Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 24 May 2023

Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper reference **8GE0/02**

Geography

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Dynamic Places

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 **Question 1** 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.*

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.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.
- Calculators may be used.

Advice

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

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Answer Section A and EITHER Section B OR Section C.

SECTION A

Globalisation

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

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

1 (a) State **one** economic benefit of the global shift of manufacturing for people in Asia.

(1)

.....

(b) Study Figure 1 in the Resource Booklet.

Pearl River Delta in south China has experienced rapid development as a result of global shift.

(i) Compare the use of water in Zhaoqing and Guangzhou.

(2)

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(ii) Water use can be a useful indicator of a city's development.

Suggest **one** reason the cities shown in Figure 1 have different water usage.

(3)

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(c) Explain how global connections have resulted in **two** different types of flow between places.

(4)

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(d) Explain the costs and benefits of using local sourcing to reduce environmental concerns about globalisation.

(6)

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(e) Assess the extent to which the global growth of a westernised culture has caused tensions.

(12)

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(Total for Question 1 = 28 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 28 MARKS

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 ☒ .

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 ☒.

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

2 (a) Define the term gentrification.

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify which **one** of the following statements is correct.

(1)

☒ **A** London's % change in jobs has always been higher than the UK's

☒ **B** The UK's % change in jobs has always been higher than London's

☒ **C** London's % growth in 2015 reached 2.0%

☒ **D** The UK's % growth in 2014 reached 5.0%

(ii) Calculate the difference between the % growth in jobs in London and the UK in 2011.

(1)

Answer = ... %

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Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

(c) Suggest how deprivation scores for Bargate, central Southampton are useful for city authorities in decision making.

You must make reference to Figure 2b in your answer.

(3)

(d) Explain **two** ways used by local governments to attract investment and growth to places.

(4)

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(e) Explain the reasons inequalities in pay are found across a country.

(6)

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(f) Many rural places experience social and economic inequalities.

Assess the effectiveness of rebranding strategies in reducing these inequalities in rural places.

(12)

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3 Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

Students visited two locations in their local town.

They completed an environmental quality survey in five streets in Location A and Location B.

They then calculated the mean score for each location.

(a) (i) Compare the environmental quality in Locations A and B.

(3)

(ii) Suggest **two** other criteria the students could have included in their environmental quality survey.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

(b) Explain how secondary data sources could be used to investigate the reasons for differences in environmental quality.

(4)

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(c) You have also carried out fieldwork to investigate Regenerating Places.

Assess the effectiveness of your data processing and presentation techniques in analysing the data you collected.

(9)

Geographical enquiry question:

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(Total for Question 3 = 18 marks)

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.

Outsourcing and offshoring of industry and services have occurred as part of the global shift to Asia. Bengaluru in southern India is a hub city that has attracted international and national businesses.

Evaluate the extent to which this has benefited businesses, people, and the environment of Bengaluru, India.

(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 ☒ .

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 ☒.

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

5 (a) State **one** reason why some people perceive suburban areas as desirable places to live.

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Study Figure 5a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify which **one** of the following statements is correct.

(1)

☒ **A** Immigration has been always higher than emigration

☒ **B** Emigration has always been higher than immigration

☒ **C** Immigration has always been above 100,000 people per year

☒ **D** Emigration has always been above 200,000 people per year

(ii) Calculate the difference between emigration and immigration in 2010.

(1)

Answer .....

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(c) Study Figure 5b in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** reason for the distribution of Lithuanian speakers.

(3)

(d) Explain **two** changes in UK culture resulting from migration from **either** former colonies **or** the European Union.

(4)

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(e) Explain why residents' perceptions of inner-city life can be both positive and negative.

(6)

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(f) Changes in rural places may be perceived as undesirable by some people.

Assess the success of approaches to managing these changes in rural places.

(12)

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(Total for Question 5 = 28 marks)

6 Study Figure 6 in the Resource Booklet.

Students visited two locations in their local town.

They completed an environmental quality survey in five streets in Location A and Location B.

They then calculated the mean score for each location.

(a) (i) Compare the environmental quality in Locations A and B.

(3)

(ii) Suggest **two** other criteria the students could have included in their environmental quality survey.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

(b) Explain how secondary data sources could be used to investigate the reasons for differences in environmental quality.

(4)

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(c) You have also carried out fieldwork to investigate Diverse Places.

Assess the effectiveness of your data processing and presentation techniques in analysing the data you collected.

(9)

Geographical enquiry question:

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(Total for Question 6 = 18 marks)

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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.

Migration and global changes in the manufacturing industry have shaped the city of Leicester.

Evaluate the extent to which international influences have benefited the businesses and people of Leicester.

