Candidate surname | Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Tuesday 21 May 2019

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.

Turn over ▶

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Pearson

Answer Section A and EITHER Section B OR Section C.

SECTION A: GLOBALISATION

Answer Question 1. 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 Study Figure 1a in the Resource Booklet.

(a) (i) Identify which **one** of the following describes this investment by a TNC.

(1)

☒	**A** Fair trade
☒	**B** Development of a new market
☒	**C** Deindustrialisation
☒	**D** Outsourcing for cheaper labour

(ii) Suggest **one** impact of this TNC on local people's culture.

(3)

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(b) Study Figure 1b in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the percentage increase in the projected number of food outlets from 2015 to 2020.

You must show your working.

Give your answer to the nearest whole number.

(2)

Answer ....

(c) Describe **two** different ways disadvantaged groups have benefitted from the spread of global culture.

(4)

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(d) Explain how rapid globalisation has created political tension in some locations.

(6)

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(e) Assess whether the economic benefits of globalisation always outweigh the social costs.

(12)

P 5 6 5 8 6 A 0 5 3 2

(Total for Question 1 = 28 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 28 MARKS

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P 5 6 5 8 6 A 0 7 3 2

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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 ☒ .

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.

2 (a) Define the term 'lived experience of a place'.

(1)

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Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.

(b) Identify which **one** of the following statements is correct.

(1)

☒	**A**	The highest percentage who did not vote were aged 30–39
☒	**B**	Fewer aged over 70 years voted than those aged 18–19
☒	**C**	The lowest percentage who did not vote were aged 20–24
☒	**D**	More aged 60–69 years voted than the average

(c) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the percentage (%) of those who voted, with 'Medium' qualifications.

(1)

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(ii) Suggest **one** reason why those with a 'Low' educational level were less likely to vote.

(3)

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(d) Explain **two** ways international influences have affected a local place you have studied.

(4)

Name of local place: ....

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P 5 6 5 8 6 A 0 9 3 2

(e) Explain different ways of measuring the success of regeneration strategies.

(6)

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(f) Assess why conflicts may occur between stakeholders involved in the regeneration of places.

(12)

P 5 6 5 8 6 A 0 1 1 3 2

(Total for Question 2 = 28 marks)

3 A student used secondary data about average house prices along a transect in London, as part of research on where regeneration was needed.

(a) Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Describe the variation in average house prices from central to east London.

(3)

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(ii) State **one** strength and **one** weakness of using average data to compare areas.

(2)

Strength

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Weakness

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(b) Explain how **one** qualitative and **one** quantitative technique could be used as part of the student's primary data collection into regeneration.

(4)

Qualitative:

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Quantitative:

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(c) You have also carried out fieldwork and research into Regenerating Places.

Assess the contribution of the secondary research data you used in investigating your geographical enquiry question.

(9)

Research question:

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(Total for Question 3 = 18 marks)

Use your knowledge and understanding from across the course of study along with the information in Figure 4 to answer this question.

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

Evaluate the extent to which Brighton could be described as a successful city.

(16)

P 5 6 5 8 6 A 0 1 7 3 2

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(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 62 MARKS

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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 ⊠ .

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.

5 (a) Define the term 'lived experience of a place'.

(1)

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Study Figure 5a in the Resource Booklet.

(b) Calculate the percentage (%) of those who were aged 15–64 in Manchester.

(1)

.... %

Study Figure 5b in the Resource Booklet.

(c) (i) Identify which **one** of the following statements is correct.

(1)

⊠	**A**	The lowest anxiety levels were in Orkney Islands
⊠	**B**	Oxford had higher anxiety levels than the UK average
⊠	**C**	The highest anxiety levels were in Fermanagh and Omagh
⊠	**D**	Rural areas had higher anxiety levels than urban areas

(ii) Suggest **one** reason why anxiety levels are so high in urban areas.

(3)

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(d) Explain **two** reasons why people's age affects their view of a local place you have studied.

(4)

Name of local place ....

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P 5 6 5 8 6 A 0 2 2 3 2

(e) Explain different ways of measuring the success of the management of cultural and demographic issues.

