Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

Geography

Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Dynamic Places

Thursday 24 May 2018 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper Reference
8GE0/02

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 **all** questions 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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Answer Section A and EITHER Section B OR Section C.

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 ☒.

SECTION A: GLOBALISATION

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

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

1 (a) Identify the correct category for the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(1)

- ☒ **A** NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation)
- ☒ **B** TNC (Trans-National Corporation)
- ☒ **C** Free trade bloc
- ☒ **D** International economic organisation

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

Identify which of these statements is true.

(1)

- ☒ **A** All European countries have a larger trade in goods than China
- ☒ **B** The UK's trade in goods is four times larger than any African country
- ☒ **C** Brazil's trade in goods is twice as large as China's
- ☒ **D** Australia's trade in goods is larger than India's

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

(i) Calculate the change in China's exports between 2004 and 2014.

(1)

.....US$ billion

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(ii) Suggest **one** development in transport that has contributed to the growth of trade shown in Figure 1b.

(3)

(d) Explain **two** national government policies that have assisted economic growth in some countries.

(4)

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(e) Explain why the global shift in manufacturing and services has made some people 'losers'.

(6)

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(f) Assess the impacts of rural-urban migration on the wellbeing of people in cities in developing 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) Identify which government action will improve a country's infrastructure.

(1)

☒ **A** Permission for fracking

☒ **B** Education about diet

☒ **C** High speed rail development

☒ **D** Deregulation of markets

(b) Study Figure 2 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the length of the proposed new runway at Heathrow.

(1)

.....km

(ii) Identify the approximate area of the proposed airport expansion.

(1)

☒ **A** 1 km^2

☒ **B** 3 km^2

☒ **C** 5 km^2

☒ **D** 10 km^2

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(iii) Suggest **one** reason local people in Harmondsworth may object to the expansion of Heathrow Airport.

(3)

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(c) Explain **two** rebranding strategies used to attract visitors to the post-production countryside.

(4)

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(d) Explain the factors that may lead residents to have a low level of engagement in their local community.

(6)

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(e) Assess whether the demographic characteristics of your local place and your contrasting place are the result of economic factors.

(12)

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(Total for Question 2 = 28 marks)

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3 Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet showing Chapeltown, near Sheffield, UK, which has undergone economic change.

Students collected data in this town on one day in November 2016 to investigate the changes.

(a) (i) Identify the building at location 352967.

(1)

.....

(ii) State the 6-digit grid reference for the mast south-east of Mortomley.

(1)

.....

(iii) The students started at the roundabout on the B6546, in Chapeltown. Each group collected data every 200m as they walked along one of the roads.

Identify the sampling method they used.

(1)

- ☒ **A** random
- ☒ **B** qualitative
- ☒ **C** systematic
- ☒ **D** stratified

(iv) Explain **two** data collection techniques that could be used at the sampling points to investigate urban change.

(4)

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(b) Identify **two** hazards that should be included in a risk assessment for fieldwork in an urban location.

(2)

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(c) You have collected data during your fieldwork relating to Regenerating Places.

You then used a number of data presentation methods.

Assess how effective these were in showing the results of your fieldwork.

(9)

Research question:

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(Total for Question 3 = 18 marks)

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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.

Swansea faces many challenges.

Evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies shown in meeting these.

(16)

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(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 62 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.

5 (a) Which of the following is likely to increase population density?

(1)

☒ **A** Higher fertility rate than death rate

☒ **B** Lower birth rate than death rate

☒ **C** Higher death rate than fertility rate

☒ **D** High levels of out-migration

(b) Study Figure 5 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the length of the railway which runs alongside the proposed development.

(1)

..... m

(ii) Identify the approximate area of the proposed development.

(1)

☒ **A** 2,500 m^2

☒ **B** 10,000 m^2

☒ **C** 30,000 m^2

☒ **D** 75,000 m^2

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(iii) Suggest **one** reason local people may object to this development.

(3)

(c) Explain **two** changes to UK culture as a result of migration from the European Union (EU).

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(d) Explain the factors that may result in ethnically segregated communities.

(6)

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(e) Assess whether the cultural characteristics of your local place and contrasting place are the result of global influences.

(12)

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(Total for Question 5 = 28 marks)

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6 Study Figure 6 in the Resource Booklet showing Chapeltown, near Sheffield, UK, which has experienced significant change in recent years.

Students collected data in this town on one day in November 2016 to investigate the changes.

(a) (i) Identify the building at location 352967.

(1)

.....

(ii) State the 6-digit grid reference for the mast south-east of Mortomley.

(1)

.....

(iii) The students started at the roundabout on the B6546, in Chapeltown. Each group collected data every 200m as they walked along one of the roads.

