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GEOGRAPHY**0460/43**

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

May/June 2026**1 hour 30 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)
Calculator
Protractor

Ruler

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. Do **not** use correction fluid or tape.
- 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.

LEDCs – Less Economically Developed Countries

MEDCs – More Economically Developed Countries

This document has **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



- 1 A class of students did a traffic survey to investigate traffic flow into and out of their local town centre. A student's sketch map of the area is shown in Figure 1.1 (Insert).

The students wanted to investigate the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: Traffic flow varies between roads.

Hypothesis 2: Traffic flow varies during the day.

Traffic flow is the total number of vehicles passing a point in a specific period of time.

The students selected four roads on which to do their traffic survey at 08:00, 13:00 and 17:00. These are shown in Figure 1.1.

- (a) (i) Describe how the students would organise the traffic survey.

Refer to how they would plan and do the survey.

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- (ii) Suggest **two** difficulties which the students might have when doing their traffic survey.

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(b) The results of the students' traffic survey are shown in Table 1.1 (Insert).

- (i) Rank the four roads in order of the total number of vehicles counted during the traffic survey.

rank	name of road
highest	
↕	
lowest	

[1]

- (ii) Use the data in Table 1.1 to **draw** the bar on Figure 1.2 to show the **total** number of vehicles going into the town centre on Westwood Way.

[1]

