SPECIMEN ASSESSMENT MATERIAL

GCSE
GEOGRAPHY

Paper 3 Geographical applications

Specimen Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a clean copy of the pre-release resources booklet.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the bottom of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions on the spaces provided. Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The total number of marks available for this paper is 76.
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in Questions 03.2 and 05.4.

Advice

For multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer(s).

CORRECT METHOD WRONG METHODS

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

Please write clearly, in block capitals, to allow character computer recognition.

Centre number ☐☐☐☐☐ Candidate number ☐☐☐☐

Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature _____

This draft qualification has not yet been accredited by Ofqual. It is published to enable teachers to have early sight of our proposed approach to GCSE Geography. Further changes may be required and no assurance can be given that this proposed qualification will be made available in its current form, or that it will be accredited in time for first teaching in September 2016 and first award in August 2018.

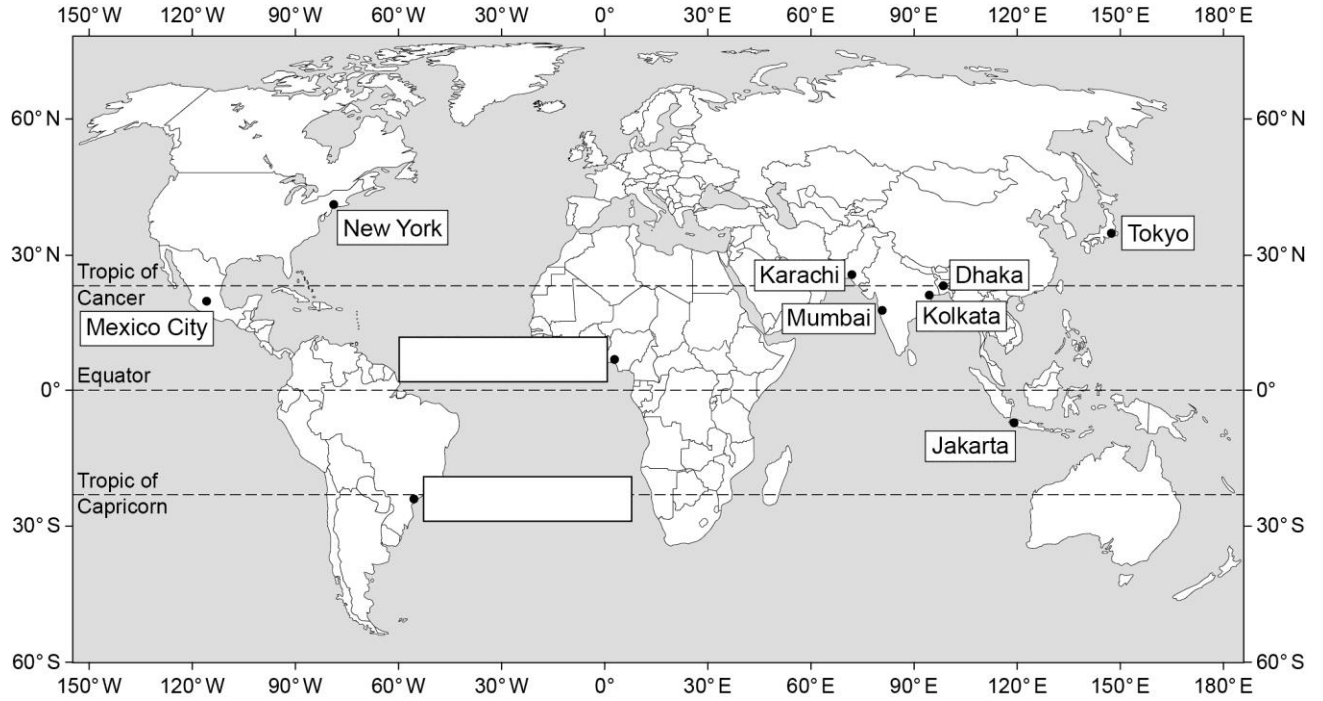
Section A Issue evaluation

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Question 1 Issue evaluation

Study **Figure 1**, a map showing the location of ten of the world's top ten megacities (2014).

Figure 1



0 1 . 1 On **Figure 1**, add the names of the **two** megacities to the correct boxes.

Use the information in the table below.

[1 mark]

Megacity	Latitude	Longitude
Lagos	6 °N	3 °E
São Paulo	24 °S	46 °W

0 1 . 2 Which **one** of the following is the correct latitude and longitude for Jakarta?

Shade **one** circle only.

A 21 °N 52 °E ⬭

B 30 °S 157 °E ⬭

C 6 °S 106 °E ⬭

D 33 °N 75 °E ⬭

[1 mark]

Study **Figure 2**, 'Living in an increasingly urban world', in the resources booklet.