Identify the sampling method they used.

(1)

- ☒ **A** random
- ☒ **B** qualitative
- ☒ **C** systematic
- ☒ **D** stratified

(iv) Explain **two** data collection techniques that could be used at the sampling points to investigate urban deprivation.

(4)

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(b) Identify **two** hazards that should be included in a risk assessment for fieldwork in an urban location.

(2)

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(c) You have collected data during your fieldwork relating to Diverse Places.

You then used a number of data presentation methods.

Assess how effective these were in showing the results of your fieldwork.

(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.

Rhyl faces many challenges.

Evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies shown in meeting these.

(16)

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(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)

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

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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Geography

Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Dynamic Places

Thursday 24 May 2018 – Morning
Resource Booklet

Paper Reference
8GE0/02

Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.

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SECTION A

The following resources relate to Question 1.

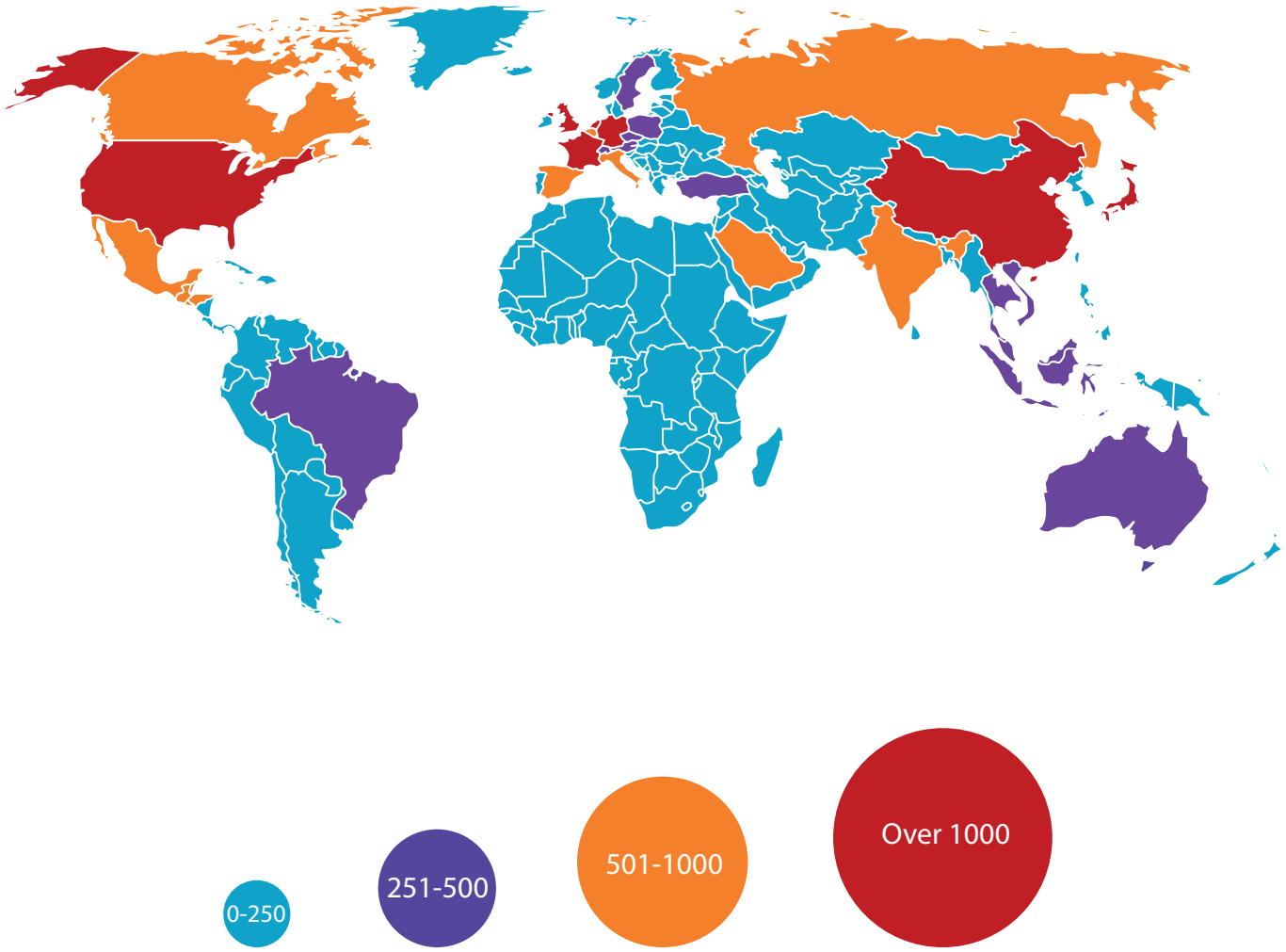
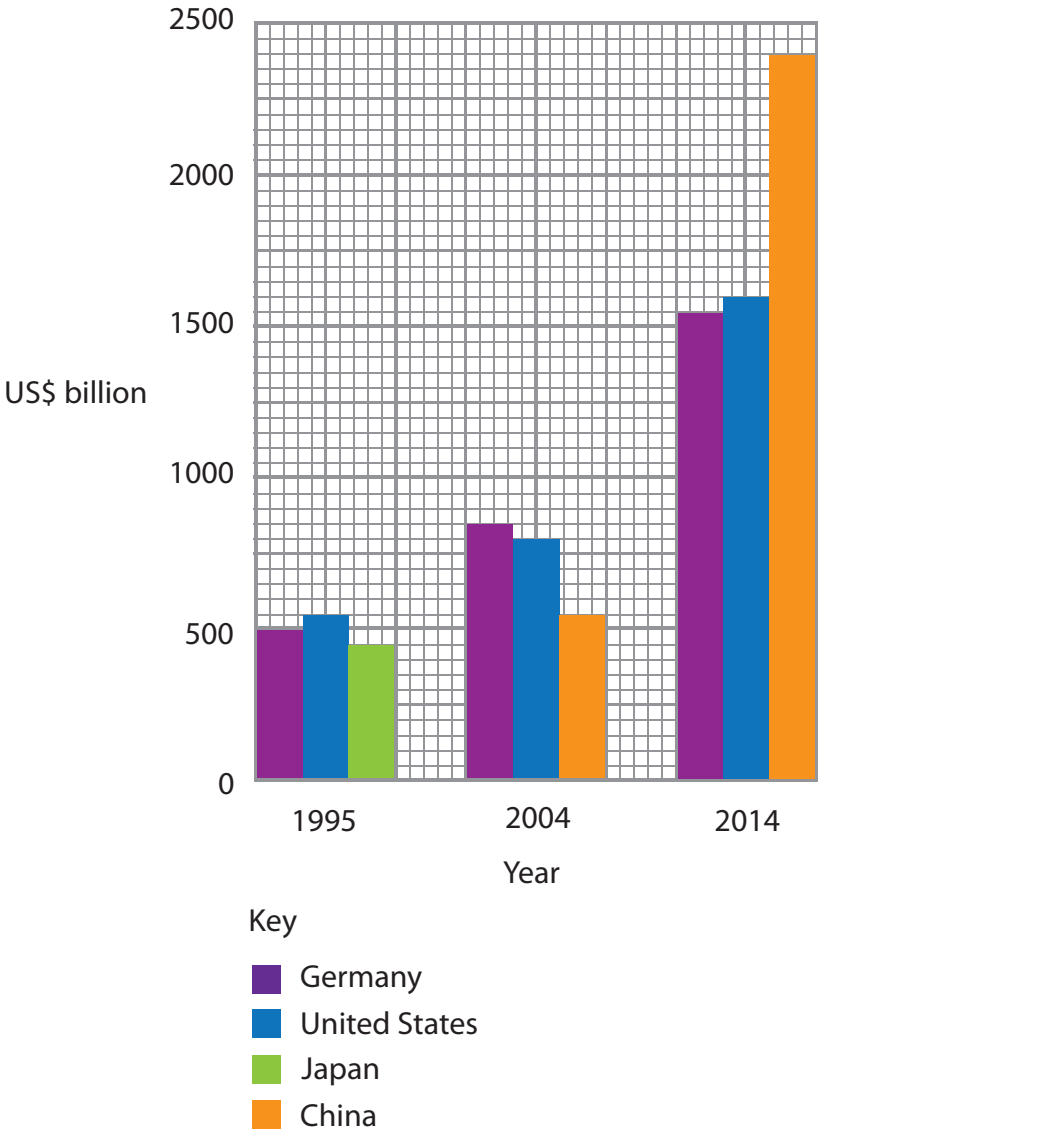


