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GEOGRAPHY

0460/12

Paper 1 Geographical Themes

October/November 2024

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed) Ruler
 Calculator
 Protractor

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total, **one** from each section.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

LEDCs – Less Economically Developed Countries

MEDCs – More Economically Developed Countries

This document has **28** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1.1, information about four countries.

	area (km ²)	population	population density (people per km ²)
France	543 940	65 512 203	120.4
Spain	505 990	46 784 756	92.5
Tunisia	163 610	12 023 273	73.5
Turkey	783 356	85 840 907	

Fig. 1.1

- (i) Using Fig. 1.1, identify which **one** of the following countries is most sparsely populated. Underline your answer.

France

Spain

Tunisia

[1]

- (ii) Calculate the population density of Turkey. You should include your calculations in the box provided.

..... per km²

[2]





- (iii) Study Fig. 1.2 (Insert), a photograph of a mountainous area.
Explain why mountainous areas, like the one shown in Fig. 1.2, have an uneven population distribution.

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..... [3]

- (iv) Study Fig. 1.3 (Insert), a photograph of a hot desert area.
Explain why hot desert areas, like the one shown in Fig. 1.3, are **not** attractive places to live.

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..... [4]





(b) Study Fig. 1.4 (Insert), a photograph of a coastal settlement in Spain (an MEDC in Europe).

- (i) Suggest reasons why many coastal lowland areas, like the one shown in Fig. 1.4, have a **high** population density.

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..... [3]

- (ii) Describe the problems experienced by people living in areas with a high population density.

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- (c)** For a named country you have studied, describe a policy which has been used to reduce or increase natural population growth rates.

Name of country

..... [7





- 2 (a) Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), a scatter graph showing the relationship between GNP per person and the percentage of the population living in urban areas.

- (i) What term is used to describe the increase in the percentage of population living in urban areas?

Underline the correct answer from the following list.

depopulation

distribution

migration

urbanisation

[1]

- (ii) Using Fig. 2.1, put the following countries in rank order according to the percentage of their population living in urban areas.

Germany

Ghana

Peru

first

largest

second



third

smallest

[2]

- (iii) Using Fig. 2.1, describe the relationship between GNP per person and the percentage of population living in urban areas.

Refer to **continents** in your answer, but do **not** use statistics.

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..... [3]



- (iv) Give **four** different reasons why the percentage of the population living in urban areas in LEDCs is increasing.

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[4]

- (b) Study Fig. 2.2, a graph showing population growth in the city of Nairobi, Kenya (an LEDC in Africa), from 1900 to 2020.

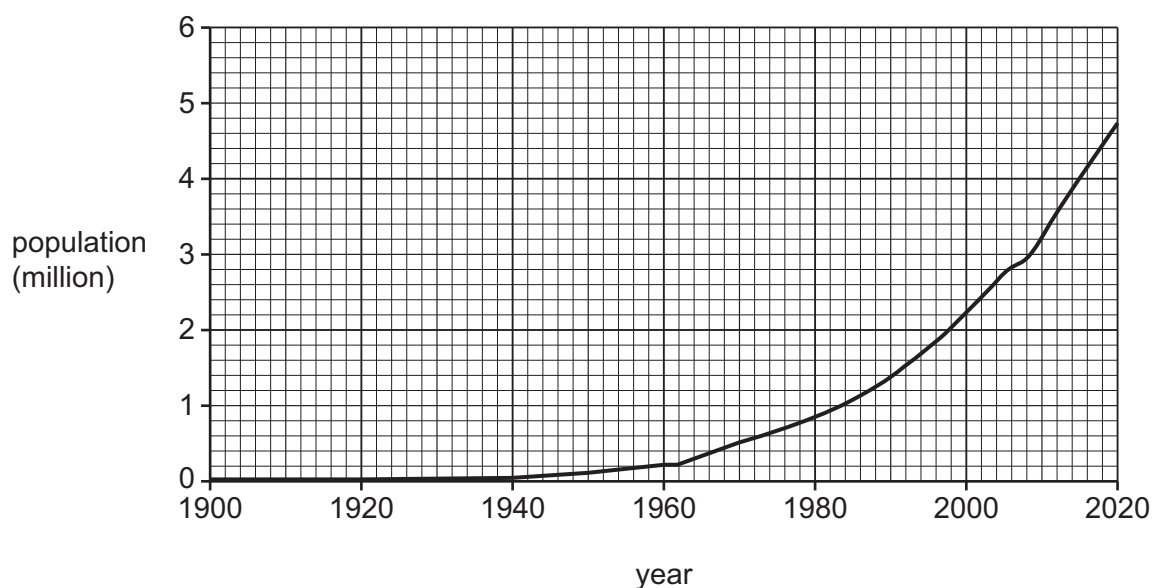


Fig. 2.2

- (i) Using evidence from Fig. 2.2 **only**, describe the changes in the rate of increase in the population of Nairobi between 1900 and 2020. Use statistics to support your answer.

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[3]





- (ii) In some LEDCs, the government is giving low-cost loans to farmers in **rural** areas. Is this type of strategy likely to be successful in slowing down the growth of population in cities like Nairobi?
Justify your answer.

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- (c)** For a named urban area you have studied, explain how the authorities have attempted to improve the lives of people living in squatter settlements.

Name of urban area

..... [7





Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, showing information about an area where the coastline has been protected from coastal erosion.

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Fig. 3.1

- (i) Using Fig. 3.1, identify the most likely reason for the sea wall being built.
Tick (✓) the correct answer from the choices provided.

	tick (✓)
to attract more industry to the area	
to create more employment for local people	
to improve the scenery of the area	
to protect buildings on the top of the cliff	

[1]





- (ii) Suggest **two** reasons why rapid coastal erosion was taking place before the sea wall was built in the area shown in Fig. 3.1.

