

Paper Reference 1GB0/02
Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Geography B
Paper 2: UK Geographical Issues

Wednesday 5 June 2019 – Afternoon

Diagram Book

In the boxes below, write your name, centre number and candidate number.

Surname					
Other names					
Centre Number					
Candidate Number					

INSTRUCTIONS

There may be spare copies of some diagrams in case you need them.

**THIS DIAGRAM BOOK MUST BE
RETURNED WITH THE QUESTION
PAPER AT THE END OF THE
EXAMINATION.**

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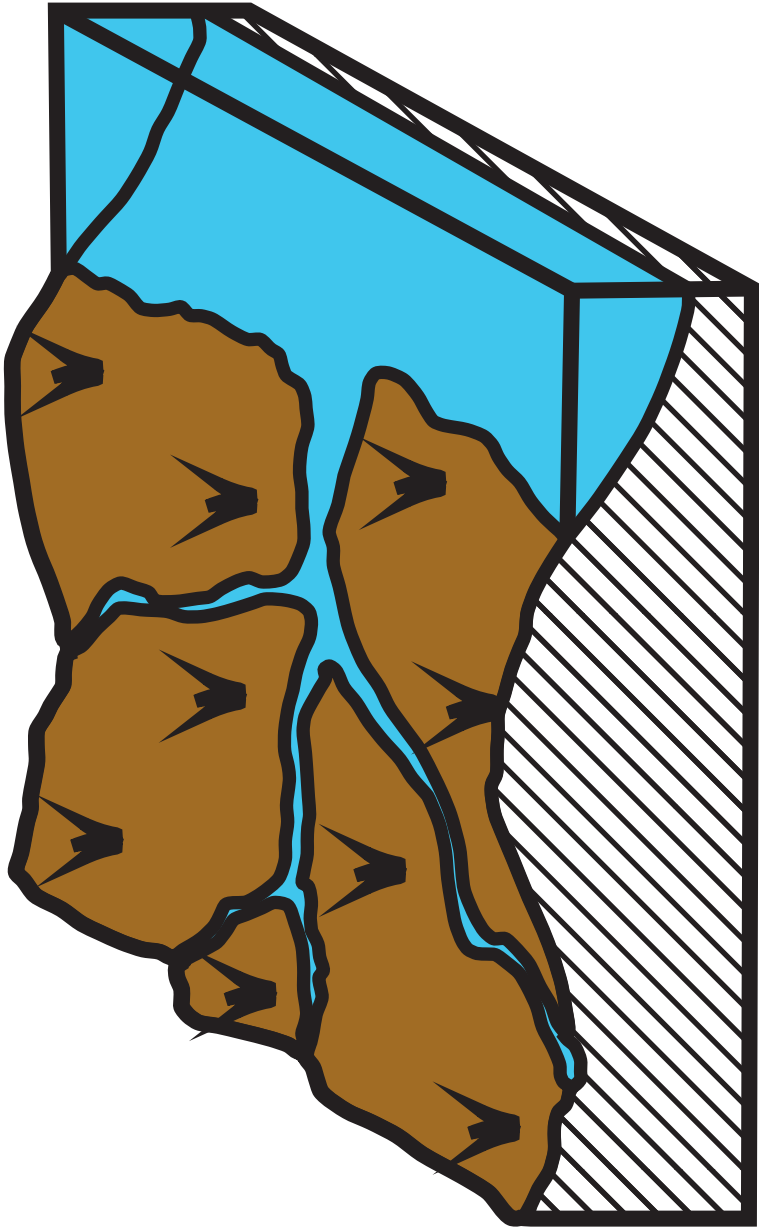
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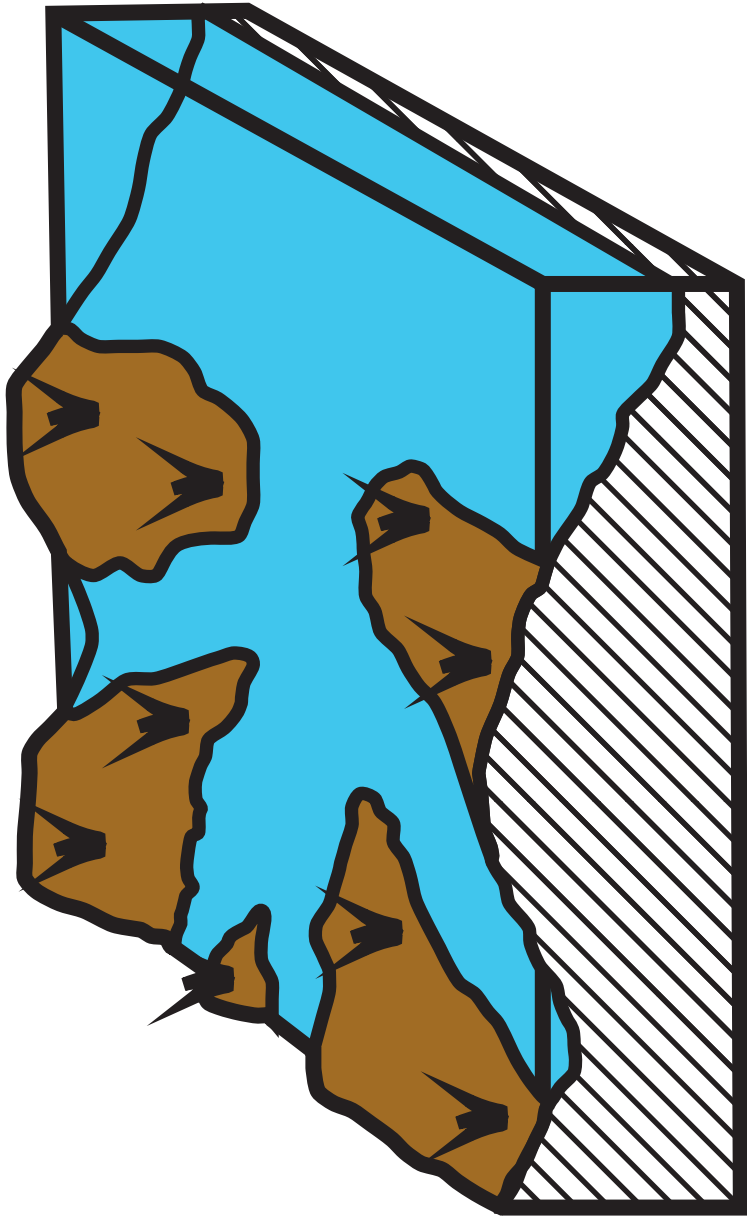
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Figure 1 3D View – Colour

Original landscape



After changes

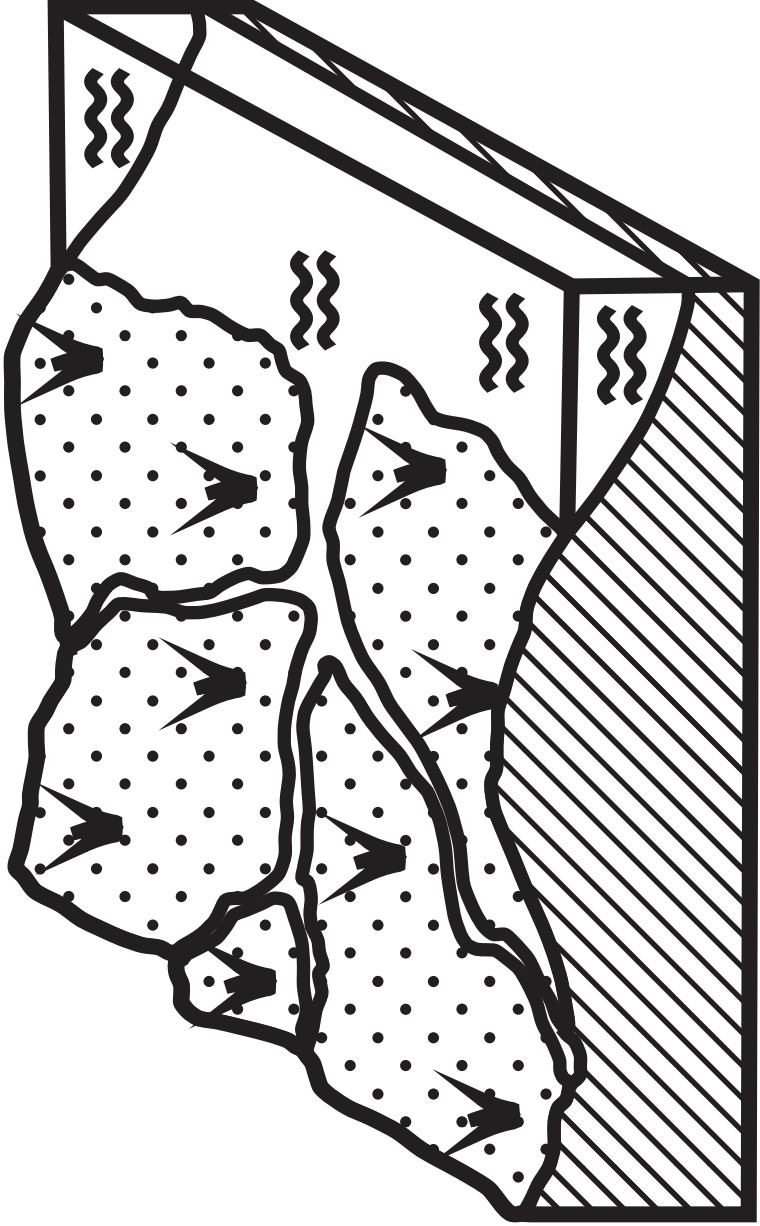


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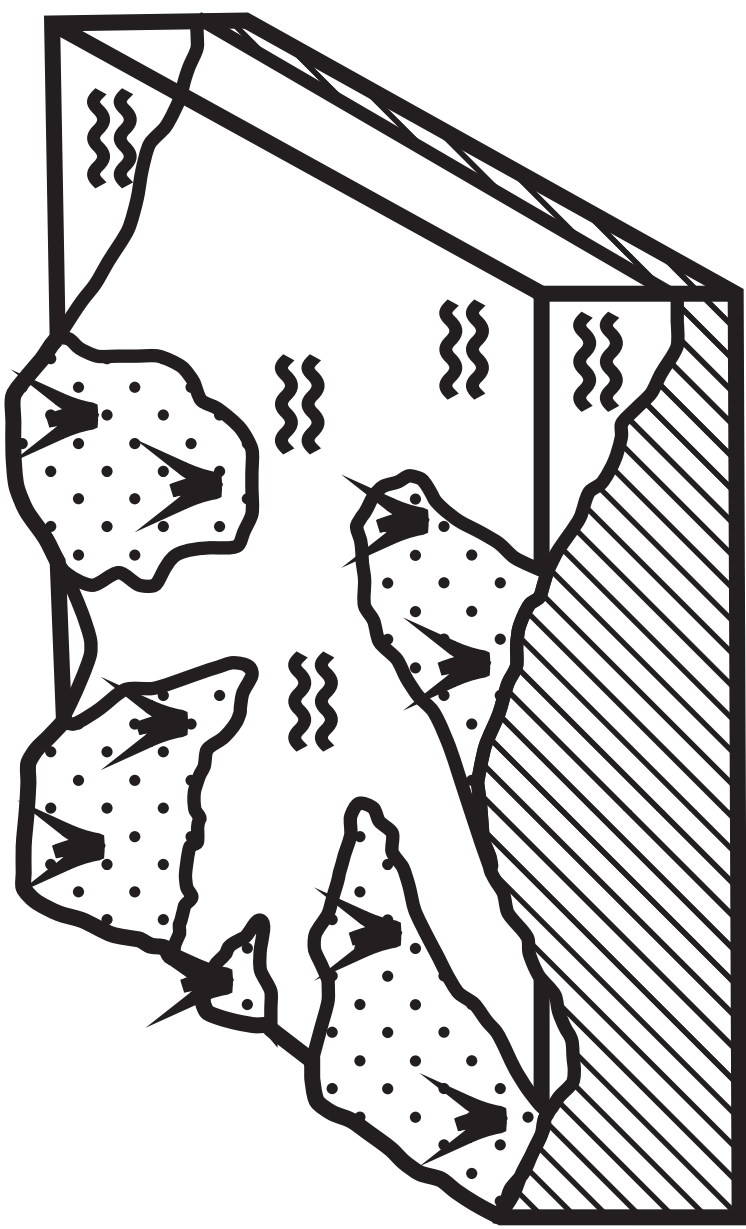
 Water  Vegetation

