

CANDIDATE
NAME

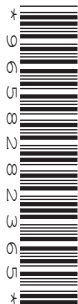
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CENTRE
NUMBER

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GEOGRAPHY

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

0460/42

May/June 2018

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler
 Calculator
 Protractor

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Answer **all** questions.

The Insert contains Tables 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 and Fig. 1.4 for Question 1, and Table 2.2 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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **17** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** Insert.

- 1 Students in Bangkok, Thailand investigated differences between two shopping centres in the north of the city. Central Ladprao Plaza is a larger shopping centre than La Villa and they are about 5 km apart. One group of students wanted to find out if there were differences between the shops and services in the two centres, and the different reasons people went to them.

They decided to test the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: *There are differences between the numbers of high-, middle- and low-order shops and services in Central Ladprao Plaza and in La Villa.*

Hypothesis 2: *The main reasons for people going to shop in Central Ladprao Plaza and La Villa vary in importance.*

- (a) Before they began their fieldwork the class of students made a summary table of the differences between high-, middle- and low-order goods and services. This is shown in Fig. 1.1 below.

Complete Fig. 1.1 to show the differences between high- and low-order goods and services.

[3]

Goods and services

Order	How often they are bought	Average price of goods	Distance people are willing to travel	Examples of goods and services
High	jewellery 'designer' fashions
Middle	moderate frequency	moderate price	medium distance	clothes shoes
Low	food hairdressers

Fig. 1.1

- (b) To investigate **Hypothesis 1** the students did fieldwork in the two shopping centres. One student's fieldwork notes describe their method in Fig. 1.2 below.

Extract from a student's fieldwork notes

Method

My group got a map which showed the different shops in Central Ladprao Plaza. We walked round the shopping centre and checked that the shops were still the same as on the map. We then used a tally chart and classified the shops as high-, middle- or low-order. We then went to La Villa and walked round the shopping centre classifying the shops on a tally chart in the same way.

Fig. 1.2

(c) To get some information to test **Hypothesis 2**: *The main reasons for people going to shop in Central Ladprao Plaza and La Villa vary in importance*, the students used a questionnaire with people in the two shopping centres. This questionnaire is shown in Fig. 1.4 (Insert).

(i) The students and teacher agreed the questions they would use in the questionnaire. Suggest **three** pieces of advice their teacher gave them about using the questionnaire with people who are shopping.

1

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2

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3

.....[3]

(ii) Table 1.2 (Insert) shows the results of Question 1 in the questionnaire.

Use the results from Table 1.2 to complete the pie graph for La Villa in Fig. 1.5 below. [2]

