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Candidate surname	Other names					
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)	Centre Number <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					
	Candidate Number <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					
Thursday 13 June 2019						
Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)	Paper Reference 1GA0/03					
Geography A Paper 3: Geographical Investigations: Fieldwork and UK Challenges						
You must have: Resource Booklet (enclosed) Calculator	Total Marks <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>					

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.
- In Section A answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.
- In Section B answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.
- In Section C answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Where asked you must **show all your working out** with **your answer clearly identified** at the **end of your solution**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 64.
- 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 marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A**Geographical Investigations – Physical Environments****Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 in this section.****Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Question 1: Investigating Physical Environments (River Landscapes)**If you answer Question 1 put a cross in the box ☐ .**

- 1** (a) You have studied a river landscape as part of your fieldwork.
- (i) Explain **one** advantage of a qualitative fieldwork method you used.

Named qualitative fieldwork method

(2)

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- (ii) Explain **one** way the secondary data you collected supported your investigation.

(3)

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- (iii) Explain **one** advantage of the type of graph you used to present fieldwork data.

Type of graph

(2)

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- (iv) You developed at least **one** question or hypothesis to help you investigate a river you have studied.

Explain how this question or hypothesis helped your investigation.

(3)

Hypothesis or key question

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(b) Evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the fieldwork methods shown in Figure 1.

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(Total for Question 1 = 18 marks)



Do not answer Question 2 if you have answered Question 1.

Question 2: Investigating Physical Environments (Coastal Landscapes)

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in the box ☐ .

2 (a) You have studied a coastal landscape as part of your fieldwork.

(i) Explain **one** advantage of a qualitative fieldwork method you used.

(2)

Named qualitative fieldwork method

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(ii) Explain **one** way the secondary data you collected supported your investigation.

(3)

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(iii) Explain **one** advantage of a type of graph you used to present fieldwork data.

Type of graph

(2)

(iv) You developed at least **one** question or hypothesis to help you investigate a coast you have studied.

Explain how this question or hypothesis helped your investigation.

(3)

Hypothesis or key question



(b) Evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the fieldwork methods shown in Figure 2.

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(Total for Question 2 = 18 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 18 MARKS



SECTION B**Geographical Investigations – Human Landscapes****Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4 in this section.****Write your answers in the space below.**

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Question 3: Investigating Human Landscapes (Central/Inner Urban Area)**If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box ☒ .**

- 3** (a) Identify which **one** of the following is a quantitative fieldwork method.

(1)

- ☐ **A** interview
- ☐ **B** newspaper article
- ☐ **C** pedestrian count
- ☐ **D** street observation

- (b) Study Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) State the purpose of this fieldwork method.

(1)

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(ii) Explain **one** limitation of using this fieldwork method.

(3)

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(c) Explain **one** advantage of using stratified sampling.

(3)

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(d) Study Figure 3b below. It shows a line graph for a pedestrian count in an urban area.

