

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

Geography B
PAPER 2: UK Geographical Issues

Diagram Booklet

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

Surname					
Other names					
Centre Number					
Candidate Number					

Contents

Page

SECTION A

- 3 Question 2
- 4 Question 2(a)(iii)
- 5 Question 2(a)(iii) (Spare copy)
- 6 Question 4 – Information
- 7 Question 4 – Colour
- 8 Question 4 – Black and White

SECTION B

- 9 Question 5(a)
- 10 Question 6
- 11 Question 6(a)(ii)
- 12 Question 7 – Information
- 13 Question 7 – Diagram

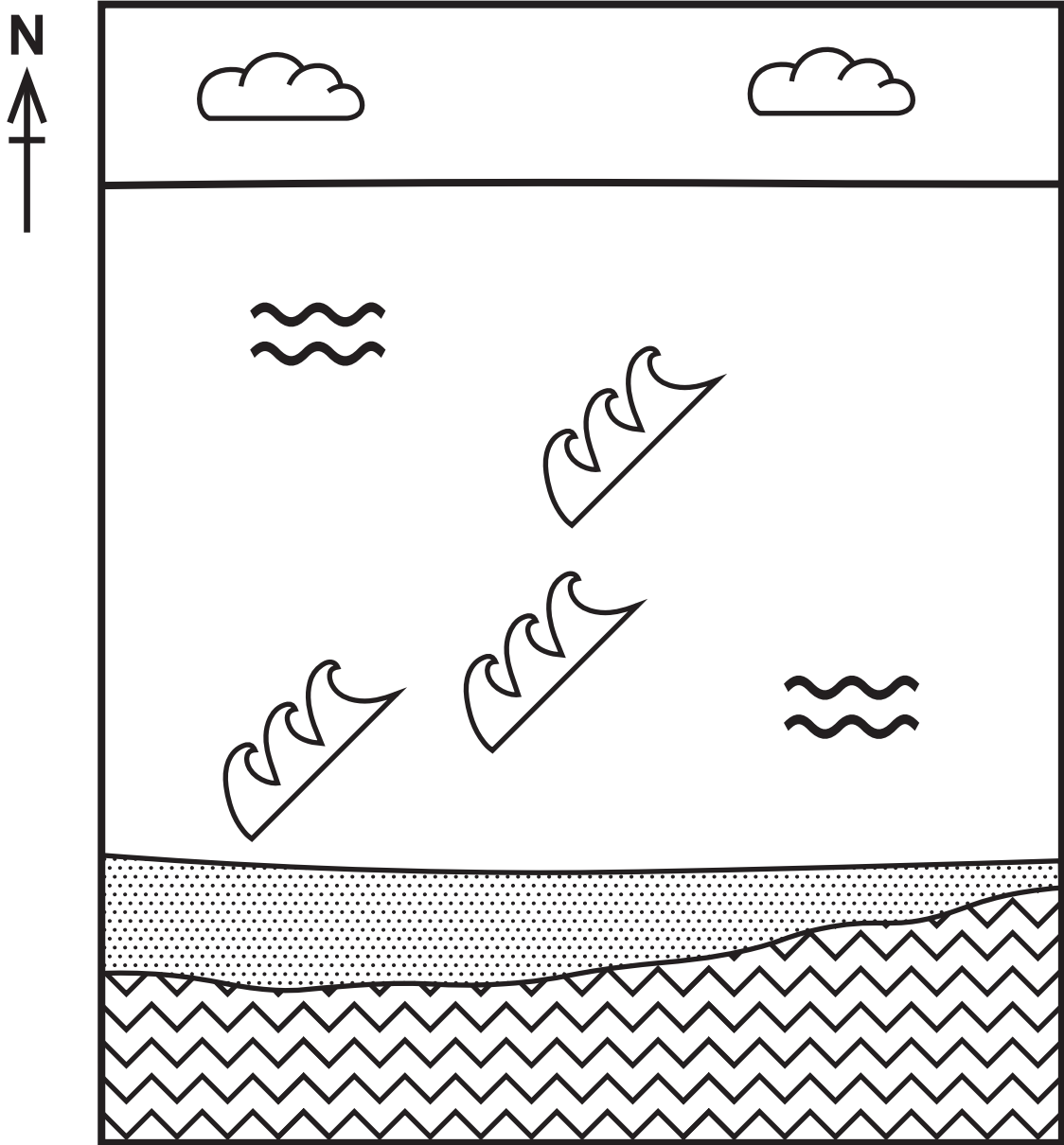
SECTION C1

- 14 Question 8(a)
- 15 Question 9(a)

SECTION C2

- 16 Question 10(a) – Information 1
- 17 Question 10(a) – Information 2
- 18 Question 11(a) – Information 1
- 19 Question 11(a) – Information 2

