

Write your name here

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Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**

**Level 1/Level 2**

**GCSE (9–1)**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Geography B

## Paper 2: UK Geographical Issues

Sample assessment material for first teaching  
September 2016

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**1GB0/02**

**You must have:**

Calculator

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 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.*
- 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.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are questions where the quality of your written communication will be assessed  
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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**PEARSON**

## SECTION A

### The UK's Evolving Physical Landscape

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 ☒.



**Figure 1**

**Relief map of the British Isles.**

**1** (a) Study **Figure 1**.

(i) Identify area X.

(1)

- ☐ **A** An upland area of Scotland
- ☐ **B** A lowland area of Wales
- ☐ **C** An upland area of Wales
- ☐ **D** A lowland area of Scotland

(ii) Which of the following best describes the river located at Y?

(1)

- ☐ **A** Its source is in central England and it flows into the Thames Estuary
- ☐ **B** Its source is in Wales and it flows into the Bristol Channel
- ☐ **C** Its source is in Scotland and it flows into the Firth of Forth
- ☐ **D** Its source is in the Pennines and it flows into the English Channel

(b) Explain **one** way in which glaciation has affected the physical landscape of the UK.

(2)

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

### Coastal change and conflict

- 2 Study **Figure 2** which shows the percentage of coast that is eroding and the percentage that is defended.

Region	Percentage (%) of coast that is eroding	Percentage (%) of coast that is defended
North West	19	50
Yorkshire and Humberside	56	43
East Midlands	9	99
East Anglia	30	69
South East	31	54

**Figure 2**

- (a) (i) Identify the region with the highest percentage of coast that is **eroding**.

(1)

- ☐ **A** East Midlands
- ☐ **B** South East
- ☐ **C** North West
- ☐ **D** Yorkshire and Humberside

- (ii) Give **one** way the data presentation in **Figure 2** could be adapted to make it more obvious which region has the highest percentage of coast that is **defended**.

(1)

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(b) Groynes are a type of coastal defence.

Explain why groynes can reduce coastal erosion.

(2)

(c) Explain why differences in rock type affect the rate of erosion on UK coastlines.

(4)

**(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)**



## River Processes and Pressures

- 3 Study **Figure 3** which is a 1:50000 scale Ordnance Survey extract showing part of the River Avon in Worcestershire.



(Source: Extract produced by Ordnance Survey 2015.  
© Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved.)

**Figure 3**

- (a) (i) Which of the following is the best description of the River Avon?

(1)

- ☐ **A** A fast-flowing mountain stream
- ☐ **B** A lowland river with waterfalls and interlocking spurs
- ☐ **C** A river flowing through a steep-sided valley
- ☐ **D** A lowland river with a wide floodplain

(ii) Feature X is a meander.

Explain how a meander is formed.

(4)

(b) Explain **one** reason why the antecedent conditions in a drainage basin can affect the peak discharge of a river's hydrograph.

(2)

**(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)**

## Investigating a UK Geographical Issue

**Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in this question.**

- \*4** Analyse **Figure 4** which shows the impact of a 2 metre sea level rise on UK coastal areas and numbers of properties at risk from flooding.



(Source: Map from '<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2010/jan/29/cost-of-uk-flood-protection>')

**Figure 4**

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**In this question, 4 of the marks awarded will be for your spelling, punctuation and grammar and your use of specialist terminology.**

Assess the physical and human factors which affect the pattern of UK properties at risk from flooding.

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**(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 31 MARKS**

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## SECTION B

## The UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 5 Study **Figure 5** which shows the change in total population, 1981–2011, for some UK regions.



**Figure 5**

- (a) Which of the following regions experienced the largest increase in population between 1981 and 2011?

(1)

- ☐ **A** South West
- ☐ **B** West Midlands
- ☐ **C** London
- ☐ **D** Wales

- (b) State **two** reasons why tertiary employment has increased in the UK.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

- (c) The population geography of the UK has been changed by internal migration in the past 50 years.

