Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Centre Number	Candidate Number

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 **one** question in Section D.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 81.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Calculators may be used.

Advice

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

Turn over ▶

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Answer Section A, EITHER Section B OR Section C and one question from Section D.

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 correct definition for 'ecological footprint'.

(1)

- ☒ **A** Impact on biodiversity following deforestation in a given region
- ☒ **B** Impact on the environment from meeting the needs of a person
- ☒ **C** Number of species that a region can support
- ☒ **D** Number of people living in a kilometre squared

(b) Study Figure 1 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the range of recycling rates for these English regions.

(2)

Show your working.

Answer .....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
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(ii) Suggest **one** reason recycling rates differ across England.

(3)

(c) Explain **two** measures of the degree of globalisation of a country.

(4)

1

2

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(d) Explain how ICT communication networks have resulted in time-space compression for most people.

(6)

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(e) Assess the extent to which globalisation is narrowing the development gap both within **and** between countries.

(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) State **one** reason successful regions have high inward migration rates.

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Study Figure 2 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Complete the table below by calculating the journey time and journey distance from Sharnford to Leicester city centre.

(2)

Distance (km) = Speed (km/hour) × Time (hour)

	Sharnford to Leicester city centre
Journey time	..... hours
Speed of journey	34 km/hour
Journey distance	..... kms

(ii) Suggest **one** way access to transport contributes to social deprivation in Sharnford.

(3)

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(c) Explain **two** reasons some groups of people living in a successful region may experience deprivation.

(4)

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(d) Explain how social progress resulting from regeneration can be measured through changes in deprivation and demographic characteristics.

(6)

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(e) Assess the extent to which national influences have benefited your chosen places.

(12)

Location of your local place

Location of your contrasting place

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(Total for Question 2 = 28 marks)

Use your knowledge and understanding from across the course of study along with the information in Figure 3 to answer this question.

3 Study Figures 3a, 3b, 3c and 3d in the Resource Booklet.

Evaluate the extent to which stakeholders may benefit from the Project Ireland strategies.

(16)

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(Total for Question 3 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 44 MARKS

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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.

4 (a) State **one** reason some urban areas are seen as undesirable by residents.

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Study Figure 4 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Complete the table below by calculating the journey time and journey distance from Sharnford to Leicester city centre.

(2)

Distance (km) = Speed (km/hour) × Time (hour)

	Sharnford to Leicester city centre
Journey time	..... hours
Speed of journey	34 km/hour
Journey distance	..... km

(ii) Suggest **one** way access to transport may affect residents' perceptions of Sharnford.

(3)

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(c) Explain **two** reasons some groups of people may perceive a rural place as idyllic.

(4)

1 .....

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(d) Explain how social progress can be measured through changes in deprivation and demographic characteristics.

(6)

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(e) Assess the extent to which national influences have benefited your chosen places.

(12)

Location of your local place

Location of your contrasting place

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(Total for Question 4 = 28 marks)

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5 Use your knowledge and understanding from across the course of study along with the information in Figure 5 to answer this question.

Study Figures 5a, 5b, 5c and 5d in the Resource Booklet.

Evaluate the extent to which stakeholders have benefited from socio-economic changes in East Liberty.

(16)

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(Total for Question 5 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 44 MARKS

SECTION D

Unfamiliar fieldwork

Answer ONE question from questions 6 to 9.

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box ☒ .

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

Glaciated Landscapes and Change

6 Study Figure 6 in the Resource Booklet.

A group of students collected fieldwork data at 15 different locations in a fluvioglacial landscape in the Swiss Alps.

(a) Identify **one** risk students might have had to consider when carrying out fieldwork in this environment.

(1)

.....

.....

The students then collated their data about water and sediments.

(b) Calculate the % of sites where flowing water was observed.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

(1)

..... %

(c) Identify the modal class for the sediment orientation.

(1)

.....

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(d) The students concluded that the landscape was shaped by fluvioglacial processes.

Suggest why the primary data in Figure 6 shows that the conclusion might be a sensible one.

(2)

The students then critically reflected on the methods that they used to collect their fieldwork data.

(e) Explain **two** ways the data collection methods could be improved.

(4)

1

2

(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

If you answer Question 7 put a cross in the box ☒ .

