

CANDIDATE
NAME

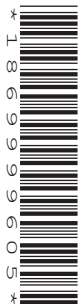
--

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



GEOGRAPHY

0460/11

Paper 1

October/November 2017

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler
 Calculator

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Answer **three** questions, **one** from each section.

The Insert contains Fig. 1 for Question 1, Photographs A, B, C and D for Question 5, and Photograph E for Question 6.

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.

Definitions

MEDCs – More Economically Developed Countries

LEDCs – Less Economically Developed Countries

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **29** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** Insert.

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 1

1 (a) Study Fig. 1 (Insert), which is a map showing population distribution in part of Asia.

(i) **Complete the table below** by inserting the names of the following three countries. The countries should be arranged in rank order of their total population size.

Pakistan	India	China
↑	largest total population	↑
↓	smallest total population	↓

[1]

(ii) Using evidence from Fig. 1 **only**, describe **one** difference in population density and **one** difference in population distribution between the islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

Population distribution

.....

Population density

.....[2]

(iii) Describe the population distribution in China.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(iv) Suggest reasons for the low population density in Mongolia.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

- (b) Study Fig. 2, which shows the total population and population density of five of the largest urban areas in Asia.

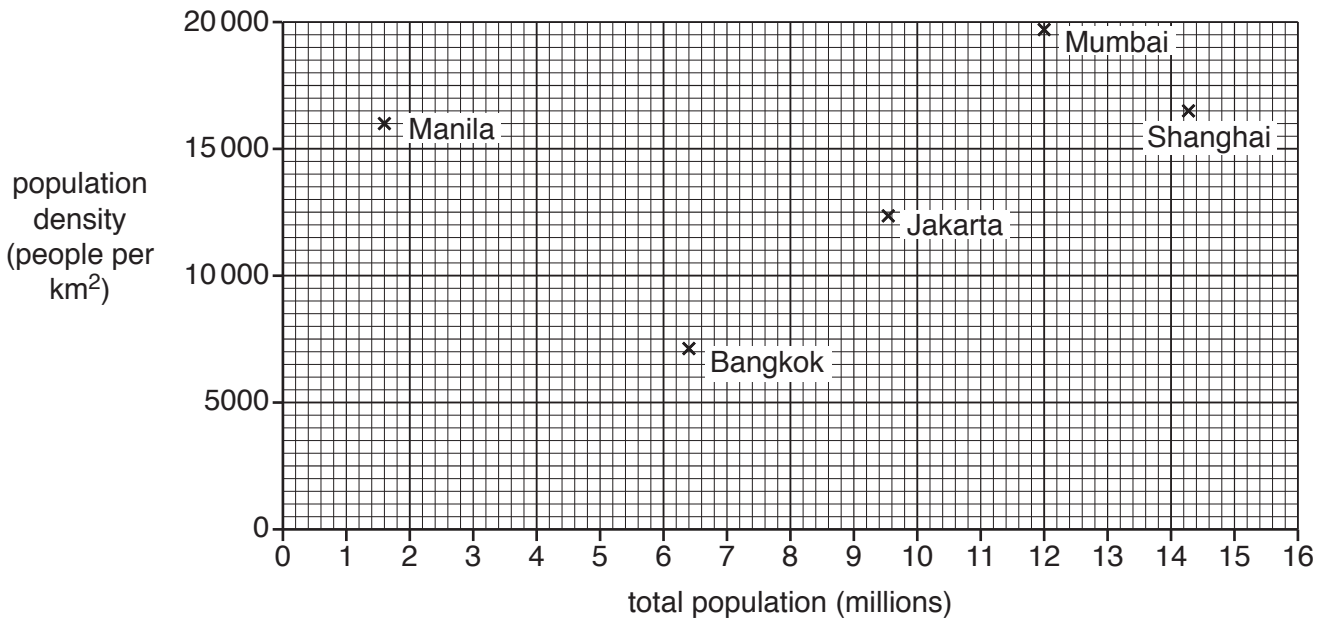


Fig. 2

- (i) To what extent is there a relationship between the total population and the population density of the five urban areas?
You should include data from Fig. 2 in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

QUESTION 2

- 2 (a) Study Fig. 3, which is a graph showing an index of inequality in some large urban areas in different countries.

