

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C112U30-1



O20-C112U30-1



FRIDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2020 – AFTERNOON

GEOGRAPHY B – Component 3
Applied Fieldwork Enquiry

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	

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(e).



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Part A: Investigating the use of qualitative surveys in fieldwork

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

1. (a) Some students were investigating people's perceptions of a brownfield development in a city centre. Study the photograph below.

Photograph 1.1 – Brownfield development in a city centre



- (i) Tick (✓) the **two** correct statements to show people's perceptions of this brownfield development. [2]

Statements	Tick (✓) two
Modern style building is welcoming and attractive to some visitors	
Air and noise pollution is caused by the building site	
Pedestrianised area is safer and friendly for families and shoppers	
Grey slate pavement and small amount of greenery	



The students collected qualitative data using questionnaires. They sampled at the entrance to the bus station at point **X** on the photograph.

- (ii) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using this location. [4]

Advantage

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Disadvantage

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- (b) The students asked 55 people whether they thought the development would have a positive or negative impact. **Table 1.2** shows some of their questionnaire data.

Table 1.2 – Questionnaire data table

The impact the development will have on:	Positive	Negative
The economy	25	30
The environment	39	16
Tourism	11	44
Locals	13	42

- (i) Suggest a suitable technique to represent the data in **Table 1.2**. [1]
-

- (ii) Using the data from **Table 1.2**, calculate the percentage of people who thought the development will have a positive impact on the environment. [2]

Show your working.

Answer



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Additional space for question 1(c) only:

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END OF PART A

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Part B: Investigating sustainability through fieldwork

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

2. (a) Students decided to investigate sustainable flood management strategies for a town. Below is a photograph of a past flood event in the town.

Photograph 2.1 – Flood event 2015



Tick (✓) **two** enquiry questions that could be chosen to investigate the sustainability of flood defences in this area. [2]

Enquiry question	Tick (✓) two
To what extent do flood defences protect residential areas?	
To what extent do the flood defences have a negative impact on tourism to the town?	
Is the highest risk of flooding always in winter?	
Should the flood defences be managed by national or local authorities?	



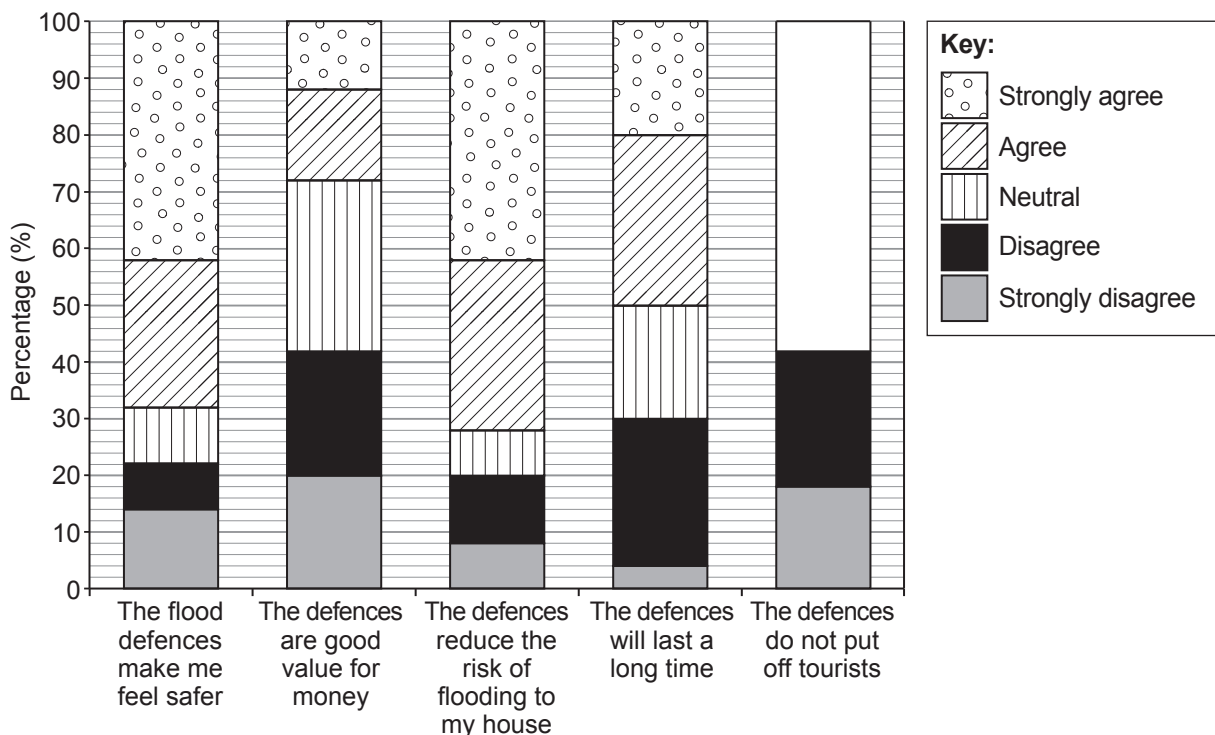
(b) The students collected local residents' opinions of the existing flood defences. Some of their data is shown in **Table 2.2** below.