Total number of vehicles on the four roads

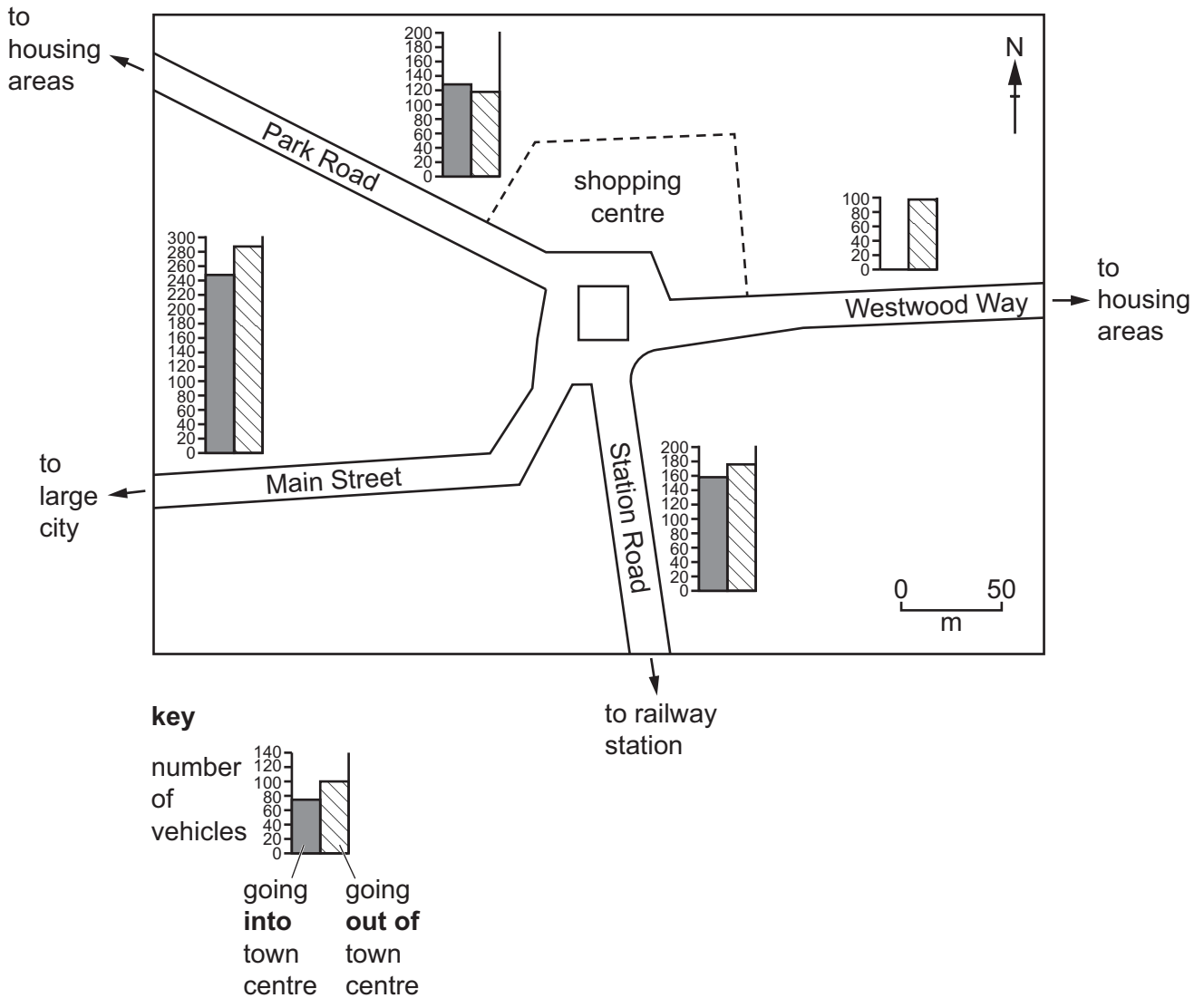


Figure 1.2





(iii) What conclusion would the students make about **Hypothesis 1**: Traffic flow varies between roads?

Support your decision with evidence about the **total** number of vehicles from Figure 1.2 and Table 1.1.

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- (c) To investigate **Hypothesis 2**: Traffic flow varies during the day, the students plotted flow lines to show their results. These are shown in Figures 1.3 and 1.4 (Insert) and Figure 1.5.

