

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C111U30-1



TUESDAY, 14 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

GEOGRAPHY A – Component 3

Applied Fieldwork Enquiry

1 hour 15 minutes

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

C111U301
01

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

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

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space is provided for some questions within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, use the additional pages at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

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).



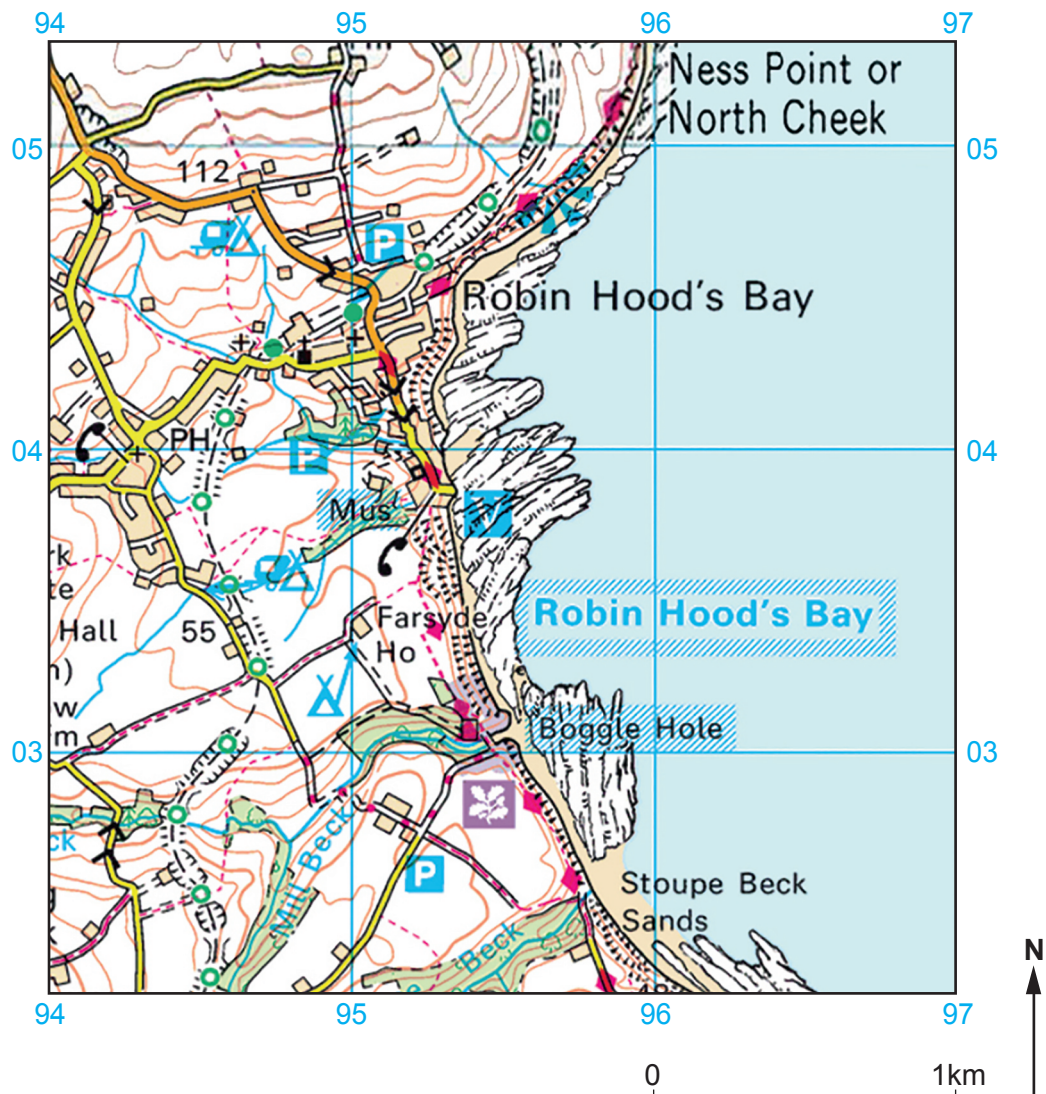
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Part A: Investigating the use of qualitative surveys in fieldwork

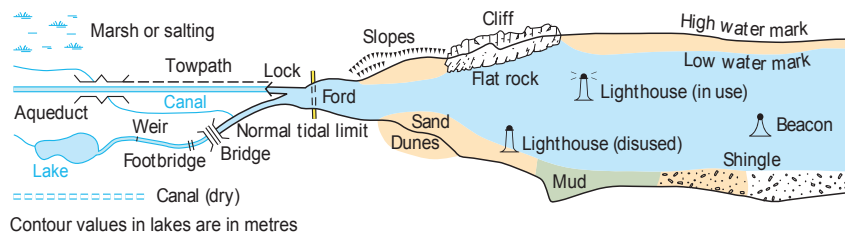
Answer all parts of this question.