(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

Wednesday 24 May 2023

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PAPER 2: Dynamic Places

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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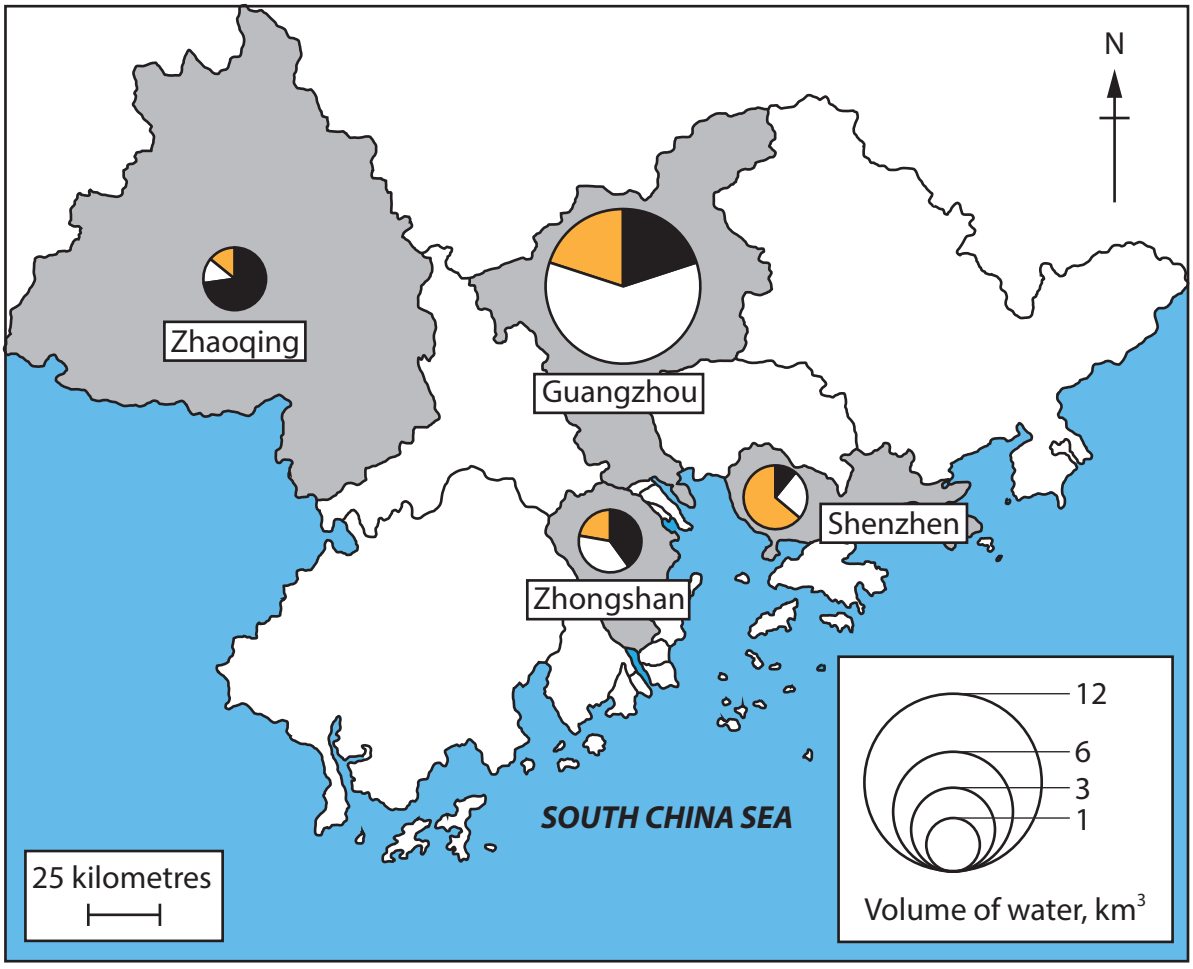
SECTION A

The following resource relates to Question 1.



