

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

	CANDIDATE NAME					
	CENTRE NUMBER				CANDIDATE NUMBER	
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00	GEOGRAPHY					0460/41
о л	Paper 4 Alternativ	ive to Co	ursework			May/June 2010
5						1 hour 30 minutes
						i noui so minutes
σ <b></b>	Candidates answer on the Question Paper.					
1 1 3	Additional Materia		Calculator Ruler			

### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE ON ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

The Insert contains Photograph A, Tables 1 and 3 and Fig. 5 for Question 1 and Fig. 6 and Table 4 for Question 2.

The Insert is **not** required by the Examiner.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Exam	Examiner's Use		
Q1			
Q2			
Total			

This document consists of 15 printed pages, 1 blank page and 1 Insert.



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- 1 A group of students was investigating the effects of groynes on a beach. Groynes are structures built out into the sea to stop or slow down longshore drift. A groyne is shown in Photograph A (Insert).
  - (a) State two safety precautions that the students should take when doing fieldwork on a beach.

The students decided to investigate the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1 Groynes reduce the movement of material along a beach

Hypothesis 2 Groynes affect the beach profile

(b) (i) Complete Fig. 1, below, to show the movement of a pebble by longshore drift.

## Plan view of movement of beach material by longshore drift



(ii) Write the following labels in the correct boxes on Fig. 1.

Direction of longshore drift

Direction of the prevailing wind

[1]

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(iii)	Explain the process of longshore drift.	For Examiner's Use
	[3]	

(c) (i) First, the students investigated the direction and rate of longshore drift. To do this, they painted 50 pebbles from the beach in bright red paint and left them in a group where the waves were coming up the beach.

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Suggest why the students painted the pebbles



(ii) Later, the students measured the distance each pebble had been moved along the beach, and they measured the long axis of each pebble, as shown on the sketch below. The results are summarised in Table 1 (Insert).



Use the information from Table 1 to complete Fig. 2 below by filling in the missing bar and long axis measurement.



**Result of longshore drift** 

(iii) What did the students learn from this investigation about the impact of longshore drift on the movement of pebbles?

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 (d) Look again at Photograph A (Insert). The students took measurements every five metres along the groyne away from point **X**.

At each five metre point they measured from the top of the groyne to the beach material on both the north and south side, as shown on Fig. 3 below.



Fig. 3

The measurements are shown on Table 2 below.

Table 2 Build up of beach material either side of the groyne	Table 2 Build u
--	-----------------

Distance from V (m)	Measurement from top of groyne to beach material			
Distance from X (m)	North side (m)	South side (m)		
0	0	0.9		
5	0.3	1.2		
10	1.1	1.5		
15	0.9	1.3		
20	0.8	1.2		
25	0.5	1.3		
30	1.2	1.4		
35	1.5	1.6		
40	1.5	1.7		
45	1.6	1.8		
50	1.7	1.9		
55	1.8	1.9		
60	1.9	2.0		
Average	1.1			

 (i) Estimate the average measurement from the top of the groyne to the beach material on the south side of the groyne. Choose your estimate from the following and write your answer on Table 2.

1.2m 1.5m 1.9m

[1]

(ii) Use the data from Table 2 to complete Fig. 4 below. Draw in the bars for 5m and 10m on the south side of the groyne.



Fig. 4

(iii) What conclusion could the students make about **Hypothesis 1** *Groynes reduce the movement of material along a beach*? Use data from Table 2 and Fig. 4 to support your answer.



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(e) Next, the students did an investigation to see how the groynes affect the beach profile (**Hypothesis 2**).

- (i) Describe how they would measure a beach profile to get the results shown in Table 3 (Insert). You may draw a sketch to help you. The students used the following equipment:
  - Two ranging poles
  - A clinometer
  - A tape measure
  - A recording sheet

	[4]
(ii)	The students plotted their results to create the beach profiles shown on Fig. 5 (Insert).
	Describe <b>two</b> differences between the beach profiles north and south of the groyne.
	1
	2
	[2]

	(iii)	What conclusion could the students reach about <b>Hypothesis 2</b> <i>Groynes affect the beach profile</i> ?
		[1]
(f)	the	er, the students discussed their beach fieldwork and how they could have improved accuracy and reliability of their results. at suggestions could they have made?
	•••••	
	•••••	
		[3]
		[Total: 30 marks]

2 Students wanted to investigate some characteristics of the CBD (Central Business District) of a town. Fig. 6 (Insert) shows the centre of the town. The students decided to map pedestrian flows and interview shoppers in order to test the following hypotheses:

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Hypothesis 1 The numbers of pedestrians decrease away from the central point of the CBD

Hypothesis 2 Shoppers have different opinions about the CBD

(a) The point marked **X** on Fig. 6 (Insert) was identified as the central point of the CBD from which the students made their measurements. Give **three** characteristics which the students may have used to decide on the central point of the CBD.

1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ...... [3]

- (b) The students wanted to make their fieldwork as accurate as possible, so they measured distances of 100m, 200m and 300m away from the central point along the roads in each direction. The survey sites are shown on Fig. 6 (Insert). At each site, they did a pedestrian count lasting 10 minutes at five different times during the day.
  - (i) A copy of the recording sheet used by the students is shown on Fig.7 below. Complete the recording sheet by inserting the correct total.

### **Recording sheet**

Street name: Bluebell Street		
Distance from central poir	nt: 200m	
Time of survey:	08.00 to 08:10	
Tally 1444 1447 1447 11	Total	

[1]

(ii) Suggest one advantage and one disadvantage of their method of selecting the For sites for the pedestrian counts. Examiner's Use Advantage ..... ..... Disadvantage .....[2] (iii) Study the results of the three survey sites on Bluebell Street which are shown in Table 4 (Insert). Give two reasons why the students did the pedestrian count at five different times during the day. 1 ..... ..... 2 ..... .....[2]



### Result of the pedestrian count

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(iii) To what extent does the information on Fig. 8 support Hypothesis 1 The numbers of pedestrians decrease away from the central point of the CBD? Examiner's ..... .....[2] (iv) Use the information on Fig. 6 (Insert) to suggest why pedestrian flows vary within the study area. .....[2] (v) The outdoor market was closed on the day of the pedestrian counts. To extend their fieldwork, the students repeated the pedestrian counts on a day when the outdoor market was open between 08.00 and 13.00 hours. What difference would you expect the students to find between the results of the two days? ..... .....[3]

For

Use

(d) To investigate **Hypothesis 2**, the students devised a questionnaire to discover what opinions shoppers had about the CBD. The questionnaire is shown on Fig. 9 below.

For Examiner's Use

		Question	naire	
Age group Gender		Under 20 Male	20 - 60 Female	Over 60
	Close to ho Good variet			
-	Overcrowde	<b>ou about the CBD</b> ed at weekends tter and graffiti	?	



(i) Describe **one** appropriate sampling method to obtain an accurate sample of people to be interviewed.

[3]

(ii) Add two more possible attractions and two more possible concerns in the spaces on the questionnaire (Fig. 9). Use different ideas and not just opposites. [4] Analysis of their results

.....

Graphs to show their results .....

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