(6)

P 5 6 5 8 6 A 0 2 3 3 2

(f) Assess why conflicts may occur between stakeholders involved in demographic and cultural change.

(12)

(Total for Question 5 = 28 marks)

6 A student used secondary data about average life expectancy along a transect in London, as part of research on deprivation.

(a) Study Figure 6 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Describe the variation in average life expectancy from central to east London.

(3)

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(ii) State **one** strength and **one** weakness of using average data to compare areas.

(2)

Strength

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....

Weakness

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(b) Explain how **one** qualitative and **one** quantitative technique could be used as part of the student's primary data collection into the level of deprivation.

(4)

Qualitative:

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Quantitative:

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(c) You have also carried out fieldwork and research into Diverse Places.

Assess the contribution of the secondary research data you used in investigating your geographical enquiry question.

(9)

Research 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 7 to answer this question.

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

    Evaluate the extent to which west Cornwall could be described as a rural idyll.

(16)

P 5 6 5 8 6 A 0 3 0 3 2

P 5 6 5 8 6 A 0 3 1 3 2

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(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)

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

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 21 May 2019

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Geography
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Resource Booklet
Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.

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Pearson

The following resources relate to Question 1.

Figure 1a

A transnational corporation (TNC) food outlet in Bangkok, Thailand

Year	2000	2015	2020 (projected)
Number of food outlets	1	97	215

Figure 1b

Pizza Hut food outlets in Thailand, 2000 projected to 2020

SECTION B

The following resources relate to Question 2.

| | ■ % Voted | ■ % Did not vote |

Age group		
18–19	57	43
20–24	59	41
25–29	64	36
30–39	61	39
40–49	66	34
50–59	71	29
60–69	77	23
70+	84	16
Average	69	31
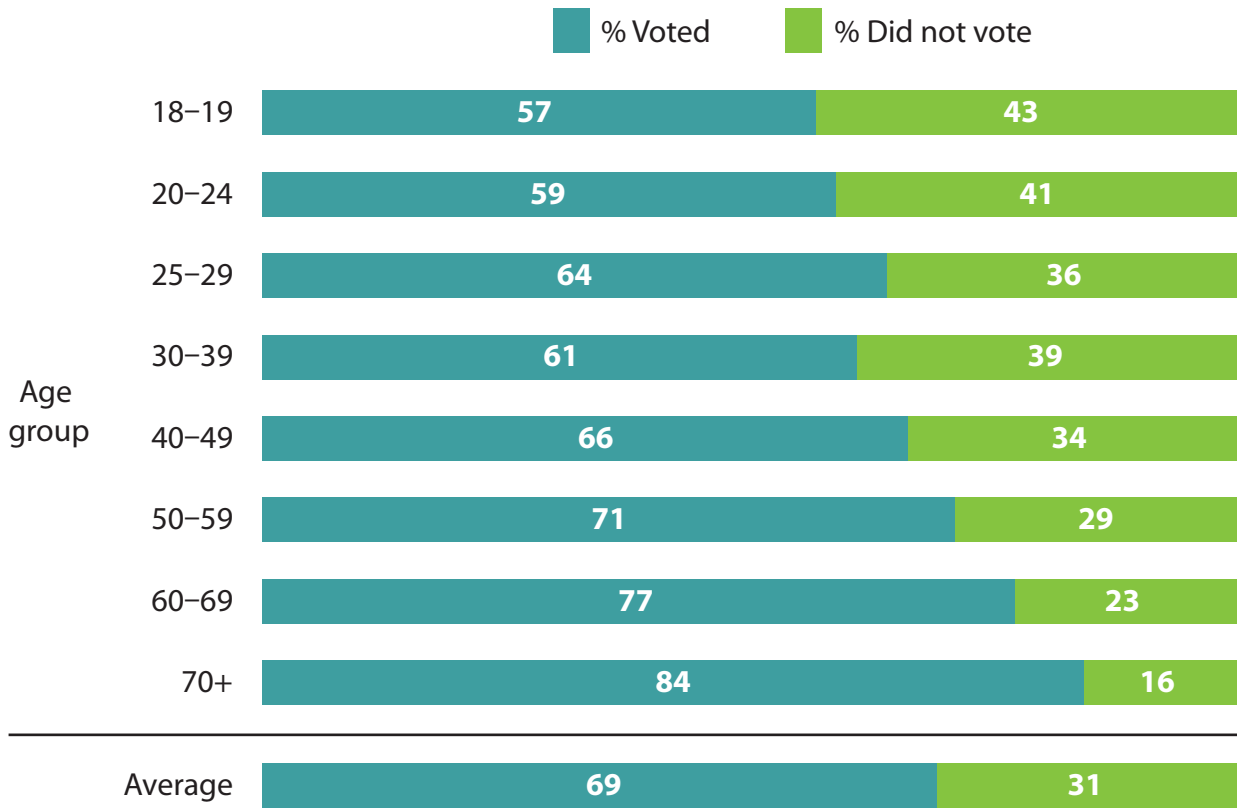
Figure 2a

