

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 21 May 2025

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 **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.*
- Any calculations must show all stages of working out and a clear answer.

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.*
- 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.

Turn over ►

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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) Define the term 'international migration'.

(1)

- (b) Study Figure 1 below:

Country	HDI (0 – low 1 – high)	KOF Index (0 – low level of globalisation 100 – high level of globalisation)
Australia	0.951	80
Chile	0.855	76
Costa Rica	0.803	71
Egypt	0.731	66
Ireland	0.945	85
Lithuania	0.879	81
Mexico	0.758	73
Switzerland	0.962	91

Figure 1

**Human Development Index (HDI) and KOF Index data
for selected countries, 2023**



(i) Calculate the range in HDI for the countries shown.

You **must** show your working.

Give your answer to **three** decimal places.

(2)

(ii) Suggest **one** reason why countries with a high HDI often have a high level of globalisation, as indicated by the KOF Index.

(3)

(c) Explain **two** reasons why national governments promote free trade blocs.

(4)

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(6)

(e) Assess the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in increasing global connections.

(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).

Indicate which section you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new section with a cross ☒.

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) Identify the term for a knowledge-based research and development business.

(1)

- ☐ **A** Primary
- ☐ **B** Quaternary
- ☐ **C** Secondary
- ☐ **D** Tertiary

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

- (i) Calculate the percentage (%) of the total number of people in the UK aged 16–64 who are full-time workers.

You **must** show your working.

Give your answer to **two** decimal places.

(2)

.....%

Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

- (ii) Suggest **one** way in which the health of a person in the UK may affect their economic activity.

(3)

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- (c) Explain **two** ways in which physical factors influence the functions of **one** of your chosen places.

(4)

Location of your chosen place:

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(e) Assess why conflicts may occur between stakeholders involved in managing regeneration.

(12)

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(Total for Question 2 = 28 marks)



3 Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

A group of students visited a town centre where regeneration strategies had taken place.

They conducted a survey and filled in the data collection sheet shown for one location.

(a) Explain **two** limitations of this data collection sheet.

(4)

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(b) Explain **one** reason why sample size is important when collecting primary fieldwork data.

(3)

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- (2)

- Assess the value of secondary data used at different stages of your geographical investigation.

(9)

Geographical enquiry question:

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(Total for Question 3 = 18 marks)



4 Study Figures 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e and 4f in the Resource Booklet.

Evaluate the extent to which Totnes is a sustainable place to live.

(16)



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(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 62 MARKS



SECTION C**DIVERSE PLACES**

Do not answer Section C (Diverse Places) if you have answered Section B (Regenerating Places).

Indicate which section you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☐. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new section with a cross ☐.

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) Identify the location on the rural-urban continuum where population density is likely to be the lowest. (1)

- ☐ **A** Commuter village
- ☐ **B** Inner city
- ☐ **C** Remote village
- ☐ **D** Suburban part of a city

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

- (i) Calculate the percentage (%) of the UK population which is aged 14 years and under.

You **must** show your working.

Give your answer to **two** decimal places.

(2)

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Study Figure 5b in the Resource Booklet.

- (ii) Suggest **one** way the accessibility of rural places in the UK affects their population structure.

(3)

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- (c) Explain **two** ways physical factors influence cultural diversity in **one** of your chosen places.

(4)

Location of your chosen place:

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(d) Explain how international influences have shaped the characteristics of **one** of your chosen places.

(6)

Location of your chosen place:

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(e) Assess why conflicts may occur between stakeholders involved in managing change in diverse places.

(12)

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(Total for Question 5 = 28 marks)



6 Study Figure 6 in the Resource Booklet.

A group of students visited a town centre to assess the extent of deprivation.

They conducted a survey and filled in the data collection sheet shown for one location.

(a) Explain **two** limitations of this data collection sheet.

(4)

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(b) Explain **one** reason why sample size is important when collecting primary fieldwork data.

