

**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**Tuesday 21 May 2019**

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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**Pearson**

**SECTION A**

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.

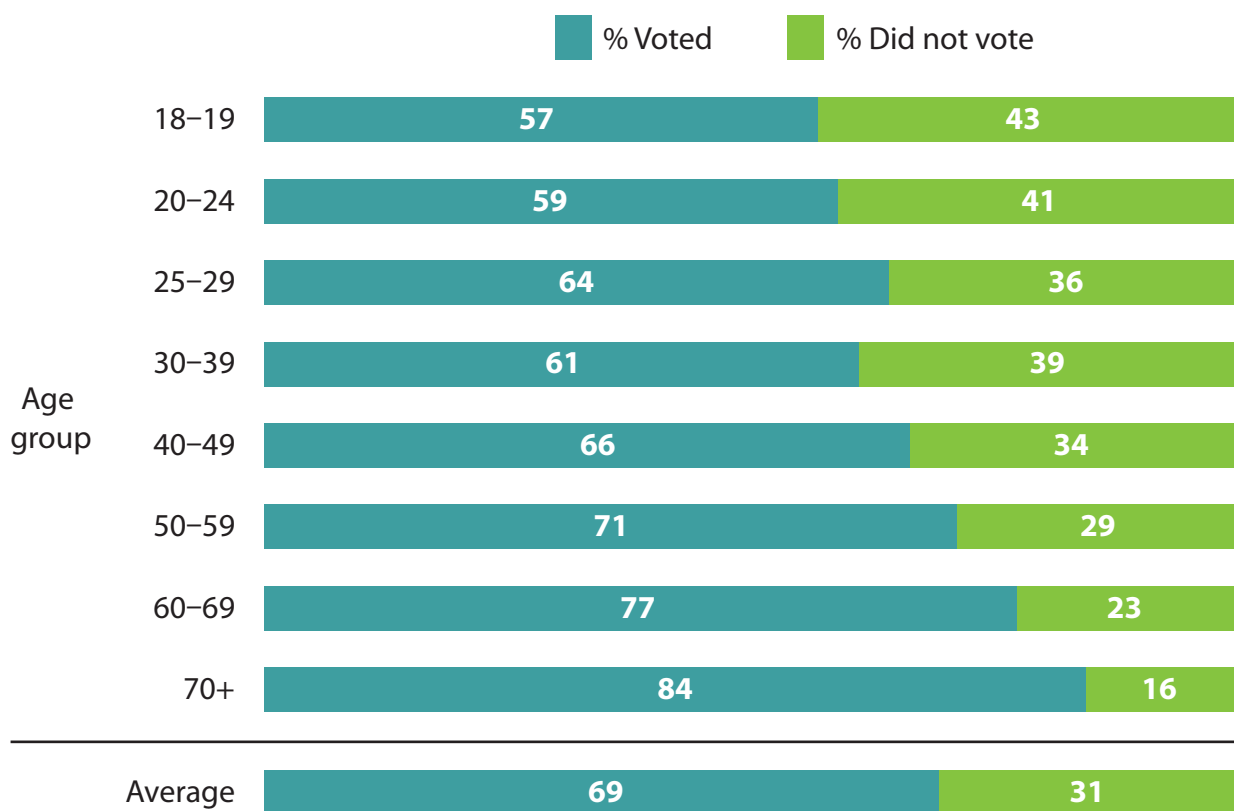
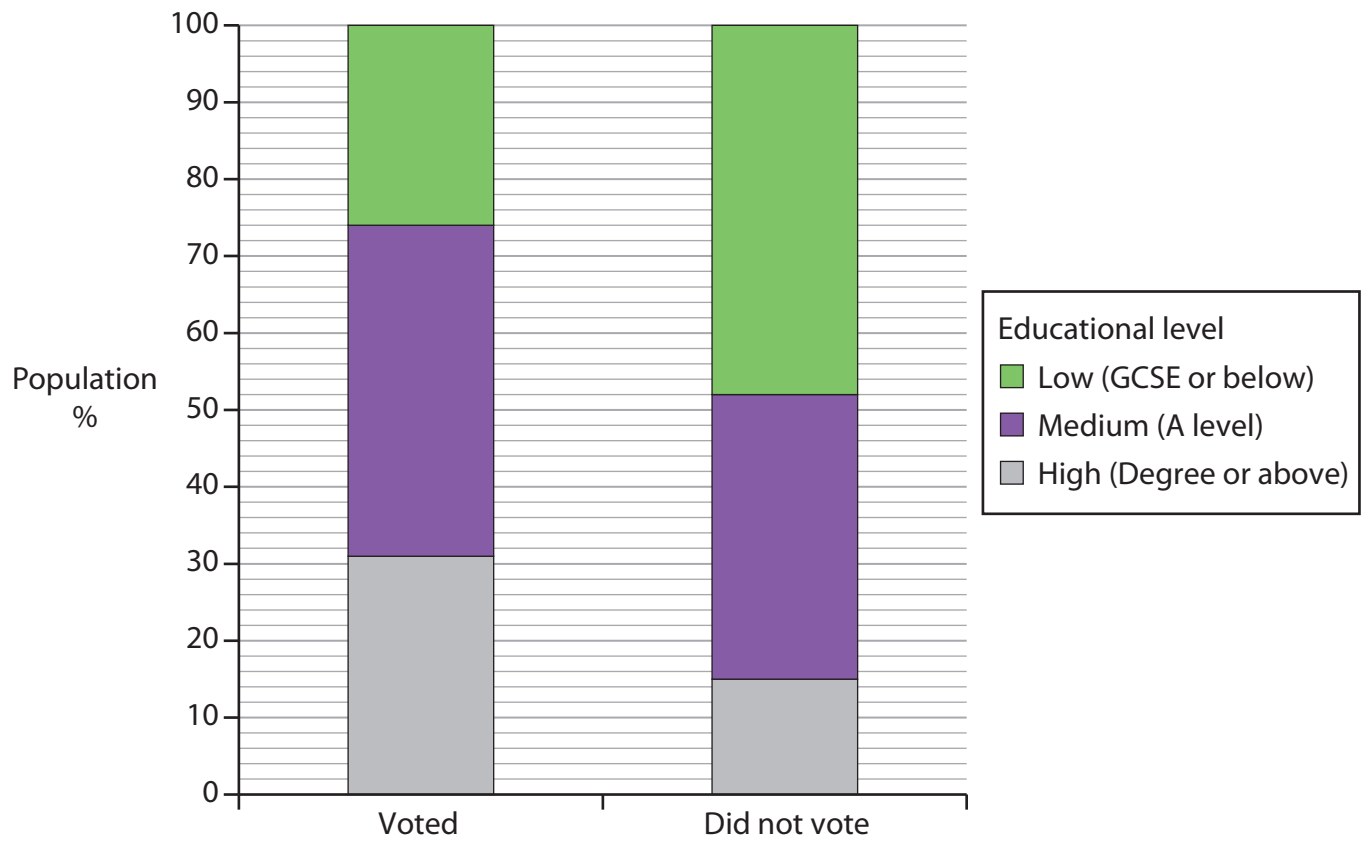


