



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

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GEOGRAPHY

0460/13

Paper 1

May/June 2012

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE ON ANY BARCODES.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Answer **three** questions.

The Insert contains Photographs A and B for Question 2, Photographs C and D for Question 3, Fig. 5 for Question 4 and Photograph E for Question 5.

The Insert is **not** required by the Examiner.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets[] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use

Q1	
Q2	
Q3	
Q4	
Q5	
Q6	
Total	

This document consists of **21** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** Insert.



QUESTION 1

For
Examiner's
Use

1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows how the population structure changes as a country develops.

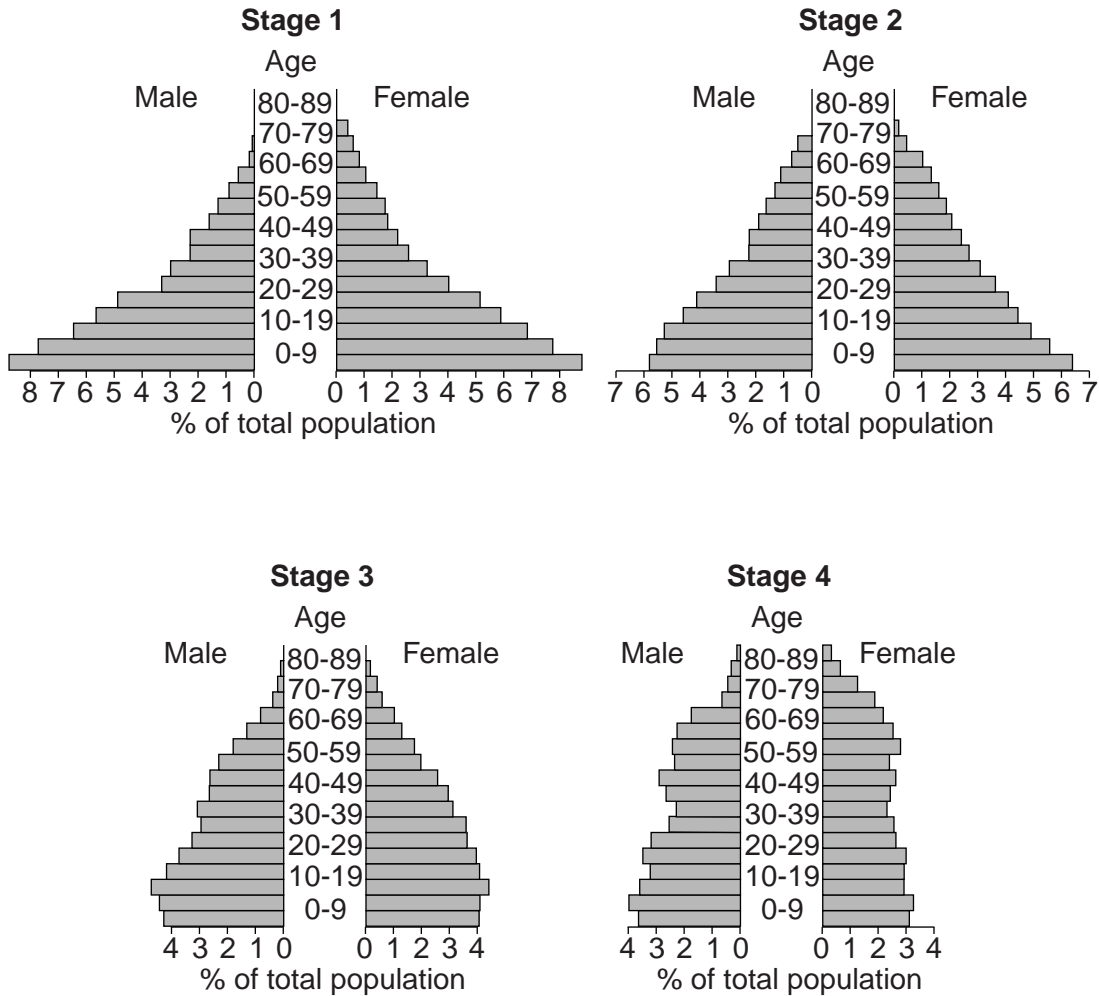


Fig. 1

(i) What is meant by the term *population structure*?

