Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number ☐☐☐☐☐ Candidate Number ☐☐☐☐

Pearson Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Wednesday 5 June 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **1GB0/02**

Geography B

PAPER 2: UK Geographical Issues

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.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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 ☒.

1 (a) Identify which **one** of the following countries of the UK has the highest mountains.

(1)

☒ **A** England

☒ **B** Northern Ireland

☒ **C** Scotland

☒ **D** Wales

(b) Explain **one** reason why precipitation is higher in the western regions of the UK.

(2)

(c) Explain **one** way in which tectonic processes have affected the physical landscape of the UK.

(2)

(Total for Question 1 = 5 marks)

Coastal Change and Conflict

2 (a) Study Figure 1 which shows a part of the coastline at Trimingham in Norfolk, England.

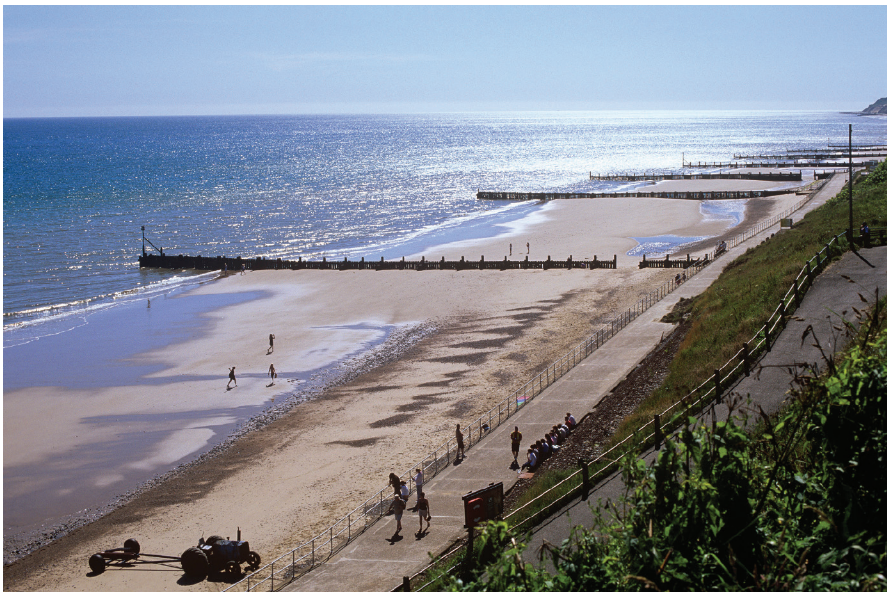


Figure 1

(i) Identify which method of hard engineering is being used at Trimingham.

(1)

☒ **A** groynes

☒ **B** beach replenishment

☒ **C** slope stabilisation

☒ **D** managed retreat

(ii) Trimingham is a village situated on a coastline that is being eroded rapidly, threatening its economy.

Explain how hard engineering has been used to protect this coastal landscape and community.

(3)

....

....

....

....

....

....

(b) Explain **two** reasons why coastal erosion is faster in some parts of the UK than in others.

(4)

1 ....

....

....

....

2 ....

....

....

....

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

River Processes and Pressures

3 (a) For a named UK river that you have studied, explain **one** difference between its upper course and its lower course.

(2)

Named UK river

....

....

....

....

....

(b) Explain **two** ways in which rivers can erode the landscape.

(4)

1 ....

....

....

....

2 ....

....

