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GEOGRAPHY **0460/13**

Paper 1 Geographical Themes **May/June 2025**

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)
Calculator
Protractor
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 page 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.

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Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

1 **(a)** Study Fig. 1.1, a diagram about over-population and under-population.

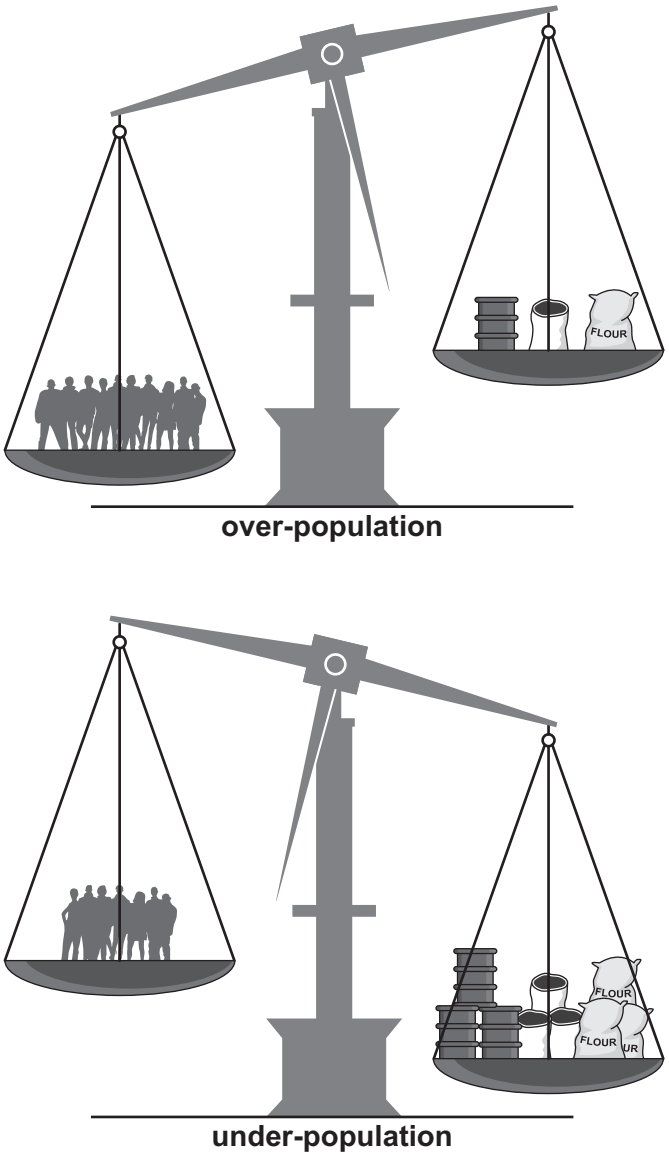


Fig. 1.1

(i) Put the words 'over-population' and 'under-population' in the correct places in the following sentence.

..... occurs when there are not enough resources for all the population, but ..... occurs when there are not enough people to use all the resources. [1]

(ii) Name **one** over-populated country and **one** under-populated country.

over-populated .....

under-populated .....

[2]

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(iii) Suggest reasons why some countries are **over-populated**.

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(iv) Explain **two** problems that over-population can cause for a country.

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(b) Study Table 1.1, information about the population and area of the four main islands of Japan.

Table 1.1

	population	area (km^2)
Hokkaido	5 281 297	83 424
Honshu	104 000 000	227 960
Kyushu	12 650 847	36 782
Shikoku	3 630 320	18 800

(i) Put the islands of Japan in rank order according to their population, area and population density.

population

..... highest

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..... lowest

area

..... highest

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..... lowest

population density

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..... lowest

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(ii) Explain why some areas with high population density may **not** be over-populated.

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(c) For an area or country you have studied, explain why it has a **low** population density.

Name of area or country .....

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2 **(a)** Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), a map showing information about internal migration to and from different provinces in Italy, an MEDC in Europe.