Figure 1 3D View – Black and White

Original landscape



After changes

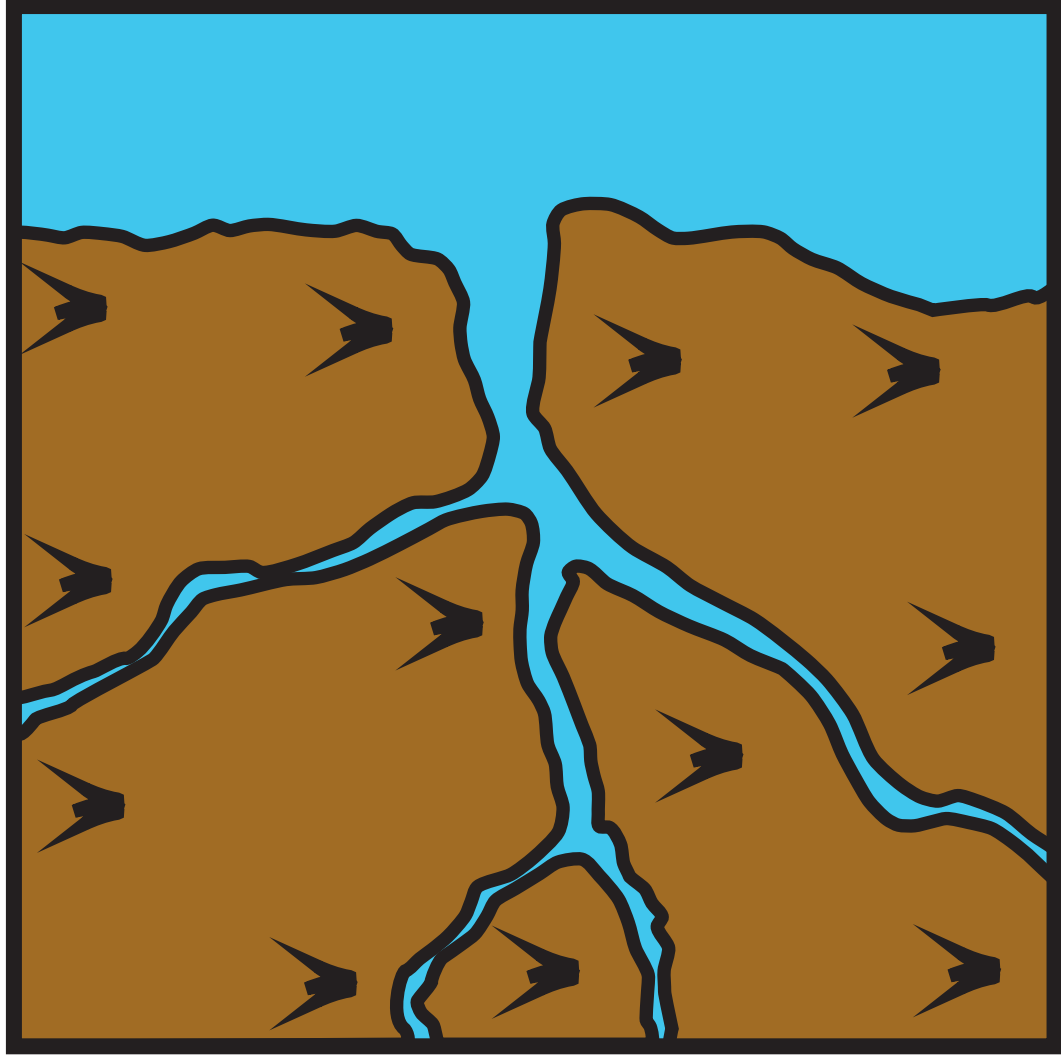


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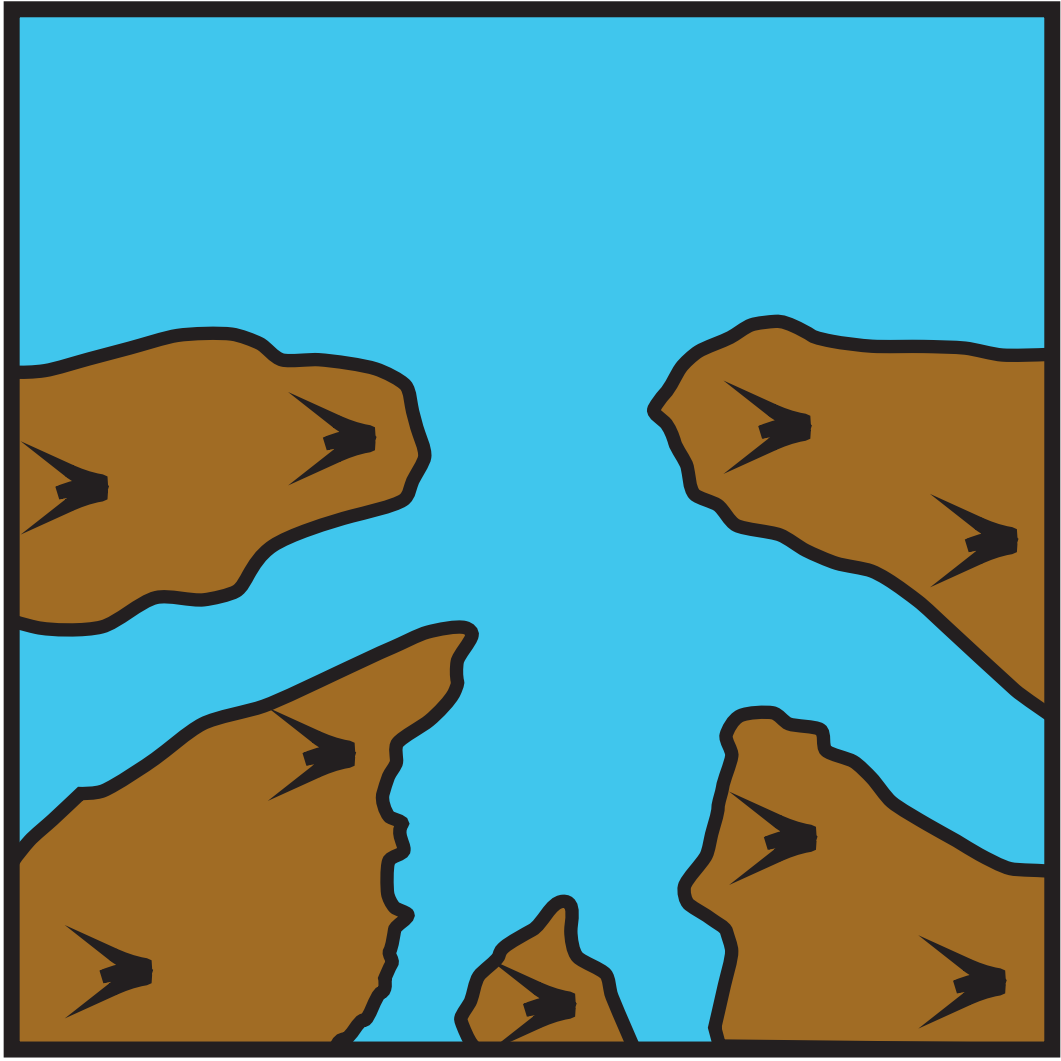
≈ Water ▼ Vegetation

Figure 1 Top View – Colour

Original landscape



After changes

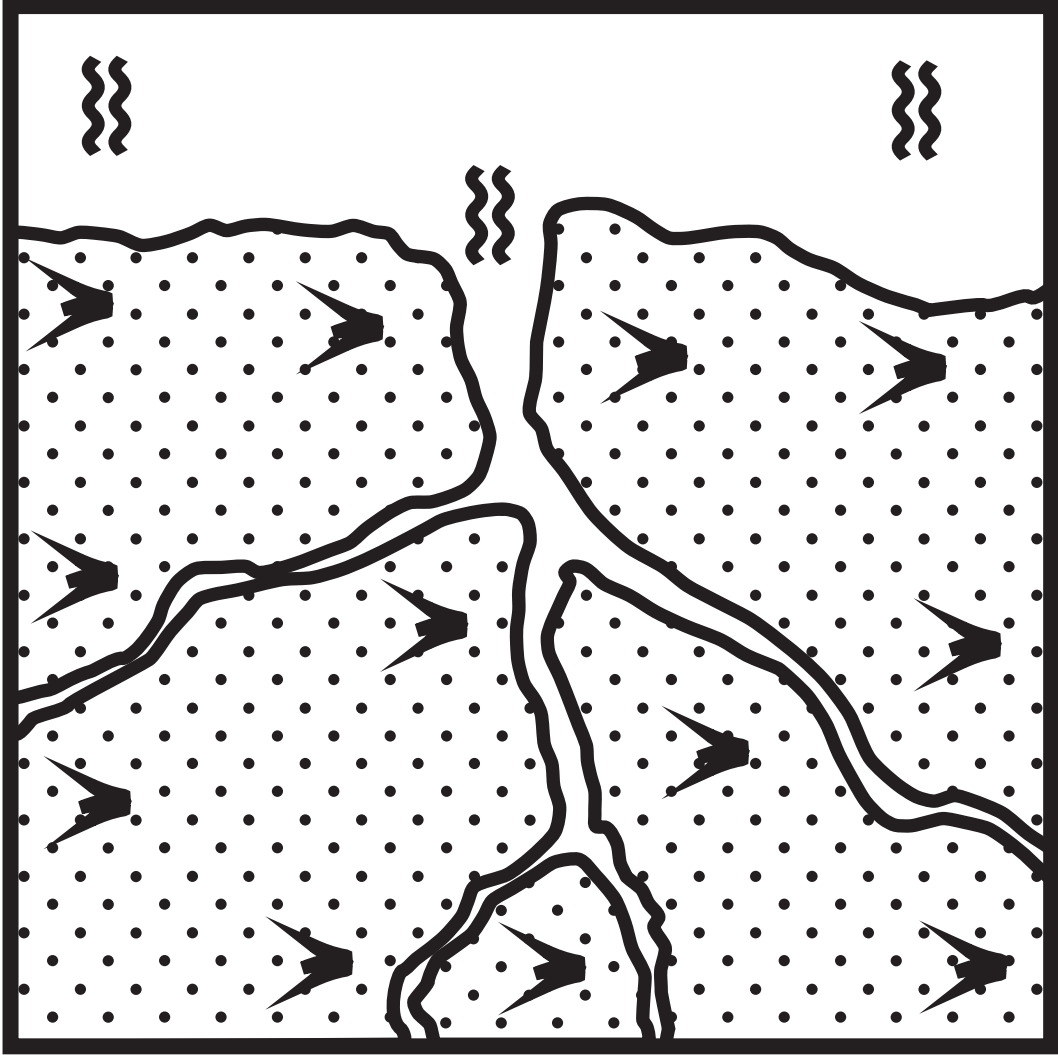


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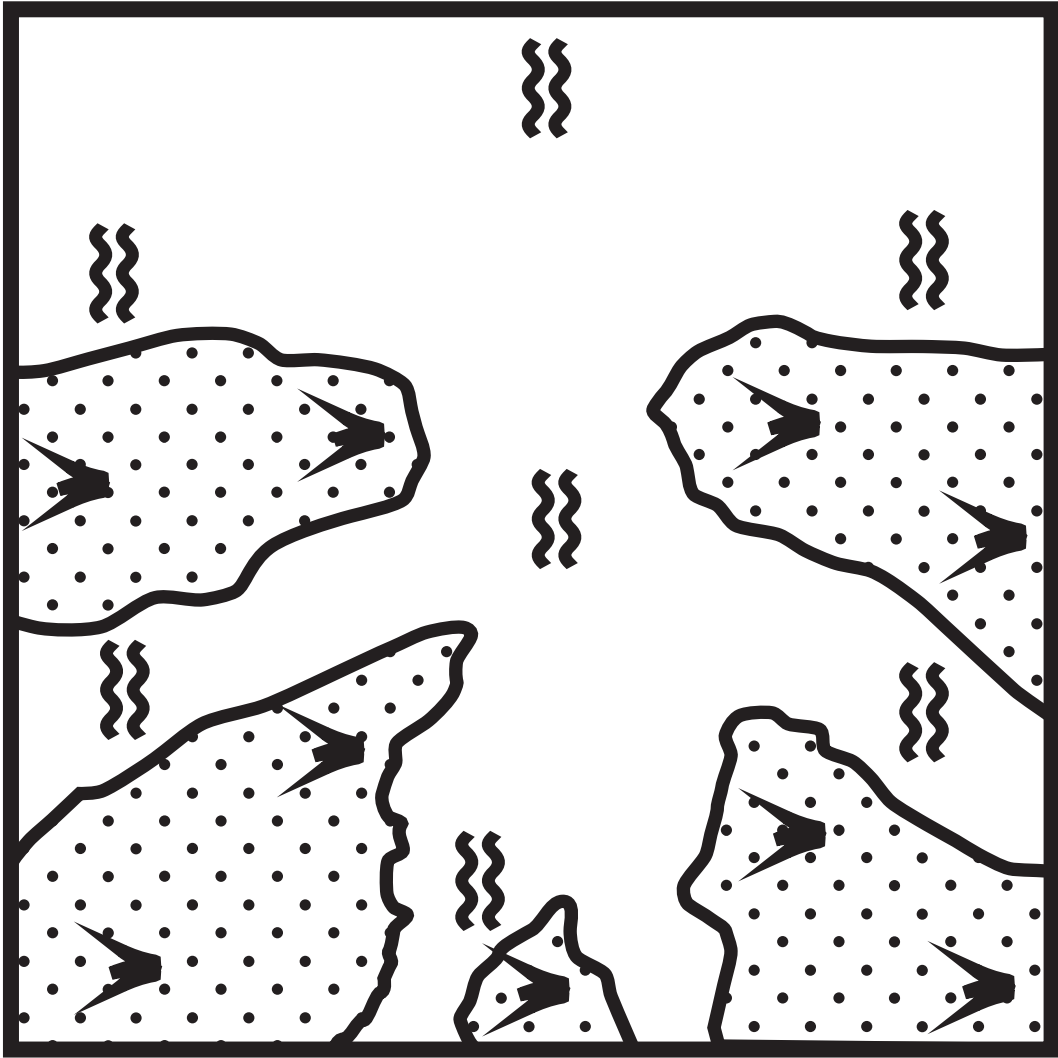
 Water  Vegetation

Figure 1 Top View – Black and White

Original landscape



After changes



Key:

≈ Water ▼ Vegetation

Figure 1 Side View – Colour

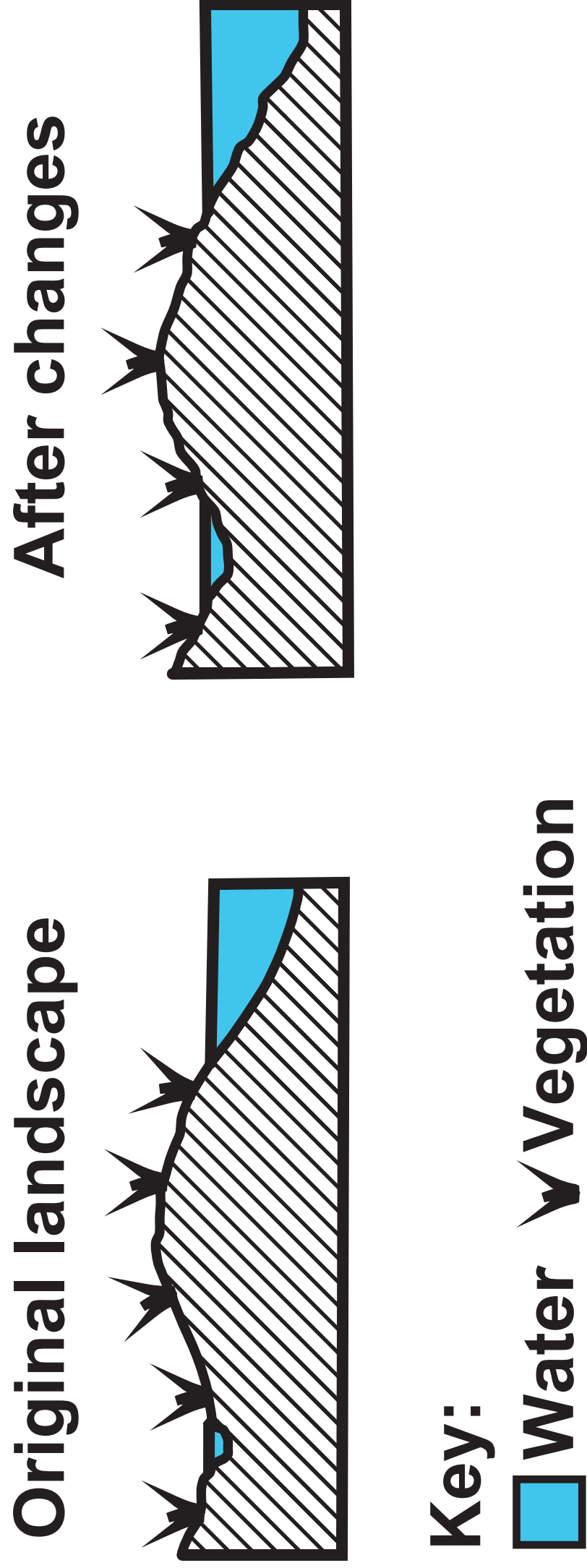
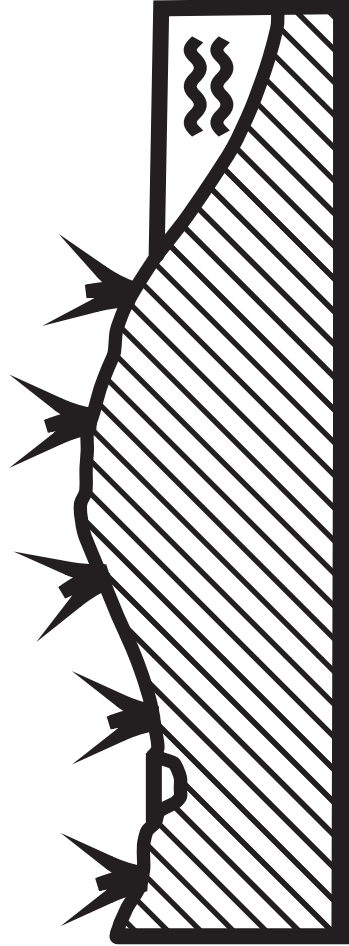
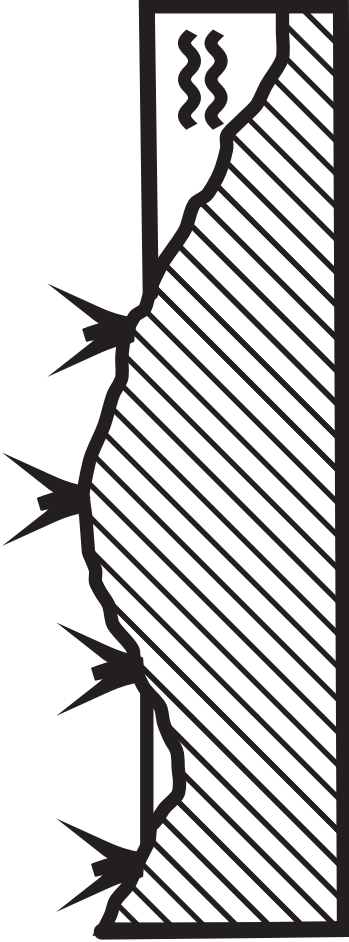


