

Write your name here

Surname	Other names
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Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Edexcel GCE

Geography
Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 2: Geographical Investigations

Tuesday 25 May 2010 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference
6GE02/01

You must have:
Resource Booklet (enclosed)

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 ONE question in Section A and ONE question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- 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 quality of your written communication will be assessed in ALL your responses
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Spend approximately 35 - 40 minutes on Section A and 35 - 40 minutes on Section B.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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(b) Study Figure 1.

Comment on the **advantages** and **disadvantages** of the two approaches to monitoring the weather.

(10)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



Handwriting practice area with 30 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 1 = 35 marks)



(b) Study Figure 2.

Comment on the **advantages** and **disadvantages** of the two approaches to evaluating coastal defences.

(10)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



(c) Describe how **technology** (digital camera, websites, GIS etc), and any other equipment could assist in the **fieldwork** and **research** in **either** one of the following:

Put a cross in the box against the topic you have chosen.

Increasing risks from coastal flooding

Increasing risks from coastal erosion

(15)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.



Handwriting practice area with 35 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 2 = 35 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 35 MARKS



(b) Examine the **reasons** why peoples' **quality of life** varies from place to place.

(10)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 3 = 35 marks)



Candidates should use the resources provided, their own ideas, and relevant fieldwork and research which they have carried out.

REBRANDING PLACES

If you choose to answer Question 4, put a cross in the box .

4 Study Figure 4.

(a) Comment on how the **data** shown for the large urban areas indicate a **varying need** for regeneration.

(10)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



(b) Examine the **link** between deprivation and the need for rebranding in some **rural** areas.

(10)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



(c) Summarise the **results** and **conclusions** of your **fieldwork** and **research** into the success of **urban rebranding** schemes.

(15)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 4 = 35 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 35 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS**



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Figure 1 Two ways of recording weather: a weather log book and the output from an automated weather station

APPROACH A

MARCH

YEAR: 2007



OBSERVATIONS

1	mild but with light drizzle 10.02am	12°C	•	☾	←
2	Rained most of the day 10.14am	11°C	••	☾	←
3	Some sunshine 9.56am	9°C		☾	↖
4	Cooler with stronger winds 10.05am	8°C		☾	↖
5	Very clear Rainbow 10.25am	10°C	•	☾	→
6					
7	mild, again drizzle 9.50am	10°C	•	☾	→
WEEKLY SUMMARY AND AVERAGES:		10°C		☾	