Inequality means differences in wealth, level of poverty and access to things such as jobs, housing and education.

A higher index value means less inequality and a lower index value means more inequality.

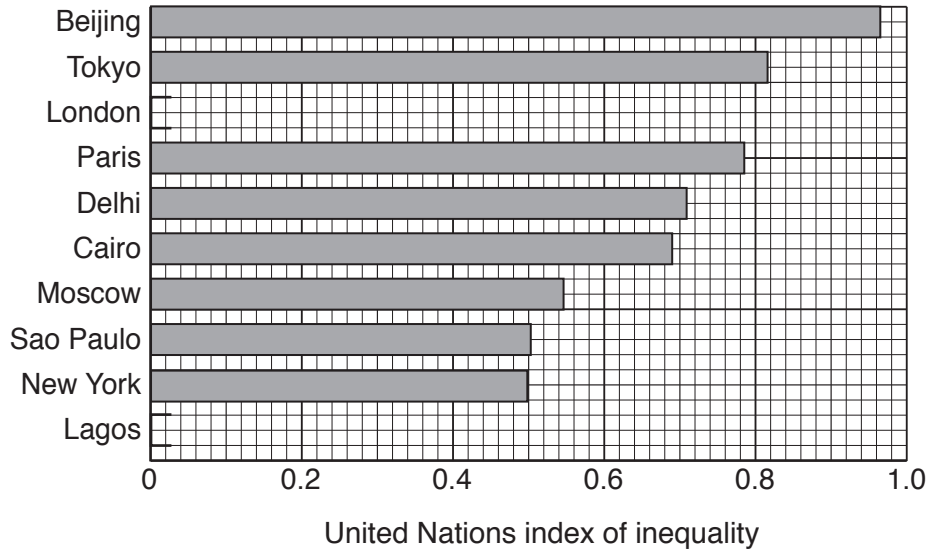


Fig. 3

- (i) Complete the table below by inserting the names of the following three cities. The cities should be arranged in rank order of their United Nations index of inequality.

Cairo	New York	Paris
↑	Most equal	↑
↓	Least equal	↓

[1]

- (ii) Complete Fig. 3 by plotting the following information:

- The UN index for London is 0.8.
- The UN index for Lagos is 0.25.

[2]

(iii) Lagos is the urban area with the highest level of inequality.

Suggest **three** likely problems this will cause.

- 1
-
- 2
-
- 3
-[3]

(iv) Explain why, in many cities, there is a high level of inequality.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

(b) Study Fig. 4, which shows information about poverty in Baltimore, an urban area in the USA (an MEDC).