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

Coastal Landscapes and Change

7 A group of students collected fieldwork data about cliff profiles at 15 different locations along a section of the north Cornwall coastline.

Study Figure 7 in the Resource Booklet.

(a) Identify **one** risk students might have had to consider when carrying out fieldwork in this environment.

(1)

.....

.....

The students then collated their data about water, weathering and estimated cliff height.

(b) Calculate the % of sites where sea water was observed.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

(1)

..... %

(c) Identify the modal class for the evidence of weathering.

(1)

.....

(d) The students concluded that the coastal profile was heavily influenced by marine processes.

Suggest **one** reason why the data shows this might be a sensible conclusion.

(2)

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The students then critically reflected on the methods that they used to collect their fieldwork data.

(e) Explain **two** ways the data collection methods could be improved.

(4)

1 .....

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(Total for Question 7 = 9 marks)

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

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

Regenerating places

8 Students interviewed tourists on Swanage seafront as part of an investigation into perceptions of the town. They used a stratified sampling method to select those they interviewed.

(a) Suggest why this method was chosen.

(2)

(b) Study Figure 8 in the Resource Booklet.

This word cloud was created by a student to present and analyse responses to an open question about perceptions of Swanage.

(i) Describe the findings shown in Figure 8.

(3)

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(ii) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of this method of data presentation.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 8 = 9 marks)

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If you answer Question 9 put a cross in the box ☒ .

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

Diverse places

9 Students interviewed local residents on Swanage seafront as part of an investigation into perceptions of the town.

They used a stratified sampling method to select those they interviewed.

(a) Suggest why this method was chosen.

(2)

(b) Study Figure 9 in the Resource Booklet.

This word cloud was created by a student to present and analyse responses to an open question about perceptions of Swanage.

(i) Describe the findings shown in Figure 9.

(3)

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(ii) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of this method of data presentation.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 9 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 9 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 81 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper reference **8GE0/02**

Geography

Advanced Subsidiary
PAPER 2: Dynamic Places

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

The following resource relates to Question 1.

