Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

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

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.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 48.
- 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 and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- 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.

Question 1: Investigating Physical Environments (River Landscapes)

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in the box ☒ .

1 (a) Study Figure 1 in the Resource Booklet.

Describe **one** fieldwork method the students could have used to collect data to investigate this river landscape.

(2)

Chosen fieldwork method

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(b) Study Figure 1 in the Resource Booklet.

A group of students used this 1:25,000 OS map extract to suggest the following two possible enquiry questions to investigate this river landscape.

> Harwood Beck is a river that flows in a south easterly direction from 81 33 to 85 31.
>
> 1. Does the discharge of Harwood Beck increase downstream?
>
> 2. Does the risk of flooding to rural settlements increase downstream?

Evaluate which **one** of these enquiry questions would be the most suitable.

(8)

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(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)

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

Question 2: Investigating Physical Environments (coasts).

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

2 (a) Study Figure 2 in the Resource Booklet.

Describe **one** fieldwork method the students could have used to collect data to investigate this coastal landscape.

(2)

Chosen fieldwork method

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(b) Study Figure 2 in the Resource Booklet.

A group of students used this 1:50,000 OS map extract to suggest the following two possible enquiry questions to investigate this coastal landscape.

The direction of longshore drift is north to south from 20 48 to 21 46

1. Does coastal management affect beach morphology?

2. Does the sediment size increase from north to south?

Evaluate which **one** of these enquiry questions would be the most suitable.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 10 MARKS

SECTION B

Geographical Investigations – Human Landscapes

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4 in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Question 3: Investigating Human Landscapes (Central/Inner urban area)

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box ☒ .

3 A group of students collected data to investigate change in Chester's central/inner urban area.

(a) Study Figure 3a below.

Figure 3a

One of the sampling sites chosen by the students

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(i) Describe **one** fieldwork method the students may have used at this sampling site.

(2)

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(ii) Suggest **one** problem that the students might have experienced when collecting data at this sampling site.

(2)

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(b) The students produced divided bar charts to show changes in land use.

