

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Thursday 13 June 2019

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **1GA0/03**

Geography A

**Paper 3: Geographical Investigations:
Fieldwork and UK Challenges**

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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What was measured?	How was it measured?	What were the problems?
Depth	We recorded the depth of the river in the middle of the channel at three sites. These sites were chosen because they were easy to access in the time available.	At site 1 the river contained many angular boulders, this made it difficult to identify the bottom of the river bed.
Width	We used a measuring tape from bank to bank across the river.	At sites 1 and 2 we had difficulty determining where the bank of the river started.
Velocity	We used an orange peel at the first site, and then a stick at the other two survey sites. These floats were timed by using a stopwatch over a distance of 10 metres. The float time was recorded once at each site.	We estimated the 10 metre distance. At site 3, tree branches caught the float and stopped it for a couple of seconds.

Figure 1

An extract of a student's methodology table for a river study

What was measured?	How was it measured?	What were the problems?
Gradient	We recorded the gradient of the beach profile from the water's edge to the cliff. This was done by pointing a clinometer at the eye level of another person standing 10 metres away. This was repeated at two more sites chosen randomly along the beach as the tide came in.	People of different heights were used to record the gradient. It was so windy it was difficult to hold the clinometer steady.
Pebble (sediment) size	At each site, we measured the length of 5 pebbles at the water's edge using a ruler.	Another group measured the width while we measured the length.
Pebble (sediment) shape	After we measured the pebble size, we took it in turns to record the shape of the pebble using a Powers Scale of Roundness chart.	Different people made a decision about the shape using the chart.

Figure 2

An extract of a student's methodology table for a coastal study






				
Very dirty				Very clean
Cold weather				Hot weather
Run down appearance				Modern appearance
Lots of traffic noise				No traffic noise
Roads with moving traffic				Fully pedestrianised zone

Figure 3a

A fieldwork method used in an urban study



Q.1. Gender

Male

Female

Q.2. Age group

Under 18 years

18-30 years

31-50 years

Over 50 years

Q.3. What do you like about living in the countryside?

Q.4. How would you rate the quality of the environment? (1 – low quality/ 5 – high quality)