Key

- Agriculture %
- Industry and services %
- Domestic use %
- District
- City

Figure 1

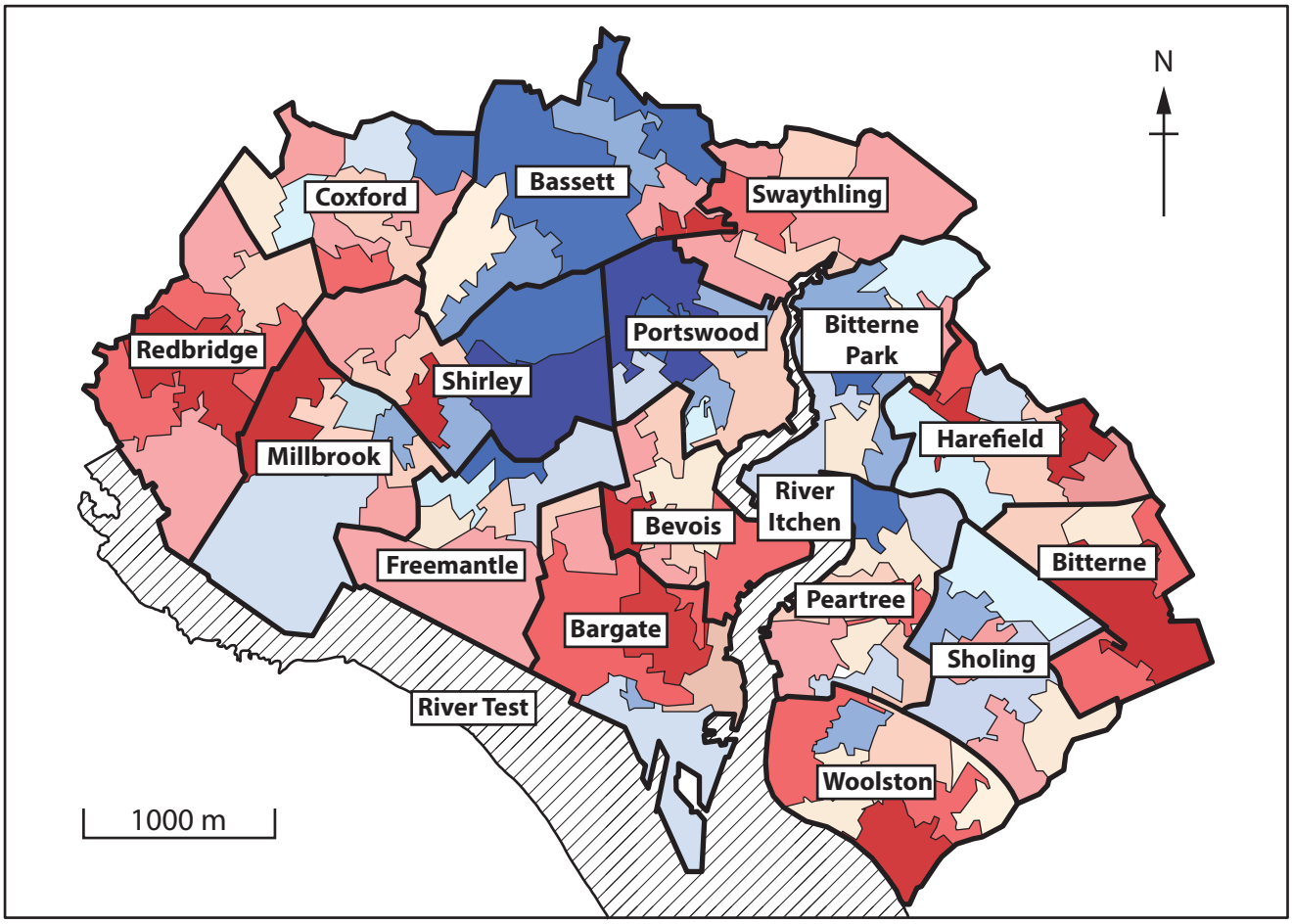
Annual water use in selected cities of Pearl River Delta, China in 2015

SECTION B

The following resources relate to Question 2.

Figure 2a

Percentage (%) growth of jobs in London and the UK, 2006–2016



Key

England deprivation decile by LSOA
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

10% most deprived	2nd decile	3rd decile	4th decile	5th decile	6th decile	7th decile	8th decile	9th decile	10th least deprived

Ward Boundaries

River

Figure 2b

Index of Multiple Deprivation map for Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and wards in the city of Southampton, 2019

The following resource relates to Question 3.