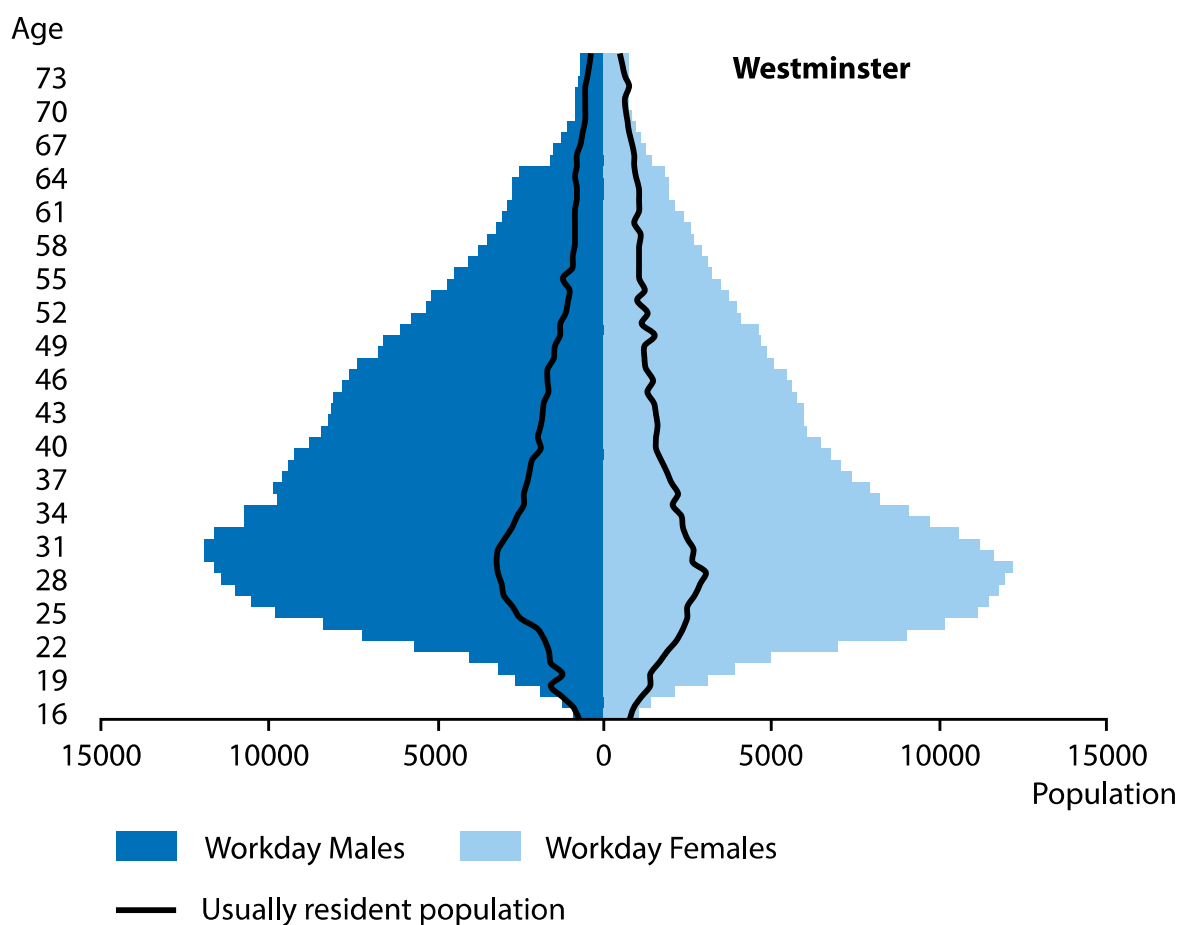
Explain **one** reason why some regions of the UK have experienced almost no population growth in the past 50 years.

(2)

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

### Dynamic UK cities

- 6 Study **Figure 6** which shows the population pyramid for Westminster, an area of central London.



(Source: Office for National Statistics, © Crown copyright 2015.)

**Figure 6**

- (a) (i) Study **Figure 6**. Identify the modal class for work day males.

