

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE – NEW

C111U30-1



S18-C111U30-1



GEOGRAPHY A – Component 3

Applied Fieldwork Enquiry

MONDAY, 11 JUNE 2018 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
	Maximum Mark	Awarded Mark
Part A	18	
Part B	18	
Part C	36	
SPaG	4	
Total Marks	76	

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ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource folder. You may also require a calculator and a ruler.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **all** of the questions in this examination paper.

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If additional space is required you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terms accurately in your answer to Part C, Question 3 (f).



JUN18C111U30101

Part A: Investigating the use of transects in fieldwork

Answer **all** parts of this question. You should use your experience of using **transects** in fieldwork to support your answers.

1. (a) Study photograph A on **page 2** of the **Resource Folder**.

Students used systematic sampling to collect data along a north-south transect in a UK high street.

- (i) Give **two** advantages of using systematic sampling to collect data along a transect. [2]

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They collected data on noise and environmental quality. Their results are shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 – Quality of environment and noise levels along the transect

	sites									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Noise levels (decibels)	75	72	68	65	60	50	50	55	50	57
Environmental quality (10=high) (1=low)	3	4	5	5	6	9	9	6	9	7

- (ii) Study the information in Table 1.1. Circle **two** correct answers below. [2]

The range of noise is 20 / 25 / 50 decibels.

The mode for the environmental quality is 5 / 6 / 9.



- (b) The students used a different transect in another shopping street. They collected data about the types of shops and services on each side of the street. The results are shown in Diagram 1.2.

Diagram 1.2 – Types of shops and services

restau- rant	charity shop	chemist	baker	vacant	coffee shop	news- agent	clothing	mobile phone shop	bank
street									
pound shop	shoe shop	bank	clothing	vacant	mobile phone shop	vacant	bank	coffee shop	jeweller

- (i) Calculate the percentage of shops that are vacant.
Show your working in the space below.

[2]

Answer %

- (ii) Suggest **two** ways that Diagram 1.2 could be improved.

[2]

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- ## Evaluation



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Part B: Investigating sphere of influence through fieldwork

Answer **all** parts of this question. You should use your fieldwork experience of investigating **spheres of influence** in fieldwork to support your answers.

2. (a) A group of students decided to investigate the sphere of influence of a music festival. Study Photograph 2.1.

Photograph 2.1 – Glastonbury music festival



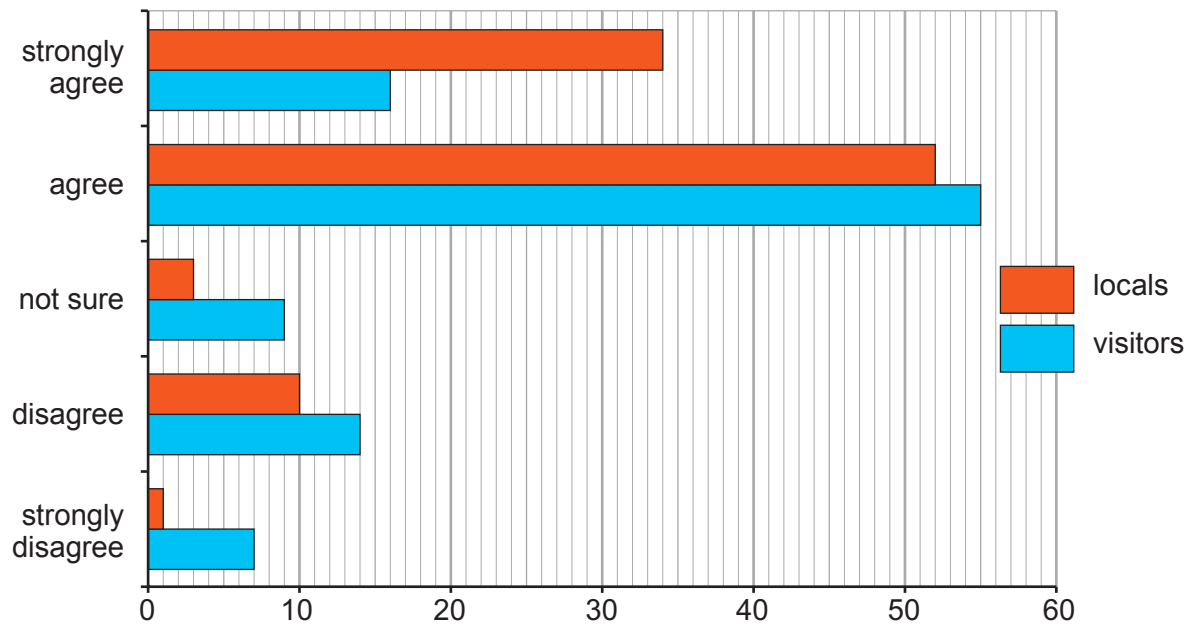
- (i) Tick (✓) **two** enquiry questions that could be chosen in an investigation of **sphere of influence** at **this** event. [2]