1. (a) Study Map 1.1.

Map 1.1 – OS Map of Robin Hood's Bay, North Yorkshire



WATER FEATURES



1:50 000 Map Legend can be found on the back of the Resource Folder



Students carried out an investigation into the risk of coastal erosion. They used a sampling technique to select specific locations to collect data along the coastline.

- (i) Give **one** advantage of using a sampling technique to select fieldwork sites in the area shown on **Map 1.1**. [2]

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Students used a bipolar survey to evaluate the risk of coastal erosion at 4 fieldwork sites. **Diagram 1.2** below shows part of their recording sheet.

Diagram 1.2 – Bipolar survey investigating the risk of coastal erosion

	Increases erosion	Risk level						Decreases erosion
		Very high	High	Moderate	Some	Little	None	
Rock Structure	Evidence of rock weakness, lots of cracks/joints							No evidence of rock weakness and no obvious cracks/joints
Coastal Protection								

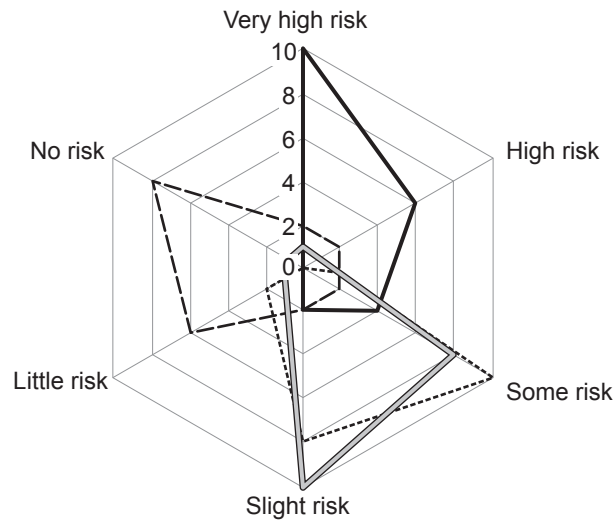
- (ii) Select the correct pair of statements to complete **Diagram 1.2**. Tick (✓) **one** box. [1]

Increases erosion risk	Decreases erosion risk	Tick (✓) one box
Sea defences present.	Sea defences broken or non-existent.	
Sea defences broken or non-existent.	Sea defences present.	
Sea defences look ugly.	Sea defences look attractive.	



- (b) Twenty-two students used the bipolar survey to record their own views on how rock structure affects risk of coastal erosion at the 4 fieldwork sites.

Graph 1.3 – shows all 22 students' results.



Key:

Number of student responses

— Site A --- Site B Site C — Site D

- (i) Study **Graph 1.3**. Circle the correct site letters in the table below.

[3]

Risk of erosion due to rock structure	Circle the correct site(s)
Which site has a very high risk? Circle one site.	A B C D
Which site did 8 students think had no risk? Circle one site.	A B C D
Which two sites have similar levels of risk? Circle two sites.	A B C D



- (ii) The students used a questionnaire to investigate whether local people viewed coastal erosion differently based on how far away they live from the sea.

One part of the students' questionnaire is shown below:

How far do you live from the sea?	1–5	5–10	10–15	15–20
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Suggest **two** improvements that could be made to this part of the questionnaire.