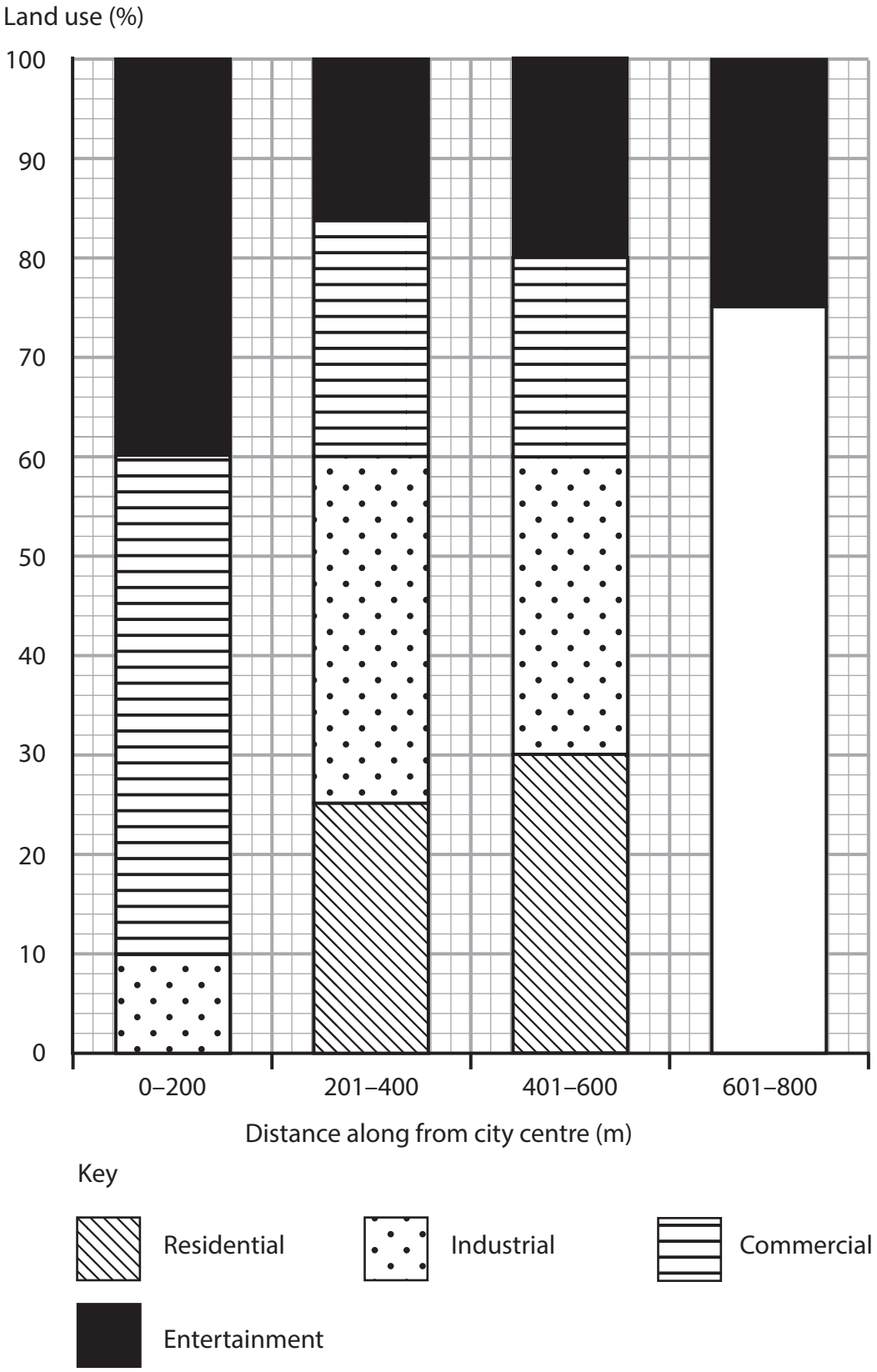

Figure 3b

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(i) Complete Figure 3b by plotting the data below.

(3)

Land Use	**Distance (m)**	**Percentage (%)**
Residential	601–800	50
Industrial	601–800	15
Commercial	601–800	10

(ii) State **one** limitation of using divided bar charts to present this data.

(1)

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(iii) Suggest **one** way this data could have been presented differently.

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

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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 group of students collected data to investigate change in the rural settlement of Ambleside.

(a) Study Figure 4a below.

Figure 4a

One of the sampling sites chosen by the students

(i) Describe **one** fieldwork method the students may have used at this sampling site.

(2)

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(ii) Suggest **one** problem that the students might have experienced when collecting data at this sampling site.

(2)

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(b) The students produced a divided bar chart to show the flow of traffic.

