

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME					
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025741960

GEOGRAPHY 0460/12

Paper 1 Geographical Themes

February/March 2021

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 32 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A

Answer one question from this section.

1 (a) Study Fig. 1.1 and Fig. 1.2 (Insert), which show information about population density and economic activity in Honduras (an LEDC in Central America).

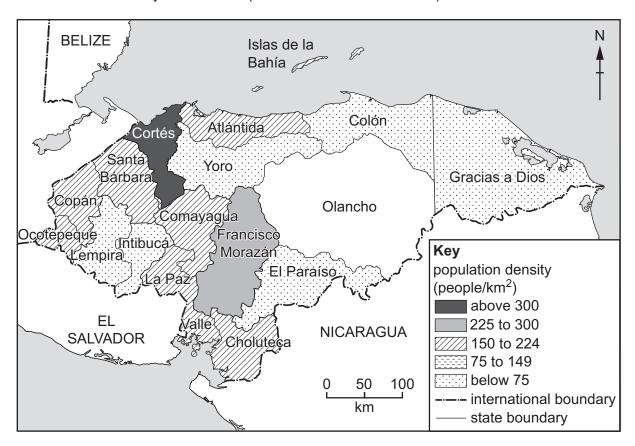


Fig. 1.1

(i) On Fig. 1.1, **complete the shading** for the Olancho region.

The Olancho region has a population density of 24 people per km². [1]

(ii) Put the following regions in rank order of their population density.

Atlántida	Colón	Cortés	Francisco Morazán	
1 st			highest density	
2 nd			\uparrow	
3 rd				
4 th			lowest density	[2]

(iii)	Using evidence from Fig. 1.2 only , suggest three different reasons why some regions of Honduras are densely populated.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]
(iv)	Explain how physical factors can influence population density.
	[4]

(b)		tudy Figs. 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 (Insert), which are photographs taken in an overpopulated puntry.							
	(i)	Use evidence in each of Figs. 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 to identify different problems caused by overpopulation.							
		Fig. 1.3							
		Fig. 1.4							
		Fig. 1.5							
		[3]							
	(ii)	Overpopulation occurs when the population is greater than the resources can support. Explain why this may occur in a country.							
		[5]							

Country	 	 		 	 	
,						
	 	 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 	 	
						[7

2 (a) Study Fig. 2.1, which shows a map of settlements in the Osijek-Baranja region of Croatia (an MEDC in Europe).

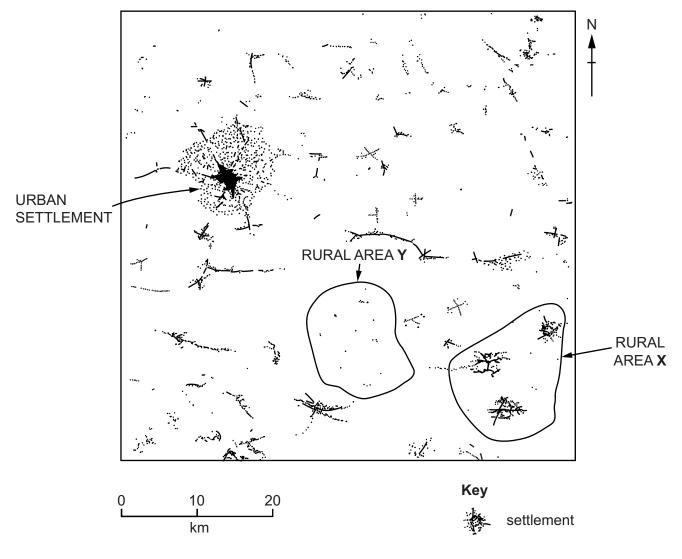


Fig. 2.1

(i)	What is meant by the term settlement?	
		г л
···\		ני.
(ii)	Identify the settlement patterns in the two rural areas labelled X and Y in Fig. 2.1.	
	X	
	Υ	[2

(iii)	Suggest three factors which may have resulted in the growth of linear settlement patterns in parts of the area shown in Fig. 2.1.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]
(iv)	Suggest likely differences in service provision between the urban and rural settlements shown in Fig. 2.1.
	[4]

(b) Study Fig. 2.2, which is a map showing the location of Aliano, a settlement in a rural part of Southern Italy (an MEDC in Europe).

