

Write your name here

Surname <i>[Signature]</i>	Other names <i>[Signature]</i>
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Centre Number

Candidate Number

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

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Geography B

Paper 2: UK Geographical Issues

Tuesday 5 June 2018 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference
1GB0/02

You must have:
Calculator

Total Marks

67

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.*
- Where asked 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, grammar and use of specialist terminology 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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SECTION A

The UK's Evolving Physical Landscape

Answer ALL questions 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 .

- 1 Study Figure 1 which is a photograph of a landscape in southern England.

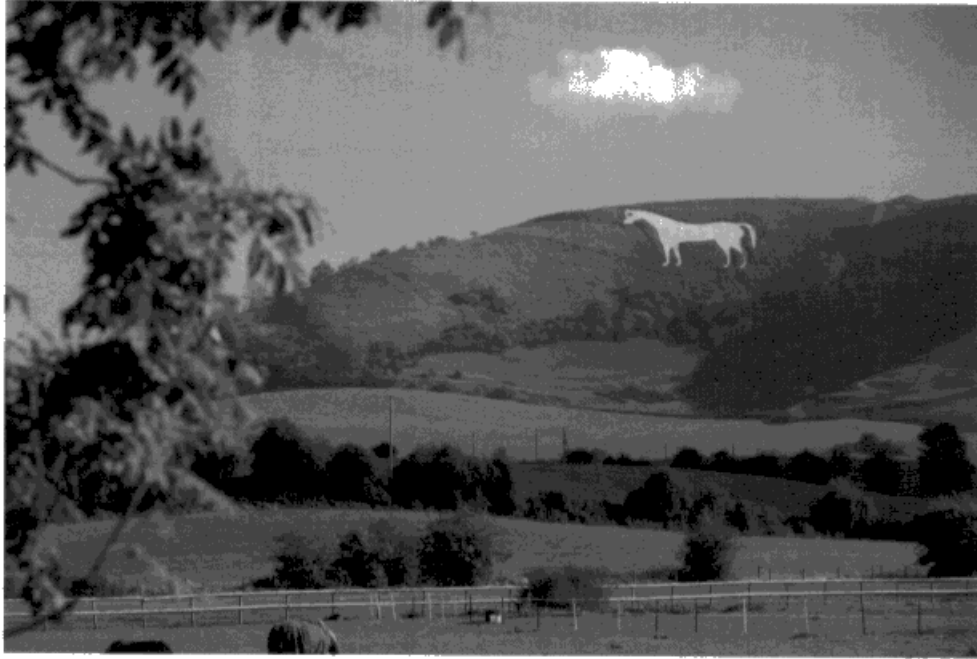


Figure 1

- (a) Identify which **one** of the following is the most likely rock type of this landscape.

(1) 1

- A Granite
- B Schist
- C Chalk
- D Clay

- (b) Identify which **one** of the following is an igneous rock.

(1) 1

- A Granite
- B Schist
- C Chalk
- D Clay



(c) Explain **one** difference in the climates of uplands and lowlands in the UK.

(2)1 Q01c

Upland areas of the UK are a lot colder than lowland areas because they are at a ~~the~~ higher altitude. This may mean upland areas get more snow than lowland.

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks) **3**



P 5 2 3 7 0 A 0 3 4 0

Coastal Change and Conflict

- 2 (a) Study Figure 2 which is a photograph of part of the coastline of Suffolk, looking northwards.



Figure 2

- (i) State the process that moves sediment along this coastline.

(1) 1 Q02ai

Longshore Drift

- (ii) Identify which **one** of the following is the most likely direction of sediment movement along this coastline.

(1) 1

- A east to west
- B north to south
- C south to north
- D west to east



(iii) Explain **one** reason for your answer to (a)(ii).

(2) Q2a(iii)

The beach sediment has piled up on the southern side of the groynes which would suggest that it is being pushed northwards.

(b) Explain why there is an increasing risk of coastal flooding on many UK coastlines.

(4) Q02b

Global warming has resulted in higher sea levels which mean that the sea will reach further inland and this causes flooding. In addition, the sea temperature has increased due to global warming which means there are more storms with ~~strong~~ storm surges which will flood the coastline.

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

8



P 5 2 3 7 0 A 0 5 4 0

River Processes and Pressures

3 Study Figure 3 which is a hydrograph showing the changing discharge of the River Thames at Kingston during a major flood event.

