13	5.5	0.5	0.25
6 207	11	11	9	2	4
10 692	8	12	7	1	1
8 427	10	11	9	1	1
4 957	13	9	12	1	1
5 764	12	8			2.25
11 630	7	10	11	4	16
10 293	9	11	9	0	0
1 939	15	6	16	1	1
3 519	14	8	13.5	0.5	0.25
Finish of transect 1 592	16	7	15	1	1
					$\sum = 38$

Figure 5

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The students used the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient formula to calculate R and their result was 0.944.

They used a critical values table, shown in Figure 6, to decide if they should accept or reject their null hypothesis.

	Significance levels	
Number of pairs of data (n)	**0.05 or 95%**	**0.01 or 99%**
10	0.648	0.818
11	0.623	0.794
12	0.591	0.78
13	0.566	0.745
14	0.545	0.716
15	0.525	0.689
16	0.507	0.666
17	0.49	0.645
18	0.476	0.625
19	0.462	0.608
20	0.45	0.591

Figure 6

Table of critical values for Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (R)

(v) Explain why they should accept or reject their null hypothesis.

(2)

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(b) You have also carried out fieldwork about Regenerating Places.

Assess the accuracy and reliability of the methods used to collect primary data for your own enquiry.

(9)

Geographical enquiry question:

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(Total for Question 3 = 18 marks)

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Use your knowledge and understanding from across the course of study along with the information in Figure 7 to answer this question.

4 Study Figures 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d in the Resource Booklet.

The Indian government has prevented any further changes in function by the TNC in the Niyamgiri hills.

Evaluate the extent to which this decision will benefit the players in the Niyamgiri hills.

(16)

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(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 62 MARKS

SECTION C: DIVERSE PLACES

Do not answer Section C (Diverse Places) if you have answered Section B (Regenerating Places).

If you answer Section C put a cross in the box ☒ .

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

5 (a) Identify **one** reason why rural places may be seen as undesirable by some groups.

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Study Figure 8 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the mean value for crimes in 2018 for the counties shown.

Give your answer to 1 decimal place.

(1)

..... crimes per thousand people

(ii) Calculate the median value for crimes in 2018 for the counties shown.

(1)

..... crimes per thousand people

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(iii) Suggest **one** reason why the rate of crime might vary between these different counties.

(3)

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(c) Describe the contrasting evidence provided by **two** different media sources of the image of your local place.

(4)

Local place: .....

Image 1:

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.....

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Image 2:

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(d) Explain why perceptions of inner city areas have changed over time.

(6)

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(e) Assess why stakeholders might use different criteria for judging the success of managing social tensions in **EITHER** urban **OR** rural places.

(12)

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(Total for Question 5 = 28 marks)

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6 Study Figure 9 in the Resource Booklet.

A group of students travelled by minibus along the route shown in Haringey, north London and used secondary data on multiple deprivation to support their fieldwork.

(a) (i) Describe the change in level of multiple deprivation along the transect.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of displaying data using a choropleth map, as shown in Figure 9.

(2)

Advantage:

.....

.....

Disadvantage:

.....

.....

The students carried out a Personal Safety Survey (PSS) in the 16 LSOAs along the route. The lower the number out of the total 20, the less safe they felt.

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was chosen to test the statistical relationship between PSS scores and IMD.

(iii) State a suitable null hypothesis the students could use to test the relationship between multiple deprivation and personal safety.

(1)

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.....

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Their partially-completed table to calculate the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is shown in Figure 10.

(iv) Complete the missing data in Figure 10 below.

(2)

Level of IMD (1 = most deprived)	Rank of IMD	PSS score (0–20) 0 = lowest level of safety	Rank of PSS	Difference in ranks (D)	Difference in ranks squared (D^2)
Start of transect 22 836	4	18	1	3	9
23 199	3	15	2.5	0.5	0.25
15 313	6	12	4.5	1.5	2.25
28 984	1	11	6	–5	25
24 357	2	15	2.5	0.5	0.25
17 745	5	10	7	–2	4
6 207	11	8	10	1	1
10 692	8	12	4.5	3.5	12.25
8 427	10	8	10	0	0
4 957	13	5	15.5	–2.5	6.25
5 764	12	7			0.25
11 630	7	9	8	–1	1
10 293	9	8	10	–1	1
1 939	15	5	15.5	0.5	0.25
3 519	14	7	12.5	1.5	2.25
Finish of transect 1 592	16	6	14	2	4
					$\sum = 69$

Figure 10

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The students used the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient formula to calculate R and their result was 0.892.