1

2

3

4

5

Figure 4a

A fieldwork method used in a rural study

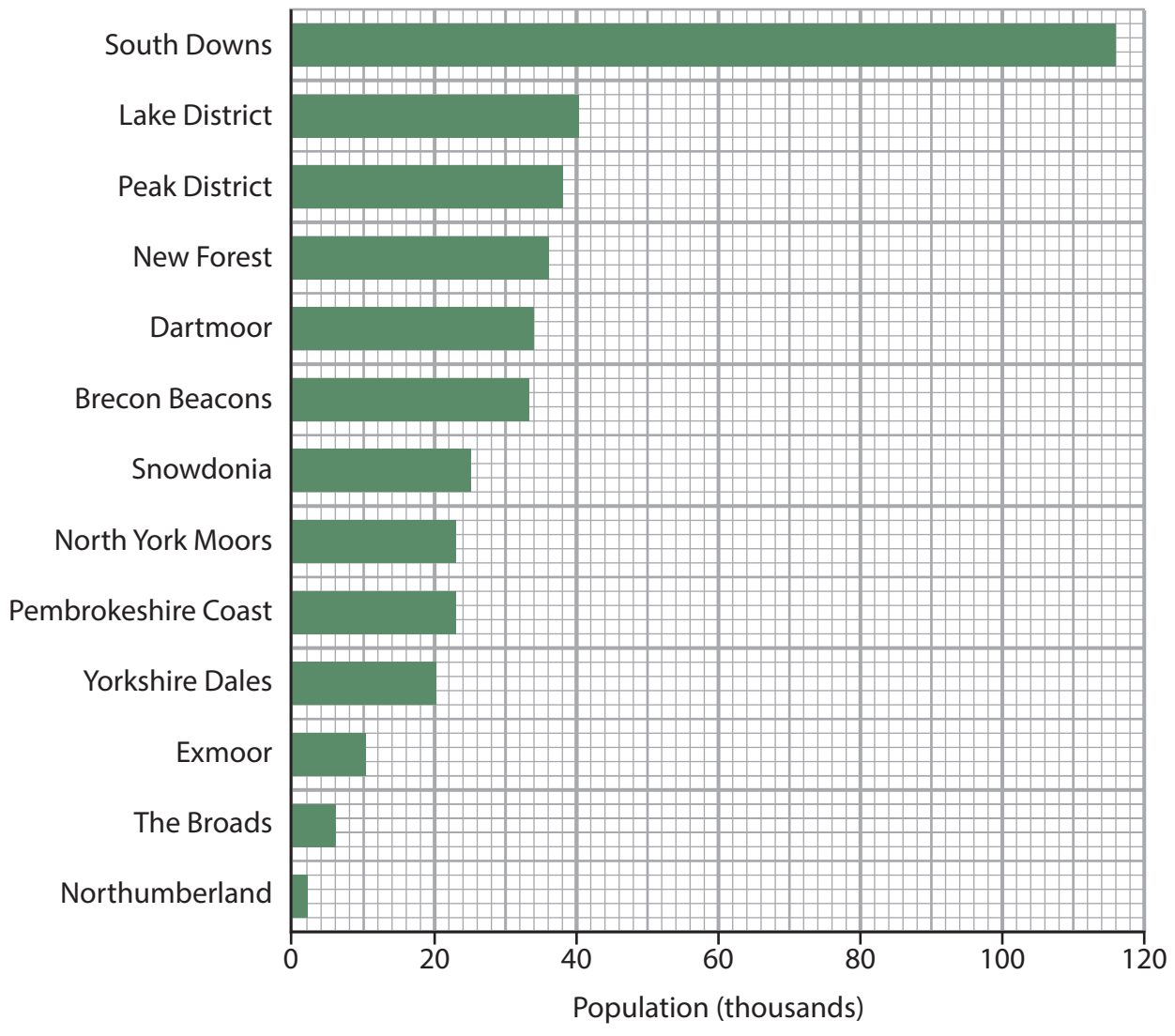


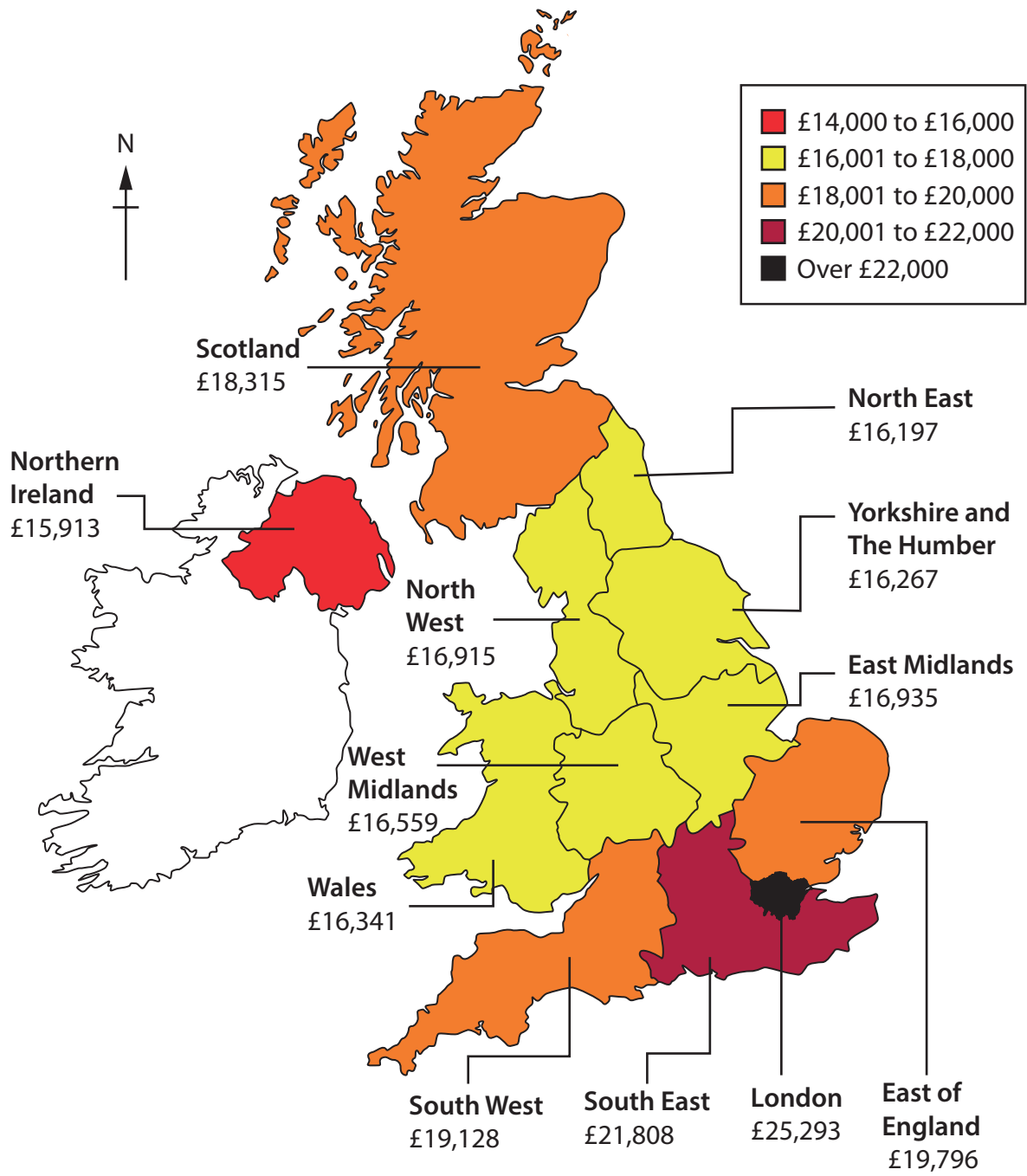
Figure 5a
Estimated population for selected UK National Parks, 2012



UK National Park	Visitors per year (millions)
Brecon Beacons	4.15
The Broads	8.0
Exmoor	1.4
Lake District	16.4
North York Moors	7.0
Peak District	8.75
Pembrokeshire Coast	4.2
Yorkshire Dales	9.5

Figure 5b

Visitors per year for selected UK National Parks, 2014



Gross disposable income is the amount of money a person has left over after paying all of their essential bills.