Question 2



KEY

~~~~~

Sea

~~~~~

Waves

~~~~~

Beach

~~~~~

Vegetation overlooking beach

~~~~~

Clouds

Question 2(a)(iii)



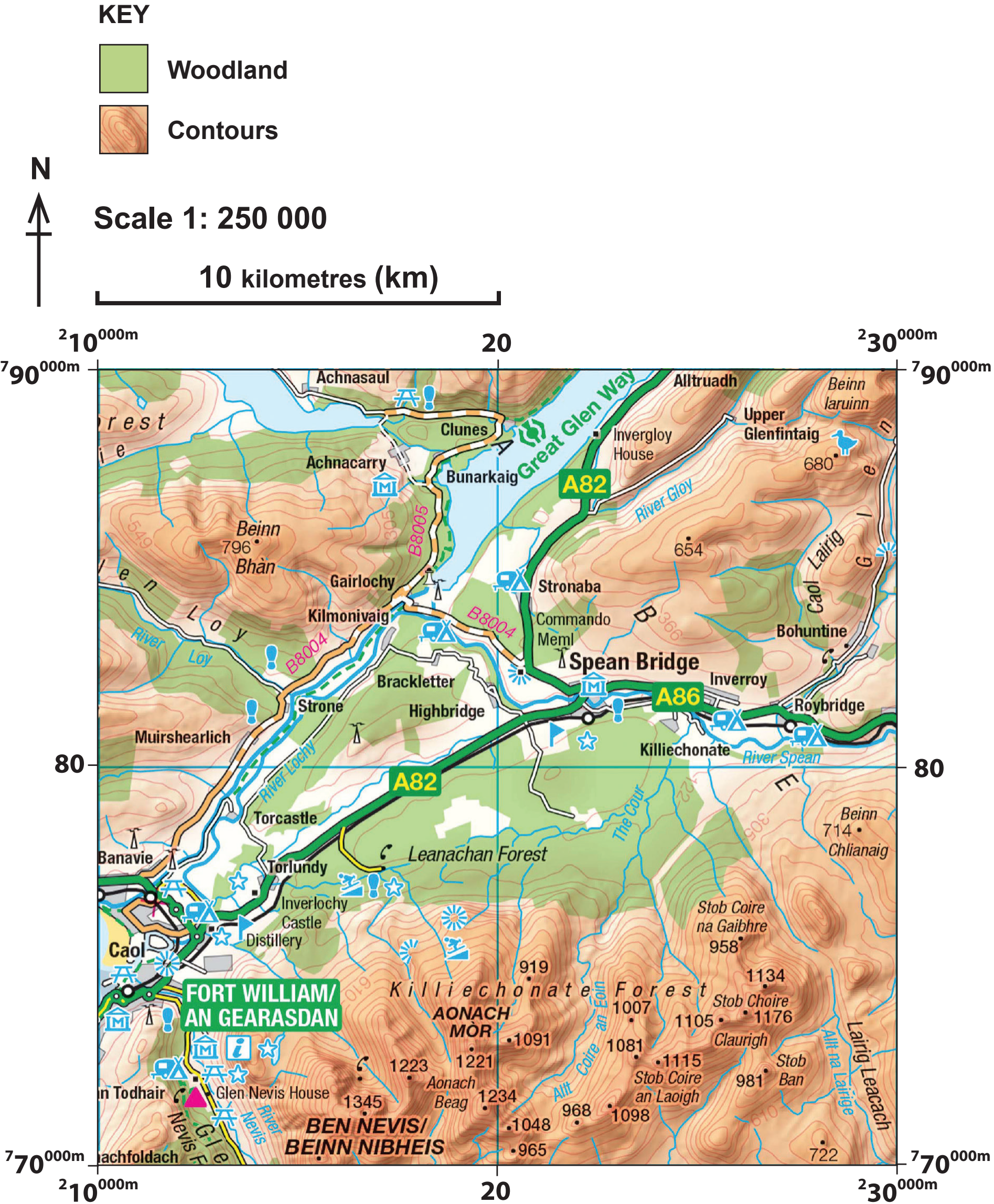
Question 2(a)(iii)

#### Question 4 – Information

- **13% of the United Kingdom is woodland: this is the lowest figure for any European country.**
- **The amount of woodland varies across the home nations, with England the lowest at 10% and Scotland the highest at 18%.**
- **Much of this is plantations of evergreens.**
- **The UK is, after China, the largest importer of timber and timber products.**
- **Forestry gives a relatively low profit compared to agriculture and other land uses.**



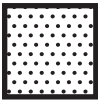
Question 4 – Colour





