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4898534951

GEOGRAPHY **0460/12**

Paper 1 Geographical Themes **February/March 2024**

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)
Calculator
Ruler

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.

Definitions
MEDCs – More Economically Developed Countries
LEDCs – Less Economically Developed Countries

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

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Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

1 **(a)** Study Fig. 1.1 (Insert), a photograph of an area which is sparsely populated.

(i) What is meant by *sparsely populated*?

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Using evidence from Fig. 1.1 **only**, identify **two** resources which would have been useful for the people who first settled in the area.

1 .....

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2 .....

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[2]

(iii) Suggest **three** different reasons why the area shown in Fig. 1.1 is sparsely populated.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

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[3]

(iv) Explain **two** different reasons why there may be small areas of **high** population density within large areas that are sparsely populated.

1 .....

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2 .....

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[4]

(b) Study Figs. 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4.

Fig. 1.2 shows the population distribution in Australia.
Fig. 1.3 shows information about rainfall in Australia.
Fig. 1.4 shows information about mineral resources in Australia.

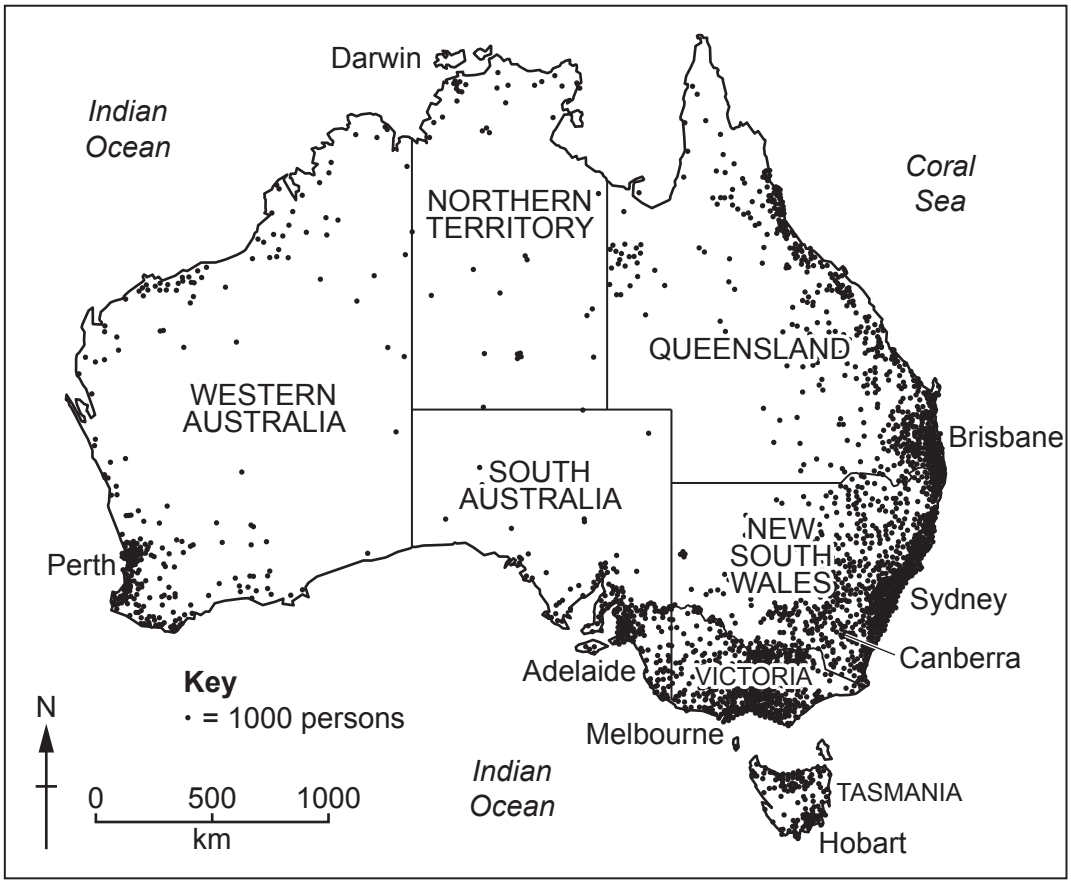


Fig. 1.2

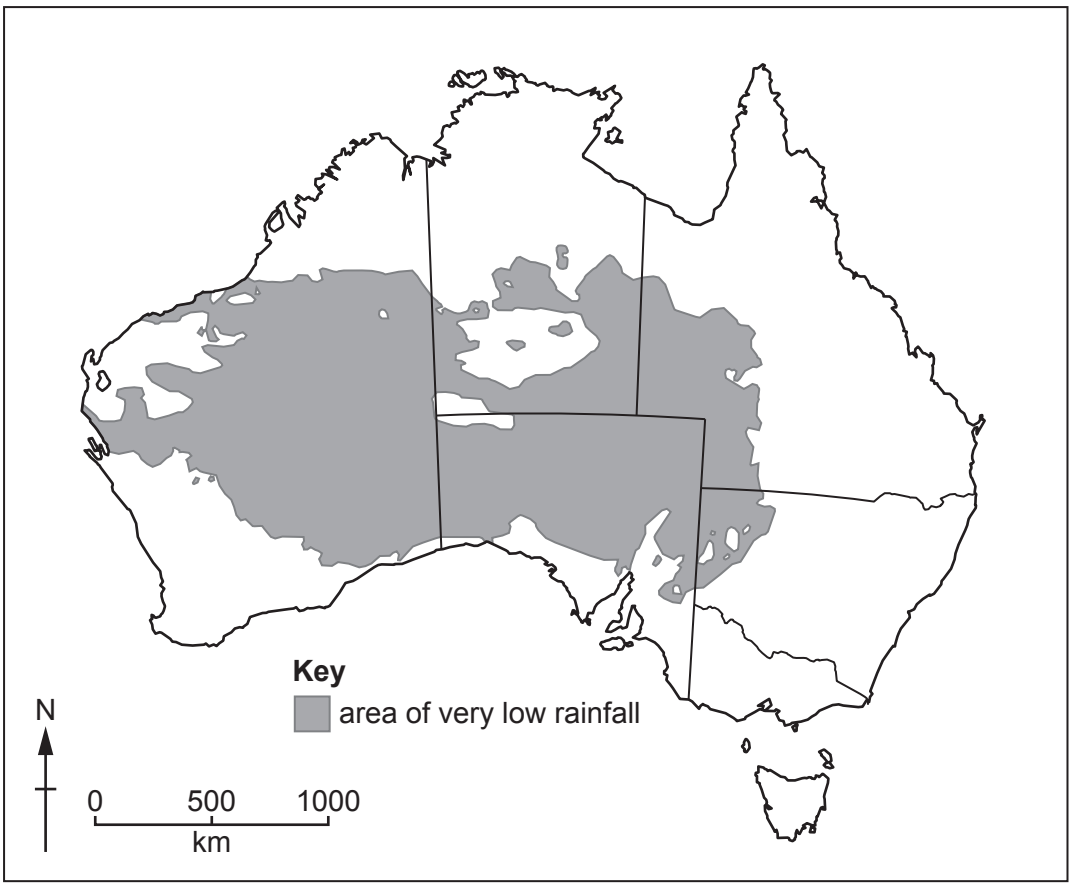


Fig. 1.3

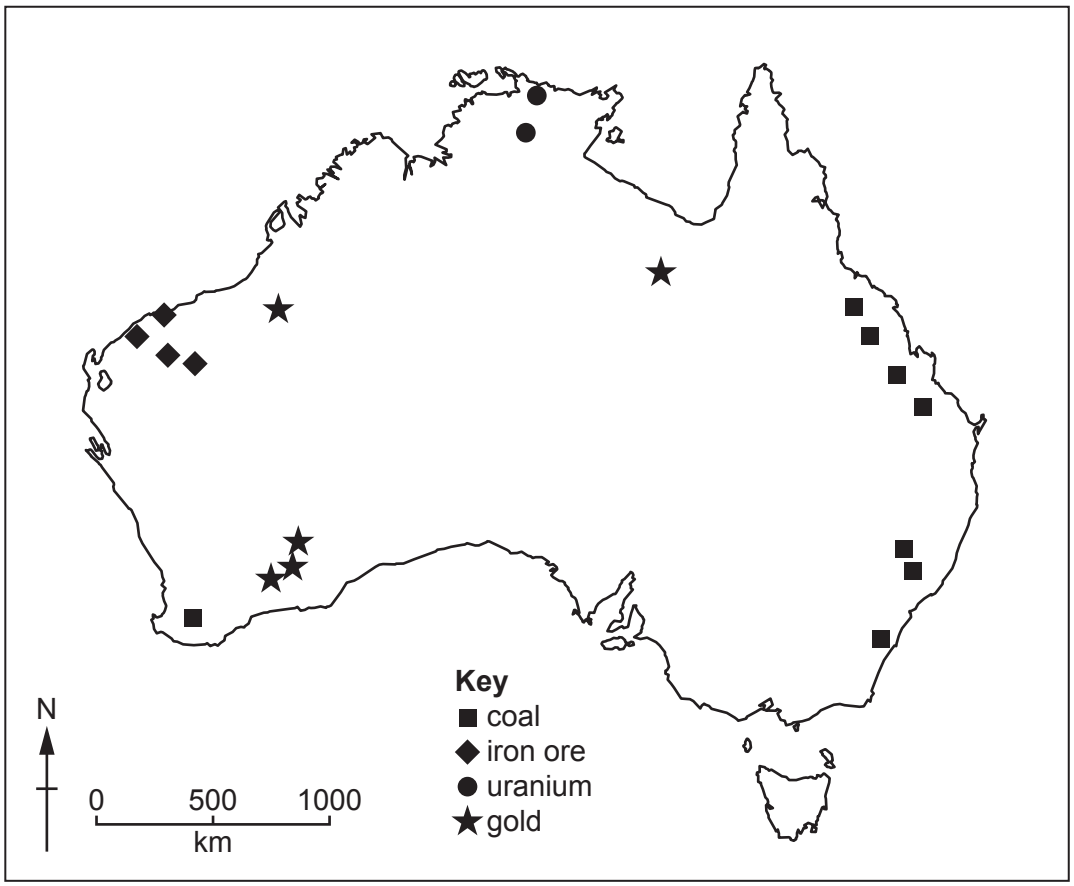


Fig. 1.4

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[Turn over

(i) Using Fig. 1.2 **only**, describe the distribution of population in Australia.

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..... [3]

(ii) Using evidence from Figs. 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 **only**, explain the reasons for the distribution of population in Australia.

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(c) For a named country you have studied, describe the problems caused by under-population.

Name of country .....

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[Total: 25]

2 **(a)** Study Fig. 2.1, a graph showing the percentage of the population living in urban areas in five continents in 1950 and 2020.

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Fig. 2.1

(i) What percentage of the population of Europe lived in urban areas in 1950?

..... % [1]

(ii) Identify the continent with:

– the smallest percentage of population living in urban areas in 2020

.....

– the smallest percentage increase in population living in urban areas between 1950 and 2020.

.....

[2]

(iii) Give **three** reasons why many **rural** areas are unattractive places to live in LEDCs.

1 .....

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2 .....

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[3]

(iv) The migration of people from rural areas may result in rural depopulation. Describe the problems caused for rural areas by rural depopulation.

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(b) Study Figs. 2.2 and 2.3 (Insert), photographs taken in part of a squatter settlement in Labuan, an urban area in Malaysia.

