



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

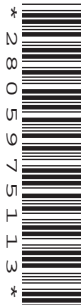
CANDIDATE
NAME

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NUMBER

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GEOGRAPHY

0460/41

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

May/June 2010

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: 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 Examiner's Use	
Q1	
Q2	
Total	

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



1 A group of students was investigating the effects of groyne on a beach. Groyne 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.

- 1
-
- 2
- [2]

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

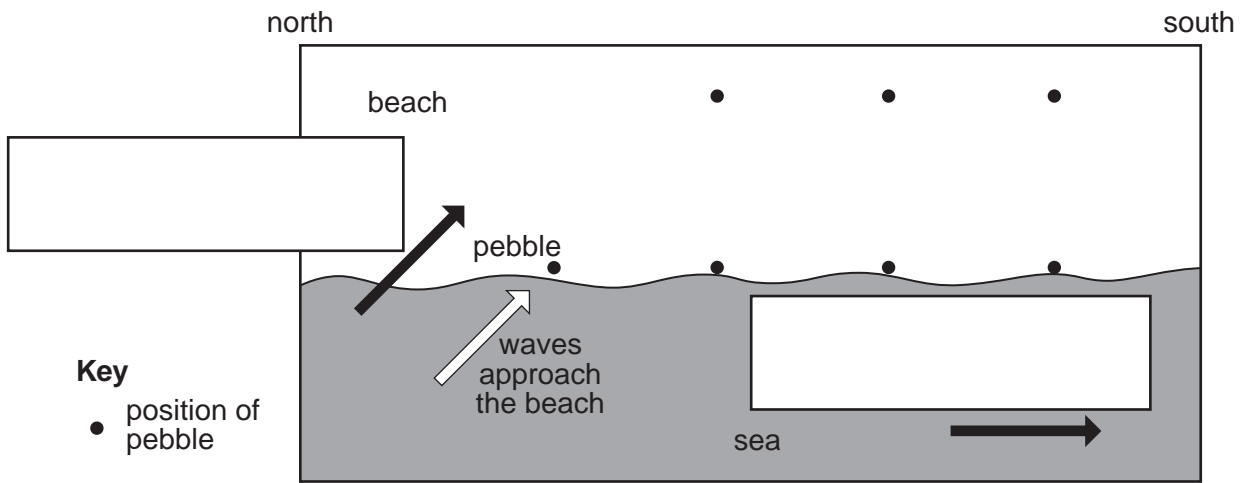


Fig. 1

[2]

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

Direction of longshore drift

Direction of the prevailing wind

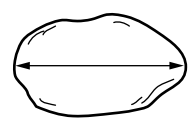
[1]

- (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 grid where the waves were coming up the beach.

Suggest why the students painted the pebbles

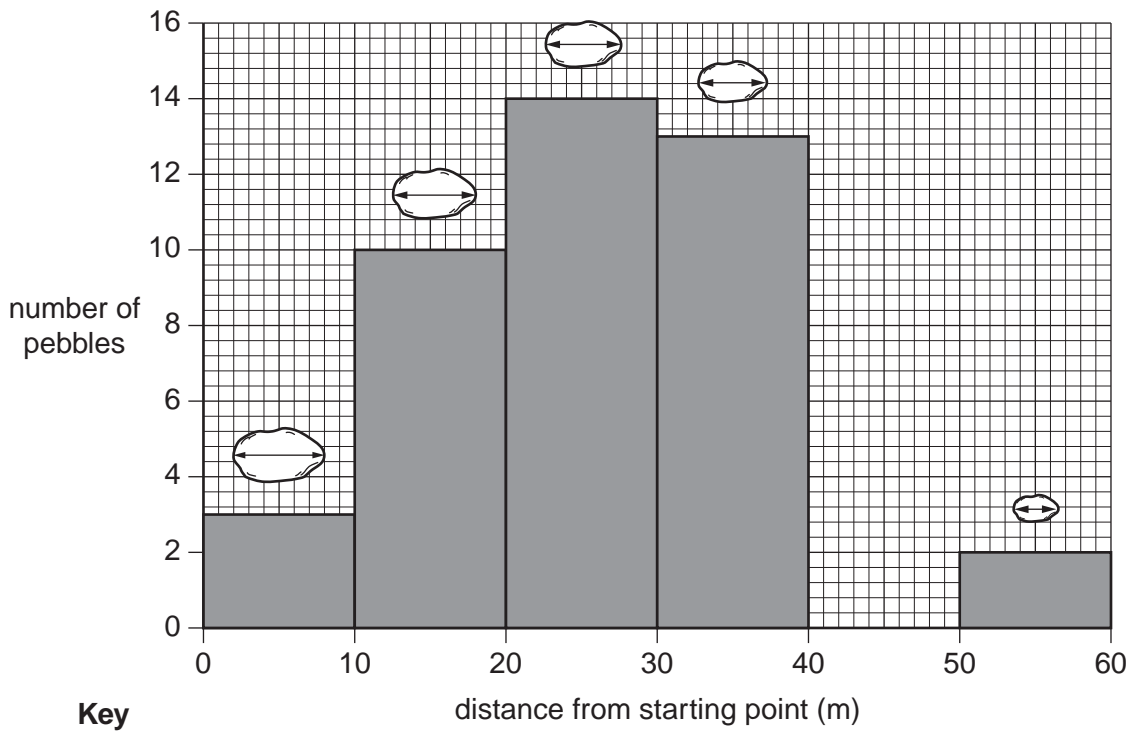
.....
.....[1]

