(Geographical applications)
Section B: Fieldwork

Question Paper

These practice questions can be used by students and teachers and is Suitable for GCSE AQA Geography Topic Questions 8035

Course	AQA GCSE Geography
Section	8. Fieldword
Topic	8.1 Fieldword
Difficulty	Medium

Level: GCSE AQA 8035

Subject: Geography Exam

Board: GCSE AQA

Topic: 8.1 Fieldwork

Question 1a

Study **Figure 4**, information collected by students about visitors to Bournemouth, a coastal town in Dorset.
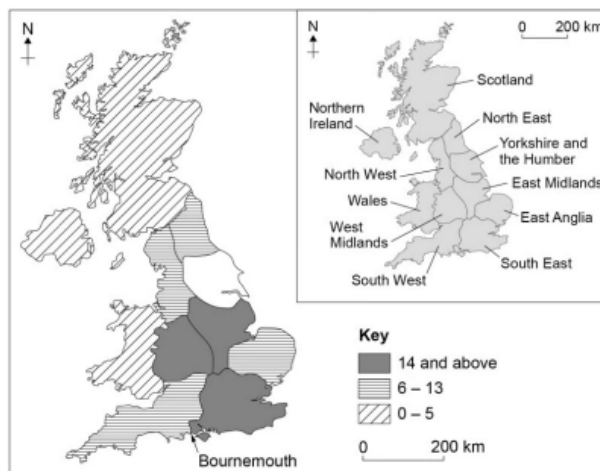
Figure 4

Survey of 100 people staying in a hotel (carried out by questionnaire on a Saturday in August)			
Origins of visitors (Where people came from)		**Visitor spending**	
Scotland	4	Accommodation	19%
North East	8	Shopping	22%
Yorkshire and the Humber	6	Food and drink	30%
East Midlands	14	Attractions and entertainment	11%
East Anglia	6	Travel	15%
South East	20	Other	3%
South West	12		
Wales	4		
West Midlands	16		
North West	8		
Northern Ireland	2		

(a)

Complete the map below (**Figure 5**) to show the origin of visitors to Bournemouth using the following data.

Yorkshire and the Humber	6%

Figure 5

[1 mark]

Question 1b

(b)

Describe the pattern shown by Figure 5.

[2 mark]

Question 1c

(c)

(a)

Suggest one additional question which could be included on the visitor survey.

(b) Give one reason why your chosen question might provide useful information for the visitor survey
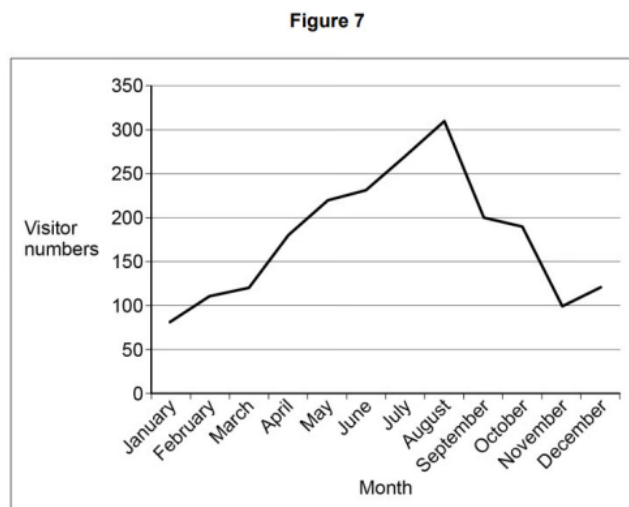
[2 mark]

Question 1d

(d)

Study **Figure 6**, information about visitor numbers to the main tourist attractions in a city

Figure 6

Visitor numbers to main tourist attractions (thousands)	
January	80
February	110
March	120
April	180
May	220
June	230
July	270
August	310
September	200
October	190
November	100
December	120

A student used the following presentation method (**Figure 7**) to show the information in **Figure 6**

Figure 7

(a)

Suggest a more appropriate method for presenting the data shown in **Figure 6**.