Traffic flow at 17:00

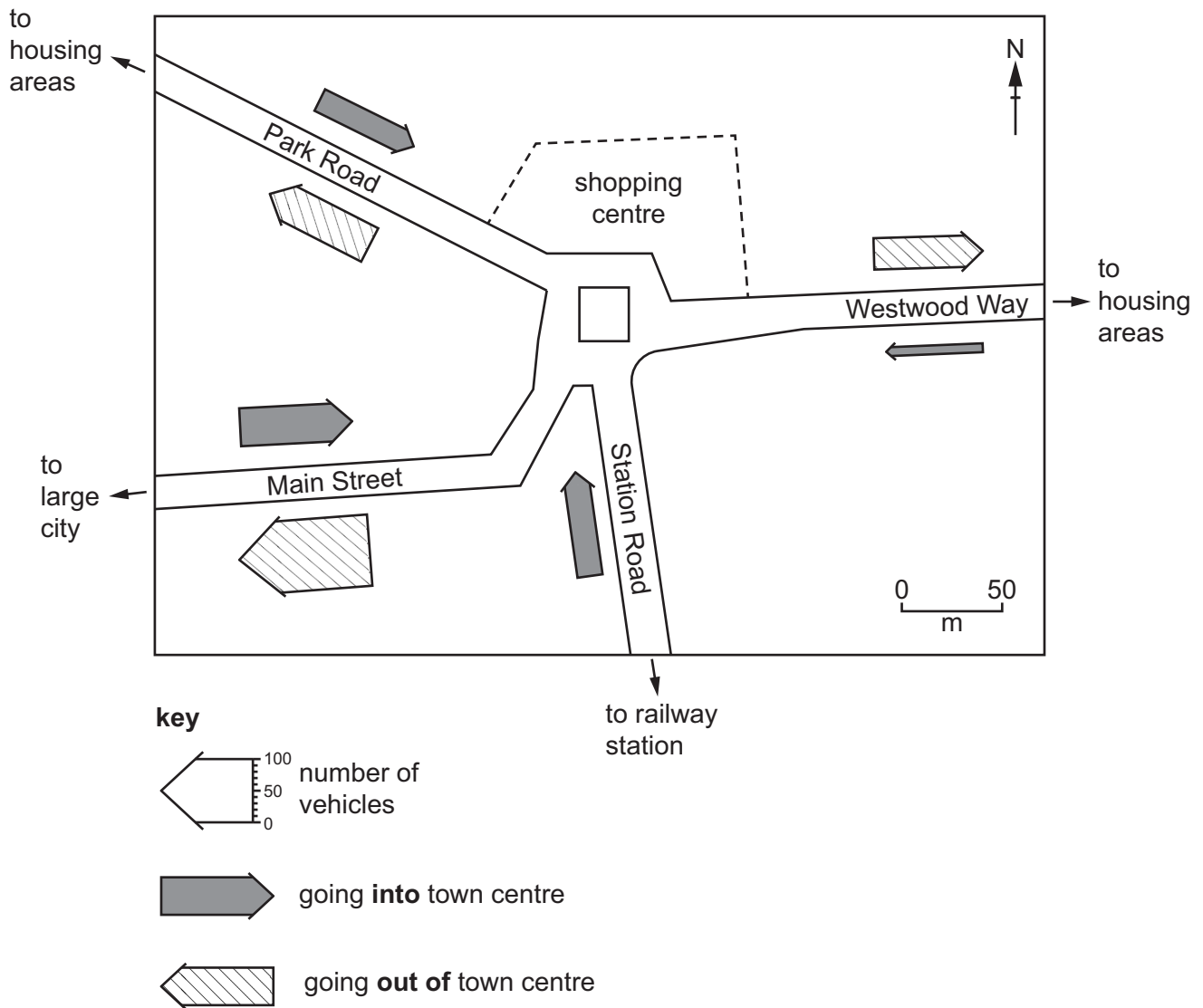


Figure 1.5

- (i) Use the data from Table 1.1 (Insert) to **draw** a flow line on Figure 1.5 to show the number of vehicles going **out of** the town centre along Station Road at 17:00.

[2]

(ii) The students decided that **Hypothesis 2**: Traffic flow varies during the day was true.

Use data from Figures 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 and Table 1.1 to support their decision.

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(iii) Suggest **three** reasons why traffic flow varies during the day.

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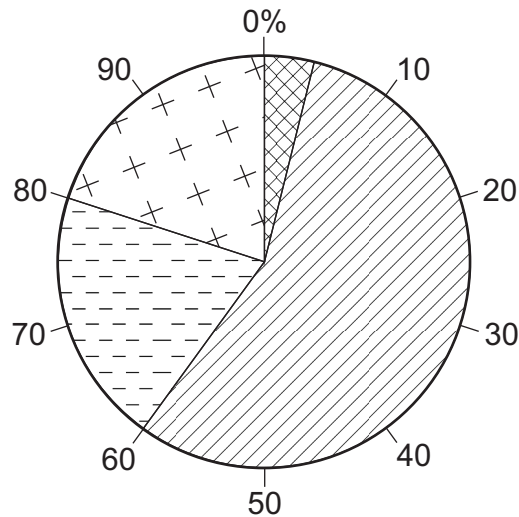
- (d) Later, the students looked in more detail at their results from the traffic survey. They calculated the percentage of vehicles in different categories. Their results for Main Street are shown in Table 1.2 (Insert).

- (i) Use the results to **complete** the pie graph for Main Street on Figure 1.6.

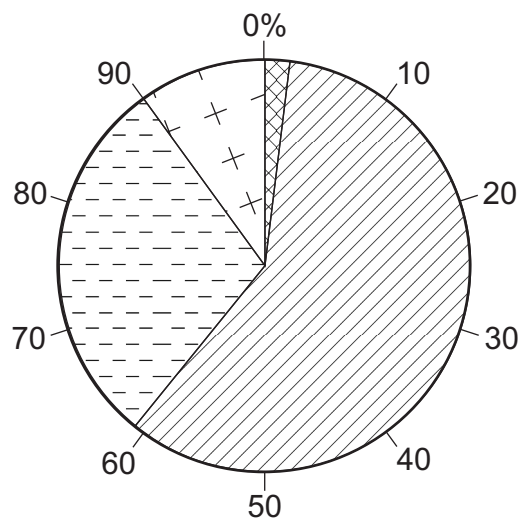
[3]

Percentage of vehicles in different categories

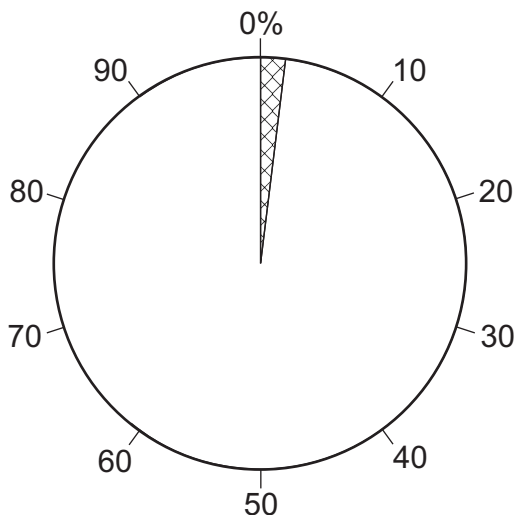
Westwood Way



Station Road



Main Street



key

- bikes / motorbikes
- cars / taxis
- vans / minibuses
- lorries / buses / coaches