- (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



Key
average length of long axis of pebbles

0 5
cm

Fig. 2

[2]

- (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.

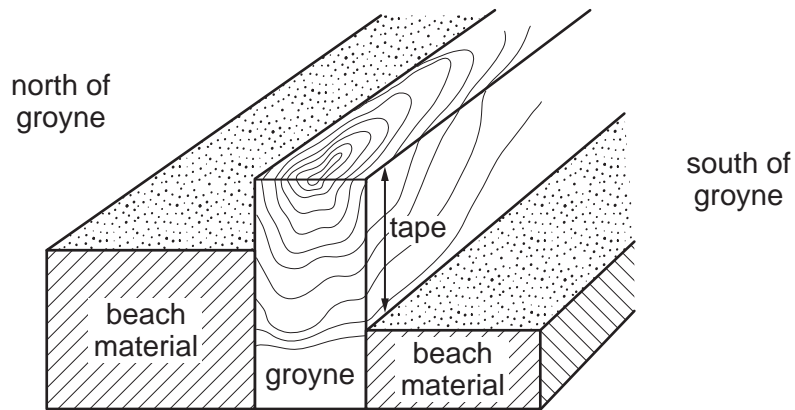


Fig. 3

The measurements are shown on Table 2 below.

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

Distance from X (m)	Measurement from top of groyne to beach material	
	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

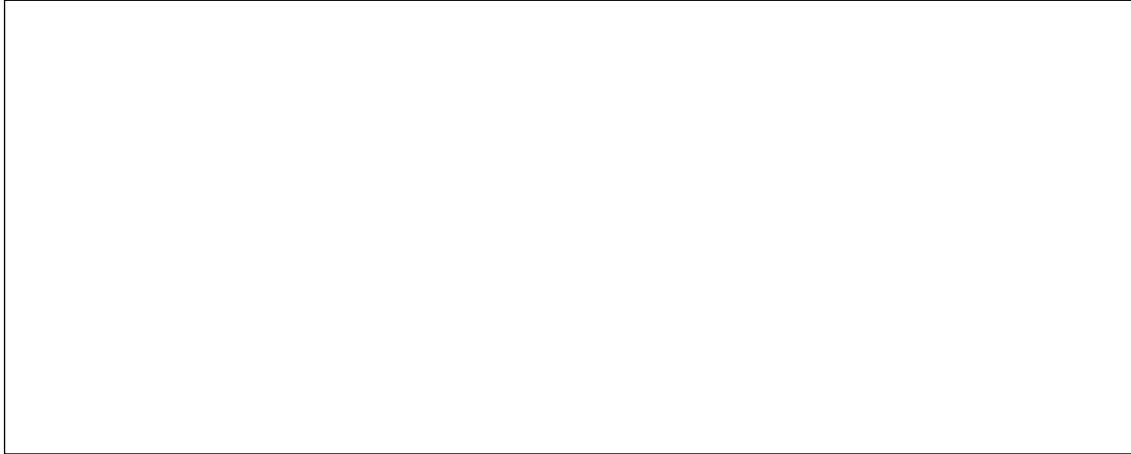
[1]

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



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.....
.....[4]

(ii) The students plotted their results to create the beach profiles shown on Fig. 5 (Insert).

Describe **two** differences between the beach profiles north and south of the groyne.

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

(iii) What conclusion could the students reach about **Hypothesis 2** *Groynes and beach profile*?

.....
..... [1]

(f) Later, the students discussed their beach fieldwork and how they could have improved the accuracy and reliability of their results. What suggestions could they have made?

.....
.....
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.....
.....
..... [3]

[Total: 30 marks]

2 Students wanted to investigate some characteristics of the CBD (Central Business District) in 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:

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 point:	200m						
Time of survey:	08.00 to 08:10						
<table border="1"><tr><td>Tally</td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr></table>	Tally					<table border="1"><tr><td>Total</td></tr></table>	Total
Tally							
Total							

(ii) Suggest **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of their method of selecting sites for the pedestrian counts.