(i) Describe the buildings shown in Figs. 2.2 and 2.3.

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..... [3]

(ii) Using evidence from Figs. 2.2 and 2.3 **only**, describe the problems of living in this squatter settlement.

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(c) For a named urban area you have studied, describe the strategies used to improve the living conditions in squatter settlements.

Name of urban area .....

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[Total: 25]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 **(a)** Study Fig. 3.1, showing the drainage basin of the Feather River in the USA. The Feather River is a tributary of the Sacramento River.

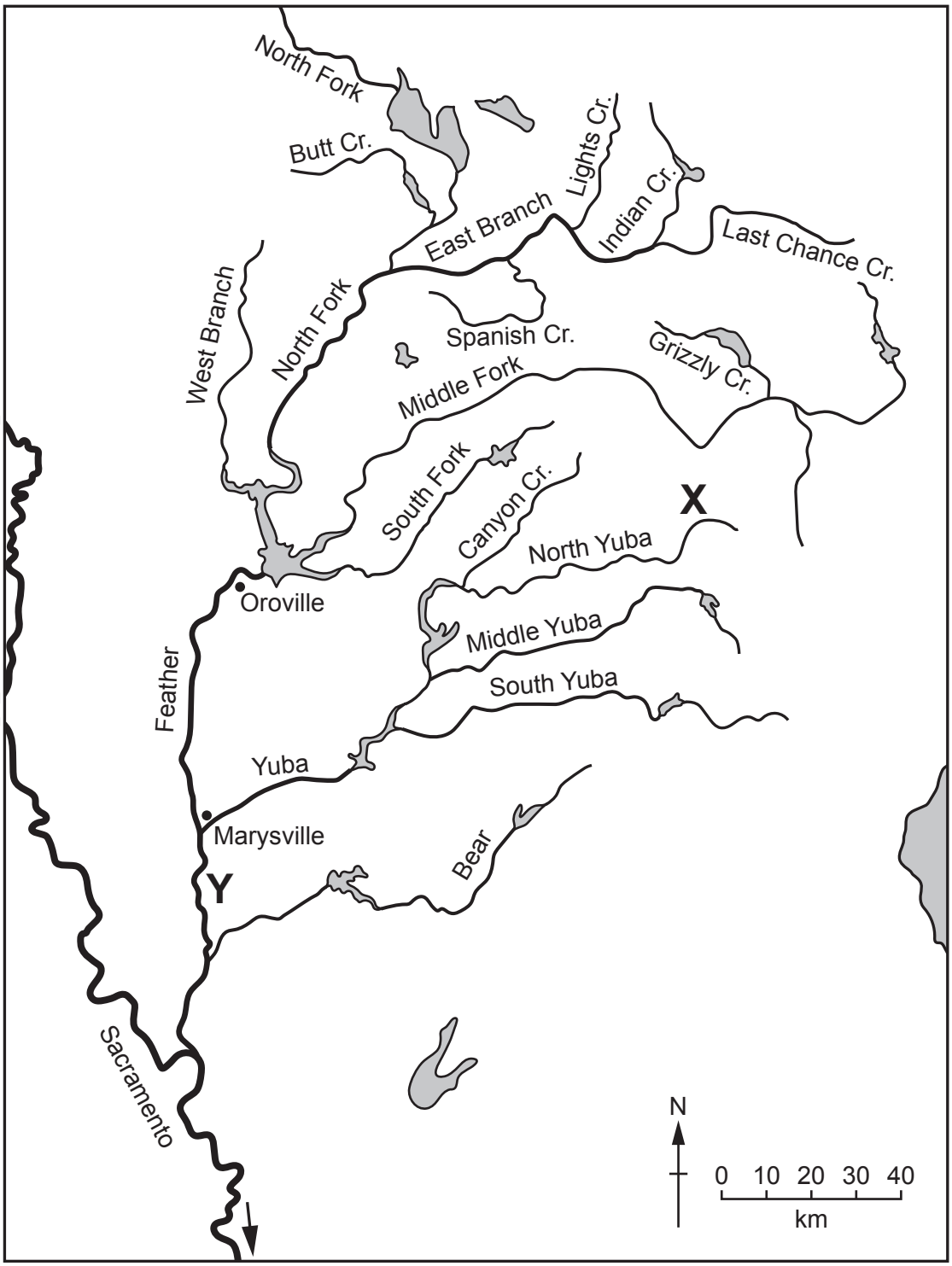


Fig. 3.1

(i) What is meant by *a tributary of the Sacramento River*?

.....

..... [1]

(ii) What are the distance and compass direction **along** the Feather River from Oroville to Marysville?

distance ..... km

compass direction .....

[2]

(iii) Use an arrow and a letter to label each of the following on Fig. 3.1:

– the confluence of the Feather River and the Bear River (label with **C**)

– the source of the Bear River (label with **S**)

– a lake with four rivers flowing into it (label with **L**).

[3]

(iv) Describe the likely changes to the characteristics of the river as it flows from **X** to **Y**.

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(b) Study Fig. 3.2 (Insert), a photograph of the River Vltava which flows through Prague, Czechia (an MEDC in Europe).

(i) The River Vltava floods frequently. Describe **three** possible impacts of flooding on the area shown in Fig. 3.2.

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3 .....

..... [3]

(ii) Suggest why flooding of the River Vltava may occur.

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(c) Explain how an oxbow lake is formed. You should include a labelled diagram(s).

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[Total: 25]

4 **(a)** Study Fig. 4.1, a map of the Earth's tectonic plates, some of which are labelled.

