

GCSE GEOGRAPHY

Paper 3:

Unseen fieldwork
and fieldwork
practise questions

Name _____

Class/teacher _____

Section B FieldworkAnswer **all** questions in this section.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)	
Scotland	4
North East	8
Yorkshire and the Humber	6
East Midlands	14
East Anglia	6
South East	20
South West	12
Wales	4
West Midlands	16
North West	8
Northern Ireland	2

Visitor spending	
Accommodation	19%
Shopping	22%
Food and drink	30%
Attractions and entertainment	11%
Travel	15%
Other	3%

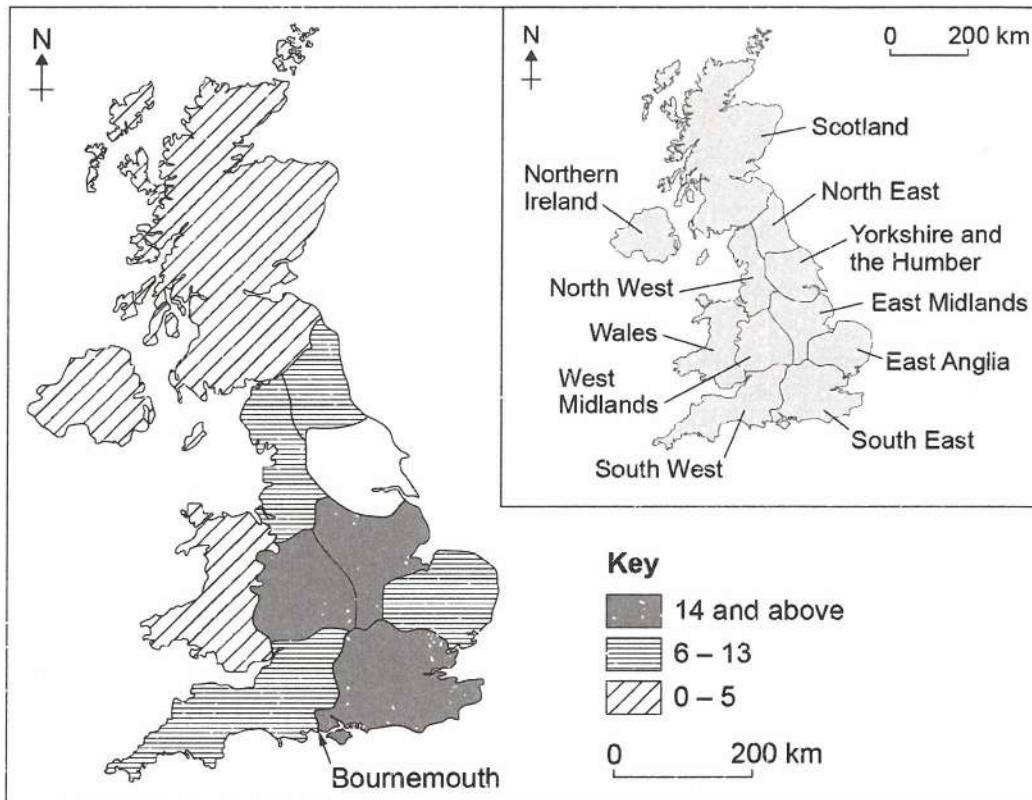


0 4 . 1 Complete the map below (**Figure 5**) to show the origin of visitors to Bournemouth using the following data.

Yorkshire and the Humber	6%
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[1 mark]

Figure 5



0 4 . 2 Describe the pattern shown by **Figure 5**.

[2 marks]

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 4 . 3

(a) Suggest **one** additional question which could be included on the visitor survey.**[1 mark]**

(b) Give **one** reason why your chosen question might provide useful information for the visitor survey.**[1 mark]**

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

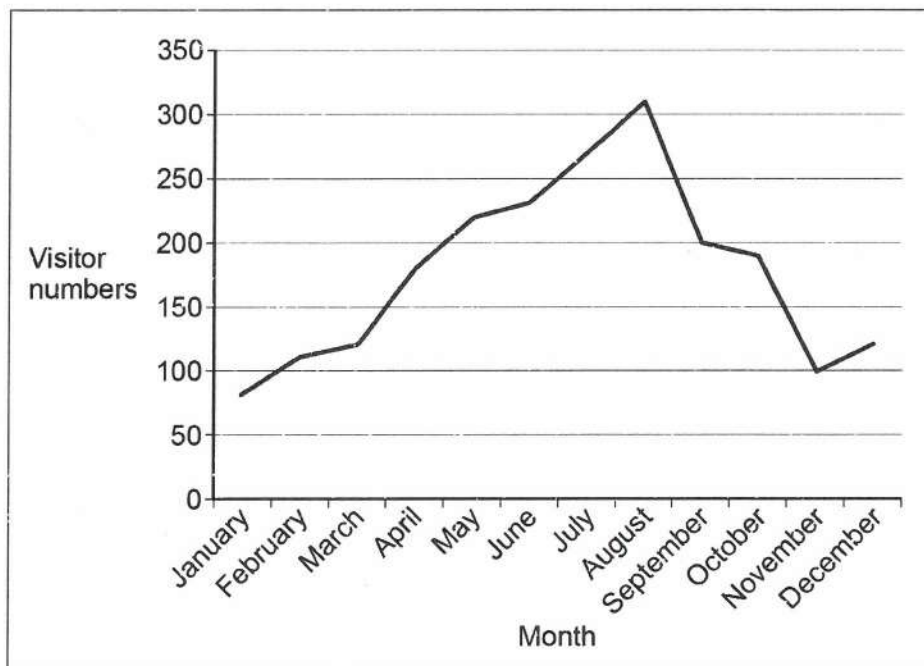
Figure 6

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



- 0 4 . 4** (a) Suggest a more appropriate method for presenting the data shown in **Figure 6**. **[1 mark]**