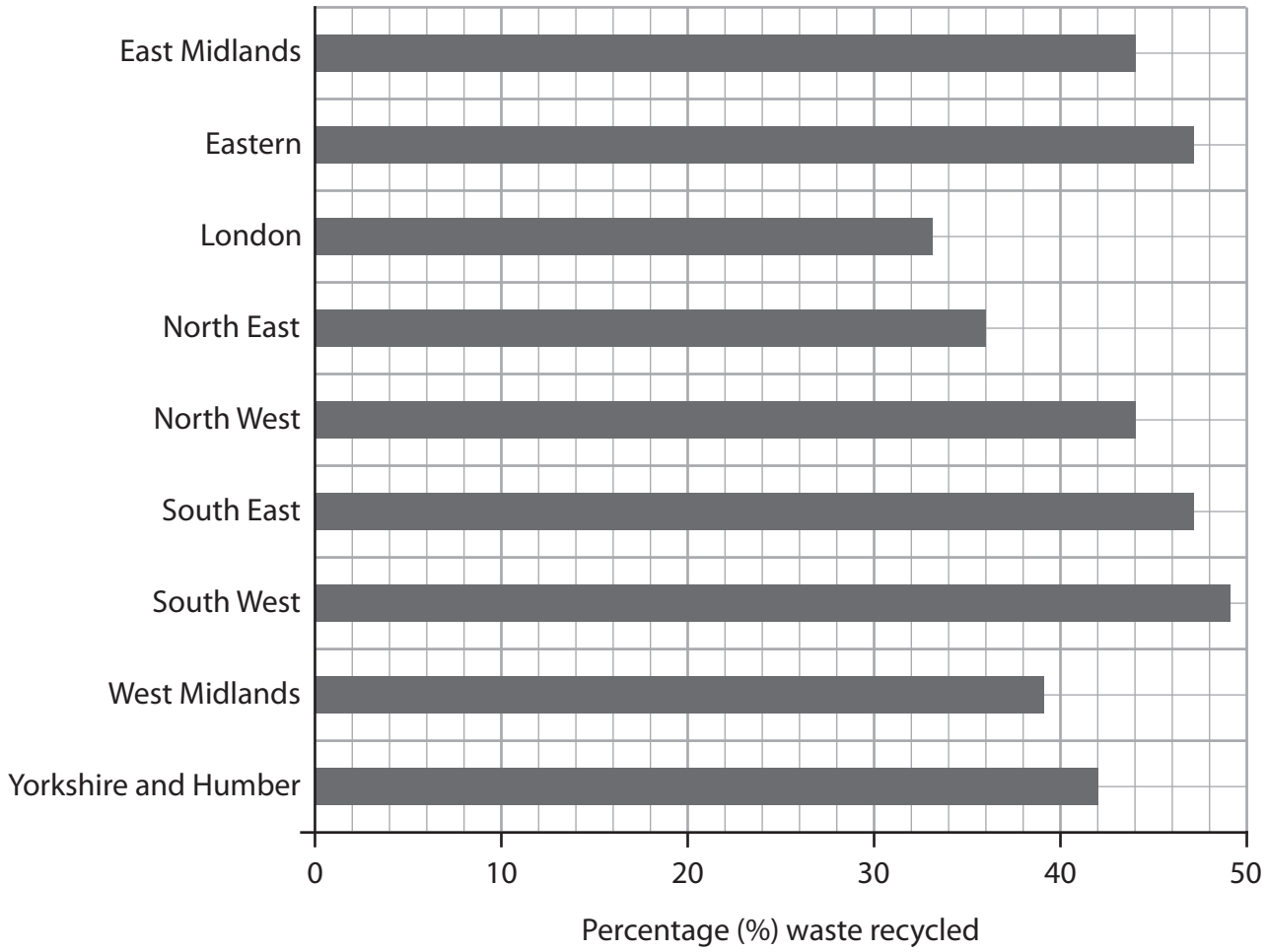

Figure 1

Household waste recycling rates for English regions in 2018

SECTION B

The following resource relates to Question 2.

	Bus	Bus	Bus	Bus
Bus stop				
Sharnford	**0945**	**1230**	**1530**	**1815**
Sapcote	**0950**	**1235**	**1535**	**1820**
Stoney Stanton	**0955**	**1240**	**1538**	**1825 (last stop)**
Fosse Park	**1000**	**1245**	**1545**	**---**
West End	**1008**	**1253**	**1553**	**---**
City centre	**1015**	**1300**	**1600**	**---**

Figure 2

The bus timetable from Sharnford village to Leicester city centre

Mondays to Fridays

The following resources relate to Question 3.

- Ireland is ranked by the KOF index as one of the most globalised countries.
- EU membership has helped Ireland attract billions of euros in foreign direct investment, creating thousands of job opportunities for Irish people.
- Capital city Dublin has been growing economically for years. Many Transnational Corporations (TNCs) locate their European headquarters there, leading to house price rises in nearby villages.
- Remote rural places such as County Laois (2 hours' drive from Dublin) experience poverty, unemployment and outmigration.
- The government is committed to spending €1bn on rural regeneration including infrastructure as part of Project Ireland 2040 to help spread development across the country.
- One scheme involves investing over €10 million on biking trails in mountainous National Parks, including €1million in Slieve Bloom mountains, County Laois.