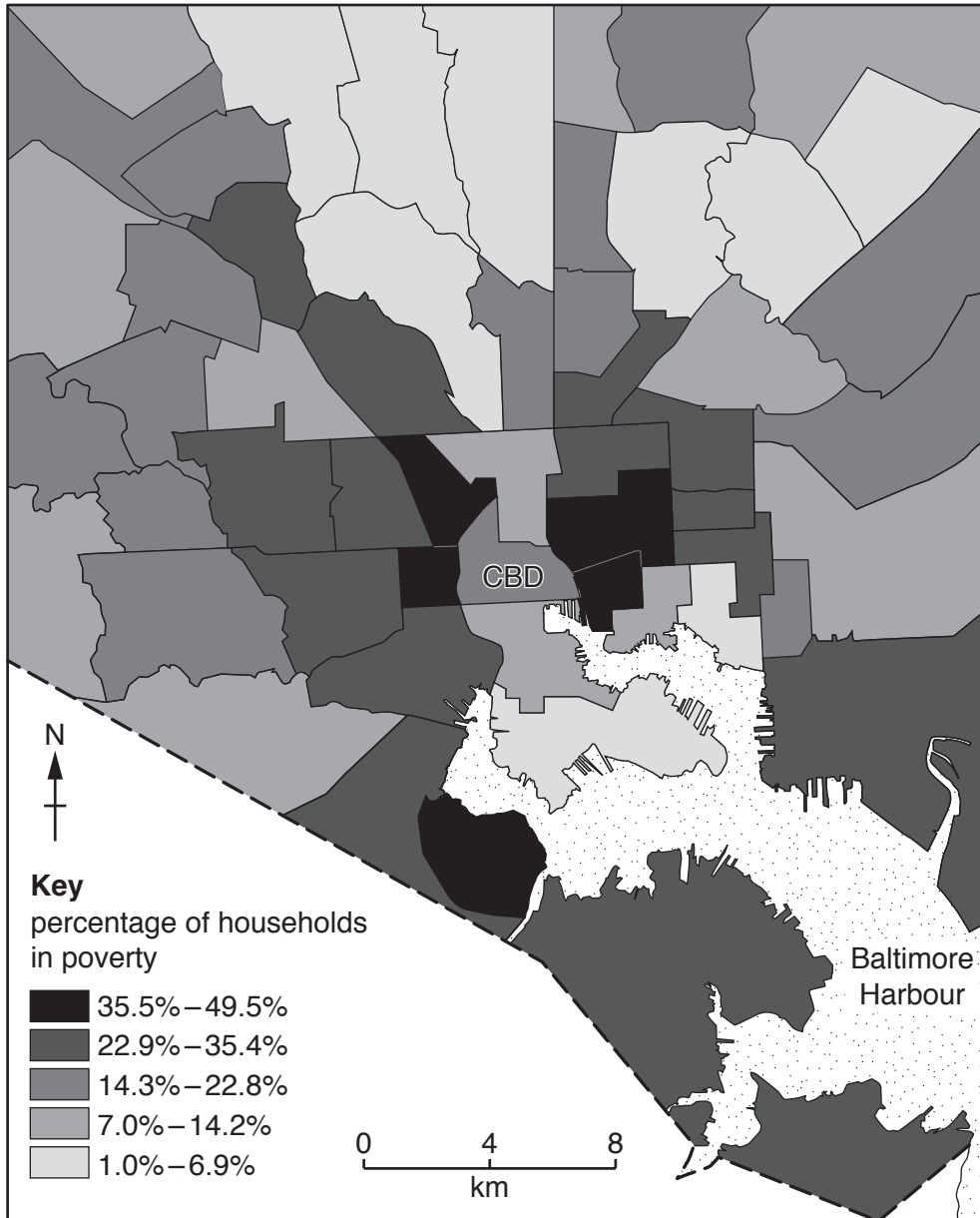


Fig. 4

(i) Describe the distribution of areas where 22.9% or more of households are in poverty.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 3

3 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows Redang Island in Malaysia.