- (b) Give a reason for your choice. **[1 mark]**

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



As part of a geographical enquiry, 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

0 4 . 5 What is the total environmental quality score for the area shown in **Figure 8**? **[1 mark]**

0 4 . 6 Suggest **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using the technique shown in **Figure 8** to measure environmental quality. **[2 marks]**

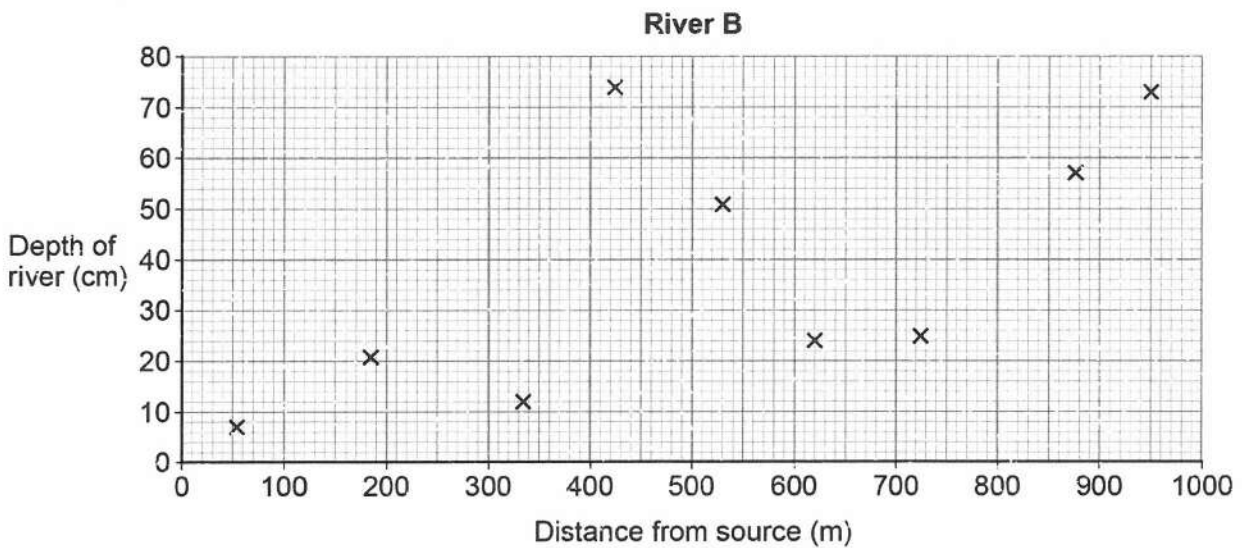
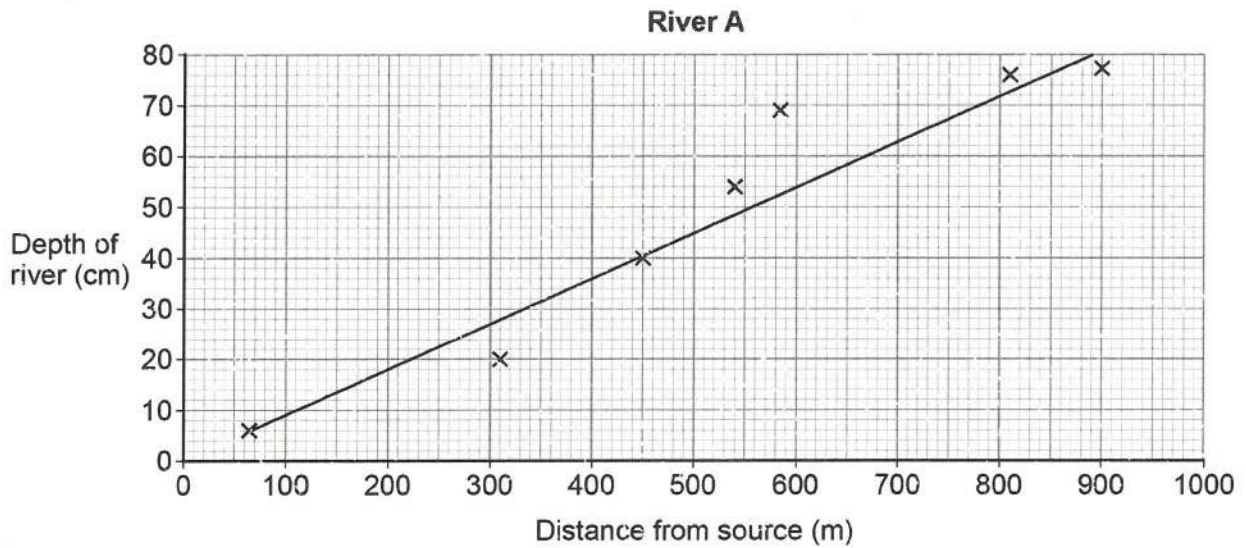
Advantage _____

Disadvantage _____



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

Figure 9



Do not write
outside the
box

0 4 . 7 Complete the scattergraph for **River B** by plotting the following data.