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..... [1]

(ii) Identify from Fig. 1 the stage when:

A the birth rate is the highest;

B there is the lowest rate of natural population increase. [2]

3

(iii) Describe **three** changes in the population structure of a country between Stages 2 and 3.

For
Examiner's
Use

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(iv) Explain why the population structure of a country changes as a country develops.

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(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows changes in the percentage of population over the age of 65 in Japan and the USA.

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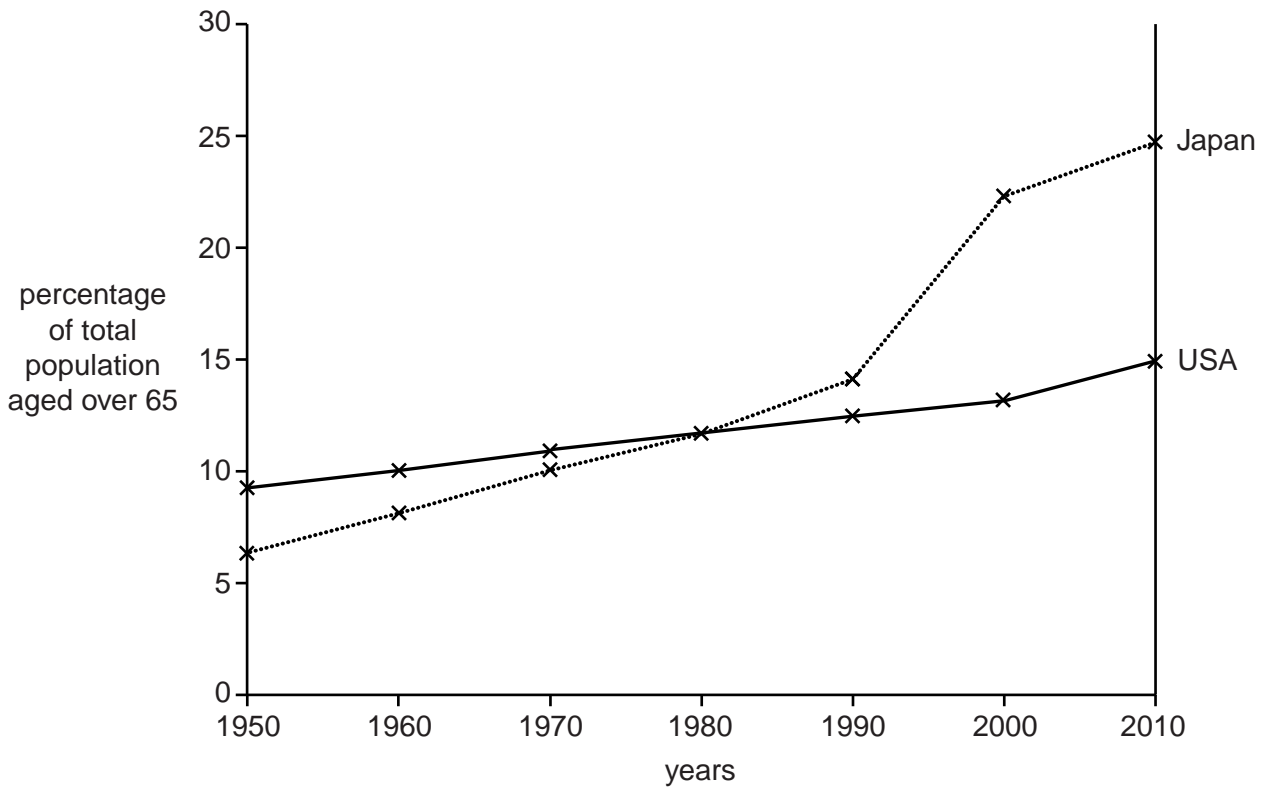


Fig. 2

(i) Compare the change in the percentages of the population over the age of 65 in Japan and the USA between 1950 and 2010.