(i) What is meant by *internal* migration?

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..... [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 2.1 **only**, put the following provinces of Italy in rank order according to their net internal migration.

Bolzano Cuneo Foggia Salerno Sassari

..... highest positive net migration

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..... highest negative net migration

[2]

(iii) Suggest why some provinces in Italy have high rates of negative net migration.

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(iv) Suggest the problems which could have been caused in those provinces in Italy by large amounts of emigration.

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(b) Study Fig. 2.2, information about the reasons why people migrate from rural to urban areas in China and Thailand.

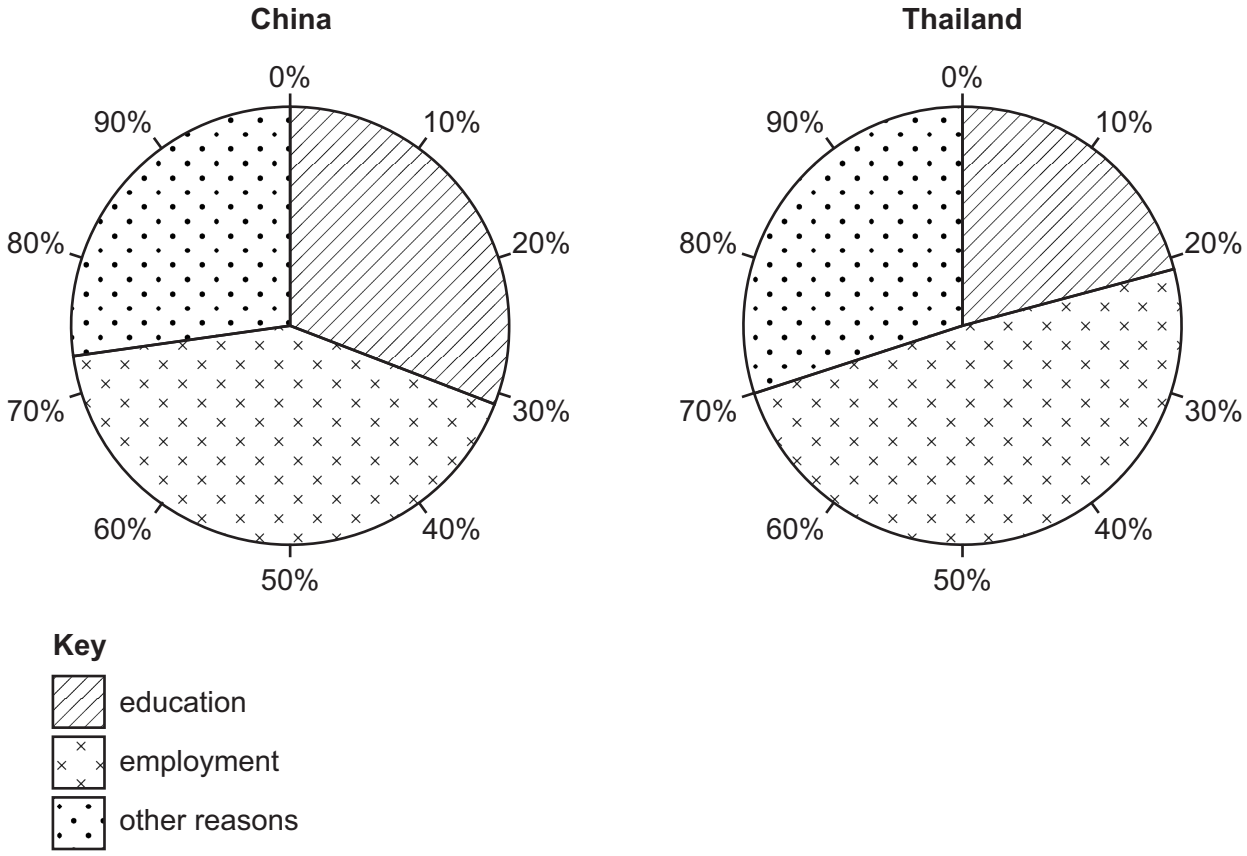


Fig. 2.2

(i) Using Fig. 2.2, compare the reasons why people migrate from rural to urban areas in China and Thailand.
Do **not** use statistics.