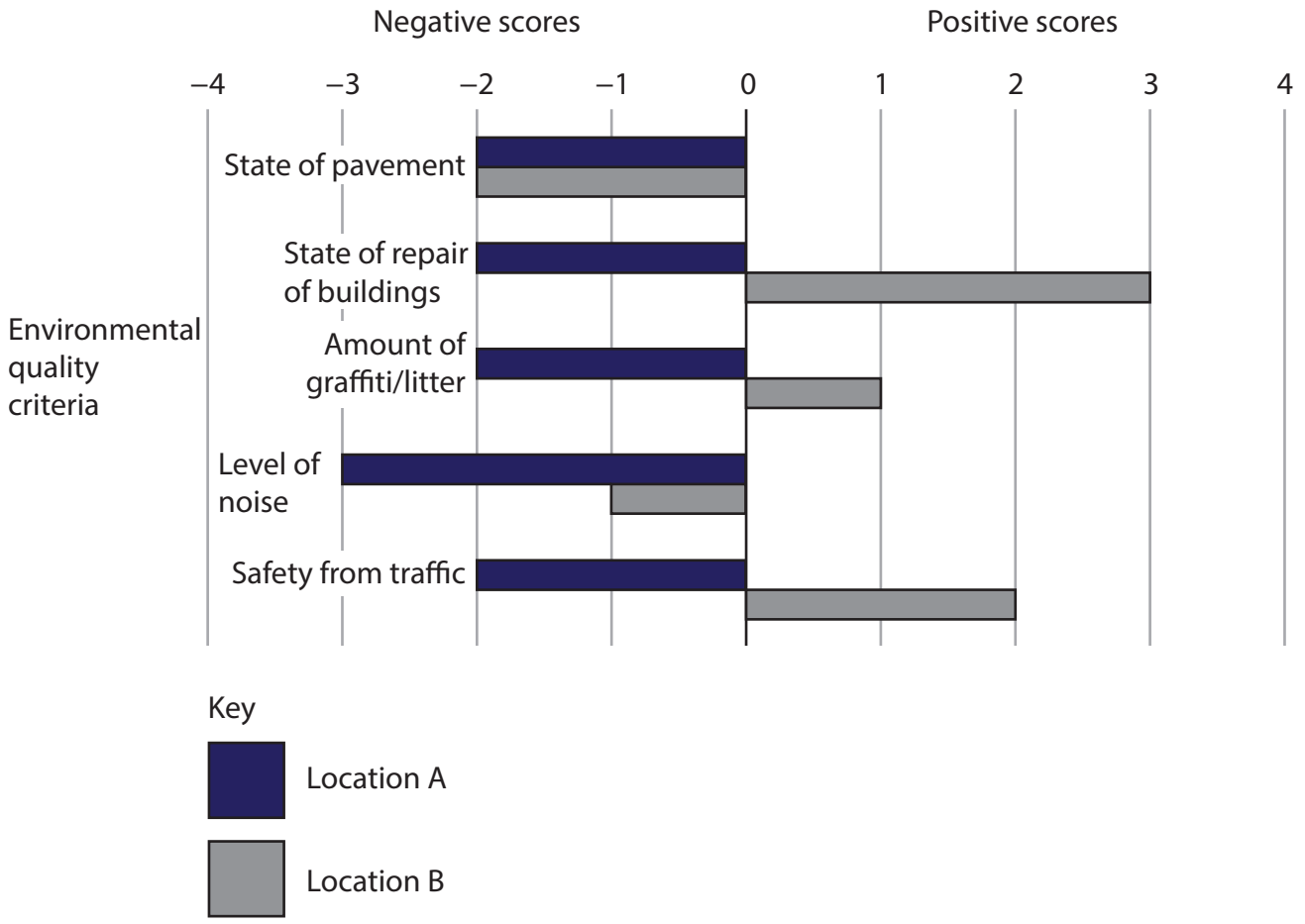


Figure 3

Environmental quality in two contrasting locations in the students' local town

Scores range from –4 to +4, where –4 is the lowest score for each category

The following resources relate to Question 4.

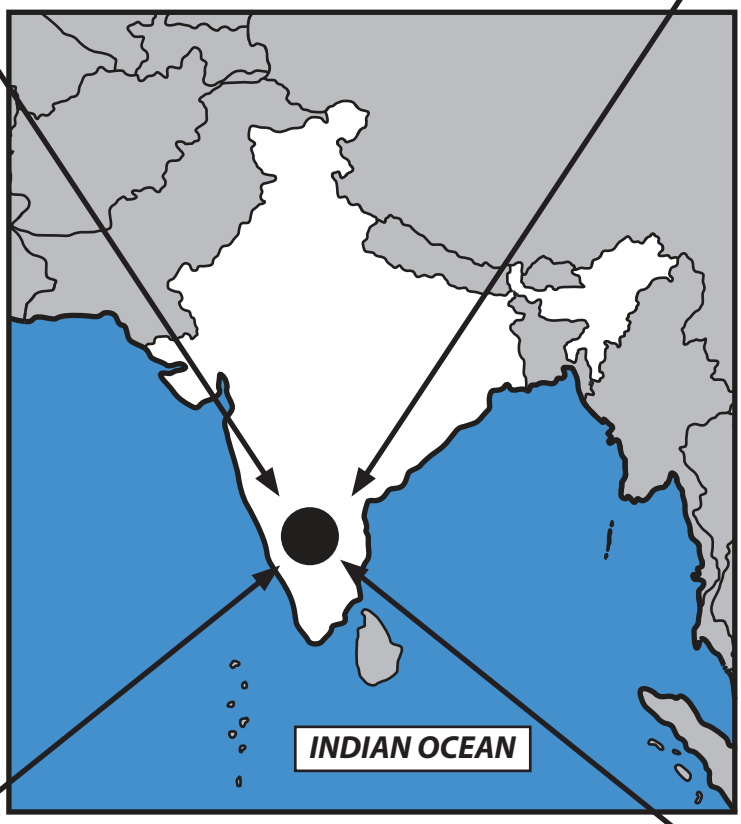
- The city of Bengaluru has been a popular choice for outsourcing and offshoring information technology (IT), manufacturing and services by transnational corporations (TNCs) from India, UK, Europe and USA for decades.
- The population grew from 8.6m in 2011 to 13.2m in 2022 as rural-urban migrants from elsewhere in India have moved to the city for employment.
- This has led to unsustainable overcrowding and shortages of housing and congestion. The water supply system cannot cope, and water has to be brought into the city by tanker.
- Pollution of air and water, and loss of habitat has affected the environment and living conditions for people.
- In 2021 a state government project began to improve river water quality and encourage use of the riverbanks for recreation.