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(ii) Explain how people over the age of 65 can be supported in MEDCs.

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(c) For a named country which you have studied, describe the problems caused by an increase in the percentage of the population over the age of 65.

Name of country.....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 1

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QUESTION 2

For
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Use

- 2 (a) Study Fig. 3, a map showing changes in the percentage of the population living in urban areas in each continent in 1970 and 2025.

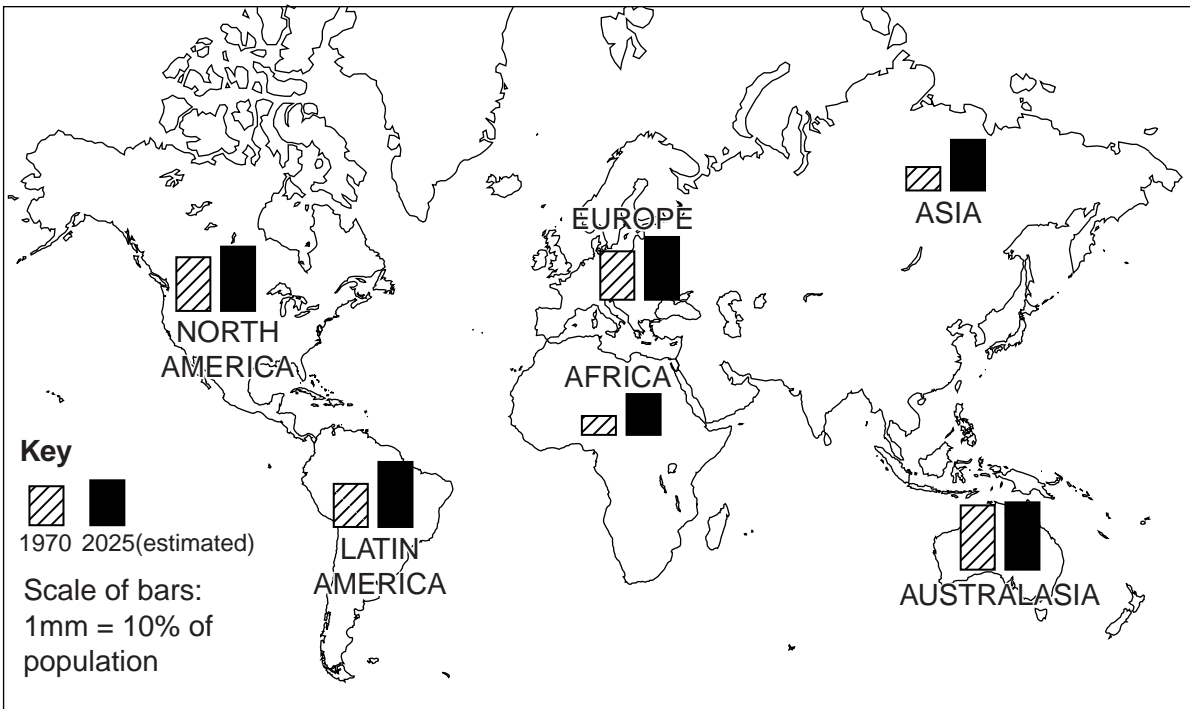


Fig. 3

- (i) What percentage of the population of Africa lived in urban areas in 1970?

Circle your answer from the following:

5% 25% 50% 75% [1]

- (ii) Identify the continent which:

A had the highest percentage of its population living in **urban** areas in 1970;

.....

B is likely to have the highest percentage of its population living in **rural** areas in 2025.

..... [2]

- (iii) Using Fig. 3 **only**, compare the rate at which urbanisation is occurring in Africa and North America. You should use figures in your answer.

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 [3]

(iv) Describe **four** pull factors which encourage migration to urban areas in LEDCs.