(b)

Give a reason for your choice.

[2 mark]

Question 2a

As part of a geographical enquiry box , students carried out an environmental quality survey in one part of a town centre. The results are shown in **Figure 8**.

Figure 8

	−2	−1	0	+1	+2	
Lots of traffic pollution				✓		No traffic pollution
Lots of litter	✓					No litter
Unattractive buildings					✓	Attractive buildings
Lots of vandalism		✓				No vandalism
No landscaping					✓	Good landscaping

(a)

What is the total environmental quality score for the area shown in **Figure 8**?

[1 mark]

Question 2b

(b)

Suggest one advantage and one disadvantage of using the technique shown in Figure 8 to measure environmental quality.
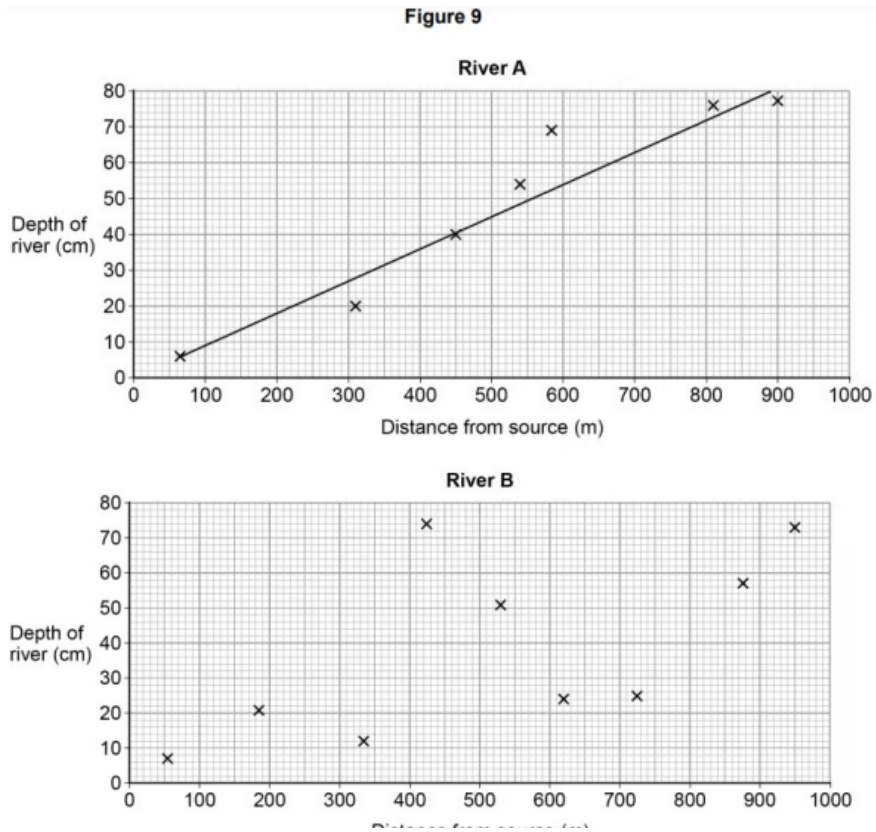
Advantage

Disadvantage

[2 mark]

Question 2c

Students studied two different rivers over a distance of 1000 metres. For each river box they measured the depth at a number of sites. The results are shown on **Figure 9**.

Figure 9

(c)

Complete the scattergraph for **River B** by plotting the following data.

Distance from source – 450 m

Depth of river – 22 cm

[1 mark]

Question 2d

(d)

Draw a line of best fit on the scattergraph for **River B**

[1 mark]

Question 2e

(e)

Compare the relationship between distance from source and depth of river for the two rivers

[4 mark]

Question 3a

Write the title of your physical geography fieldwork enquiry

(a) Explain why the chosen location was suitable for the collection of data.

[2 mark]

Question 3b

(b)

Justify one primary data collection method used in your physical geography enquiry.

[3 mark]

Question 3c

Write the title of your **human** geography fieldwork enquiry.

