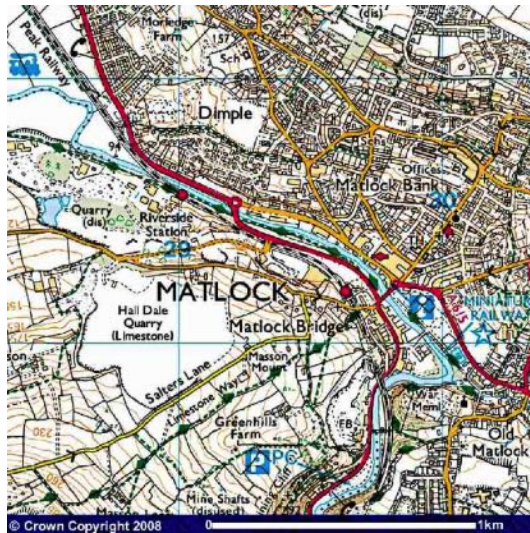


Paper 1 final revision



Part 1:
Map skills

Part 2:
Challenges for the planet

General map skills

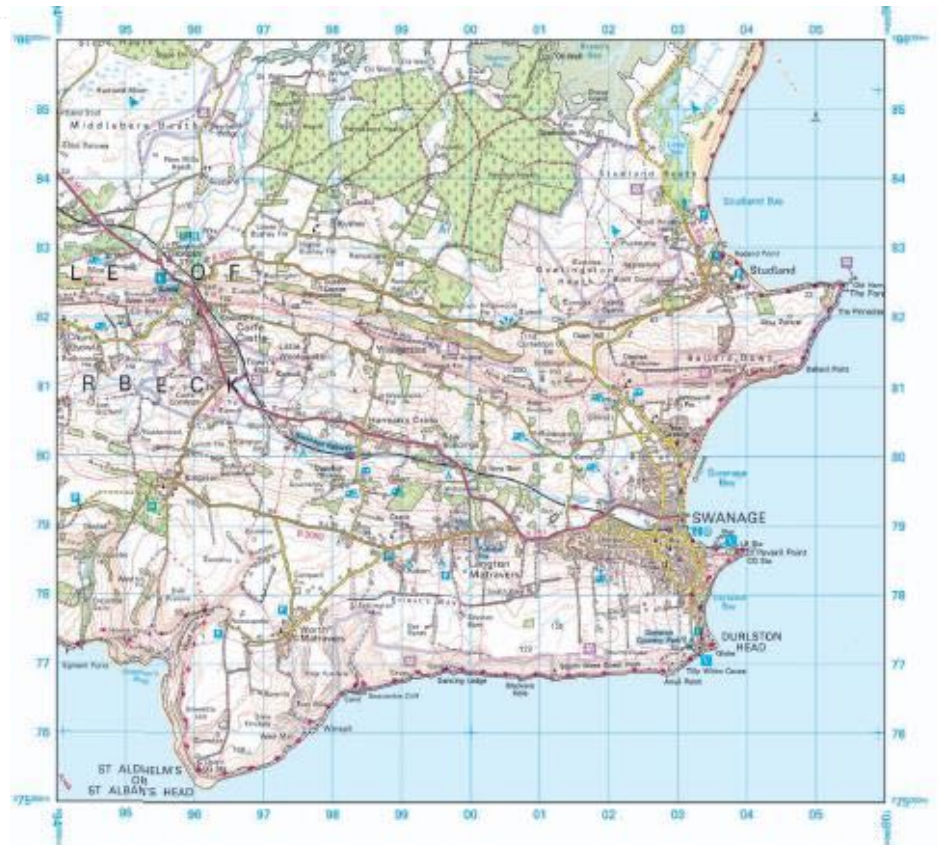
- Grid references
- Identifying features on maps
- Describing patterns
- Fieldwork skills
- GIS

Swanage practice questions

(d) Using both the OS map extract and Photograph A describe the cliffs found in Swanage Bay.