They used a critical values table, shown in Figure 11, to decide if they should accept or reject their null hypothesis.

	Significance levels	
Number of pairs of data (n)	**0.05 or 95%**	**0.01 or 99%**
10	0.648	0.818
11	0.623	0.794
12	0.591	0.78
13	0.566	0.745
14	0.545	0.716
15	0.525	0.689
16	0.507	0.666
17	0.49	0.645
18	0.476	0.625
19	0.462	0.608
20	0.45	0.591

Figure 11

Table of critical values for Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (R)

(v) Explain why they should accept or reject the null hypothesis.

(2)

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
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(b) You have also carried out fieldwork into Diverse Places.

Assess the accuracy and reliability of the methods used to collect primary data for your own enquiry.

(9)

Geographical enquiry question:

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(Total for Question 6 = 18 marks)

Use your knowledge and understanding from across the course of study along with the information in Figure 12 to answer this question.

7 Study Figures 12a, 12b, 12c and 12d in the Resource Booklet.

Different players have made changes in the Niyamgiri hills.

Evaluate the extent to which tensions or conflict are inevitable for the local people.

(16)

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(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 62 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 19 May 2020

Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes) | Paper Reference **8GE0/02**

Geography

Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Dynamic Places

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over

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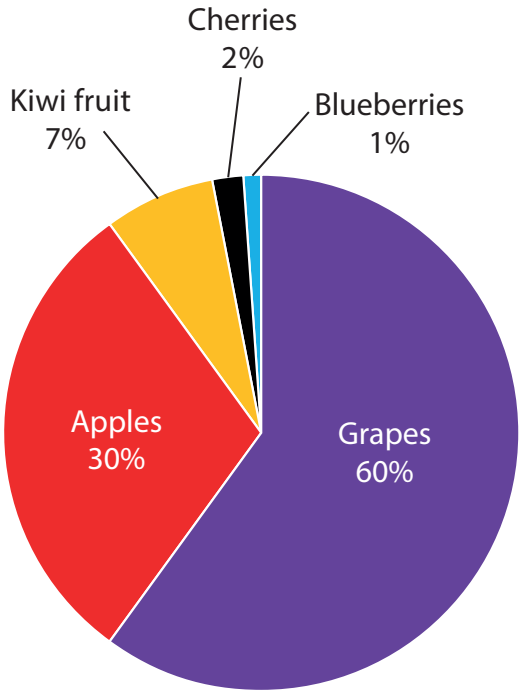
SECTION A

The following resources relate to Question 1.