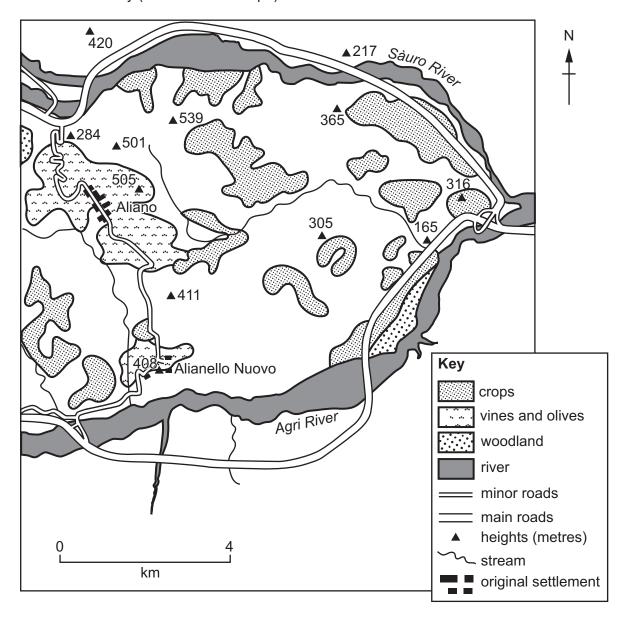


Fig. 2.2

Suggest reasons for the original growth of a settlement at Aliano.
[3]

(ii)	The population of Aliano is now less than 1000 people. Explain why the population has declined in settlements in some rural areas in MEDCs.
	[5]

(c) The function of a settlement is its purpose, such as:

a porta tourist resortadministrationmanufacturing.
For a named settlement you have studied, state its function(s) and explain why this/these function(s) developed there.
Name of settlement
Function(s)

[Total: 25]

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 3

Section B

Answer one question from this section.

3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows information about an earthquake.

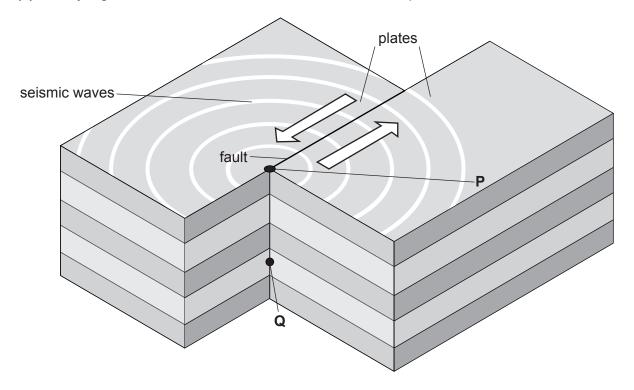


Fig. 3.1

(i) Tick () the **one** statement in the table below which is the correct definition of a fault.

	tick (✓)
a fracture of the rocks that make up the Earth's crust	
large slowly moving slabs of rock	
the point at the surface of the Earth where the earthquake occurs	
waves that transmit the energy released by an earthquake	

-	4	7
	71	- 1
		- 1

(ii) Identify the points labelled P and Q in Fig. 3.1.

P

Q[2]

(iii)	Using evidence from Fig. 3.1, explain why earthquakes occur.	
		[3]
b) Stud	dy Fig. 3.2, which shows information about two earthquakes which occurred in 2018.	
	Venezuela 21 August 2018	
Rich Vene as fa	August 2018 Venezuela earthquake measured 7.3 on the ster scale and was one of the largest earthquakes ever to strike ezuela. It occurred at a depth of 154 kilometres and was felt ar away as Bogotá, Colombia and Paramaribo, Suriname. The hquake killed five people.	
	Indonesia 28 September 2018	
scal	owing the earthquake in Indonesia measuring 7.5 on the Richter e, at a depth of 20 kilometres, a tsunami occurred. This had a	
Don	tht of around 5 to 7 metres, and flooded the settlements of Palu, ggala and Mamuju. At least 2256 people were confirmed killed, hundreds more missing.	
	Fig. 3.2	
(i)	Using information from Fig. 3.2 only , state three reasons why the earthquake Indonesia caused more deaths and injuries than the earthquake in Venezuela.	e in
	1	
	2	
	3	
		[3]

(ii)	Explain why large earthquakes are likely to cause more deaths and injuries in LE than in MEDCs.	:DCs
		[4]
(iii)	Explain why many people live in areas which are at risk from earthquakes.	
		[5]

(c)	For a named volcano you have studied, explain the causes of an eruption.	
	Name of volcano	
		·•••
		[7]

4 (a) Study Fig. 4.1, which shows Golden Bay on New Zealand's South Island.