Question 4 – Black and White

KEY



Woodland



Main roads



Rivers/streams



Contours



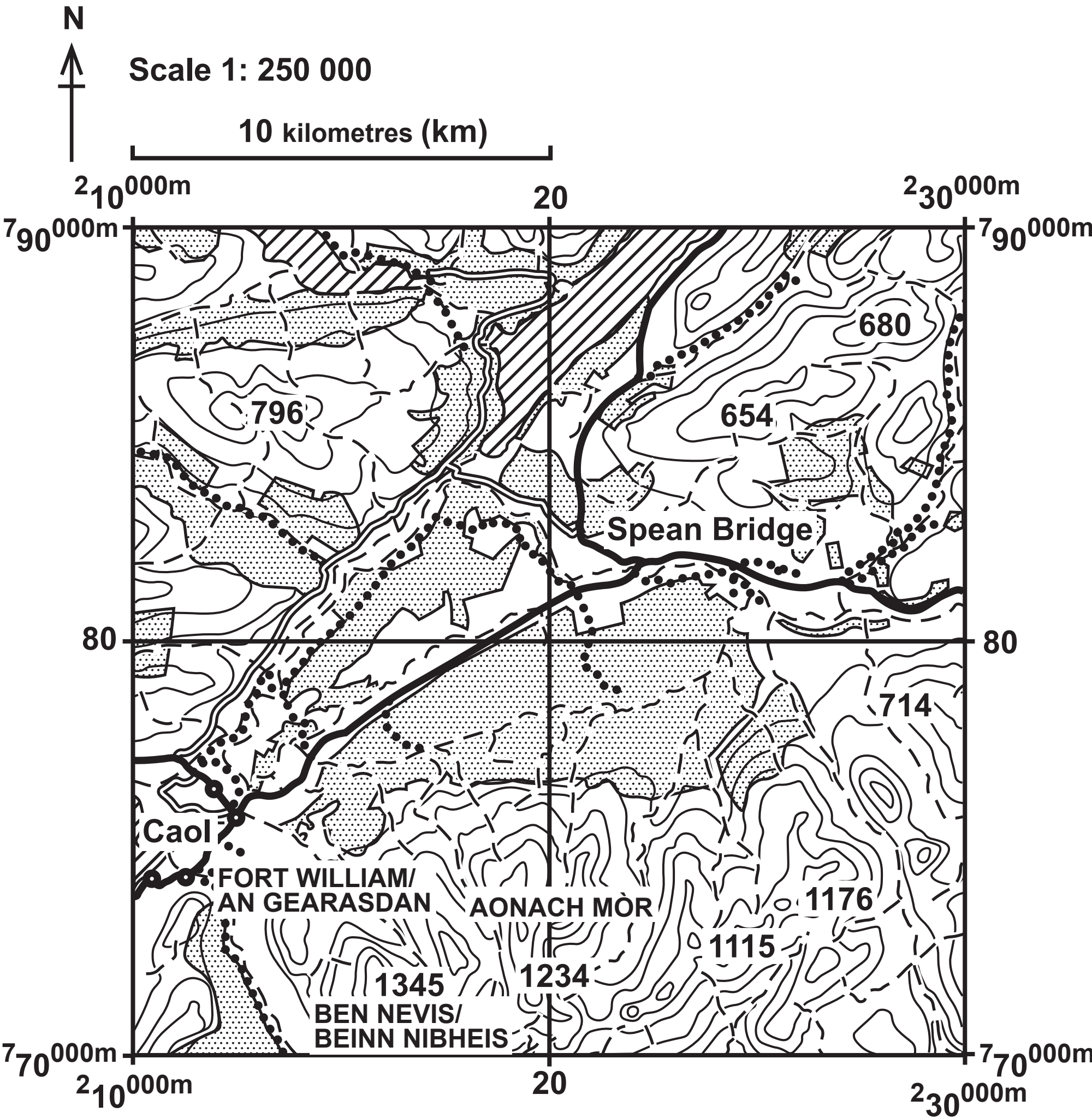
Other roads



Water



Paths



## Question 5(a)

| English regions          | Percentage (%) fall in GDP between January and June 2020 |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| North East               | −18·4                                                    |
| North West               | −23·9                                                    |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | −18·4                                                    |
| East Midlands            | −21·1                                                    |