**Answers to Question 1 in the questionnaire:
What is the main reason you are shopping here today?**

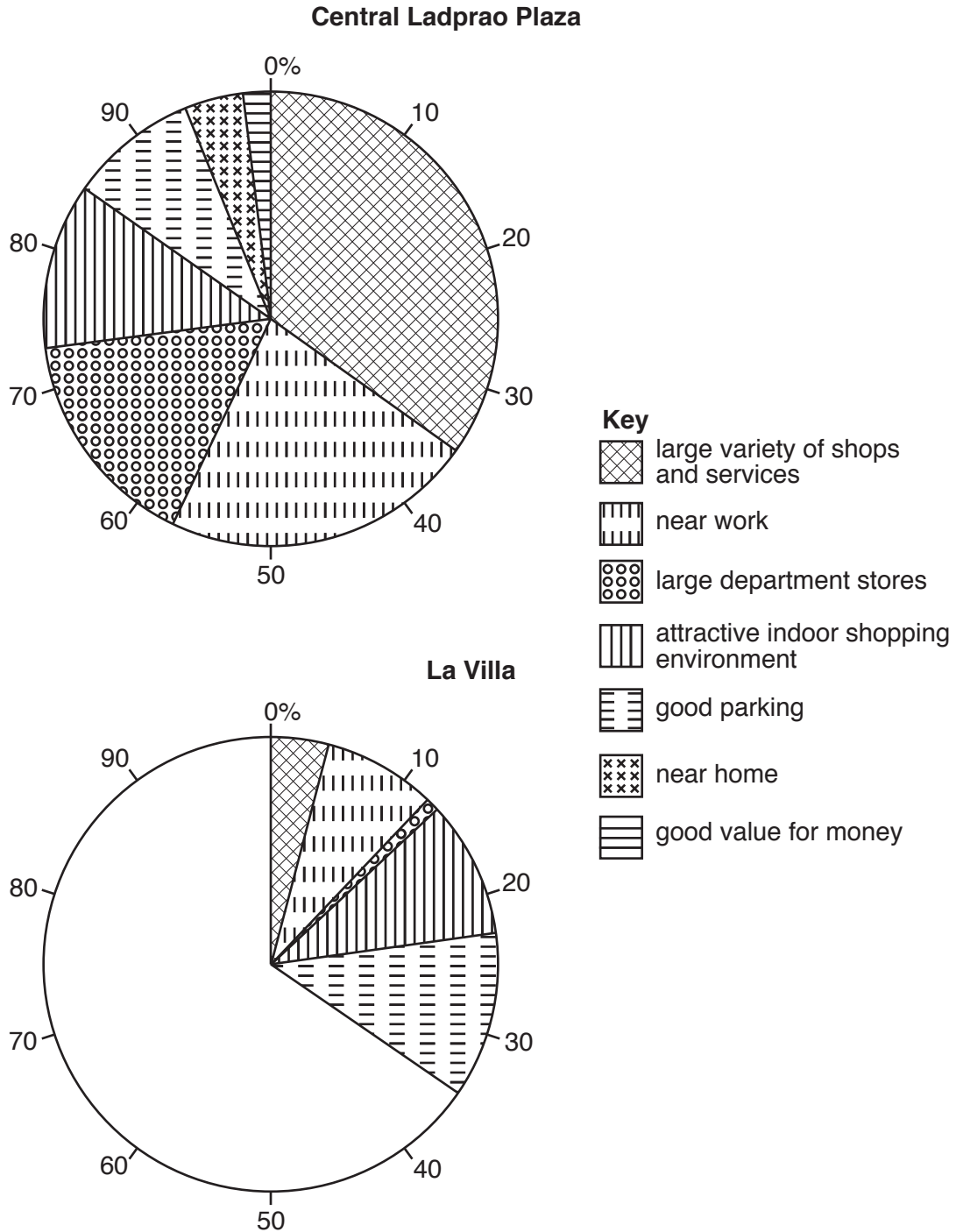
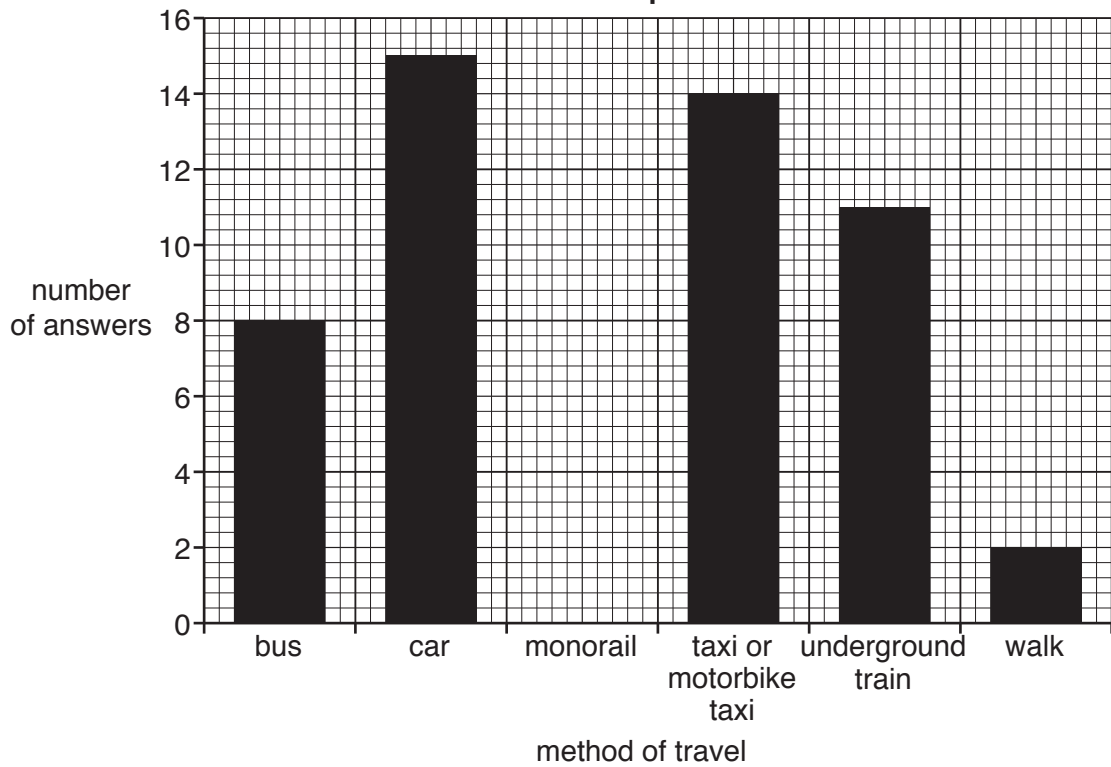