(3)



As it asks you to use both picture and map use characteristics from both

Use

- Direction
- Features such as vegetation and buildings
- colour
- shape

(e) Describe how you would use the Internet to collect more information about the physical geography of Swanage Bay.

(4)

Here you can say what the information you may collect may be and how you would collect it.

Remember the focus is geography

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(e)	<p>Description to include four points given from:</p> <p>Further information could be more detail, ie form of cliffs, beach(1). The source would be a GIS (1). The focus is the 'geography' so 'Aegis' or Google Earth could be used (1). More detail about specific features (beaches, cliffs, offshore features) (1). Web mapping sites could be used to get more detail from larger scale maps (1).</p>	4

- 2 (a) Study Figure 2a and 2b in the Resource Booklet. They show data about pedestrian movements in Swanage on Sunday 13 May 2007 and on Sunday 12 August 2007.

Explain how movements towards the beach and towards the town vary.
Give reasons for your answer.

(4)

Pedestrian movements on Sunday 13 May 2007		
Time	Towards the beach	Towards the town
12.30pm – 1.00pm	140	290
1.00pm – 1.30pm	180	260
1.30pm – 2.00pm	230	185
2.00pm – 2.30pm	220	195
2.30pm – 3.00pm	130	300
TOTAL	900	1230

Figure 2a

Pedestrian movements on Sunday 12 August 2007		
Time	Towards the beach	Towards the town
12.30pm – 1.00pm	510	755
1.00pm – 1.30pm	460	825
1.30pm – 2.00pm	665	560
2.00pm – 2.30pm	640	390
2.30pm – 3.00pm	450	420
TOTAL	2725	2950

How and Why

HOW: Remember you need to use figures/data

WHY: you own common sense. But also maybe clues in maps, photos given

2(a)	<p>How do they vary? Explanation to include a maximum of three points given from: Towards the beach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More pedestrians in August/three times more pedestrians in August (1) • Different trend between 12.30-1.30 on the two dates (1) <p>Towards the town</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More pedestrians in August/2.5 times more pedestrians in August (1) • Different peak flow - it is between 2.30-3.00 in May and between 1.00-1.30 in August (1) <p>Why do they vary?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation to include a maximum of two points given from: • Different daylight hours (1) • Different weather conditions - hotter in August (1) • Different sea conditions (1) • Other attractions in town (1) <p>Maximum 4 marks.</p>	4
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(b) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet. It shows data about pedestrian movements in Swanage on Sunday 12 August 2007.

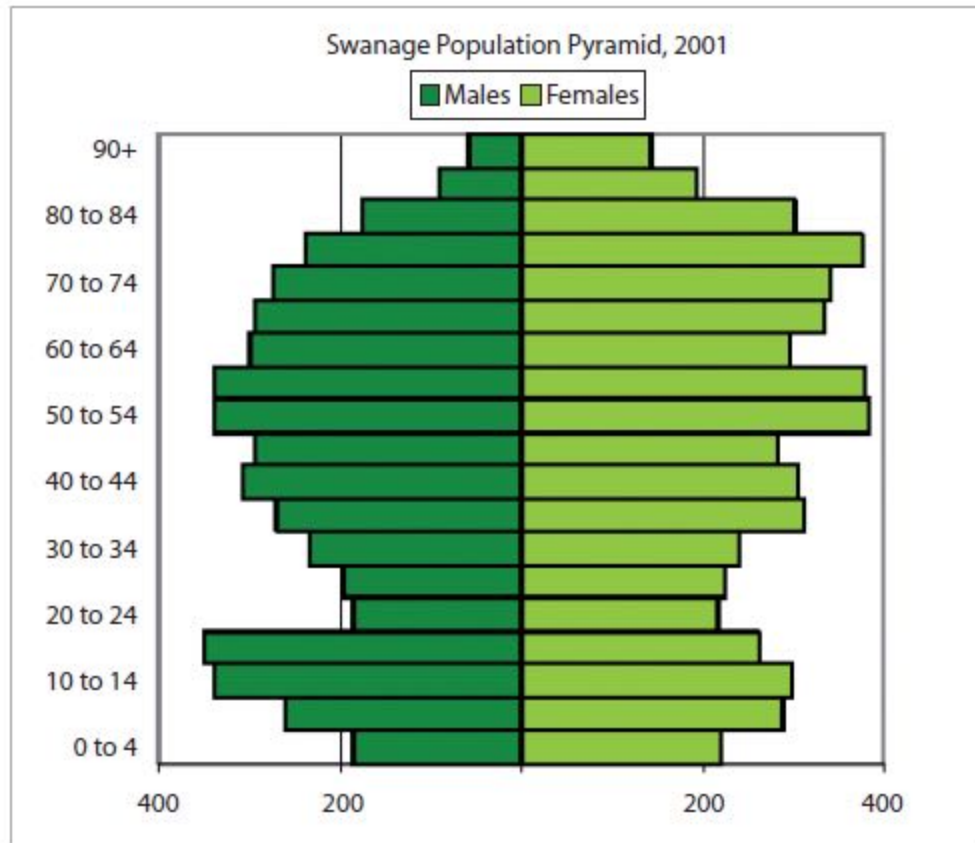
Sketch a diagram to show how would you present this data to allow you to compare movements to and from the beach on the two different dates.