Enquiry question	Tick (✓) two
To what extent will noise nuisance change during the event?	
How do types of food sold at Glastonbury compare to those at the V music festival?	
How does the age range of visitors to the Glastonbury festival compare to the Hay-on-Wye book festival?	
Will the event have a positive or negative economic impact on the neighbouring area?	



The students collected questionnaire data on whether traffic has a negative environmental impact on the local area. They questioned visitors to the festival and local residents. The students presented their results in Graph 2.2.

**Graph 2.2 – People were asked whether or not they agree with the following statement.
‘Traffic has a negative environmental impact on the local area around Glastonbury.’**



- (ii) How useful is Graph 2.2 in understanding the impacts of traffic on the local area?
Identify strengths and weaknesses in your answer. [4]

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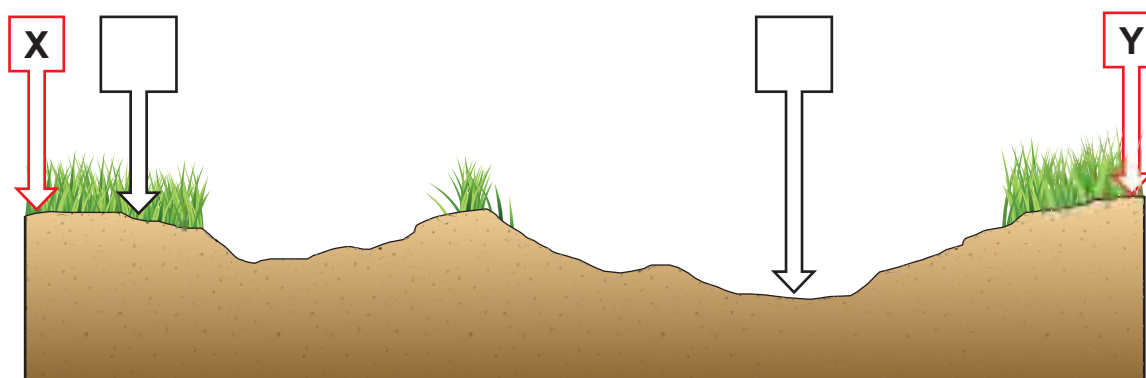
- (b) Some places get visitors all year round. They are called honeypot sites.

Students investigated the impact of visitors on vegetation in Photograph 2.3. They sampled between **X** and **Y** and drew Cross-section 2.4 to show their results.

Photograph 2.3 – Footpath erosion at a honeypot site



Cross-section 2.4



Study Photograph 2.3. Add **two** correct letters from the table below to the boxes in Cross-section 2.4. [2]

A	Greatest erosion at edge of path where there are fewer walkers.
B	Soil deepest because plants have been killed by walkers.
C	Most soil erosion in the middle of the path where there are most walkers.
D	Vegetation tallest in the middle of path where there are most walkers.
E	Vegetation is largely unaffected where there are few walkers.

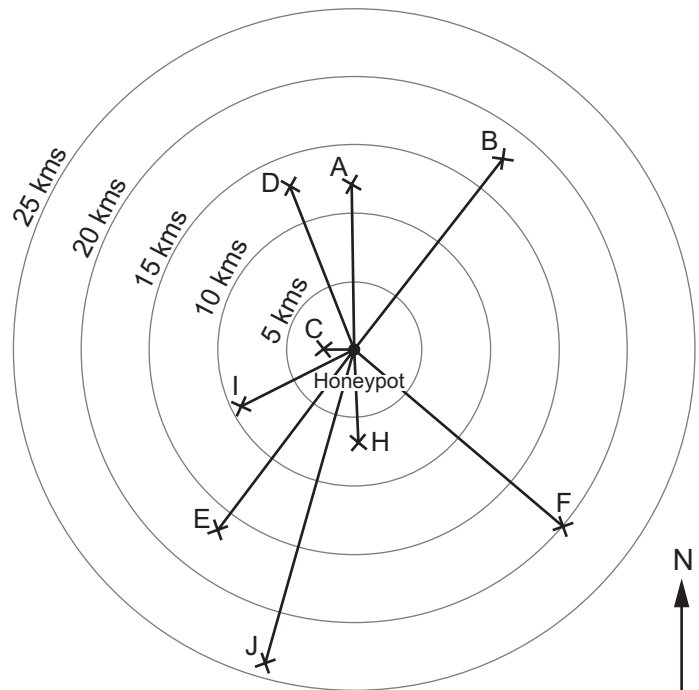


- (c) The students collected data about visitors to this honeypot site. Their results are shown in Table 2.5 and Graph 2.6 below.