Fig. 1.5

Methods of travel to the shopping centres

Central Ladprao Plaza



La Villa

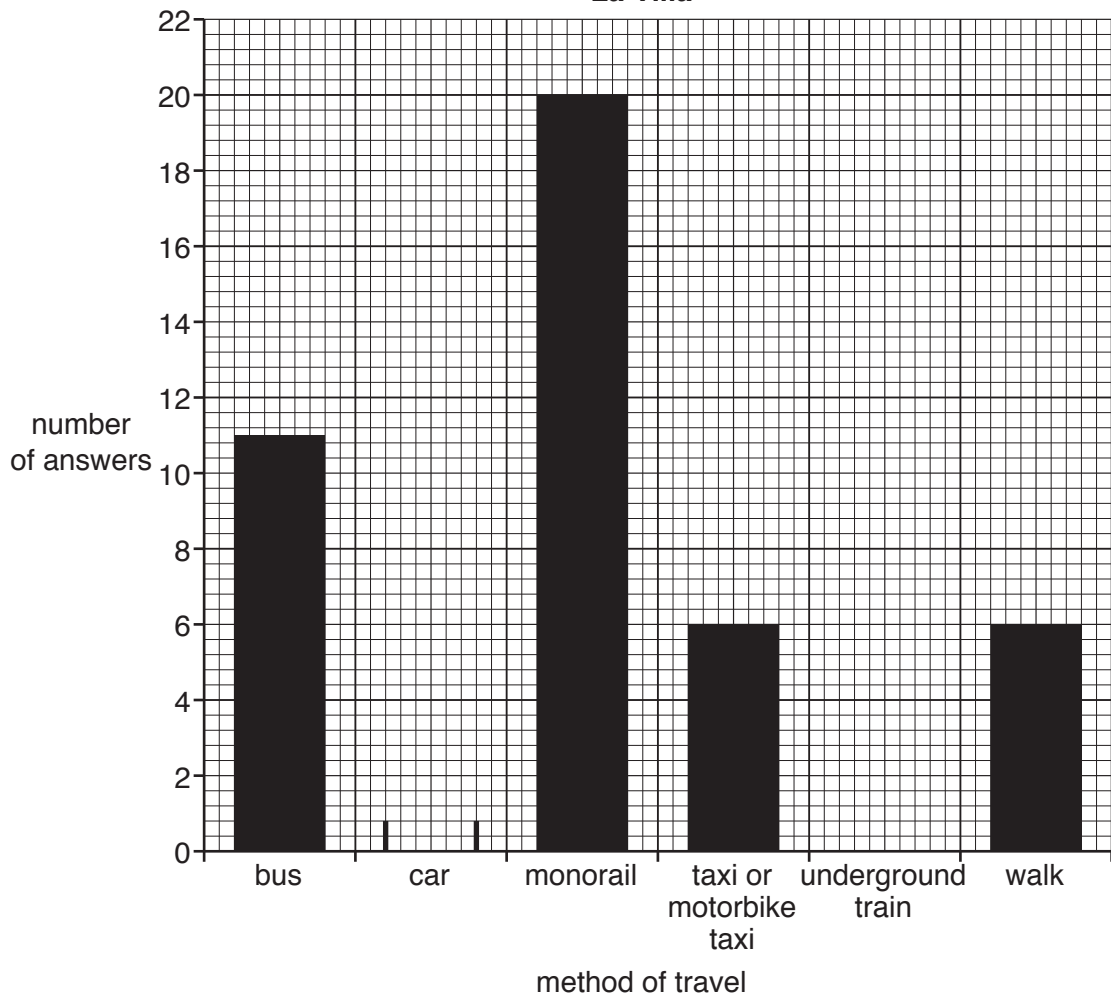


Fig. 1.6

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(e) Another group of students investigated the spheres of influence of the shopping centres.

- (i) Which **one** of the following is the correct definition of *sphere of influence*?
Tick (✓) your choice in the table below.

Definition	Tick (✓)
area surrounding a town or city	
area served by a town or service	
area where people have migrated from	
area next to the CBD	
area where people go to work	

[1]

- (ii) Describe how the students could use the answers to Questions 3 and 4 in the questionnaire (Fig. 1.4 Insert) to investigate the spheres of influence of the two shopping centres.

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[Total: 30]

- (ii) One group of students (group A) made one measurement at each site and the other group (group B) made four measurements. Explain why the results of group B should be more reliable.

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.....[2]

- (c) The results of the measurements made by group B at each site are shown in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1

Measurements of angle of gradient made by group B

Site		Angle of gradient (°) measured over 10 m				
		Measurement 1	Measurement 2	Measurement 3	Measurement 4	Average angle (°)
1	upstream  downstream	11	14	7	5	9
2		6	7	9	7	7
3		3	6	5	2	4
4		10	3	8	6	7
5		4	11	5	4	6

Note - average figures given to the nearest whole number

- (i) At which site (1 to 5) is the largest variation in measurements?

Site

[1]

- (ii) Fig. 2.1 below shows a method chosen by one student to present the results in Table 2.1. Use this method to show the average gradient at site 3. [1]