(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	<p>Possible methods could include flow lines on a map, a divided bar chart, line graphs. Proportional circles.</p> <p>1 for appropriate method 2 for correct labelling 1 for suitable comparison</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 + 2 + 1)</p>	4

*3 Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet. It shows the population pyramid for Swanage in 2001.

Describe the research that you would carry out to discover whether Swanage's population pyramid is typical of a seaside resort.



(Source: Swanage Town Profile, Dorset County Council)

Use geographical terminology, be specific about methods you would use (actual internet sites etc)

Question Number	Indicative content	
3 QWC i-ii-iii	Description needed such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish size of Swanage using national statistics on line • conduct search using Google and/or Google earth for other seaside resorts in the UK • use Google Earth to establish if selected resorts are of the same size • establish a list of resorts of similar size by using national statistics. • gather pyramid data from same source from a number of comparable resorts (perhaps 5) • draw conclusions about typicality. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1-2	Describes one stage of research programme only. Sources not clearly identified, eg internet. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 2	3-4	Describes two stages of research programme. Has some idea of legitimate comparison. Some indication of where to look, eg census information. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 3	5-6	Establishes legitimate idea of comparability. Clearly outlined, workable research programme. Names relevant sites. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Cambridge map

(ii) Compare the shape of settlement Z with that of Bottisham in grid square 5460.

(4)



Figure 1a

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (a)(ii)	Settlement A is a linear settlement. (1) The houses are in a line along the main street. (1) Bottisham is a nucleated settlement. (1) The houses are built around a crossroads. (1) There is some linear development along the roads that lead into the village. (1) Comparative statement is not required.		4

(b) Find Punch Farm on Figure 1a (photograph). It is in grid square 4664 on the OS map.

Describe the landscape around Punch Farm.

Use map and photographic evidence in your answer.

(3)

Again- use evidence from both photo
and map!!!



Figure 1a

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (b)	The land around Punch Farm is flat. There are very few contour lines on the map. The farm is 11 metres above sea level. Photograph A shows that the fields around Punch Farm are large and many different crops are grown in the them.		3