Park Road

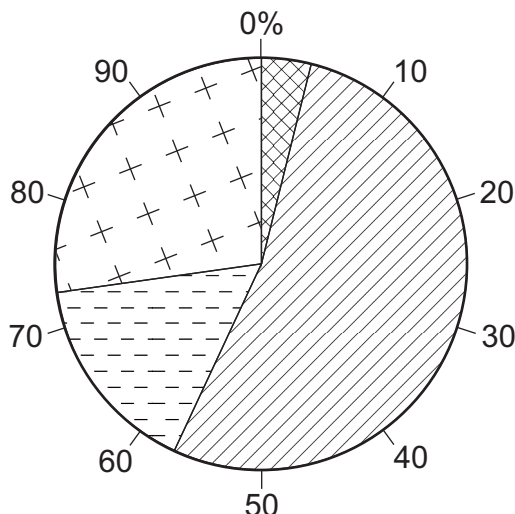


Figure 1.6

- (ii) From Figure 1.6, describe **three** differences between the percentage of vehicles in the different categories going along Westwood Way and Station Road.

Do **not** use statistics in your answer.

- 1
- 2
- 3

[3]



- (e) When they had completed their fieldwork, the students realised that traffic congestion was a problem on the roads going into and out of the town centre.

Suggest how traffic congestion could be reduced along roads such as these.

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[Total: 30]





Turn over

- 2 A geography student who was studying weather did fieldwork to collect data about rainfall and wind direction at their college. They then compared their results with data they obtained from an automatic weather station at an airfield about 60 km away from the college.

They tested the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: There is less daily rainfall at the college than at the airfield.

Hypothesis 2: Daily rainfall is higher on days when the wind is blowing from the south and south-west.

- (a) To measure daily rainfall, the student used a traditional rain gauge. This is shown in Figure 2.1 (Insert).

- (i) Which two pieces of advice should be followed when deciding where to put a rain gauge?

Tick the **two** correct answers.

advice	tick (✓)
Put a rain gauge on a hard surface like concrete to collect rain splashing up from the ground.	
Put a rain gauge away from people or animals which may interfere with it.	
Put a rain gauge on a hillside which faces the direction the wind is blowing from.	
Put a rain gauge next to a main road so it is easy to measure the amount of rain.	
Put a rain gauge away from the shelter of trees which may intercept rain.	

[2]

- (ii) Describe how the student set up and used the equipment shown in Figure 2.1 to measure the daily rainfall.

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- (iii) The student used a wind vane to observe and record wind direction.

Suggest a good location to put the wind vane.

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Explain your choice of location.

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[2]

- (iv) Explain how a wind vane shows wind direction.

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[3]

- (b) The student recorded the results of their measurements in their fieldwork diary, which is shown in Table 2.1 (Insert).

- (i) Suggest **two** weaknesses of the fieldwork method shown in Table 2.1.

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[2]

- (ii) The data which the student obtained from the automatic weather station is shown in Table 2.2 (Insert).

Circle the **two** correct statements in the following table to show the difference between primary and secondary data.

primary data	secondary data
data collected by the student	data collected by the student
data obtained from the automatic weather station	data obtained from the automatic weather station

[1]

- (c) The student plotted rainfall data from the college and the airfield on a graph shown in Figure 2.2.