Distance from source – 450 m

Depth of river – 22 cm

[1 mark]

0 4 . 8 Draw a line of best fit on the scattergraph for **River B**.

[1 mark]

0 4 . 9 Compare the relationship between distance from source and depth of river for the two rivers.

[4 marks]

Extra space _____

16

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



Section B Fieldwork

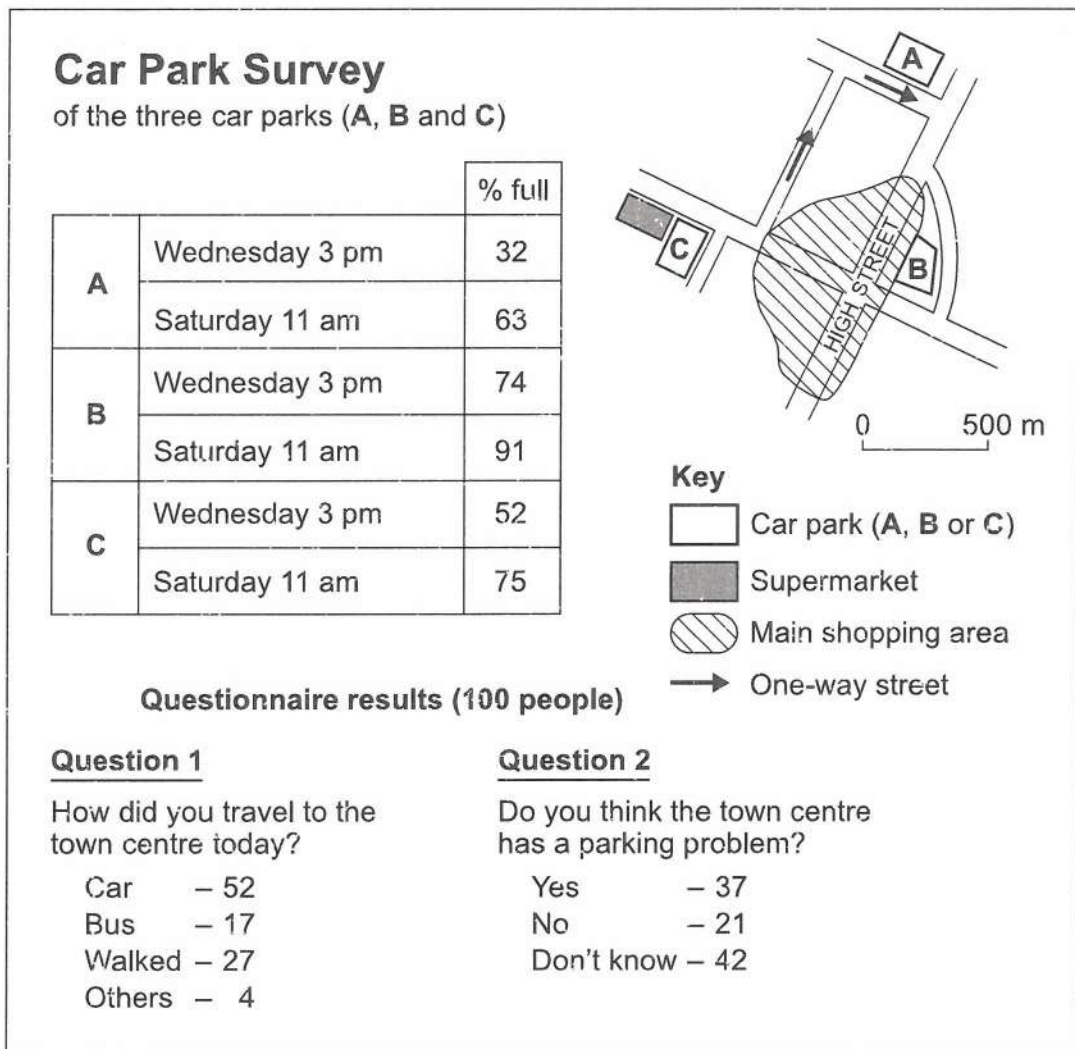
Answer **all** questions in this section.

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.