Voting behaviour by age group

(as sampled after the 2017 general election by Yougov)
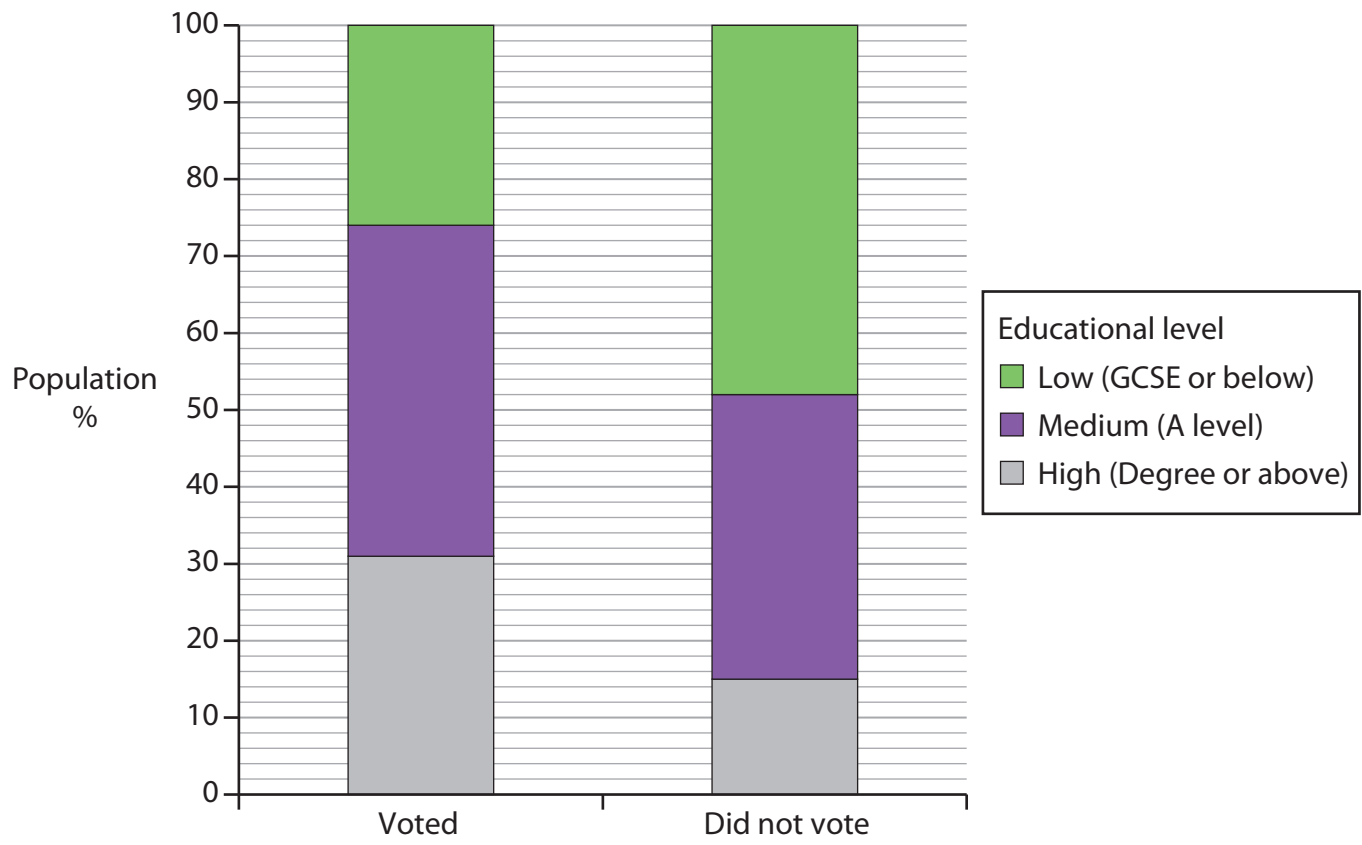
Figure 2b