Figure 3a

Background information about Ireland

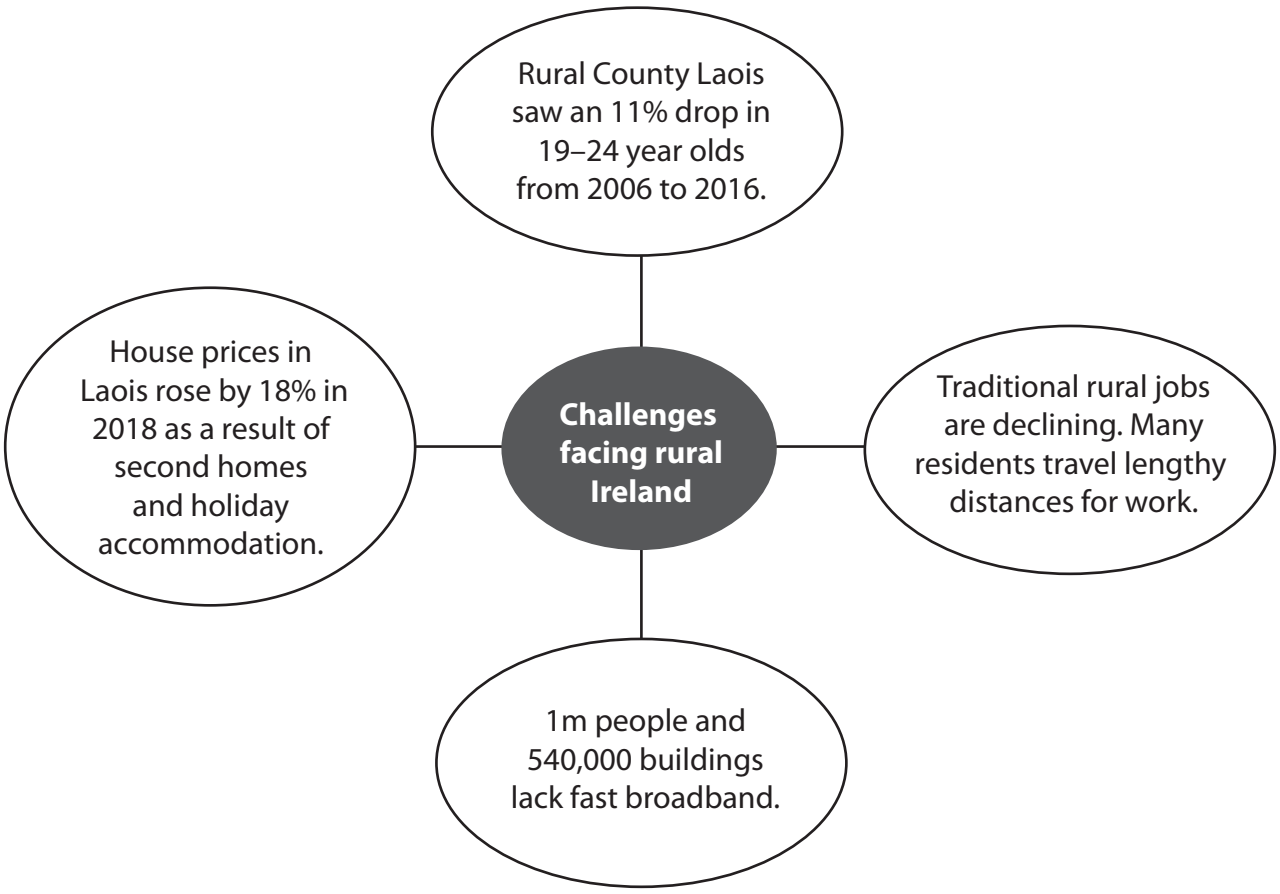

Figure 3b

Information about County Laois and rural Ireland

Government Rural Development Department	Local resident in County Laois	Dublin based blogger	Mountain bike business owner
• Project Ireland will support job creation in rural areas and address de-population. • This will improve the quality of life of communities and enhance their attractiveness for families who want to live and work there. • We want to ensure we have more balanced regional development.	• Slow WiFi means you can't stream and use emails at the same time. • Imagine trying to set up a business from home with this connection! • House prices have risen with foreigners buying second homes so my children can't afford to buy locally.	• We can't stop Dublin's growth. Trying to extend development to rural areas is doomed. • Jobs in tourism will be seasonal and low paid and will not reverse the emigration of our brightest and best. • Money would be better spent in poorer areas of Dublin.	• This funding will firmly establish Ireland as one of the top mountain biking destinations in the world. • The location of the trails in rural and remote areas will have a positive impact on local communities and help expand their tourism offering. • There are few other economic drivers in these remote areas.

Figure 3c

Stakeholders' views about rural issues in Ireland

Figure 3d

Mountain biking in the Slieve Bloom mountains, County Laois

SECTION C

The following resource relates to Question 4.

	Bus	Bus	Bus	Bus
Bus stop				
Sharnford	**0945**	**1230**	**1530**	**1815**
Sapcote	**0950**	**1235**	**1535**	**1820**
Stoney Stanton	**0955**	**1240**	**1538**	**1825 (last stop)**
Fosse Park	**1000**	**1245**	**1545**	**---**
West End	**1008**	**1253**	**1553**	**---**
City centre	**1015**	**1300**	**1600**	**---**

Figure 4

The bus timetable from Sharnford village to Leicester city centre

Mondays to Fridays

The following resources relate to Question 5.