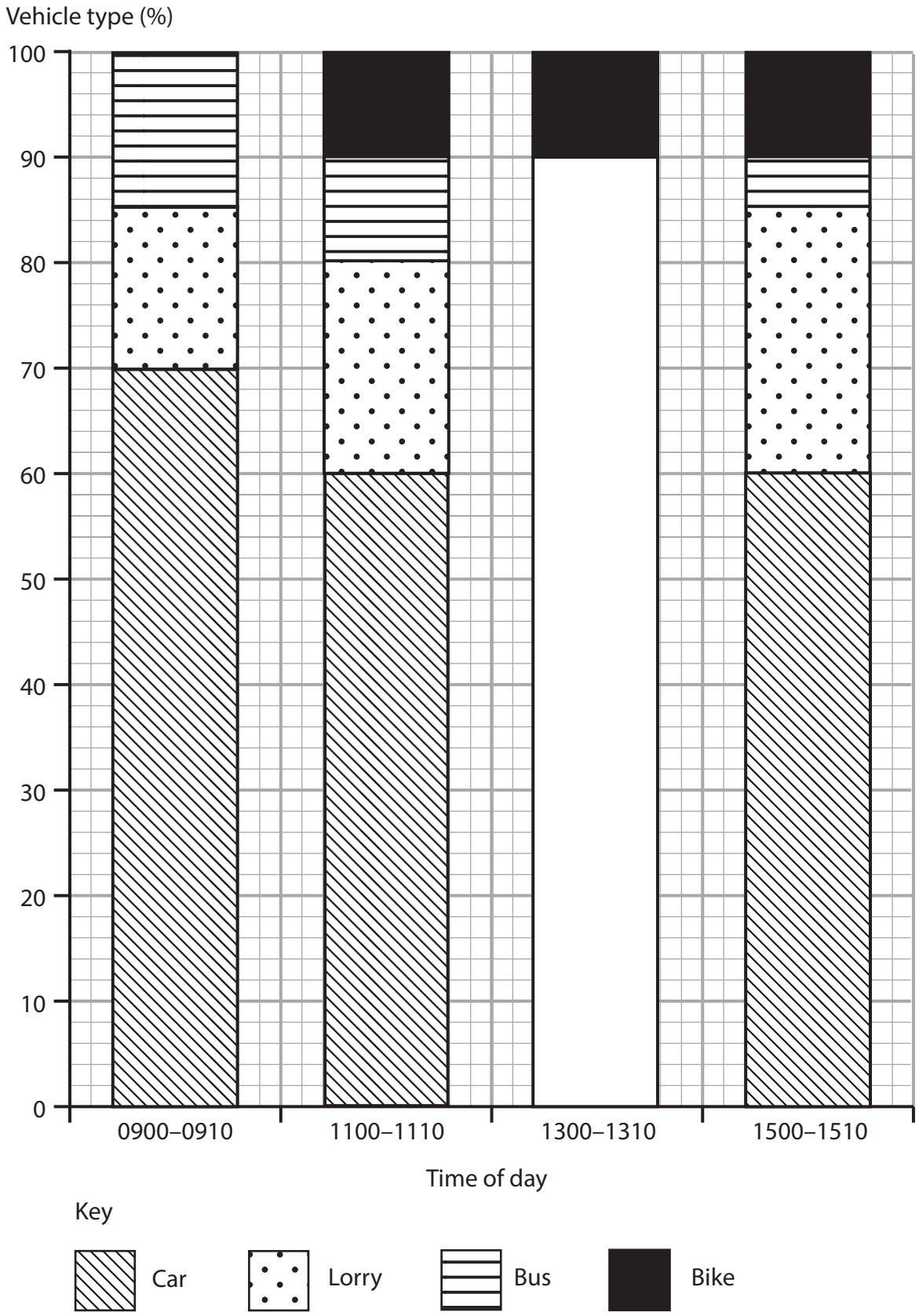

Figure 4b

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(i) Complete Figure 4b by plotting the data below.

(3)

Vehicle	**Time**	**Percentage (%)**
Car	1300–1310	80
Lorry	1300–1310	5
Bus	1300–1310	5

(ii) State **one** limitation of using divided bar charts to present this data.

(1)

.....

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(iii) Suggest **one** way this data could have been presented differently.

(2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 10 MARKS

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SECTION C

UK Challenges

Answer ALL questions.

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 region with the largest total area of brownfield sites.

(1)

☐ **A** East

☐ **B** South East

☐ **C** South West

☐ **D** West Midlands

(b) State **two** advantages of regenerating brownfield sites.

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(c) Explain **two** disadvantages of building on brownfield sites.

(4)

1 .....

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

Describe the trend in the number of houses built on greenfield sites between 2010 and 2018.

Use data in your answer.

(2)

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

Suggest **one** reason why some people are against development on greenfield sites.

(3)

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In this question, up to four additional marks will be awarded for your spelling, punctuation, grammar and your use of specialist terminology.

(f) Use information from the Resource Booklet as well as knowledge and understanding from the rest of your geography course.