Figure 2a

Voting behaviour by age group

(as sampled after the 2017 general election by Yougov)

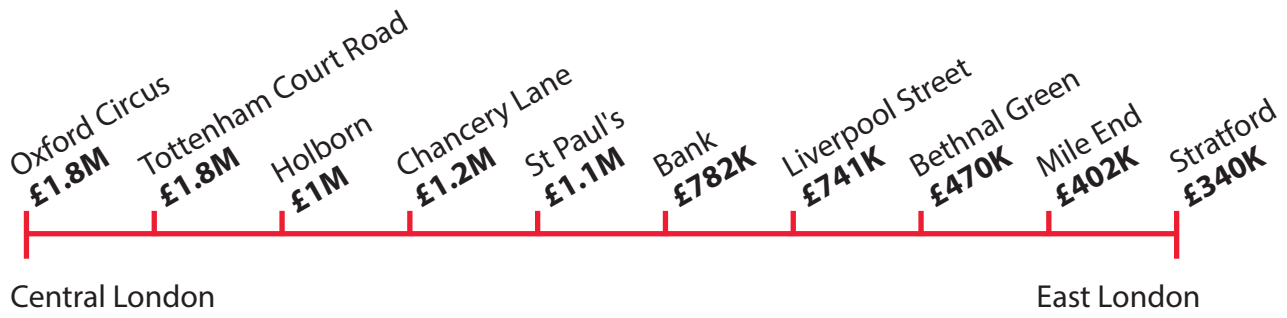


**Figure 2b**

**Voting behaviour by educational level**

**(as sampled after the 2017 general election by Yougov)**

The following resource relates to Question 3.



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**

<b>Transport network</b>	<b>Timing details</b>	<b>Comment</b>
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

