

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME		
CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER	
GEOGDADHY		0460/43

164583980

GEOGRAPHY 0460/4

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

October/November 2023

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)

Ruler

Calculator Protractor

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- 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 60.
- 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 20 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1

	dents were planning fieldwork on a local b groynes which go from the back of the bea		he beach
(a)	Describe the beach shown in Fig. 1.1 (Ins	ert).	
			[2]
(b)	Before the students began their fieldw precautions they must take.	ork, their teacher reminded them of th	ne safety
	The following table shows four possible precaution that the students could take to	ole dangerous situations. Suggest one reduce each possible danger.	different
	possible danger	possible precaution	
	Heavy rain is forecast on the day of the fieldwork.		
	High cliffs at the back of the beach.		
	Powerful waves break onto the beach.		
	The beach is covered by the sea at high tide.		

The students wanted to find out how beach material varied in size. They investigated the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: Beach material gets smaller along the beach from north to south between two groynes.

Hypothesis 2: The size of beach material increases from the sea towards the back of the beach.

- (c) To investigate **Hypothesis 1** the students collected and measured 20 pieces of beach material at ten sites between two groynes.

 The measurements they made are shown in Fig. 1.2 (Insert).
 - (i) Fig. 1.3 shows one piece of beach material they collected. **Complete the measurements** of this piece of material and record these on the table. [2]

Size of one piece of beach material

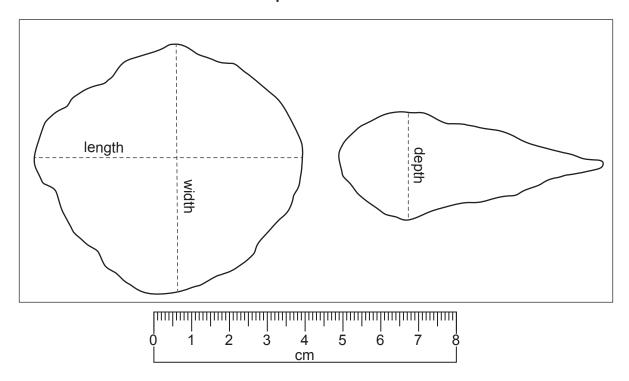


Fig. 1.3

length of beach material	71	mm
width of beach material		mm
depth of beach material		mm

(ii)	In t	he	space below calculate the average of the three measuremen	its. [1]

- (d) The results of the students' measurements at one site are shown in Fig. 1.4.
 - (i) The average of the three measurements of beach material number 18 is 52mm. Plot this measurement on Fig. 1.4. [1]

Students' measurements at one site

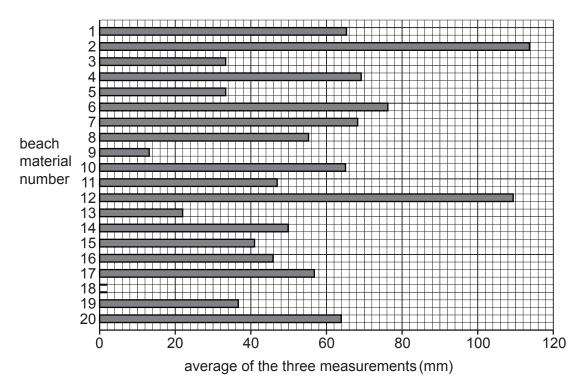


Fig. 1.4

(ii) Which piece of beach material collected at the site shown in Fig. 1.4 has the largest average of the three measurements?

beach material number[1]

- (e) The results of the students' measurements for the ten sites between two groynes are shown in Table 1.1 (Insert).
 - (i) Plot the average size of beach material at 20 m from the north groyne on Fig. 1.5. [1]

Average size of beach material at ten sites

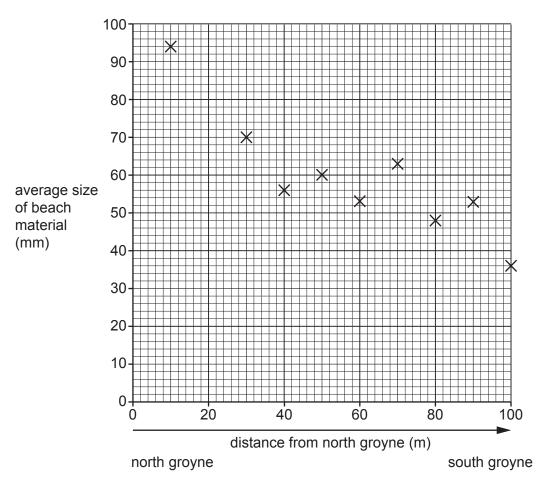


Fig. 1.5

(ii) What is the correct conclusion to **Hypothesis 1:** Beach material gets smaller along the beach from north to south between two groynes? Tick (✓) your decision and support it with evidence from Fig. 1.5 and Table 1.1.

	tick (√)
The hypothesis is completely true.	
The hypothesis is generally true.	
The hypothesis is false.	