1

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2

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[2]

- (iii) Describe and explain the impact of building a sea wall **on the beach** in the area shown in Fig. 3.1.

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..... [3]

- (iv) Explain how the following **two** methods would help to reduce coastal erosion in the area shown in Fig. 3.1.

build groynes along the beach

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put a line of large boulders at the base of the sea wall

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[4]





(b) Study Figs. 3.2 and 3.3 (Insert), photographs of two bays.

(i) Describe **three** differences between the bays shown in Figs. 3.2 and 3.3.

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[3]

(ii) Explain why bays and headlands develop along some areas of coastline.

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- (c) Explain the formation of an arch and a stack at the coast.
You should include a labelled diagram.

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[7]

[Total: 25]

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- 4 (a) Study Fig. 4.1, a diagram of a piece of equipment used in a weather station.

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Fig. 4.1

- (i) What is the name of the equipment shown in Fig. 4.1?

..... [1]

- (ii) Which **two** of the following traditional weather instruments are kept inside the piece of equipment shown in Fig. 4.1?

Tick (✓) **two** correct answers from the list provided.

	tick (✓)
anemometer	
barometer	
wet and dry bulb thermometer (hygrometer)	
sunshine recorder	
wind vane	

[2]

- (iii) Describe an ideal site for the equipment shown in Fig. 4.1.

.....

 [3]





(iv) Explain why the equipment shown in Fig. 4.1:

is made of wood

.....

.....

has a double roof

.....

.....

has one metre long legs

.....

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has slatted sides.

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[4]





(b) Study Figs. 4.2 and 4.3 (Insert), photographs of two different types of cloud.

(i) Describe **three** differences between the clouds shown in Figs. 4.2 and 4.3.

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[3]

(ii) Explain how a traditional rain gauge can be used to measure precipitation for a period of one month.

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(c) For a named river you have studied, explain the causes of a flood.

Name of river

..... [7

[Total: 25]





Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 5.1 (Insert), a map showing countries where there were major food shortages between March and July 2021.

- (i) Using Fig. 5.1, name the continent which had most countries with food shortages.

..... [1]

- (ii) Food shortages can cause starvation and malnutrition.
Explain the difference between starvation and malnutrition.

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

- (iii) Using Fig. 5.1 **only**, name a different country where food shortages were caused by each of:

drought

flood

locusts.

[3]

- (iv) Explain why drought can cause food shortages.

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(b) Study Fig. 5.2, which shows four possible methods of increasing food supply in an LEDC.

Method A: increase food imports.

Method B: increase areas of farmland by removing forests.

Method C: reduce the production of cash crops for export.

Method D: increase the manufacture of fertilisers.

Fig. 5.2

- (i) Explain why Method A, 'increase food imports', is **not** likely to be a sustainable method of increasing food supply for an LEDC.

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..... [3]

- (ii) Which method do you consider to be the best method to increase food supply in an LEDC? Choose from methods **B**, **C** or **D** shown in Fig. 5.2. Justify your answer by referring to the advantages of the method you have chosen and the disadvantages of the two methods you have rejected.

Method chosen

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- 6 (a) Study Fig. 6.1, a map showing countries where there are factories. is a transnational corporation (TNC).

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Fig. 6.1

- (i) What is meant by a *transnational corporation*?

.....
 [1]

- (ii) Using Fig. 6.1, name the **two** countries with the largest number of factories.

1

2

[2]

- (iii) Describe the global distribution of factories.

.....

 [3]





- (iv) In 2017, _____ opened a new factory producing sports shoes at Zapopan in Mexico (an LEDC).
Suggest **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of the _____ factory for the people living in Zapopan.

advantages

1

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2

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disadvantages

1

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2

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[4]



(b) Study Fig. 6.2, a diagram showing the factors which have contributed to globalisation.

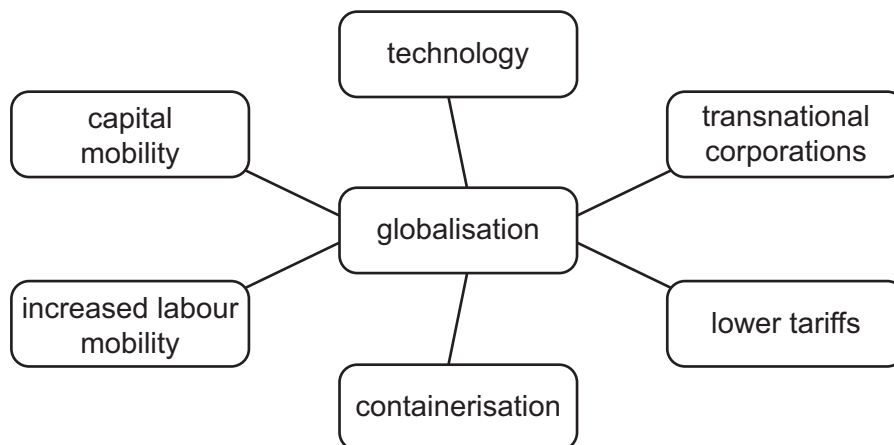


Fig. 6.2

(i) Using Fig. 6.2, identify each of the **three** factors described below.

easier for workers to move from country to country

.....

shipping raw materials or finished products in large sealed containers

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reduced taxes and customs duties on imported goods

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[3]

(ii) Explain how improvements in technology have contributed to globalisation.

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[5]





(c) Describe and explain the location of a named factory or industrial area you have studied.

Name of factory or industrial area

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[Total: 25]





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