Average angle of gradient at each site

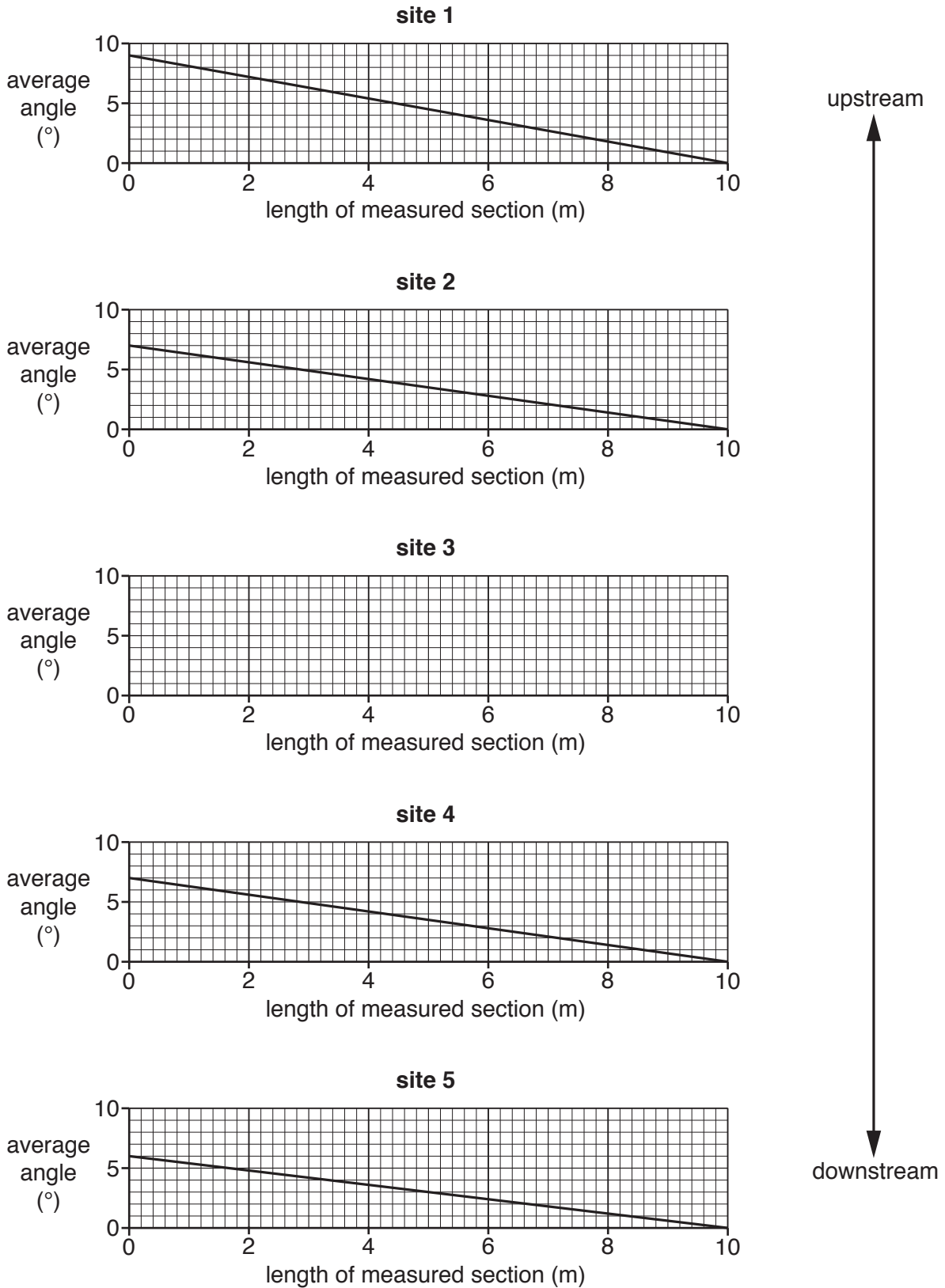


Fig. 2.1

(iii) Using a ruler the students then measured the length of the pebbles. The measurements of the pebbles collected by group B at site 2 are shown in Table 2.2 (Insert).

Plot on Fig. 2.2 below the length of pebble number 3 and the average length of the pebbles at site 2. [2]