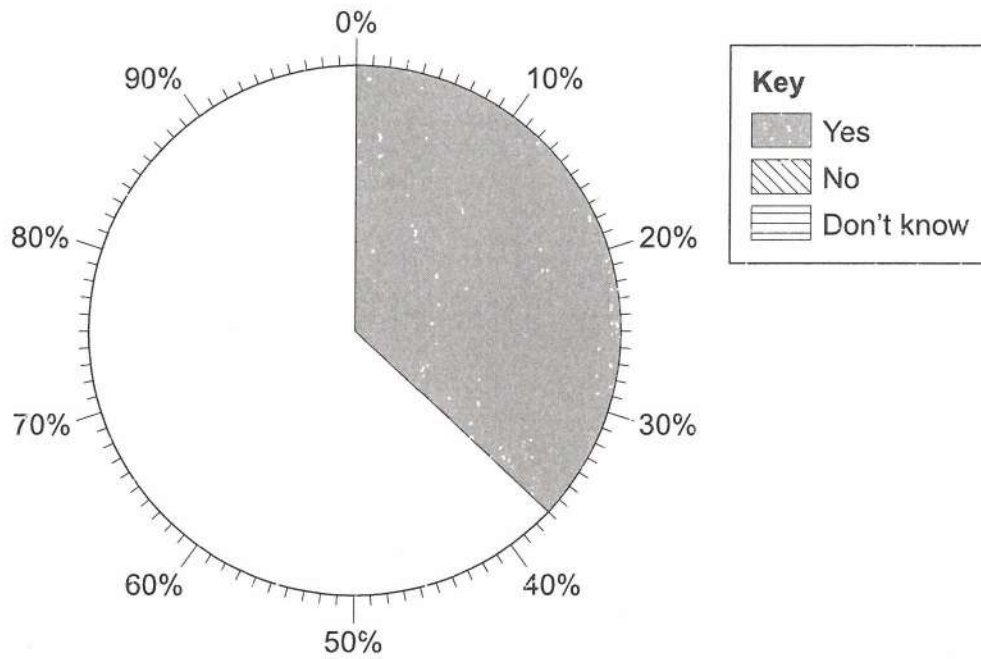
Figure 4



0 4 . 1

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

[1 mark]



0 4 . 2

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

[2 marks]

0 4 . 3

To what extent can the student draw reliable conclusions from the data?

[4 marks]

Turn over ▶



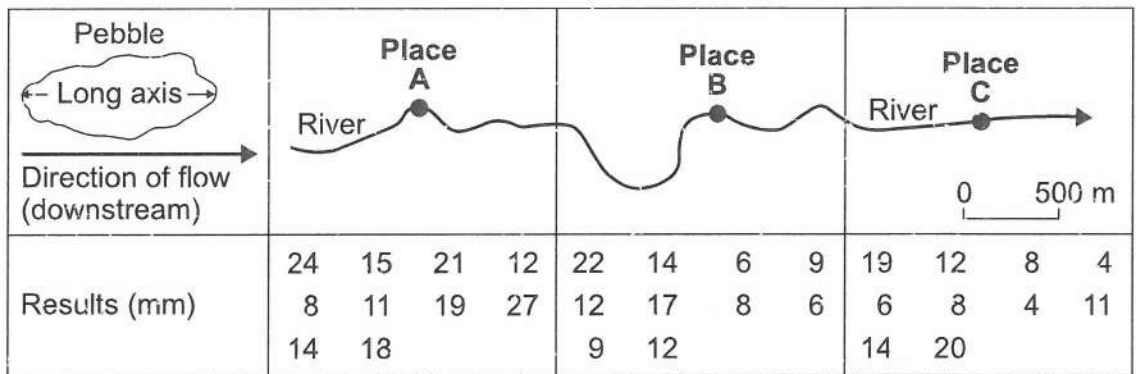
Extra space _____

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

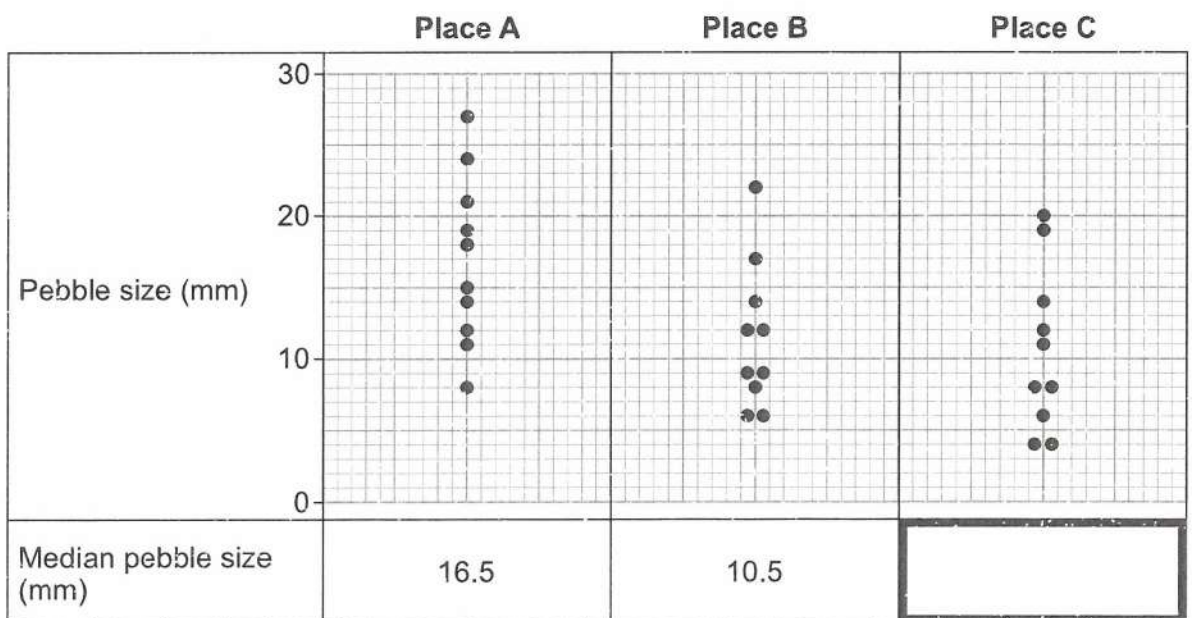
In order to do this the students measured the long axis of ten pebbles from three different places (A, B and C) along the river.