Title of fieldwork enquiry

(c)

Explain how **one** data presentation technique used in your **human** geography enquiry helped you to interpret the data.

[6 mark]

Question 3d

(d)

For **one** of your fieldwork enquiries, assess the extent to which the accuracy of the box results and the reliability of the conclusions could be improved.

[9 mark]

Question 4a

Study **Figure 4**, a table showing information collected by students about housing development in four areas on the edge of a town.

Figure 4

Area	Original area of countryside (hectares)	Area lost to housing developments (hectares)	Remaining countryside (hectares)	% loss of countryside
A	240	24	216	10
B	320	160	160	
C	260	39	221	15
D	420	84		20

(a)

Complete the table (**Figure 4**) by filling in the data for Area **B** and Area **D**.

[2 mark]

Question 4b

Study **Figure 5**, showing information from a survey of 100 people in a coastal area.

Figure 5

What is your main reason for visiting this coastal area?	Responses
Visiting friends/relatives	6
Swimming/sporting activities	46
Quality/safety of the beach	34
Nearest beach to where we live	8
Other reasons	6

(b)

Complete the pie chart below to show the information for **Figure 5**

[1 mark]
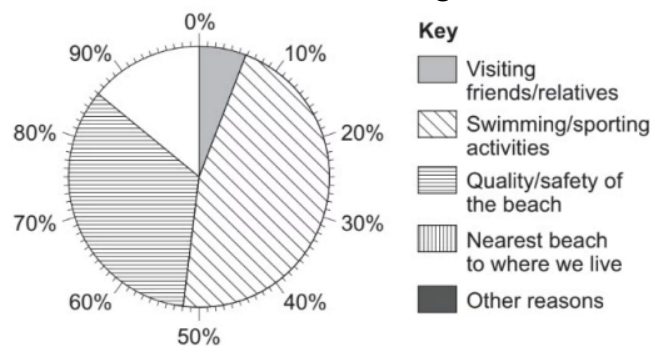
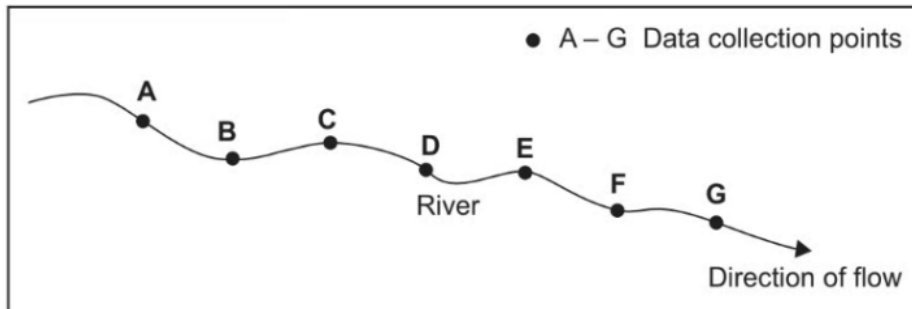For more help, please visit www.exampaperspractice.co.uk

Question 4c

Study **Figure 6**, part of a student's planning sheet in a fieldwork enquiry.

Figure 6

(c)

Name the type of sampling method used in **Figure 6**.

Shade **one** circle only.

A. Opportunity sampling, selecting points which are easiest to access

B. Random sampling, based on chance

C. Stratified sampling, where more points are chosen from one area

D. Systematic sampling where points are chosen at regular intervals

[1 mark]

Question 4d

(d)

Suggest why the type of sampling shown in Figure 6 is not always possible in a fieldwork enquiry.