Figure 1 Side View – Black and White

Original landscape



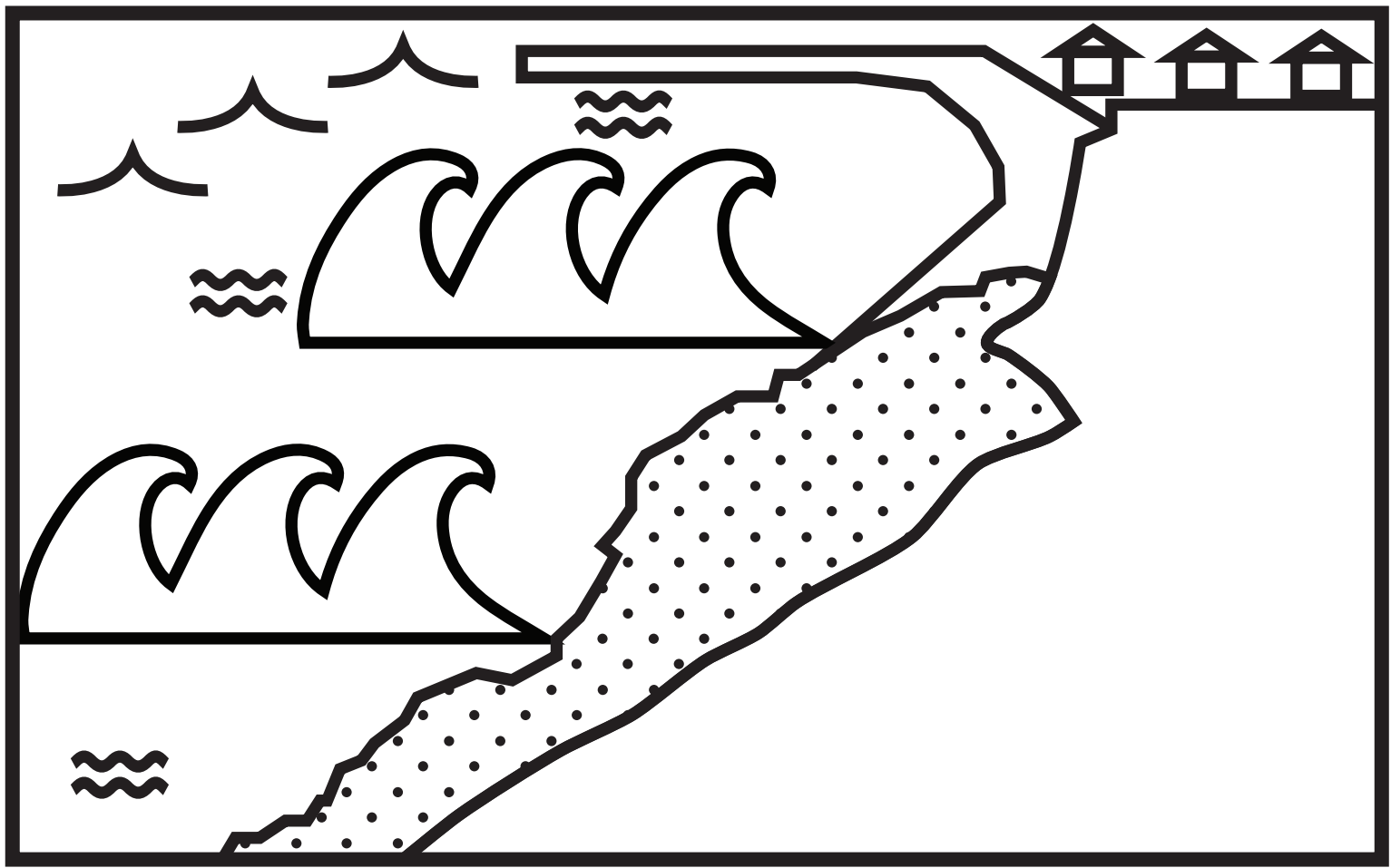
After changes




Key:

≈ Water ▼ Vegetation

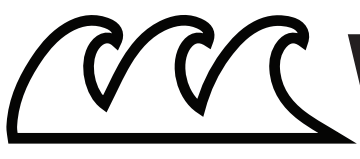
Figure 2




Key:




Wall




Wave




Wave front



Sea

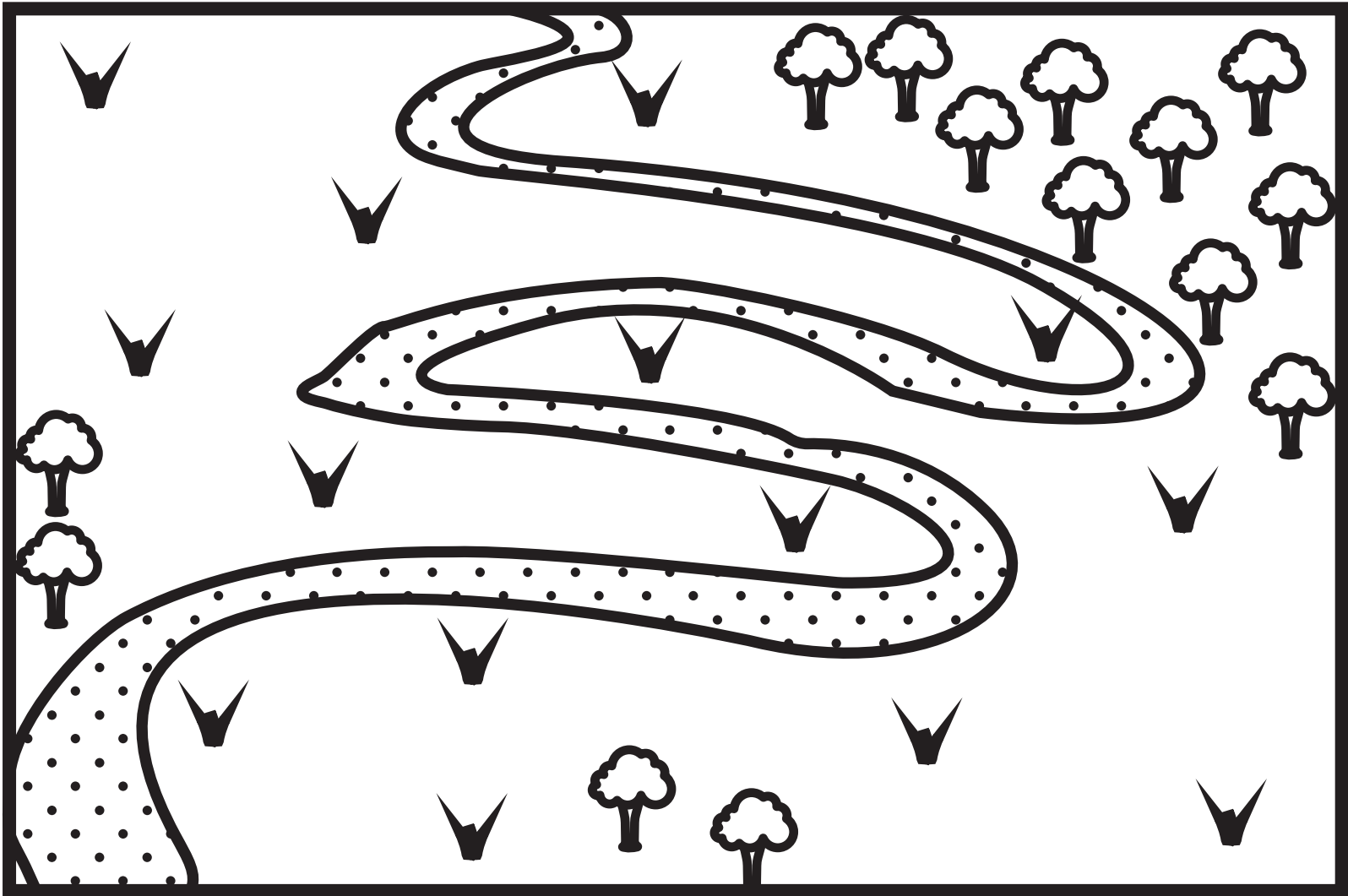


Rock



Building

Figure 3



Key:

 River  Fields  Trees

Figure 4a – Colour

Key:

Metamorphic
rocksIgneous
rocks

Other rocks



0 100 km

N

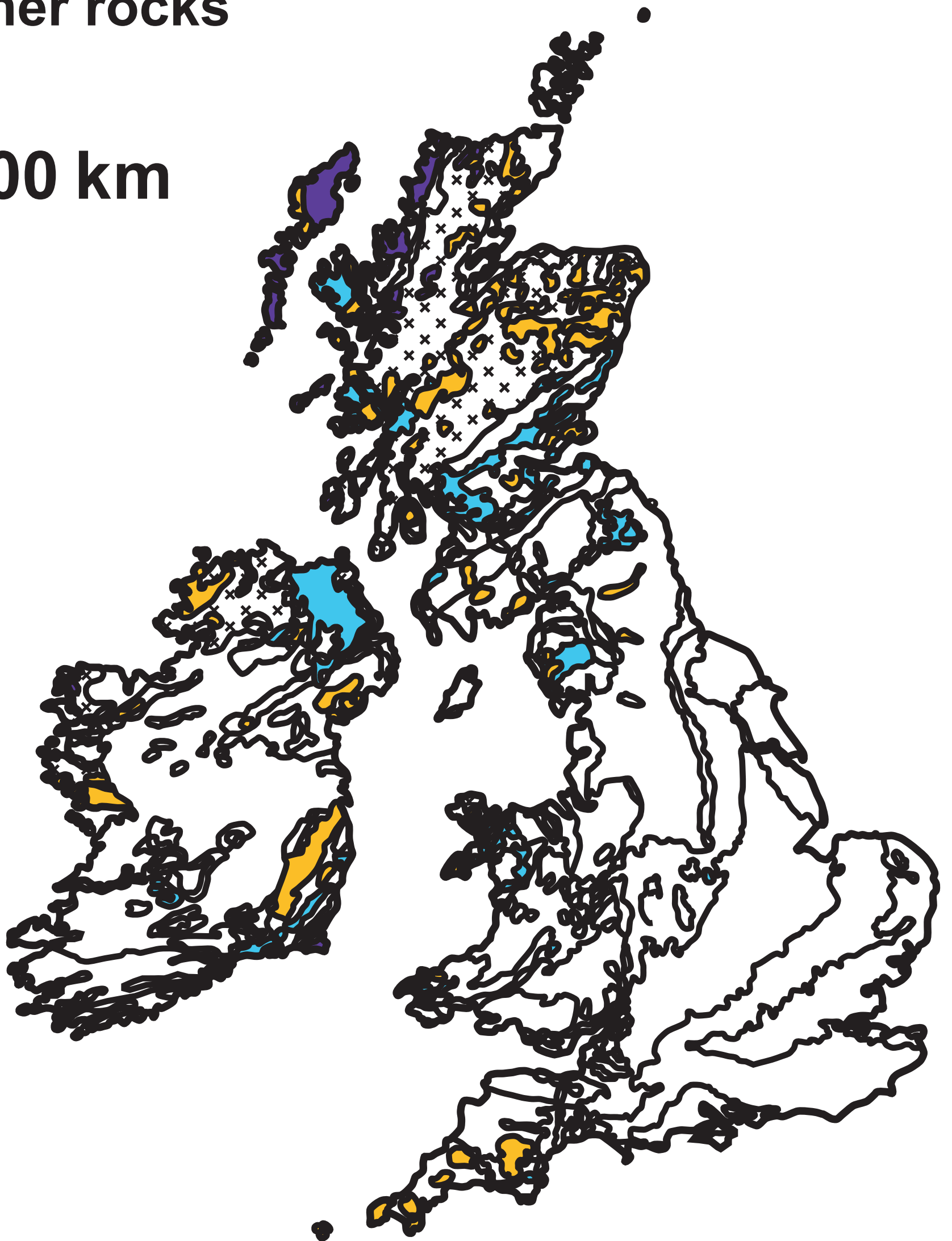


Figure 4a – Black and White

Key:

Metamorphic rocks

 Igneous rocks

Other rocks

0 100 km

N

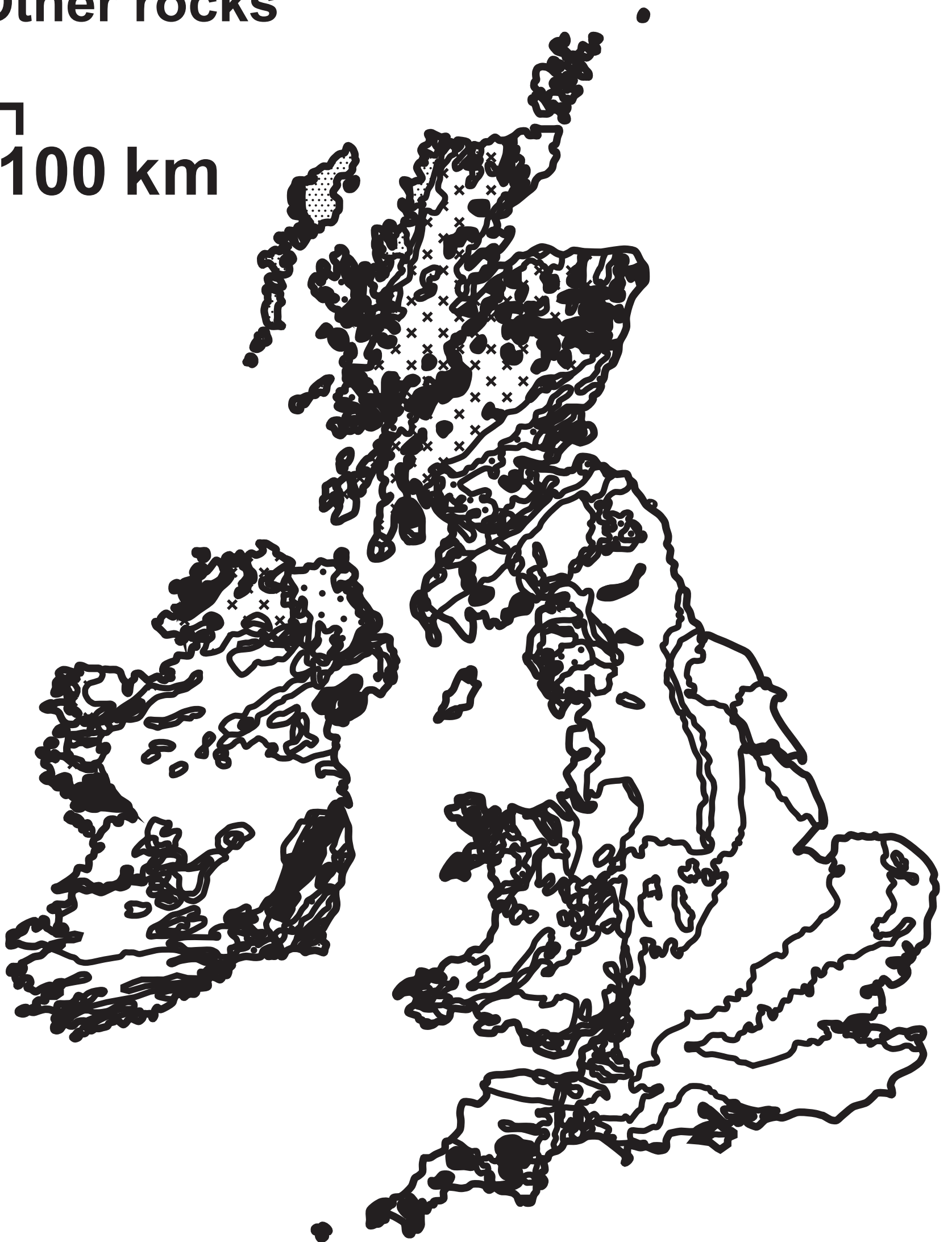


Figure 4b – Colour

Relief heights:

■ Above 600 metres

■ 100 metres – 600 metres

■ Below 100 metres

0 100 km

N
↑

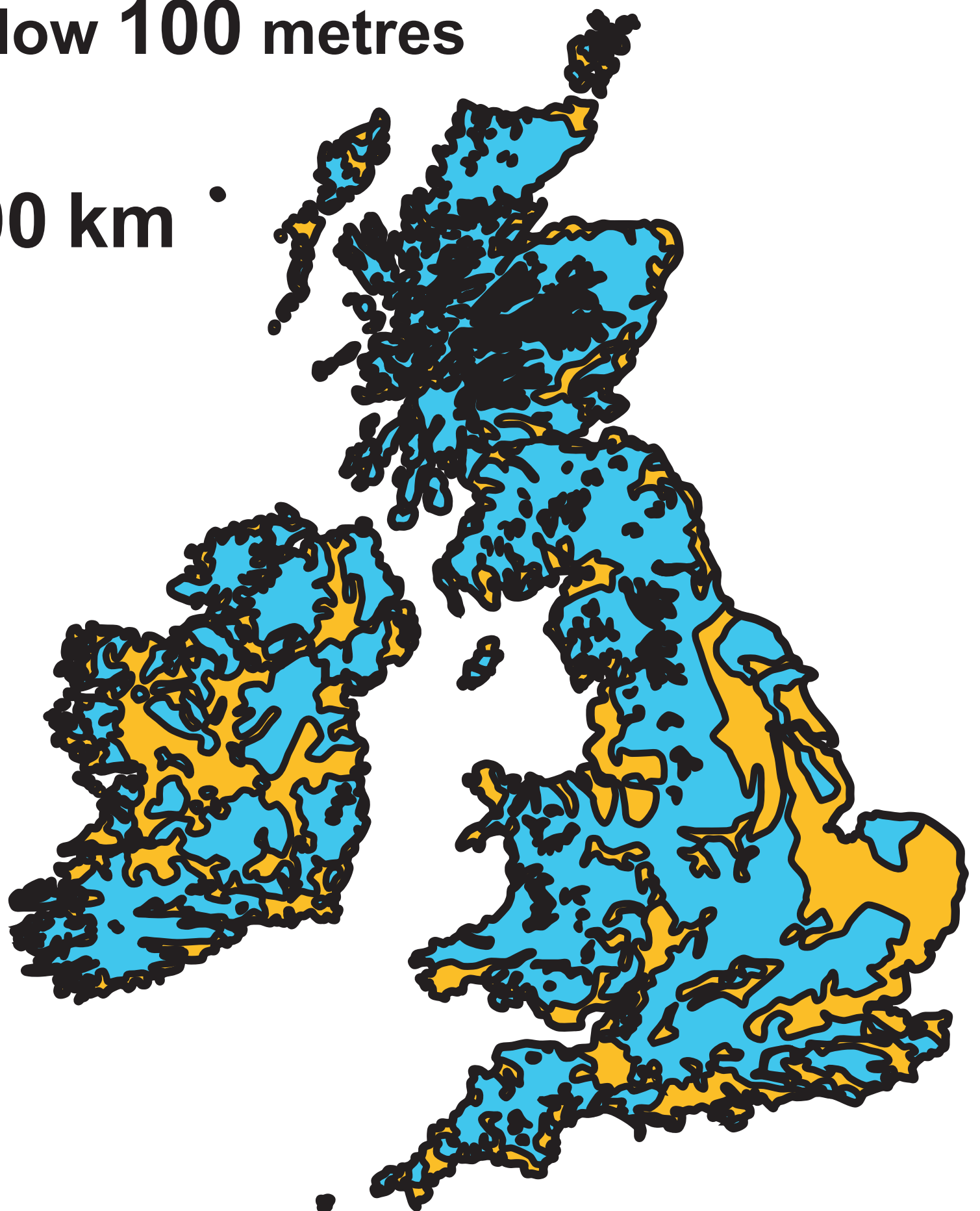


Figure 4b – Black and White

Relief heights:

■ Above 600 metres

▨ 100 metres – 600 metres

▤ Below 100 metres

0 100 km

N
↑

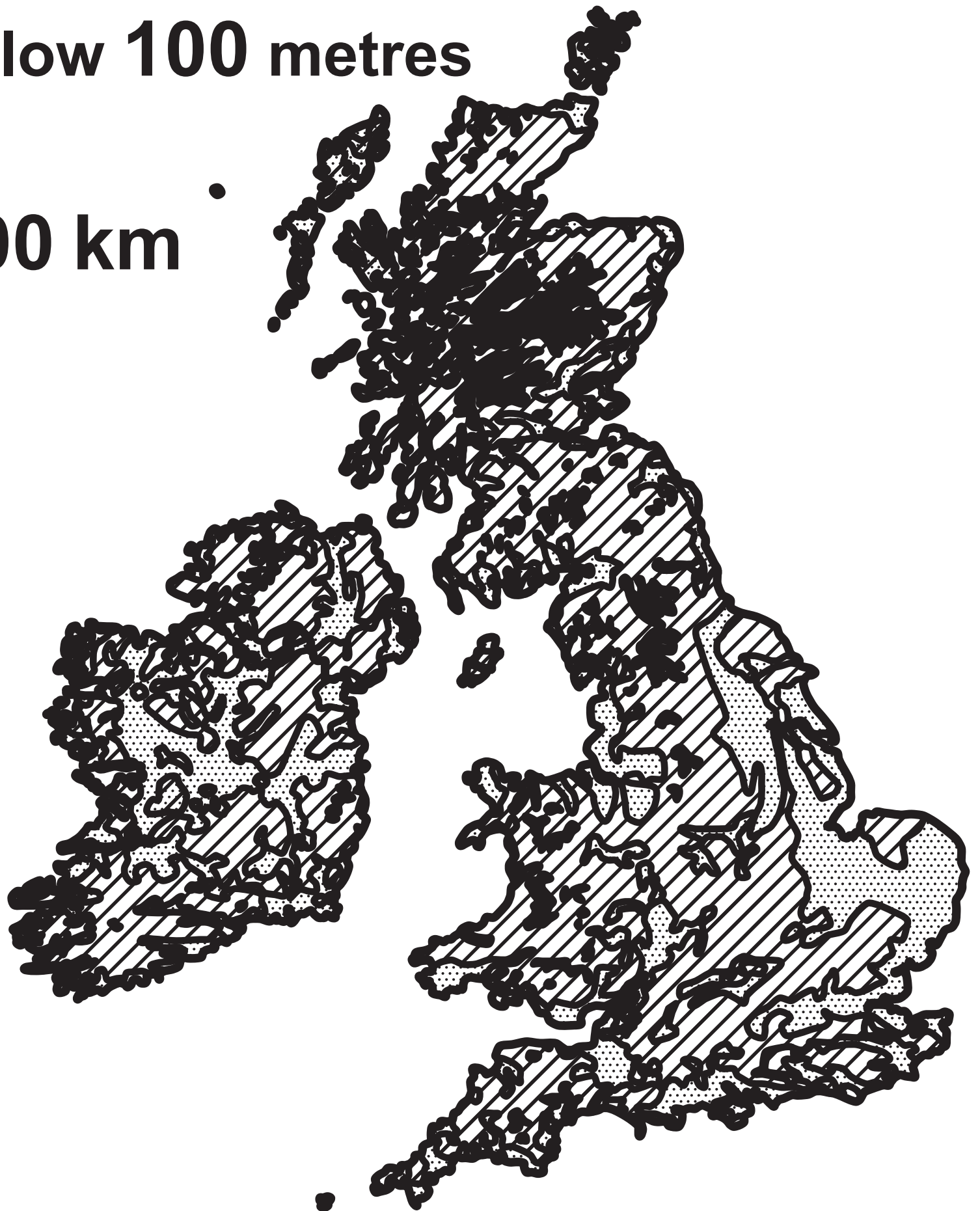


Figure 5 – Colour Key

Colour	Age	Number of areas	Name
	30 – 49	212	Generation X
	50 – 69	166	Baby Boomers
	15 – 29	13	Generation Y (labelled)

A–Dundee B–Newcastle C–Lincoln

D–Nottingham E–Norwich F–Cambridge

G–Canterbury H–Oxford I–Southampton

J–Exeter K–Cardiff L–Coventry

M–Manchester

Figure 5 – Colour (Part 1)

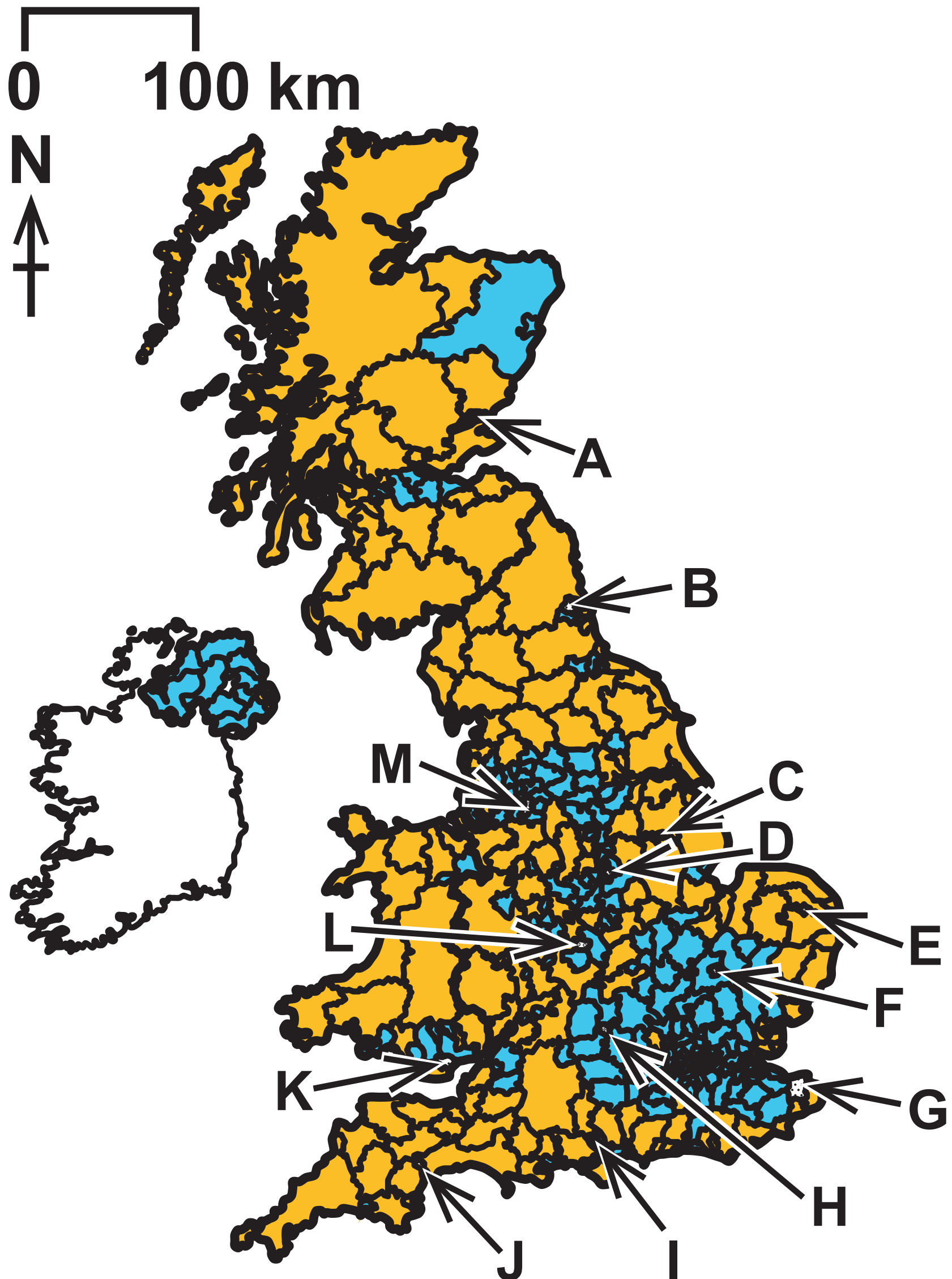


Figure 5 – Colour (Part 2)