For
Examiner's
Use

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(b) Study Fig. 4, along with Photographs A and B (Insert) which show part of Dhaka, Bangladesh (an LEDC).

Urbanisation and Dhaka City

Dhaka is growing very fast. The population of the city in 2005 was about 12.6 million and is forecast to increase to 21.1 million by the year 2015. The urban infrastructure, housing and other services cannot keep pace with the demands of this growing population. The effect is the expansion of the city into the urban fringe, with land use changed from agriculture to industry, service and residential uses. These areas are growing in a unplanned way.

Most of the people living in these areas belong to low and middle income groups. The basic amenities like electricity, water supply, sanitation, health services, and public transportation cannot be provided to the vast majority of people in these areas. Large scale unemployment, poor living conditions and lack of recreational facilities are also features of these areas.

A number of companies are destroying the low-lying areas and wetlands for housing. This will create flooding in the central part of Dhaka within a very short time.

Fig. 4

(i) Using **only** evidence from Fig. 4 and Photographs A and B, describe **three** problems of living in Dhaka.

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QUESTION 3

3 (a) Study Photograph C (Insert), which shows an area of coastline.

(i) What type of coastal landform is labelled **X** on Photograph C?

Circle your answer from the list below.

natural arch cliff sand spit wave cut platform [1]

(ii) Coastal landform **X** has been formed by processes such as corrasion (abrasion) and corrosion. Define:

A corrasion (abrasion)
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B corrosion
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..... [2]

(iii) Explain how coastal erosion might change landform **X** in the future.

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(iv) Explain how beaches, such as **Y** on Photograph C, may be formed.

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(b) Study Photograph D (Insert), which shows a coral reef.

For
Examiner's
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(i) Describe **three** features of the coral reef shown in Photograph D.

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(ii) Describe the differences between an atoll, a fringing reef and a barrier reef. Draw labelled diagrams as part of your answer.

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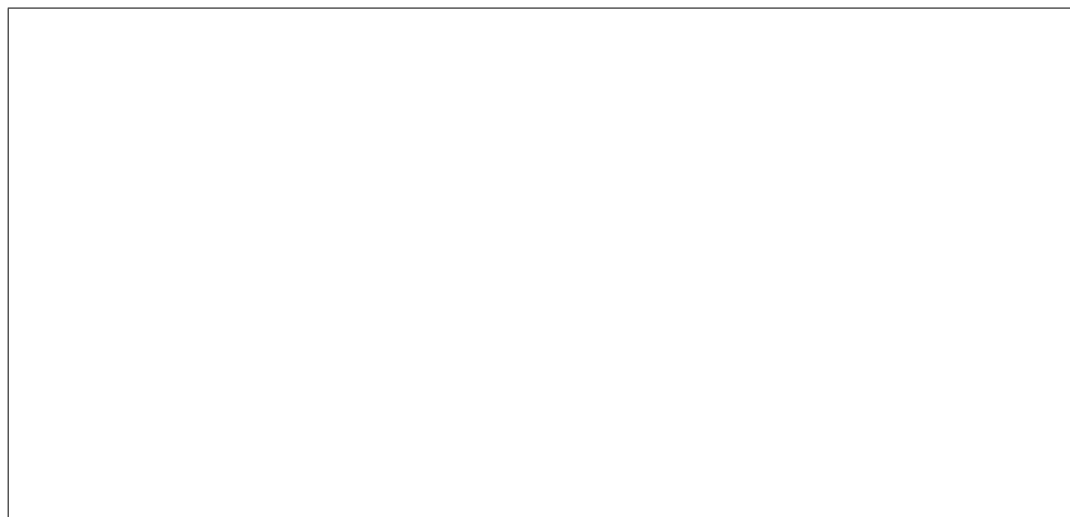
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QUESTION 4

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4 (a) Study Fig. 5 (Insert), which shows Shrewsbury, a town in the UK, which was affected by a flood in 2000.