[2]

Improvement 1

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Improvement 2

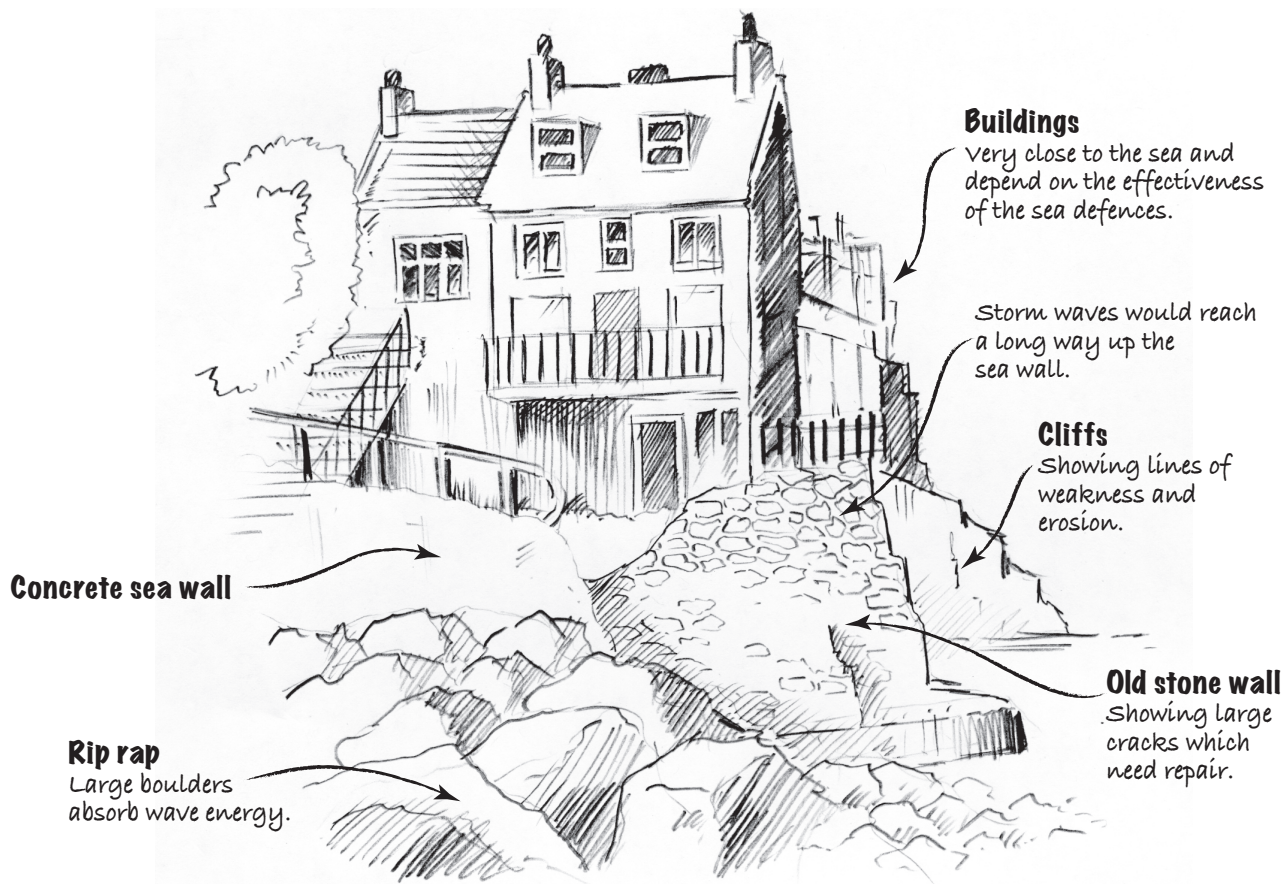
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- (c) Field sketches were used by the students as part of their fieldwork.

Diagram 1.4 – shows an example of one of these field sketches.



Evaluate **one** strength and **one** weakness of this field sketch as a method of showing coastal erosion issues. [4]

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Additional space for question 1(c) only:

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END OF PART A



Part B: Investigating place through fieldwork

Answer **all** parts of this question.

2. (a) A group of students decided to investigate **place** using the town of Lowestoft in Suffolk. Study **Photograph 2.1** below.

Photograph 2.1 – Lowestoft, Suffolk. East of England



Tick (✓) **two** enquiry questions that could be chosen in an investigation of **place** in Lowestoft.

[2]

Enquiry Question	Tick (✓) two
Do flood levels in Lowestoft increase in winter?	
Does living near the river influence how positively people view Lowestoft?	
Is farming economically sustainable in this area?	
Does the length of time residents have lived in Lowestoft affect how they view the city?	
Does the velocity of the river change downstream?	



- (b) A student has written a description of the location of Lowestoft, which contains two mistakes. Study **Text box 2.2**, which shows part of their description, and the maps on **pages 2 and 3** of the Resource Folder.