> 'The building on greenfield sites is needed to meet the growing demands of the UK population.'

Discuss this view.

(12)

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(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 5 = 28 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 28 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 48 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

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 Booklet with the question paper.

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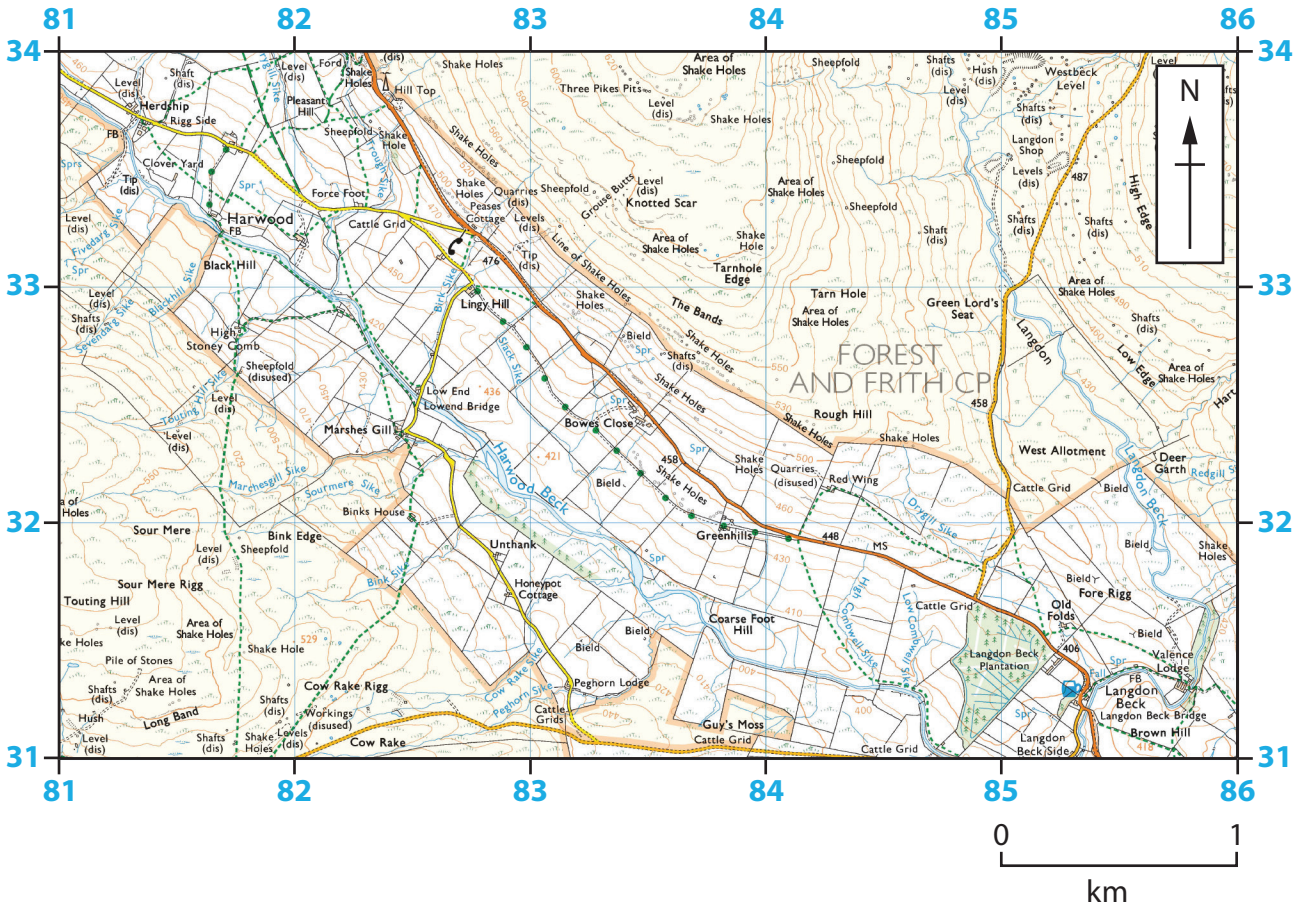