APPROACH B

Weather Graph for week of 31 August 2008

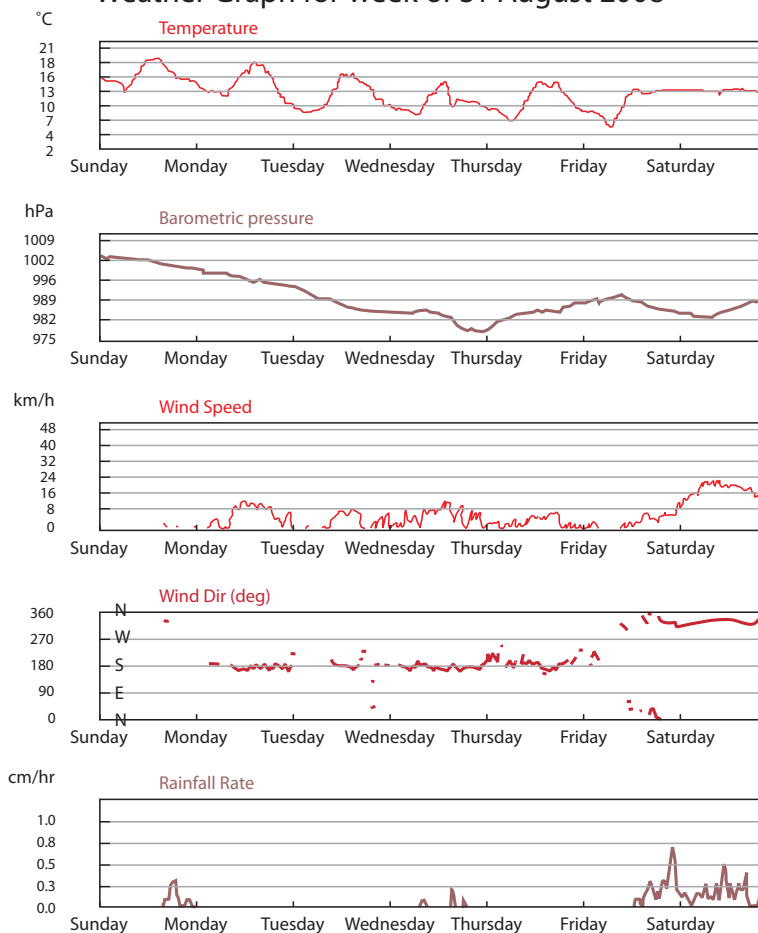


Figure 2 Two different approaches that can be used to assess and evaluate coastal defences

APPROACH A

LOCATION: Walton on the Naze		TYPE OF DEFENCE: Sea Wall					
	SCORE						
NEGATIVE FACTOR	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	POSITIVE FACTOR
Vulnerable to erosion		✓					Effective protection against erosion
Vulnerable to overtopping	✓						Effective against overtopping
Ugly					✓		Enhances natural environment
Poor access to beach			✓				Good provision made for access to beach
High safety risk to general public						✓	No obvious safety risk to general public
Short lifespan and/or high maintenance costs						✓	Good life expectancy and/or low maintenance costs
High levels of disturbance caused to local people during construction	✓						Low levels of disturbance caused to local people during construction
Disturbs natural coastal processes and habitats			✓				Maintains natural coastal processes and habitats
	-6	-2	-2	0	+2	+6	Total score = -2