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

Figure 5



0 4 . 4 Complete the diagram below by filling in the median pebble size for place C. [1 mark]



0 4 . 5 Outline the conclusions that the students could draw from the data.

[2 marks]

0 4 . 6 Suggest **two** ways that the data collection method could be adapted in order to make it more useful.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



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).

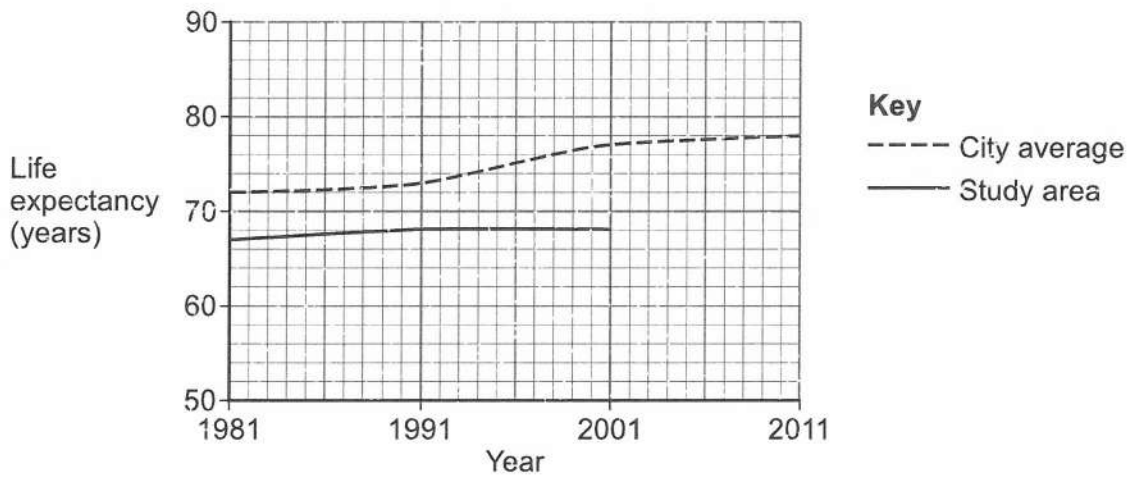
Figure 6

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

0 4 . 7

Complete the graph below to show life expectancy in the study area.

[1 mark]



0 4 . 8

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

[1 mark]

0 4 . 9

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

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____



Section B Fieldwork

Answer **all** questions in this section.

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

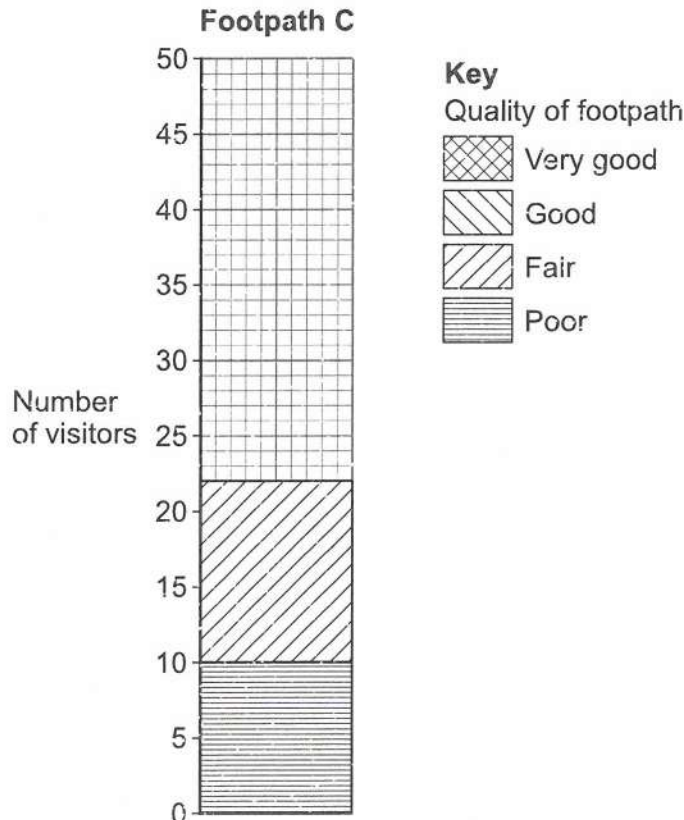
Quality of footpath	Footpath A	Footpath B	Footpath C
Very good			
Good			
Fair			
Poor			

0 4 . 1

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

[1 mark]

Figure 5



0 4 . 2 What **percentage** of visitors thought the quality of Footpath C was very good? [1 mark]

_____ %

0 4 . 3 Outline the conclusions that the students could make from the data (Figure 4). [2 marks]

0 4 . 4 Suggest another appropriate method the students could use to present the footpath quality data. [1 mark]

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



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?