Voting behaviour by educational level

(as sampled after the 2017 general election by Yougov)

The following resource relates to Question 3.

Oxford Circus
£1.8M

Tottenham Court Road
£1.8M

Holborn
£1M

Chancery Lane
£1.2M

St Paul's
£1.1M

Bank
£782K

Liverpool Street
£741K

Bethnal Green
£470K

Mile End
£402K

Stratford
£340K

Central London

East London
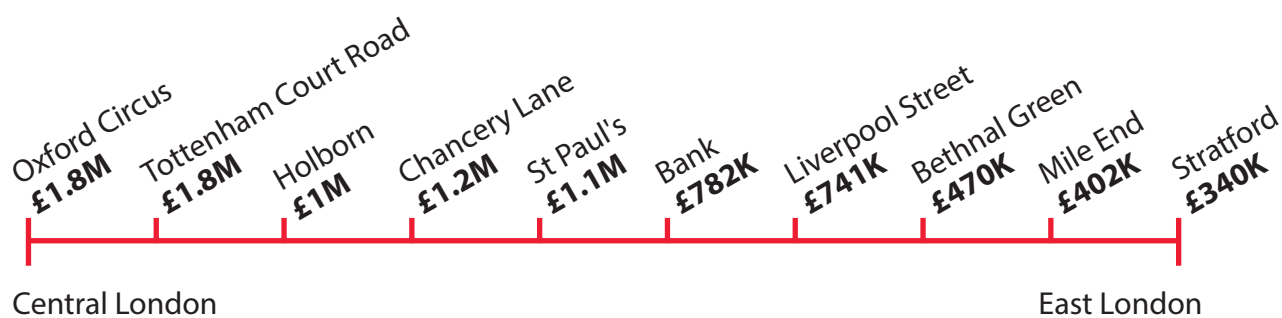
Prices shown are within 1 km of each underground station

Key
K = thousand
M = million

Figure 3

Average house prices along a London Underground train line, 2017

The following resources relate to Question 4.

Information about Brighton, a city on the south coast of England

- The population was 273,400 people in 2017 and is expected to grow by another 5% by 2021.

- Named as 4th best place in the UK to start a business in 2017 with large employers such as American Express and Lloyds Bank already attracted.

- 9 million tourists visit every year and it is the UK's top seaside destination for overseas visitors.

- The LGBT Pride Festival brings thousands of visitors from all over the world who spent over £18m in 2017.

- 65% of players in Brighton and Hove Albion Football Club are foreign born.

- Two universities – Sussex and Brighton have 34,000 students in total.

- Index of Multiple Deprivation scores show some improvement between 2010 and 2015. However 55 of Brighton's 165 LSOAs (Lower Super Output Area) still have the highest levels of deprivation in England.