2000: 56 800 tonnes of fruit imported



2015: 92 500 tonnes of fruit imported

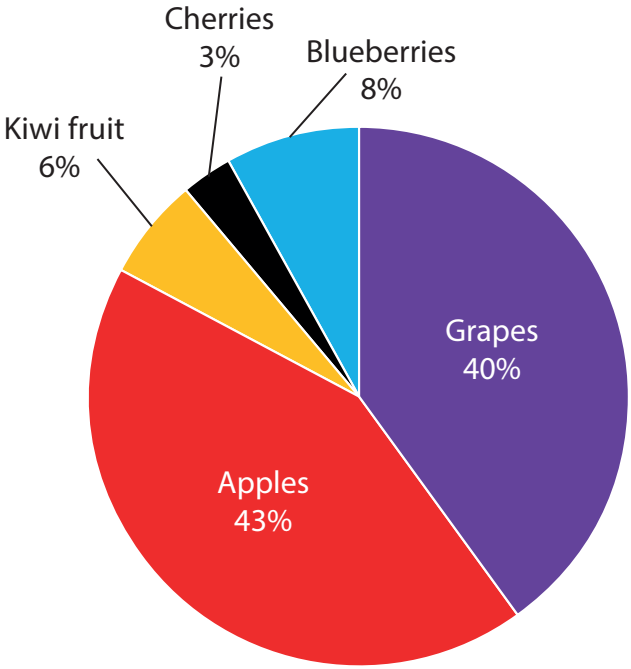
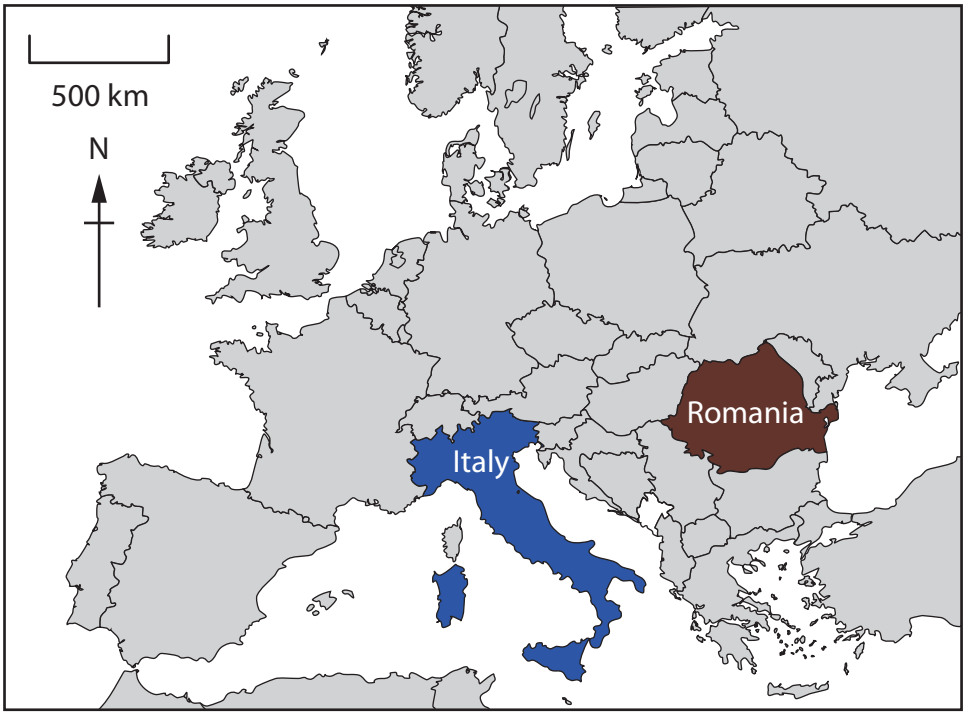
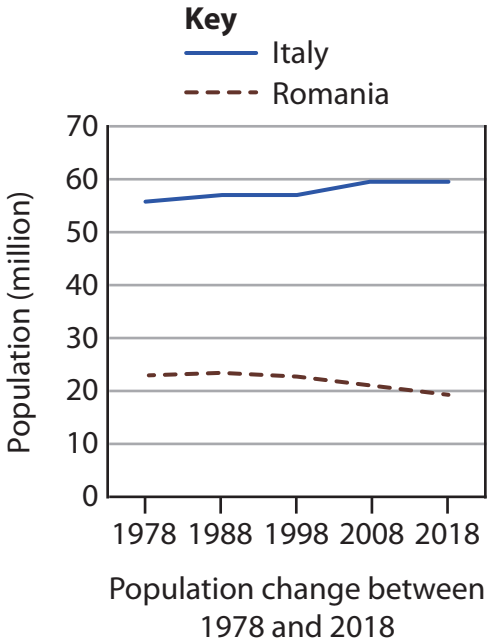


Figure 1

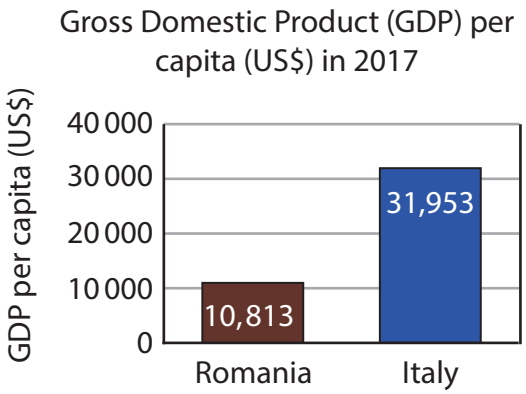
Fruit imports from Chile to the UK in 2000 and 2015



Location of Italy and Romania



	2017
Italian migrants in Romania	56,515
Romanian migrants in Italy	1,168,552



26.6% of migrants leaving Romania have higher education.
In 2017, 2.3% of Romania's GDP was from remittances.

Figure 2

Data about two European Union (EU) countries:

Romania (joined 2007) and Italy (founder member 1957)

SECTION B

The following resource relates to Question 2.