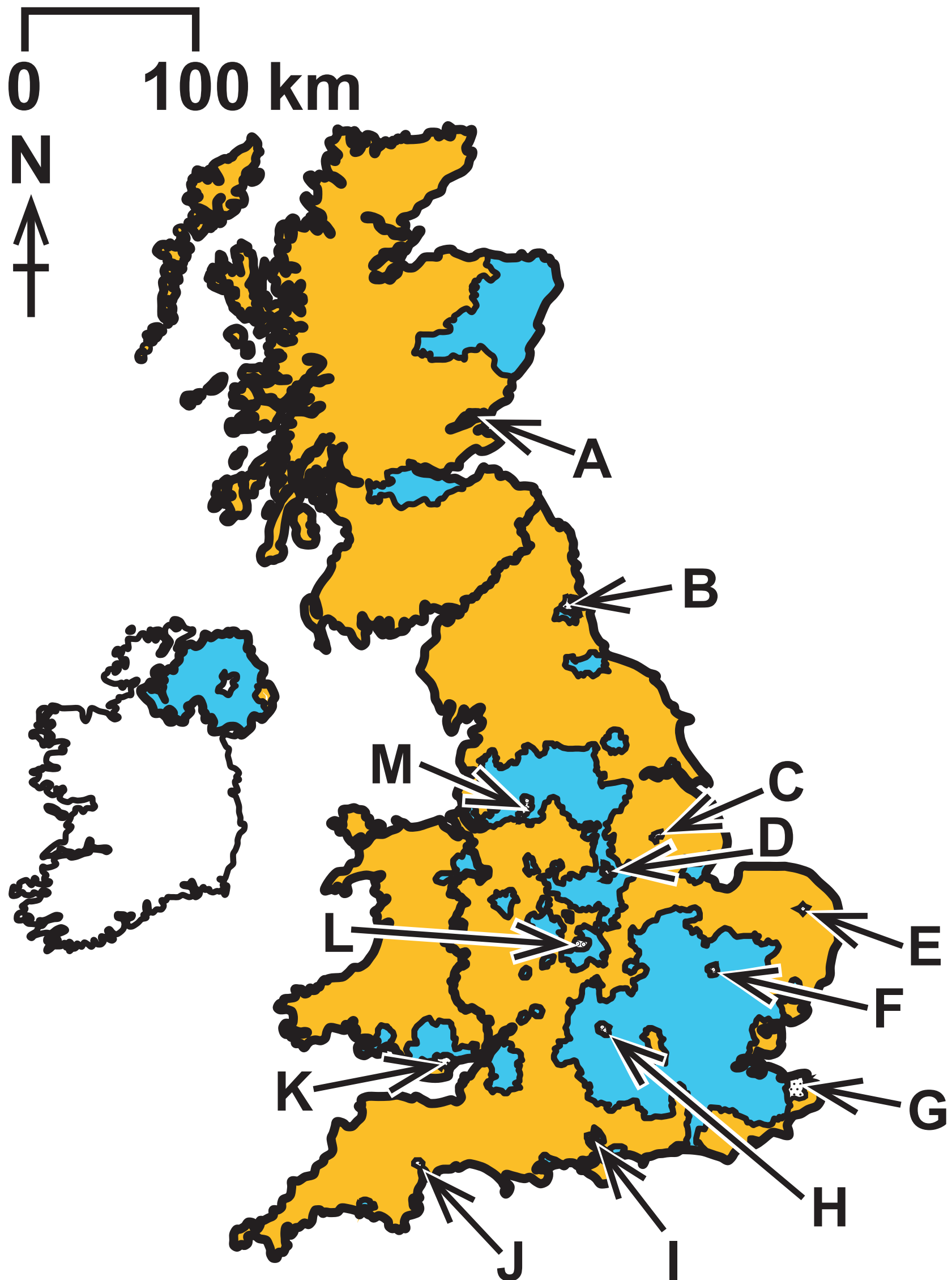
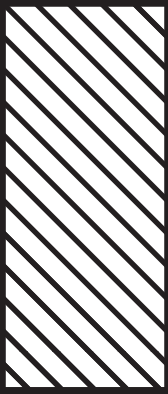

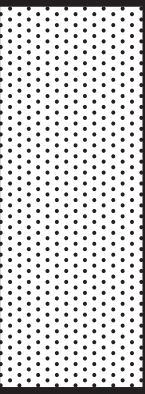


Figure 5 – Black and White Key

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Figure 5 – Black and White (Part 1)

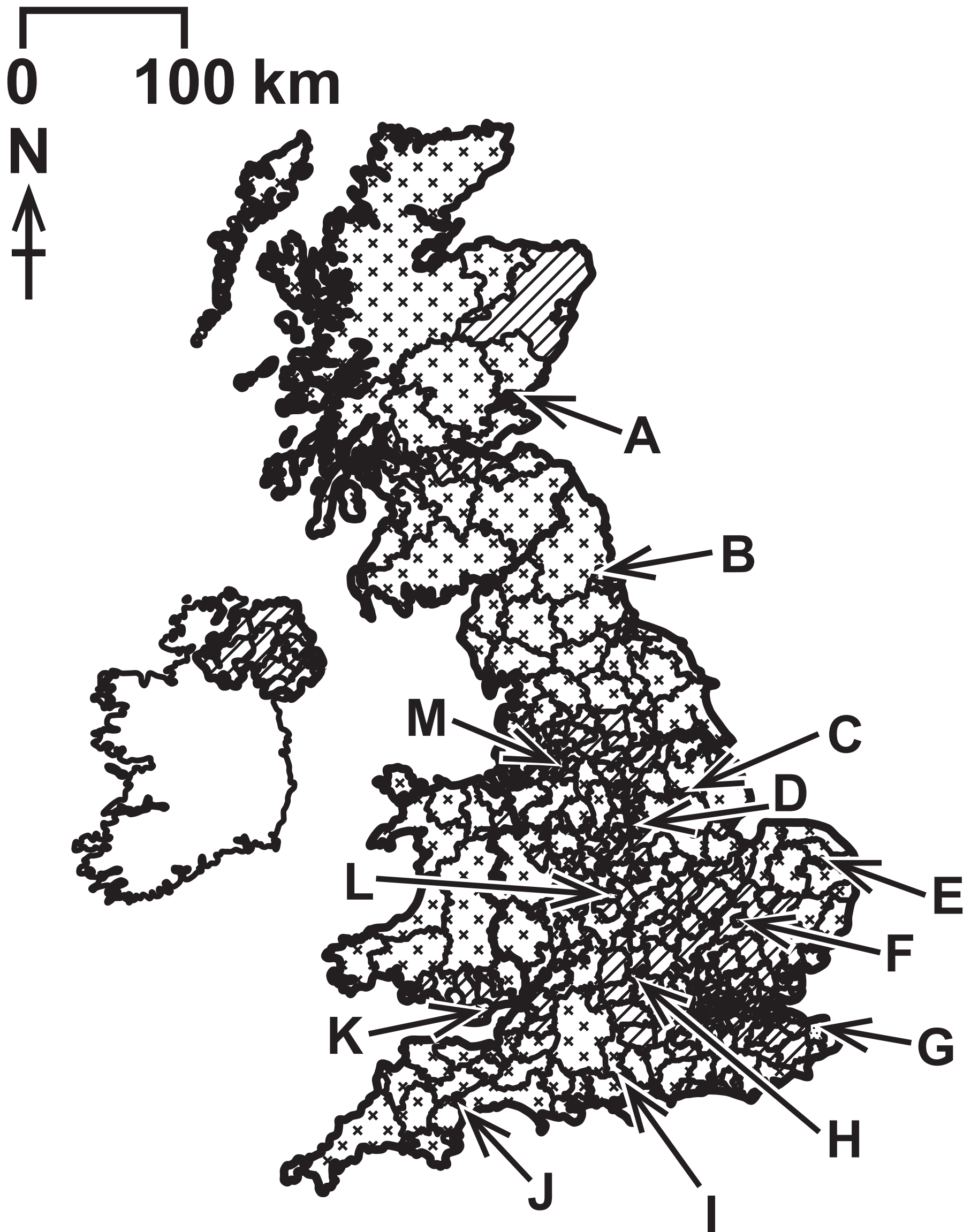


Figure 5 – Black and White (Part 2)

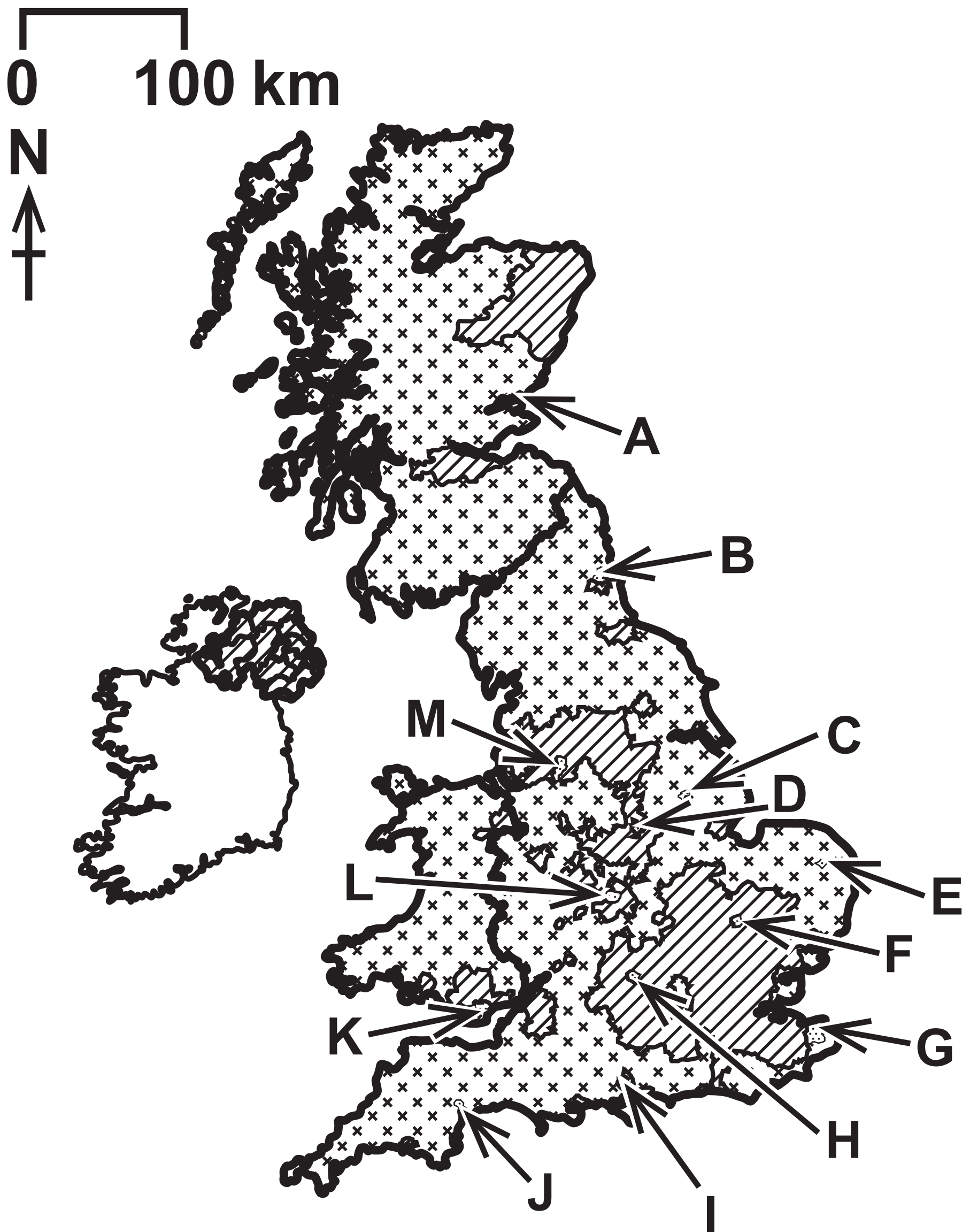


Figure 5 – Black and White (Part 3)

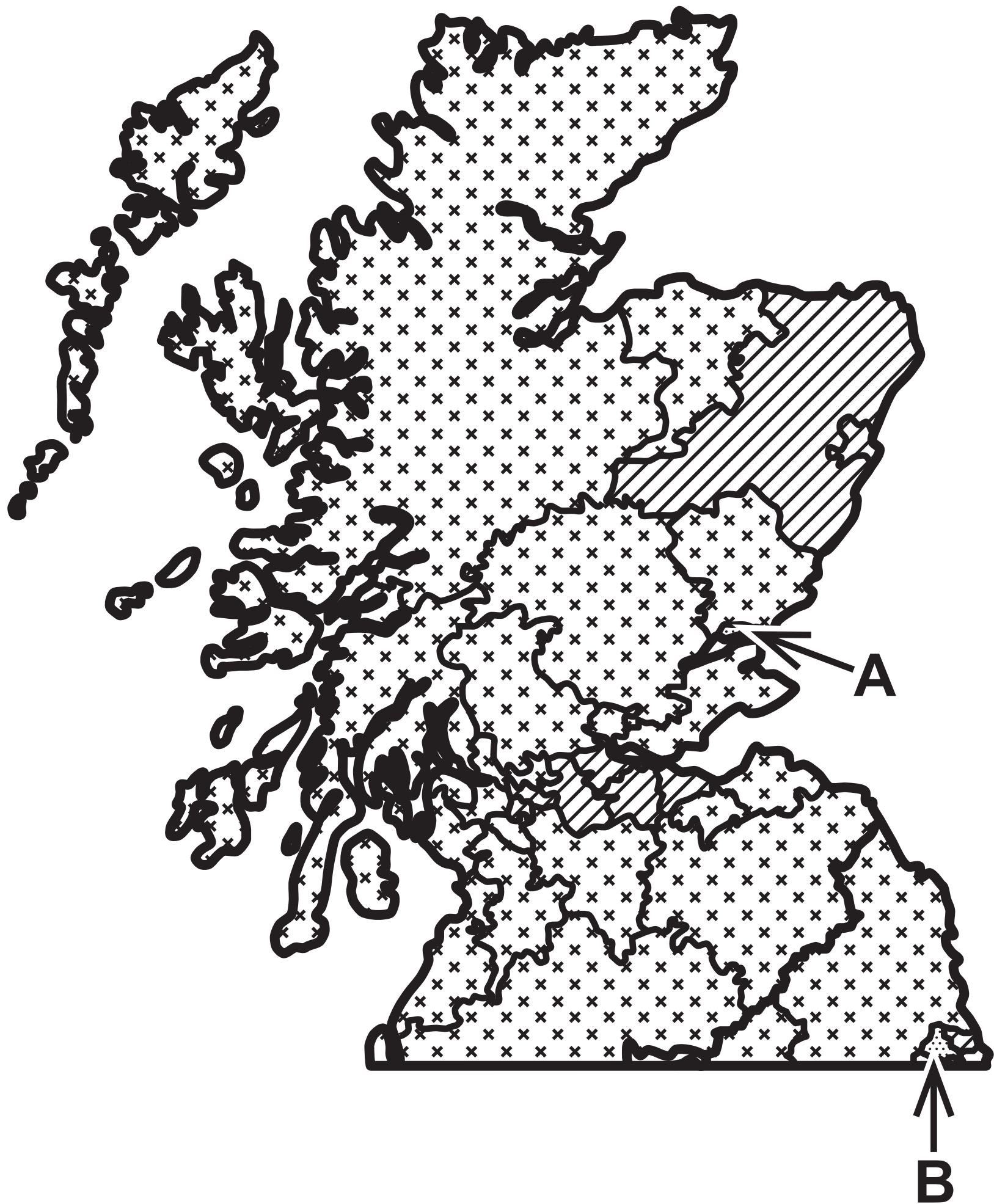


Figure 5 – Black and White (Part 4)

