



# Cambridge IGCSE<sup>™</sup>

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

**GEOGRAPHY** 

0460/11

Paper 1 Geographical Themes

October/November 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.

LEDCs - Less Economically Developed Countries MEDCs - More Economically Developed Countries

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

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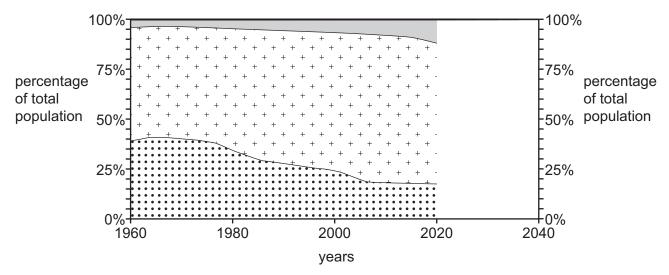


#### **Section A**

2

Answer one question from this section.

**1 (a)** Study Fig. 1.1, information about changes in the population structure of China, a country in Asia, between 1960 and 2040 (estimated).



Key

age (years)

65+

T 15-64

□ 0–14

Fig. 1.1

(i) What percentage of China's population in 1960 were 0–14 years old?

.....%

(ii) Complete Fig. 1.1, using the following estimates for the population in 2040.

0-14 years old = 15%

15-64 years old = 60%

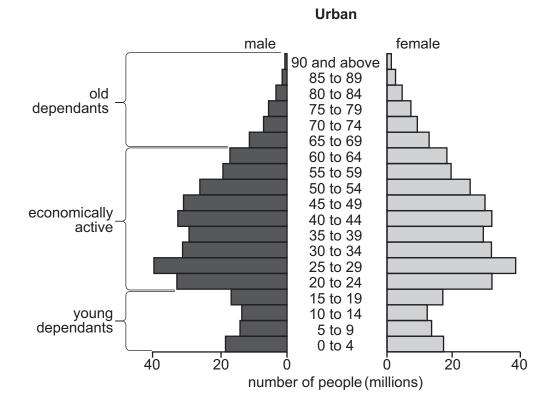
65 years old and over = 25%

[2]



(iii)	Describe the changes which occurred in the percentage of people aged 0–14 years in China between 1960 and 2020. Use statistics to support your answer.					
	[3]					
(iv)	Suggest reasons for the expected increase in the percentage of people aged 65 years and over in China by 2040.					
	[4]					

(b) Study Fig. 1.2, information about the population structure of rural areas and urban areas in China in 2020.



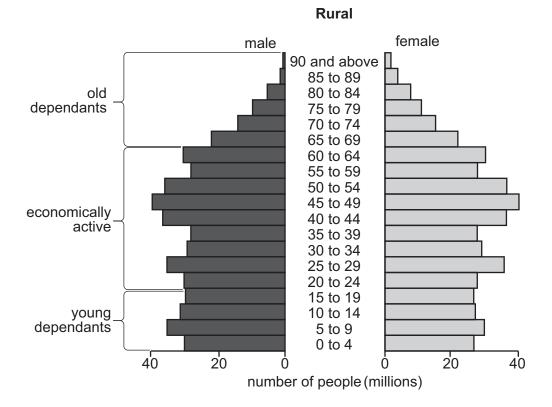


Fig. 1.2

(1)	Do <b>not</b> use statistics in your answer.
	[3]
(ii)	There have been large increases in the numbers of old dependants in China. Explair why this may cause problems.
	[5

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For a named country you have studied, describe the causes of <b>under-population</b> .
Name of country
[7]



(a) Study Figs. 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 (Insert), photographs of different urban land-use zones.

(i)	Identify the lan	d-use zone shown in I	Fig. 2.1.		
	<u>Underline</u> the o	correct answer from th	e following list.		
	industrial	residential	retailing	open space	[1]
(ii)	Describe <b>one</b> s 2.3.	similarity and <b>one</b> diffe	erence between the	e buildings shown in Figs	s. 2.2 and
	-				
					[2]
(iii)	Suggest reaso 2.3.	ons why traffic conges	tion may occur in t	the areas shown in Figs	s. 2.2 and
					[3]
(iv)	Describe the p	roblems which traffic o	congestion may ca	use in urban areas.	
					<u> </u>
					[4]

(b)	Stu	dy Fig. 2.4 (Insert), a map of land use in Milan, an urban area in Italy (an MEDC in Europe).
	(i)	Using evidence from Fig. 2.4 only, describe the distribution of areas of low-density

housing.	•	•
		 [3

(ii) Lack of good-quality housing is a problem for large numbers of people in Milan. The following three strategies are being considered to reduce the problem.

Strategy A: build high-rise housing on derelict industrial land close to the main railway line

Strategy B: build low-rise apartments on areas of open space in the inner suburbs

Strategy C: renovate areas of old, low-quality housing near industrial zones

Which of the strategies do you consider to be the best one to reduce housing problems in Milan?

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

strategy chosen	
ustification	
	[5]



(c) For a named urban area you have studied, describe the problems caused by **urban sprawl** for people and the natural environment.

9

Name of urban area
[7]
······································

[Total: 25]

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### Section B

Answer one question from this section.

3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, information about a drainage basin.