Table 2.2 – Local residents' opinions of flood defences

	Percentage (%) responses				
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
The flood defences make me feel safer.	14	8	10	26	42
The defences are good value for money.	20	22	30	16	12
The defences reduce the risk of flooding to my house.	8	12	8	30	42
The defences will last a long time.	4	26	20	30	20
The defences do not put off tourists.	18	24	18	28	12

(i) Complete **Graph 2.3** below using the data in **Table 2.2**. [3]

Graph 2.3



(ii) Tick (✓) the **three** statements that accurately describe the data shown in **Table 2.2** and **Graph 2.3**. [3]

Statements	Tick (✓) three
28% of people agree and strongly agree that the defences are good value for money.	
Over 60% of people agree that the defences will last a long time.	
42% of people disagree and strongly disagree that the defences make them feel safer.	
68% of people agree and strongly agree that the defences make them feel safer.	
Overall, more residents feel that flood defences have a positive impact.	
Overall, more residents feel that flood defences have a negative impact.	

(iii) People such as business owners and tourists also have opinions about flood defences.

Suggest how the results were influenced by just asking local residents. [4]

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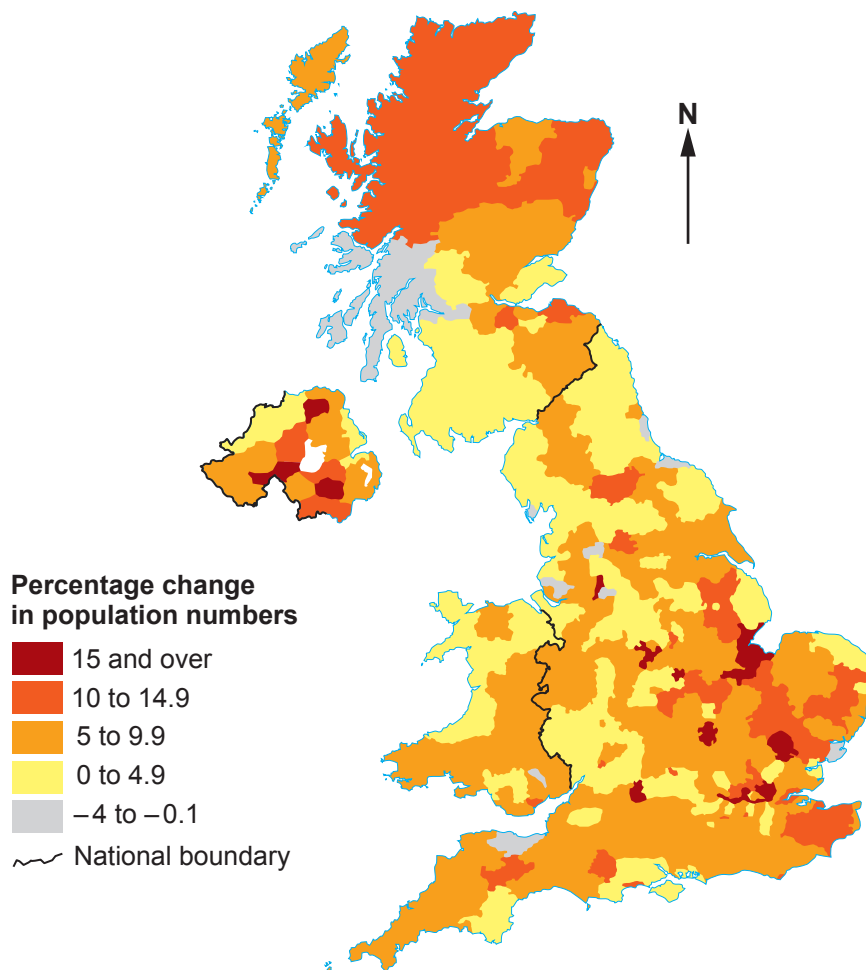
Part C: The wider UK dimension

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

3. Many rural areas in the UK have experienced significant amounts of population change in recent years.

Map 3.1 – Population Change in the UK 2001-2011



(a) Tick (✓) **two** statements that correctly describe the map.

[2]

Statements	Tick (✓) two
All coastal areas have experienced gains in population.	
There is a large positive growth in much of northern Scotland.	
There is no population decline in Northern Ireland.	
Wales has the largest population growth in the UK.	
The greatest population decline is in the east of England.	



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(i) Identify **two** disadvantages of showing this data as a pictogram. [2]

1.

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2.

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(ii) Give **one** reason why a pie chart may be a more effective method of presentation for this data. [2]

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(iii) Explain why so many commuters choose to use cars for their journey to work. [6]

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(d) The increase in commuters contributes to air pollution in cities. Study the information in the table below.

Table 3.3 – Causes of air pollution from transport in cities

Type of transport	Levels of air pollution (grams of carbon dioxide per person per km)
Car	234
Motorbike	120
Train	29
Tram	20
Bus	18
Bike	0
Walking	0

(i) Use **Table 3.3** and the box below. Complete the paragraph. [2]

The is the most polluting of the public transport vehicles. A commuter in a car causes times as much air pollution as a commuter in a bus.

train	bus	tram
13	16	10

(ii) Calculate the mean air pollution for the types of transport in the table. [2]

Show your workings.

Answer

(iii) How useful is the mean when analysing this data? [2]

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