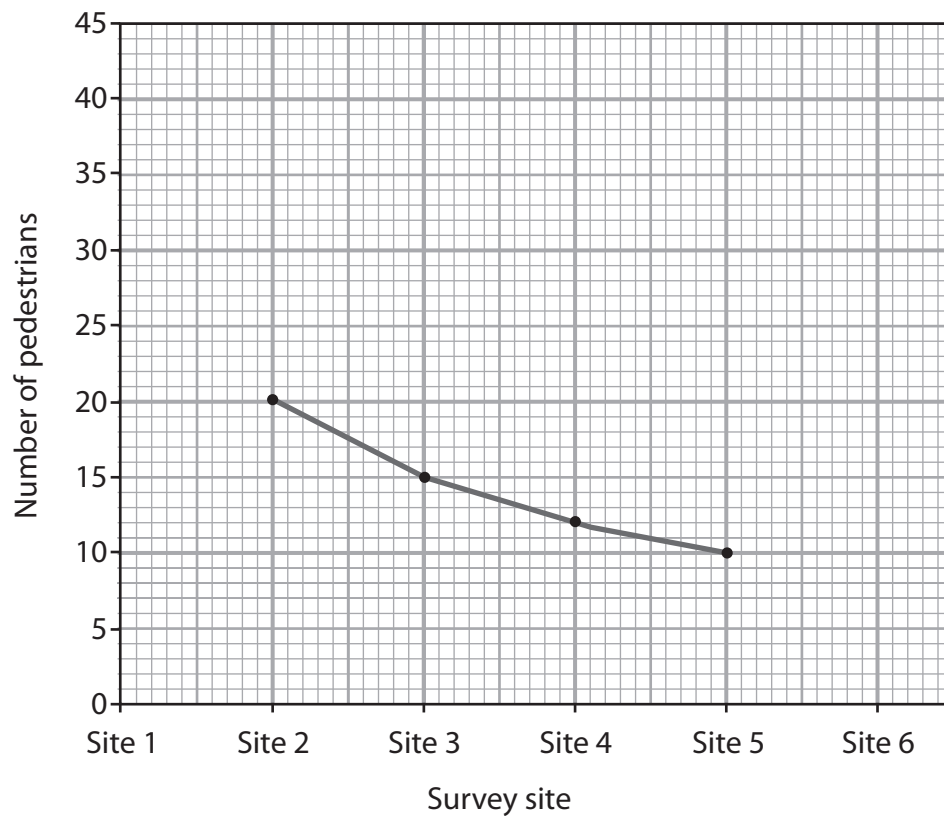


Figure 3b

Plot the data from the table below to complete Figure 3b.

(2)

Survey site	Number of pedestrians
Site 1	40
Site 6	6



(e) You have studied an urban area as part of your fieldwork.

Assess the extent to which your conclusions answered the enquiry question(s).

(8)

Area for writing the answer to the question. The area is ruled with horizontal lines.



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(Total for Question 3 = 18 marks)



Do not answer Question 4 if you have answered Question 3.

Question 4: Investigating Human Landscapes (Rural Settlements)

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box ☐ .

- 4** (a) Identify which **one** of the following is a quantitative fieldwork method.

(1)

- ☐ **A** interview
- ☐ **B** newspaper article
- ☐ **C** pedestrian count
- ☐ **D** street observation

- (b) Study Figure 4a in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) State the purpose of this fieldwork method.

(1)

- (ii) Explain **one** limitation of using this fieldwork method.

(3)





(c) Explain **one** advantage of using stratified sampling.

(3)

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(d) Study Figure 4b below. It shows a line graph for a pedestrian count in a rural area.