(1)

- ☐ A 16
- ☐ B 31
- ☐ C 43
- ☐ D 61

- (ii) Identify **one** age group for which the work day female and resident female population is the same.

(1)



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(b) Explain **one** reason why major cities attract large numbers of international migrants.

(2)

(c) State **two** characteristics of a Central Business District (CBD).

(2)

(d) Explain **two** reasons why the land use of inner cities has changed in the past 20 years.

(4)

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(e) Explain the interdependence between cities and their surrounding rural areas.

(4)

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**(Total for Question 6 = 14 marks)**

### Investigating a UK geographical issue

- 7 Analyse the data in **Figure 7**. It shows the affordability of houses in urban and rural areas of the UK. Affordability is calculated by comparing average house prices with average incomes.

Location (urban/rural)	Average Income (£)	Average House Price (£)	Affordability (Average House Price/Average income)
Stoke-on-Trent (urban)	17900	62800	3.5
The Chilterns (rural)	29400	385700	13.1
Richmond (urban)	36200	450500	13.6
Devon coast (rural)	19800	232800	11.8

**Figure 7**

Assess the causes of variations in house price affordability in the UK.

(8)

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

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 27 MARKS**

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## SECTION C1

### Geographical Investigations: Fieldwork in a Physical Environment

Answer EITHER Question 8 OR Question 9 in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you answer Question 8 put a cross in this box ☐.

#### Investigating coastal change and conflict

- 8 You have carried out a fieldwork investigation in a coastal environment.

Name your coastal environment fieldwork location:

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- (a) (i) Explain **one** reason why the method you used to measure the gradient of the beach was appropriate to the task

Name of method used .....

(2)

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- (ii) Explain **one** possible source of error when you measured the beach gradient.

(2)

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(b) You have used a geology map in your investigation. Explain **one** way using a geology map supported your investigation.

(2)

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(c) Using an annotated diagram, explain **one** impact of coastal management on the coastal processes you studied.

(4)

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- (d) A group of 20 students chose to investigate the relationship between coastal management and coastal processes along the stretch of coastline shown on **Figure 8**.

Study **Figure 8** which shows part of the Sussex coast.



(Source: Extract produced by Ordnance Survey 2015,  
© Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved.)

**Key: DN = Do Nothing SR = Strategic Realignment HTL = Hold the line**

**Figure 8**

Assess the suitability of the student's choice of sites to investigate the relationship between coastal management and coastal processes.

(8)

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(Total for Question 8 = 18 marks)

If you answer Question 9 put a cross in this box ☐.

### Investigating river processes and pressures

- 9 You have carried out a fieldwork investigation in a river environment.

Name your river environment fieldwork location:

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- (a) (i) Explain **one** reason why the method you used to measure the velocity of the river was appropriate to the task.

Name of method used .....

(2)

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- (ii) Explain **one** possible source of error when you measured the depth of the river channel.

(2)

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- (b) You have used the Environment Agency flood-risk map in your investigation. Explain **one** way using the Environment Agency flood-risk map supported your investigation.

(2)

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- (c) Using an annotated diagram, explain **one** change in the channel characteristics of the river you studied.

(4)