Key

B 4518 — Secondary road

Road generally less than 4m wide

Coniferous wood

Non-coniferous wood

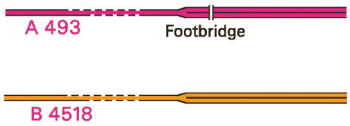
Coppice

50 — Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval

Figure 1

1:25,000 OS map of a river landscape in County Durham

Key



Main road

Secondary road

Buildings
Important building (selected)

Water features

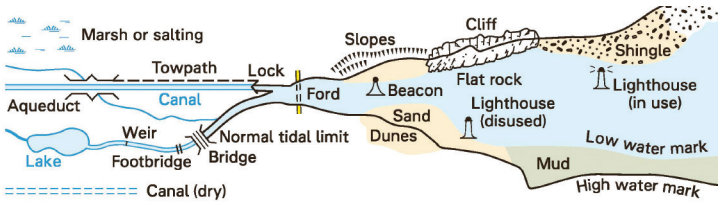


Figure 2

1:50,000 OS map of a coastal landscape in East Yorkshire

Region	Total area of brownfield sites (hectares)
East	6,398
East Midlands	2,178
London	2,480
North East	1,907
North West	3,407
South East	4,118
South West	2,135
West Midlands	2,932
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,637
Total	28,192