| West Midlands            | −24·3                                                    |
| East of England          | −24·4                                                    |
| London                   | −15·5                                                    |
| South East               | −22·6                                                    |
| South West               | −21·5                                                    |

### Question 6

## KEY

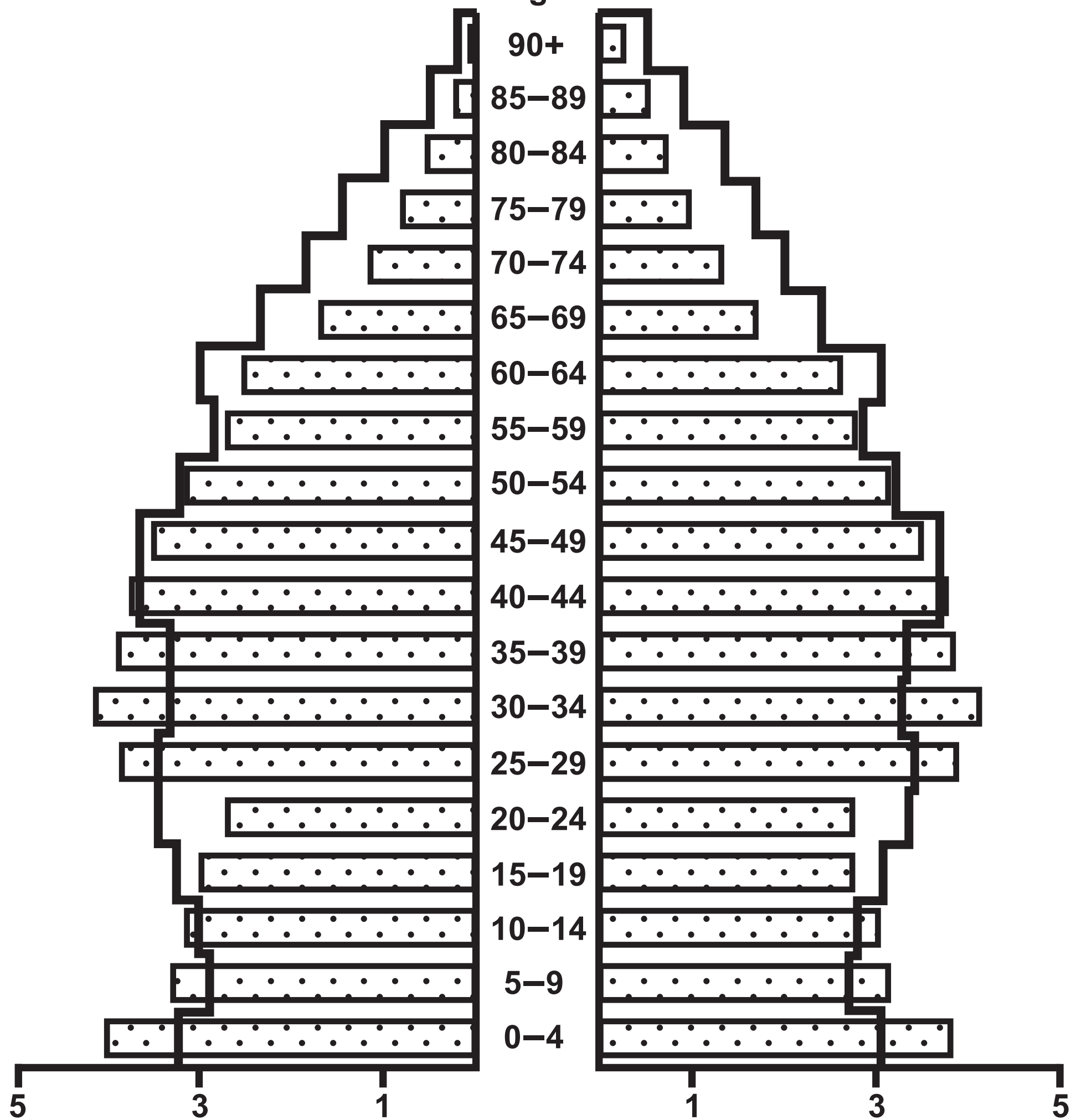
— **England & Wales**


**Milton Keynes**

Male

# Female

## Age



## % of population



Question 6(a)(ii)

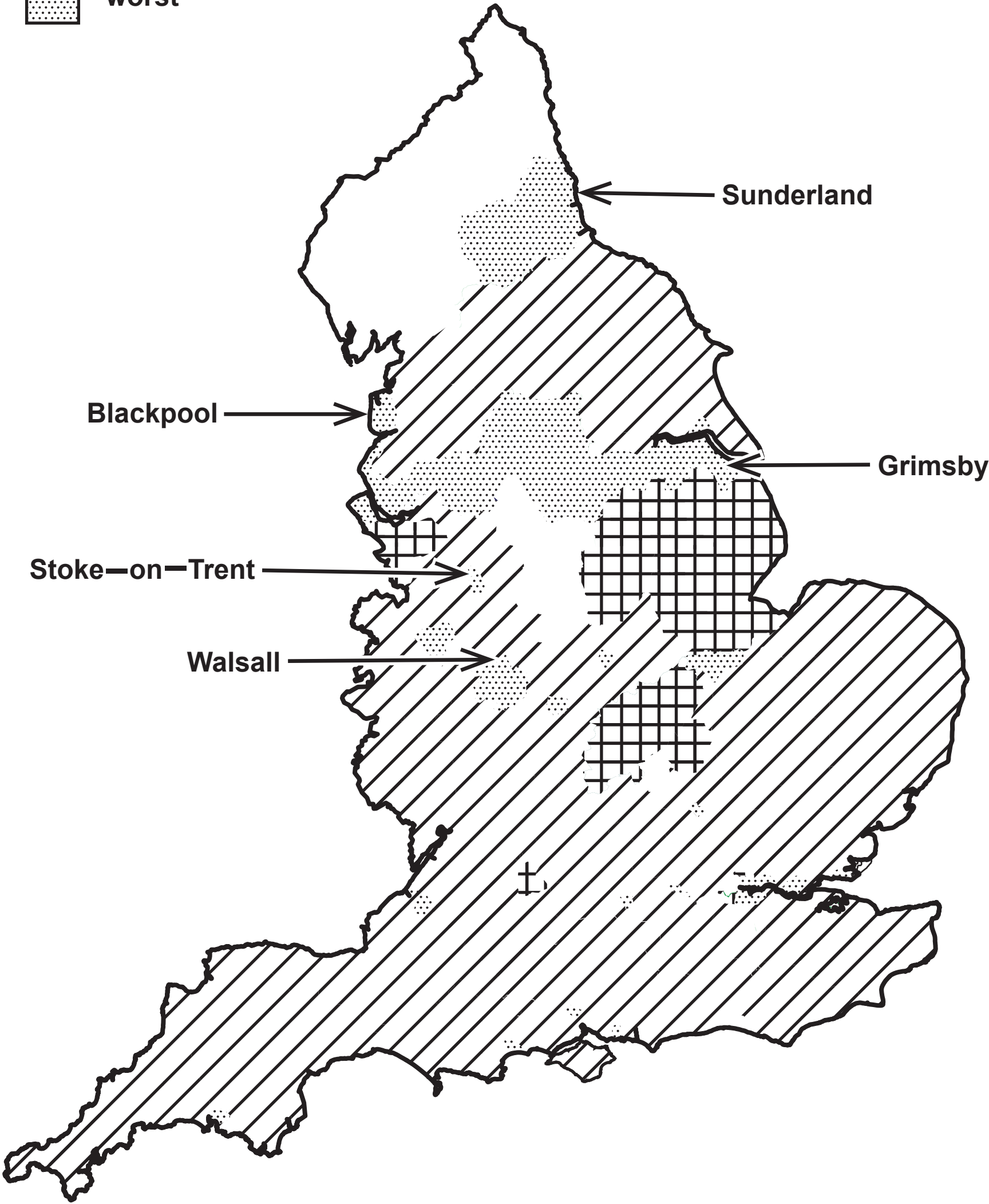
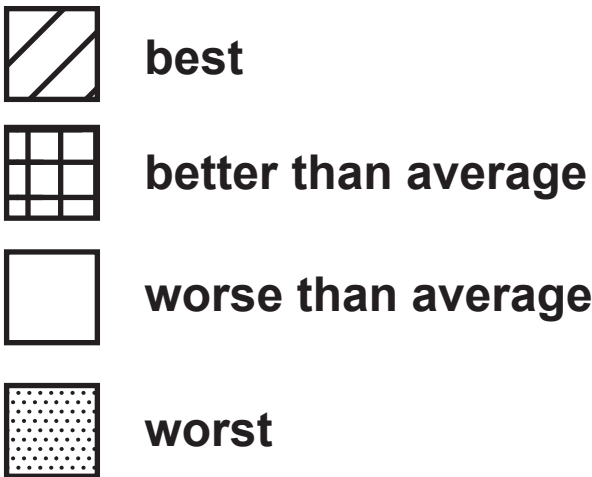
|      |         |
|------|---------|
| 2002 | 462,400 |