- Pittsburgh was identified as 'steel city' as the USA industrialised.
- By the 1970s automation and cheaper production overseas led to industrial decline and outmigration, and the city became part of the USA's 'rust belt'.
- East Liberty is an inner suburb of Pittsburgh. This neighbourhood has experienced great economic and social changes, with resulting social tensions.
- There have been multiple regeneration policies of varying success, including the community-led project East Liberty Development Inc (ELDI).
- Its strategies include improving the quality of housing and reducing crime, and encouraging businesses and shops to move back to the area.
- Pittsburgh is now called a 'comeback city' as Trans National Corporations (TNCs) and wealthy workers have moved back. Many TNCs are now based in or near East Liberty, including Google, Microsoft and Uber.

Figure 5a

Background information about East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA

1950s	1960s–2000s	2010s	2019
East Liberty was a thriving retail and residential area. It was ethnically mixed, but experienced tensions and wealthier white people left for the suburbs.	Many African American, Asian and white people lived in substandard housing and experienced social exclusion. 33% lived below the poverty line.	Families who had lived there for decades were displaced as blocks of housing, shops and factories were redeveloped.	Luxury apartments are rented at $1,700 a month. An expensive supermarket, underwear shop and oyster bar are now found in shops previously run as family owned businesses.

Figure 5b

Socio-economic changes in East Liberty

Figure 5c

Former factories in East Liberty now regenerated into a leisure space

Long-term local resident on a fixed income	TNC employee	ELDI community worker	Home owner in East Liberty
• We are no longer being given year-long leases, just month-to-month. Rents jumped from $500 to $1,500 in one month. • My local chicken shop closed. Then a white newcomer got $500,000 from the Chamber of Commerce to reopen it as a soul food restaurant, except it's not authentic.	• I love this neighbourhood with its historic buildings and culture. • There's a fitness centre and great local restaurants so I have everything I need without having to travel. • Rents are high but it's manageable on my salary.	• It has been a long and arduous journey to rebuild our local community. • Businesses are returning. A new generation of city-dwellers, is calling East Liberty home. • 50% of calls to police came from 3% of the housing, so ELDI targeted those places, buying up apartments and using grants to improve the quality of accommodation.	• The police used to be in the street once a week, responding to gunshots or drug dealing. • I took a risk in buying up a cheap property and doing it up. Crime levels have dropped right down now. • There's a centre for homeless men, and another for women in recovery from alcohol and drug use. East Liberty really is a 'comeback city'.

Figure 5d

Views of change in East Liberty from different stakeholders

SECTION D

The following resources relate to Question 6.

Evidence of water

Number of locations that were:

Dry:	1
Wet:	1
Very wet:	4
Wetter:	2
Flowing water:	7

Average sediment orientation

Number of locations:

0–72˚:	0
73–144˚:	0
145–216˚:	6
217–289˚:	8
290–360˚:	1

Roundness of the first picked up piece of sediment:

Number of locations:

Very angular:	1
Angular:	3
Sub-angular:	2
Rounded:	7
Very rounded:	2

Figure 6

Collated data collection sheets from group fieldwork in an active fluvioglacial landscape in the Swiss Alps

The following resources relate to Question 7.

Evidence of water/ flowing water

Number of locations that were:

Dry:	1
Slightly damp:	1
Flowing water:	3
Very wet:	2
Sea water:	8

Evidence of weathering

Number of locations that were:

Extremely weathered:	1
Very weathered:	9
Somewhat weathered:	3
Slightly weathered:	2
Not weathered:	0

Estimated cliff height

Number of locations where the height was estimated:

<2m:	1
2–4m:	1
5–14m:	2
15–30m:	6
>30m:	5

Figure 7

Collated data collection sheets from group fieldwork in an active coastal landscape in Cornwall

The following resource relates to Question 8.

Figure 8

A word cloud about tourists' perceptions of Swanage, a seaside town in Dorset

(Word size is proportional to the number of responses)

The following resource relates to Question 9.