Figure 5a

Total area of brownfield sites for UK regions, 2017

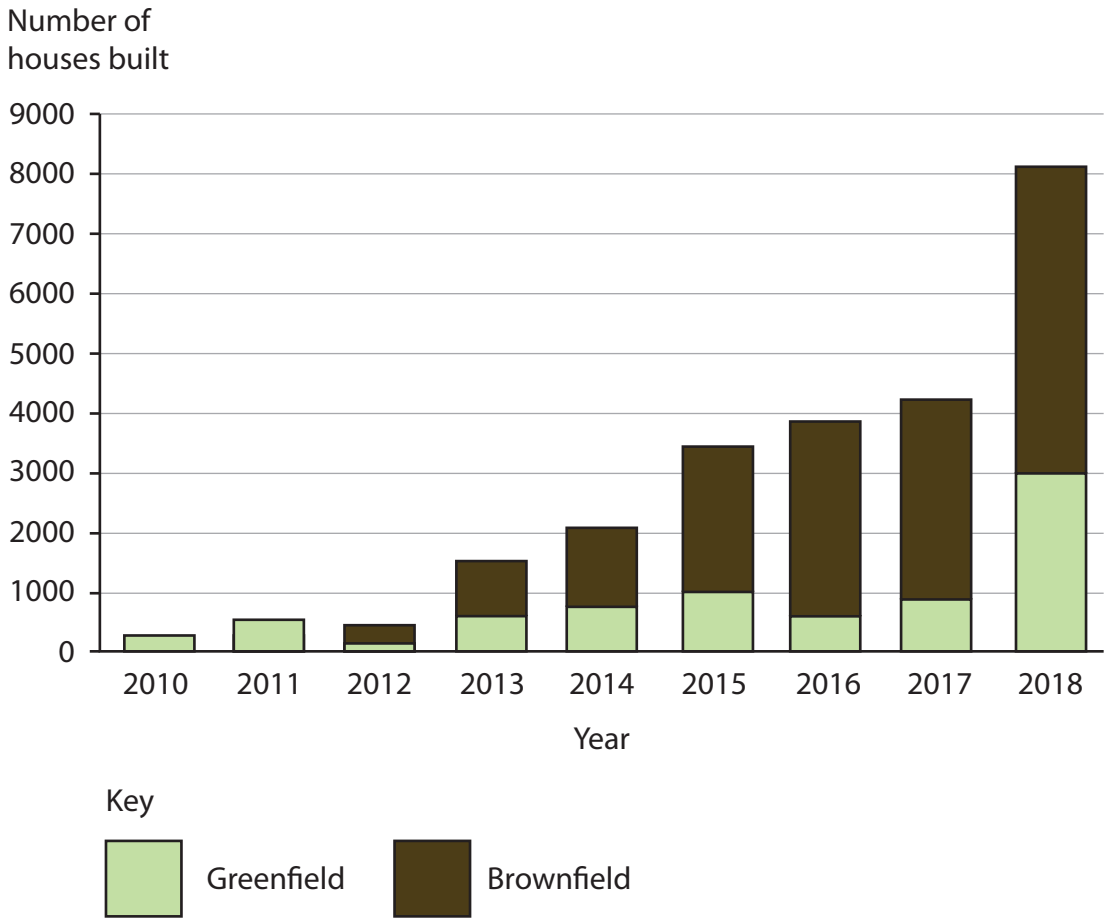


Figure 5b

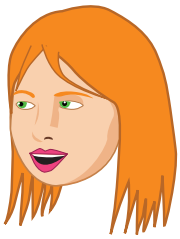
Houses built on greenfield sites and brownfield sites in the urban-rural fringe

The development taking place on brownfield land is increasing, but the continued growth of greenfield development is alarming news for those who love the countryside.

A campaigner for Campaign to Protect Rural England

In times of uncertainty, the demand for housing is leading to bidding wars on our land.

Harry, local farmer



We are really struggling to get on the property ladder with most affordable housing being built on brownfield sites, but we really want to live away from the city centre.