Table 2.5

Visitor	Distance (kms)	Direction
A	12	N
B	17	NE
C	2.5	W
D	13	NNW
E	17	SW
F	20	SE
G	12.5	E
H	7.5	S
I	9	WSW
J	24	SSW

Graph 2.6



- (i) Complete Graph 2.6 by plotting the results for visitor G.

[1]



The students asked visitors how they had spent their money during their visit. The results are shown in Table 2.7 below.

Table 2.7

How money was spent	Number of visitors
Car parking	50
Souvenir shops	20
Cafes	25
Local supermarket	2
Ice creams	15
Bed and breakfast	1

- (ii) Choose **one** method from the list below which would be an appropriate way to present the data in Table 2.7. Tick (✓) **one** box. [1]

	Tick (✓)
Pie chart	
Line graph	
Bar chart	

- (iii) Give **two** reasons why the method you have chosen is appropriate. [4]

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- (d) This question is about your **own** experience of investigating **sphere of influence** in fieldwork.

Aim of your investigation

'It is important to have secondary data to support primary data in fieldwork on sphere of influence.' To what extent do you agree?

You should support your answer by referring to your own fieldwork.

[4]

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End of Part B



Part C: The wider UK dimension

Answer **all** parts of this question. You should use your understanding of UK geography to support your answers.

3. (a) Major sporting events have a sphere of influence at a national and global scale as well as within local communities.

- (i) Study the map on **page 3** of the **Resources Folder**.

Tick (✓) **three** correct statements about the map in the box below.

[3]

	Tick (✓) three
The events were distributed evenly across England, Scotland and Wales.	
The majority of events were held in Scotland and Wales.	
The majority of events were held in England.	
Events held in London are 250 km from Manchester and 190 km from Cardiff.	
Events held in London are 300 km from Manchester and 205 km from Cardiff.	
Events held in London are 250 km from Manchester and 205 km from Cardiff.	
20 % of the events are located in Scotland.	
30 % of the events are located in London.	

- (ii) The UK is an attractive location for international (global) sporting events.

Tick (✓) **two** reasons for this in the box below.

[2]

	Tick (✓) two
Good global transport links	
Warm sunny weather all year round	
Hotels are cheaper than anywhere else in the world	
English is an international language	



- (iii) Give **two** reasons why the UK government is keen to host these international events. [4]