Figure 1a

Volume of total trade in goods for each country in 2014



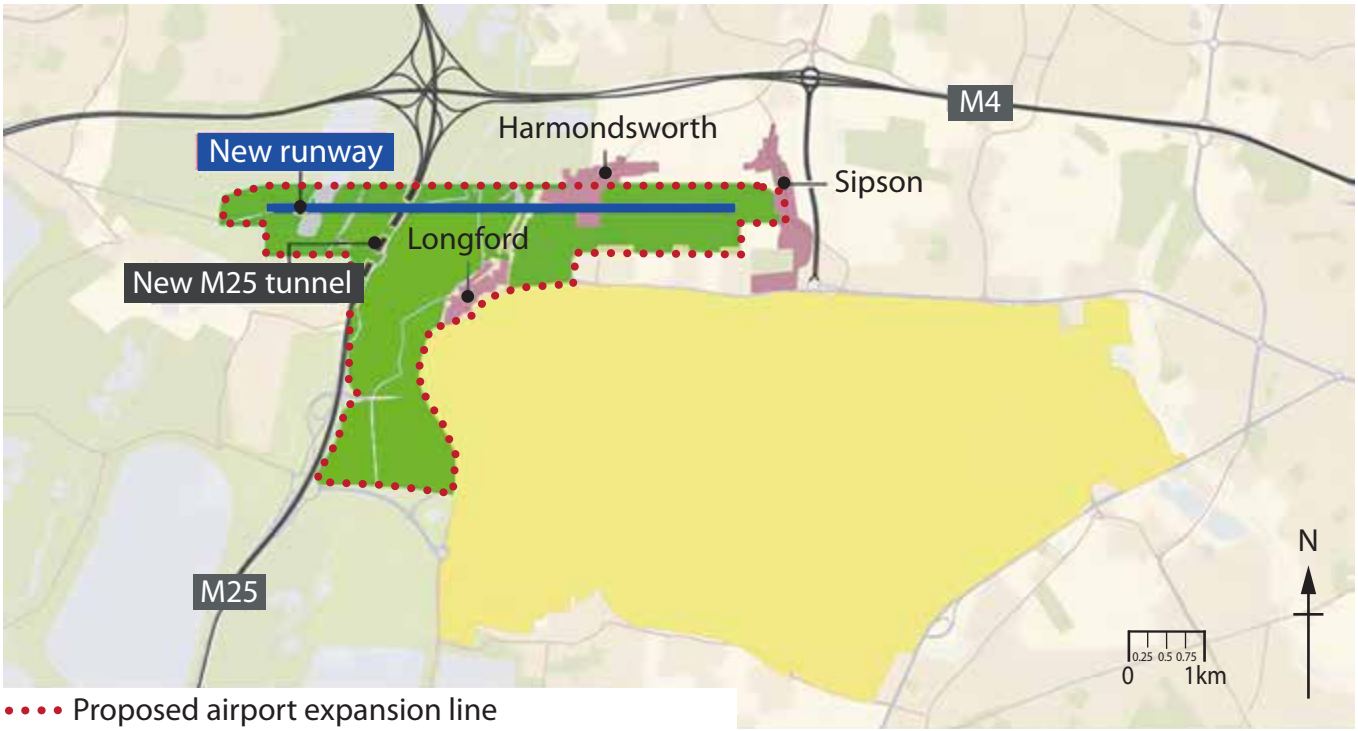
(Source: © World Trade Organization 2017)

Figure 1b

World's top exporters of goods 1995-2014

SECTION B

The following resource relates to Question 2.



(Source: © Crown copyright)

Figure 2

Proposed expansion at Heathrow Airport

The following resource relates to Question 3.