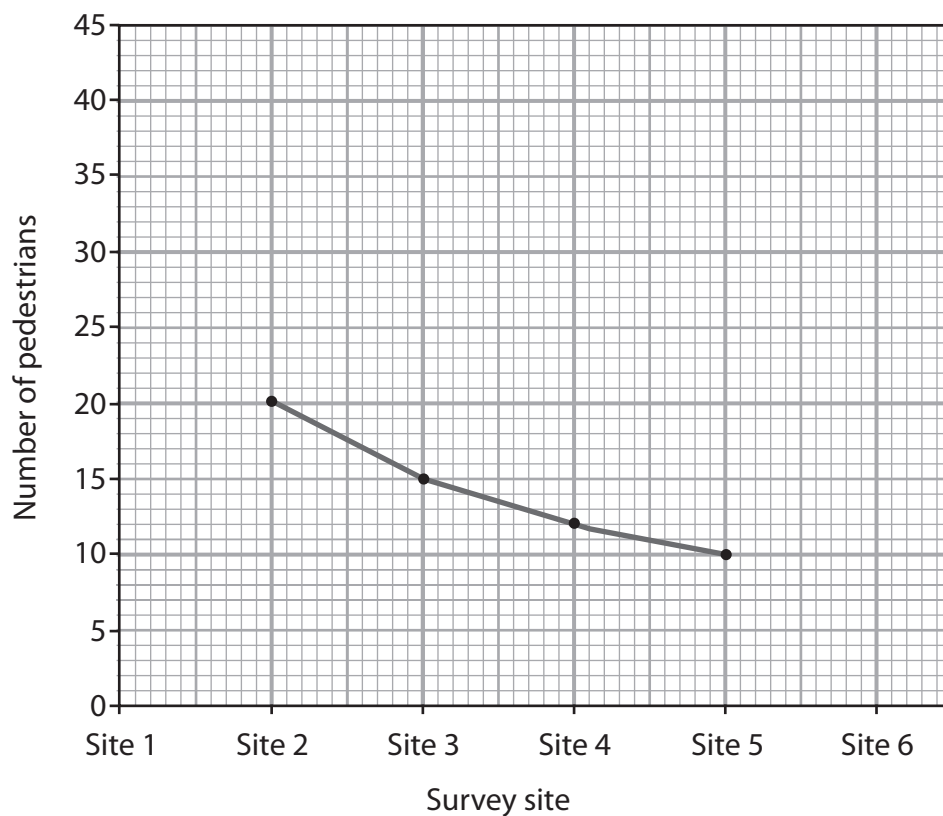


Figure 4b

Plot the data from the table below to complete Figure 4b.

(2)

Survey site	Number of pedestrians
Site 1	40
Site 6	6



Assess the extent to which your conclusions answered the enquiry question(s).

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(Total for Question 4 = 18 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 18 MARKS



SECTION C**UK Challenges****Answer ALL questions in this section.**

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

**Spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology
will be assessed in Question 5(f).**

- 5** (a) Study Figure 5a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the estimated population for the Peak District National Park.

(1)

- ☐ **A** 20,000
☐ **B** 38,000
☐ **C** 40,000
☐ **D** 60,000

- (b) State **two** disadvantages of developing greenfield sites.

(2)

1

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(c) Study Figure 5b in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the mean number of visitors per year.

Answer to one decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... million

(d) Explain **one** negative impact of the development of UK National Parks.

(3)

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(e) Explain **two** approaches to the conservation of UK National Parks.

(4)

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(f) Use the information from the Resource Booklet (Figures 5c, 5d, 5e and 5f) as well as knowledge and understanding from the rest of your geography course.

This has created differences in economic and social opportunities that need to be reduced.

(12)

[illegible]

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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 28 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 64 MARKS





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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.

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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