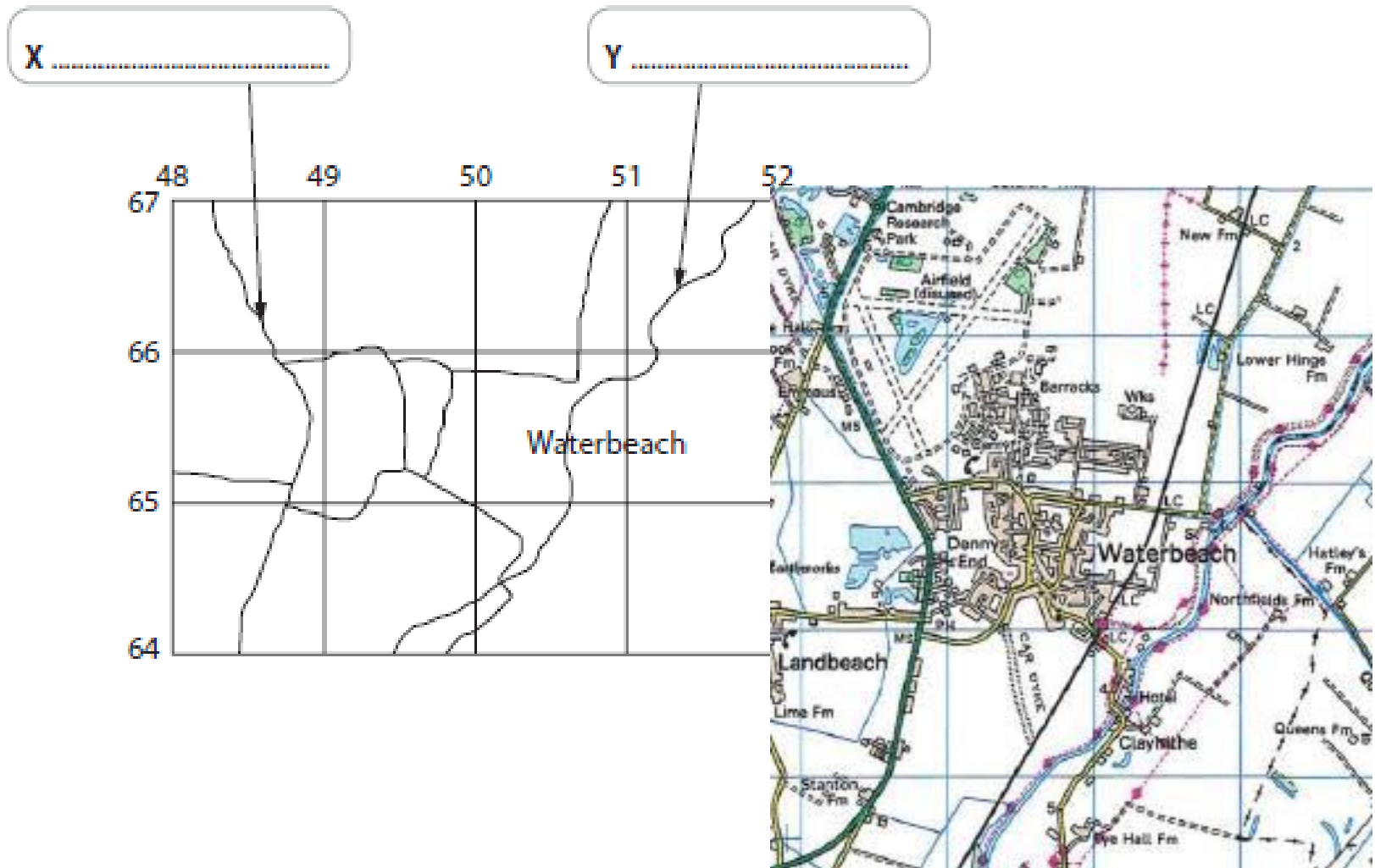
(c) Study Figure 1b and the OS map of Cambridge.