Text box 2.2 – Location of Lowestoft

Lowestoft is a coastal town in Western England. It is north east of London, in the county of Suffolk. Lowestoft is located around Lake Lothing (Grid Reference 5692) and Oulton Broad (Grid Reference 5192).

Identify and correct the **two** mistakes in the student's description of the location of Lowestoft. Complete the table below.

[4]

Mistake 1	→	Correction 1
Mistake 2	→	Correction 2

- (c) The students designed a fieldwork recording sheet to compare the environment of East Lowestoft and West Lowestoft.

Study the recording sheet on **page 4** of the **Resource Folder**.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of this data recording sheet.

[4]

Strength

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Weakness

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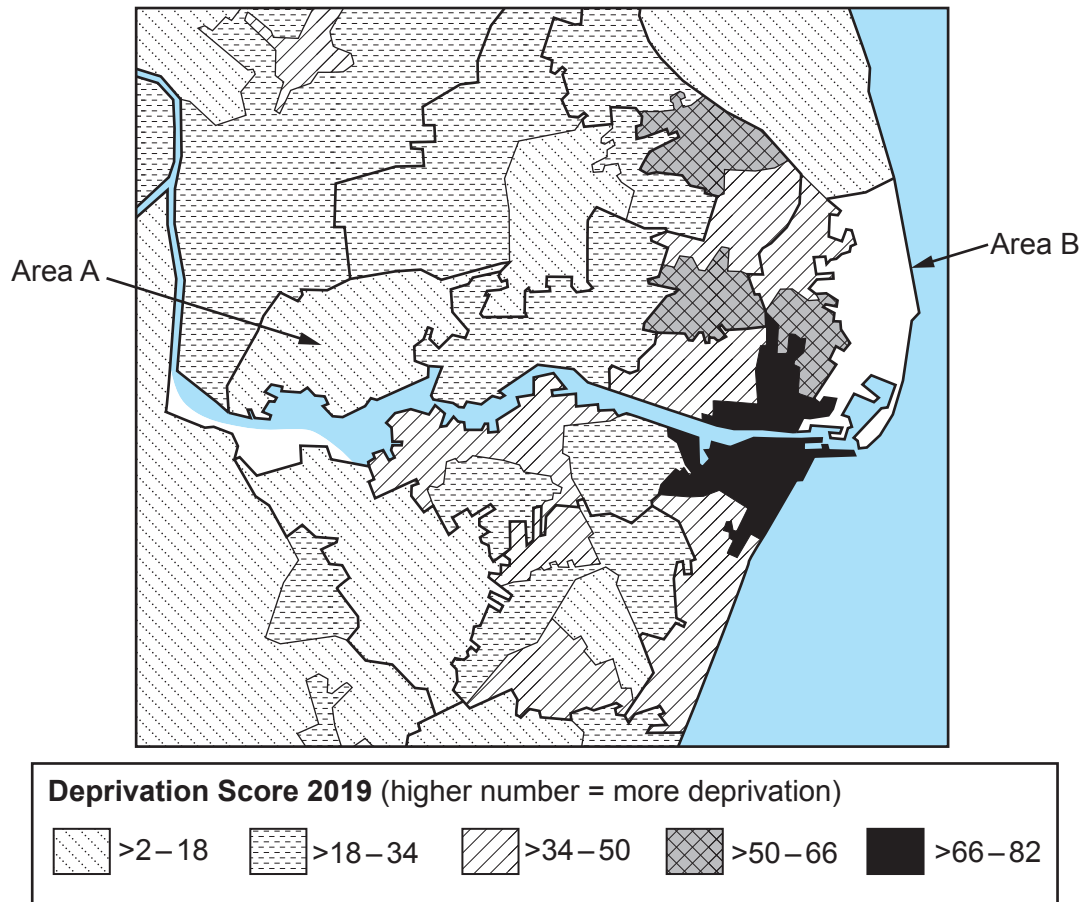
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- (d) Students collect secondary data from the National Census. Study the **Map 2.3** below.

Map 2.3 – Choropleth map showing Deprivation levels in Lowestoft in 2019



- (i) In 2019 Area B had a deprivation score of 72. Complete **Map 2.3** for Area B. [1]



(ii) Tick (✓) **one** correct conclusion that can be drawn from **Map 2.3**.

[1]

	Tick (✓) one
Area A is a more deprived area than Area B, so that people are likely to have less income, employment and education.	
Area B is a more deprived area than Area A, so people are likely to suffer more crime, barriers to housing and health challenges.	
Area A is the most deprived area in Lowestoft, so people are likely to have less income and suffer more crime than the rest of Lowestoft.	