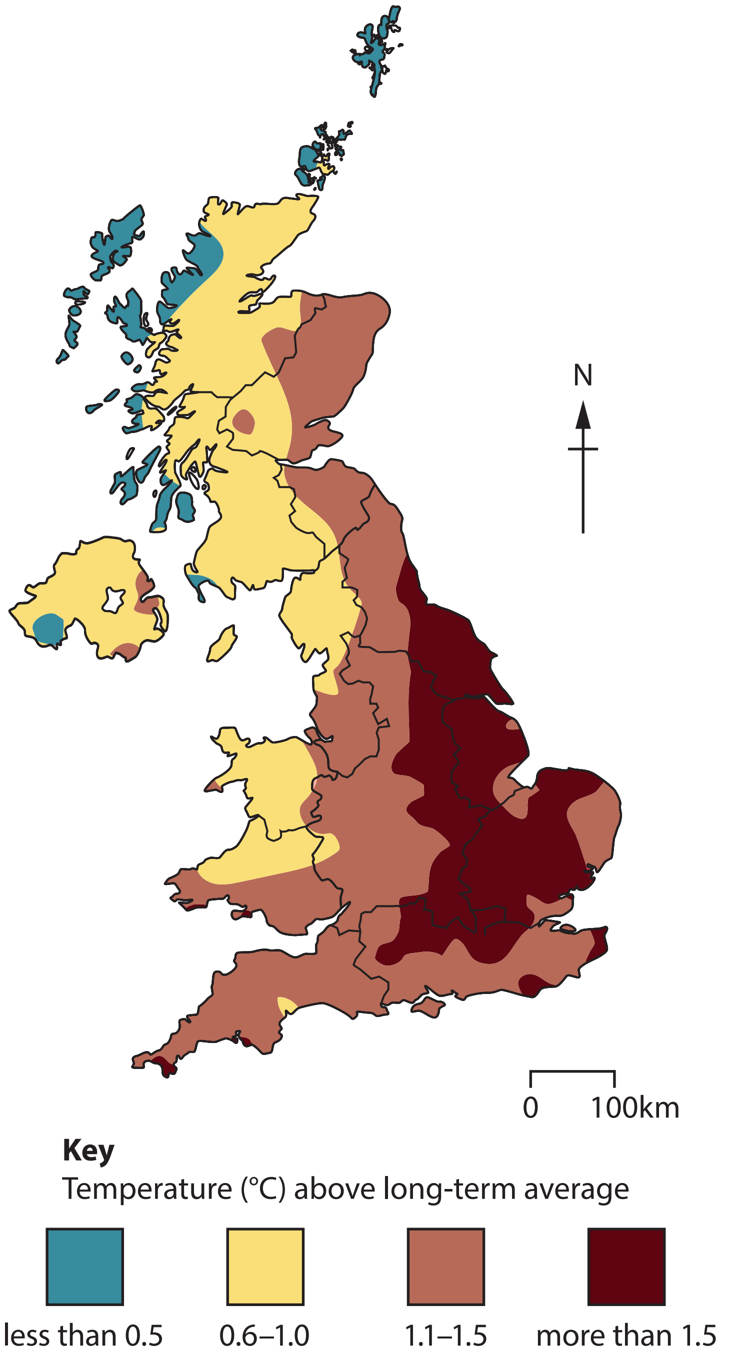
....

....

(Total for Question 3 = 6 marks)

Investigating a UK Geographical Issue

4 Analyse Figure 2. The map shows the 2022 summer temperatures when compared to the long-term summer average. The bullet points give information about summer rainfall in the UK for 2022.



- June rainfall was 24% below the long-term average. Southern and eastern areas of the UK were the driest regions.
- July rainfall was 44% below the long-term average but the north-west of Scotland was slightly wetter than average.
- August rainfall was 46% below the long-term average. Southern and eastern areas were again the driest regions.

Figure 2

Assess the possible impacts of the weather in the summer of 2022 on the rivers and lakes of the UK.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 2 in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 27 MARKS

BLANK PAGE

SECTION B

The UK's Evolving Human 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 ☒.

5 (a) Study Figure 3 which shows the amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in £ billion into regions of the UK for 2015 and 2019.

Region	**FDI £ billion in 2015**	**FDI £ billion in 2019**
London	416	661
South East England	119	197
Scotland	78	85
East of England	52	80
North West England	70	74
All other regions	289	460
TOTAL FDI	1,024	1,557

Figure 3

(i) Identify the region with the smallest increase in FDI between 2015 and 2019.

(1)

....

(ii) Calculate the percentage (%) increase in the FDI into the London region

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You **must** show your working in the space below.

(2)

Answer ....%

(iii) Compare the importance of London in attracting FDI, with the rest of the UK.

(3)

....

....

....

....

....

....

(iv) Explain **one** reason for the regional variations in FDI in 2019.

(2)

....

....

....

....

(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

Dynamic UK Cities

6 (a) Study Figure 4 which shows how people travelled to work in a UK city in 2011 and 2021.