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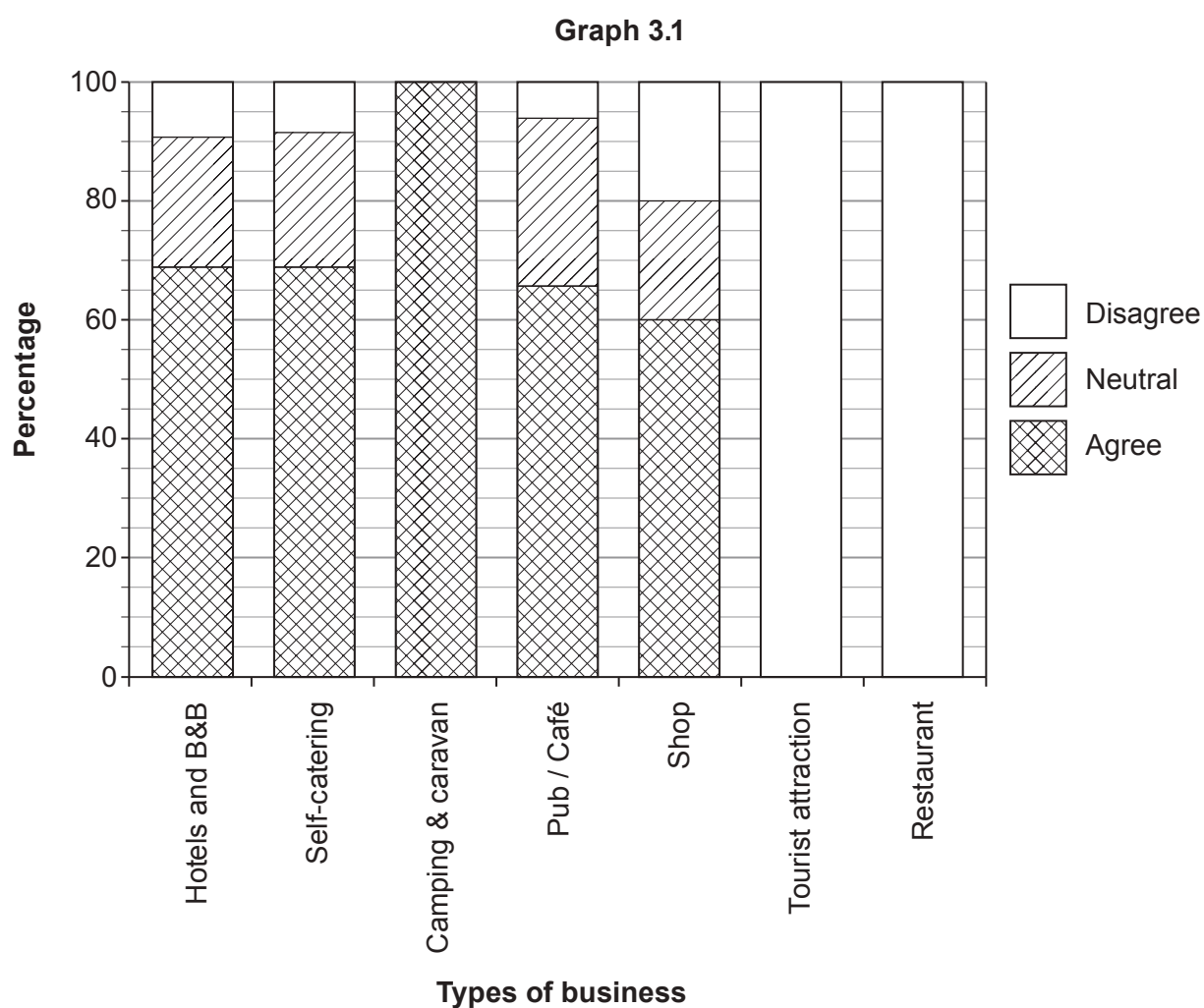
- (b) In 2014, a major international cycling event took place in Yorkshire. Study the information on **page 4** of the **Resource Folder**. Tick (✓) the correct cost per kilometre of the road repairs made by Yorkshire councils before the race. [1]

Cost per kilometre (£)	Tick (✓)
10,000	
1,000	
100	



(c) Study the table on **page 5** of the **Resource Folder**.

(i) Complete Graph 3.1 below for tourist attractions **and** restaurants. [2]



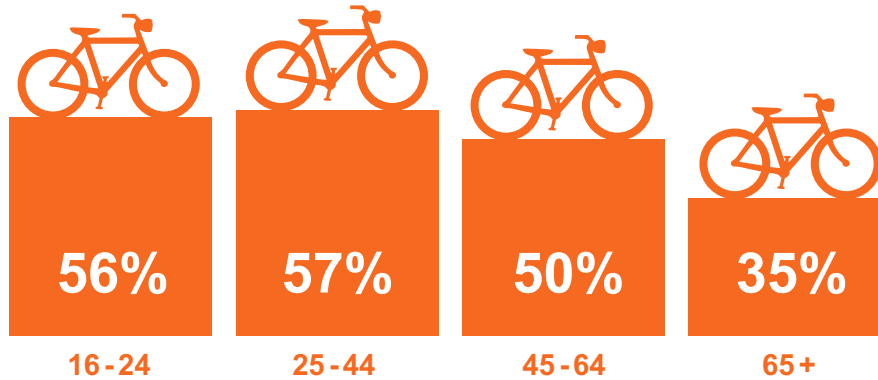
(ii) Use Graph 3.1 to complete the sentences below. [2]

The type of business which expected the most long-term benefits from the cycle event is

The type of business which expected no long-term benefits from the cycle event is



Graph 3.2 – Percentages of spectators who were inspired to cycle more.