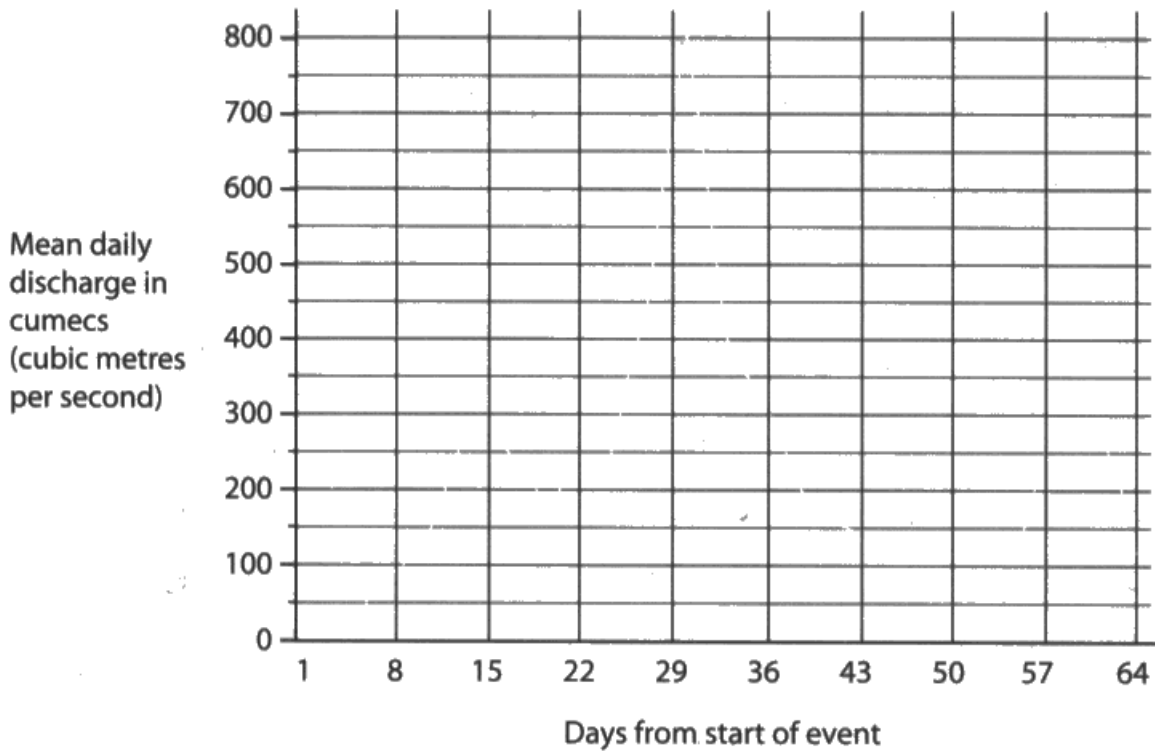


Figure 3

(a) Identify which **one** of the following is the best description of this flood event.

(1) 1

- A Discharge exceeded 500 cumecs for over 20 days.
- B Peak discharge was 1000 cumecs higher than discharge on Day 1.
- C Peak discharge was over 20 times higher than discharge on Day 1.
- D Discharge was highest on Day 58.

(b) Explain **one** reason why high discharge is likely to increase erosion.

(2) 1 Q03b

Discharge measures how quickly a volume of water travels in the river so a high discharge will mean more water is travelling per second so it will erode the riverbed more because it is going faster.



(c) Explain **two** ways in which human activities can affect storm hydrographs.

3 Q03c
(4)

- 1 Urbanisation leads to more buildings and concrete. This means the rain will have no where to soak into and will run off quickly into a river thus increasing the discharge
- 2 Deforestation removes vegetation from the ground which means that the rain falls straight onto the ground and goes into the river more quickly rather than being ~~slowed down~~ taken in by trees. This increases the discharge.

(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)

5



P 5 2 3 7 0 A 0 7 4 0

Investigating a UK Geographical Issue

- 4 Analyse Figure 4a and Figure 4b which show data about the climate and land use of Scotland.