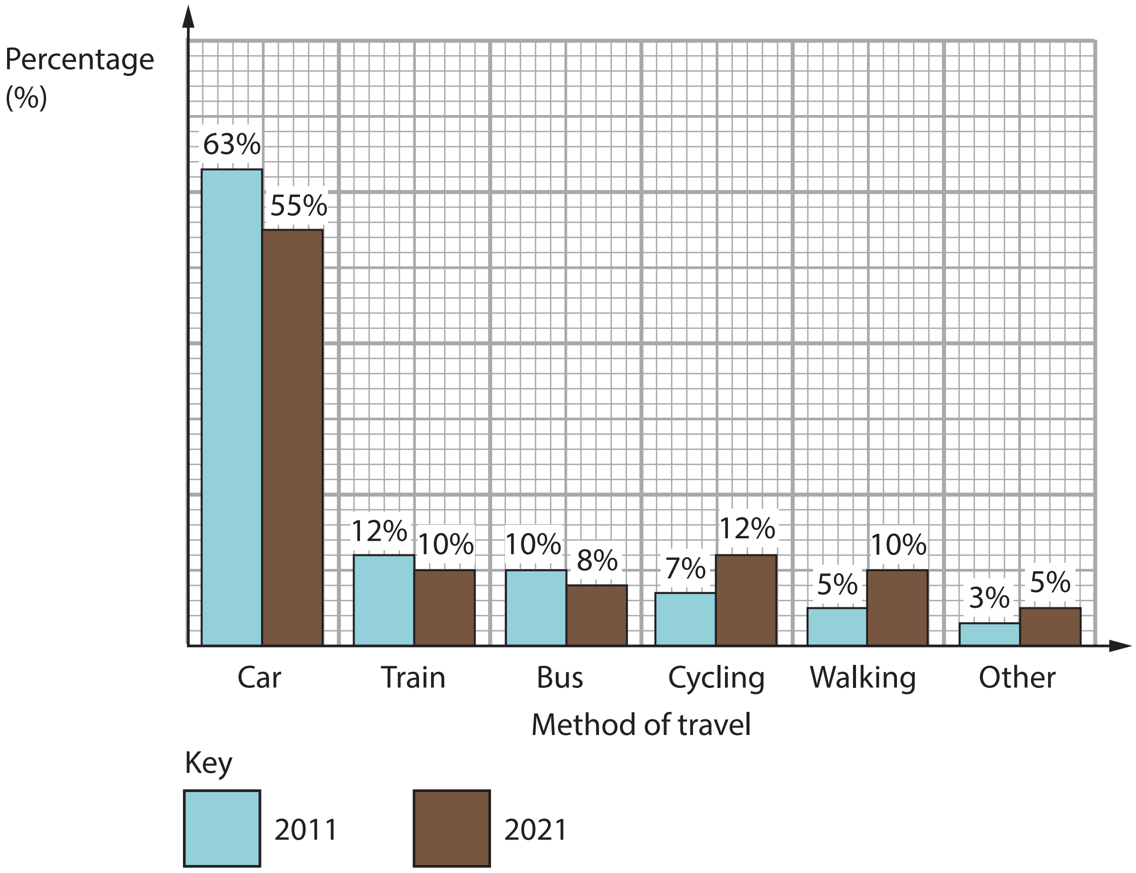


Figure 4

(i) Identify which **one** of the following methods of travel was twice as popular in 2021 than it was in 2011.

(1)

☒ **A** bus

☒ **B** train

☒ **C** walking

☒ **D** cycling

(ii) Suggest **one** reason why the % of people travelling to work by car has declined.

(2)

....

....

....

....

(b) For a UK city that you have studied, explain **two** ways in which international migration has influenced its growth and character.

(4)

UK city

....

growth

....

....

....

....

character

....

....

....

....

Turn over ▶

(c) For a UK city that you have studied, explain **two** reasons why some parts of this city have experienced decline.

(4)

UK city

....

1 ....

....

....

....

2 ....

....

....

....

(Total for Question 6 = 11 marks)

BLANK PAGE

Investigating a UK Geographical Issue

In this question, up to four additional marks will be for your spelling, punctuation and grammar and for your use of specialist terminology.