0 4 . 5

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

[2 marks]

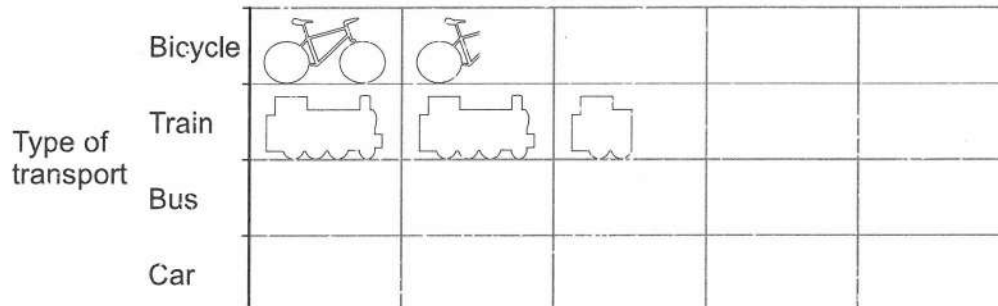
- 1 _____

- 2 _____



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

Figure 7



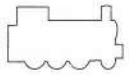
Key



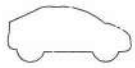
Bicycle



Bus



Train



Car

One symbol
represents 10%

0 4 . 6 Complete Figure 7 by adding the following information.

[1 mark]

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

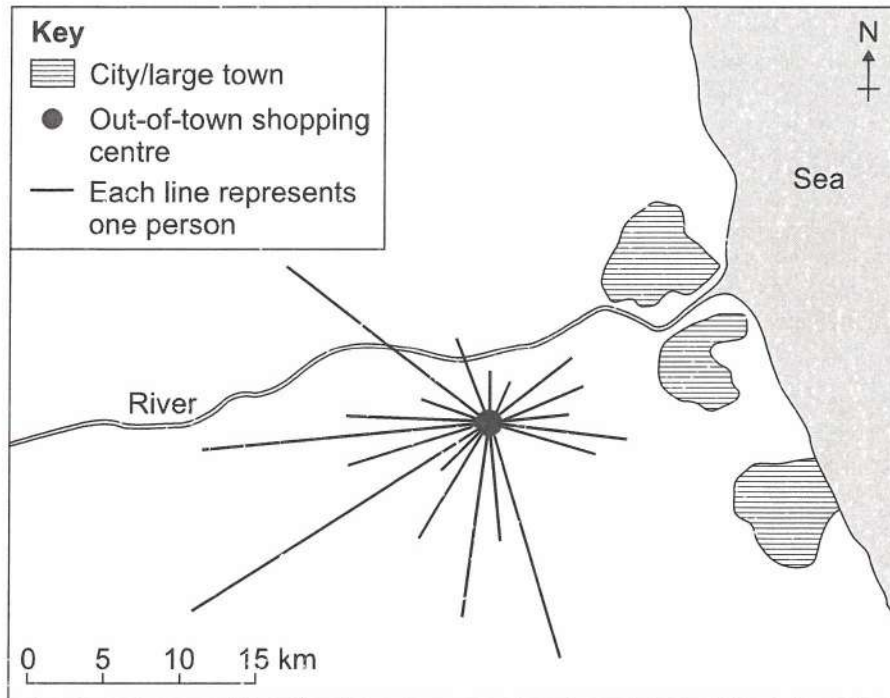
Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



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



0 4 . 7

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

[1 mark]

Direction travelled from	South east
Distance travelled	15 km

0 4 . 8

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

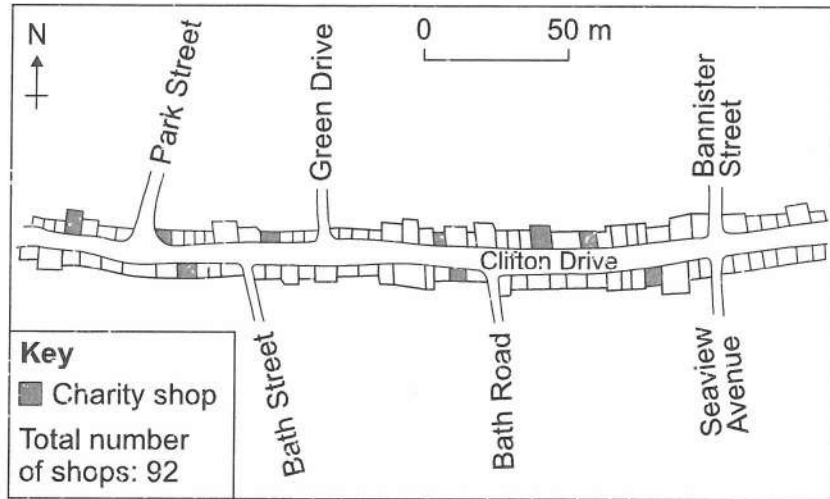
[2 marks]



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



0 4 . 9

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

[1 mark]

Figure 10

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

0 4 . 1 0

Using Figure 10, compare the proportion of charity shops between the three town centres.

[4 marks]

Turn over ►



Fieldwork practise questions

You are going to be questioned on both your physical and human fieldwork investigations- use the questions below to practise your responses.