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(ii) How far do you agree that migrating from rural to urban areas improves the standard of living of migrants? Give reasons for your answer.

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(c) For a named urban area you have studied, describe the strategies which are used to improve the living conditions of people who have migrated from surrounding rural areas.

Name of urban area .....

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Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 **(a)** Study Fig. 3.1, a diagram of the drainage basin system.

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Fig. 3.1

(i) Name the input to the system labelled **W**.

..... [1]

(ii) Identify **two** outputs from the drainage basin which are labelled in Fig. 3.1.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

(iii) Name the processes which are labelled **X**, **Y** and **Z** in Fig. 3.1.

X = ...

Y = ...

Z = ...

[3]

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(iv) Give reasons why the amount of surface runoff may vary from place to place and from time to time.

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(b) Study Fig. 3.2 (Insert), a photograph of a river in the USA.

(i) Suggest **three** reasons why the river shown in Fig. 3.2 may flood.

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2 .....

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(ii) Describe the impacts of flooding for people who live close to rivers.

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(c) For a named river you have studied, explain how the problems caused by flooding have been reduced.

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4 **(a)** Study Fig. 4.1, a map showing the location of two hot deserts in North America.

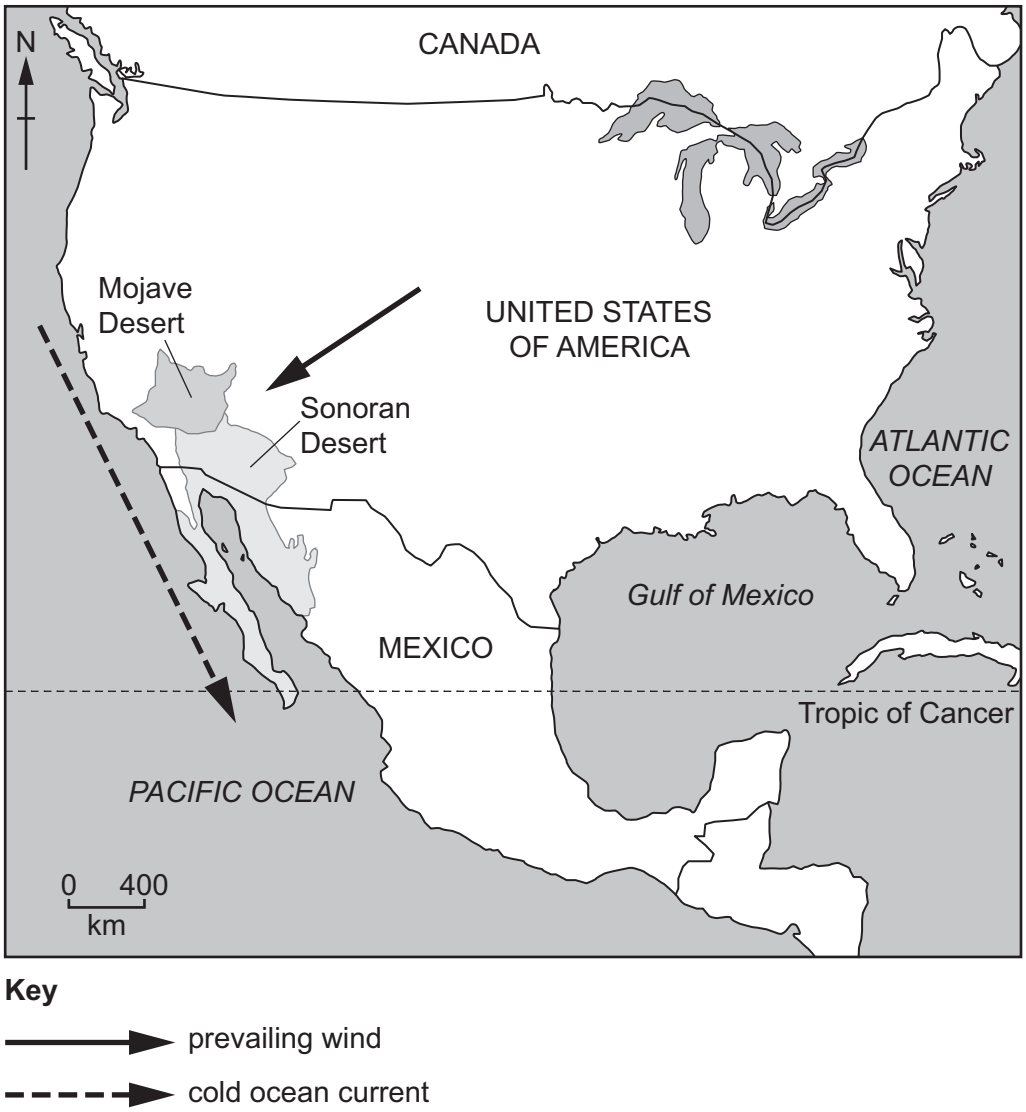


Fig. 4.1

(i) Identify the direction from which the prevailing wind blows towards the hot deserts shown in Fig. 4.1.

..... [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 4.1 **only**, state **one** similarity and **one** difference between the locations of the Mojave Desert and Sonoran Desert.

similarity

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difference

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..... [2]

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(iii) Describe the typical climate of an area of hot desert.

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(iv) Using Fig. 4.1 **only**, explain **two** reasons why the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts have a hot desert climate.

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[4]

(b) Study Fig. 4.2 (Insert), a photograph of part of the Mojave Desert.

(i) Describe the landscape shown in Fig. 4.2.

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(ii) Explain how vegetation, such as that shown in Fig. 4.2, can survive in a hot desert.

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(c) **Tropical rainforest** is the main type of vegetation which grows in areas of **equatorial climate**.

Describe and explain the characteristics of the vegetation in an area of tropical rainforest you have studied.

Name of area of tropical rainforest .....

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Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

5 **(a)** Study Fig. 5.1, a graph showing information about levels of carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas) and average global temperatures between 1900 and 2020.