APPROACH B



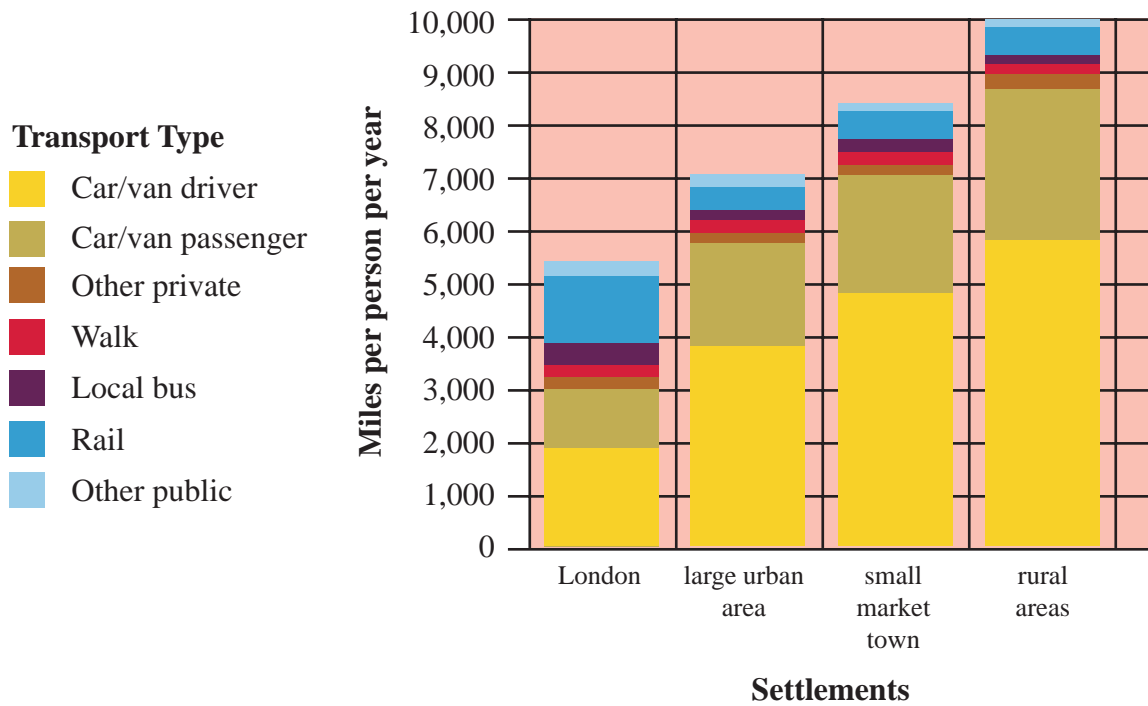
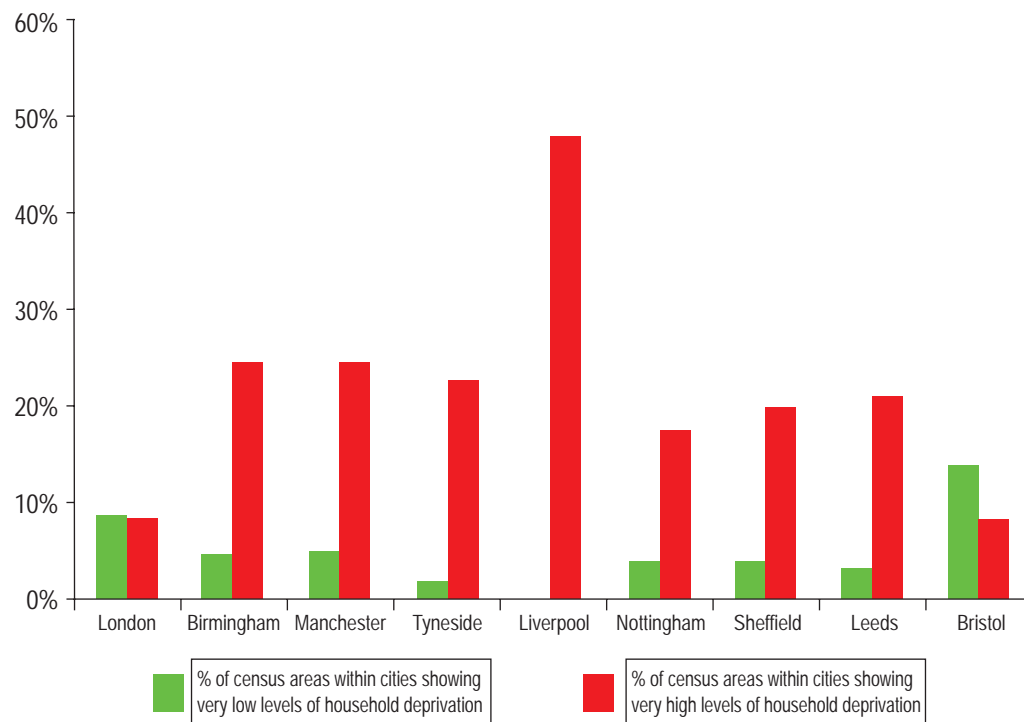
Coastal	Field sketch or site photo	Written description of how it works	General comments	(A) Approximate cost / 100m (£)	(B) Length / distance (m)	Total cost (£)
Rip-Rap		Large rocks are used to protect cliffs or beach	Visually unappealing; difficult to get the rocks to the beach	132,000	25	33,000
Concrete sea wall		Hard protection to reduce the impacts of strong waves and swells	Looks unnatural and out-of-place. Environmental impact of concrete?	350,000	200	700,000
Groynes						

Figure 3 The influence of settlement size on distance travelled and type of transport used



(Source: DTI, 2008 National Travel Survey)

Figure 4 The incidence of most and least deprived neighbourhoods in a selection of UK cities (2004 data)



Note: Output Areas are a census unit representing about 100 households.