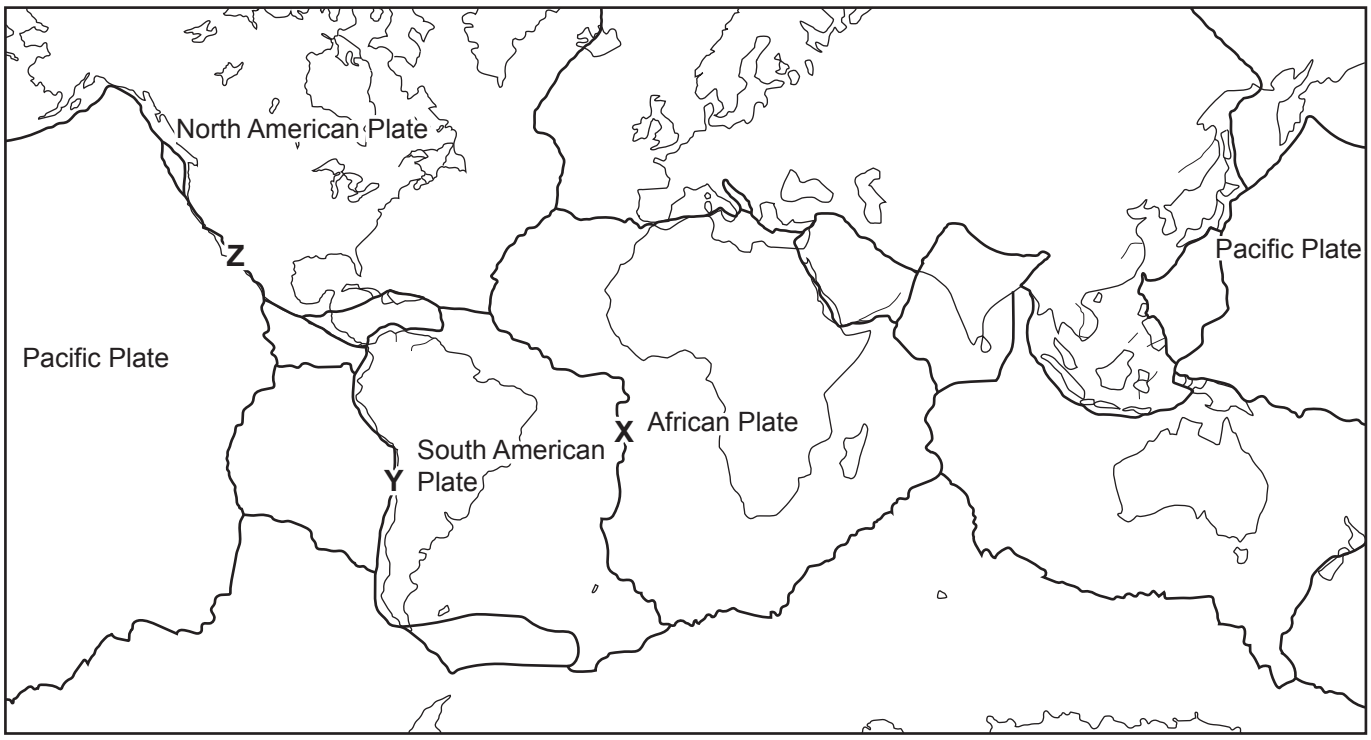


Fig. 4.1

(i) **X** is labelled on a divergent (constructive) plate boundary. Draw **two** arrows on Fig. 4.1 to show the direction of movement of the South American Plate and African Plate. [1]

(ii) Explain why volcanoes erupt at divergent (constructive) plate boundaries.

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..... [2]

(iii) **Y** is labelled on a convergent (destructive) plate boundary. Explain why plate movements cause volcanoes to erupt at **Y**.

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..... [3]

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(iv) **Z** is labelled on a conservative plate boundary. Describe the processes which may result in **earthquakes** in the region around **Z**.

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..... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 4.2 (Insert), a map showing the area around the Cumbre Vieja volcano in La Palma, part of the Canary Islands. This volcano erupted in 2021.

(i) Describe the location of the area affected by the lava flow from the Cumbre Vieja volcano.

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(ii) Describe the problems caused for people by volcanic eruptions.

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(c) Explain why people live close to a named volcano you have studied.

Name of volcano .....

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[Total: 25]

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Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

5 (a) Study Table 5.1, a table of development indicators for six different countries.

Table 5.1

