

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE



Additional Assessment Material – Adapted for 2021 only

GEOGRAPHY A and B – Component 3

Applied Fieldwork Enquiry

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Part A	12	
Part B	12	
Part C	36	
SPaG	4	
Total	64	

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 page(s) 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(h).

Part A

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Answer all parts of this question.

- 1. Students decided to investigate the impact of Boxpark in Croydon, London.

Boxpark has over 25 street food restaurants and bars, contained in an indoor and roof terrace space. It hosts live music, art and sport exhibitions. It opened in Croydon in 2016.

Students conducted a questionnaire of 50 people using Boxpark. They used a **systematic sampling** technique to select the people.

- (a) Evaluate **one** strength and **one** weakness of a systematic sampling technique for this questionnaire in Boxpark. [4]

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- (b) The students used a Likert survey used as part of the questionnaire. A Likert survey asks people to say how far they agree or disagree with a statement. Their results are shown in the table on **page 2** of the Resource Folder.

- (i) Give **two** weaknesses of this Likert Survey. [2]

Weakness 1:

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Weakness 2:

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- (ii) The students wanted to assess more impacts of Boxpark on people. Suggest **two** additional statements for the Likert survey. [2]

Statement 1:

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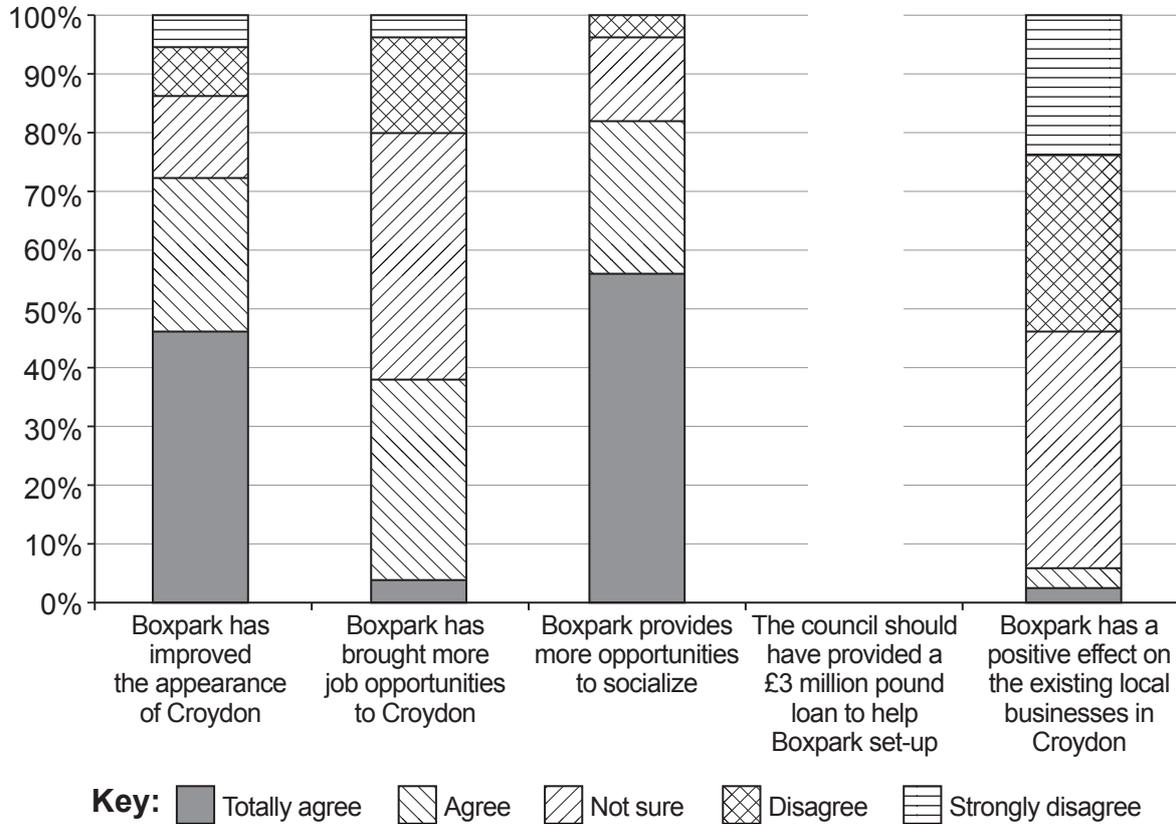
Statement 2:

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(c) Use the table on **page 2** of the Resource Folder to complete **Graph 1.1**. [2]

Graph 1.1 – Questionnaire results investigating the impacts of Boxpark



(d) Study the table on **page 2** of the Resource Folder and **Graph 1.1**. Tick (✓) **two** correct conclusions. [2]

	Tick (✓) two
Most people agree that Boxpark has brought social advantages, shown by large percentage of people who agree with the improved appearance and opportunities to socialize.	
Boxpark has been good for local businesses because, under 50% of people strongly disagree or disagree that Boxpark has had a positive effect on the local businesses.	
Under half the people asked thought that Boxpark has brought more job opportunities to the area.	
Most people asked thought that Boxpark has brought more job opportunities to the area.	
The environment has suffered because of Boxpark because 70% of people disagreed with the statement that Boxpark has improved the area.	