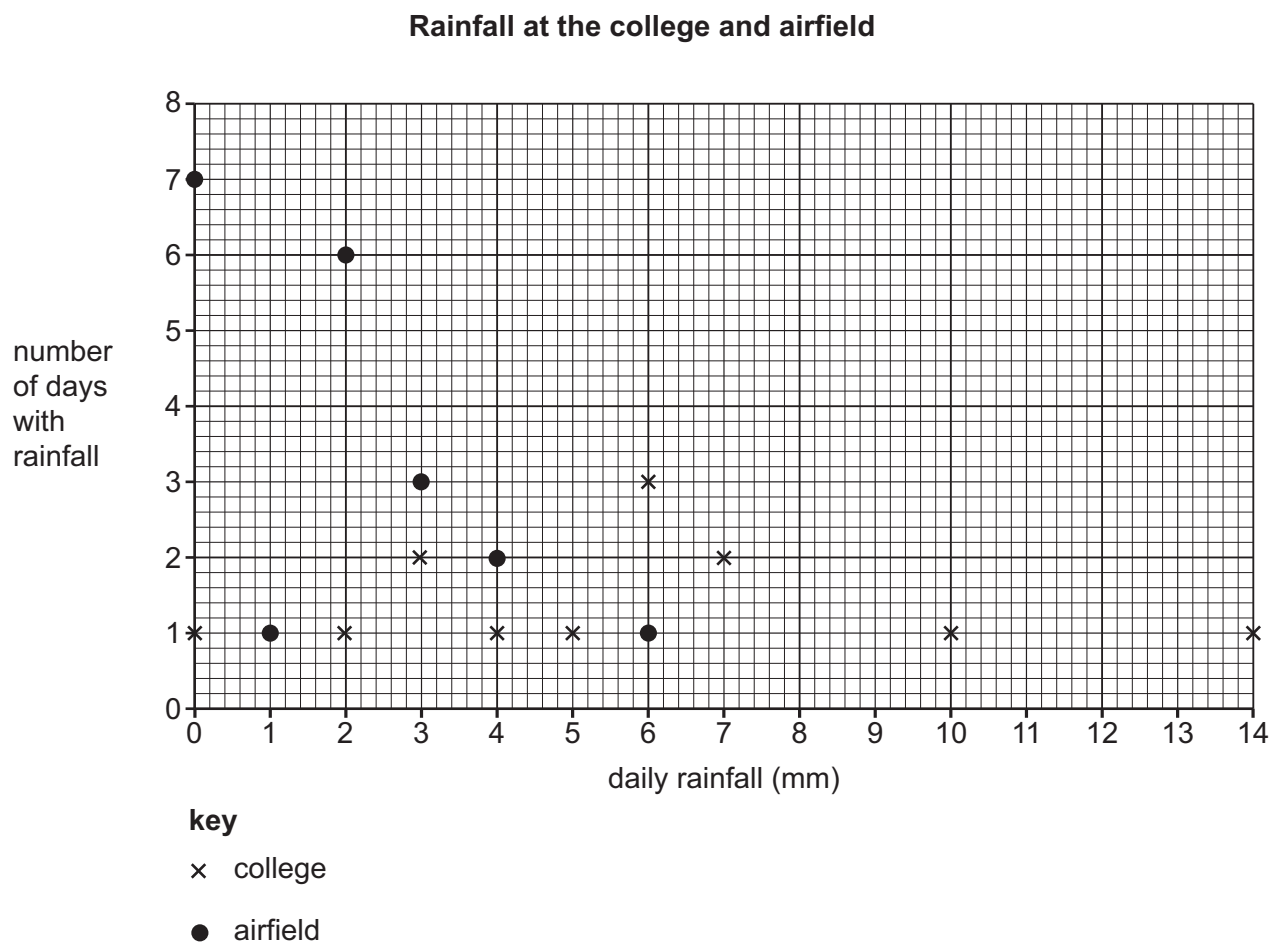


Figure 2.2

- (i) Use data from Table 2.2 (Insert) to **plot** the number of days with 8 mm of rainfall at the airfield on Figure 2.2. [1]
- (ii) Do the fieldwork results support **Hypothesis 1**: There is less daily rainfall at the college than at the airfield?

Support your conclusion with data from Tables 2.1 and 2.2 and Figure 2.2.

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Turn over

- (d) To help them to reach a conclusion about **Hypothesis 2**: Daily rainfall is higher on days when the wind is blowing from the south and south-west, the student plotted the rainfall and wind data on Figures 2.3 and 2.4.