| 2020 | 554,500 |

## Question 7 – Information

- The Royal Society for Public Health ranked the high streets that were most unhealthy as those with more payday lenders, bookmakers, tanning salons and fast food outlets.
- High street outlets that were considered healthy included leisure centres, health services, libraries, pubs, museums and art galleries.

Question 7 – Diagram

Life expectancy



## Question 8(a)

**Planning officer**

**‘The council has invested more than £12 million on beach defences, with much of that money coming from the Department for the Environment. We have the complete support of the local community and with work completed six months ago, we are happy that it is money well spent.’**

**Retired elderly resident**

**‘The services in this town are dreadful. The council spends money on trying to hold back natural processes whilst we have higher taxes and worse services. It isn’t a surprise that many local politicians own businesses on the coast and spend our money to protect them.’**

**Café owner**

**‘If this town is to survive we need tourists: all we have to offer is this fabulous beach. The locals spend nothing here and our businesses would disappear if we didn’t protect it from erosion. Mind you, the council can’t do much about global warming!’**

## Question 9(a)

**Planning officer**

**‘The council has invested more than £12 million on flood defences, with much of that money coming from the Department for the Environment. We have the complete support of the local community and with work completed six months ago, we are happy that it is money well spent.’**

**Retired elderly resident**

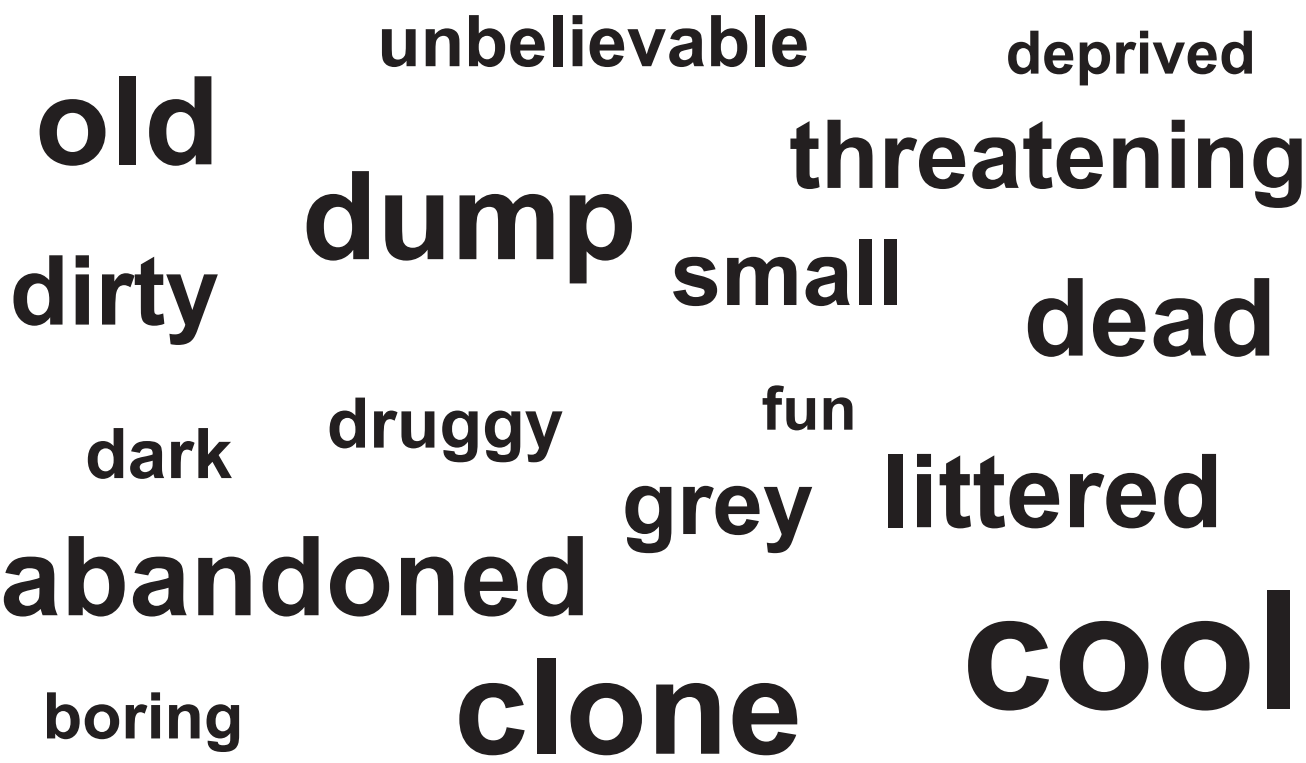
**‘The services in this town are dreadful. The council spends money on trying to hold back natural processes whilst we have higher taxes and worse services. It isn’t a surprise that many local politicians own businesses in the town centre and spend our money to protect them from flooding.’**

**Café owner**

**‘If this town is to survive we need tourists: all we have to offer is this “chocolate box” town centre. The locals spend nothing here and our businesses would disappear if we didn’t protect them from flooding. Mind you, the council can’t do much about global warming!’