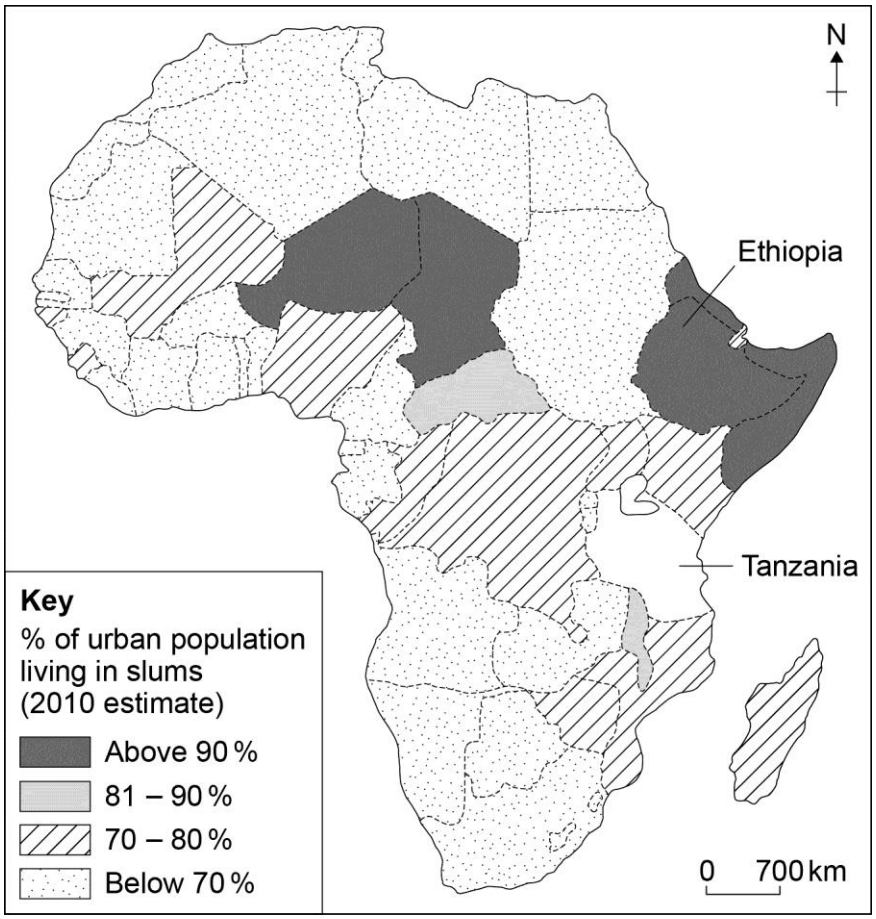
0 1 . 3 With the help of **Figure 2**, suggest why economic factors may be more important than physical factors when explaining migration to cities in LICs or NEEs.

[6 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Study **Figure 3**, a choropleth map showing the percentage of the urban population living in slums in African countries (2010 estimate).

Figure 3



0 2 . 1 Complete **Figure 3** using the information below.

[1 mark]

Estimated percentage (%) of urban population living in slums:

Tanzania – 80%

0 2 . 2 What is the estimated percentage of urban population living in slums in Ethiopia?

Shade **one** circle only.

A Above 90% ○

B 81–90% ○

C 70–80% ○

D Below 70% ○

[1 mark]

0 2 . 3 In how many countries shown in **Figure 3** is it estimated that between 81–90% of the urban population live in slums?

[1 mark]

0 2 . 4 Study **Figure 4**, 'Challenges of urban growth in LICs/NEEs', in the resources booklet.

'Economic development creates environmental problems in urban areas in LICs/NEEs.'

Use **Figure 4** and your own understanding to discuss this statement.

[6 marks]

Turn over for the next question

0 3 . 1 Study **Figure 5**, 'Urban problems in Kolkata - improving the life of the urban poor', in the resources booklet.

Suggest **one** way in which the conditions shown in either **Photograph A** or **Photograph B** might affect the health of the urban poor of Kolkata.

[2 marks]

0 3 . 2 Study **Figure 5**, 'Urban problems in Kolkata - improving the life of the urban poor', in the resources booklet.

Suggest why people living in cities in LICs/NEEs such as Kolkata are more vulnerable to natural hazards than people living in cities in HICs. Use **Figure 5** and your own understanding to support your answer.

[6 marks]

0 3 . 3 Three projects have been suggested to try and improve the quality of life for the urban poor in Kolkata. These are described in **Figure 5**.

Which of the three projects do you think will improve the socio-economic and environmental conditions for the urban poor of Kolkata most effectively?

Use evidence from the resources booklet and your own understanding to explain why you have reached this decision.

[9 marks]
[+ 3 SPaG marks]

Chosen project:

End of Section A

Section B Fieldwork

Answer **all** questions.

Study **Figure 6,** a photograph of part of a river and its valley, and **Figure 7**, a photograph of part of an urban area.

Figure 6 – part of a river and its valley

Figure 7 – part of an urban area

0 4 . 1 Identify **two** data collection techniques that could be used to carry out a geographical fieldwork investigation in **one** of the areas shown.