Figure 4a

Background information about Bengaluru, India

Technology
- Expertise in IT services
- Costs going down
- Research and development centre

Location
- Pleasant climate
- 2.5 hours behind Shanghai, China, 5.5 hours ahead of UK



Capacity for business
- Low-cost offices
- Plenty of space for expansion at the edge of the city

People
- High levels of education
- Most graduates speak English

Figure 4b

Attractions of Bengaluru to IT TNCs

Indian business owner	New resident	Environmental activist
Costs for internet and recruitment fees, office rents and salaries are relatively low. We ensure good working conditions throughout the supply chain. We pay well and expect employees to work hard for us. Water shortages and lack of suitable housing for employees are the main challenges for us in Bengaluru. Central city streets are being pedestrianised and use energy-efficient lights, which fits the sustainable image we want.	We migrated here from our family home in the countryside for call centre jobs. Wages are good with prospects for promotion. Work is repetitive, and hours are long, including overnight shifts due to time differences. We are treated as outsiders by local people and miss our family. We have a sought-after house with a view over the lake, but the pollution levels make my daughter's asthma worse. Power cuts cause us real problems.	Up to 40% of the city's sewage flows untreated into local Lake Bellandur. Domestic rubbish and industrial chemicals from outsourced industries are discharged into local rivers. The lake has caught fire regularly since 2015. Kingfishers and monitor lizards were once common, but no longer. 62% of natural vegetation has been removed since 2010. The authorities are not coping with the growth of the city, the infrastructure is overwhelmed and the natural environment is suffering.

Figure 4c

Opinions about costs and benefits of offshoring and outsourcing industry to Bengaluru

Figure 4d

Bengaluru river polluted with rubbish and sewage

SECTION C

The following resources relate to Question 5.