(i) Which natural river feature almost surrounds the town centre?
..... [1]

(ii) Use the key for Fig. 5 to identify the main land use in the area which was flooded. Give **one** example of this land use from Fig. 5.

Land Use..... Example..... [2]

(iii) Suggest possible reasons why the River Severn floods in Shrewsbury.
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(iv) Suggest how the lives of the people who live and work in Shrewsbury may have been affected by the floods shown in Fig. 5.
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(b) Study Fig. 6, information collected from farmers in an area in tropical Africa.

For
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2003	Jan	April	June	September	Dec
<i>What do you remember about the weather conditions for this period?</i>	Dry and windy	First rain, but insufficient Thunderstorms	Small amount of rain	Increased fire risk	Small amount of rain
<i>What were the impacts of the weather conditions for this period?</i>	Water shortages for people and livestock; tea production low; food shortages for livestock; livestock died		Unable to plough		Livestock condition poor
<i>How did you respond to these conditions?</i>		Reduced stock	Wind erosion prevention measures		Extra feed provided to livestock

Fig. 6

(i) Give **three** pieces of evidence from Fig. 6 that the area experienced low rainfall in 2003.

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PLEASE TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 5

QUESTION 5

For
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5 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows information about the numbers of tourists to the island of Tenerife (part of Spain, an MEDC) from selected countries in Europe in 2006 and 2007.