[2 mark]

Question 4e

Study **Figures 7a** and **7b**, part of a contour map and a cross section used in a river enquiry.
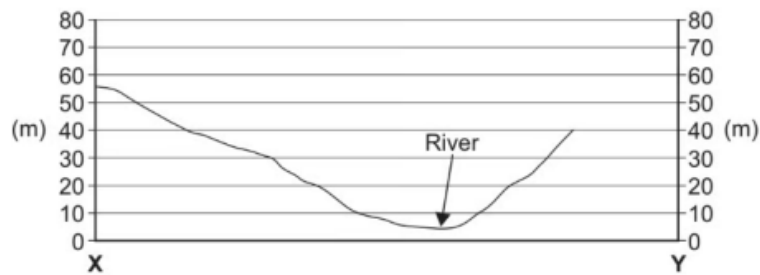
Figure 7a
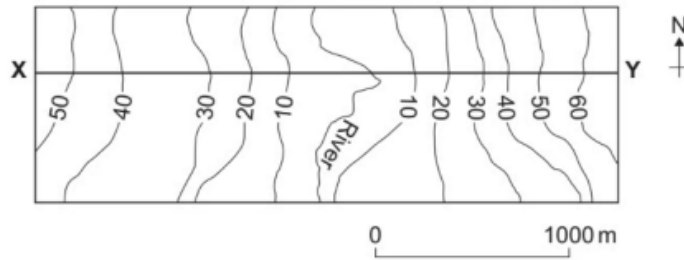
Figure 7b

(e)

Complete the cross-section from X–Y on **Figure 7b**.

[1 mark]

Question 4f

(f)

Describe the slope of the land from point X to the river.

[1 mark]

Question 4g

Study **Figure 8**, information about a questionnaire survey.

Figure 8

A group of students used a questionnaire to assess whether local facilities for the older population were good enough.

In this area 48% of the population are over 50 years old. Females account for 56% of this age group.

The students completed the questionnaire in the town centre on a Saturday morning.

The following diagram shows the age groups of people who were asked to complete the questionnaire.
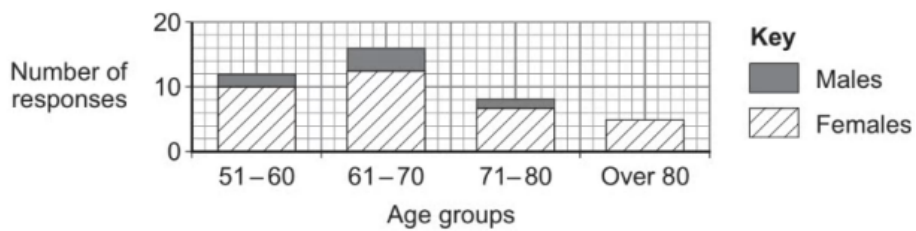
(g)
Suggest two ways that students might adapt their method in order to obtain more appropriate data.

[2 mark]

Question 4h

(h)
Suggest two additional data collection techniques that the students could use to find out if local facilities are good enough for the older population.

[2 mark]

Question 4i

Study **Figure 9**, a housing quality survey from twelve different areas of a town.

Figure 9

Area	Housing quality
1	4
2	6
3	6
4	2
5	9
6	3
7	10
8	1
9	5
10	8
11	10
12	1

Scale

1 ——————————→10

Very poor   Very good

(i)

Assess the usefulness of measures of central tendency, such as median, mean and mode, in analysing the housing quality data collected by the students.

[4 mark]

Question 5a

Write the title of your physical geography fieldwork enquiry.

Title of physical fieldwork enquiry _____.

(a)

Suggest why one set of data you collected in your physical fieldwork enquiry may not have been accurate.

[2 mark]

Question 5b

(b)

Identify one potential risk in your physical geography fieldwork and explain how the risk was reduced.

Risk _____.

How the risk was reduced _____.

[3 mark]

Question 5c

Write the title of your human geography fieldwork enquiry.

Title of human fieldwork enquiry _____.

(c)

Assess the suitability of the location chosen for your human geography enquiry.

[6 mark]

Question 5d

(d)

To what extent did the data collected for one of your enquiries allow you to reach valid conclusions?

Title of fieldwork enquiry _____.

[9 mark]

Question 6a

A student wanted to carry out a human geography enquiry in their local town by investigating the question 'Does the town centre have a parking problem?'

In order to do this the student carried out primary research, including a questionnaire and a car park survey.