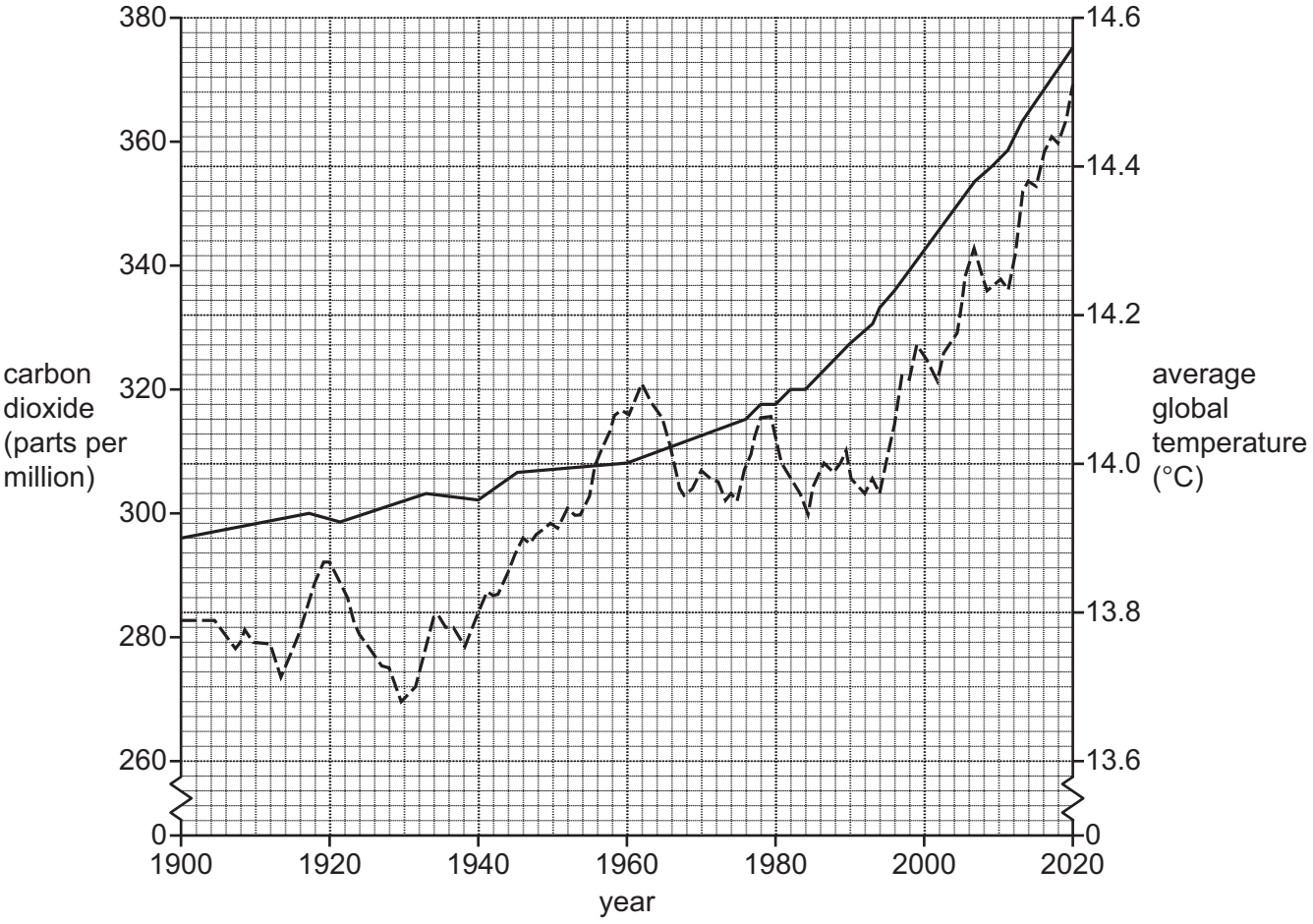


Fig. 5.1

(i) State the average global temperature in 1900.

..... °C [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 5.1 **only**, compare the change in carbon dioxide levels with the change in average global temperatures between 1900 and 2020.
Do **not** use statistics.

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(iii) Give **three** reasons why carbon dioxide levels have changed during the period shown in Fig. 5.1.

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(iv) Explain how carbon dioxide has an effect on average global temperatures.

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(b) Study Fig. 5.2, a diagram showing six possible impacts of global warming.

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Fig. 5.2

(i) Describe a problem which is likely to result from the following impacts of global warming.

loss of species

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more droughts

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rising sea levels

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(ii) Explain why it is difficult to reduce global warming.

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(c) Explain how a named economic activity in an area you have studied is threatening the **local** natural environment.

Name of area ....

Economic activity ....

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6 **(a)** Study Fig. 6.1, a graph showing the use of water for different purposes in selected countries.