country	GNP per person (USD $)	use of energy per person per year (kg oil equivalent)	number of doctors (per 10 000 people)	female literacy (percentage)
Bangladesh	3 877	287	3.6	71.2
Guatemala	8 168	1022	9.3	76.3
Libya	19 673	3609	19.0	77.8
Panama	24 521	1408	16.5	94.9
Slovakia	32 371	2847	33.2	99.6
Thailand	17 910	2646	3.9	92.4

(i) Identify the country from Table 5.1 where the people have the poorest access to doctors.

..... [1]

(ii) What is meant by *Panama has a female literacy of 94.9%*?

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..... [2]

(iii) Put the following countries in rank order according to their use of energy per person per year, number of doctors and female literacy.

Guatemala Libya Slovakia Thailand

use of energy per person per year (kg oil equivalent)

1st ..... highest

2nd .....

3rd .....

4th ..... lowest

number of doctors (per 10 000 people)

1st ..... highest

2nd .....

3rd .....

4th ..... lowest

female literacy (percentage)

1st ..... highest

2nd .....

3rd .....

4th ..... lowest

[3]

(iv) Suggest the development indicators shown in Table 5.1 which are most useful to measure economic and social development.
Give a reason for each of your choices.

economic development

indicator .....

reason .....

.....

.....

social development

indicator .....

reason .....

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[4]

(b) Study Figs. 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 (Insert), photographs showing places where people are employed.

(i) Identify the photograph where each of the following types of employment are available:

Primary employment Fig. .....

Secondary employment Fig. .....

Tertiary employment. Fig. .....