END OF PART B



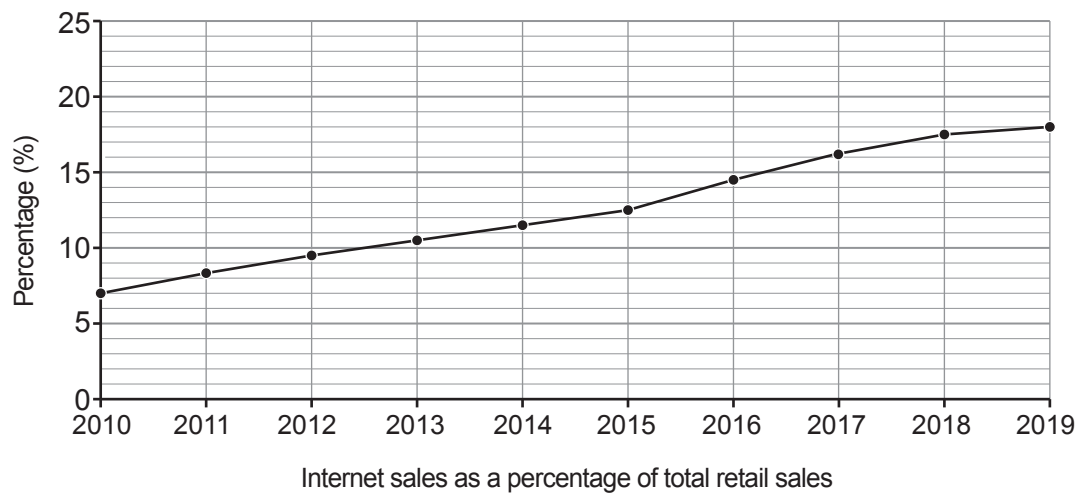
Part C: The wider UK dimension

Answer **all** parts of this question.

You should use your understanding of UK geography to support your answers.

3. The way people shop is changing, which might change our towns and cities. Study **Graph 3.1** below.

Graph 3.1 – Internet sales as a percentage of total retail sales (2010 to 2019)



- (a) Complete the statements below to describe the trend. Use **Graph 3.1**. [2]

Internet sales have from 2010 to 2019 as a percentage of all retail sales.

In 2019 internet sales are percent of all retail sales.



- (b) (i) Explain why retail provision is changing in the UK.

[6]

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- (ii) Online (internet) shopping can have social and economic impacts. Explain why. [6]

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- (c) Crompton Place is Bolton's central retail area. Study the information on **page 5** of the **Resource Folder**.

- (i) Calculate the percentage of vacant retail premises in Crompton Place's ground floor. Show your working. [3]

Percentage of vacant retail premises in Crompton Place's ground floor %

- (ii) The number of vacant retail premises in the UK is 9% of all available retail premises.

Compare the percentage of vacant retail premises in Crompton Place's ground floor to the rest of the UK. [1]

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(d) Crompton Place is undergoing proposed changes. Study **Diagram 3.2** and **Table 3.3** below.

- (i) Give **two** ways that **Diagram 3.2** could be improved to represent the data in **Table 3.3** more clearly.

[2]

Diagram 3.2 – Proposed new additions to Crompton Place’s retail area

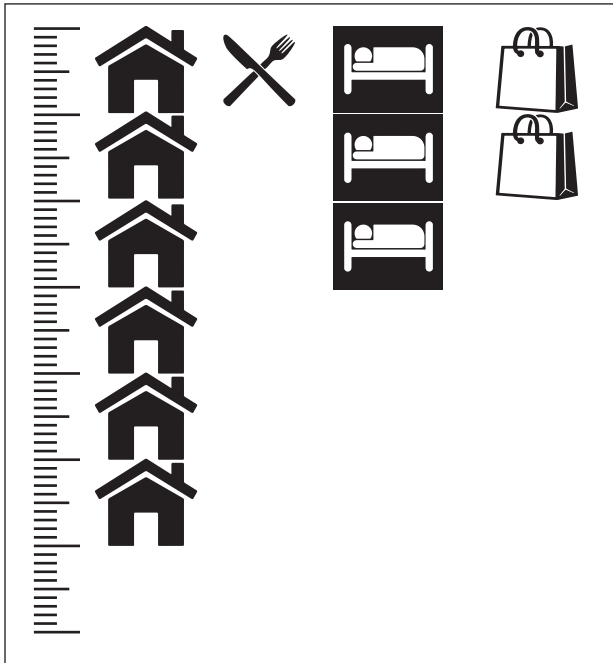


Table 3.3

Homes	150
Food units	25
Hotel beds	75
Retail units	50

Way 1

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Way 2

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Study **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4 – Use of floor space