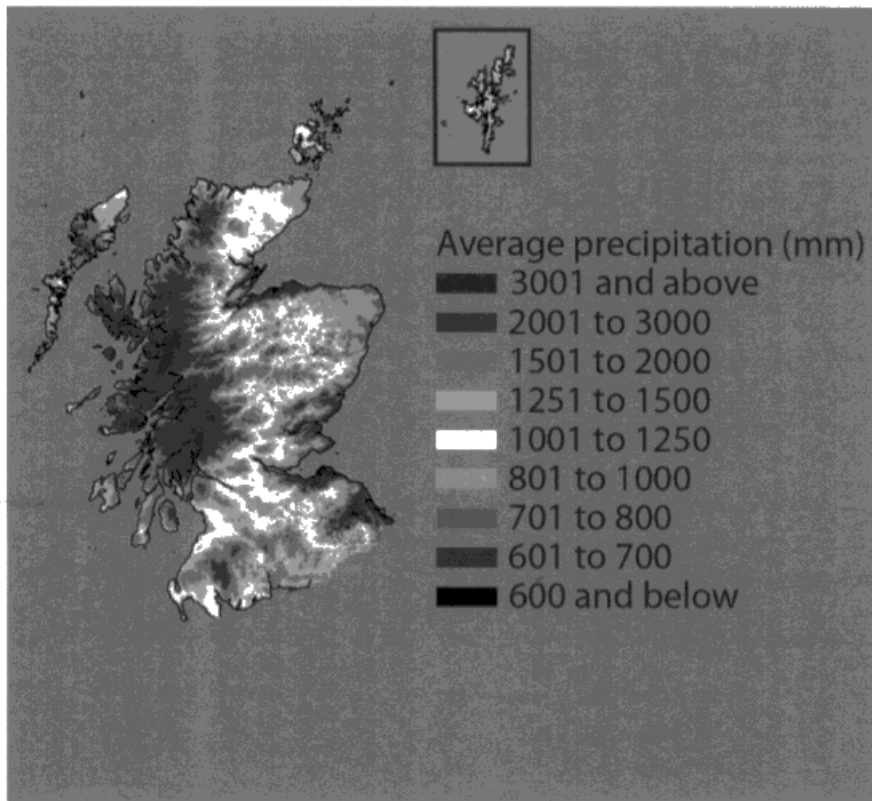


Figure 4a

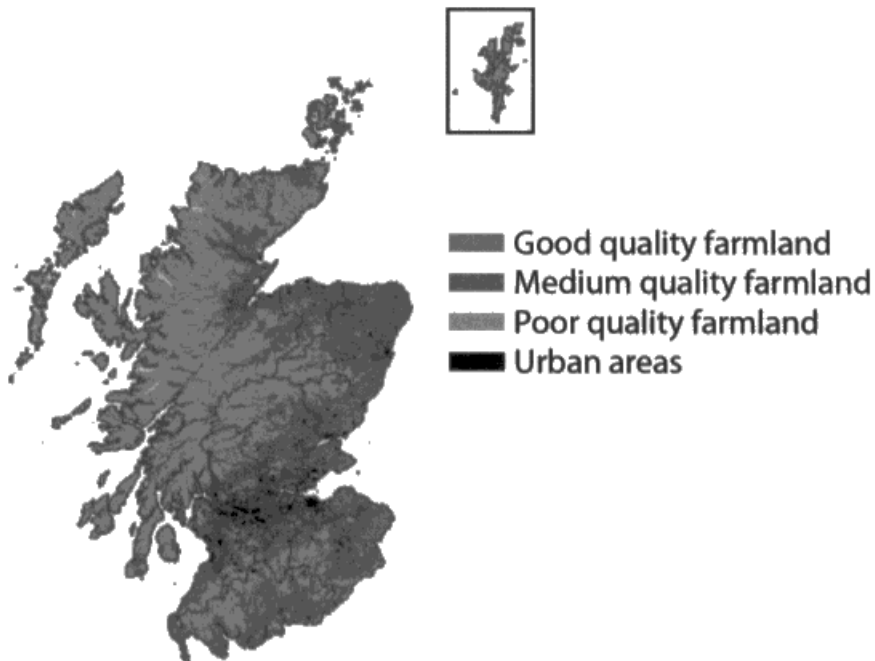


Figure 4b

- Figure 4a shows the annual average precipitation for Scotland.
- Figure 4b shows the land use of Scotland.



Assess the influence of precipitation on land use in Scotland.

2 Q04
(8)

The more precipitation there is, the worse the quality of the farmland because ~~the~~ the ~~the~~ west of Scotland gets 3001^{mm} and above of precipitation and it is shown in figure 4a as having poor quality farmland. This means farmers are unable to use this huge area for farming. However, precipitation doesn't really affect the location of urban areas because they can be found in areas where there is 2001 mm and 601 mm which suggests it doesn't affect it. ~~the~~ On the other hand, there are no urban areas in the west which could suggest that excessive precipitation prevents urban areas being built. The areas in Scotland that are used for good quality farmland have only 601 mm to 700 mm which would again suggest that excessive precipitation isn't good for farming. However it could be said that the amount of precipitation doesn't have a huge impact on the land use because the area where there is medium quality farmland has many different levels of precipitation ranging from 601 mm to 1501 mm. Overall,



P 5 2 3 7 0 A 0 9 4 0

I ~~was~~ think that the level of precipitation does have some impact on the quality of farmland, it doesn't really affect the location of urban areas.

(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

2

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 27 MARKS



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SECTION B

The UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the space 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 the employment status of men and women aged 16 and over in the UK for 2016.

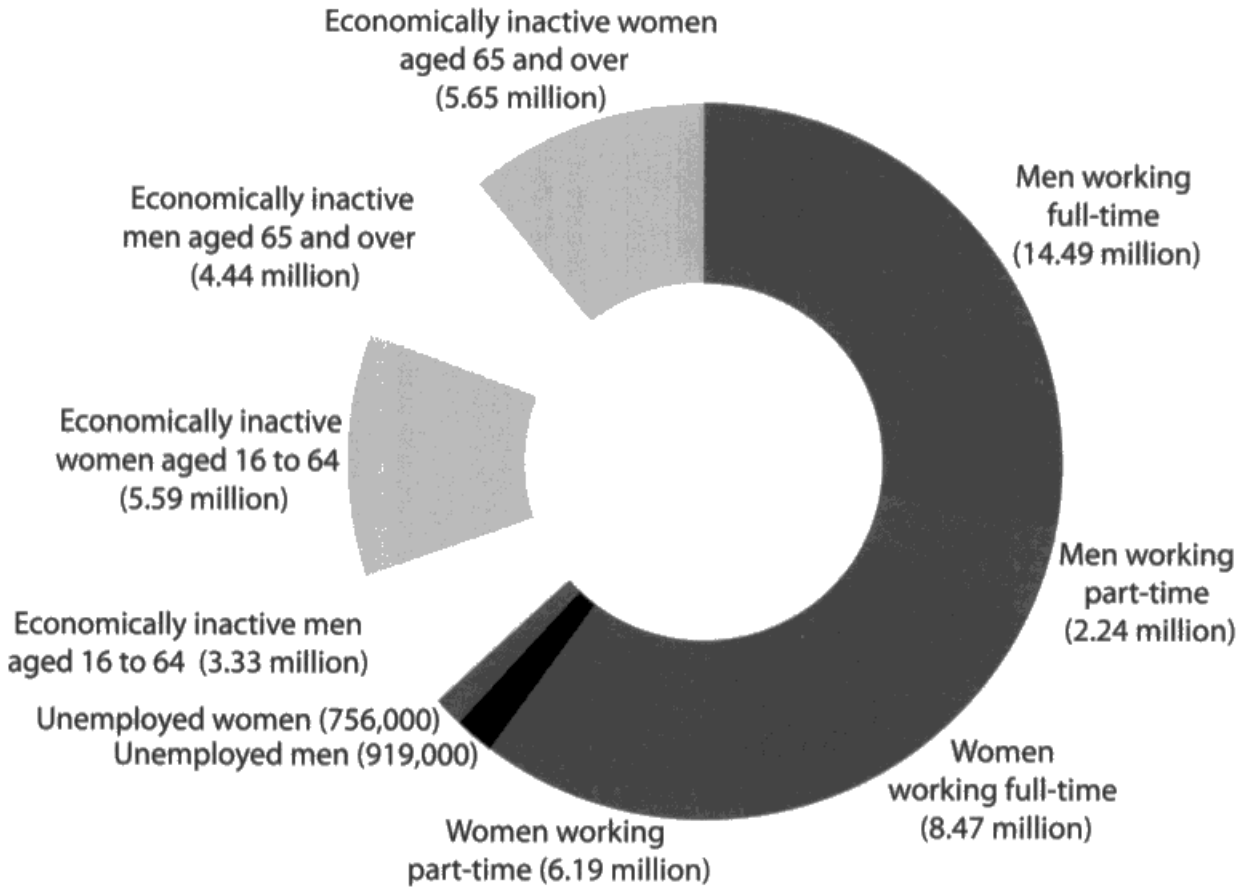


Figure 5

- (i) Identify which **one** of the following is the total number of economically inactive men and women aged 65 and over.