		ГЗ

(f)

Movement of material along a beach, which was tested in Hypothesis 1 , is influenced by longshore drift.
Describe and explain the process of longshore drift. You may use a diagram in your answer.
[4]

- (g) To test **Hypothesis 2**: The size of beach material increases from the sea towards the back of the beach, the students collected beach material at three sites at different distances from the sea. Their results for one site are shown in Table 1.2 (Insert).
 - (i) Use the results in Table 1.2 to **complete the histogram** for site 3 on Fig. 1.6. [2]

Average size of beach material at the three sites

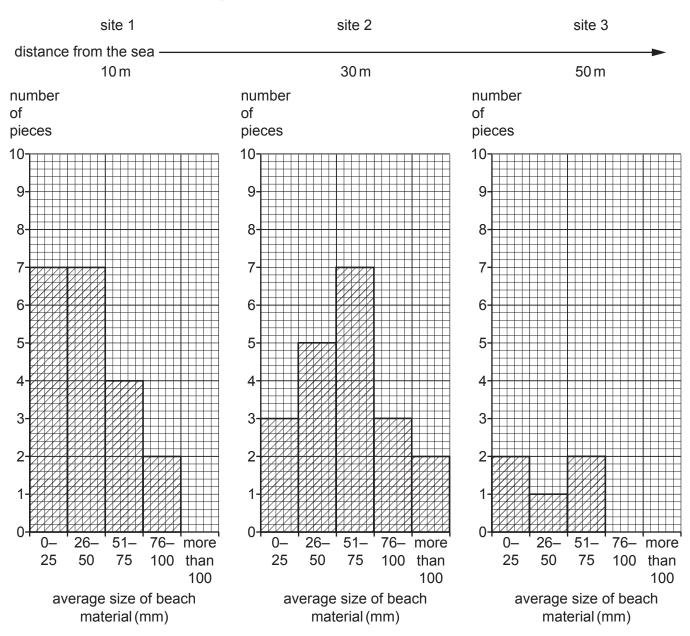


Fig. 1.6

Do these results support Hypothesis 2: The size of beach material increases from sea towards the back of the beach? Support your decision with evidence from Figure 1.2.	
Suggest two reasons why the size of beach material varies between the sea ar back of the beach.	
2	
	[2]
extension activity the students measured the beach profile from the edge of the sack of the beach. Their equipment is shown in Fig. 1.7 (Insert). Describe how they have equipment to measure the beach profile.	
	[4]
[Tota	al: 30]

- 2 Students who live in the Peak District, a rural area in northern England, did some fieldwork about the impacts of a quarry in the local area.
 - (a) The quarry is shown at **X** in Fig. 2.1 (Insert).

	(i)	In which sector of employment is quarrying included? Tick (✓) your answer.	[1]
--	-----	--	-----

sector of employment	tick (√)
primary	
secondary	
tertiary	
quaternary	

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l	11)	Describe two	reatures or the	guarry Snowi	n at Λ in	rig. Z.	ı

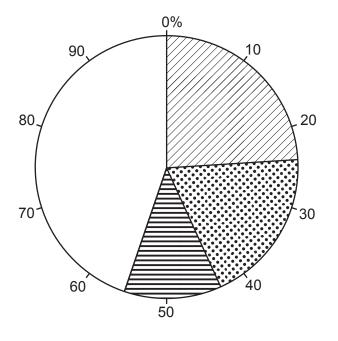
1	
-	
2	
	[2

(b) The students searched the internet to find out the percentages of people employed in different industries in the Peak District. Their results are shown in Table 2.1 (Insert).

Use the data in Table 2.1 to complete Fig. 2.2.