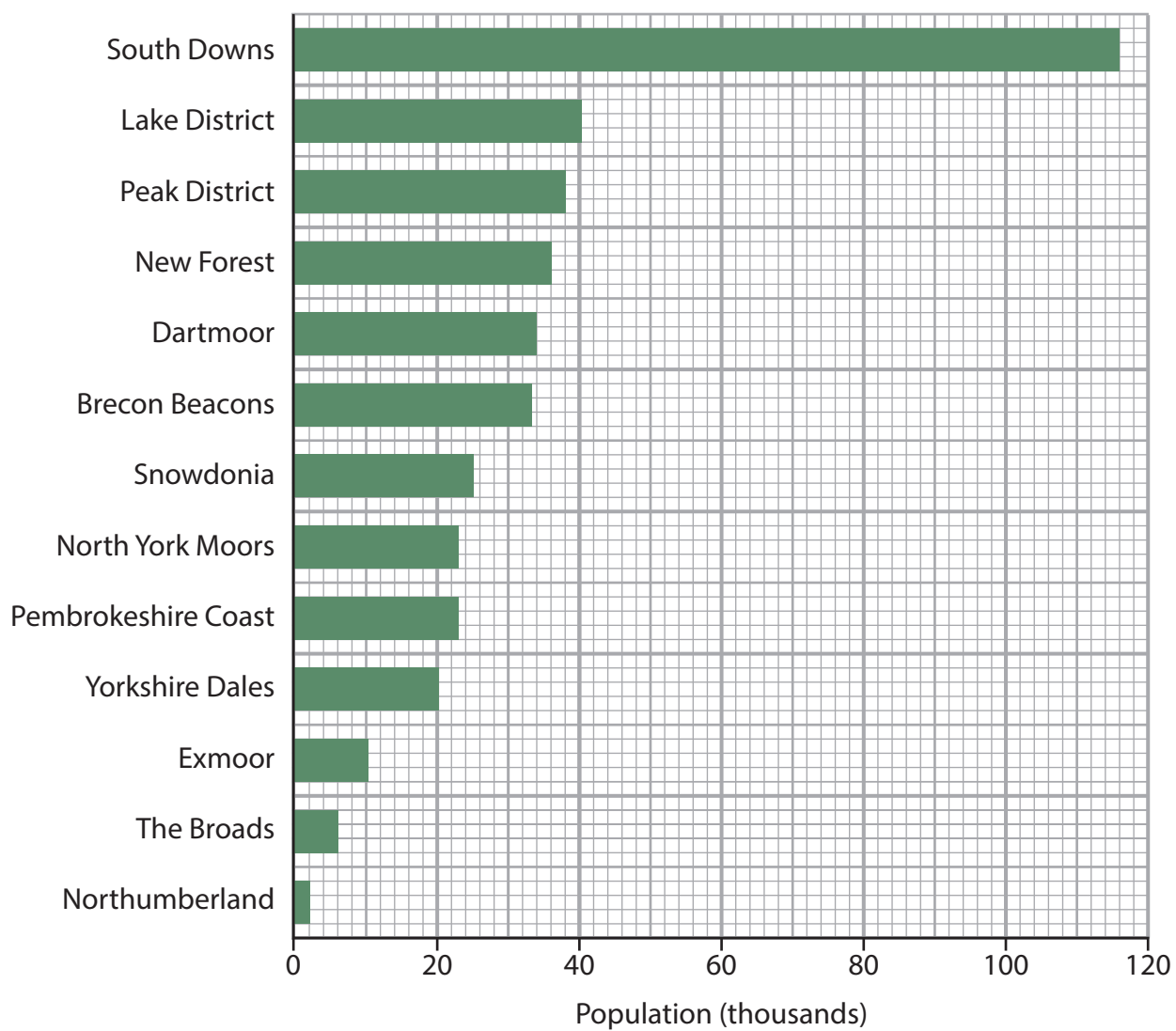
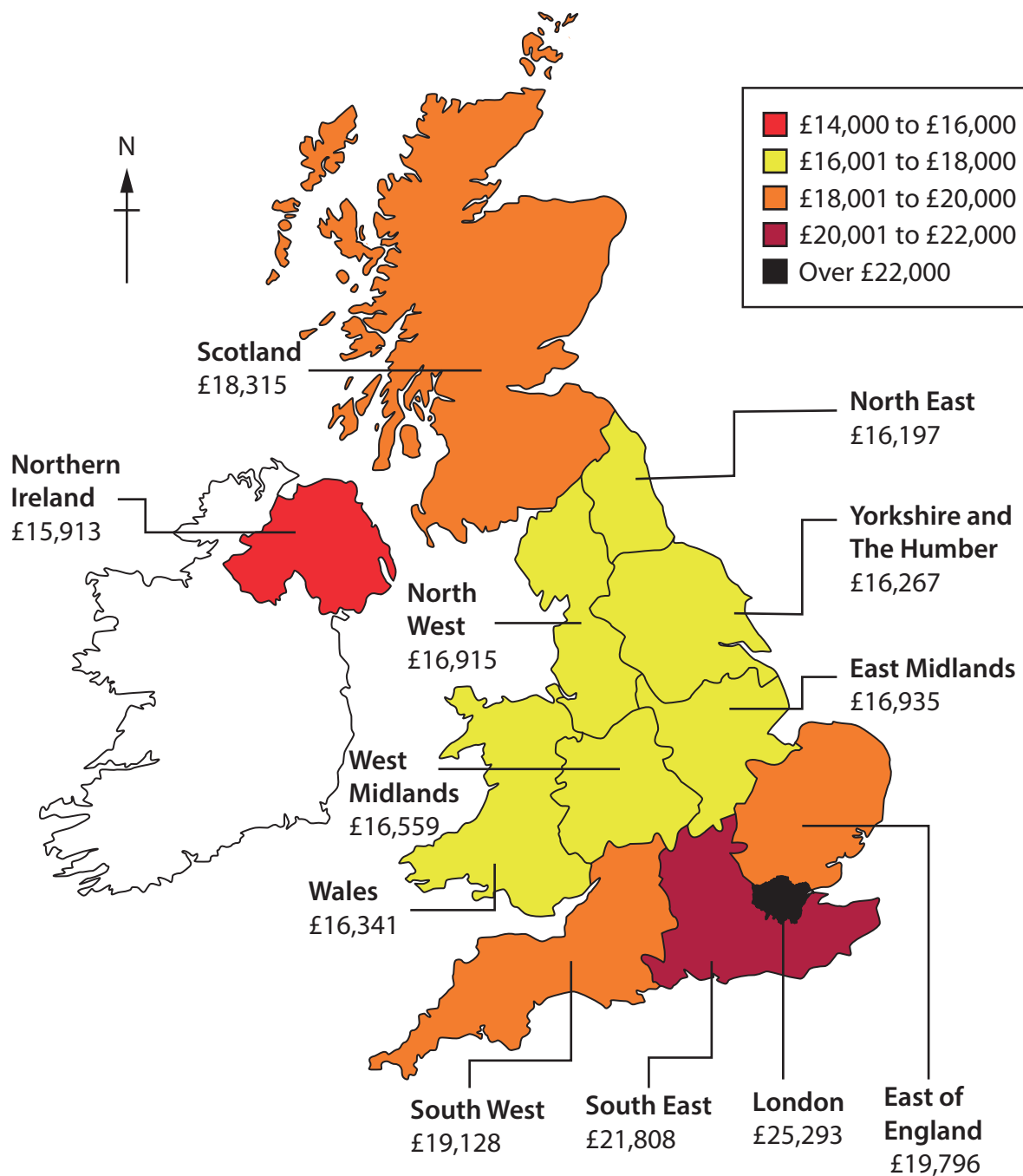