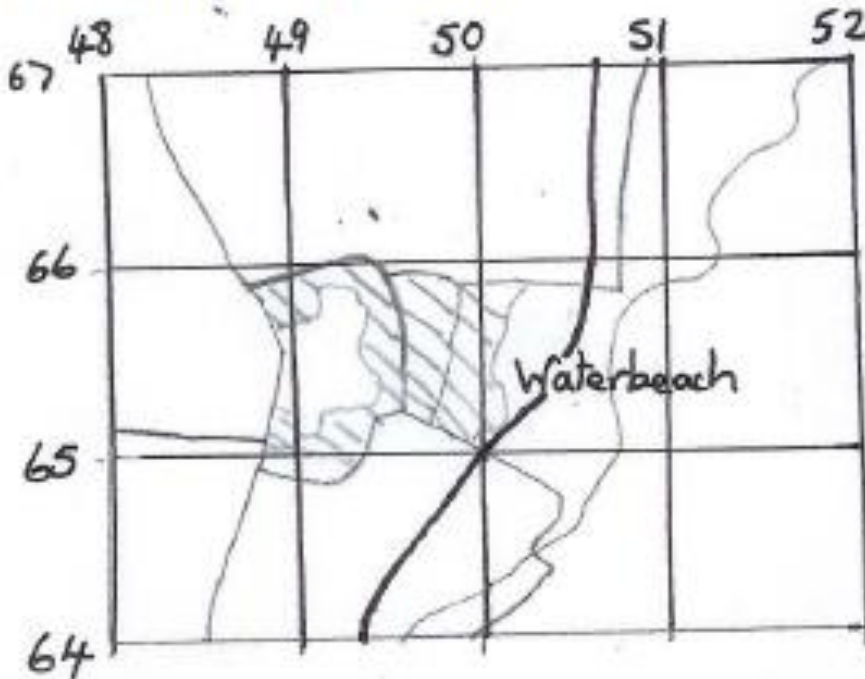
(i) Shade the built up area of Waterbeach.

(2)

(ii) Label features X and Y in the correct boxes on Figure 1b.

(2)



Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (c)(i)	<p>1 for approximate shading or incomplete shading. 2 for accurate shading as below.</p> 		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (c)(ii)	<p>X A10 Y River Cam</p>		2

(iii) Choose either feature X or Y.

Explain how it has affected the growth of Waterbeach.

Chosen feature

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (c)(iii)	Either can be selected answer about physical or human barrier. Stops growth because difficult to cross (1) restricts accessibility. (1) Flood risk of the River Cam. (1)		2

- 2 (a) Study Figure 2 which shows visitors to Kings College, Cambridge, in a recent year.

Month	Number of visitors 000's
January	40
February	60
March	100
April	250
May	150
June	125
July	350
August	400
September	200
October	250
November	40
December	100

Figure 2

- (i) Suggest an appropriate graphical technique to display this data. (1)
-
- (ii) Give reasons for your choice. (2)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (a)(ii)	<p>Answer can either state why the chosen one is appropriate or why the others aren't.</p> <p>1 mark per point</p> <p>Columns will clearly show the amount which can be read off the scale at the side</p> <p>Not an approximate measurement like the choropleth.</p> <p>Too many variables for a pie chart, continuous data needed for a line graph.</p> <p>Expanded points can be credited.</p>		2

(iii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 2.

Use visitor data in your answer.

(3)

Month	Number of visitors 000's
January	40
February	60
March	100
April	250
May	150
June	125
July	350
August	400
September	200
October	250
November	40
December	100

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (a)(iii)	1 mark per point. 1 mark for exclusive use of data. Starts off with low numbers at the beginning of the year numbers increase considerably in March. (1) Large increases in July and August. (1) Decrease through autumn. (1) Increases again in December (1) to 100,000 (1)		3

(b) GIS is used to add information to photographs.

Give **two** pieces of information which could be added to photographs, such as Figure 1a, using GIS.

(2)

(c) ICT can be used to collect data during research and fieldwork.

Suggest how.

(3)

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (b)	1 mark per point Information could be contour lines, place names, pop up boxes with census information, street names.		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (c)	1 mark per point Could be used to produce a questionnaire, (1) spreadsheet of answers. (1) Graphs can then be drawn easily from the data collected.(1) Digital recording of rivers information (1) making information recorded more accurate.(1) Digital photographs to record visual image. (1)		3