[3]

(ii) Describe and explain the relationship between the level of development of a country and its employment structure.

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..... [5]

(c) Describe the advantages and disadvantages for LEDCs of a named transnational corporation (TNC) you have studied.

Name of transnational corporation .....

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[Total: 25]

6 **(a)** Study Fig. 6.1 (Insert), a map showing information about the risk of water shortages.

(i) Which **one** of the four countries labelled on Fig. 6.1 is most at risk of water shortages?

..... [1]

(ii) Describe the distribution of countries with the highest risk of water shortages.

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..... [2]

(iii) Explain why many people living in rural areas in LEDCs do not have enough water.

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(iv) Describe the problems caused by water shortages in rural areas of LEDCs.

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(b) Study Fig. 6.2, graphs showing information about water supply in **cities** in Africa and Asia.

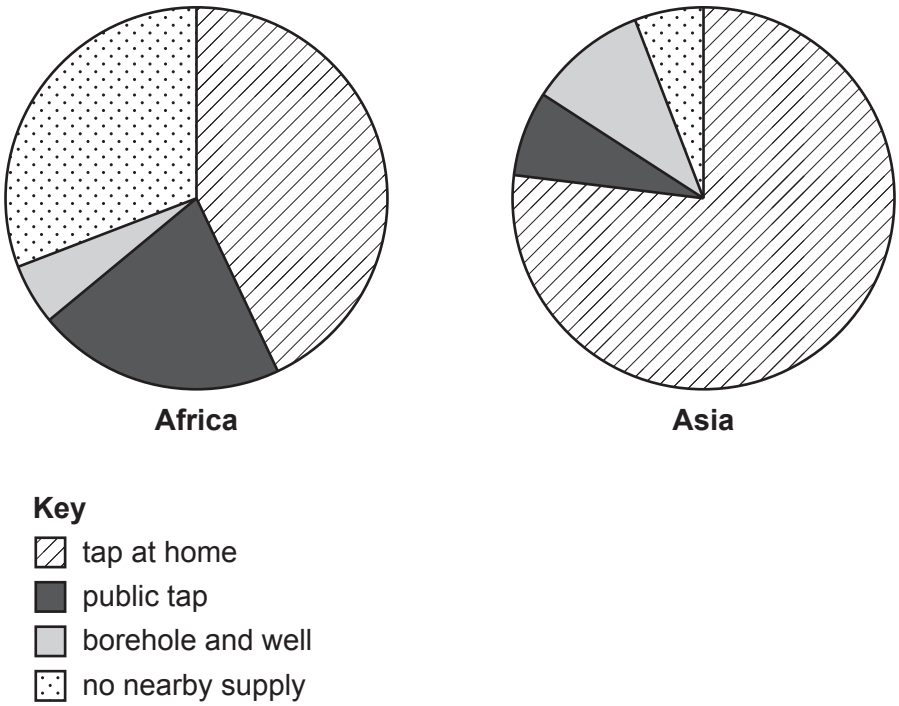


Fig. 6.2

(i) State **three** differences between the water supply in cities in Africa and Asia.
Do **not** use statistics.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

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[3]

(ii) The government of an LEDC is considering the following strategies to improve water supply in the country.

Strategy A
Build a large new reservoir close to the capital city.

Strategy B
Build more water treatment plants in rural areas.

Strategy C
Build more desalination plants on the coast.

Strategy D
Build more pipelines to transfer water to drier parts of the country.

Strategy E
Import bottled water supplies.

Which strategy do you think is likely to be most effective in providing a sustainable water supply?

Justify your answer by referring to the advantages of the strategy you have chosen and the disadvantages of **one** of the strategies you have rejected.

strategy chosen .....

advantages .....

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strategy rejected .....

disadvantages .....

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[5]

(c) For a named country or area you have studied, describe the different strategies which are used to supply **energy**.

Name of country or area .....

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Additional page

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