Study **Figure 4**, which shows the results of the questionnaire and car park survey

Figure 4

Car Park Survey
of the three car parks (**A**, **B** and **C**)

		% full
A	Wednesday 3 pm	32
	Saturday 11 am	63
B	Wednesday 3 pm	74
	Saturday 11 am	91
C	Wednesday 3 pm	52
	Saturday 11 am	75

Key
- Car park (**A**, **B** or **C**)
- Supermarket
- Main shopping area
- One-way street

0   500 m

Questionnaire results (100 people)

Question 1

How did you travel to the town centre today?

Car	– 52
Bus	– 17
Walked	– 27
Others	– 4

Question 2

Do you think the town centre has a parking problem?

Yes	– 37
No	– 21
Don't know	– 42

(a)

Complete the pie chart below to show the results of Question 2 in the questionnaire (**Figure 4**).

Key
- Yes
- No
- Don't know
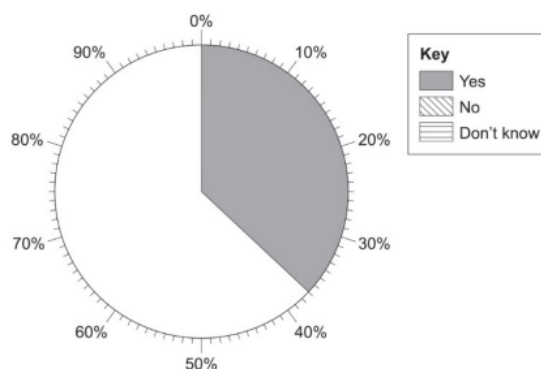
[1 mark]

Question 6b

(b)

Using **Figure 4**, describe the pattern shown by the results of the car park survey.

[2 mark]

Question 6c

(c)

To what extent can the student draw reliable conclusions from the data?
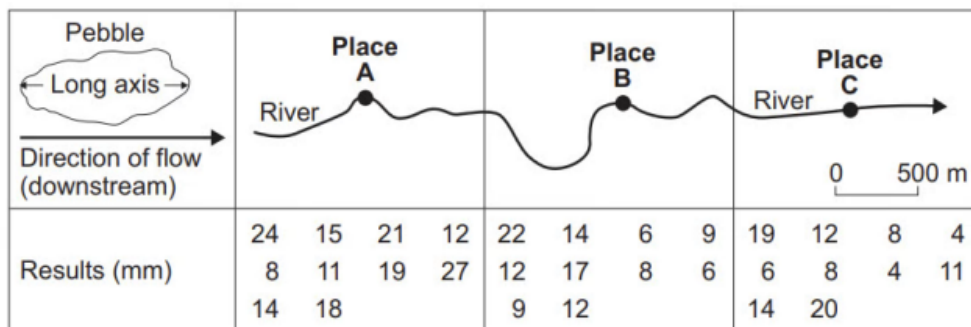
[4 mark]

Question 6d

A group of students wanted to investigate the hypothesis that 'The size of pebbles in a river is smaller as the river flows downstream'.

In order to do this the students measured the long axis of ten pebbles from three different places (A, B and C) along the river.

Study **Figure 5**, a table showing the results of the survey.

Figure 5

Pebble Long axis Direction of flow (downstream)	Place A				Place B				Place C			
Results (mm)	24	15	21	12	22	14	6	9	19	12	8	4
	8	11	19	27	12	17	8	6	6	8	4	11
	14	18			9	12			14	20		

(d)

Complete the diagram below by filling in the median pebble size for place C.