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

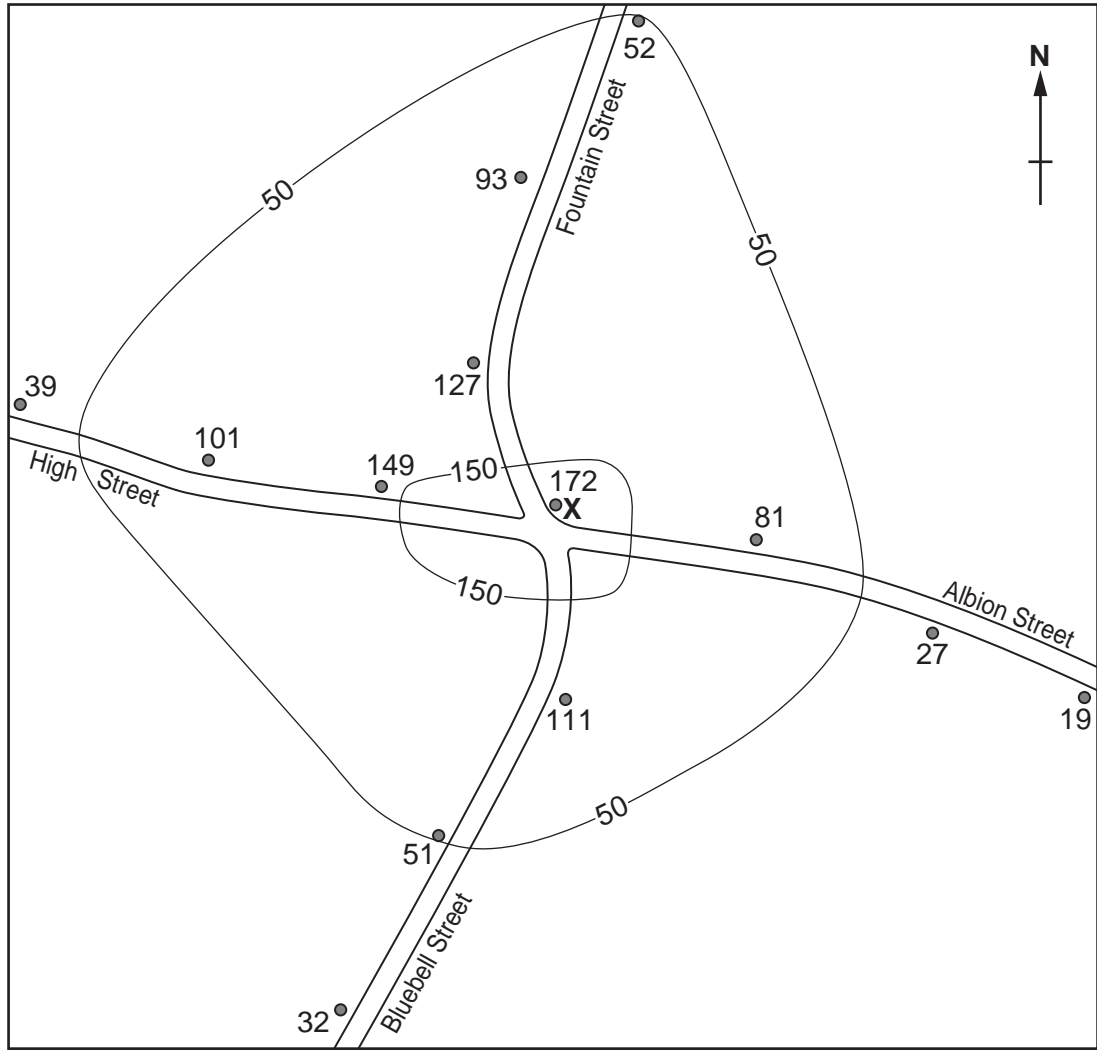
.....

2

..... [2]

(c) The results of the pedestrian counts are mapped with isolines on Fig. 8 below.

Result of the pedestrian count



Key

- survey site and total number of pedestrians recorded
 - X central point
 - 50— isoline
 - over 150 pedestrians
- 0 100 200 300
m

Fig. 8

- (i) Using the key provided on Fig. 8, shade in the area where more than 150 pedestrians were recorded. [1]
- (ii) On Fig. 8, draw the isoline to show 100 pedestrians. [2]

(iii) To what extent does the information on Fig. 8 support **Hypothesis 1** *The number of pedestrians decrease away from the central point of the CBD?*

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.....[2]

(iv) Use the information on Fig. 6 (Insert) to suggest why pedestrian flows vary within the study area.

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.....[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?

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.....[3]

(e) Having completed the questionnaire and obtained their results, the students considered how to use them. Use the following headings to suggest how they could have used the results of their questionnaire.

Graphs to show their results

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Analysis of their results

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Recommendations to the town council

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..... [5]

[Total: 30 marks]

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