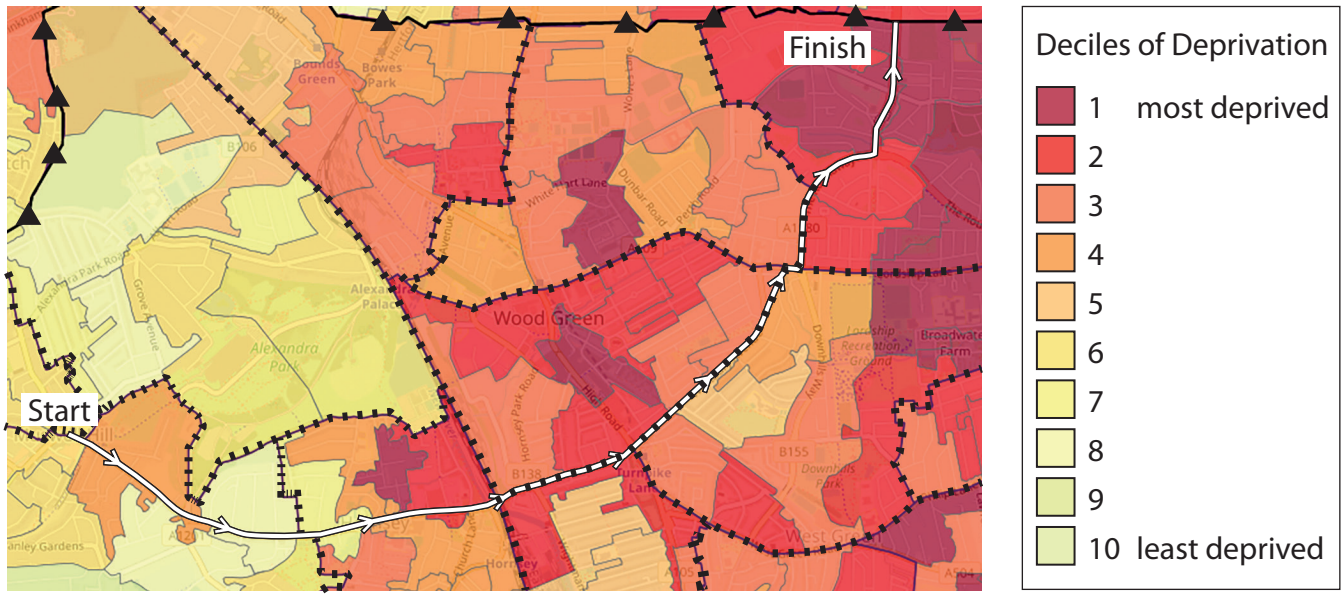
Local authority	Total derelict land area (hectares)	Economic history
Angus	94	Mainly rural
Clackmannanshire	48	Mainly rural
East Lothian	73	Mainly rural, some mining in past
Fife	551	Rural, mining in past
West Lothian	341	Rural, some mining in past
Stirling	117	Rural, some urban, some mining in past
Midlothian	105	Rural, mining in past, borders Edinburgh
Falkirk	210	Urban, some rural, iron and steel in past
Perth & Kinross	16	Urban and rural
Dundee City	14	Urban
Edinburgh City	91	Urban

(Source: www.gov.scot)

Figure 3

Derelict land in selected local authorities in Scotland in 2017

The following resource relates to Question 3.



Key

- Local authority boundary
- Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)
- Ward boundary
- The route followed by the students

Scale

600 m

N

(Source: http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html)

Figure 4

The students' transect through Haringey (a local authority in north London) plotted on an Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) map

The following resources relate to Question 4.

- The Dongria Kondh are an indigenous people living sustainably for hundreds of years in the Niyamgiri hills, a remote rural mountainous region of Odisha state, eastern India.
- An Indian Transnational Corporation (TNC) has been trying to gain permission to mine bauxite (raw material for aluminium) in the Niyamgiri hills. This would result in a change of function and quality of the living environment for this place and cultural erosion would be likely.
- The TNC supplies aluminium to international markets, and it opened a refinery in Niyamgiri using imported bauxite, before receiving approval for the mine.
- The government banned the TNC from opening the mine, but the TNC disagrees and has appealed against the decision.

Figure 7a

Background information

The Dongria Kondh's identity and lived experience are based on their ability to live off the land growing crops and collecting honey, fruit and edible insects from the forest.

The mountains, streams and forests are vital to the people's cultural and spiritual wellbeing.