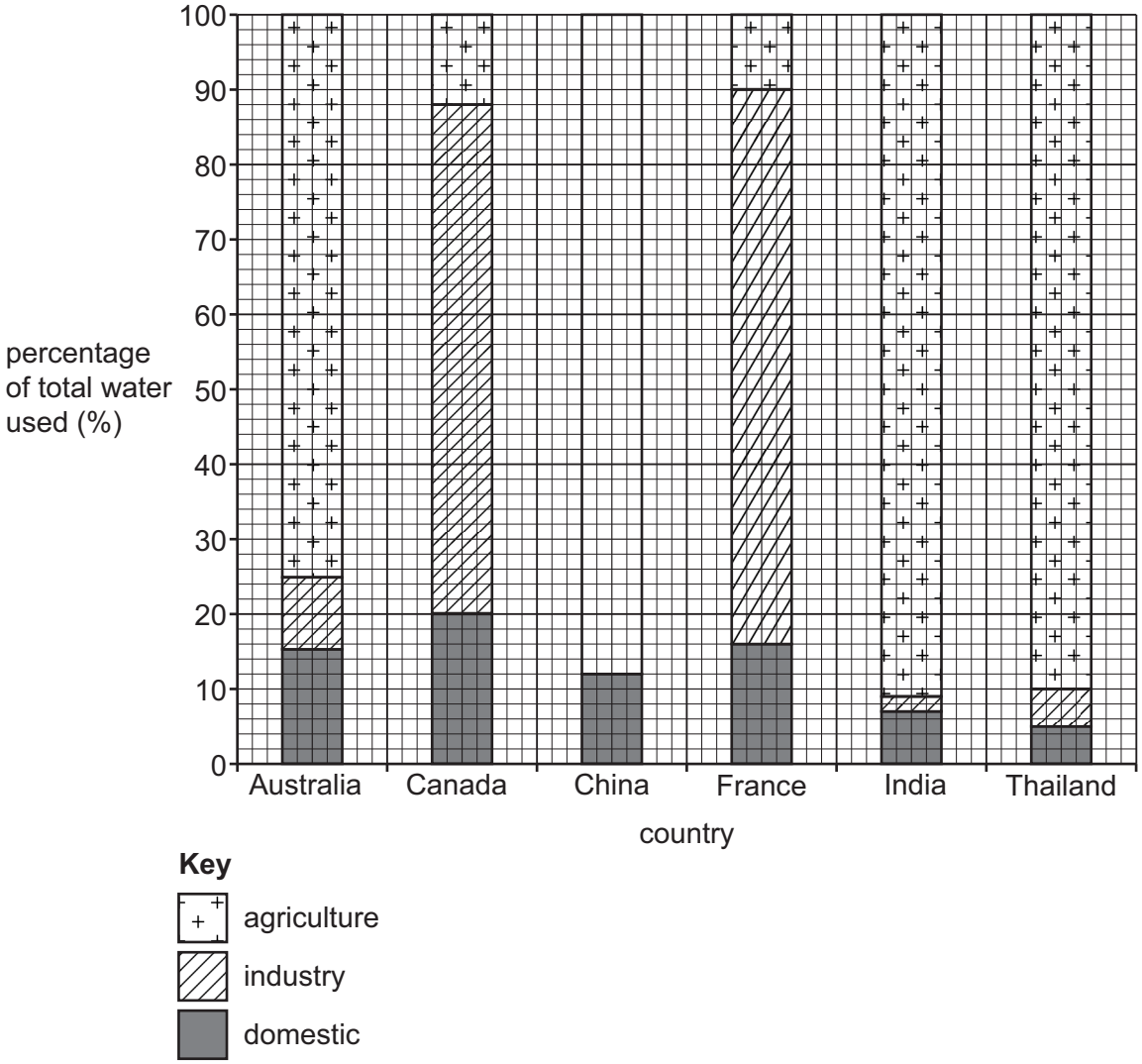


Fig. 6.1

(i) What percentage of water was used for domestic purposes in Canada?

.....% [1]

(ii) Complete the divided bar for China by using the following information.

agriculture 64%

industry 24% [2]

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(iii) Using Fig. 6.1 **only**, compare the percentage of water used for different purposes in Thailand and France.
Do **not** use statistics.

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(iv) Suggest reasons why a larger percentage of households have access to clean water in MEDCs such as Australia than in LEDCs such as India.

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(b) Study Fig. 6.2 (Insert), a photograph of a river in India, an LEDC.

(i) Suggest **three** causes of the river pollution shown in Fig. 6.2.

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(ii) Explain how river pollution, such as that shown in Fig. 6.2, may cause problems for people living nearby and for the local natural environment.

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(c) For a named country or area you have studied, explain how water resources are being managed to ensure present and future supplies.

Name of country or area .....

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