**Some questions may be duplicated as you can be asked similar questions about both your human and physical fieldwork.*

Physical fieldwork-

1. Identify the title of your physical fieldwork enquiry (1 mark)
2. Explain why the chosen location was suitable for the collection of data for your physical enquiry (2 marks)
3. Explain one factor you considered when selecting a suitable question/hypothesis for your physical geography enquiry. (2 marks)
4. Explain how a secondary source, such as a photograph or a model, can help you to develop a suitable question or hypothesis for your physical geographical enquiry? (2 marks)
5. Explain why you are investigating your connecting data in your physical enquiry. (2marks)
6. Explain how one risk you identified could be managed in your physical enquiry (2 marks)
7. Explain two possible risks in the area that you studied in your physical enquiry. (4 marks)
8. With reference to the planning and design in one of your enquiries, assess how helpful a geographical theory or concept were in developing your enquiry. (9 marks + 3 SPaG)

Methodology/Data collection

9. Identify one form of primary data collected in your physical enquiry (1 mark)
10. Identify one form of secondary used in your physical enquiry (1 mark)
11. Identify the method used to collect your connecting piece of data (1 mark)
12. Identify the sampling technique used in your physical enquiry (1 mark)
13. Suggest one reason why you chose a data presentation method (2 mark)
14. Justify one method that you used when carrying out your data collection for your physical enquiry (2 marks)
15. Justify one primary data collection method you used in your physical enquiry (3 marks)
16. Justify the sampling techniques used in your physical enquiry. (6 marks)
17. Explain one reason why you might have chosen a stratified sampling approach. (2 marks)
18. Referring to one of your enquiries, assess the extent to which you were successful in collecting primary data. (9 marks + 3 SPaG)

Data presentation

19. Identify one form of data presentation used in your physical enquiry (1 mark)
20. Justify the types of data presentation used in your physical enquiry (3 marks)
21. Suggest one possible reason why a data presentation method you used may not be appropriate. (2 marks)
22. Suggest an alternative technique that could improve your data presentation (2 marks)
23. Outline one way you presented your fieldwork data in your physical enquiry (2 marks)
24. How did you present your connecting piece of data in your physical enquiry? Explain why. (2 marks)
25. Suggest one advantage of a data presentation method you used in your physical enquiry. (2 marks)
26. Justify the use of one form of data presentation used in your physical geography enquiry. (2 marks)
27. Explain one limitation of your data presentation of depth data (2 marks)
28. Describe a presentation method you have used in your physical enquiry (3 marks)
29. Assess the effectiveness of your data presentation methods that you used in your physical enquiry. (6 marks)
30. With reference to data presentation methods used in one of your enquiries, explain to what extent these helped you to interpret your fieldwork data. (9 marks + 3 SPaG)

Data analysis and conclusion

31. Outline one method that you used to analyse your data from your physical enquiry (2 marks)
32. Justify one statistical technique that you used to analyse data in your physical enquiry (3 marks)
33. Suggest one reason for a link shown between two of your data sets in your physical enquiry (2 marks)
34. What did your connecting piece of data show you in your physical enquiry? (2 marks)
35. Suggest how annotated field sketches could be used to analyse data in a river valley. (2 marks)
36. Describe one anomaly you found in one of your data presentations for your physical enquiry (2 marks)
37. Explain one conclusion that can be drawn from your physical enquiry. (2 marks)
38. Calculate the median depth at each of your sites (3 marks)
39. Calculate the interquartile range of depth at each site (3 marks)
40. Compare the differences in depth across all sites. (4 marks)
41. Suggest two further sources of information or data that could have strengthened your conclusions in your physical enquiry (4 marks)

42. Comment on the strength of conclusions that can be drawn from your data in your physical enquiry (remember to link to your original question) (4 marks)
43. Suggest how you could have improved the analysis of your data in your physical enquiry (6 marks)
44. To what extent did your geographical theory or concept help you to draw conclusions in your physical enquiry (6 marks)
45. With reference to your physical fieldwork enquiry, assess the extent to which your conclusions matched your expectations at the start of your enquiry. (9 marks + 3 SpG)

Evaluation

46. Explain one specific problem that you encountered in your data collection in your physical enquiry (2 marks)
47. Suggest one possible reason why a data collection method you used in your physical enquiry may not be accurate. (2 marks)
48. Suggest an alternative technique that could improve accuracy of your results in your physical enquiry. (3 marks)
49. Explain one way that one form of data collection could be improved in your physical enquiry. (2 marks)
50. Comment on the validity of you connecting piece of data in your physical enquiry (2 marks)
51. Explain one statistical technique that you used to analyse your primary fieldwork data in your physical enquiry. (2 marks)
52. Explain the factors which may affect the reliability of your conclusions in your physical enquiry (2 marks)
53. Suggest an alternative conclusion that could be reached (2 marks)
54. Suggest one way your data collection method could be altered to improve its reliability. (2 marks)
55. Suggest one alternative source of data that could be used instead of one you used in your physical enquiry (2 marks)
56. Suggest one secondary source of information that could be used to investigate how a river changes downstream (2 marks)
57. Explain how your sample size may have affected the reliability of your conclusions in your physical enquiry (2 marks)
58. Justify the use of one statistical technique that you used to analyse data in your physical fieldwork enquiry. (3 marks)
59. Explain how much the time of day or season might affect the results of the river depth calculation (4 marks)
60. Identify two limitations of one of your data collection methods in your physical enquiry (4 marks)

61. Explain two limitations of the analysis of qualitative data such as photographs. (4 marks)
62. Assess the strength of the conclusions that you were able to draw from your physical enquiry (6 marks)
63. Assess the extent to which the accuracy of the results and the reliability of the conclusions in your physical enquiry could be improved (9 marks +3 SPaG)
64. Assess the range of additional data that could be used to improve your results (9 marks + 3 SPaG)
65. Assess the problems that you faced with your methods of data collection (9 marks + 3 SPaG)