(1) 1

- Just over 5 million
- Just over 20 million
- Just over 10 million
- Just over 15 million



(ii) Calculate the percentage of the population aged 16 and over who were in full-time employment in 2016.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2) Q05aii

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total pop} &= 5.65 + 14.49 + 2.24 + 8.47 + 6.19 + \\ & 3.33 + 5.59 + 4.44 + 0.756 + 0.919 = \\ & \underline{51.985} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Pop 16+} = 14.49 + 8.47 = 22.96$$

$$\frac{22.96}{51.985} \times 100 = 44.1\dots$$

44.2 %

(iii) State **two** possible reasons why employment of women has grown in recent years.

(2) Q5aiii

1 Immigration allows women from other countries to come over and work in the UK.

2 Tertiary and quaternary jobs are on the rise which means more women can do them because they are not as physically demanding as primary jobs are.

(b) Explain **one** impact of globalisation on secondary sector employment in the UK.

(2) Q05b

Globalisation has reduced the amount of workers in the secondary sector because it is cheaper to get things made in this sector from abroad because of TNC's.

(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks) **5**



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Dynamic UK Cities

- 6 (a) Study Figure 6a which shows variations in GCSE scores in the London Boroughs and Figure 6b which shows both GCSE scores and variations in child poverty.

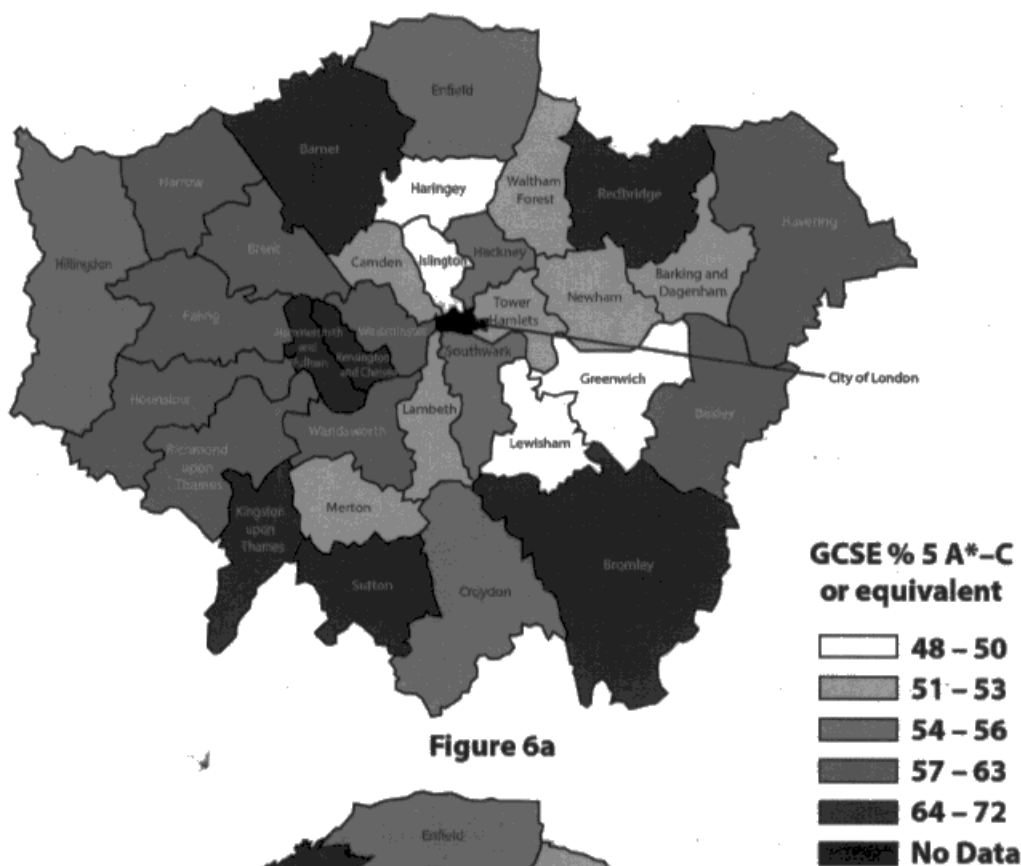


Figure 6a



The size of the Borough compared to Figure 6a is scaled according to levels of child poverty so, for example, when a borough is larger than shown on Figure 6a it has high child poverty

Figure 6b



(i) Identify which **one** of the following London boroughs has the highest GCSE scores.

(1)

- A Lambeth
- B Enfield
- C Kingston upon Thames
- D Islington

(ii) State a relationship between child poverty and GCSE scores that could be investigated.

(1) Q06aii

~~The~~ The more deprived a child is, the lower the GCSE scores.

(iii) Explain **one** reason why child poverty varies between different parts of a city.

(2) Q6aiii

In some parts of the city, it is difficult for parents to get a job because they don't have a good education. This means they don't have as much money as other parents who do work, to spend on their children, leading to child poverty.



(b) For a named UK city, explain **two** reasons why the functions of its inner-city areas have changed in recent years.

Named UK city London

(4) 4 Q06b

- 1 There is ~~is~~^{no} longer a need for industrial sites in London because of FDI and TNC's. This means it is no longer an industrial area.
- 2 The inner city has been regenerated and changed so there are shops and cafes there in places like Shoreditch. ~~is~~ This is because population in London is rising so there is a greater need for ~~places~~ recreational places.



(c) For a named UK city, explain why changes in the city have caused economic and social changes in the surrounding accessible rural areas.