(3)

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- (2)

- (9)

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(Total for Question 6 = 18 marks)



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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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reference**

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Geography

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Dynamic Places

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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SECTION B

The following resources relate to Question 2.

Total number of people in the UK, aged 16–64 years (millions)	Full-time workers (millions)	Part-time workers (millions)	Not working (millions)
43.25	24.12	8.46	10.67

Figure 2a

Number of people aged 16–64 years in the UK who were full-time workers, part-time workers or not working, 2023

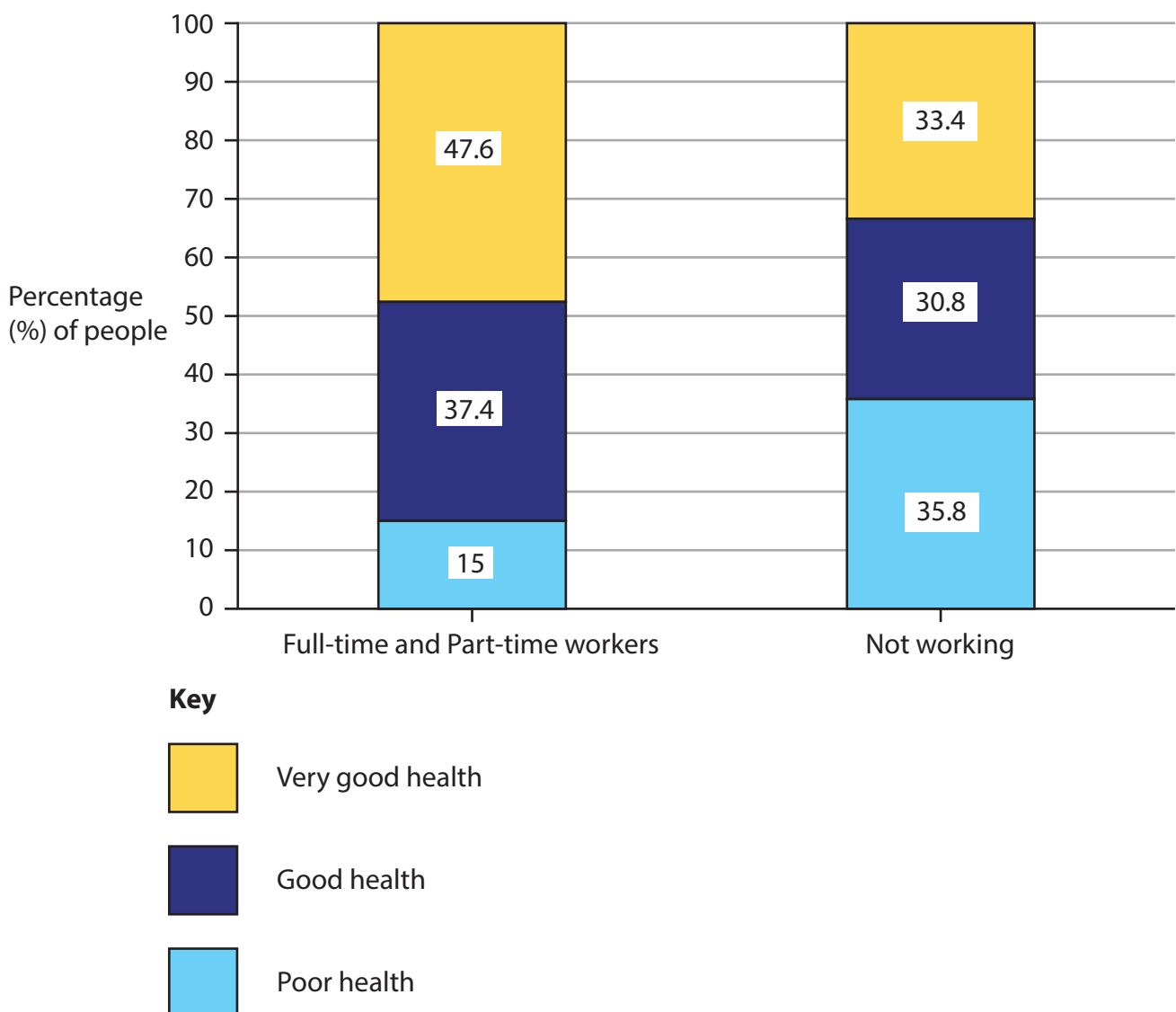


Figure 2b

Results from a survey in the UK showing the health and economic activity of respondents, 2019

The following resource relates to Question 3.

Criteria	Site 1	By the clock tower	
State of the weather	Good	Fine	Poor
Width of pavements	Narrow	Average	Wide
State of benches	Damaged	OK	Clean
Number of people passing	Few	Quite a lot	Lots
Amount/state of repair of street lighting	Damaged	Mostly working	All working
Security/CCTV	None visible	Some	Plenty
Exterior appearance of shops	Poor	OK	Well cared for

Figure 3