Leisure space (m ²)	12 000
Office space (m ²)	10 000
Events space (m ²)	15 000

- (ii) Select **one** correct numerical method to compare the amount of office space with events space shown in **Table 3.4**. [1]

	Tick (✓) one box
Inter-quartile range	
Ratio	
Mean	

- (iii) Suggest why a pie chart would be a suitable graph to show the data for Leisure, Office and Events space in **Table 3.4**. [1]

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- (e) Study **Table 3.5** below.

Table 3.5 – Average amount spent when shopping is combined with other activities

Activity	Average spend (£)
Entertainment	87.50
Banking	75.16
Refreshments	74.63
Visiting parks	34.48
Average	67.94

Suggest why a bar chart is a suitable way to represent this data. [2]

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- “Changing shopping habits have brought positive new developments to UK towns and high streets.”

Use information in the exam paper, **Resource Folder** and your wider understanding of the UK to support your answer. [12]

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terms accurately will be assessed in your answer to this question. [4]



[illegible]

Additional space for question 3(f) only:



END OF PART C

END OF PAPER



[illegible]

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TUESDAY, 14 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

GEOGRAPHY A – Component 3

RESOURCE FOLDER

This folder is for use with questions in **Component 3**.
This folder need not be handed in with your answer booklet.

C111U301A
01

Maps to show the location of Lowestoft, Suffolk, East England.

Map 1: National location



Map 2: Regional location



Map 3: Ordnance Survey map

C111U301A
03

Completed recording sheet to compare East and West Lowestoft

Location: *West Waveney:
Lyndhurst Road*

Date & Time: *18th Oct 2020*

Type & quality of houses:

*Houses are large & well-kept.
Big gardens. Detached houses. Some.
Semi detached houses. Nothing*

1. *Damage to house*
2. Paint peeling *None.*
3. Broken windows *Some.*
4. Cracks
5. Vegetation growing in concrete

Crime opportunities:

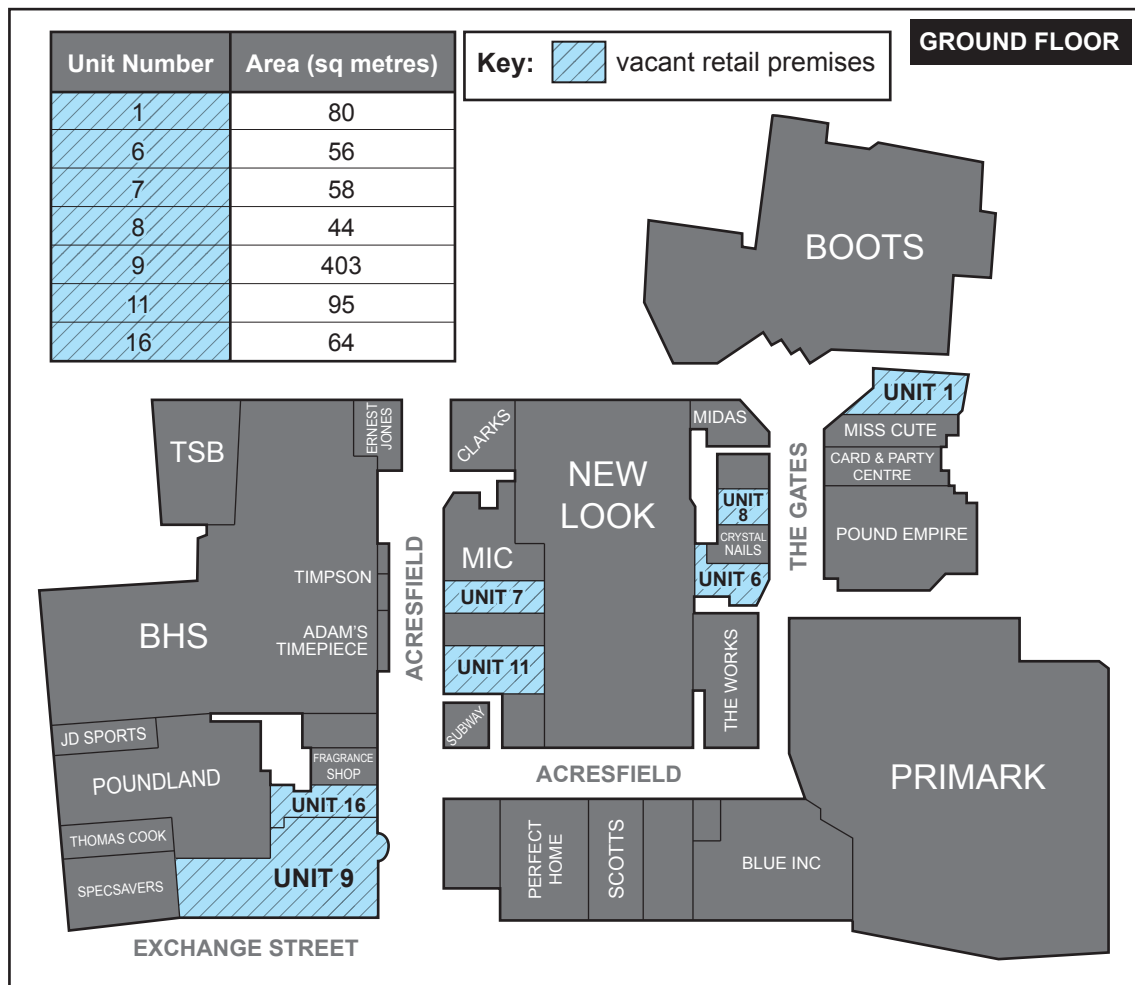
1. Burglar alarms ✓
2. Security lights ✓
3. CCTV *4*
4. Neighbourhood watch
5. Quiet street