[2]

People employed in different industries (%)



agriculture

others (includes transport, services and offices)

Key

tourism

quarrying

manufacturing

Fig. 2.2

The students tested the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: Quarrying brings more benefits than problems to the local area.

Hypothesis 2: Some local businesses are worse affected by quarrying than others.

(c) To investigate **Hypothesis 1** the students produced a questionnaire to use with local residents.

From the list below, identify **three** features of a good questionnaire. Tick (🗸) your choices.

	tick (√)
Only contains questions which can be answered yes or no.	
Space to write in the age of the person answering the questions.	
Explains to the person answering why the questions are being asked.	
Includes a variety of open and closed questions.	
The first line is for the name of the person answering the questions.	
Questions are straightforward and easy to understand.	

[3]

(d) The students included the following questions in their questionnaire.

question 1	What do you think are the benefits of the quarry for the local area?
question 2	What do you think are the problems caused by the quarry in the local area?
question 3	Overall, do you think the quarry has been a good development for the local area?

The results of these questions are shown in Tables 2.2 and 2.3 (Insert).

(i)	Under which benefit shown in Table 2.2 would the following answer be included?
	'The sports and social club and the new village hall have been built with money donated by the owners of the quarry.'
	[1]
(ii)	Under which problem shown in Table 2.2 would the following answer be included?
	'Walking through the village is quite dangerous.'

(iii) Use the results in Table 2.2 to complete Fig. 2.4.

[3]

Answers to Questions 1 and 2 in the questionnaire

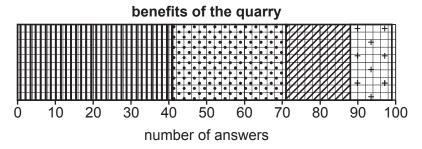




Fig. 2.3

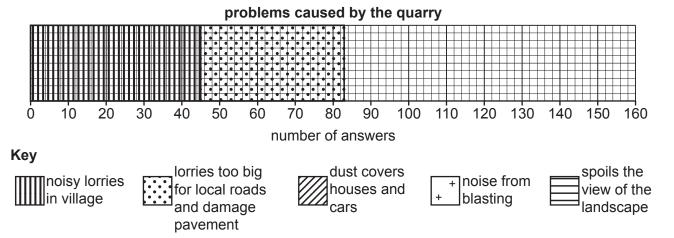


Fig. 2.4

(IV)	What conclusion did the students make to Hypothesis 1: Quarrying brings more benefits than problems to the local area? Support your answer with data from Figs. 2.3 and 2.4, and Tables 2.2 and 2.3.
	[4]

(e) To test **Hypothesis 2**: Some local businesses are worse affected by quarrying than others the students interviewed local business owners and their workers. They asked them how much they were affected by noise and dust from the quarry and congestion on local roads.

The results of their interviews are shown in Table 2.4 (Insert).

(i) Use the results in Table 2.4 to **complete the bar graph** for transport on Fig. 2.5. [2]

Effect of the quarry

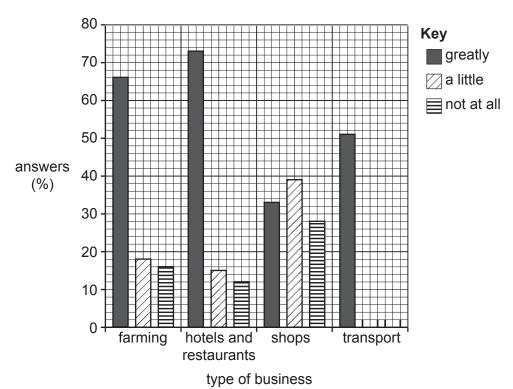


Fig. 2.5

(ii)	The students made the conclusion that Hypothesis 2 : Some local businesses are worse affected by quarrying than others, was true . Do you agree with this conclusion? Support your decision with evidence from Fig. 2.5 and Table 2.4.
	[4]

(iii) Complete the following table to suggest **different** effects the quarry might have on the businesses listed.

type of business	impact of the quarry	effect on business
farming dust from blasting		
	-	
	d restaurants noise from blasting	
hotels and restaurants		
transport	congestion on roads	
		[3

(f)	To extend their fieldwork the students visited a quarry which was no longer used. The former quarry had been developed in ways like those shown in Fig. 2.6 (Insert). Suggest how these developments in the disused quarry might benefit local people.		
	ΓΛ		

[Total: 30]

Additional pages

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