A student's completed data collection sheet measuring the evidence that regeneration has taken place

The following resources relate to Question 4.

- Totnes is a small, attractive town in Devon, south-west England. Its population of about 9,000 (2021 census) grew by 14% from 2011. It was listed as one of Devon's top places to live in 2024. However, some parts of the town are more deprived than others.
- It is a popular tourist destination and a gateway to the nearby coast and countryside. Increasingly houses are used for holiday rental (such as Airbnb) and as second homes. Many jobs are low wage, part-time, seasonal, weather-dependent and linked to tourism.
- Totnes faces challenges to reduce its carbon footprint, as well as in meeting the local population's housing, employment and transport needs.
- Several organisations including Totnes Town Council and local Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) work to improve environmental sustainability and reduce the town's economic inequalities.
- Transition Town Totnes is a community-led NGO which works with locals to build a resilient sustainable place.

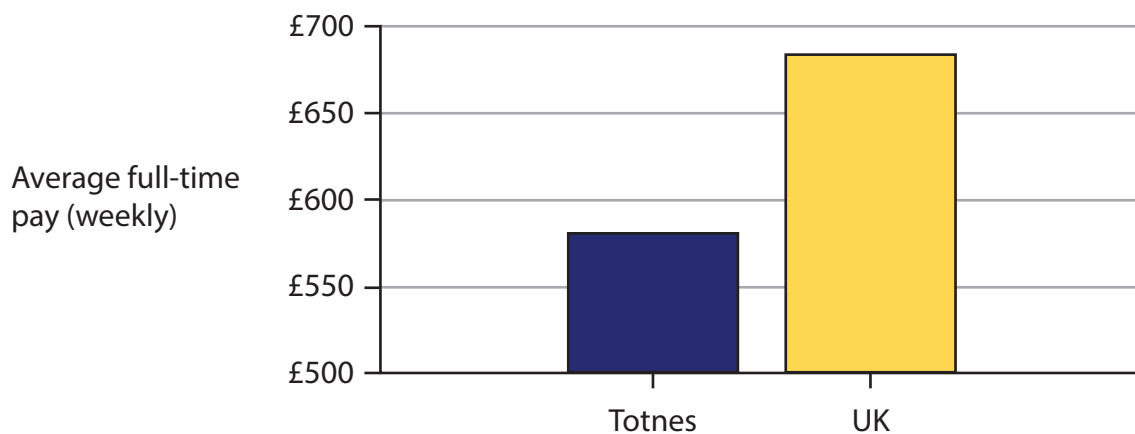
Figure 4a

Background information about Totnes, Devon

Air pollution and congestion	High. Streets are narrow and most visitors arrive by car
Public transport	Totnes is on the mainline railway network and there are some local bus services
Food imported from outside the Totnes area	63%
Unemployment rates	Totnes 2.1%
	UK 3.7%