Environment Quality	Score					
	5	4	3	2	1	None
Amount of Litter				✓		
Green space					✓	
Graffiti				✓		
Footpaths			✓			
Lighting				✓		
<i>Traffic noise and cars</i>			✓			

Graffiti Survey			Location: Photo from 10 m	Location: Photo from 10 m	Location: Photo from 10 m
Feature		Score	Total Score	Total Score	Total Score
Maximum size of words or pictures	0–20 cm	1	<i>2</i>		
	21–40 cm	2			
	Over 41 cm	3			
Content	Funny or positive, artistic & decorative	1	<i>2</i>		
	Likely to be offensive	2			
	Obscene	5			
Visibility	Visible from 1–5 m away & only from one place.	1	<i>5</i>		
	Visible from 6–10 m away & from multiple places & angles.	2			
	Visible from 11 m and further. Highly visible from lots of places	5			
Method	Colours that blend in with the environment.	1	<i>3</i>		
	Bright or bold colours, paint or aerosol.	3			
Total Score			<i>12</i>		

Next to big houses

Ground floor plan for Crompton Place: a shopping centre in Bolton, Lancashire



Data for Crompton Place

- The ground floor area covers a total area of 6300 square metres.

Artist's impression of the changing UK high street

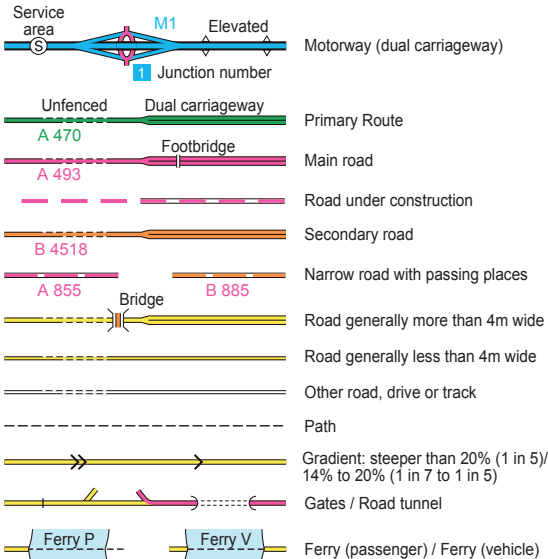
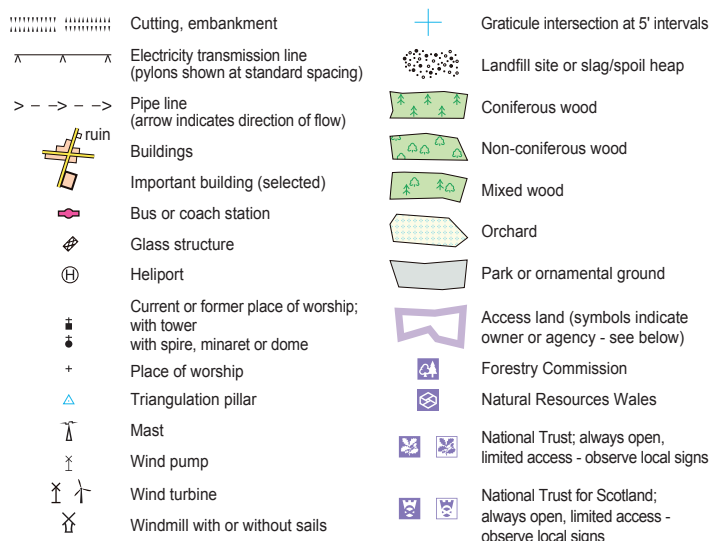
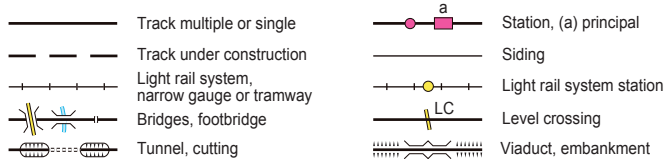


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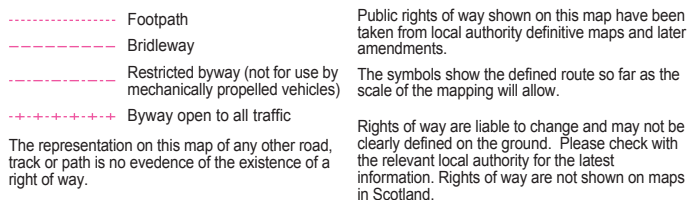