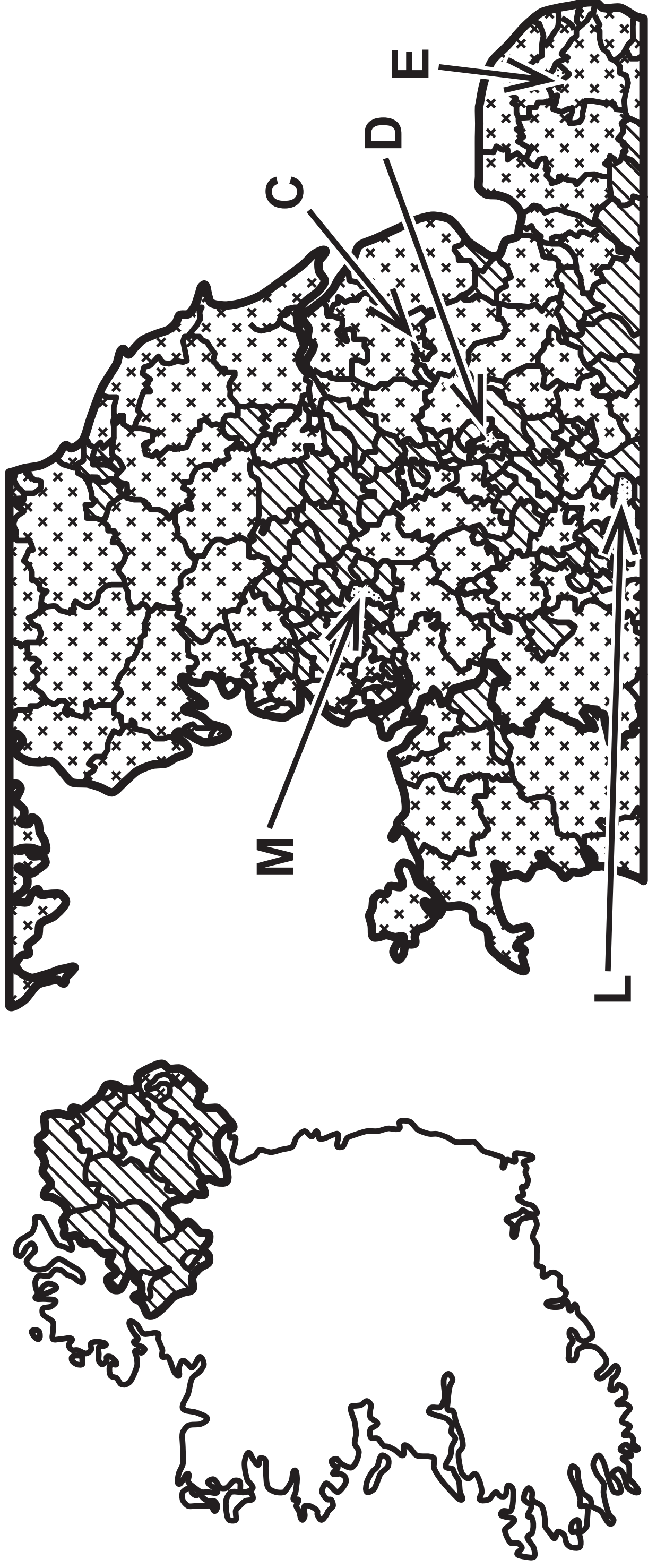


Figure 5 – Black and White (Part 5)