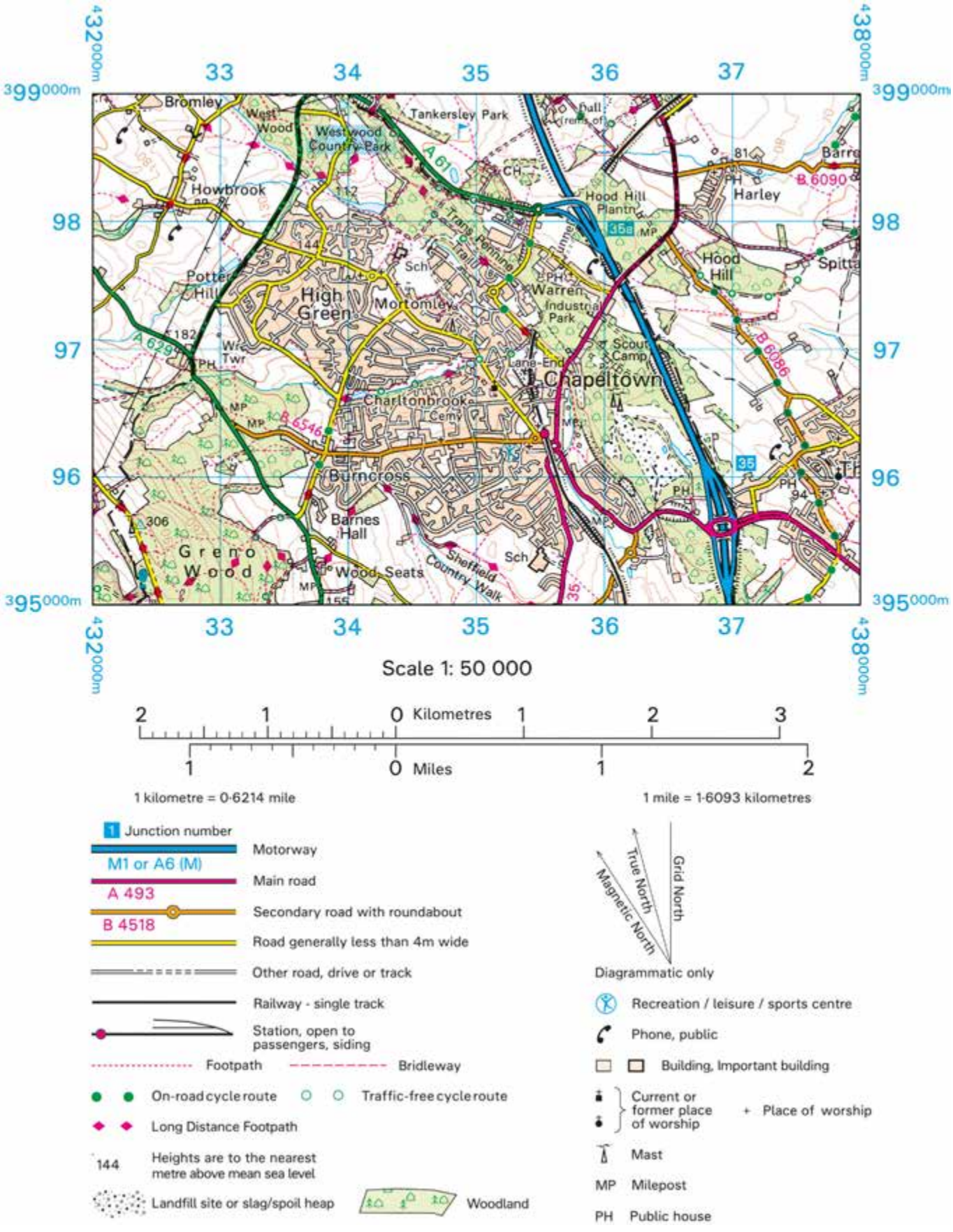


Figure 3

Ordnance Survey map showing Chapeltown, near Sheffield, UK

The following resources relate to Question 4.

Information about Swansea, south Wales

- Swansea was important for metal processing and exporting local coal until the mid-20th century
- Much industry declined due to competition from abroad, leaving contaminated land and water
- Parts of the area have been redeveloped but other parts are still environmentally damaged
- A range of strategies are under consideration by the local council to help improve the environment, although these are dependent on European Union (EU) grant funding

Figure 4a

Industrial change in Swansea

Population has been growing since 2002. Swansea's population in 2016 was 242,000	About 1,000 people have arrived per year from outside the city
289 brownfield sites are still contaminated by past industry	These require considerable expenditure to remove toxic compounds, which are still polluting the River Tawe
Air quality is decreasing	There has been a 13% growth in car ownership since 2001
Parts of the coastline remain heavily polluted	Old industrial sites are still discharging contaminated water into Swansea Bay
Recent growth in business and population	This results in traffic congestion, air pollution and a shortage of housing

Figure 4b

Challenges faced by Swansea

(Source: © Trinity Mirror / Mirrorpix / Alamy Stock Photo)

(Source: © Commission Air / Alamy Stock Photo)