Figure 4a

Brighton fact file

Transport network	Timing details	Comment
Gatwick International airport	30 minutes by train	Wide range of internal and international flights available
Motorway access	20 minutes to A23, then M23 links to M25	Heavily congested at times
Trains to London	About 1 hour	Frequent delays and overcrowding

Figure 4b

Brighton's UK and international transport links

	1999	2005	2017
Brighton	£78,000	£142,000	£335,000
UK	£67,000	£152,000	£210,000

Figure 4c

Prices for a two bedroom house in Brighton and UK

i360 viewing tower (opened 2016)

Homelessness in Brighton

Figure 4d

Contrasting images of Brighton

The following resources relate to Question 5.
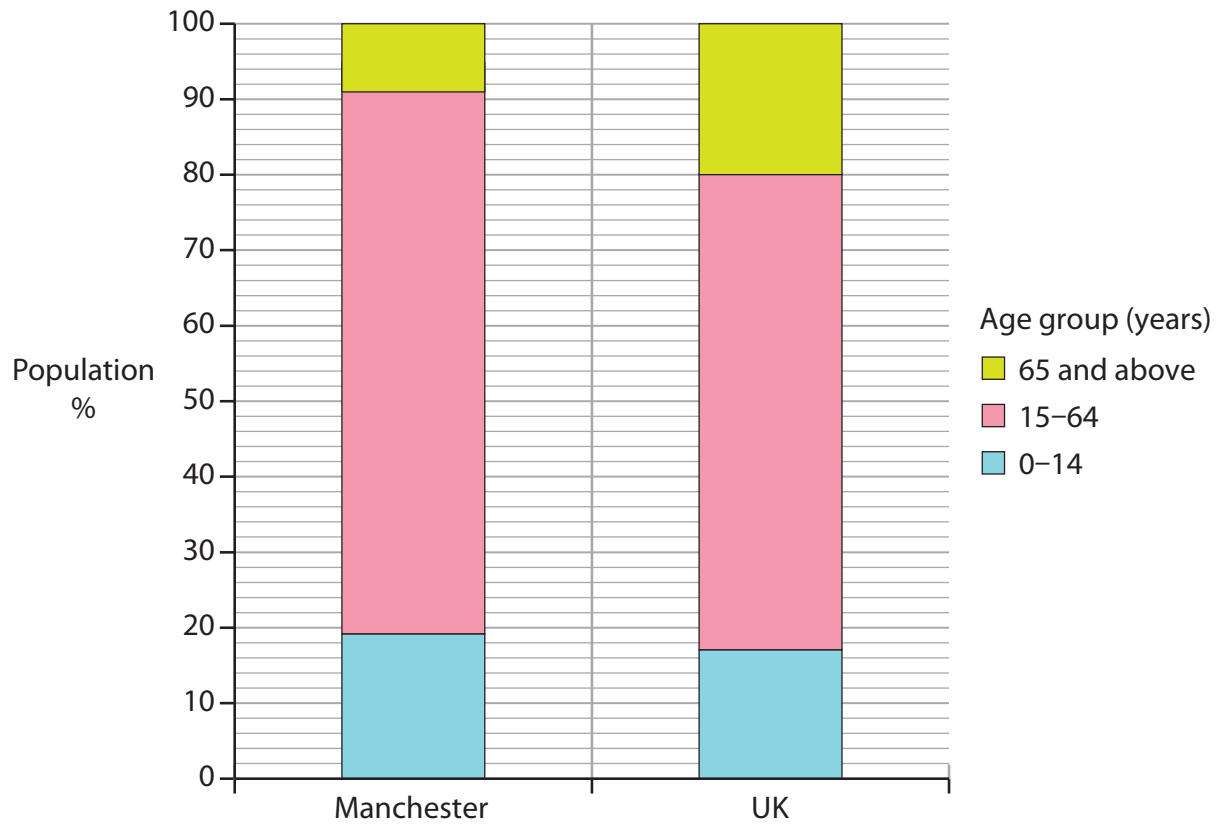
Figure 5a

