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**Cambridge Assessment
International Education**

Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

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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.

[Turn over

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. <u>Underline</u> your answer.

France   Spain   Tunisia   [1]

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

.... per km^2

[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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.... [5]

(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 ....

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[Total: 25]

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.

1 ....

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2 ....

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4 ....

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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.
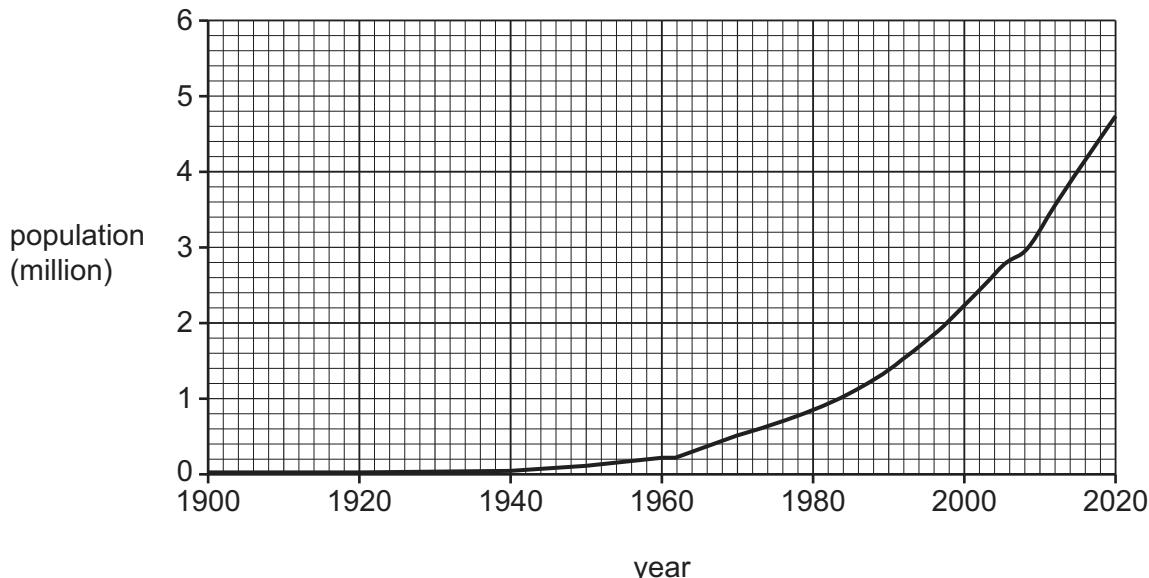
Fig. 2.2

(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]

https://xtremepape.rs/

(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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.... [5]

(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 ....

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[Total: 25]

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.

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

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.

1 ....

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2 ....

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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.

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

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.

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.... [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 ....

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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 ....

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[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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.... [4]

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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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.... [5]

(c) For a named farm or area you have studied, describe and explain the agricultural land use.

Name of farm or area ....

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[Total: 25]

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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.

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.... [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.
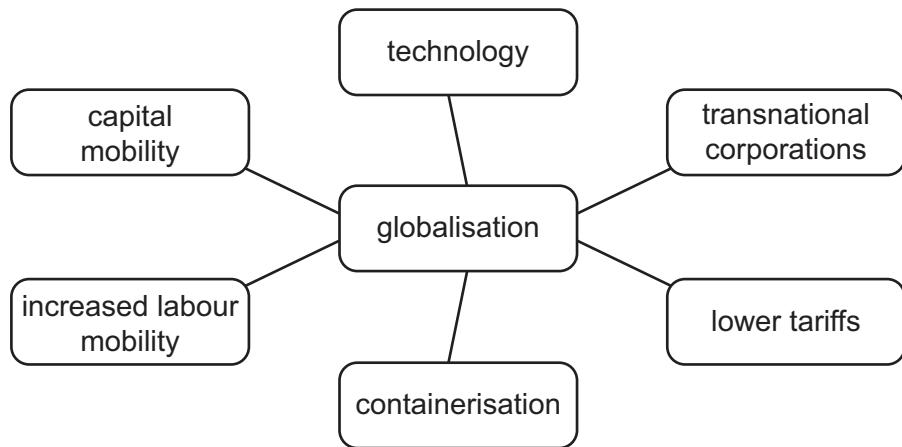
Fig. 6.2

(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

....

reduced taxes and customs duties on imported goods

....
[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.
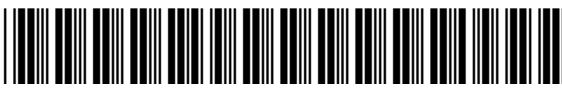
Name of factory or industrial area ....

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[Total: 25]

Additional pages

If you use the following pages to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.

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