	Place A	Place B	Place C
Median pebble size (mm)	16.5	10.5	
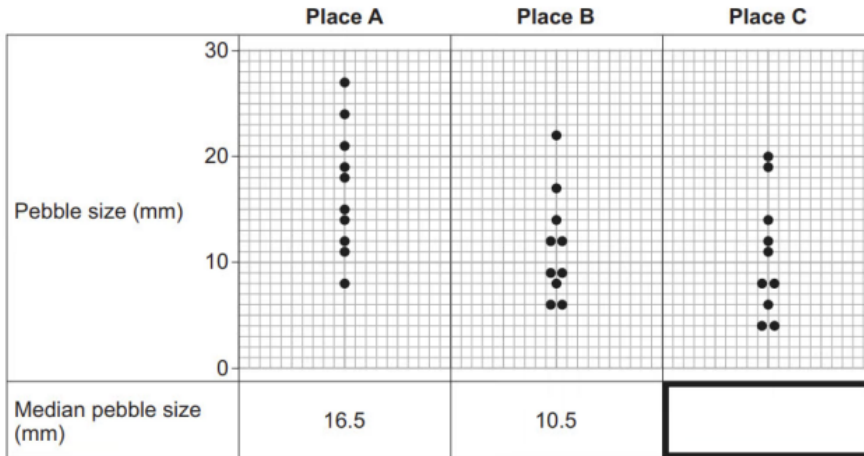
[1 mark]

Question 6e

(e)

Outline the conclusions that the students could draw from the data.

[2 mark]

Question 6f

(f)

Suggest two ways that the data collection method could be adapted in order to make it more useful.

[2 mark]

Question 7a

A student wanted to investigate deprivation in an area of a city. As part of their enquiry they used the following secondary data (**Figure 6**).

Figure 6

Life expectancy (years)	1981	1991	2001	2011
Study area	67	68	68	70
City average	72	73	77	78

(a)

Complete the graph below to show life expectancy in the study area.
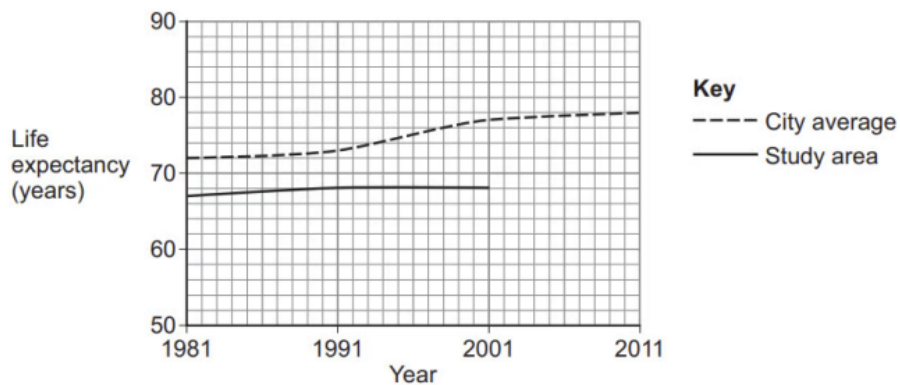
[1 mark]

Question 7b

(b)

In 2001, how many years lower was life expectancy in the study area than the city average?

[1 mark]

Question 7c

(c)

Suggest two types of primary data that the student could use in their urban deprivation enquiry.

[2 mark]

Question 8a

(a)

For **one** of your fieldwork enquiries, suggest how anomalies in your data could affect your fieldwork enquiry.

Title of fieldwork enquiry _____

[2 mark]

Question 8b

Write the title of your **human** geography fieldwork enquiry.

Title of human fieldwork enquiry _____

(b)

Justify the use of one of the following in your human geography enquiry: maps photographs field sketches

[3 mark]

Question 8c

Write the title of your physical geography fieldwork enquiry.

Title of physical fieldwork enquiry _____

(c)

Assess the effectiveness of your data collection method(s).

[6 mark]

Question 8d

(d)

For one of your fieldwork enquiries, to what extent did your results and conclusions meet the original aim of your enquiry?