Population structure in Manchester and UK, 2016

(from a survey by the Office of National Statistics)
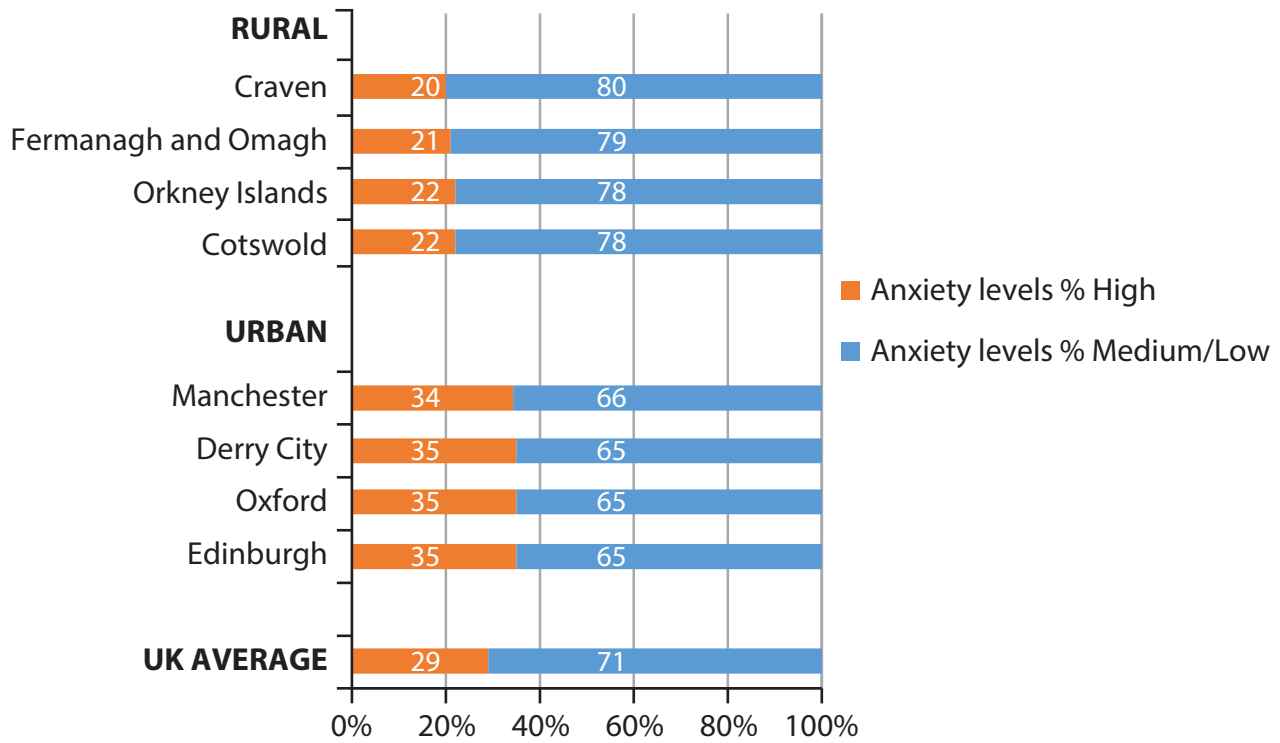
Figure 5b

Residents' perceptions of place, measured by anxiety levels, 2016

(from a survey by the Office of National Statistics)

The following resource relates to Question 6.

Oxford Circus
82

Tottenham Court Road
84

Holborn
85

Chancery Lane
85

St Paul's
87

Bank
87

Liverpool Street
87

Bethnal Green
78

Mile End
81

Stratford
80

Central London   East London
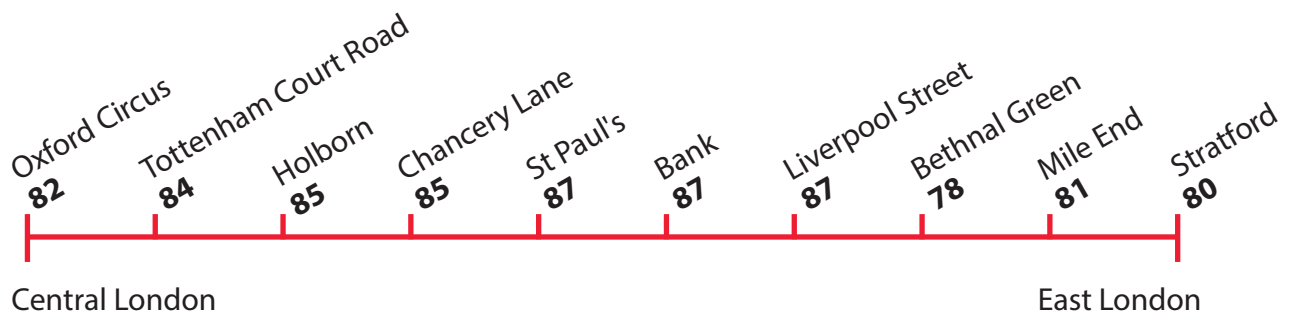
Numbers refer to people living within 1 km of the underground station