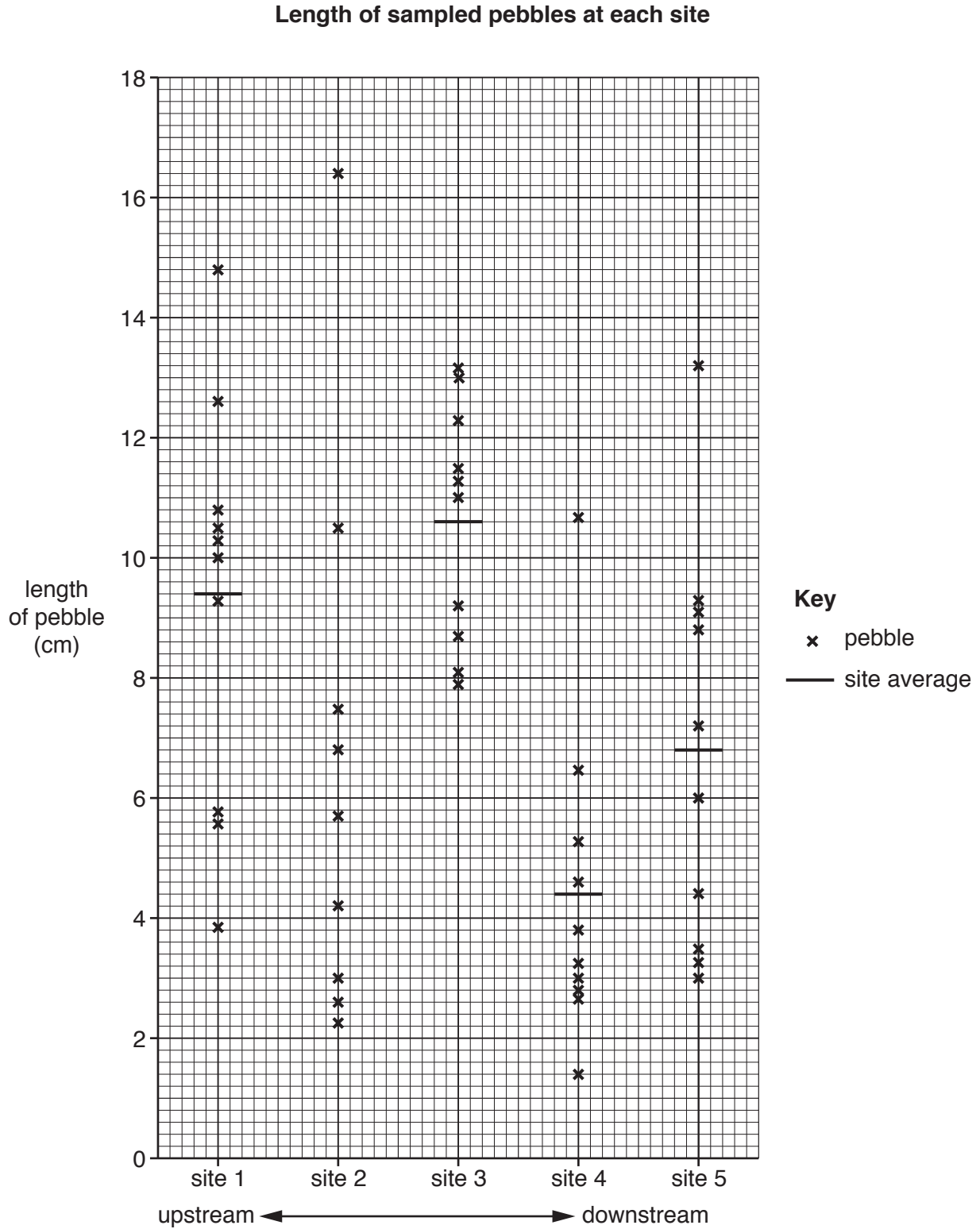


Fig. 2.2

(iv) The students decided that **Hypothesis 2**: *The size of pebbles on the river bed becomes smaller downstream*, was **partly true**. Use evidence from Fig. 2.2 to explain why they reached this conclusion.

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(v) Explain why pebbles generally become smaller downstream. Refer to processes of erosion.

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.....[3]

(e) Whilst the two groups of students worked on Hypotheses 1 and 2, other students investigated how other characteristics of the river changed downstream.

(i) Suggest a suitable hypothesis to investigate. Do **not** choose gradient or pebble size.

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.....[1]

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