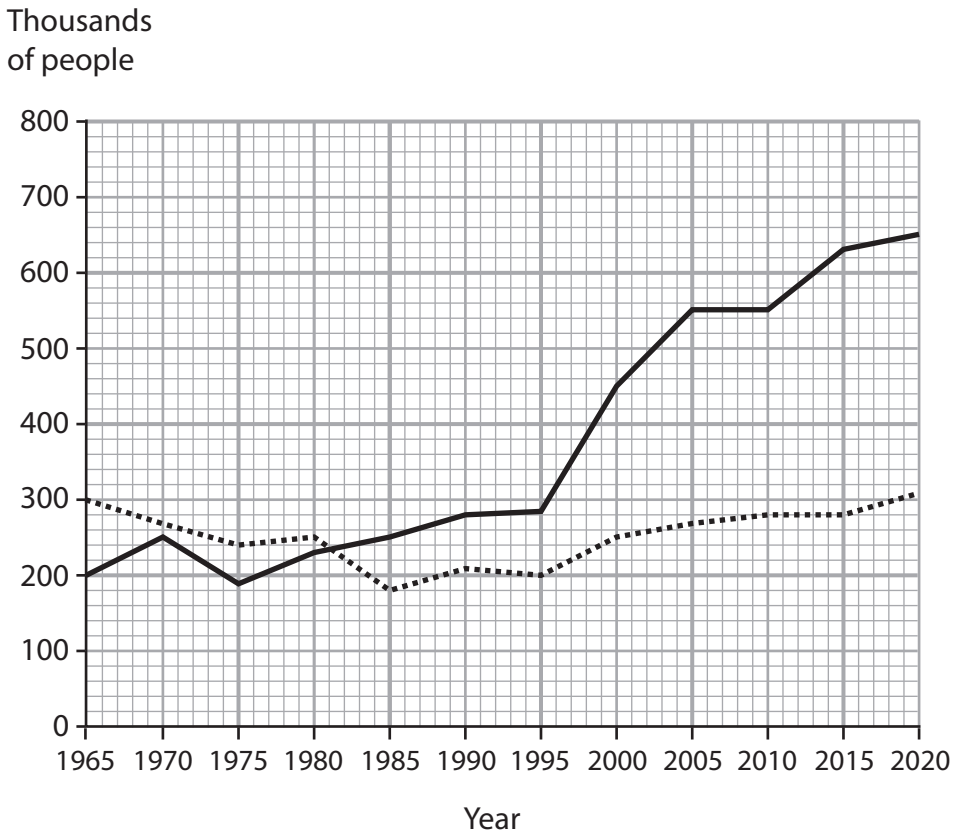
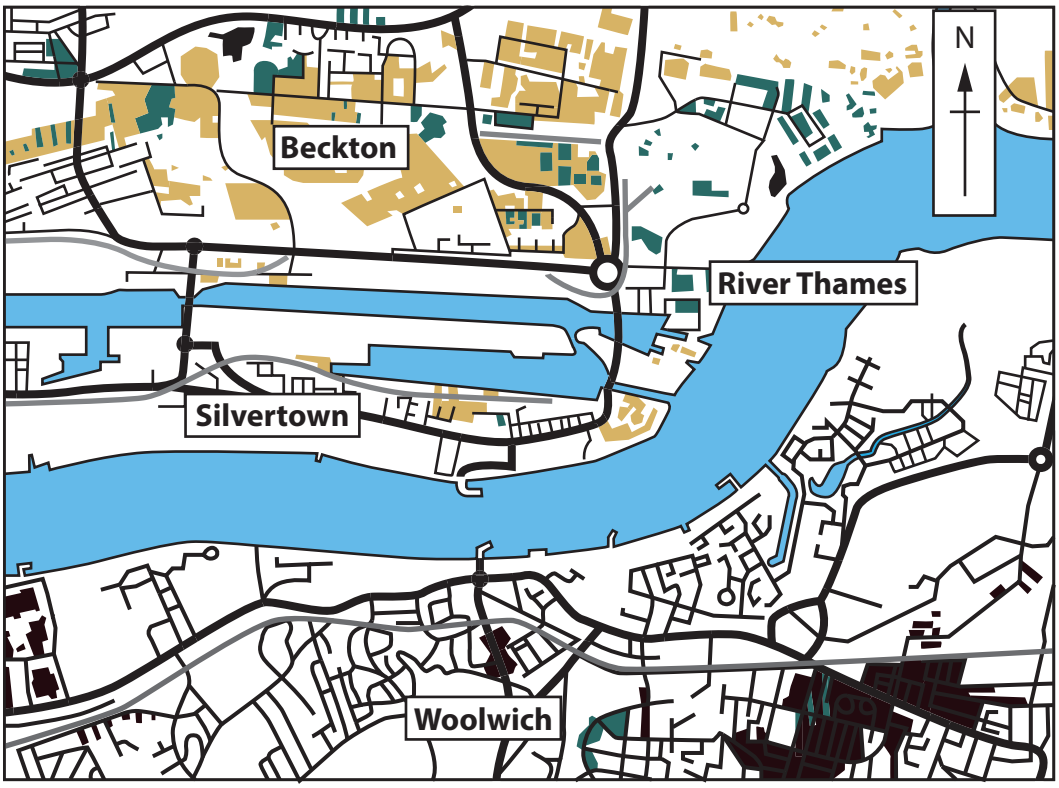


Figure 5a

Estimated emigration and immigration in UK, 1965–2020



Key

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- Between 8% and 26% of population speak Lithuanian as their main language
- Between 8% and 13% of population speak Bengali as their main language
- Between 10% and 33% of population speak Nepali as their main language
- Residential areas, roads and railways, where no single language group dominates
- River and docks

Figure 5b

Distribution of Lithuanian, Bengali and Nepali speakers in east London, 2019

The following resource relates to Question 6.