- (i) Suggest **one** improvement that would show the data more effectively. [1]

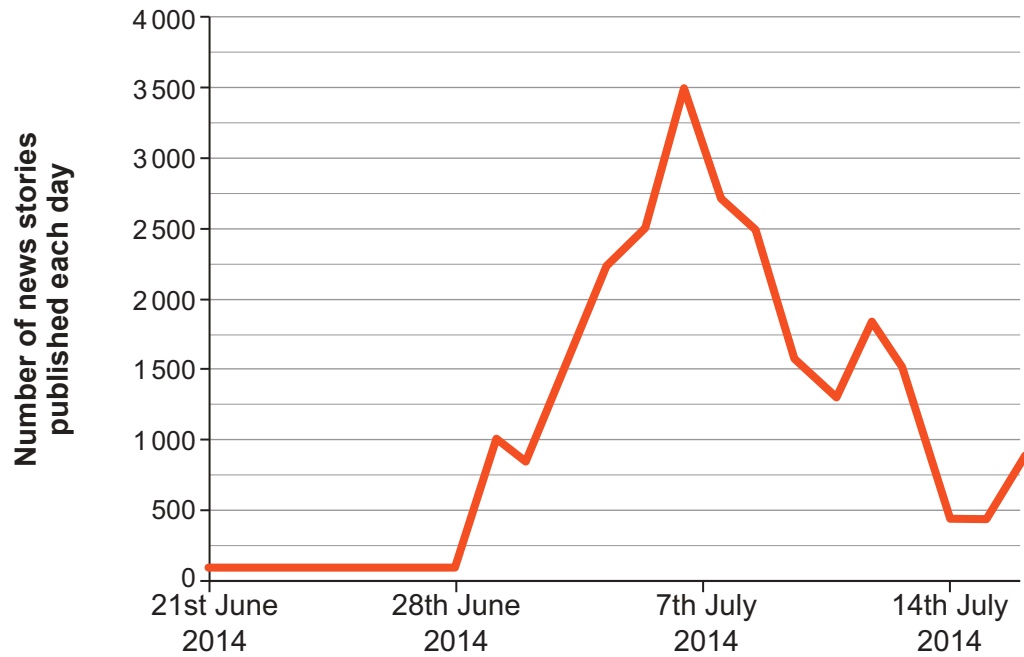
- (ii) Explain why this international cycle event could have impacts on different groups of people. [6]



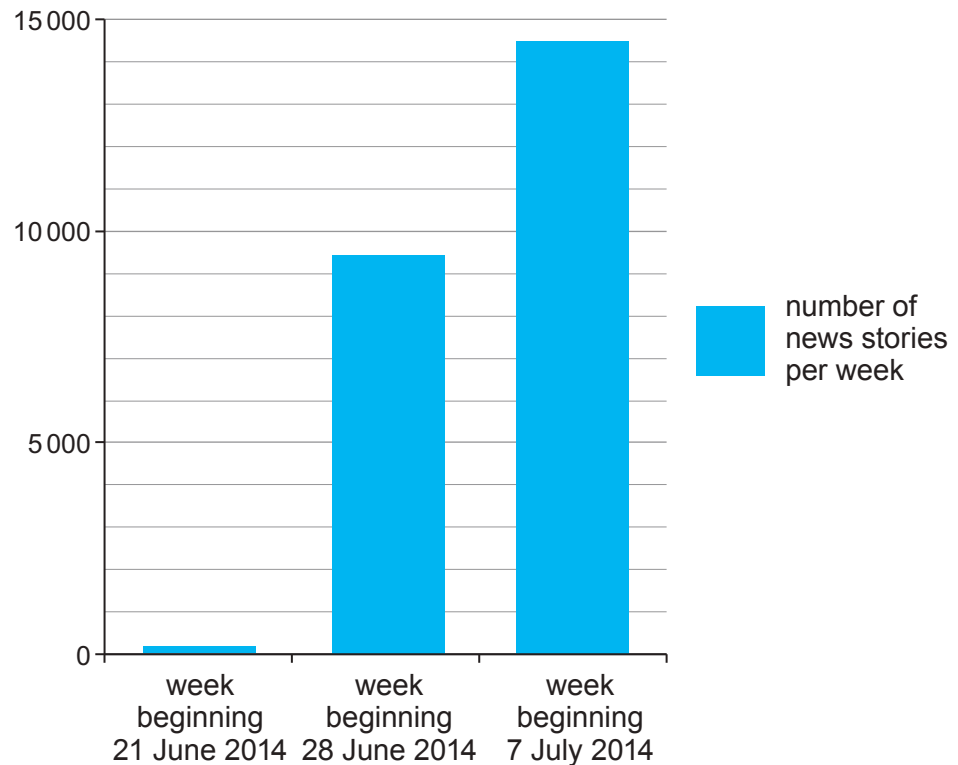
- (e) This cycling event took place from 5 July to 7 July 2014.

Study Graphs 3.3 and 3.4 below. They show the number of news stories published about the cycle event between 21 June and 14 July 2014.

Graph 3.3



Graph 3.4



[3]

[12]

[4]





[illegible]

[illegible]