End of Part A

Part B*Answer all parts of this question.*

2. (a) A group of students decided to investigate cycles and flows using the town of Exmouth in south west England. Study Photograph 2.1 below.

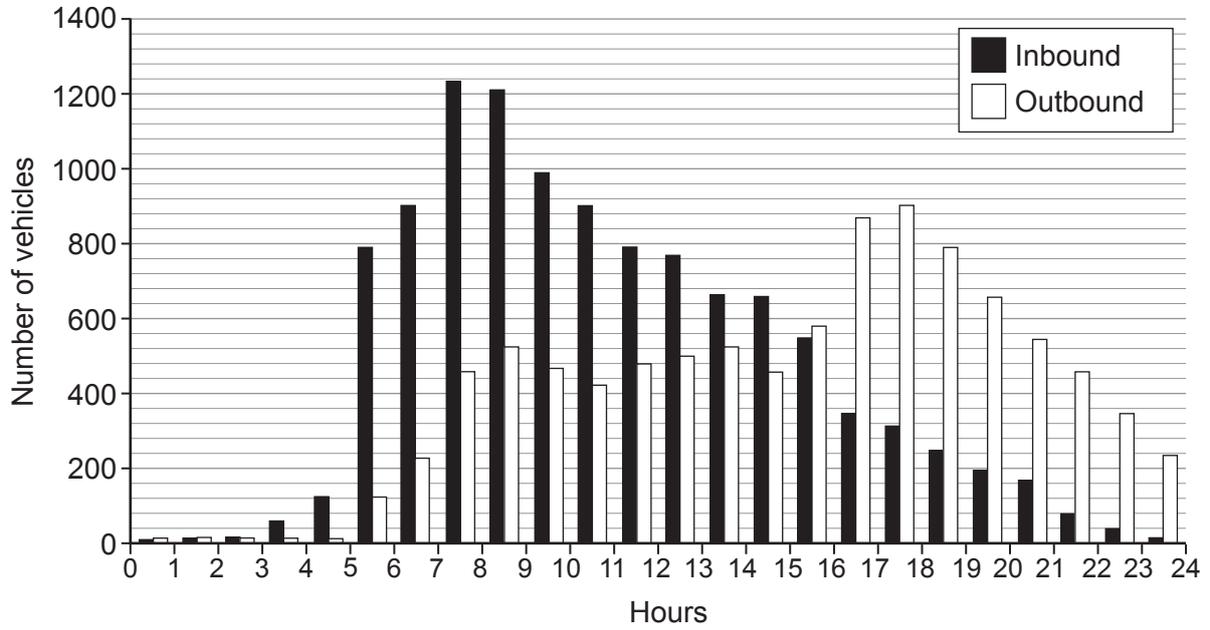
Photograph 2.1 – Exmouth

Tick (✓) two enquiry questions that could be chosen in an investigation of **cycles and flows** in Exmouth. [2]

Enquiry Question	Tick (✓) two
How does the numbers of tourists vary through-out the year?	
To what extent is Exmouth a tourist destination?	
How do pedestrian numbers vary through-out the day?	
How do the green spaces affect the well-being of Exmouth's residents?	

- (b) Students found some secondary data about the vehicles entering and leaving Exmouth. Study **Graph 2.1**.

Graph 2.1 Average numbers of vehicles entering and leaving Exmouth on a week day.



- (i) Compare the movements of inbound and outbound traffic. Use data in your answer. [4]

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(ii) Evaluate the strength and weakness of this piece of secondary data in investigating vehicle flows in Exmouth. [4]