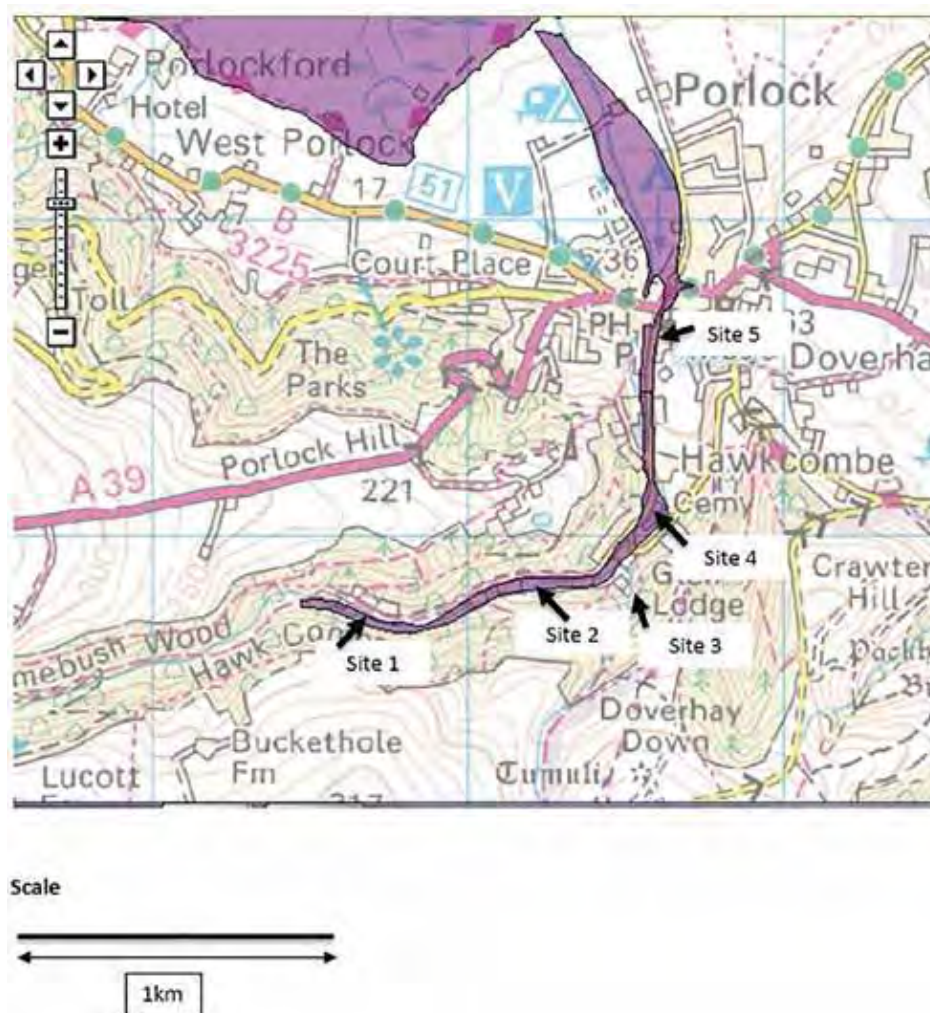
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- (d) A group of 20 students chose to investigate the impact of changing river discharge and drainage basin characteristics on flood risk. They collected data at five sites along the Hawkcombe stream.

They had one afternoon to collect their data. They travelled between the sites in minibuses.



(Source: Extract produced by Ordnance Survey 2015,  
© Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved.)

**Figure 9**

**Flood risk map of the Hawkcombe stream in Somerset**

Assess the suitability of the student's choice of sites to investigate the impact of changing river discharge and drainage basin characteristics on flood risk.

(8)

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**(Total for Question 9 = 18 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C1 = 18 MARKS**