Forest products are used to treat arthritis, bone fractures, malaria and snake bites. Millet, traditionally grown and eaten only by the poor, has become a health food choice for wealthy Indian people.

About 8 000 people live in scattered villages and have rejected jobs offered by the TNC.

Figure 7b

Facts about the Dongria Kondh community

The TNC is Indian-owned, with a UK headquarters, and uses Indian supplies of bauxite and coal. It employs or contracts a total of 65 000 workers globally.

The TNC offered permanent skilled jobs, reducing inequalities in this economically poor region. It built a hospital and school for the community.

Mining and aluminium processing TNC

Its global revenue increased in 2017–18 by 33% to over US$15 billion. The Niyamgiri hills bauxite deposit is valued at US$2 billion.

Mining and processing reduces forest biodiversity and disrupts local and regional river systems.

Figure 7c

Facts about the TNC

Dongria Kondh community	TNC	Indian government
• Wants to preserve its social and economic culture with limited engagement with modern Indian society.	• Requires raw materials to reach production targets. Local sourcing would be more sustainable.	• Encourages TNCs to help economy grow and country to become more self-sufficient.
• Has limited access to local schooling and modern healthcare.	• If mine does not go ahead they will close the school and hospital they built for the community.	• Reserves places at university and in technical jobs for indigenous people but few are taken up.
• Won case against TNC in court to block change in function to mining, following an international media campaign.	• Annual report says 2017–18 targets to reduce water use and carbon emissions at the refinery were met.	• Implemented court decision after international human rights groups and celebrities provided support to highlight case in the media.

Figure 7d

Information about the players involved

SECTION C

The following resource relates to Question 5.

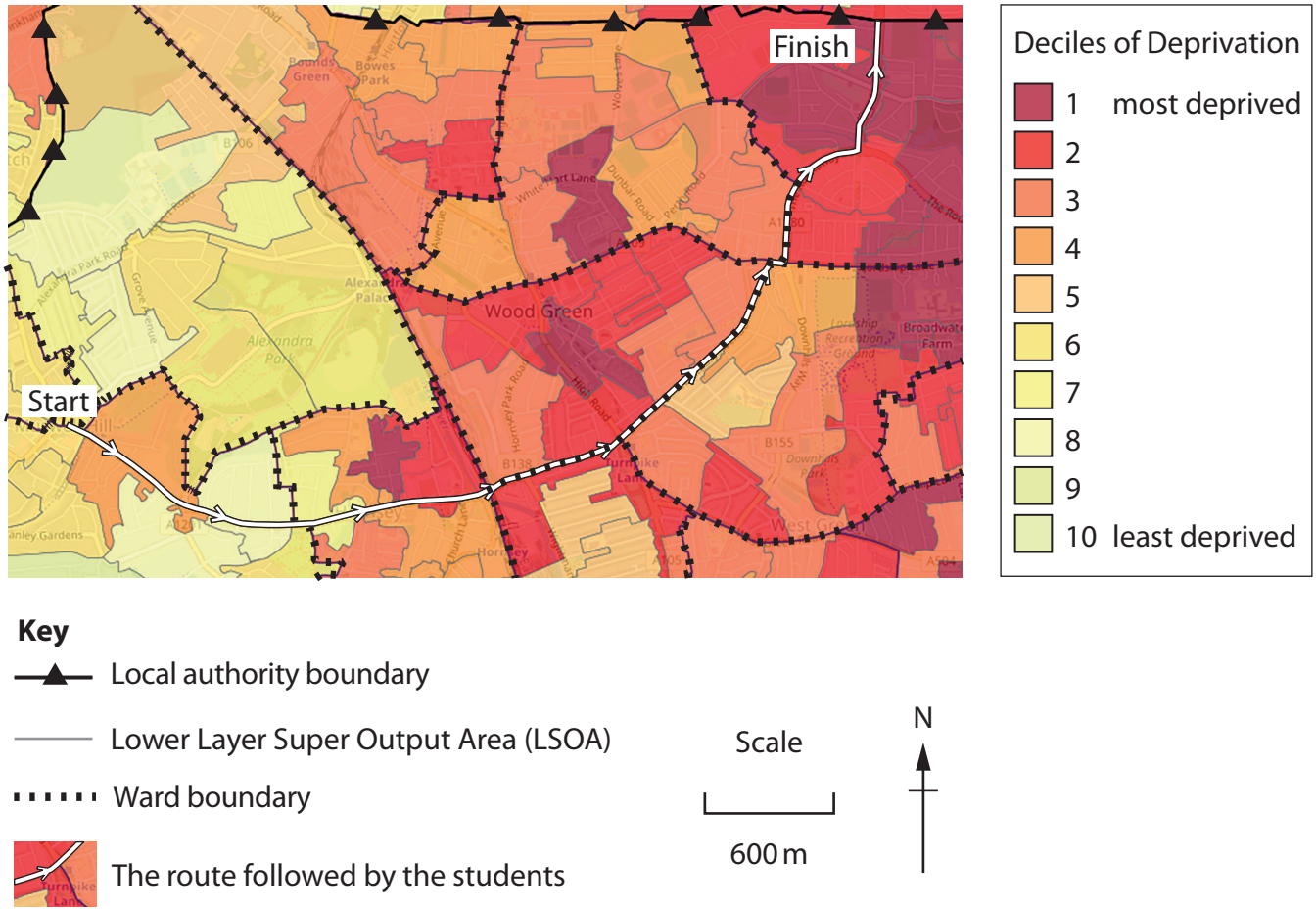
County	Crimes per thousand people	Brief description
Leicestershire	78.1	Urban, some rural
Northamptonshire	75.0	Urban, some rural
Nottinghamshire	86.9	Urban, some rural
Bedfordshire	74.0	Urban, some rural
Cambridgeshire	76.8	Urban, some rural
Essex	76.5	Urban, some rural
Hertfordshire	71.0	Urban, some rural
Derbyshire	53.6	Urban, some rural
Lincolnshire	56.4	Mainly rural
Norfolk	63.2	Mainly rural
Suffolk	69.9	Mainly rural