Named UK city London

(3) Q06c

The city ~~has~~ has increased the number of tertiary and quaternary jobs so workers from rural areas have more money to spend in the rural areas which boosts the economy there. Improvements to transportation in the city means more people can travel in to work whilst living in rural areas so younger people can move to the hinterlands.

(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks) **10**



P 5 2 3 7 0 A 0 1 7 4 0

Investigating a UK Geographical Issue

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

7 Analyse the information in Figure 7 which shows the percentage of the population of England and Wales born outside the UK, based on the 2011 Census data.

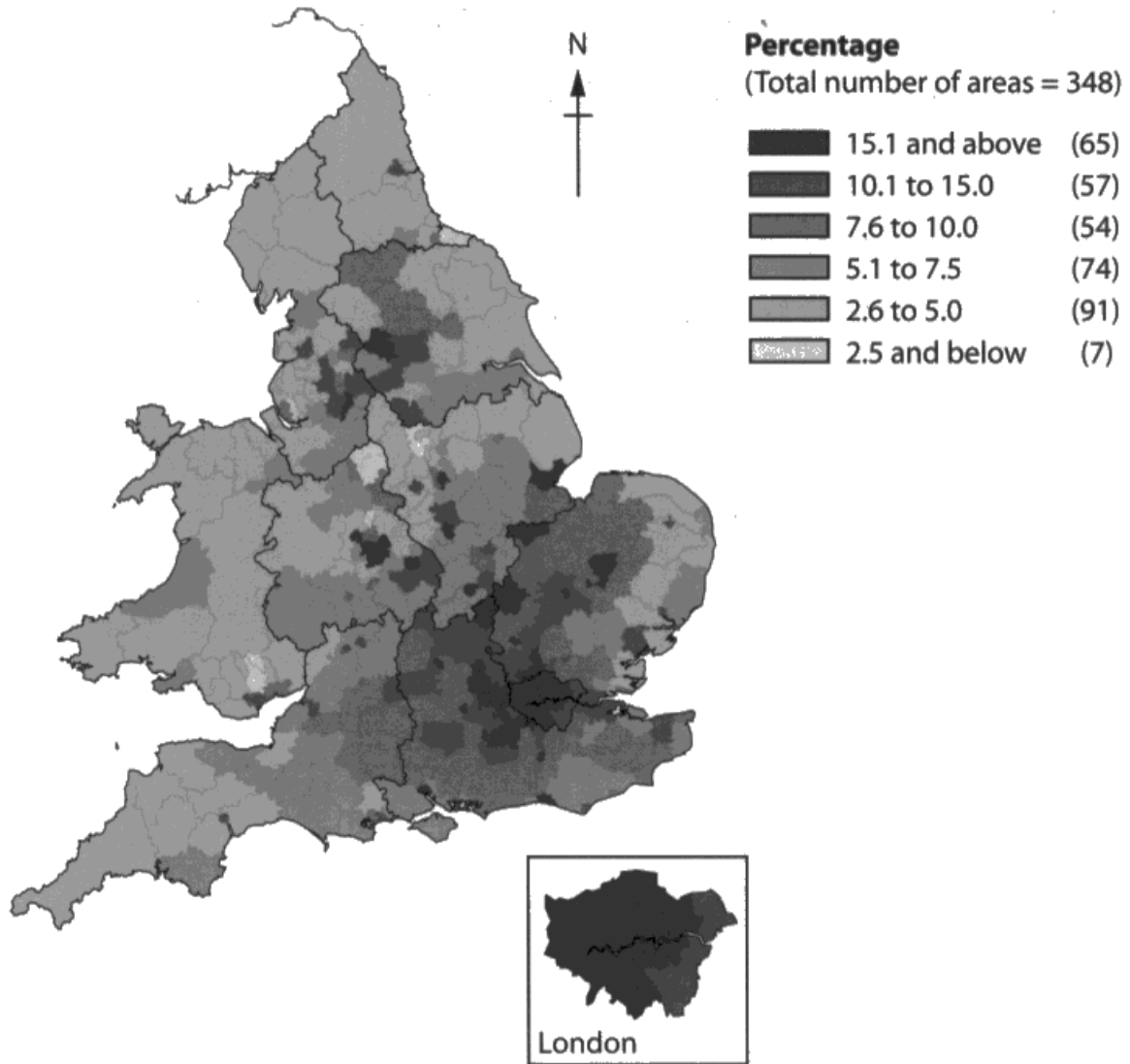


Figure 7

Assess the causes of variations in the distribution shown in Figure 7.

*clusters
- young people*

5 Q07
3 Q07SPG
(8)

One cause of the distribution is immigration. People from other countries are able to move to the UK to work and get money. Since the highest paying jobs are in urban areas, this is where most of



the immigrants will move to. This means that the urban areas of the UK will have the most amount of people living there who were born abroad. Another cause is that because the immigrants are going to be working, they will be young which means they will live in urban areas rather than rural. In the rural areas, there will be fewer people born out of the UK because these people will be retired British people. The high percentage areas surrounded by lower percentage areas may be due to the fact that immigrants form ethnic clusters in some areas which mean that in some places there is a dense population of people from other countries. In addition, the immigrants may also be living in ~~urban~~ urban areas in order to access the services such as healthcare and education that are available there. However, some people from abroad may find it difficult to buy or rent expensive housing in urban areas so live in the hinterlands / rural areas which would explain why there are some who live in places like Wales and ~~London~~.

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

(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks) **8**

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 31 MARKS



P 5 2 3 7 0 A 0 1 9 4 0

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.

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 8 put a cross in the box ☒ .

Investigating Coastal Change and Conflict

- 8 (a) Study Figure 8, which is the data collected by a group of students studying beach profiles in two different locations with contrasting rock types.