7 Analyse the information in Figure 5 which shows the population of England's 10 largest cities in 2021 and their population growth since 2011.

City	Population in 2021 (to nearest 100)	Percentage (%) growth in population since 2011
London	10,076,300	7.8
Birmingham	2,574,300	6.4
Manchester	2,538,600	7.4
Newcastle	853,100	2.9
Sheffield	822,300	1.5
Leeds	812,000	8.1
Bristol	762,800	10.4
Nottingham	664,800	3.7
Liverpool	640,600	4.6
Bradford	564,400	4.6

- The population of England as a whole grew 6.5% to an estimated 56,536,000, the highest rate of the four countries of the UK.
- The fastest growing cities were medium sized cities e.g. Cambridge grew by 17.6%.
- Growth was frequently in the inner city, within a kilometre of the city centre, many of which had been regenerated.

Figure 5

Assess the reasons why population growth varies both within cities and between them.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 5 in your answer.

(8)

(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 31 MARKS

BLANK PAGE

SECTION C1

Geographical Investigations: Fieldwork in a Physical Environment

Answer EITHER Question 8 OR Question 9 in this section.

Write your answers in the space provided.

If you answer Question 8, put a cross in the box ☒ .

Investigating Coastal Change and Conflict

8 You have carried out your own fieldwork investigating the impact of coastal management on coastal processes and communities.

Name your coastal fieldwork location.

(a) Explain **one** way that you collected quantitative data to investigate the impact of coastal management on coastal processes and communities.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** reason why the quantitative data that you collected might not all be accurate.

(2)

(c) Explain **one** way in which the qualitative data that you collected helped your investigation.

(2)

(d) Explain **two** ways in which you could have improved your investigation.

(4)

1 ....

....

....

....

2 ....

....

....

....

(e) A group of students were asked to suggest a possible enquiry question and an outline plan to investigate the impact of coastal management on coastal processes and communities.

The students' enquiry question and outline plan are shown below.

	Enquiry Question **What is the impact of geology on beach profiles in two contrasting locations?**
Location of fieldwork	The beaches are about 20 km apart – the closest is 40 km from the school. Both beaches are close to a road.
Methods used	Measuring beach gradient (steepness) along three transects: each with six sites, on both beaches.
Issues	The second beach is privately owned and we will need to collect a key on arrival.
Secondary data needed	We need to check on the geology of the two beaches. We could also ask the tourist office about any management problems.

Figure 6

Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of both the enquiry question and the outline plan.

You must use evidence from Figure 6 in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 8 = 18 marks)

Do not answer Question 9 if you have answered Question 8

If you answer Question 9, put a cross in the box ☒ .

Investigating River Processes and Pressures

9 You have carried out your own fieldwork investigating the influence of drainage basin and channel characteristics on flood risk.

Name your river fieldwork location.

....

(a) Explain **one** way that you collected quantitative data to investigate the influence of drainage basin and channel characteristics on flood risk.

(2)

....

....

....

....

(b) Explain **one** reason why the quantitative data that you collected might not all be accurate.

(2)

....

....

....

....

(c) Explain **one** way in which the qualitative data that you collected helped your investigation.

(2)

....

....

....

....

(d) Explain **two** ways in which you could have improved your investigation.

(4)

1 ....

....

....

....

2 ....

....

....

....

(e) A group of students were asked to suggest a possible enquiry question and an outline plan to investigate the influence of drainage basin and channel characteristics on flood risk.

The students' enquiry question and outline plan are shown below.

	Enquiry Question **What is the impact of geology on river gradient in two contrasting locations?**
Location of fieldwork	The rivers are about 20 km apart – the closest is 40 km from the school. Parking looks to be easy for both rivers.
Methods used	Measuring river gradient (steepness) along both rivers: each with six sites about 200 metres apart.
Issues	One section of the second river is privately owned and we will need to collect a key from the landowner on arrival.
Secondary data needed	We need to check on the geology of the two rivers. We could also ask the landowner about any flood problems.

Figure 7

Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of both the enquiry question and the outline plan.

You must use evidence from Figure 7 in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 9 = 18 marks)

SECTION C2

Geographical Investigations: Fieldwork in a Human Environment

Answer EITHER Question 10 OR Question 11 in this section.