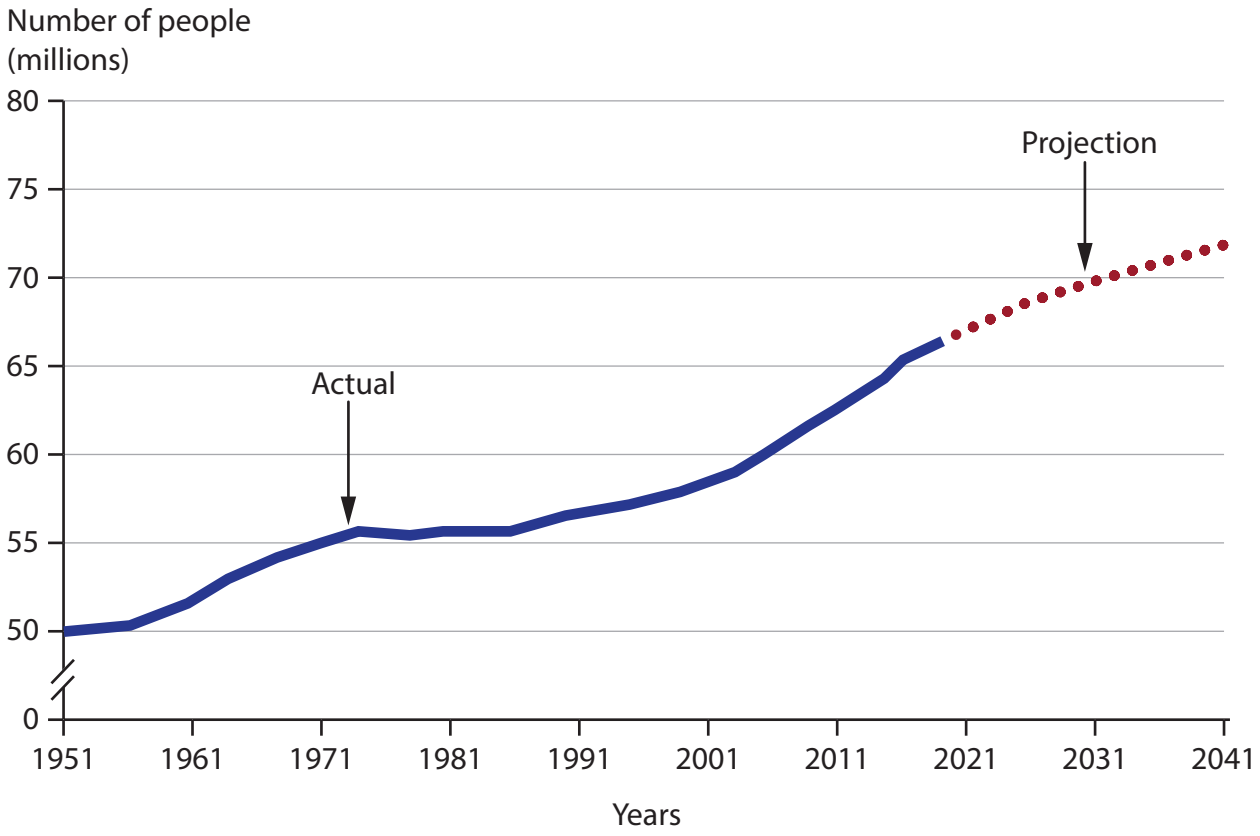
Matt and Emma, first time buyers

When planning for new buildings, protecting our countryside is important. We have put in place Local Plans so councils and local people can make decisions about their local area.

A spokesperson from the government

Figure 5c

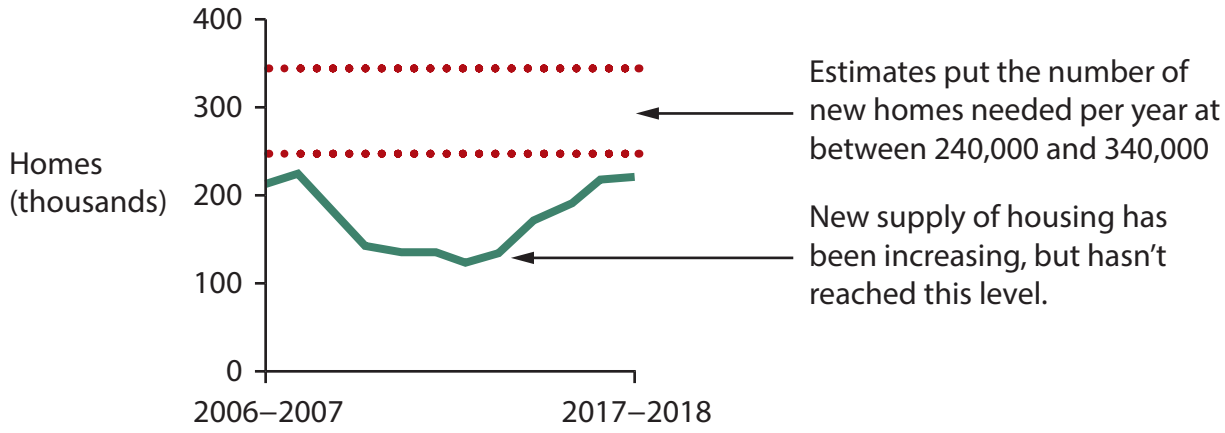
Views about greenfield and brownfield sites



(Source: Office for National Statistics)

Figure 5d

UK population estimates and projections, 1951 to 2041



In 2020, the most common UK household by size was two people. This accounted for 9.7 million households, and the second highest was one person which accounted for 7.9 million households.

Since 1996, the number of one parent families has grown by over 15%, a significant increase.

Life expectancy at birth in the UK in 2019 was 79.4 years for males and 83.1 years for females.

(Source: Office for National Statistics)

Figure 5e

Information about UK homes and households

New government data shows that despite promising signs of an increase in brownfield development, greenfield land is still being lost to housing development at an unnecessary rate.

The amount of farmland, forests, gardens and greenfield land lost to housing development each year has increased by 58% over the past 4 years, according to an analysis by the Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE).

Figure 5f

Campaign to Protect Rural England article, 2018

Acknowledgements
Pearson Education Ltd. gratefully acknowledges all the following sources used in the preparation of this paper:
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Figure 2 Ordnance Survey
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