- The students measured beach gradient at four sites in two contrasting locations chosen using a geology map.
- They measured beach gradient using ranging poles, tapes and a clinometer.
- At each location they followed a straight line transect measuring gradient at four different positions from the shoreline to the cliff line.

Location 1 Geology = Boulder Clay	Average beach gradient (Degrees°)	Maximum beach gradient (Degrees°)	Minimum beach gradient (Degrees°)
Site 1	7°	10°	3°
Site 2	5°	11°	2°
Site 3	6°	12°	2°
Site 4	8°	15°	4°
Location 2 Geology = Sandstone	Average beach gradient (Degrees°)	Maximum beach gradient (Degrees°)	Minimum beach gradient (Degrees°)
Site 1	4°	6°	2°
Site 2	5°	7°	2°
Site 3	4°	8°	3°
Site 4	3°	5°	2°

Figure 8



(i) Suggest a suitable enquiry question that the students could have investigated.

(2) Q08ai

Does the geology of the ~~beach~~ ^{beach} affect the average gradient and how so?

(ii) Suggest **two** factors which should have been considered when choosing the fieldwork locations.

(3) Q08aii

1 The locations must be safe to work at with very few hazards to reduce the risk of injury.

2 The suitability needs to be considered to ensure that it will be a good location to carry out the fieldwork to get the most accurate results possible.

(iii) Describe the results of the students' fieldwork shown on Figure 8.

(4) Q08aiii

At Location 1, the average beach gradient was a lot higher at all four sites than at Location 2. The highest ~~of~~ average gradient at Location 1 was 8° and the lowest 5° . The highest at Location 2 was 5° and lowest 3° . At both locations, site 2 had the same ~~same~~ average gradient of 5° . Location 1 had very high maximum gradient whereas Location 2 was a lot lower.



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

Name your coastal environment fieldwork location:

Saltdean

Assess the role of secondary data sources in your investigation.

+ - Met Office photos maps

(8) 7 Q08b

We used maps of the area in our investigation to analyze the land use and shape of the coast. It was helpful because we knew what to look for and could pick out human impacts on the coast. It also allowed us to plan our route. However, these maps could be out of date which would mean they are unreliable. We also used photos of the area to again see the landforms on the beach. However, these also could have been out of date and therefore unreliable. Another secondary data source we used was the Met Office list of wind speeds and wave conditions. It allowed us to compare the wind speed we measured with it to see where it comes on the scale. This meant we could more easily understand the data we collected. However, it was quite difficult to read the tables and isolate the right information.



Overall, • Secondary data was quite helpful when we planned the trip and when we looked at human land use and landforms but it may have been out of date and inaccurate and therefore unreliable.

(Total for Question 8 = 18 marks)

16



P 5 2 3 7 0 A 0 2 3 4 0

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) Study Figure 9, which is the data collected by a group of students studying river gradient changes in two different upland locations with contrasting rock types.

- The students measured river gradient on two different streams at locations chosen using a geology map.
- They measured river gradient at eight sites at each location using ranging poles, tapes and a clinometer.
- The sites were about 1 km apart with Site 1 furthest upstream and Site 8 furthest downstream.

Location 1 – Boulder Clay	Gradient (degrees°)	Location 2 – Sandstone	Gradient (degrees°)
Site 1	7	Site 1	12
Site 2	7	Site 2	8
Site 3	6	Site 3	10
Site 4	6	Site 4	9
Site 5	5	Site 5	4
Site 6	6	Site 6	4
Site 7	4	Site 7	10
Site 8	3	Site 8	7
Average Gradient	5.5	Average Gradient	8.0

Figure 9

(i) Suggest a suitable enquiry question that the students could have investigated.

(2)

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(ii) Suggest **two** factors which should have been considered when choosing the fieldwork locations.

(4)

1

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(iii) Describe the results of the students' fieldwork shown on Figure 9.

(4)

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(b) You have carried out your own fieldwork investigating how and why drainage basin characteristics influence flood risk for people and property.

Name your river environment fieldwork location:

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Assess the role of secondary data sources in your investigation.

(8)

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(Total for Question 9 = 18 marks)

0

TOTAL FOR SECTION C1 = 18 MARKS



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.

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 You have carried out your own fieldwork investigating environmental quality in an urban area.

Name your urban area:

Greenwich

- (a) Explain **one** reason why you chose that urban area.