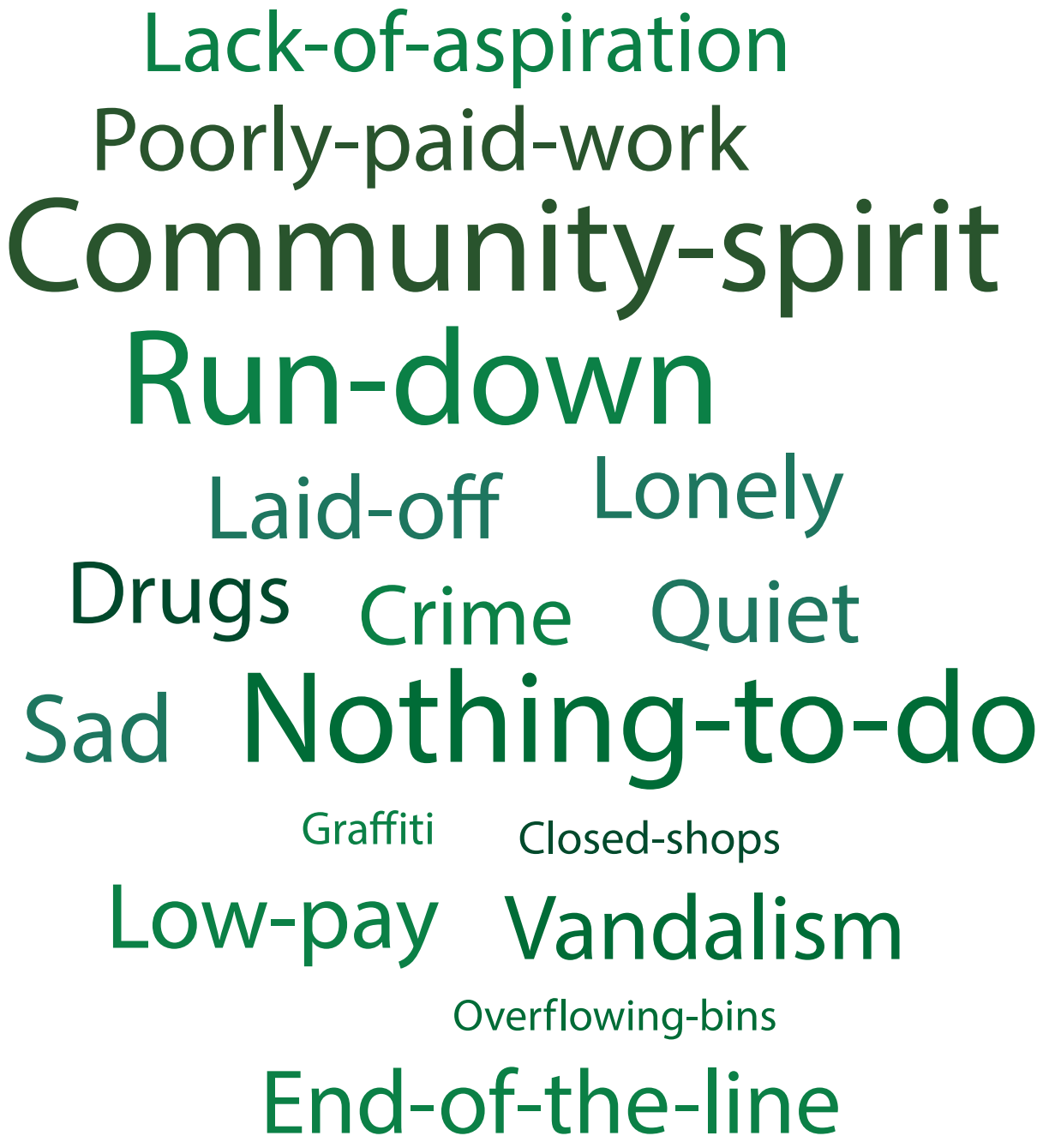

Figure 9

A word cloud about local residents' perceptions of Swanage, a seaside town in Dorset

(Word size is proportional to the number of responses)

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Pearson Education Ltd. gratefully acknowledges all following sources used in the preparation of this paper.

Figure 1: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/763191/LACW_mgt_annual_Stats_Notice_Dec_2018.pdf

Figure 3d: https://www.laoistoday.ie/2018/04/27/sod-turned-as-slieve-bloom-mountain-bike-trail-gathers-pace/