## SECTION C2

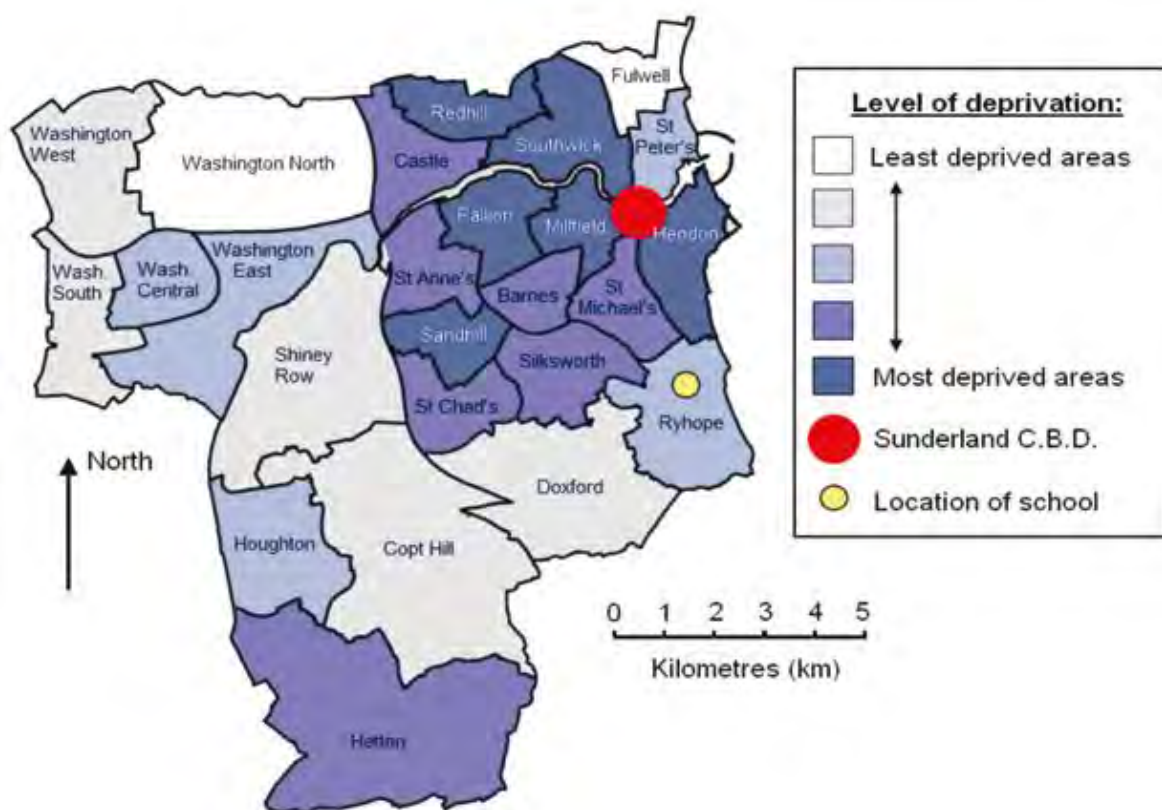
### Geographical Investigations: Fieldwork in a Human Environment

Answer EITHER Question 10 OR Question 11 in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you answer Question 10 put a cross in this box ☐.

#### Investigating dynamic urban areas

- 10 (a) Study **Figure 10** which shows levels of multiple deprivation in wards of Sunderland in 2010.



**Figure 10**

- A student at the school shown in Figure 10 investigated how and why the quality of life varied within the inner city residential locations in Sunderland.
- They developed this by carrying out research using the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation.



- (i) Explain **one** disadvantage of using the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation as a source of secondary data to investigate urban quality of life.

(2)

- (ii) Explain **one** weakness of using the choropleth map, **Figure 10**, to show urban deprivation.

(2)

- (iii) State **two** ways students could improve the presentation of the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation data to be more useful.

(2)

1

2

- (iv) Identify **two** wards from **Figure 10** that would be appropriate places to carry out the student's fieldwork.

For each area explain **one** reason why it would be an appropriate place to carry out fieldwork.

(4)

Chosen ward .....

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Chosen ward .....

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- (b) You have carried out your own fieldwork investigating variations in the quality of life within urban areas.

Name your urban environment fieldwork location:

Evaluate the relative importance of primary and secondary data in your investigation.