Figure 4c

Derelict factory site in 1960 and Meridian Tower waterfront development in 2008

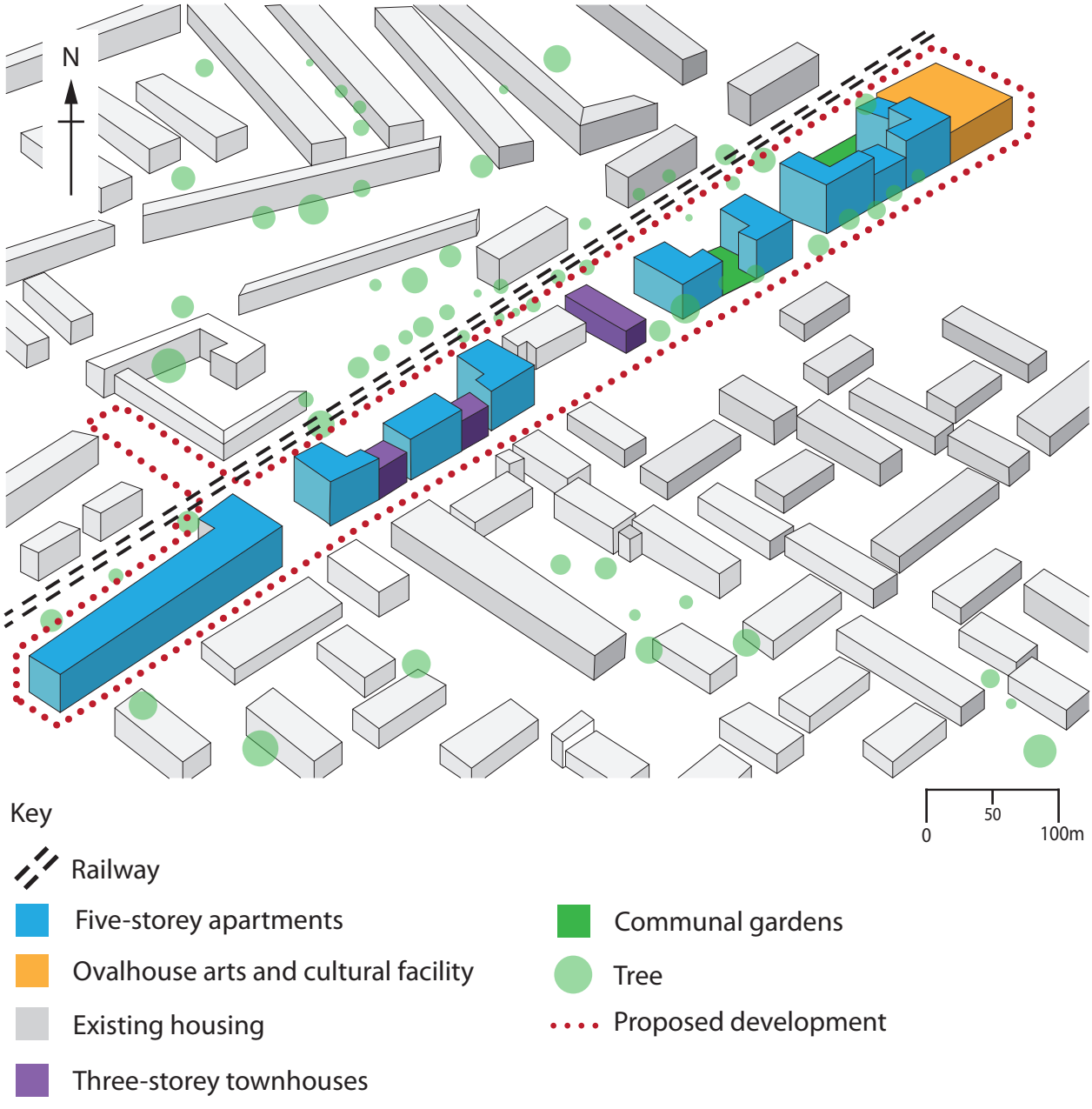
Park and ride	• There are 2 park and ride routes in Swansea • A third route had to close in 2016 as it was losing £250,000 per year
Dawnus, a Welsh construction TNC has signed up to "WRAP" (Waste and Resource Action Plan)	• Dawnus has committed to halving its waste to landfill • For example, waste concrete is now used in road building • Other companies are being encouraged to join too
City Council and not-for-profit groups are working to improve the image of the city and coastline	• Now there are 4 "Blue Flag" beaches in the Swansea area and marine sports facilities • Total contribution of tourism to the economy rose to £400m in 2015, when 4.56m people visited
Swansea Bay Tidal Lagoon Project	• Projected cost £1.3bn • It will generate renewable energy for 150,000 homes from tidal power • Hopes to attract tourists to city to see the project

Figure 4d

Some strategies used and planned to manage environmental challenges in Swansea

SECTION C

The following resource relates to Question 5.



- Site currently includes a temporary school, council depot, warehouses and a thriving community centre. The community in the area surrounding the development includes long-term residents and recent arrivals.
- The development proposes 304 new dwellings (50% affordable housing), a community theatre and retail outlets.

Figure 5

Somerleyton Road development, Brixton, inner city London

The following resource relates to Question 6.