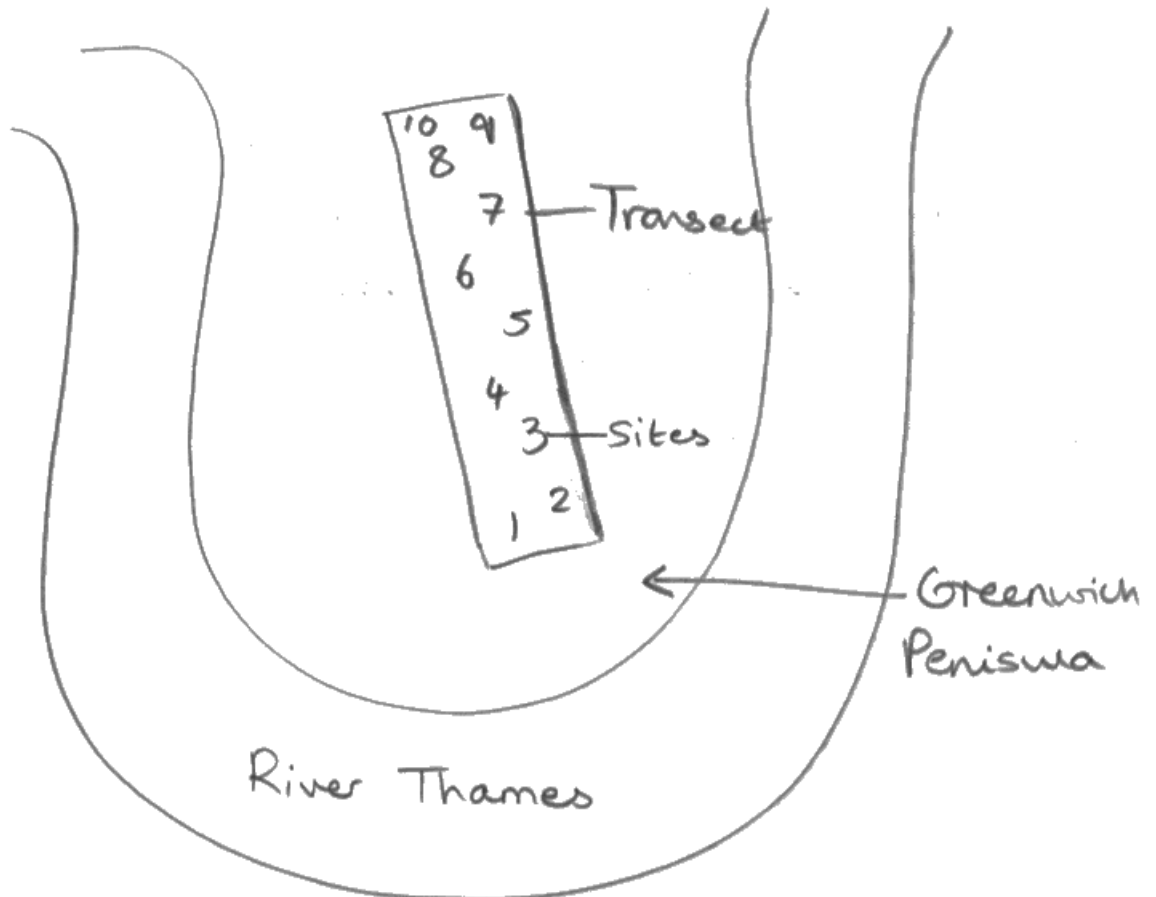
(2) 1 Q10a

It had a high variety of land uses which would allow us to explore how that affects people, the economy and the environment.



(b) Using an annotated sketch map, explain how you chose your sites or location for data collection.

142 Q10b



We went to sites along a transect on the Greenwich Peninsula starting nearest the river and working upwards. The sites we chose were a similar distance away from each other and were all either traffic areas or pedestrian areas. We ~~kept~~ kept the transect narrow so the sites were quite close together to ensure we didn't walk longer than needed.



P 5 2 3 7 0 A 0 2 9 4 0

(c) Explain why the conclusions that you reached might be unreliable.

(4) 2 Q10c

We concluded that traffic increased as you went closer to the CBD. However, we could have missed a vehicle and not counted it which could make our results unreliable. We also concluded the air pollution got worse as you went into the ~~the~~ CBD but this could have been unreliable because we used paper swabs instead of an electronic air quality ^{measurer.}

(d) In 2017 a group of 20 students carried out questionnaires in an urban area on a Wednesday afternoon. They asked 40 randomly selected residents to select the three problems in the area that they rated as the most serious.

They compared these results with the results of a similar survey gathered by students in 2014 who also randomly selected 40 residents.

These two sets of results are shown below.

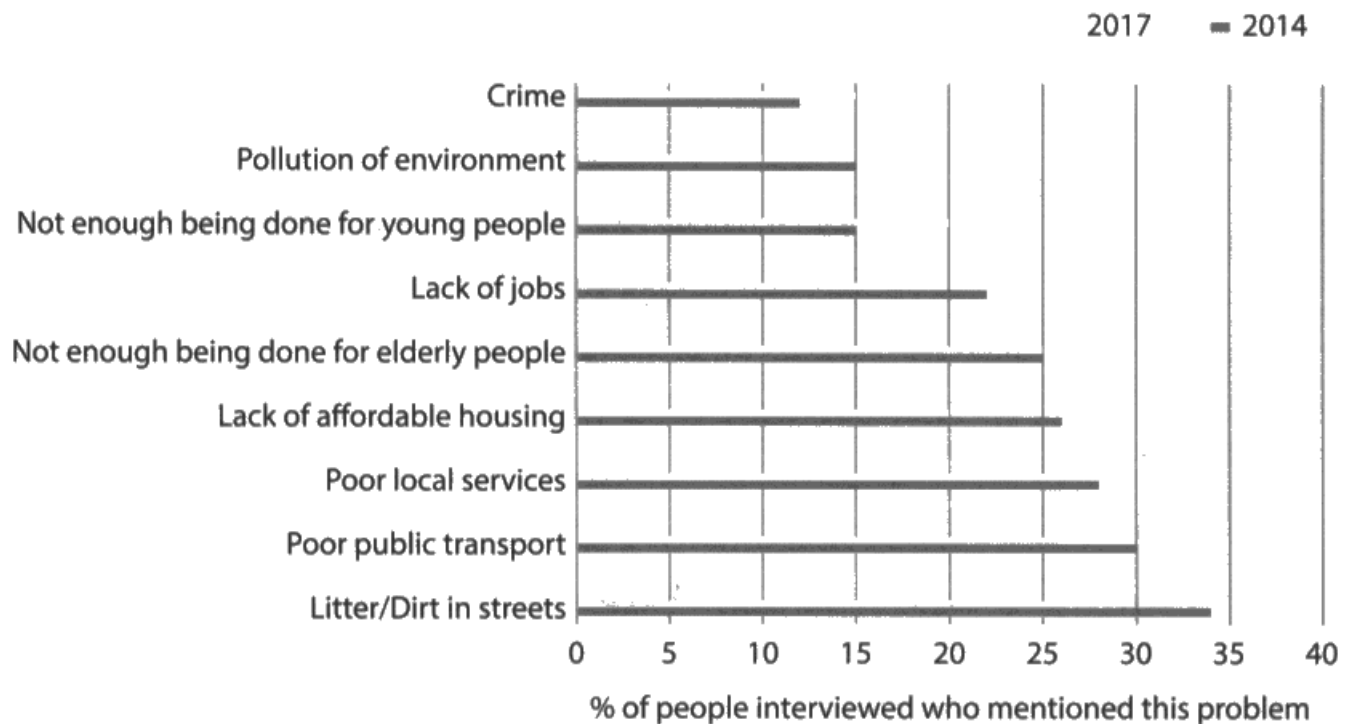


Figure 10



The students concluded that the social, economic and environmental conditions in the urban area had improved since 2014.