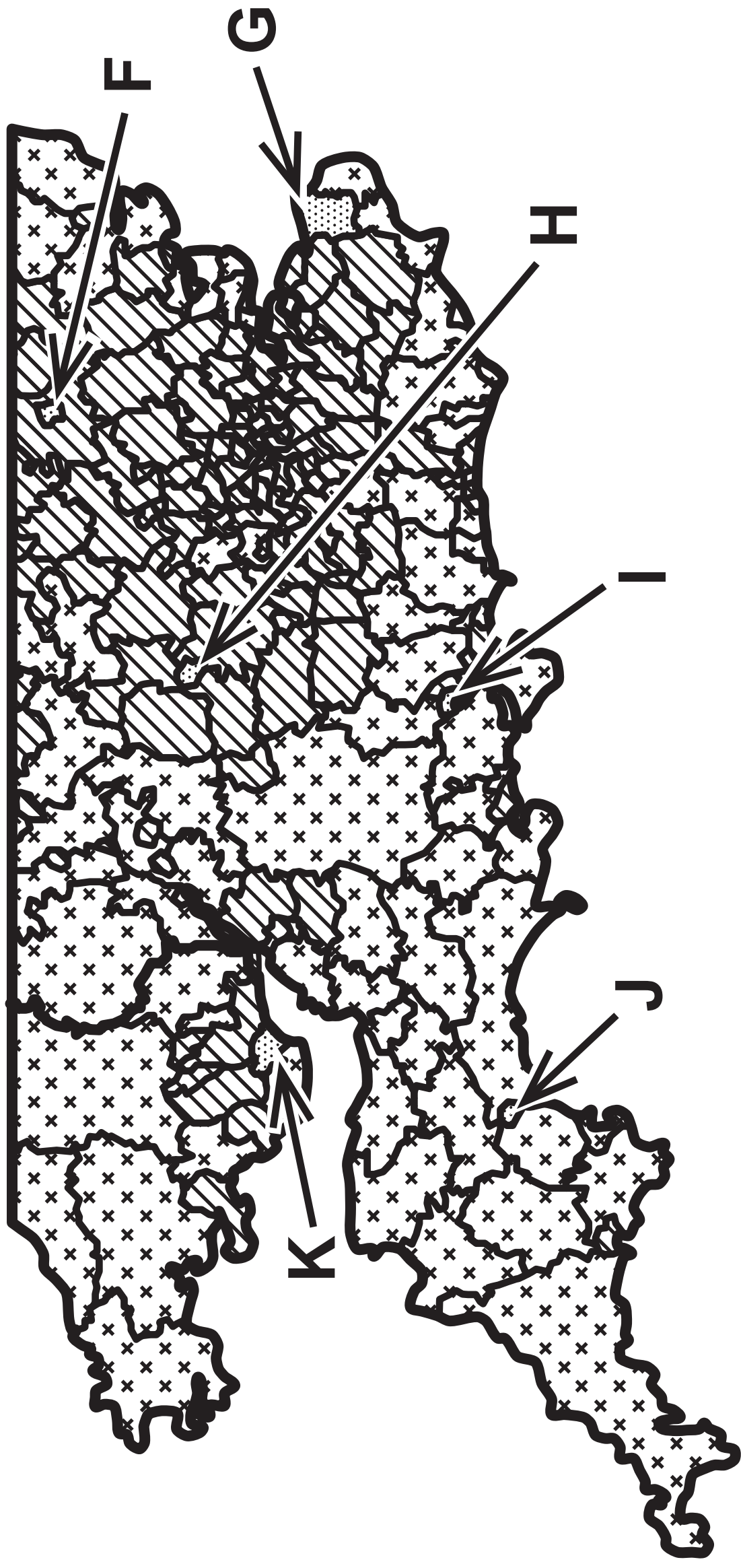


Figure 6 – Colour Key

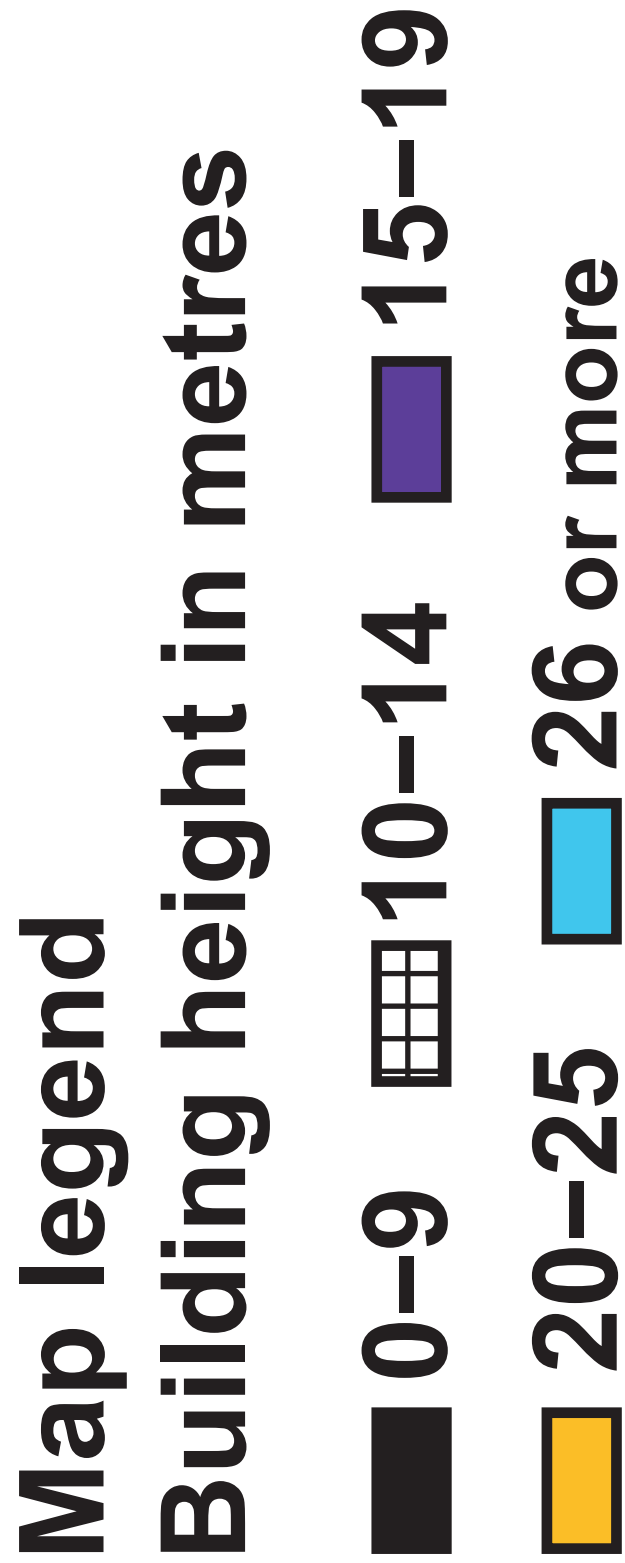


Figure 6 – Colour

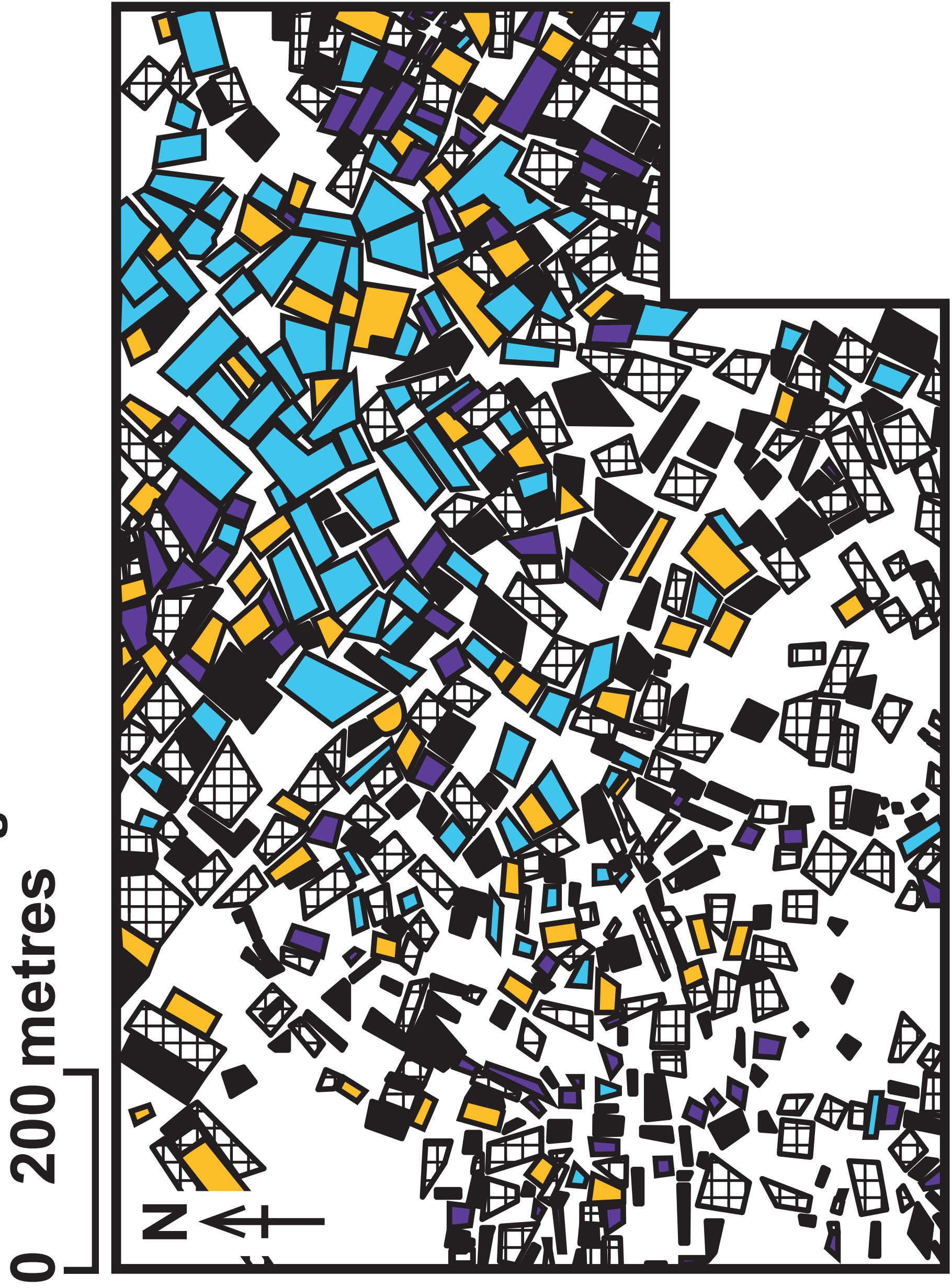


Figure 6 – Black and White Key

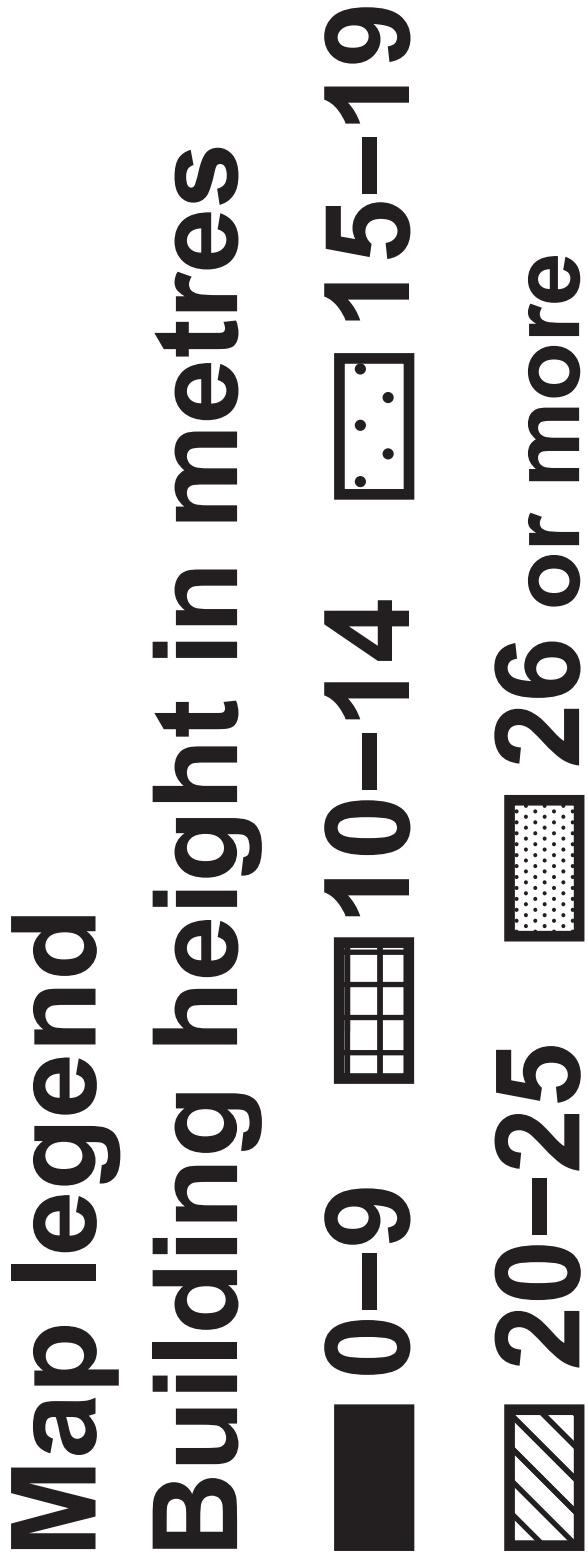
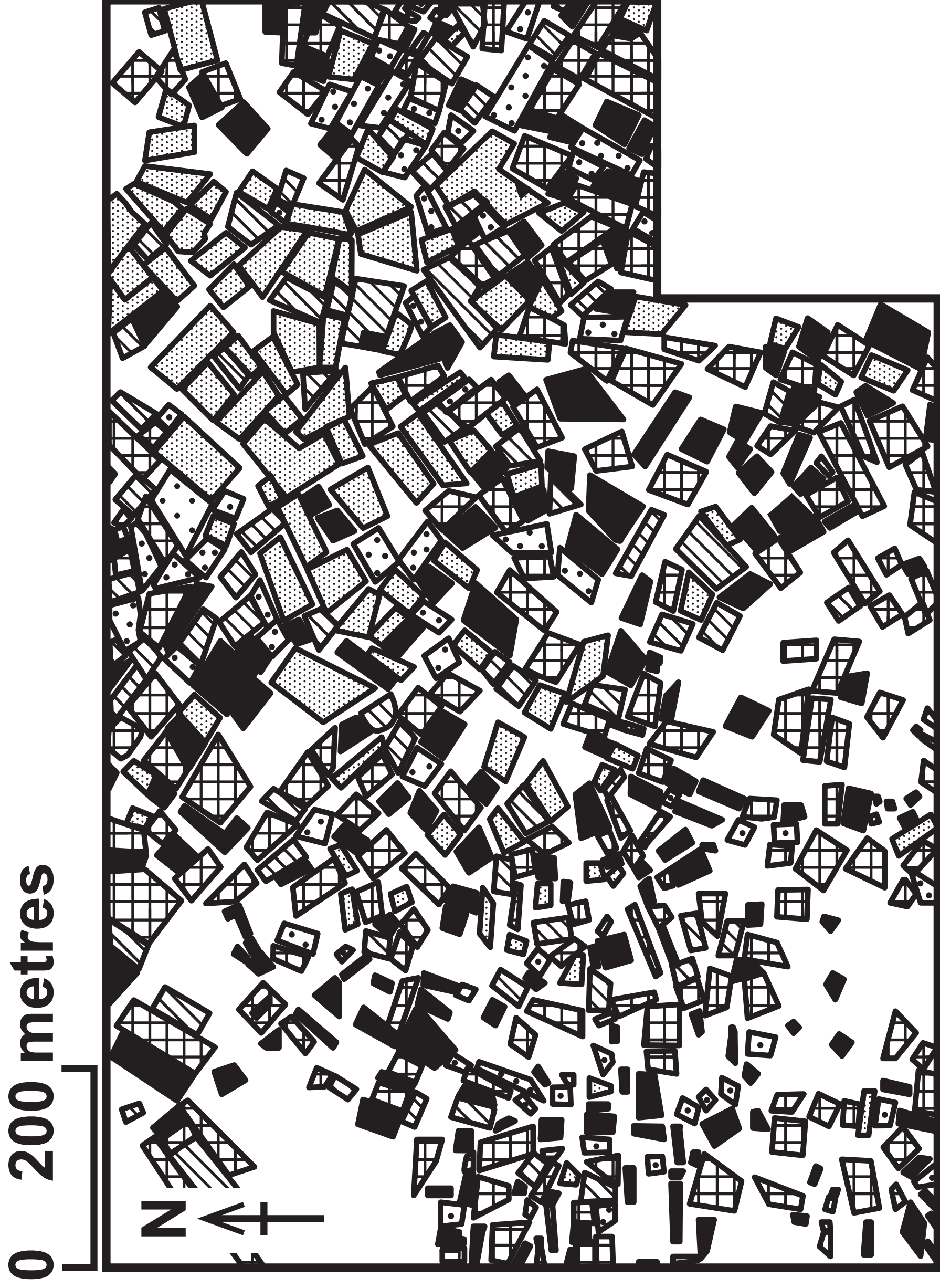


Figure 6 – Black and White



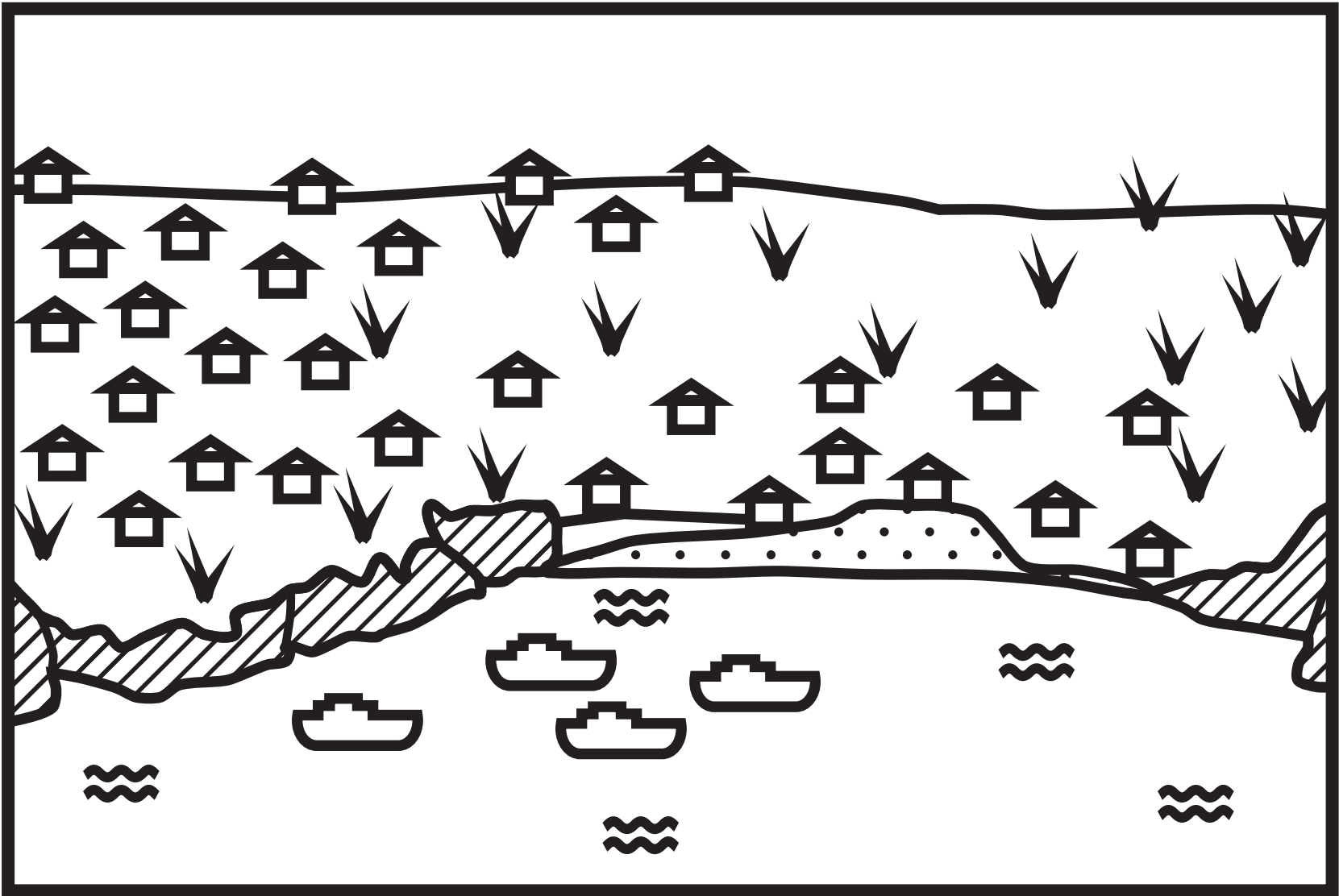
The top 5 universities measured by the percentage of graduates who leave their university town/city after graduation			
Location of university	% of graduates who leave after graduation	Population of town/city	Total number of students at university
Top 5			
Exeter	89%	117,000	23,200
Warrington	87%	202,000	13,600
Coventry	84%	325,000	31,700
Reading	83%	163,000	15,800
Cambridge	82%	158,000	19,900

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Figure 7 continued.

The bottom 5 universities measured by the percentage of graduates who leave their university town/city after graduation			
Location of university	% of graduates who leave after graduation	Population of town/city	Total number of students at university
Bottom 5			
Glasgow	46%	621,000	28,600
Birmingham	44%	1,100,000	34,800
Belfast	42%	333,000	23,800
Manchester	40%	545,000	40,500
London	25%	8,700,000	160,500

Figure 8 – Location A



Key:

- ≈ Sea ⚓ Boat [··] Sandy beach ▨ Cliff
🏠 Houses ▼ Grass

Figure 8 – Location B



Key:







 Sea
  Sandy beach
  Grass
  Cliff
 Rocks
  Clouds

Figure 9 – Location A



Key:  Rock  Cliff  River  Grass
 Man

Figure 9 – Location B

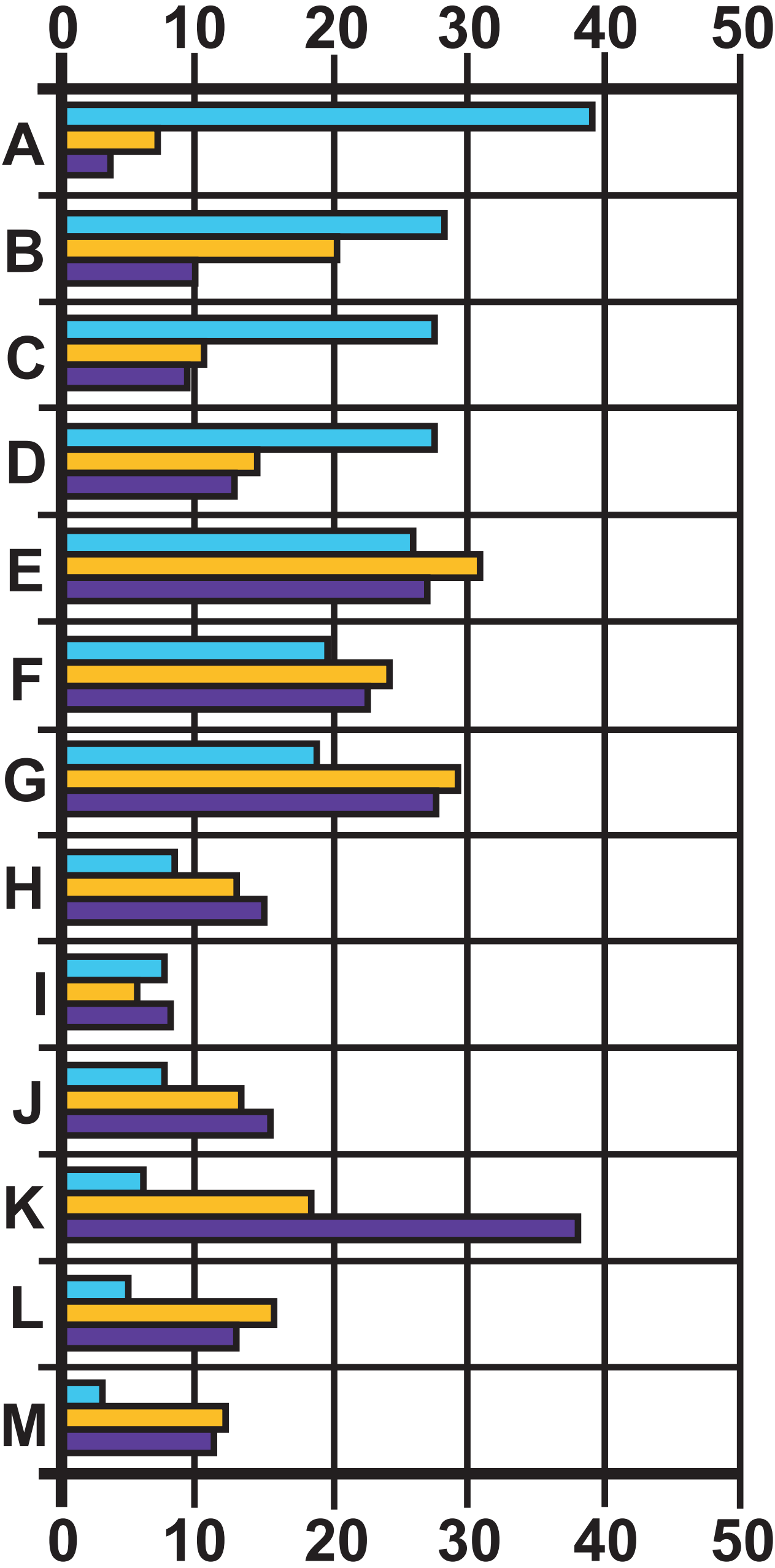


Key:  Rocks  River  Trees
 Vegetation  Mushrooms

- A: To be close to restaurants / leisure or cultural facilities**
- B: Availability of public transport in the neighbourhood**
- C: To be close to local shops**
- D: To be close to my workplace**
- E: The cost of housing available in the neighbourhood**
- F: The size or type of housing available in the neighbourhood**
- G: To be close to my friends / family**
- H: The quality of the built or natural environment of the neighbourhood**
- I: To be close to my partner's workplace**
- J: The safety and security of the neighbourhood**
- K: To be close to countryside / green spaces**
- L: I grew up in the neighbourhood**
- M: To be close to good schools**

Figure 10 – Colour

city centre
suburb
rural
settlement



Share of respondents choosing
this as one of three options (%)

Figure 10 – Black and White

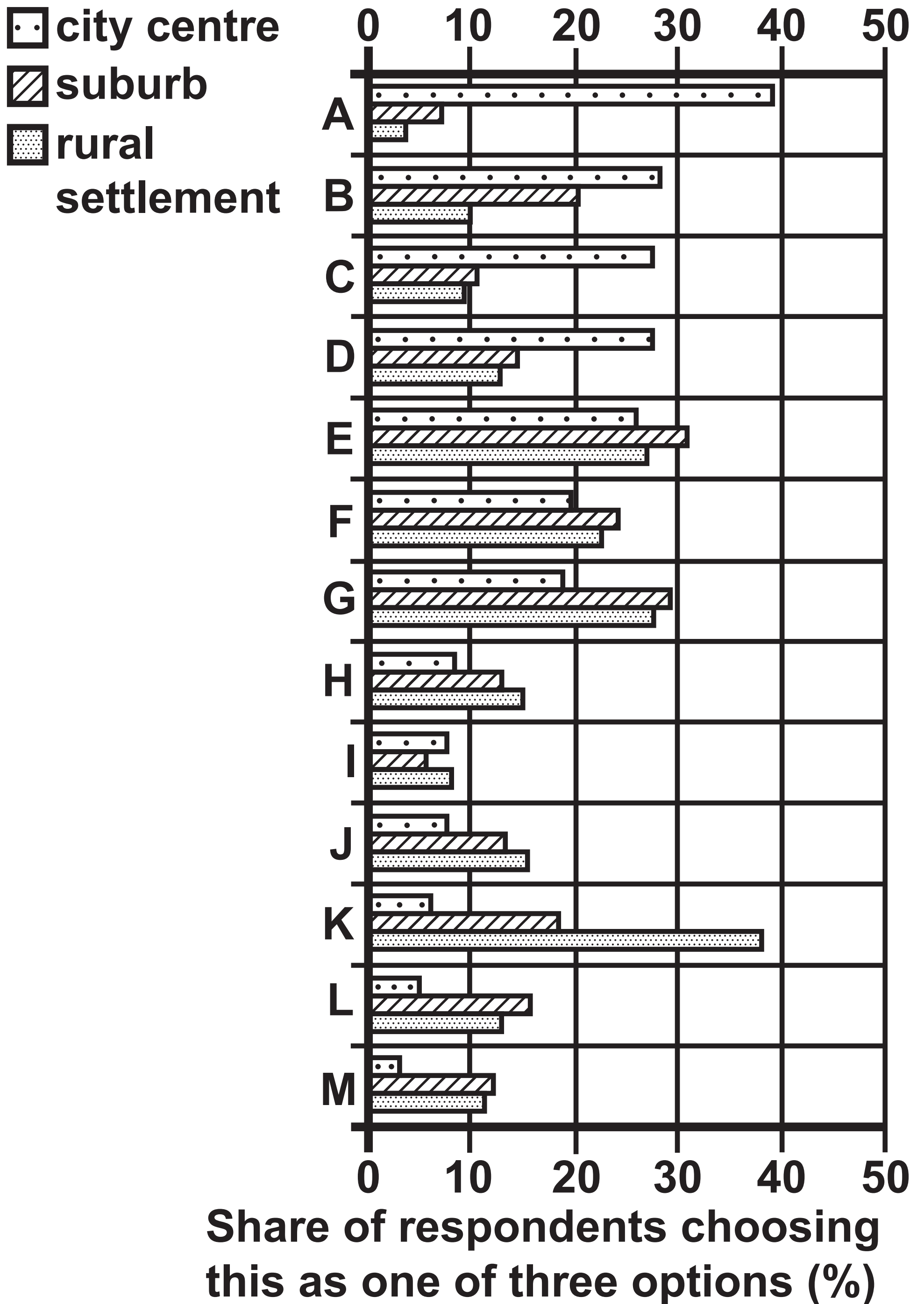


Figure 11 – Axis Key

- A: To be close to the facilities of the city**
- B: Availability of public transport in the village**
- C: To be close to local shops**
- D: To be close to my workplace**
- E: The cost of housing available in the village**
- F: The size or type of housing available in the village**
- G: To be close to my friends / family**
- H: The quality of the built or natural environment of the village**
- I: To be close to my partner's workplace**
- J: The safety and security of the village**
- K: To live in a real village community**
- L: I grew up in the village**
- M: To be close to good schools**

Figure 11 – Colour

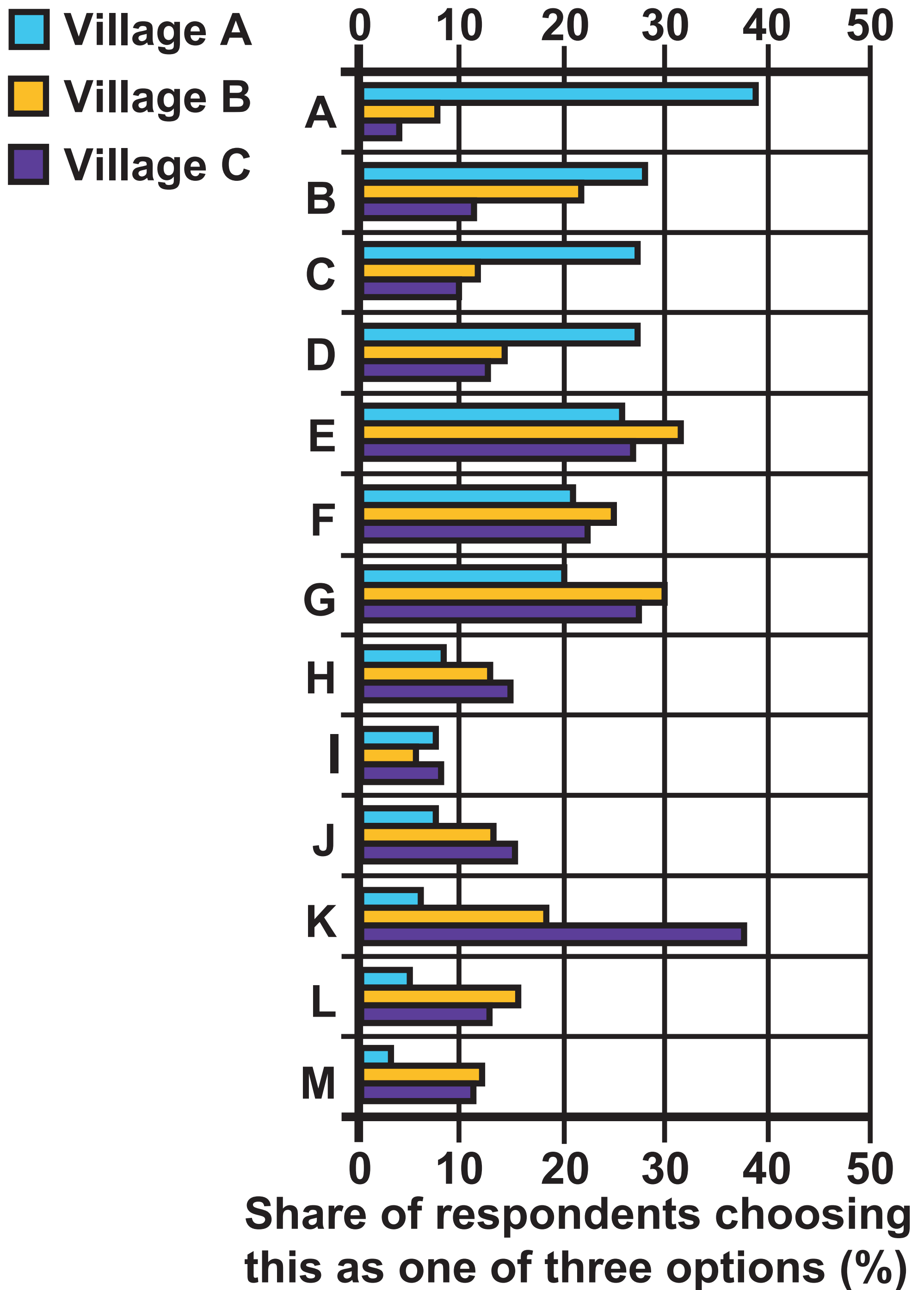
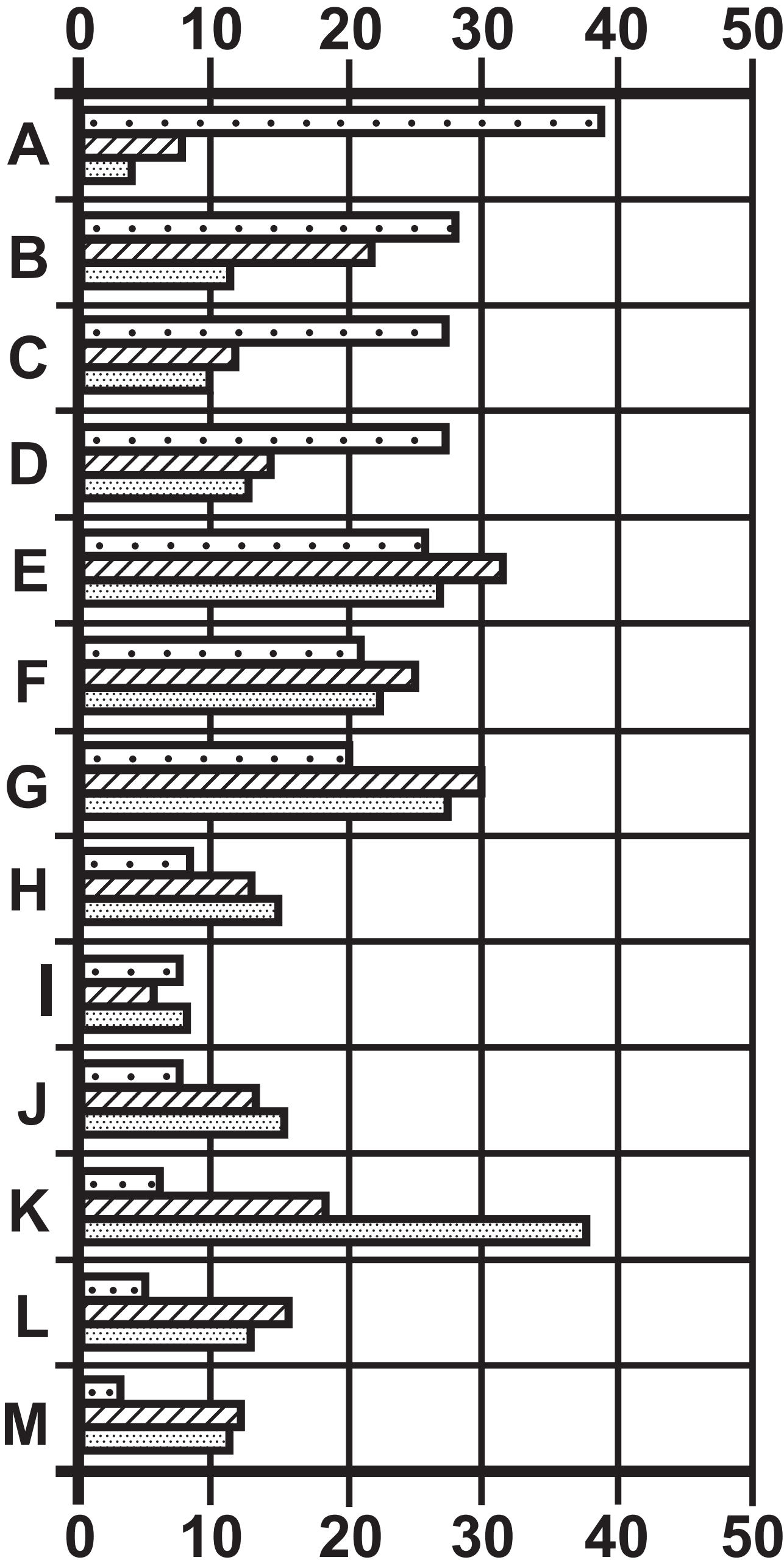


Figure 11 – Black and White

Village A
Village B
Village C



Share of respondents choosing
this as one of three options (%)