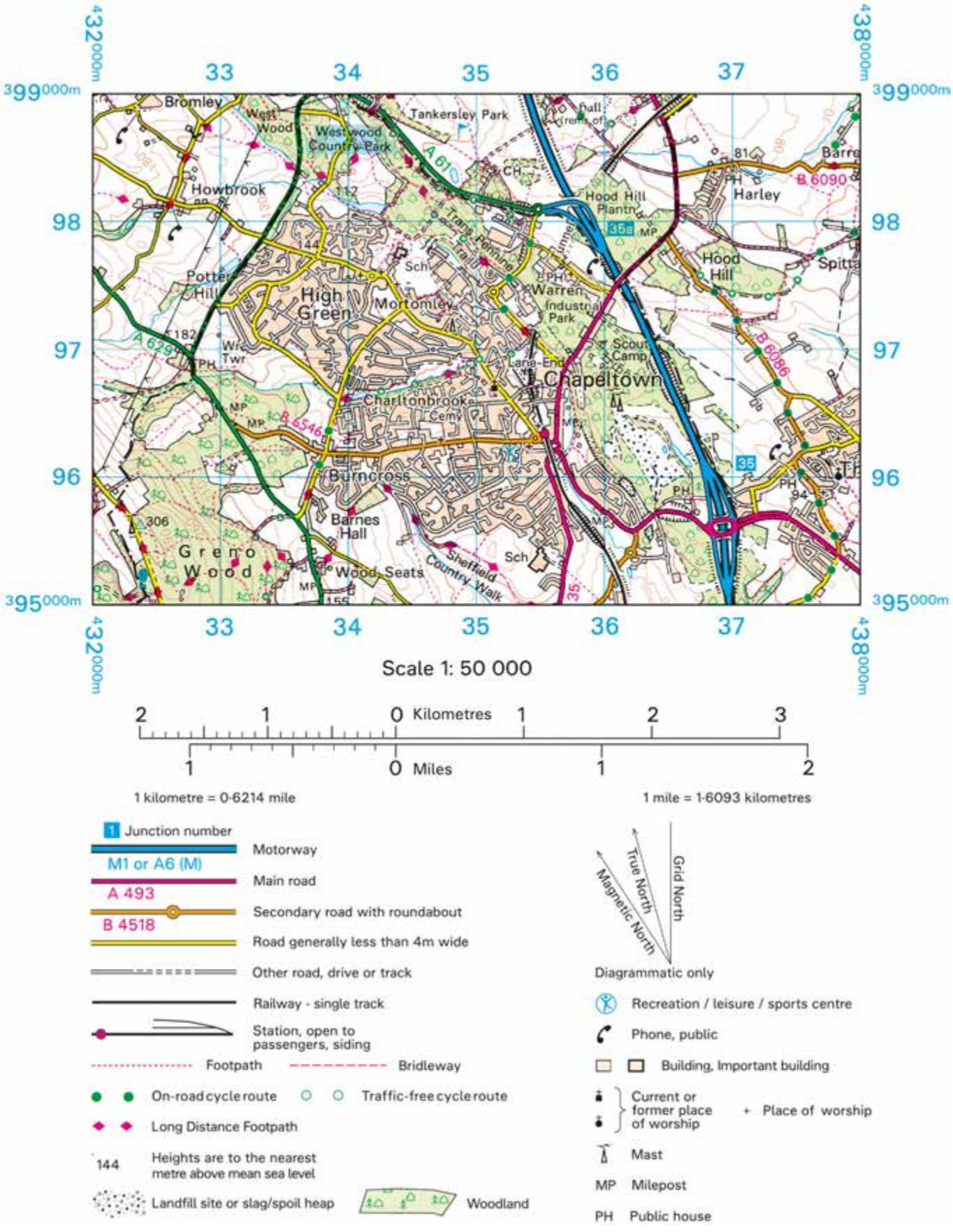


Figure 6

Ordnance Survey map showing Chapeltown, near Sheffield, UK

The following resources relate to Question 7.

Information about Rhyl, north Wales

- Rhyl was a popular seaside resort from Victorian times, helped by railway links to Manchester and Liverpool
- The pier, Ocean Beach Funfair and Suncentre (leisure centre and pool) have all closed since the 1970s
- Visitor numbers have declined as tourists choose low-cost destinations abroad
- Rhyl struggles with numerous problems linked to long-lasting poverty

Figure 7a

Deprivation in Rhyl

Rhyl's popuation is falling	25,149 in 2011
Rhyl had the highest crime rate in Wales in 2014	In 2014 there were 471 crimes per 1000 people (including antisocial behaviour: 199, violent crimes: 78)
Large numbers of people have only basic skills and no qualifications	Unemployment is 67% in parts of Rhyl
Education: most 11-16 year olds attend Rhyl High School	The school was placed in "Special Measures" (worst level) in 2008 but in 2014 was rated "Good" (second highest)
Disproportionate number of elderly people in the town	Some parts of the town have above average numbers of people aged over 65