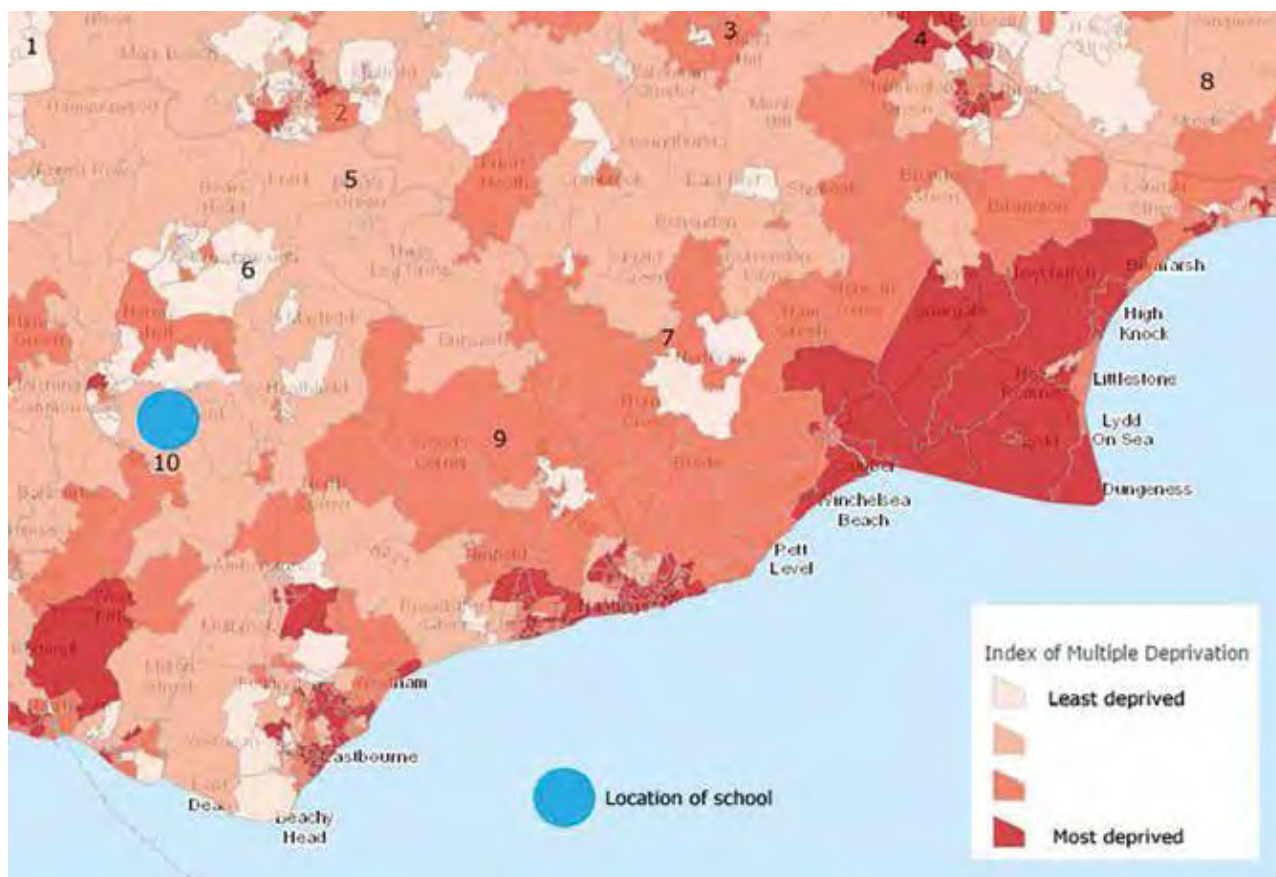
(8)

**(Total for Question 10 = 18 marks)**

If you answer Question 11 put a cross in this box ☐.

### Investigating changing rural areas

- 11 (a) Study **Figure 11** which shows levels of deprivation in rural areas in and around the South Downs National Park.



**Figure 11**

- A student at the school shown on Figure 11 investigated how and why the level of deprivation varied in rural areas of Sussex.
- They developed this by carrying out research using the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation.

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- (i) Explain **one** disadvantage of using the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation as a source of secondary data to investigate rural quality of life.

(2)

- (ii) Explain **one** weakness of using the choropleth map, **Figure 11**, to show rural deprivation.

(2)

- (iii) State **two** ways students could improve the presentation of the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation data to be more useful.

(2)

1

2

- (iv) Identify **two** Parish Councils from **Figure 11** that would be appropriate places to carry out the student's fieldwork.

For each site explain **one** reason why it would be an appropriate place to carry out fieldwork.

(4)

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Chosen Parish .....

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- (b) You have carried out your own fieldwork investigating variations in the quality of life of rural areas.

Name your rural environment fieldwork location:

Evaluate the relative importance of primary and secondary data in your investigation.

(8)

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

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