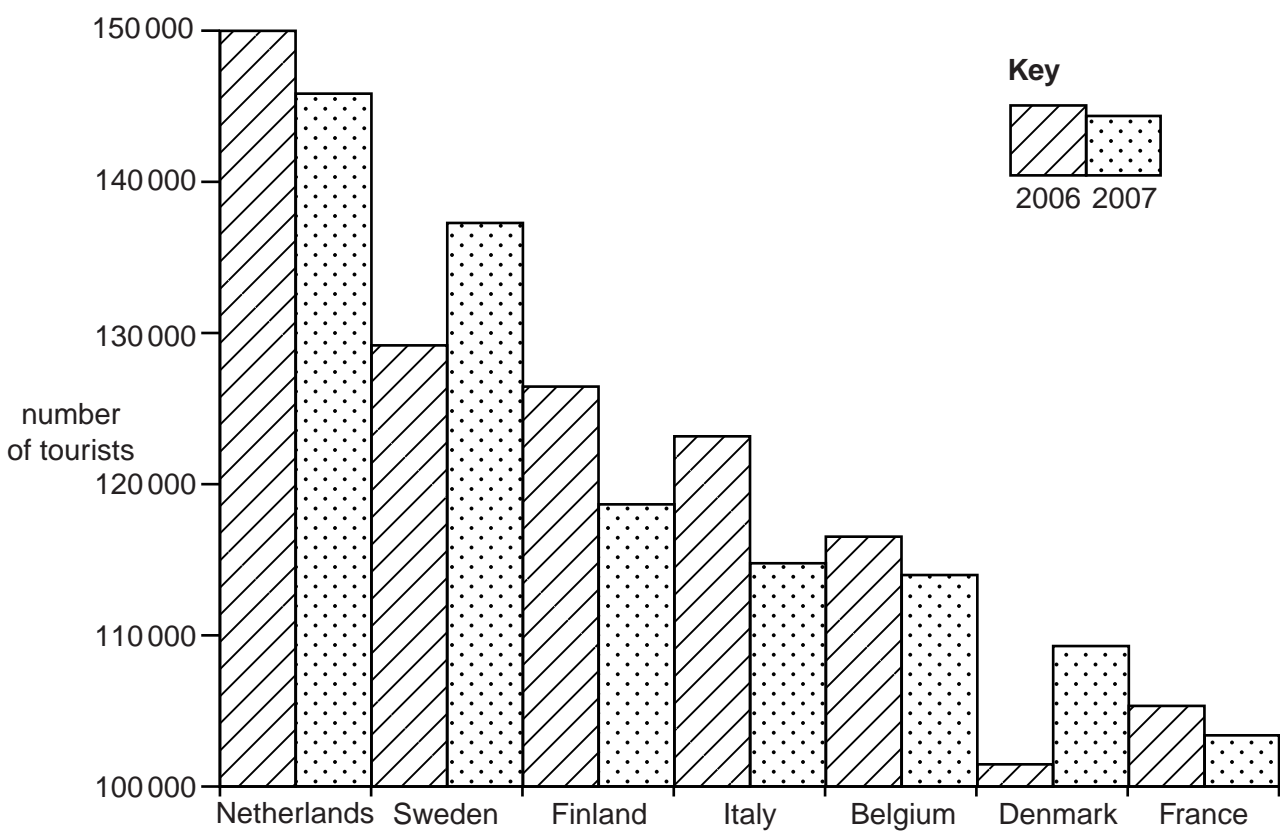


Fig. 7

(i) How many tourists came from the Netherlands to Tenerife in 2006?
..... [1]

(ii) Identify a country from which between 2006 and 2007:
A the number of tourists to Tenerife increased;
B the number of tourists to Tenerife decreased by more than 5000.
 [2]

(iii) Give **three** reasons why international tourism has increased.
 1

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 [3]

(b) Study Photograph E (Insert), which shows a new tourist hotel being built in Tenerife.

For
Examiner's
Use

(i) Suggest **three** possible benefits of the hotel for people living in Tenerife.

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(ii) Suggest **four** negative impacts of the hotel on the **natural environment**.

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(iii) Explain how the tourist industry might cause problems for **people** living in Tenerife.

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(c) For a named area which you have studied, explain how physical and human factors have encouraged the growth of the tourist industry.

For Examiner's Use

Name of area

Dotted lines for writing an answer. [7]

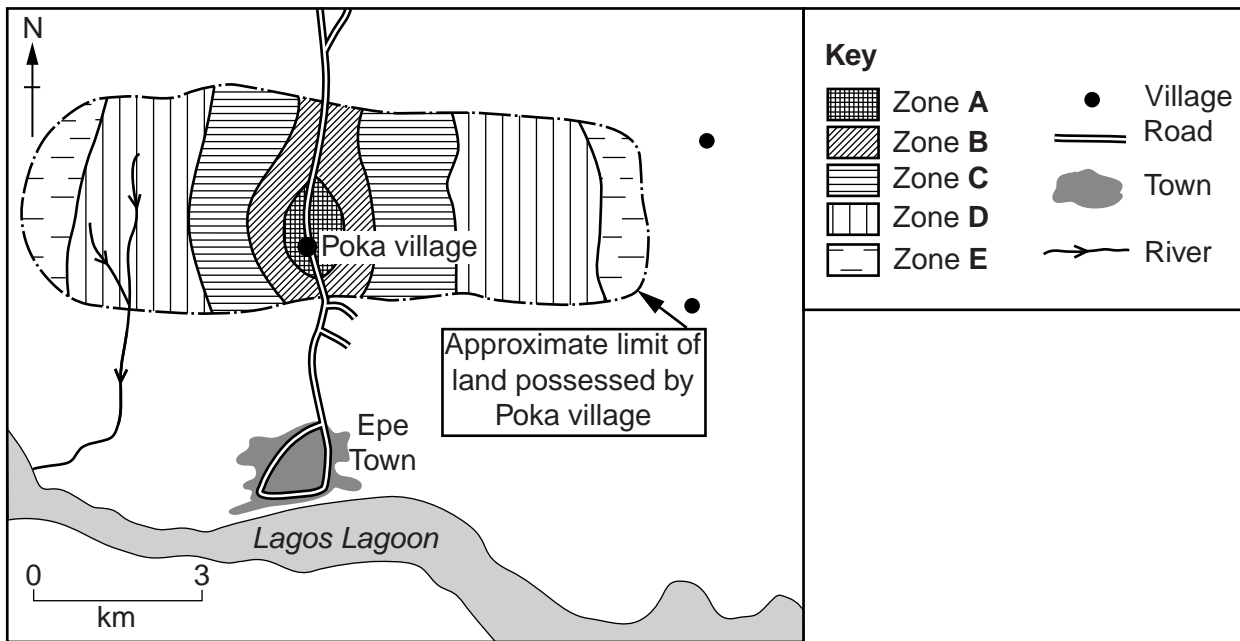
[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 5

QUESTION 6

For
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6 (a) Study Fig. 8, which shows information about a farming system in south west Nigeria (an LEDC in Africa).