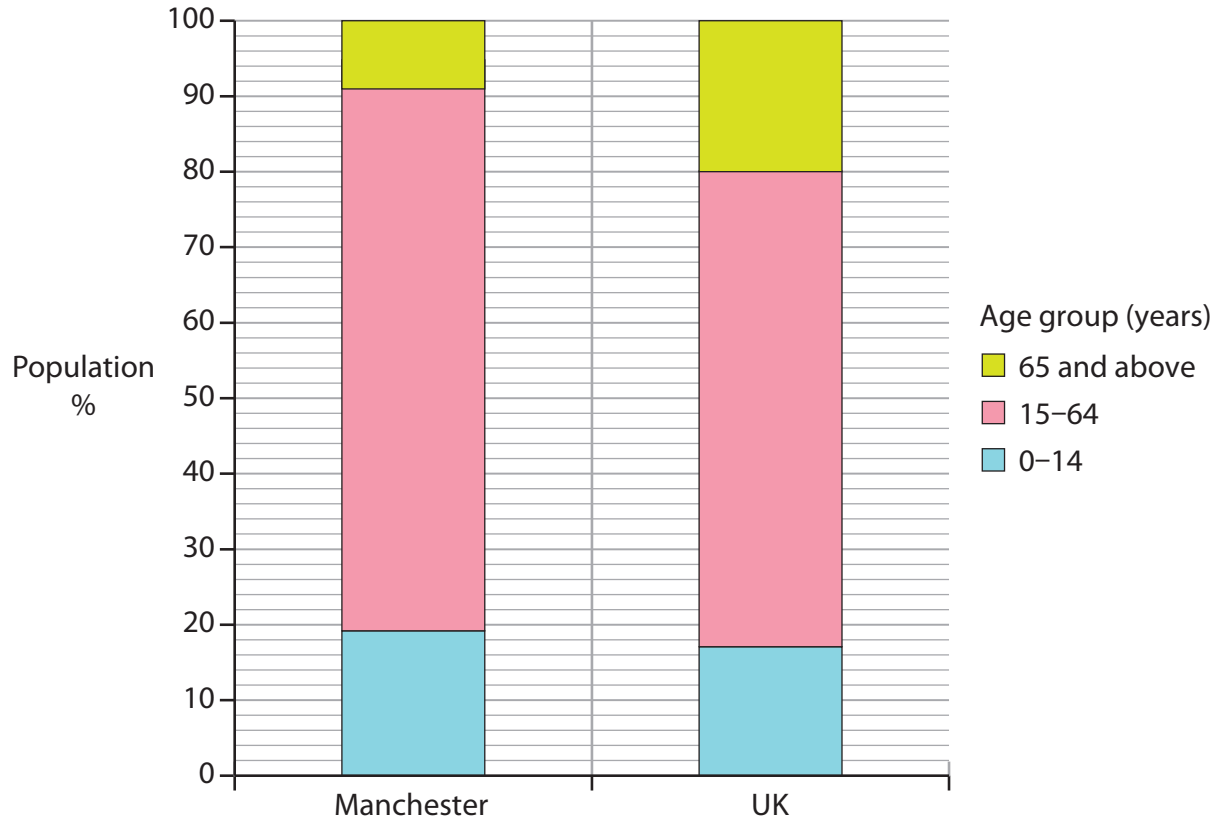
Figure 4d

Contrasting images of Brighton



**SECTION C**

**The following resources relate to Question 5.**

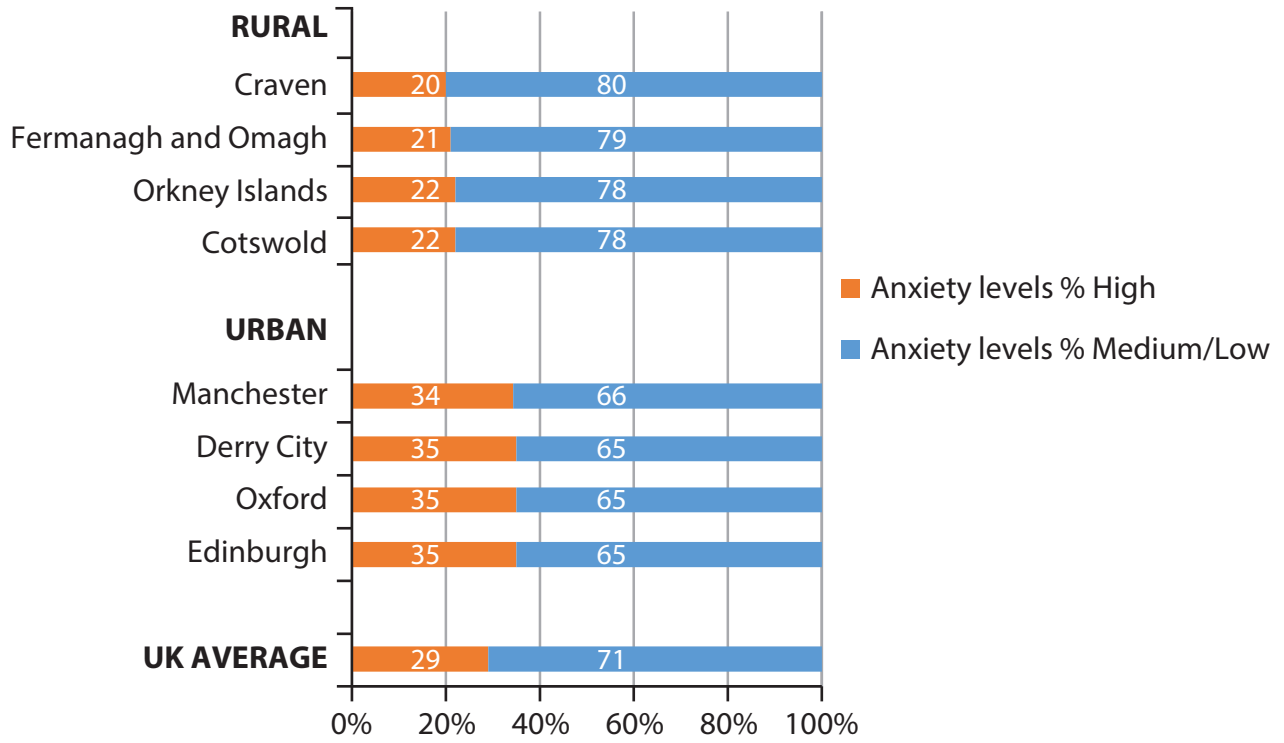


**Figure 5a**

**Population structure in Manchester and UK, 2016**  
**(from a survey by the Office of National Statistics)**







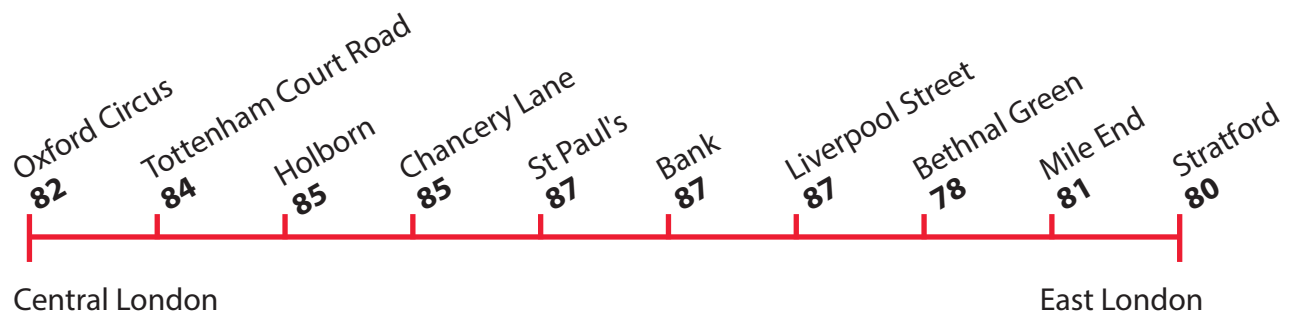
**Figure 5b**

**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.



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**



**The following resources relate to Question 7.**

**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**

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