Assess the evidence for this conclusion.

5 Q10d
(8)

Although 6 problems were mentioned by fewer people in 2017 than 2014, 2 problems increased and 1 remained the same. Crime was mentioned by 3% more people in 2017 than 2014 which would suggest that it hasn't improved therefore disproving the students statement. In addition, the problem that there isn't enough done for young people also increased by 5%. This shows it hasn't improved. Both of these are social factors which implies that social conditions haven't improved. However, on the other hand, the problem of public transport has decreased by 4% suggesting that this area of urban life has improved. There is a lot of evidence to show that the environmental conditions have improved because pollution and litter/dirt in the streets was mentioned by a smaller percentage in 2017 than 2014 which shows that people have noticed the difference in the environment. Furthermore, the conclusion is also supported by the fact that the economic conditions have improved because the problem of



a lack of jobs was mentioned by 5% less people
and lack of housing mentioned by 6% less.

Overall, I think that there is a lot of
evidence to support the conclusion but not
enough to prove that social conditions have
improved.

(Total for Question 10 = 18 marks)

10



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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 Areas

11 You have carried out your own fieldwork investigating environmental quality in a rural area.

Name your rural area:

.....

(a) Explain **one** reason why you chose that rural area.

(2)

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(b) Using an annotated sketch map, explain how you chose your sites or location for data collection.

(4)

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(c) Explain why the conclusions that you reached might be unreliable.

(4)

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(d) In 2017 a group of 20 students carried out questionnaires in a rural area on a Wednesday afternoon. They asked 40 randomly selected residents to select the three problems in the area that they rated as the most serious.

They compared these results with the results of the same survey gathered by students in 2014 who also randomly selected 40 residents.

These two sets of results are shown below.

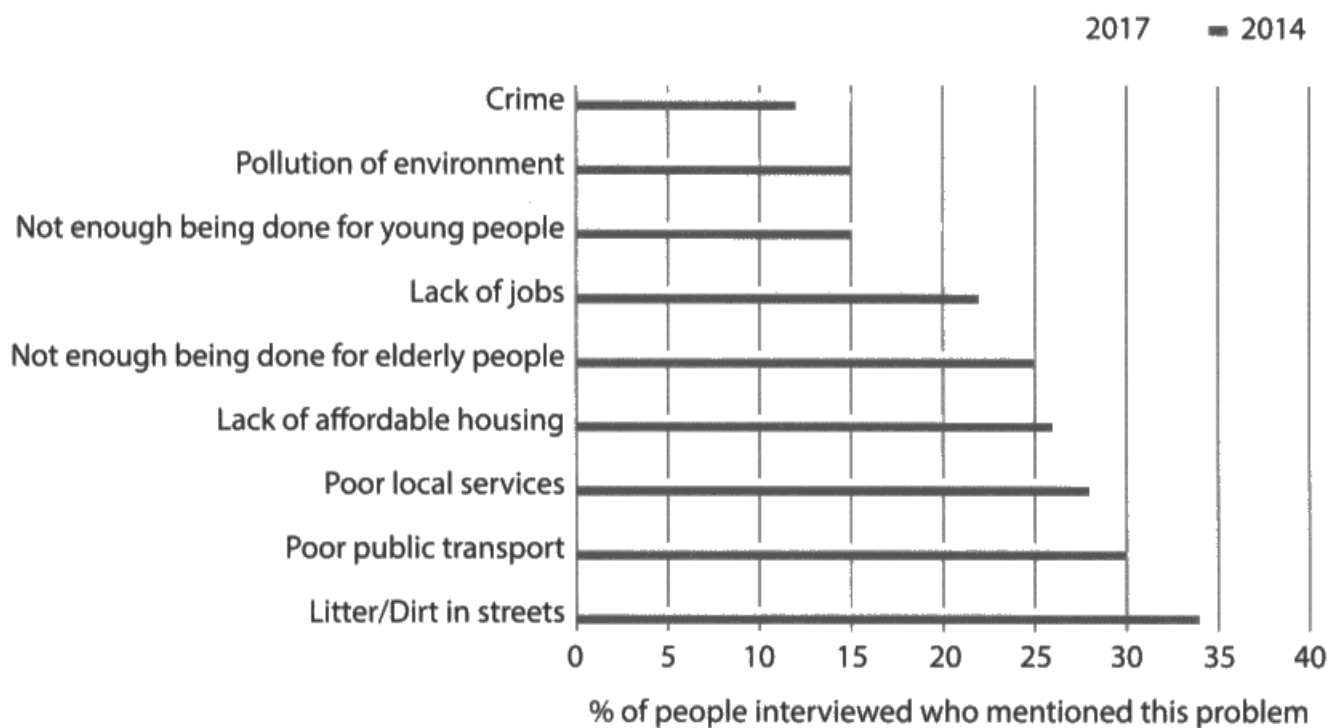


Figure 11



The students concluded that the social, economic and environmental conditions in the rural area had improved since 2014.

Assess the evidence for this conclusion.

(8)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



P 5 2 3 7 0 A 0 3 7 4 0

(Total for Question 11 = 18 marks) **0**

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



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