	ZONE A	ZONE B	ZONE C	ZONE D	ZONE E
PLOTS	Tiny	0.2 hectares	Up to 4.0 hectares	Up to 1.0 hectares	Forested
CROPS	SUBSISTENCE Yams, peppers, vegetables and fruit trees	SUBSISTENCE Cassava, maize and melons	CASH Tree crops: Kola nut, rubber and some cocoa	CASH Groundnuts	SUBSISTENCE Firewood Oil palm, hunting

Fig. 8

- (i) Identify the zone which has the largest plots of cultivated land. [1]
- (ii) Using Fig. 8 **only**, name:
- A** a subsistence crop grown around the village of Poka;
- B** a crop grown by the villagers to sell for cash. [2]
- (iii) Zone **A** is farmed intensively. Describe **three** characteristics of intensive farming.
- 1
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- (iv) Suggest reasons why larger amounts of crops are produced in Zone D than in Zone E.

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- (b) Study Fig. 9, which shows information about the circle of poverty experienced by many farmers in LEDCs.

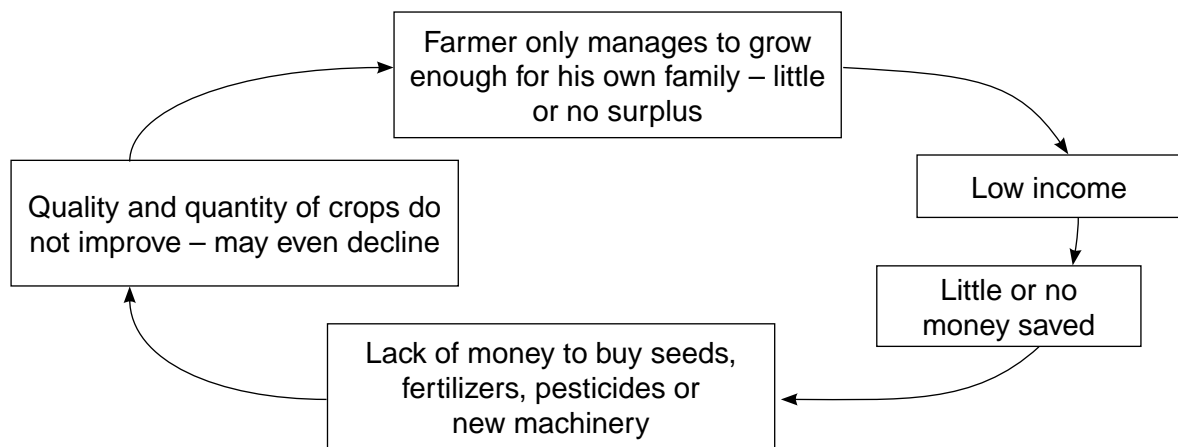


Fig. 9

- (i) Use your own words to explain why it is difficult for many farmers to escape from this circle of poverty.

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(ii) Explain how agricultural output can be increased in LEDCs.

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(c) For a farm in a named area which you have studied, describe and explain the land use. You should refer to physical and human factors.

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 6

Additional Page

If you use the following lined page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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Question 2 Photographs A and B	Steve Sibley © UCLES.
Question 3 Photograph C	Steve Sibley © UCLES.
Question 3 Photograph D	© Coral Reef; http://ahsanyed.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/06/w-great-barrier-reef1.jpg .
Question 4 Figure 6	© ADAPTED; <i>Geography</i> ; The Geographical Association; Summer 2008.
Question 5 Photograph E	Steve Sibley © UCLES.

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