Title of fieldwork enquiry _____
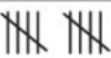
[9 mark]

Question 9a

A group of students wanted to investigate if the quality of footpaths varied in a National Park. Students asked 50 people their opinions on the quality of three footpaths (A, B and C).
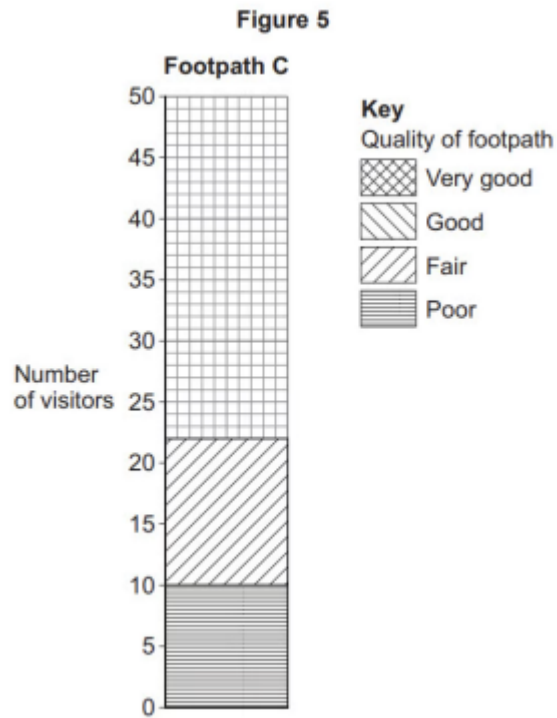
Study **Figure 4**, a table showing the results of their survey.

Figure 4

Quality of footpath	Footpath A	Footpath B	Footpath C
Very good	⊞⊞⊞⊞ I	⊞⊞	⊞⊞
Good	⊞⊞⊞ II	⊞⊞ III	⊞⊞⊞ III
Fair	⊞ III	⊞⊞ II	⊞⊞ II
Poor	IIII	⊞⊞⊞	⊞⊞

(a)

Complete the graph below (Figure 5) to show the quality of footpath data for Footpath C.

Figure 5

Footpath C

Key
Quality of footpath

Very good
Good
Fair
Poor

[1 mark]

Question 9b

(b)

What percentage of visitors thought the quality of Footpath C was very good?

[1 mark]

Question 9c

Outline the conclusions that the students could make from the data (**Figure 4**).

[2 mark]

Question 9d

(c)

Suggest another appropriate method the students could use to present the footpath quality data.

[1 mark]

Question 9e

(e)

A student wanted to investigate how far people travelled to an out-of-town shopping centre and how long they stayed there. The student visited the shopping centre and used a questionnaire to collect data from 20 people.

Figure 6 shows the questionnaire used by the student.

Figure 6

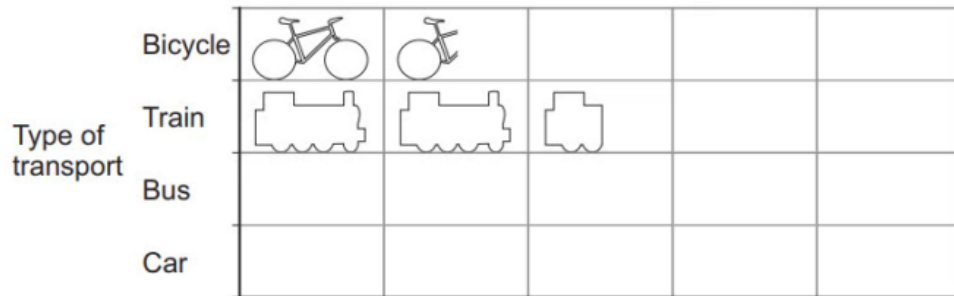| Visitor questionnaire	
1	How old are you?
2	Where do you live?
3	When did you last visit?
4	What method of transport did you use?

Suggest two ways the questionnaire shown in **Figure 6** could be improved to make it more useful.

[2 mark]

Question 9f

Figure 7 is a pictogram showing the results for Question 4 in the questionnaire (**Figure 6**).