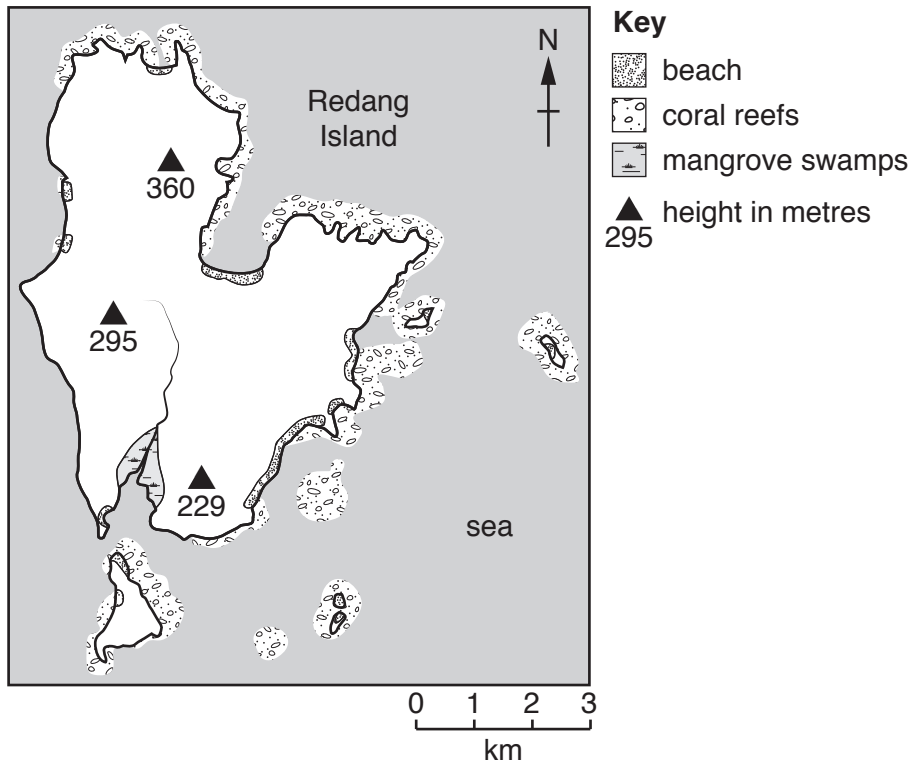


Fig. 5

(i) How high is the land at the highest point on Redang Island?

.....metres [1]

(ii) Compare the distribution of coral reefs and mangrove swamps.

.....

[2]

(iii) Describe the main characteristics of mangrove swamps.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[3]

(iv) Describe the conditions required for coral reefs to develop.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[4]

(b) Study Fig. 6, which shows information about coastal protection.