Figure 4b

Environmental and economic concerns in Totnes, 2023



Cost of housing	
Totnes	To buy a house in Totnes costs 13 times the average salary
UK	To buy a house in UK costs 8 times the average salary

Figure 4c
Average salary and housing costs, 2023

Index of Multiple Deprivation total: Totnes is in the 40% most deprived areas of England				
Income deprivation	Education	Employment	Living Environment	Housing and services
In 30% most deprived	In 40% most deprived	In 20% most deprived	In 30% most deprived	In 30% most deprived

Figure 4d
Selected Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) data for Totnes, compared to the rest of England, 2019



- The Incredible Edible project encourages local people to grow and sell fruits, herbs, nuts and vegetables.
- The weekly market sells many local products, which helps people cut their food miles as well as supporting the local economy.
- The Totnes Pound scheme introduced a local currency which supported local businesses between 2007–2019. The scheme ended due to the rise of the 'cashless economy'.

Figure 4e

A local market in Totnes and some examples of Transition Town initiatives



- Local council plans aim for 528 new homes by 2034. 35% are to be affordable to meet local needs.
- The council and local groups are encouraging the development of eco-homes to reduce energy and water use, as well as generating renewable energy.
- New cycle routes now connect Totnes and its surrounding villages, and bus services have been improved.

Figure 4f

Totnes High Street and some examples of local council initiatives

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SECTION C

The following resources relate to Question 5.

Total UK population (millions)	Aged 14 years and under (millions)	Aged 15–64 years (millions)	Aged 65 years and over (millions)
66.56	11.75	42.6	12.21