(Source: Office for National Statistics)

Figure 8

Crime rates for selected counties of England in 2018

The following resource relates to Question 6.



(Source: http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html)

Figure 9

The students' transect through Haringey (a local authority in north London) plotted on an Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) map

The following resources relate to Question 7.

- India is a culturally diverse nation, with hundreds of different indigenous groups.
- The Dongria Kondh are an indigenous people who have lived sustainably for hundreds of years in Niyamgiri, a remote rural, mountainous region of Odisha state, eastern India.
- The mountains, land and rivers are respected and are part of their identity, religious beliefs and culture.
- Their way of life and identity are threatened by mining, logging, mineral refining and commercial farming, leading to possible tensions, conflict and cultural erosion.

Figure 12a

Background information

The Dongria Kondh live off the land in the Niyamgiri hills growing crops including millet and collecting honey, fruit and edible insects from the forest.

Mountain streams are used by communities for water. They then flow onto the plains below and supply water for drinking and farming for millions of people.

Forest products are used to treat arthritis, dysentery, bone fractures, malaria and snake bites.

About 8 000 people live in scattered villages.

Figure 12b

Facts about the Dongria Kondh community

An Indian-owned TNC built an aluminium refinery near the hills. It produces red mud as a waste product, which contaminates rivers and air and damages crops, livestock and human health. In November 2018 the government gave permission for a six times larger expansion.

Indian middle-classes are choosing millet as a health food as it is rich in protein and minerals. The Niyamgiri area has rare millet species that could be vital food sources for the future as climate changes, as these grow in low rainfall conditions.

Changes experienced in the Niyamgiri hills

Deforestation by poachers removes trees, leading to a loss of species and local knowledge that could be used globally for medicine.

The Dongria Kondh community was encouraged to grow rice by commercial seed companies instead of its traditional crops.

Figure 12c

Changes in the Niyamgiri hills

Dongria Kondh community	Indian government	Aluminium processing TNC
• Lacks land rights or representation in government. Survival International, a non-government organisation (NGO), supports them.	• Encourages business to help economy grow, and to provide social and economic development for all India's people.	• Employs 3 000 people in Odisha, 85% of whom are local. Claims development would help the Dongria Kondh and offers them jobs.
• Lives in economic poverty and few young people complete education.	• Under pressure from human rights and environmental groups.	• Claims it causes zero harm, zero waste and zero discharge, and says, 'trees will be planted in the future!'.
• Wants to preserve its social and economic way of life with limited engagement with modern Indian society.	• Reserves places at university and in technical jobs for indigenous people but few are taken up.	• Plans to recycle red mud waste from aluminium production to manufacture concrete.

Figure 12d

Information about the players involved

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