Figure 6

Average life expectancy in years along a London Underground train line, 2017

Information about west Cornwall, south-west UK

- West Cornwall is seen by some as an 'idyll', an idealised place of tranquillity, including natural landscapes, with both historic and cultural associations.

- Tin and copper mining were important in the past but are now uneconomic compared to overseas production. However this heritage is now celebrated through media representations e.g. the 'Poldark' television series.

- Tourism provides over 24% of jobs in west Cornwall, although many are seasonal and low paid, with a further 12% working in food related businesses.

- Population in west Cornwall is approximately 75,000 and is increasing. Large numbers of affluent older people retire here whilst long term residents experience high levels of deprivation linked to low salaries and pensions, and declining social services.

- The trend of long term out-migration of young people is beginning to reverse.

- Numbers of EU migrants to west Cornwall doubled from 2001 to 2011.

- Cornwall has received £1bn EU funding since 1999 as it is recognised as a socially deprived area. Money has been spent on reducing isolation by improving roads and broadband speeds.

Figure 7a

West Cornwall fact file

	Average salary £
UK	32 581
Cornwall	28 678
St Ives (west Cornwall)	23 201

Figure 7b

Average salaries for jobs in 2017

UK	7.6 times average salary
West Cornwall	9.0 times average salary

Figure 7c

House price affordability in 2017
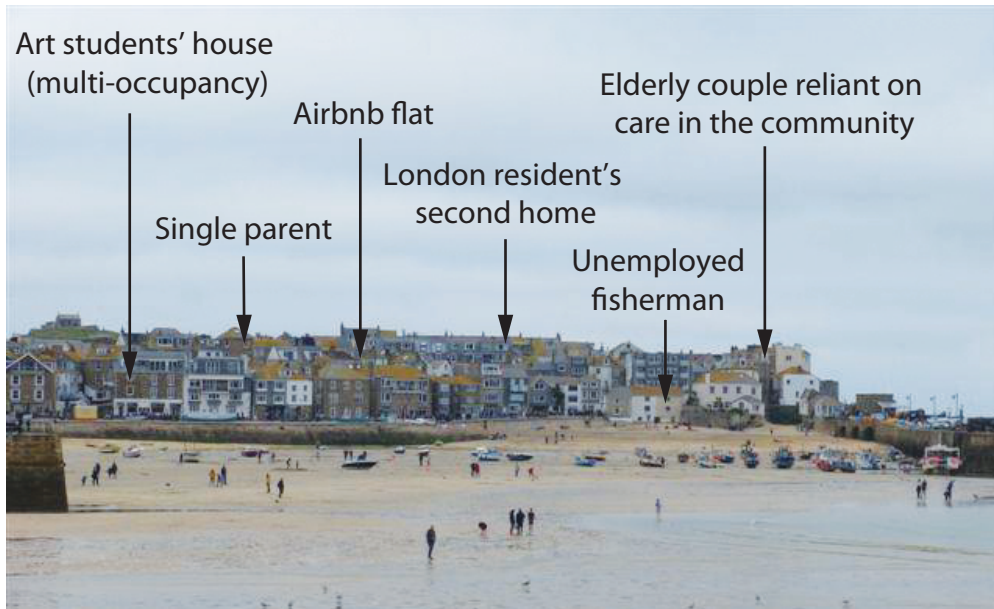
Art students' house (multi-occupancy)

Airbnb flat

Elderly couple reliant on care in the community

London resident's second home

Single parent

Unemployed fisherman

St Ives

Penberth Cove, Cornwall
Popular with surfers and tourists but where a few local fishermen still make a living.

Figure 7d

Contrasting views of west Cornwall

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