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Fig. 3.1

(i)	What is a drainage basin?			
				 [1]
(ii)	Put the following processes in ord			
	groundwater flow overla	and flow	throughflow	
	first	. fastest		
	second	. 🚺		
	third	. slowest		

<del>-</del> -	000800000011 *	

(i	Explain why large amounts of overland flow may result in flooding in a drainage basin	n.
		•••••
		[3]
(i	Explain how the following <b>two</b> strategies reduce flooding in a drainage basin.	
	planting more trees on valley sides	
	building reservoirs in upland areas	
		[4]
(b) S	rudy Fig. 3.2 (Insert), a photograph showing a river and its valley.	
	Describe the features of the valley shown in Fig. 3.2.	
		[3]

(ii)

Explain how the river shown in Fig. 3.2 will be eroding its bed and banks. You should refer to different erosional processes.
[5]



(c) Explain how a waterfall is formed. You should include a labelled diagram or diagrams.

13

[Total: 25]			

[Total: 25]



4 (a) Study Fig. 4.1, a graph showing the climate of the Simpson Desert in Australia.

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## Fig. 4.1

(i)	Complete Fig. 4.1, using the following information.	
	The Simpson Desert has an average rainfall in December of 7 mm.	[1]
(ii)	Calculate the range of temperature for the Simpson Desert in January. You should show your calculations.	
	=°C	
		[2]
(iii)	Suggest reasons why the Simpson Desert has a wide range of temperature.	

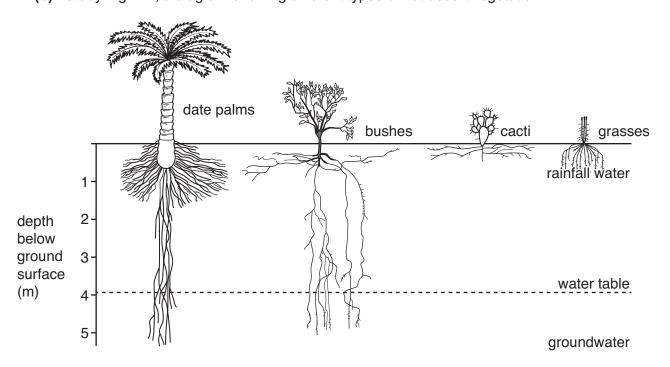
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LV.	

(b) Study Fig. 4.2, a diagram showing different types of hot desert vegetation.



16

Fig. 4.2

Using Fig. 4.2 <b>only</b> , describe <b>three</b> differences between the bushes and cacti.
1
2
3
[3]

(i)



	lain how the vegetation which grows in hot deserts can survive for rainfall.	a long time without
••••		



deforestation on the local natural environment.
Name of area
[7]



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## **Section C**

20

Answer one question from this section.

5	(a)	Stud Asia	dy Fig. 5.1 (Insert), a map showing the HDI of India's states. India is an LEDC in south i.
		(i)	What do the initials HDI mean?
			H
		(ii)	Using Fig. 5.1, name
			an Indian state with an HDI of 0.551–0.600
			a state in the east of India with an HDI of 0.651–0.700.
			[2]
		(iii)	Name the <b>three</b> indicators which are used to calculate the HDI.
			1
			2
			3[3]
		(iv)	Suggest why some states in India have a higher HDI than other states.
			[4]

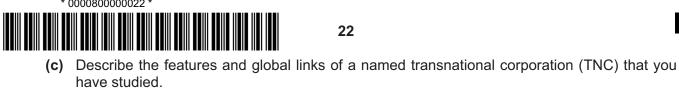


(i)

(ii)

(b) Study Fig. 5.2 (Insert), a photograph taken in Mumbai, India.

Using evidence from Fig. 5.2, suggest what inequalities exist in Mumbai.
[3]
Many transnational corporations (TNCs) are located in the major urban areas in India. Suggest the advantages and disadvantages of these transnational corporations for people who live in cities such as Mumbai.
[5]



Name of transnational corporation (TNC)
[7]



(a) Study Fig. 6.1 (Insert), a map of the Meru National Park in Kenya, an LEDC in east Africa.

(i)	Estimate the area of Meru National Park in square kilometres.					
	<u>Underline</u> the co	rrect answer from	the following list.			
	500 km <sup>2</sup>	1000 km <sup>2</sup>	3000 km <sup>2</sup>	10 000 km <sup>2</sup>	[1]	
(ii)	What is the stra Headquarters?	night line distance	e and direction from	Ura Gate to the Na	tional Park	
	distance		km			
	compass directio	n			[2]	
(iii)	National Park.			that have been provid	ed in Meru	
	1					
	2					
	3					
					[3]	
(iv)	Suggest what pro	oblems the tourist	industry may cause	for local Kenyan peop		
					[4]	



- (b) Study Fig. 6.2 (Insert), a map showing national parks in Namibia, an LEDC in Africa.
  - Describe the location of the following **three** national parks in Namibia. Dorob **Bwabwata** Etosha [3] Explain how national parks help to reduce risks to the natural environment in areas where tourism is important.



(c)	For a named example of a tourist area you have studied, describe the benefits of tourism fo
	local people.

Name of tourist area studied	
	••
	••
[7	7]



# **Additional page**

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# Additional page

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