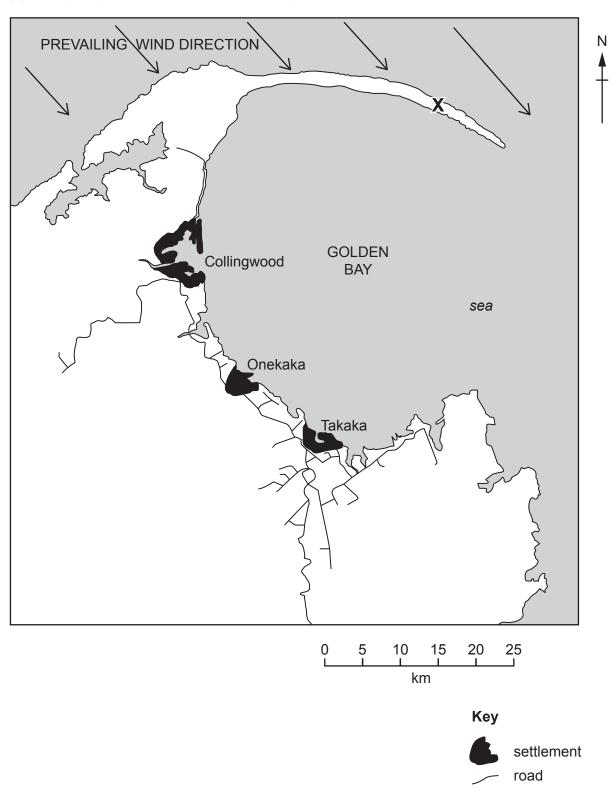


Fig. 4.1

(ii)	What is the distance (measured in a straight line) and the direction from Onekaka to eastern end of coastal landform X ?	the
	Distance km	
	Direction	[2]
(iii)	Suggest how coastal landform X was formed by coastal processes.	
		[3]
(iv)	Suggest reasons why there are many beaches in Golden Bay.	
		[4]

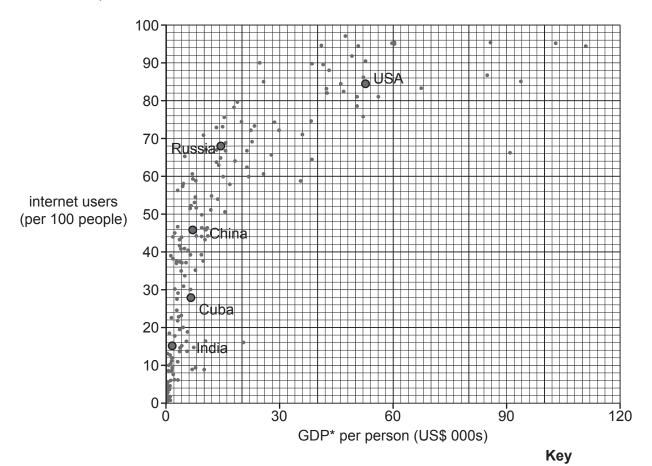
(b)		dy Figs. 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 (Insert), which are photographs which show different features ned on a headland.
	(i)	Identify the coastal landform shown by the arrows in each of Figs. 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.
		Fig. 4.2
		Fig. 4.3
		Fig. 4.4
	(ii)	Explain how coastal landforms on a headland, such as those shown in Figs. 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, are formed by coastal erosion.
		[5]

(c)	For a named area of coastline you have studied, explain how it provides opportunities for people.
	Area of coastline

Section C

Answer one question from this section.

5 (a) Study Fig. 5.1, which shows information about the relationship between two indicators of development.



*GDP is a measure of a country's wealth

selected countries

Fig. 5.1

(i)	Identify the named country which has a GDP per person of US\$15000 and 68 interne	ŧ
	users per 100 people.	

.....[1]

(ii) To what extent does Fig. 5.1 show that there is a relationship between GDP per person and internet users per 100 people?

(iii)	Suggest why there is a relationship between GDP per person and internet users per 100 people.
	[3]
(iv)	Another indicator of development is employment structure. Describe the changes in the employment structure of a country as its GDP per person increases.
	[4]

(b) Study Fig. 5.2, which shows the Human Development Index (HDI) in different countries in Africa.