[2 marks]

Area chosen: _____

Technique 1: _____

_____

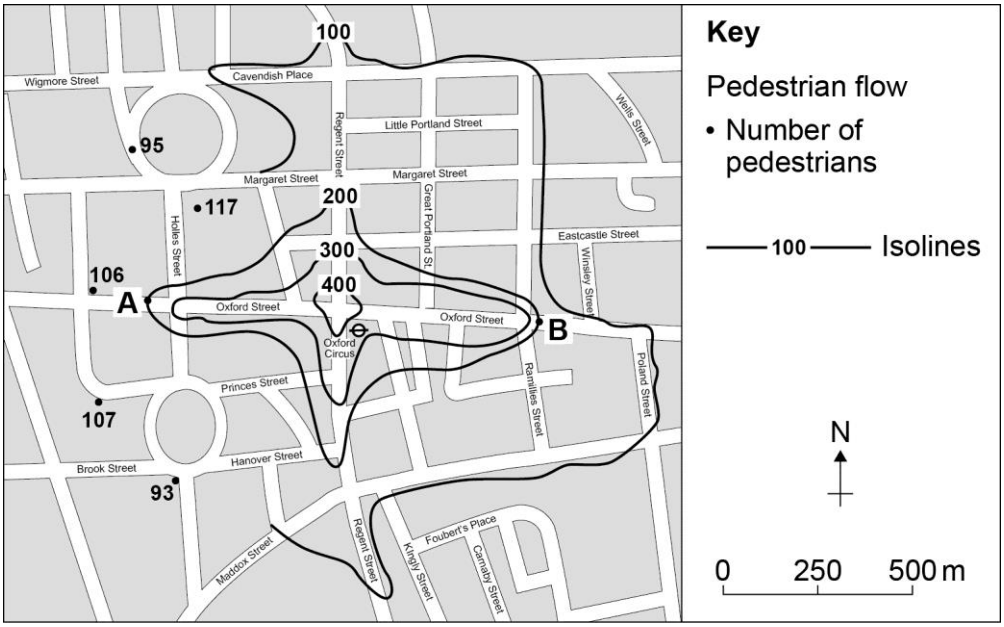
Technique 2: _____

_____

Question 4 continues on the next page

Figure 8 is an isoline map of pedestrian flow in part of London using results from a 5 minute pedestrian count.

Figure 8



0 4 . 2 Complete the isoline for 100 pedestrians shown on **Figure 8**.

[1 mark]

0 4 . 3 Describe the pattern of pedestrian flow shown on the completed map.

[2 marks]

_____

_____

_____

_____

0 4 . 4 Suggest **one** alternative method of presenting the information shown on **Figure 8**.

[1 mark]

_____

_____

0 4 . 5 Explain why the pattern of pedestrian flow shown in **Figure 8** may not be accurate.

[2 marks]

Question 4 continues on the next page

As part of an enquiry collecting primary physical geography data, a student measured pebble sizes at one location on a beach.

The results are shown in **Figure 9**.

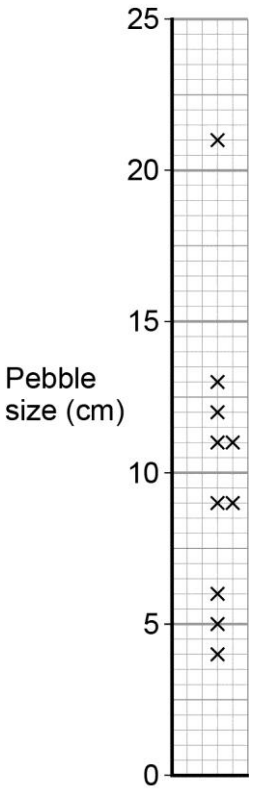
Figure 9

Pebble size is measured along the long axis.

Sample	Pebble size in centimetres
1	12
2	5
3	7
4	9
5	4
6	11
7	9
8	11
9	6
10	13
11	21

0 4 . 6 Complete the dispersion graph below using the data for Sample 3 in **Figure 9**.

[1 mark]



0 4 . 7 Suggest **one** way in which the data collection technique in **Figure 9** could be adapted to make the sample more reliable.

[1 mark]

0 4 . 8 Using the data in **Figure 9**, calculate the interquartile range of the pebble size data.

Show your working in the space below.

[2 marks]

Interquartile range = cm

0 4 . 9 Describe the pebble size data shown on the dispersion graph in **Question 04.6**.

[4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

0 5 . 1 State the title of your fieldwork enquiry in which **physical** geography data were collected.

Title of fieldwork enquiry: _____

_____

Explain the advantage(s) of the location(s) used for your fieldwork enquiry.

[2 marks]

_____

_____

_____

_____

0 5 . 2 Justify **one** primary data collection method used in relation to the aim(s) of your **physical** geography enquiry.

[3 marks]

Primary data collection method: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

0 5 . 3 State the title of your fieldwork enquiry in which **human** geography data were collected.

Title of fieldwork enquiry: _____

_____

Assess how effective your presentation technique(s) were in representing the data collected in this enquiry.

[6 marks]

_____

_____

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_____

Question 5 continues on the next page

0 5 . 4 For **one** of your geography enquiries, to what extent were results of this enquiry helpful in reaching a reliable conclusion(s)?

[9 marks]
[+ 3 SPaG marks]

Title of fieldwork enquiry:

END OF QUESTIONS

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