Figure 7

(f)

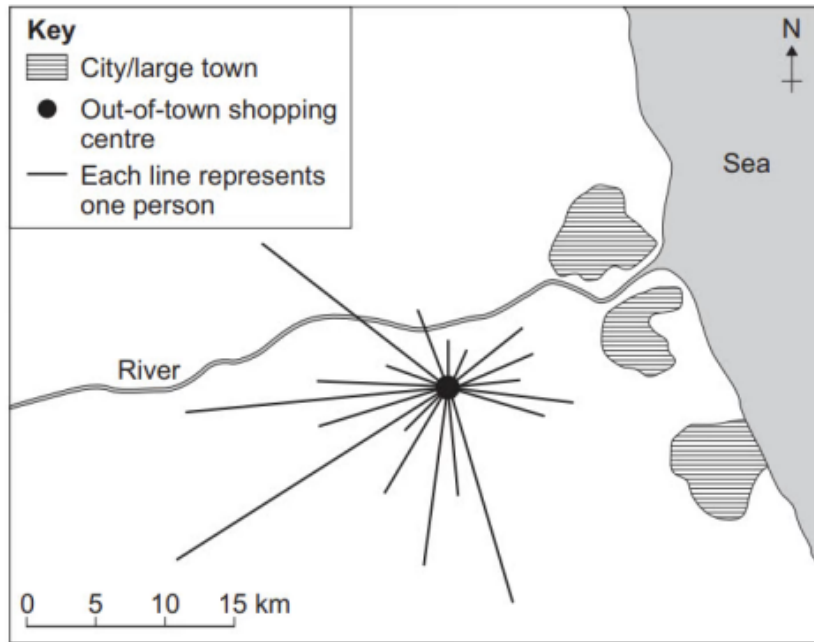Complete **Figure 7** by adding the following information.

Type of transport	Percentage of shoppers
Bus	20%
Car	40%

[1 mark]

Question 9g

The student used the data they collected to draw a desire line map (**Figure 8**) to show where people came from when visiting the out-of-town shopping centre.

Figure 8

(g)

Complete the desire line map (Figure 8) by adding the following information about a shopper.

Direction travelled from	South east
Distance travelled	15 km

[1 mark]

Question 9h

(h)

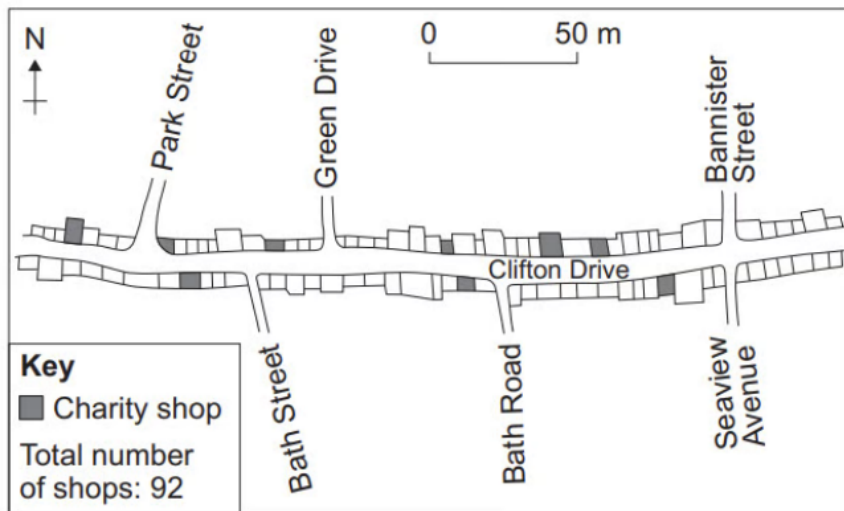Suggest reasons for the pattern shown on **Figure 8.**

[2 mark]

Question 9i

A group of students wanted to carry out an investigation into the decline of the high street. They counted the number of charity shops in three town centres (**A, B and C**).

Figure 9 shows the results of the survey in Town centre A

Figure 9

(i)
Complete the table below (**Figure 10**) for town centre **A**.

Figure 10

Figure 10

Town centre	A	B	C
Number of charity shops		19	18
Total number of shops	92	114	142

[1 mark]

Question 9j

(j)
Using **Figure 10**, compare the proportion of charity shops between the three town centres.

[4 mark]