Figure 7b

Challenges faced by Rhyl

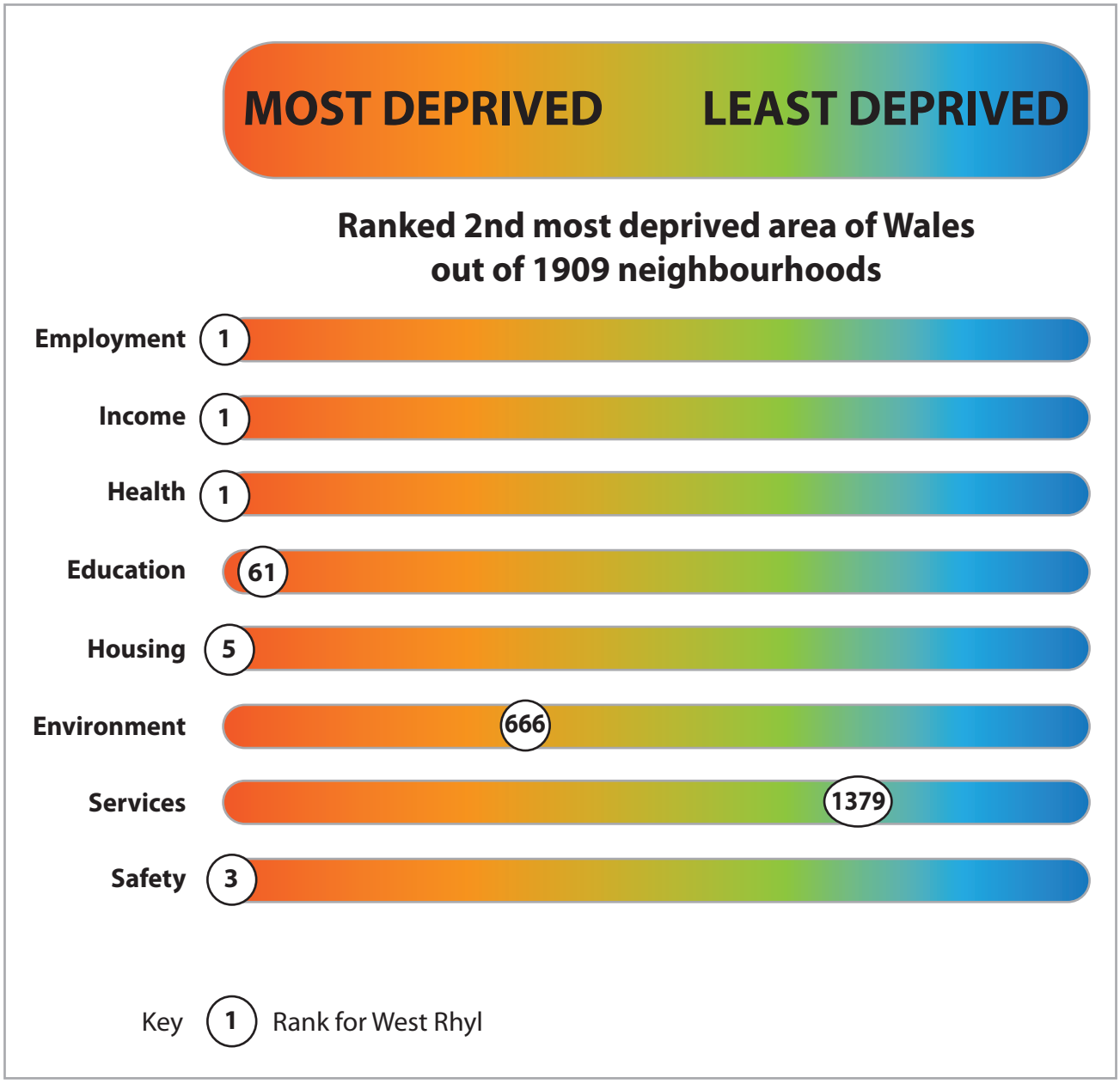


Figure 7c

Overall deprivation from Welsh Index for West Rhyl

The council has a vision to find "realistic and achievable" actions by 2020	• Improve housing , the railway station and hospital • Restructure the economy with new jobs in the harbour and new attractions • Improve the town centre to encourage more visitors • Encourage a sense of pride locally and the reputation of Rhyl in the wider area
Denbighshire Families First is run by the local council as a support network for local people	• Teaches parenting skills, to help families manage a child's/young person's behaviour • Offers support for relationship problems or family conflict • Offers advice for families and young people aged 11-25
Rhyl Food Bank run by a local church with donations from the community	• Users are given emergency food parcels and advice on healthy eating • Rhyl Food Bank offers "a hand up not a hand out"
Superfast broadband to be installed in "hard to reach" locations, funded by £80m from the European Union (EU), Welsh and UK Governments	• 614,000 homes and businesses have already been connected • Another 100,000 should be connected in 2017

Figure 7d

Some strategies used and planned to manage social challenges in Rhyl

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

Figure 5 - Source from: http://www.brixtonbuzz.com/2014/01/future-brixton-somerleyton-road-meeting-discusses-the-redevelopment-finances/

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