Figure 5c

Average gross disposable household income per person for the UK, 2015

UK Region	Average house price UK£
London	£455,984
Outer London	£344,371
South East	£255,325
South West	£221,703
East of England	£204,948
West Midlands	£168,585
East Midlands	£162,082
North West	£144,914
Yorkshire and The Humber	£144,361
Wales	£141,525
Scotland	£139,911
Northern England (Including North East and North West)	£123,864
Northern Ireland	£123,225

Figure 5d
Average house prices for UK regions, 2016

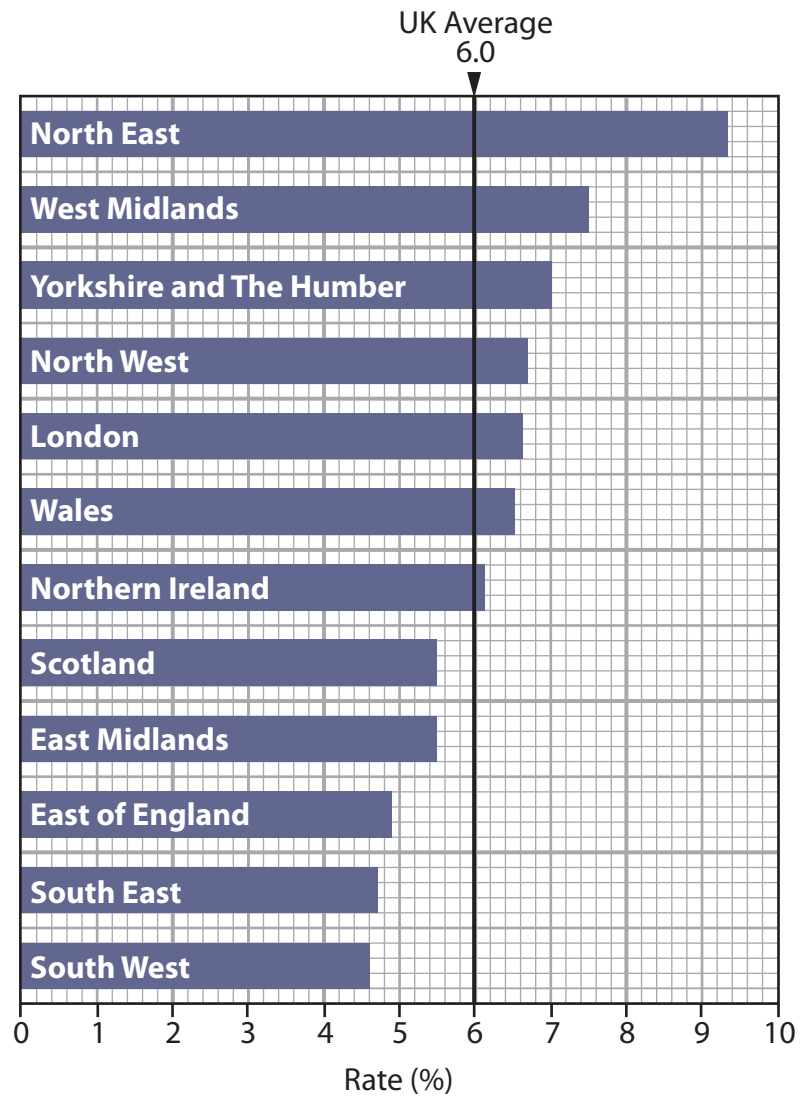


Figure 5e

Unemployment rate by UK regions, 2014



After gaining my honours degree in fashion, I moved to London because the job opportunities and pay were greater than those in other UK cities.

Andrea, a fashion graduate

We decided to move out of London because of the rising rental costs, which means we have been unable to save a deposit to buy our own house in the future. We managed to find the same size house for £400 per month less than we were renting in London.

Michael and Sarah, a young professional couple

The Northern Powerhouse Strategy has been created to promote investment in transport infrastructure to improve connections between and within the North's towns, cities and counties. The intention is to raise education and skills levels across the North to ensure the regions are excellent places to start and grow a business.

A spokesperson from the Northern Powerhouse Strategy

My broadband connection is unreliable and can often go down for several hours. I have deadlines to work to for my business, which means I can struggle to meet these, affecting my customers.

Carl, a small business owner working from home in a remote rural village

Figure 5f

Views about the Two-Speed economy in the UK



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