**

Question 10(a) – Information 1

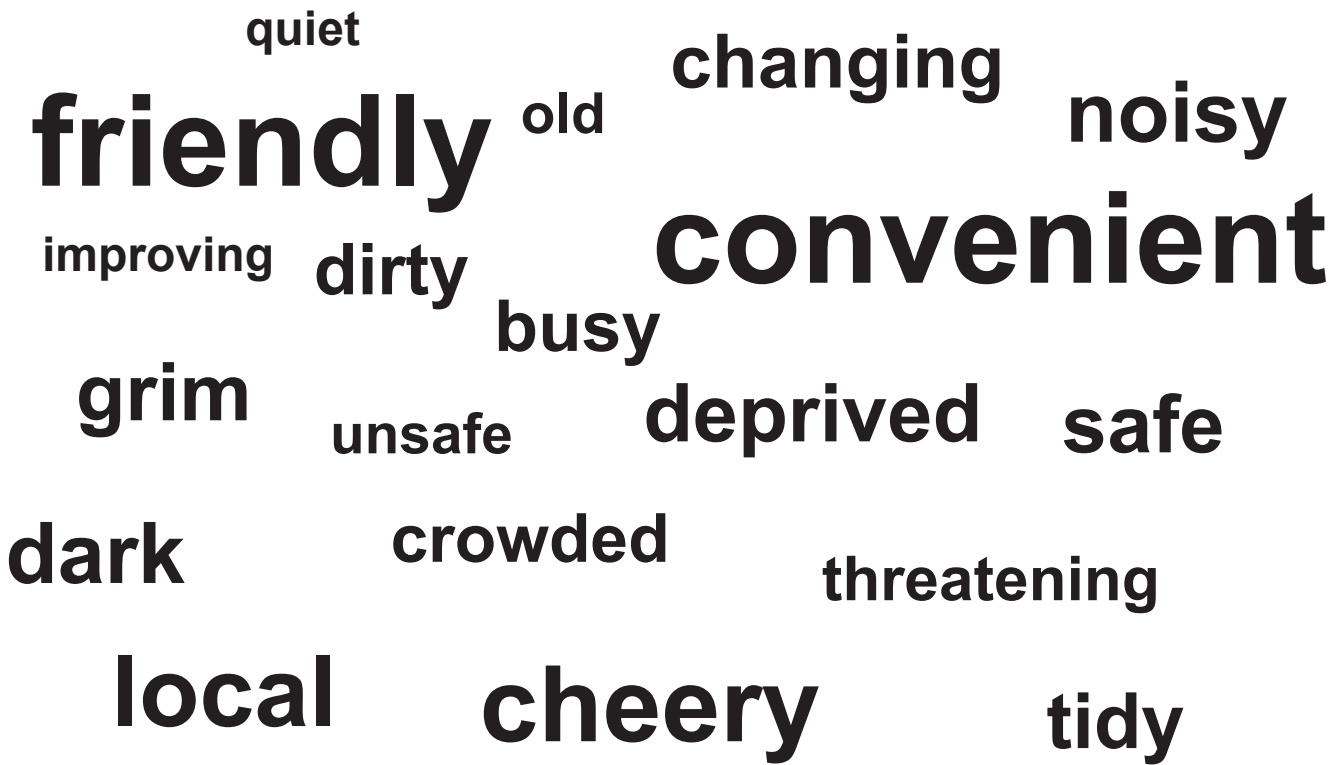
Students' views





Question 10(a) – Information 2

Residents' views



Question 11(a) – Information 1

Students' views



Question 11(a) – Information 2

Residents’ views



## **Acknowledgements**

**Question 2 © philholden/Alamy Stock Photo**

**Question 4: Ordnance Survey**

**Question 7 sourced from: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-46059306> OR Public Health England <https://www.rsph.org.uk/about-us/news/britain-s-unhealthiest-high-streets-revealed-northern-towns-and-cities-top-the-rankings-for-unhealthiest-high-streets.html>**