Wind direction and daily rainfall at the college

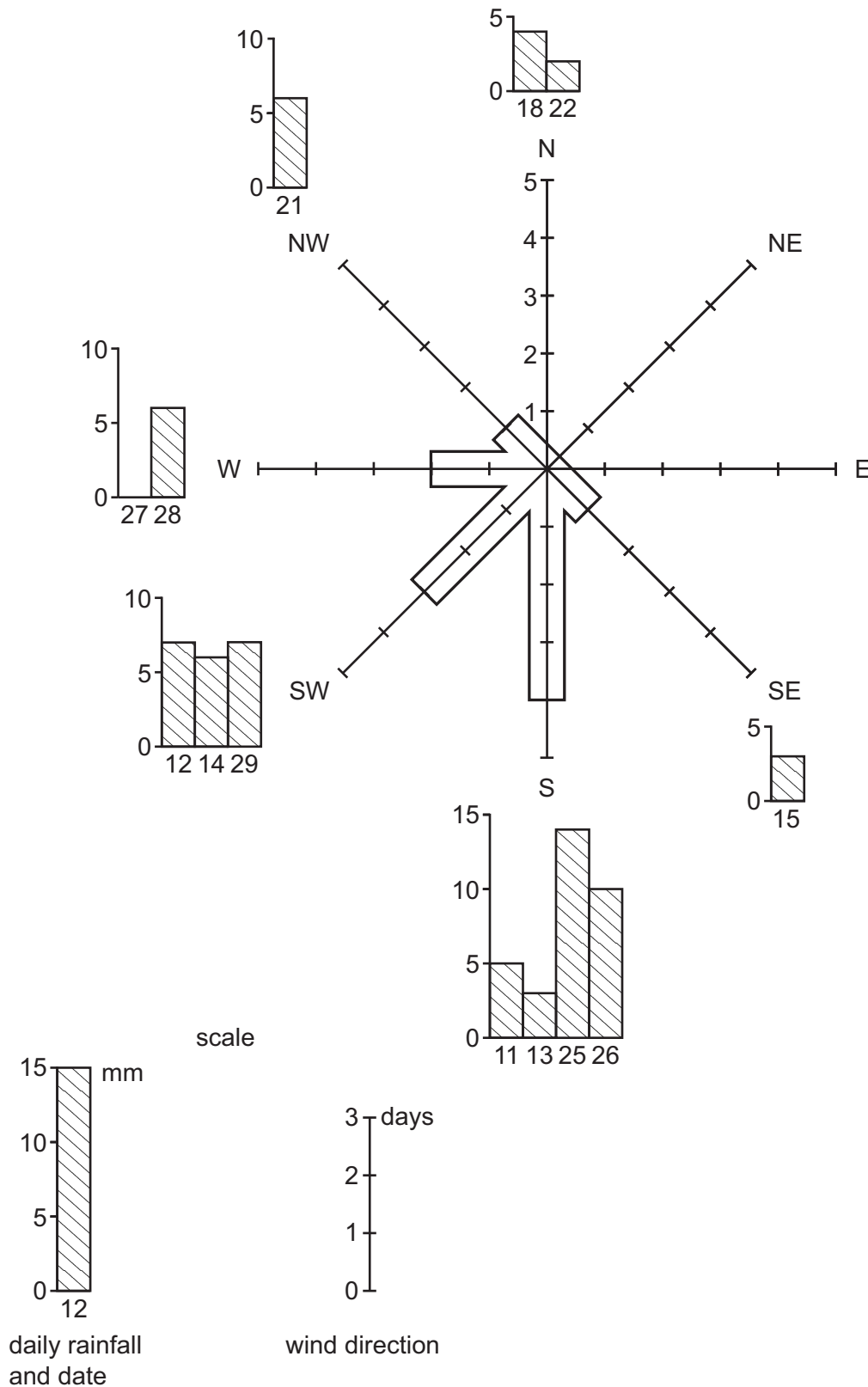


Figure 2.3

Wind direction and daily rainfall at the airfield

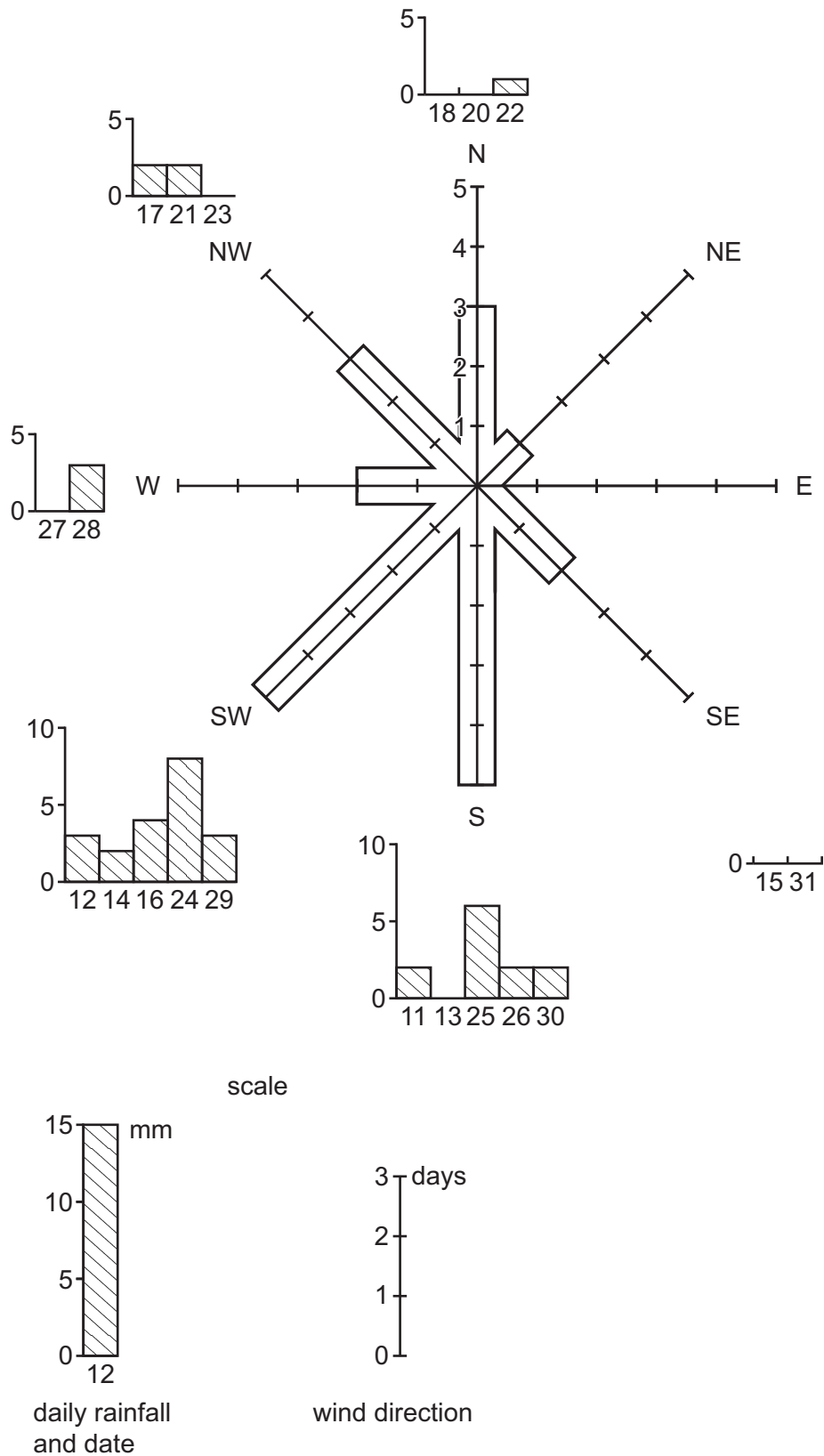


Figure 2.4



- (i) Use the results in Table 2.1 (Insert) to **plot** the number of days the wind blew from the north at the college on Figure 2.3. [1]
- (ii) Use the results in Table 2.2 (Insert) to **draw** a graph to show the amount of rainfall at the airfield on Tuesday 19 on Figure 2.4. [3]
- (iii) What conclusion would the student make about **Hypothesis 2**: Daily rainfall is higher on days when the wind is blowing from the south and south-west?

Support your decision with evidence from Figures 2.3 and 2.4 and Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Refer to both the college and the airfield in your answer.

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- (e) To extend their fieldwork, the student used a sunshine recorder to measure the amount of sunlight each day. Figure 2.5 (Insert) shows a sunshine recorder.

Describe how a sunshine recorder is used.

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[Total: 30]





Additional page

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Additional page

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