Write your answer in the space provided.

If you answer Question 10, put a cross in the box ☒ .

Investigating Dynamic Urban Areas

10 As part of their urban fieldwork a group of students carried out an environmental quality survey (EQS) along a street in each of four different residential areas. Two are in the inner city, one in the suburbs and one in an area on the rural-urban fringe.

Their survey scored each street according to four aspects of the environment. Each aspect was scored out of 5 giving 20 as the best possible score.

1. The amount of graffiti (5 = none, 0 = visible almost everywhere)
2. The amount of litter (5 = none, 0 = visible almost everywhere)
3. The noise level (5 = very quiet, 0 = very noisy)
4. The quality of the pavements (5 = very good, 0 = cracked and uneven)

The students also used a secondary source to discover how deprived each area was using data for Income Deprivation (ID) and how the environment was rated for Environmental Deprivation (ED).

They ranked both of these from **least deprived** = 1, to **most deprived** = 4.

The results are shown below.

Location of urban areas	Environmental quality survey Score /20	Income deprivation Ranking	Environmental deprivation Ranking
Inner City 1	9	4	4
Inner City 2	15	1	3
Suburbs	11	3	1
Rural-urban fringe	18	2	2

Figure 8

(a) (i) Explain **one** method the students could have used to select the residential areas to carry out their fieldwork.

(2)

....

....

....

....

(ii) Explain **two** reasons why the results of their environmental quality survey might be unreliable.

(4)

1 ....

....

....

....

2 ....

....

....

....

(iii) Explain how **one** other method of primary data collection might have helped their investigation.

(2)

....

....

....

....

(iv) The students concluded that the residential area in the rural-urban fringe had the best environment.

Explain **one** piece of evidence to support that conclusion.

(2)

....

....

....

....

(b) You have carried out your own fieldwork, investigating how and why the quality of life varies within urban areas in the UK.

Assess the importance of your own (primary) data and secondary data in reaching your conclusions.

(8)

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(Total for Question 10 = 18 marks)

Do not answer Question 11 if you already answered Question 10

If you answer Question 11, put a cross in the box ☒ .

Investigating Changing Rural Settlements

11 As part of their rural fieldwork a group of students carried out an environmental quality survey (EQS) along a street in each of four different rural settlements. Two are just outside a large city, one 40 km from the city and the other, an old seaside resort.

Their survey scored each street according to four aspects of the environment. Each aspect was scored out of 5 giving 20 as the best possible score.

1. The amount of graffiti (5 = none, 0 = visible almost everywhere)
2. The amount of litter (5 = none, 0 = visible almost everywhere)
3. The noise level (5 = very quiet, 0 = very noisy)
4. The quality of the pavements (5 = very good, 0 = cracked and uneven)

The students also used a secondary source to discover how deprived each area was using data for Income Deprivation (ID) and how the environment was rated for Environmental Deprivation (ED).

They ranked both of these from **least deprived** = 1, to **most deprived** = 4.

The results are shown below.

Location of rural settlements	**Environmental quality survey Score /20**	**Income deprivation Ranking**	**Environmental deprivation Ranking**
Just outside city 1	9	4	1
Just outside city 2	15	1	3
40 km from city	18	2	2
Seaside resort	11	3	4

Figure 9

(a) (i) Explain **one** method the students could have used to select the rural settlements to carry out their fieldwork.

(2)

....

....

....

....

(ii) Explain **two** reasons why the results of their environmental quality survey might be unreliable.

(4)

1 ....

....

....

....

2 ....

....

....

....

(iii) Explain how **one** other method of primary data collection might have helped their investigation.

(2)

....

....

....

....

(iv) The students concluded that the rural settlement 40 km from the city had the best environment.

Explain **one** piece of evidence to support that conclusion.

(2)

....

....

....

....

(b) You have carried out your own fieldwork, investigating how and why deprivation varies within rural areas in the UK.

Assess the importance of your own (primary) data and secondary data in reaching your conclusions.

(8)

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(Total for Question 11 = 18 marks)

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

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements

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

Figure 1: © Robert Estall photo agency/Alamy Stock Photo