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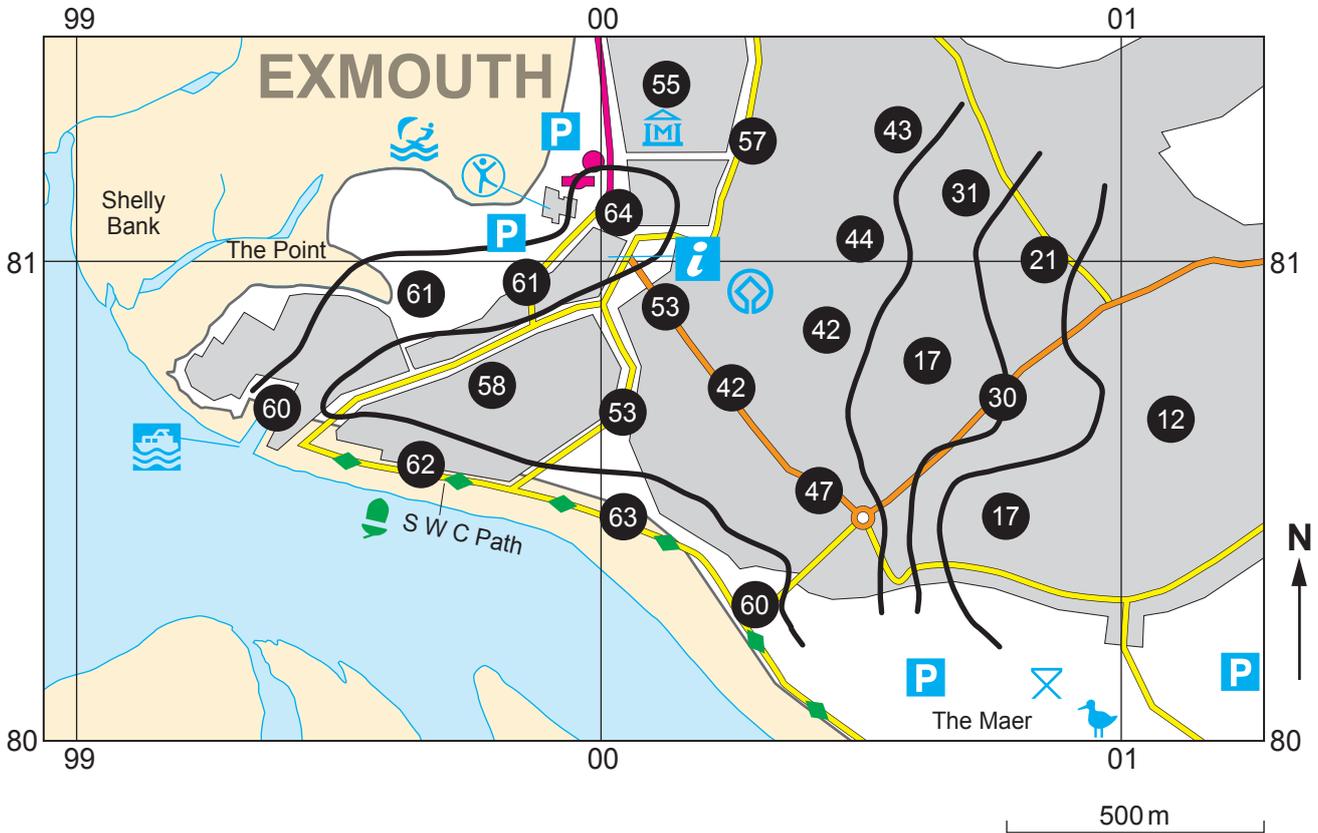
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(c) Study **Map 2.2** It shows the numbers of pedestrians in Exmouth.

(i) The isolines have been drawn in for 60, 40, 30 and 20. Draw in the line for 50. [1]

Map 2.2 showing pedestrian counts around Exmouth.



(ii) **Tick (✓) one** statement which accurately describes the patterns on **Map 2.2**. [1]

	Tick (✓) one
The greatest numbers of people are recorded near the carparks and the railway station. The numbers of people recorded decrease from north to south.	
The greatest numbers of people are recorded along the seafront and around the carparks near The Point. In general the numbers of people recorded decrease from East to West.	
The greatest numbers of people are recorded along the seafront and around the carparks near The Point. In general the numbers of people recorded increase from East to West.	

End of Part B

(ii) **Tick (✓) two** negative impacts of high temperatures in cities.

[2]

	Tick (✓) two
Energy usage for air conditioning and air cooling is expensive.	
Air pollution goes down as the heat increases making it easier to breathe.	
High temperatures are dangerous for older people and people with existing health conditions who die from the heat.	
The growing season is lengthened, so that more food can be grown in urban farms.	

(d) Study the graph on **page 3** of the Resource Folder which shows pollution levels.

(i) Identify **two** conclusions you can make from the graph.

[2]

Conclusion 1:

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Conclusion 2:

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(ii) Suggest **two** improvements that could be made to the y axis labelled 'Pollution Level'.

[2]

Improvement 1:

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Improvement 2:

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(e) Study Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 shows the numbers of recorded crimes per 1000 population in England in 2019

	Personal Violence	Sexual Offences	Robbery	Burglary	Vehicle Theft	Total
Rural	20.2	2.2	0.3	7.3	4.3	34.3
Urban	29.5	3.4	2.3	13.7		57.5

(i) Identify the correct conclusion that can be made from the data in Table 3.1. [1]

	Tick (✓) one
There are more crimes per 1000 population in urban areas compared to rural areas.	
There are a similar number of crimes per 1000 population in both rural and urban areas.	
There are more crimes per 1000 population in rural areas compared to urban areas.	

(ii) The ratio of rural to urban vehicle thefts is 1 to 2. Calculate the numbers of vehicle thefts per 1000 population in an urban environment. Show your working. [2]

Number of thefts per 1000 population =

(f) Give two reasons why a person might choose to commute into an urban area. [2]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

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(g) Study the graph on **page 4** of the Resource Folder.

Compare the population profile pattern in rural areas with urban areas.

[3]

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