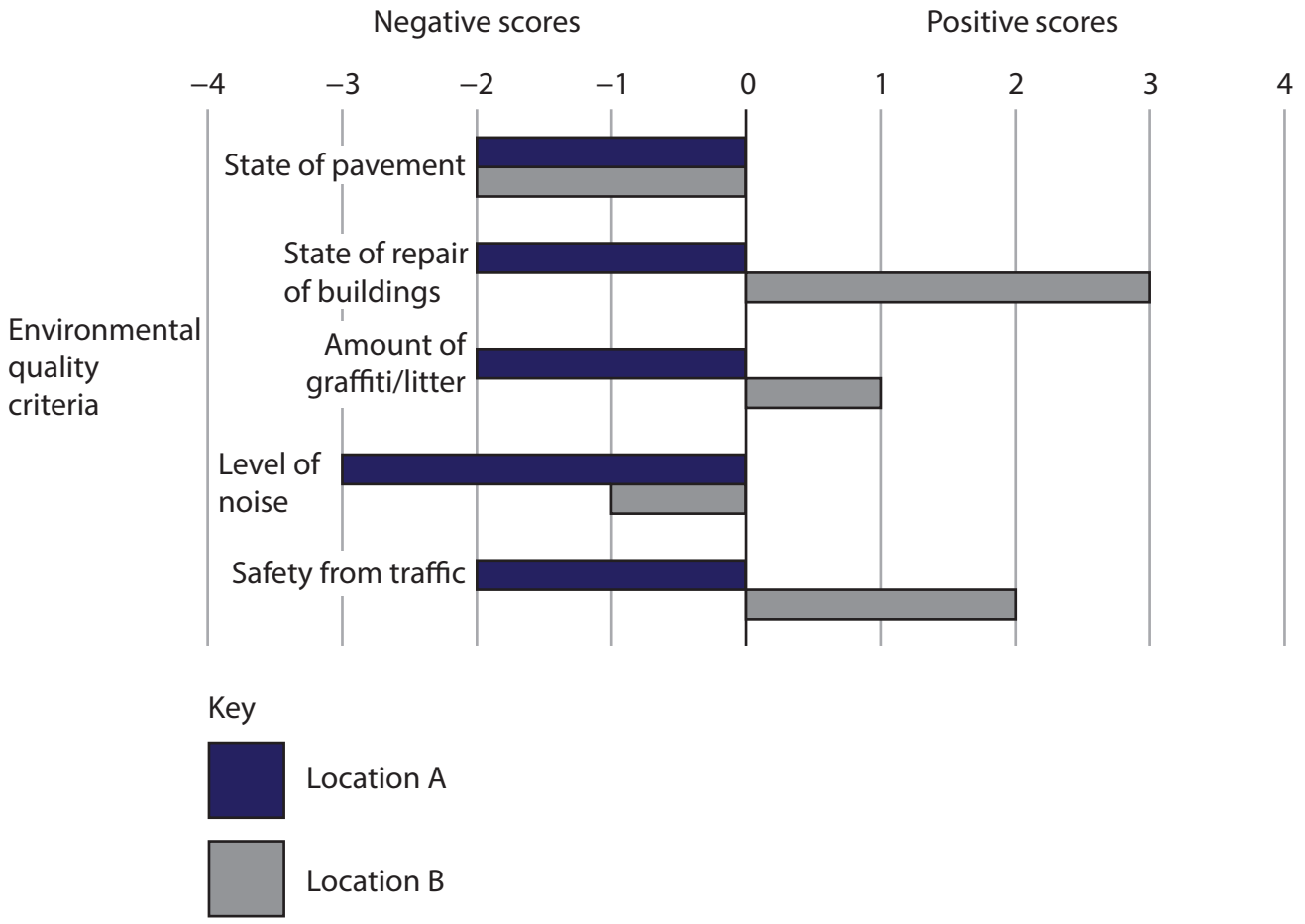

Figure 6

Environmental quality in two contrasting locations in the students' local town

Scores range from –4 to +4, where –4 is the lowest score for each category

The following resources relate to Question 7.

- Before and after World War II migration to Leicester took place from Poland and India. Asian people expelled from Uganda in east Africa arrived in the 1970s. Many found work in Leicester's clothing industry.
- In the 1990s cheaper production costs in Sri Lanka, Hong Kong and China led to factory closures, with many jobs lost as part of global shift processes.
- Recently factories in Leicester have reopened, as some TNCs have returned their business to the UK.
- A quick turnaround is required to meet demand, and some factories supply low-cost clothing for major online businesses, using illegal employment and poor health and safety practices.
- Many Leicester people have built highly successful businesses, employing hundreds of people.
- Leicester is a diverse urban community. 70 different languages are spoken. Relations between different groups are relatively good, but there were violent clashes between Hindu and Muslim groups in September 2022.
- There is strong representation of residents from diverse ethnicities as locally elected representatives on councils and as Members of Parliament.