Human fieldwork

Introduction

66. Identify the title of your human fieldwork enquiry (1 mark)
67. Explain why the chosen location was suitable for the collection of data in your human enquiry (2 marks)
68. Explain one factor you considered when selecting a suitable question/hypothesis for your human geography enquiry. (2 marks)
69. Explain how a secondary source, such as a photograph or a model, can help you to develop a suitable question or hypothesis for a human geography enquiry? (2 marks)
70. Explain how one risk you identified could be managed in your human enquiry (2 marks)
71. Explain two possible risks in the area that you studied for your human enquiry. (4 marks)
72. With reference to the planning and design in one of your enquiries, assess how helpful a geographical theory or concept were in developing your enquiry. (9 marks + 3 SPaG)

Methodology/data collection

73. Identify one form of primary data collected as part of your human enquiry (1 mark)
74. Identify one form of secondary data collected as part of your human enquiry (1 mark)
75. Suggest one possible reason why a data collection method you used may not be appropriate for your human enquiry. (2 marks)
76. Suggest an alternative data collection technique that could improve this (2 marks)
77. Justify one primary data collection method you used in your human geography enquiry (3 marks)
78. Explain why you selected any two secondary sources you used as part of your human enquiry. (6 marks)
79. Identify the sampling technique used in your human fieldwork enquiry (1 mark)
80. Justify the sampling techniques used in your human fieldwork enquiry. (6 marks)

81. Referring to one of your enquiries, assess the extent to which you were successful in collecting primary data. (9 marks + 3 SPaG)

Data presentation

82. Outline one way you presented your fieldwork data in your human enquiry (2 marks)
83. Suggest one advantage of a data presentation method you have used in your human enquiry (2 marks)
84. For your human enquiry, explain one reason why you selected a specific data presentation method. (2 marks)
85. Suggest one reason why you chose a data presentation method (2 mark)
86. Justify the use of one type of graph used in your human geography enquiry. (2 marks)
87. Justify one data presentation technique used in your human fieldwork enquiry (2 marks)
88. Identify one form of quantitative data collected in your human enquiry (1 mark)
89. Identify one form of qualitative data collected in your human enquiry (1 mark)
90. Describe a presentation method you have used in your human enquiry (3 marks)
91. Assess the effectiveness of your data presentation methods that you used in your human enquiry. (6 marks)
92. With reference to data presentation methods used in one of your enquiries, explain to what extent these helped you to interpret your fieldwork data. (9 marks + 3 SPaG)

Data analysis and conclusion

93. Explain one method that you used to analyse your primary fieldwork data in your human enquiry (2 marks)
94. Justify one statistical technique that you used to analyse data in your human fieldwork (3 marks)
95. Suggest one reason for a link shown between two of your data sets in your human enquiry (2 marks)
96. Suggest how annotated images could be used to analyse data in a human fieldwork investigation. (2 marks)
97. Describe one anomaly you found in one of your data presentations in your human enquiry (2 marks)
98. Explain one conclusion that can be drawn from your data from your human enquiry (2 marks)
99. Explain one limitation of your data presentation in your human enquiry (2 marks)
100. Suggest two further sources of information or data that could have strengthened your conclusions (4 marks)
101. Comment on the strength of conclusions that can be drawn from your data from your human enquiry (remember to link to your original question) (4 marks)

102. Suggest how you could have improved the analysis of your data (6 marks)
103. To what extent did your geographical theory or concept help you to draw conclusions in your human enquiry (6 marks)
104. With reference to your Human fieldwork enquiry, assess the extent to which your conclusions matched your expectations at the start of your enquiry. (9 marks + 3 SpaG)

Evaluation

105. Explain one problem that you encountered in your data collection in your human enquiry (2 marks)
106. Suggest one possible reason why a data collection method you used in your human enquiry may not be accurate. (2 marks)
107. Suggest an alternative technique that could improve accuracy of your results. (3 marks)
108. Explain one way in which one of your methods could be improved for your human enquiry (2 marks)
109. Explain one statistical technique that you used to analyse your primary fieldwork data in your human enquiry (2 marks)
110. Explain why the reliability of your conclusions may be poor in your human enquiry (2 marks)
111. Suggest an alternative conclusion that could be reached (2 marks)
112. Suggest one way your data collection method for your human enquiry could be altered to improve its reliability. (2 marks)
113. Suggest one alternative source of data that could be used instead of one you used (2 marks)
114. Suggest one secondary source of information that could be used to investigate your hypothesis (2 marks)
115. Explain how your sample size may have affected the reliability of your conclusions in your human enquiry (2 marks)
116. Justify the use of one statistical technique that you used to analyse data in your human enquiry. (3 marks)
117. Explain how much the time of day or season might affect the results of your human enquiry (4 marks)
118. Identify two limitations of one of your data collection methods in your human enquiry. (4 marks)
119. Explain two limitations of the analysis of qualitative data such as photographs. (4 marks)
120. Assess the strength of the conclusions that you were able to draw from your human fieldwork enquiry (6 marks)

121. Assess the extent to which the accuracy of your results and the reliability of the conclusions could be improved for your human enquiry (9 marks +3 SPaG)
122. Assess the range of additional data that could be used to improve your results for your human enquiry (9 marks + 3 SPaG)
123. Assess the problems that you faced with your methods of data collection in your human enquiry (9 marks + 3 SPaG)