Figure 5a

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

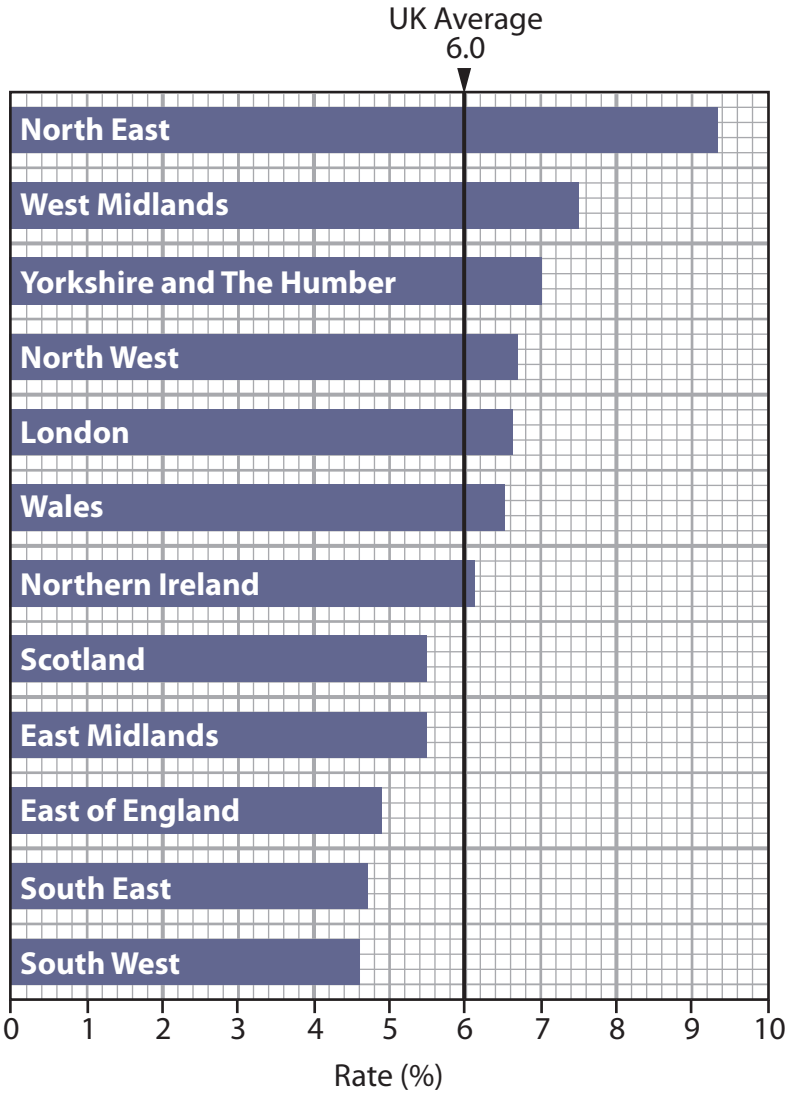


Figure 5e
Unemployment rate by UK regions, 2014

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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