Figure 5a

Population data for the UK, in millions, 2022

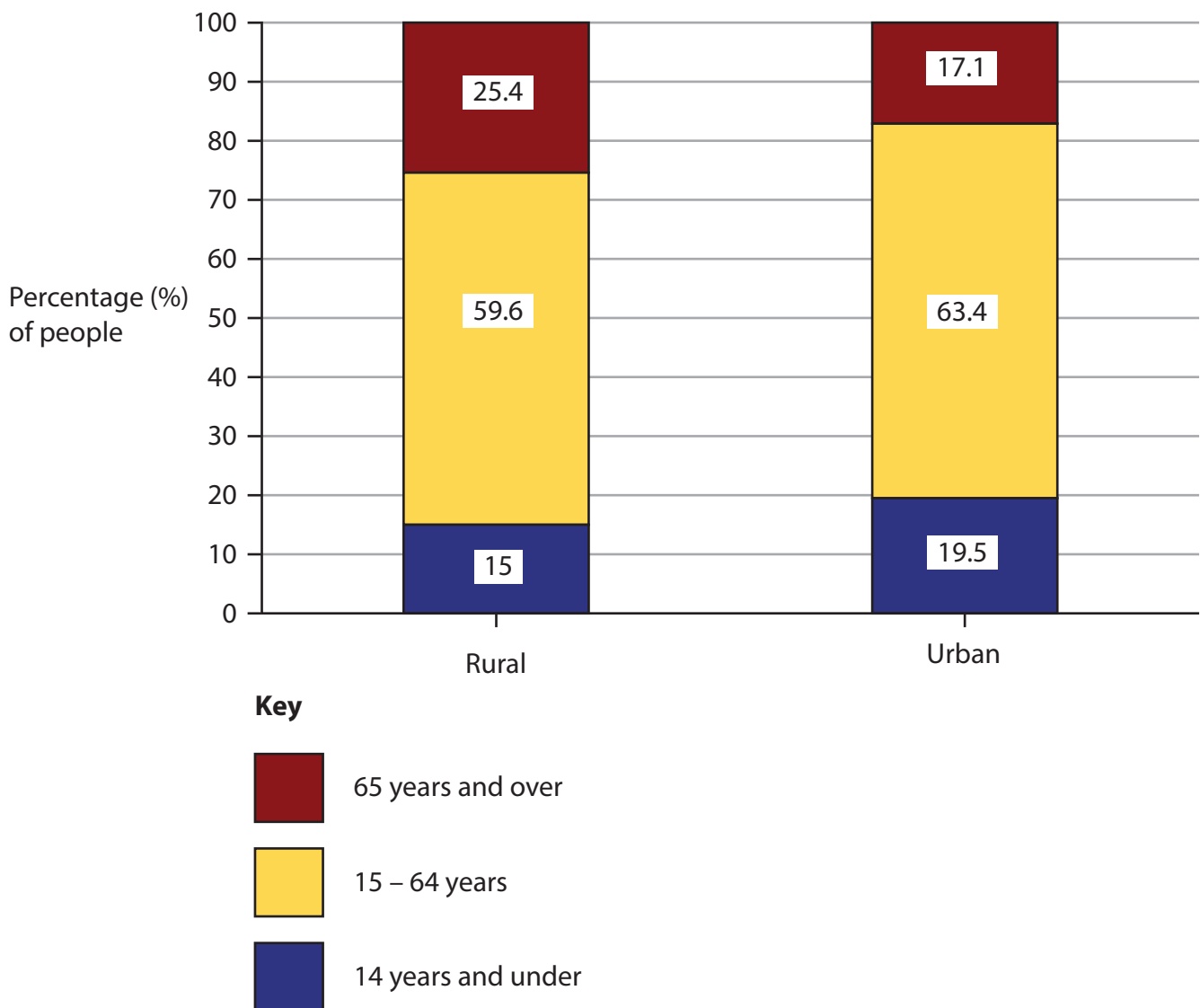


Figure 5b

Rural and urban population structures, in the UK, 2022

The following resource relates to Question 6.

Criteria	Site 1	By the station	
State of the weather	Good	Fine	Poor
Graffiti	Lots	Some	None
Air pollution	Major problem	Some	None
Noise	Major problem	Quite a lot	Not much
Traffic safety	Heavy traffic	Light traffic	Little traffic
Security/CCTV	None visible	Some	Plenty
Exterior appearance of buildings/windows	Poor	OK	Well cared for

Figure 6

A student's completed data collection sheet assessing the level of deprivation

The following resources relate to Question 7.

- Southwark is an inner-city London borough with social and economic extremes. Crystal Palace is a community partly within Southwark, which includes both wealthy and low-income areas. Crystal Palace was named as the best place to live in London in a 2022 survey.
- Southwark has a diverse population of about 310,000 (2021 census). It has high immigration and 43% of the population were born outside of England and Wales.
- Southwark faces challenges to reduce its carbon footprint and meet the needs of the local population in terms of housing, education and social welfare.
- Southwark Borough Council and local Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) work to improve environmental sustainability and reduce economic and social inequalities in this urban area.
- Crystal Palace Transition Town is a community-led NGO which works with locals to build a resilient sustainable place in one part of Southwark.

Figure 7a

Background information about Southwark and Crystal Palace

Imported food in the UK	Around 46% in 2022
Average rents per month in 2023	Crystal Palace £2,138
	London £2,174
	UK £1,279
Households judged food insecure in Southwark	1 in 4
Loneliness experienced often or sometimes	58% responded 'Yes' in a 2019 survey
Crime rates per 1,000 people (2022)	Southwark 108
	London 95