Figure 7a

Background information about Leicester, East Midlands, UK

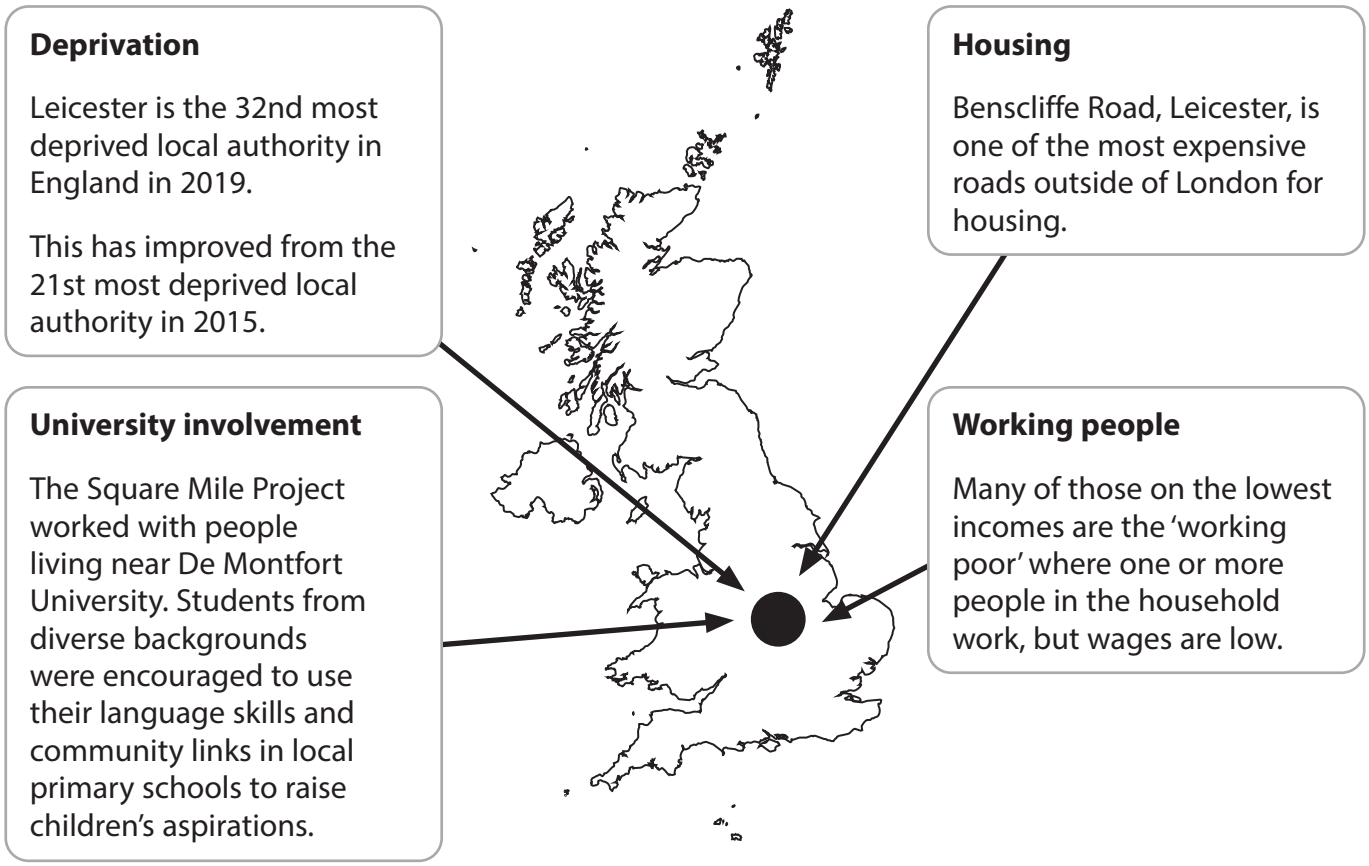

Figure 7b

Contrasting life experiences in Leicester

63-year-old migrant from India	28-year-old business owner, UK born, Asian-Caribbean heritage	Academic leader at one of Leicester's two universities
I came to Leicester aged 18 and started work in a clothes factory as my skills were needed. Pay and conditions were good, but the factory closed in 2001 when production moved to Sri Lanka. I struggled to find work until a factory opened recently. Now all I can earn is £3.50 per hour, about one third of the minimum wage. Working conditions are cramped and the machinery isn't safe. Illness spreads easily and we were forced to work through recent epidemics.	There are people from 23 different countries running the shops and restaurants in this street, making this a vibrant city. Our two-week Diwali celebrations attract 40,000 people to enjoy the lights and culture. However, I regularly experience racism on social media and sometimes on the streets, and it hurts.	We want to guarantee that all students have equality of access to university and that our teaching body represents the diversity of Leicester. Our 35,000 students represent over 10% of Leicester's total population. They come from over 100 countries including the UK, and provide a positive role model for Leicester's population.

Figure 7c

Quotes from residents of Leicester

Figure 7d

Popular Diwali celebrations in Leicester attract visitors from the whole region, and are amongst the largest outside of India

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Acknowledgements

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

Figure 1 https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0115039

Figure 2a https://colresearch.typepad.com/colresearch/2017/02/londons-growth-in-employment-sectors-and-patterns.html

Figure 2b data.southampton.gov.uk/economy/deprivation-poverty/

Figure 4d © dpa picture alliance archive/Alamy Stock Photo

Figure 5a https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn06077/

Figure 5b https://maps.cdrc.ac.uk/#/metrics/language/default/BTTTFFT/13.5/0.0469/51.5138/

Figure 7d © David Warren/Alamy Stock Photo