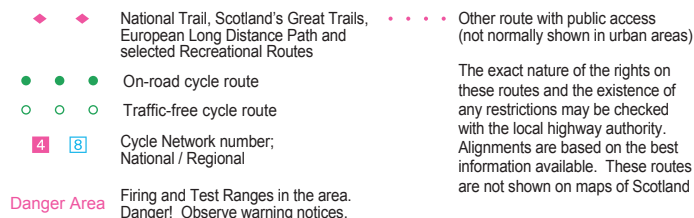
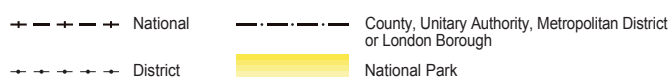
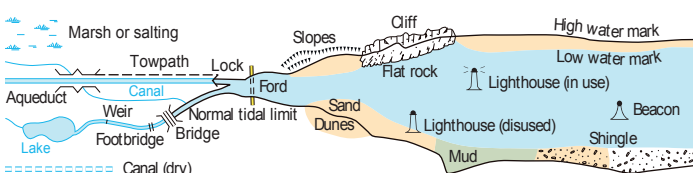
Landranger series (1:50 000 scale)

LANDRANGER MAP SYMBOLS**ROADS AND PATHS**

Not necessarily rights of way

**LAND FEATURES****RAILWAYS****PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY**

Not shown on maps of Scotland

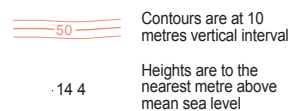
**OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS****BOUNDARIES****WATER FEATURES****ABBREVIATIONS**

See website for full list

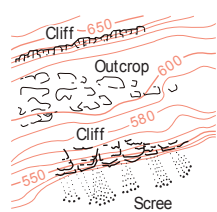
Br	Bridge	MS	Milestone
Cemy	Cemetery	Mus	Museum
CG	Cattle grid	P	Post office
CH	Clubhouse	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
Coll	College	PH	Public house
Fm	Farm	Sta	Station
Ho	House	Sch	School
Hospl	Hospital	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent
MP	Milepost	Univ	University

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

+	Site of antiquity	VILLA	Roman	1066	Site of battle (with date)
☆	Visible earthwork	Castle	Non-Roman		

HEIGHTS

Where two heights are shown, the first is the height of the natural ground in the location of the triangulation pillar, and the second (in brackets) to a separate point which is the natural summit.

ROCK FEATURES**TOURIST INFORMATION**