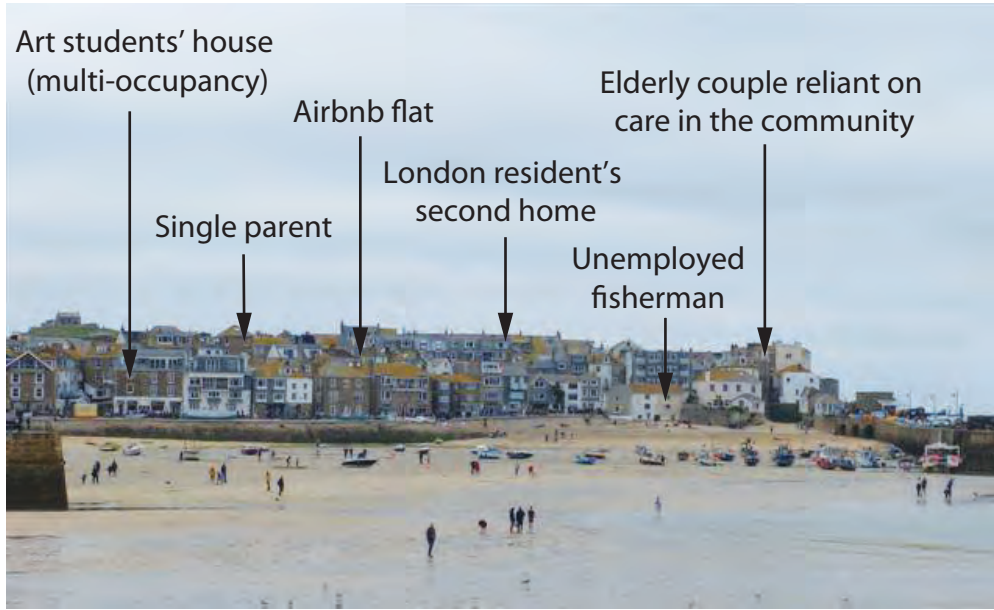
**Figure 7b**

**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

Single parent

London resident's  
second home

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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Fig. 1a: © Jeff Greenberg 6 of 6 / Alamy Stock Photo

Fig. 2a: Sourced from: <https://yougov.co.uk/news/2017/06/13/how-britain-voted-2017-general-election/>

Fig. 4d left image: © mauritius images GmbH / Alamy Stock Photo

Fig. 7d bottom image: © Kevin Britland / Alamy Stock Photo