Figure 7b

Social concerns in Southwark and UK

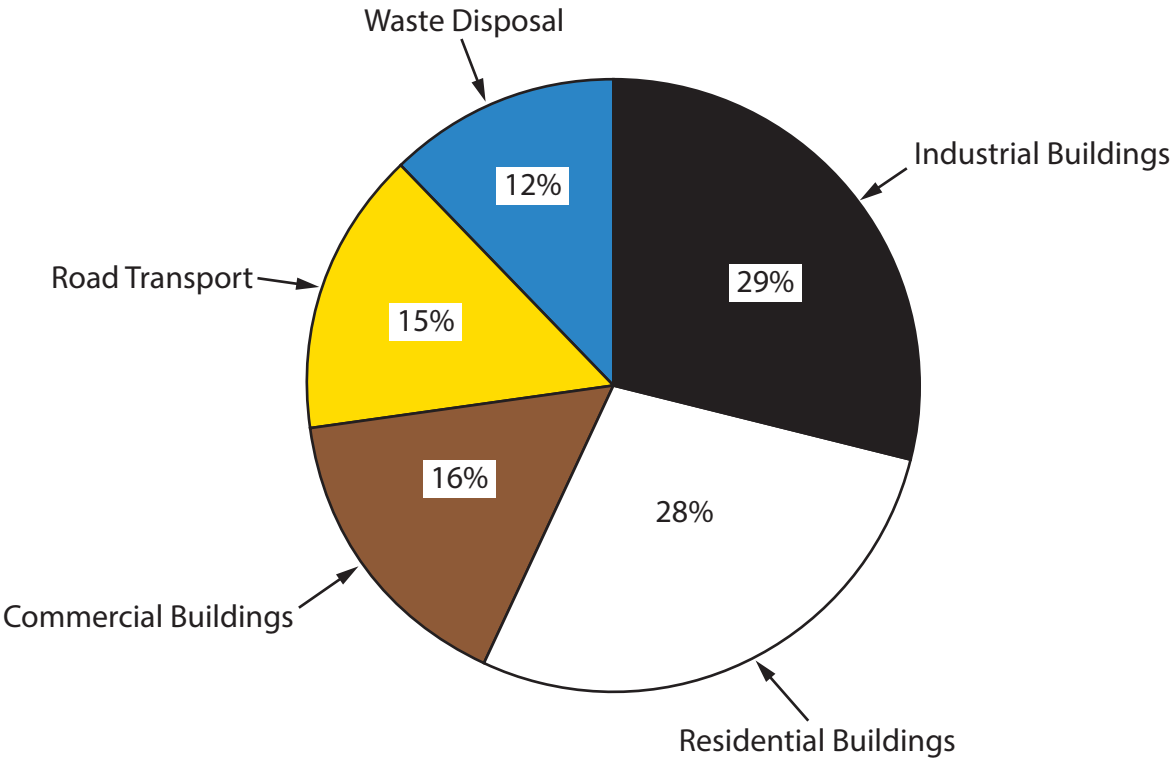


Figure 7c

Sources of CO₂ emissions in Southwark

Index of Multiple Deprivation total: Crystal Palace is in the 40% most deprived areas of England				
Income deprivation 	Education 	Living Environment 	Housing and services 	Crime 
In 30% most deprived	In 30% least deprived	In 40% most deprived	In 10% most deprived	In 10% most deprived

Figure 7d

Selected Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) data for Crystal Palace, compared to the rest of England, 2019

Homes needed in 2023	18,000
Homes built between 2014–2023	3,000

Figure 7e

Homes needed and homes built in Southwark



- A community project at a leisure centre in Southwark provides keep-fit classes for older people.
- Palace for Life is an NGO that runs sport activities for 15,000 young people per year, including 'Breaking the Cycle' aiming to reduce youth involvement in crime. It is sponsored by the local Premier League Crystal Palace Football Club.
- Locally grown and produced goods are sold once a week at an open-air market. This is part of the Crystal Palace Transition Town project, but prices are high.

Figure 7f

Community projects in Southwark



- In 2023, Southwark Council published its plans to tackle the Climate Emergency.
- The council plans to replace gas heating with low-carbon alternatives, but this is not implemented yet.
- 36% of waste is recycled.
- London's Congestion Charge scheme seeks to reduce traffic. Many residents get free or discounted use of public transport from their council.

Figure 7g
Council projects in Southwark

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Acknowledgements

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