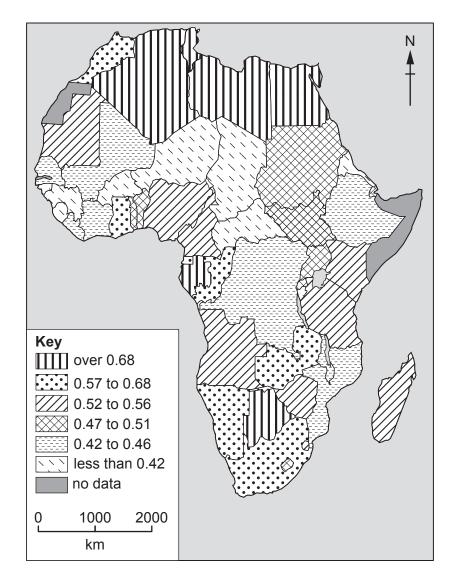


Fig. 5.2

(i)	Using Fig. 5.2 only , compare the distribution of the countries with the highest (over 0.68) and lowest (less than 0.42) HDI within Africa.			
	[3			

(ii)	Explain why there are inequalities in wealth between countries.
	15

For a named transnational corporation (TNC) you have studied, explain why it operates many countries.		
	Name of transnational corporation (TNC)	

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 6

6 (a) Study Fig. 6.1, which shows a map of the Nujiang River in Yunnan Province, China, showing the location of four dams built to generate hydro-electric power (HEP).

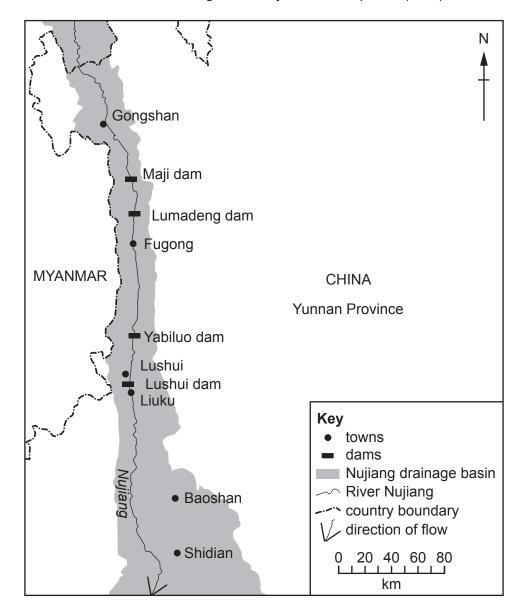


Fig. 6.1

(i) Tick (\checkmark) the **one** statement in the table below which describes how HEP is generated.

	Tick (✓)
Atoms of uranium are split to create electricity.	
Coal is burnt to produce steam which is used in the power station.	
Running water turns a turbine to generate power.	
Strong winds blow turbines to produce electricity.	
Turbines are turned when the tide goes in and out.	

[1]

(ii)	Identify the following dams shown in Fig. 6.1:						
	- the dam which is nearest to the source of the river						
	– the dam which is 100 km north-north west (NNW) of Baoshan.						
	[2]						
(iii)	Give three different reasons why some countries generate a greater proportion of their energy from HEP than other countries.						
	1						
	2						
	3						
	[3]						
(iv)	Explain why the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources is likely to increase in the future.						
	[4]						

(b) Study Fig. 6.2, which shows information about the four dams on the Nujiang River which are labelled in Fig. 6.1.

dam	height of dam (metres)	area of reservoir (km²)	annual value of electricity generated (billion RMB*)	total construction cost (billion RMB)	number of people made homeless
Lumadeng	165	11	3.2	9.1	6092
Lushui	175	19	4.0	8.8	6190
Maji	300	66	5.9	18.4	19830
Yabiluo	133	9	2.9	6.0	3982

^{*}RMB is the currency of China.

Fig. 6.2

(i)	Using the information in Fig. 6.2 only , describe three differences between the Maji and Yabiluo dams.
	[3]
(ii)	Suggest why the building of dams to generate HEP along the Nujiang River may cause problems for people and the natural environment in the area.
	[5]

(c)	For a named country or area you have studied, explain how clean water is supplied for domestic use.
	Name of country or area
	[7]

Additional Pages

If you use the fo number(s) must be	llowing lined e clearly show	pages to n.	complete	the	answer(s)	to any	/ question	(s), the	question
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