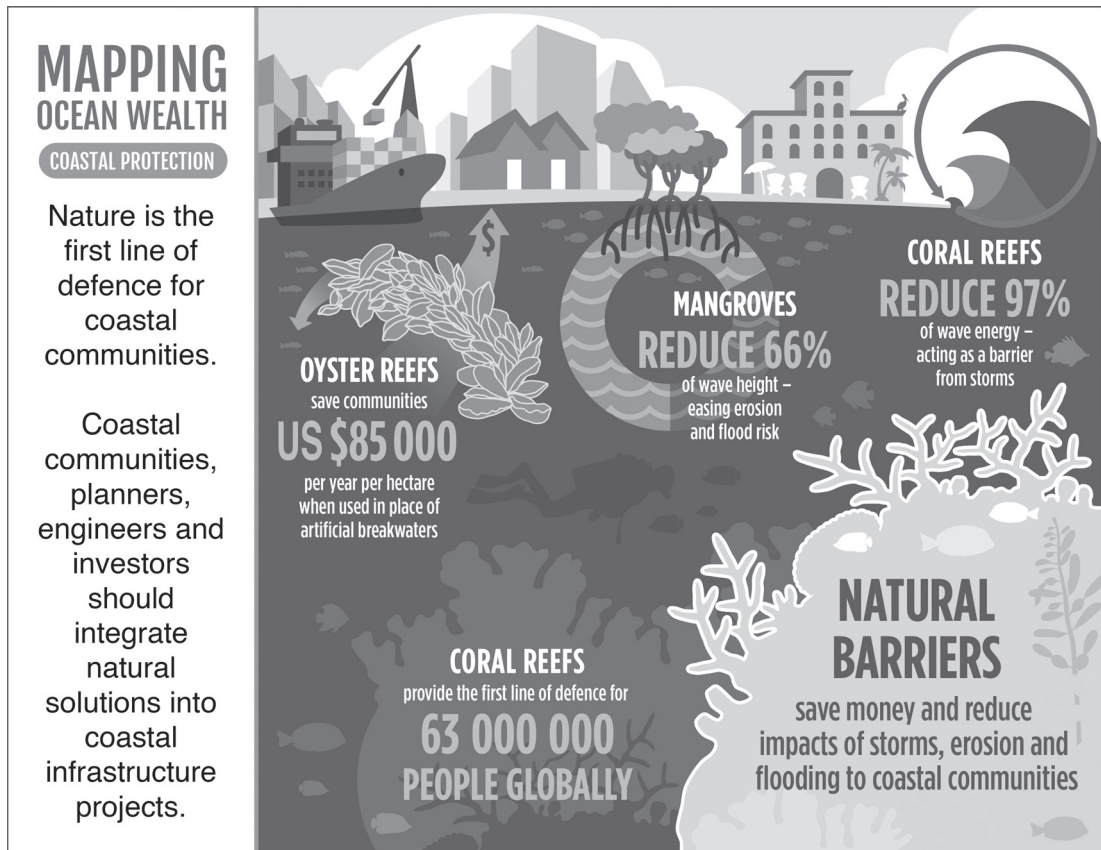


Fig. 6

(i) Using information from Fig. 6 **only**, explain how natural features can help to protect coasts.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]

- (c) Explain how bays and headlands are formed on a coast.
You may use a labelled diagram or diagrams.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

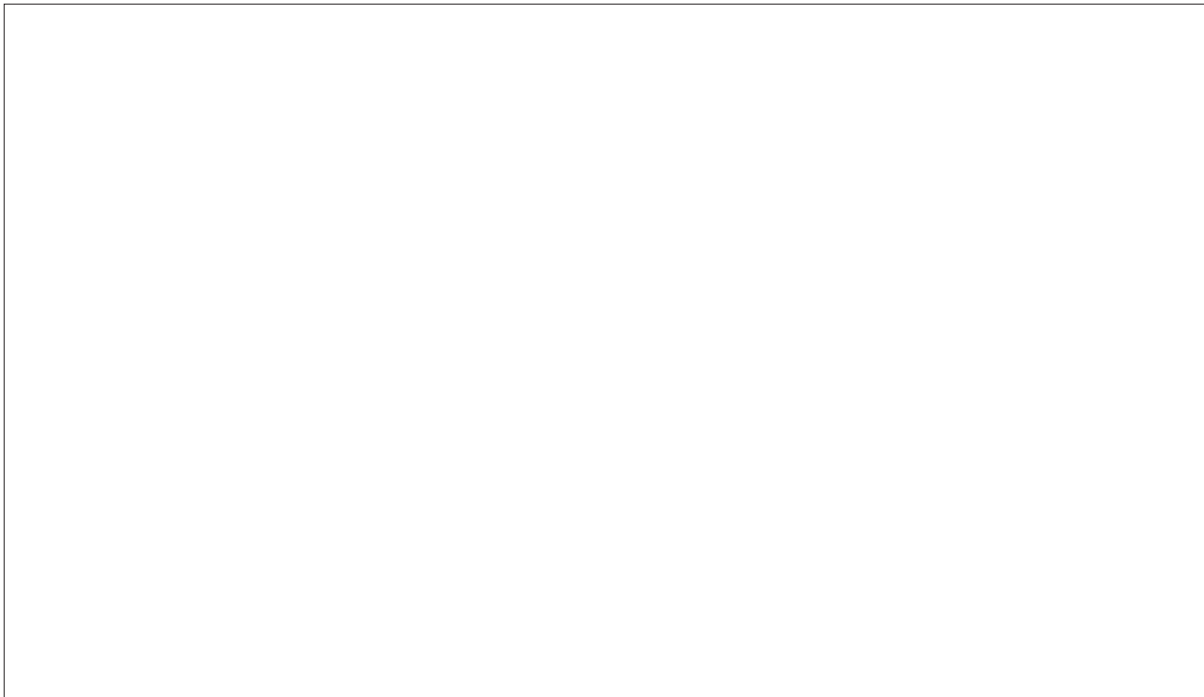
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



[7]

[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 3

QUESTION 4

4 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows the climate of Iquitos, in the Amazon region of Peru.

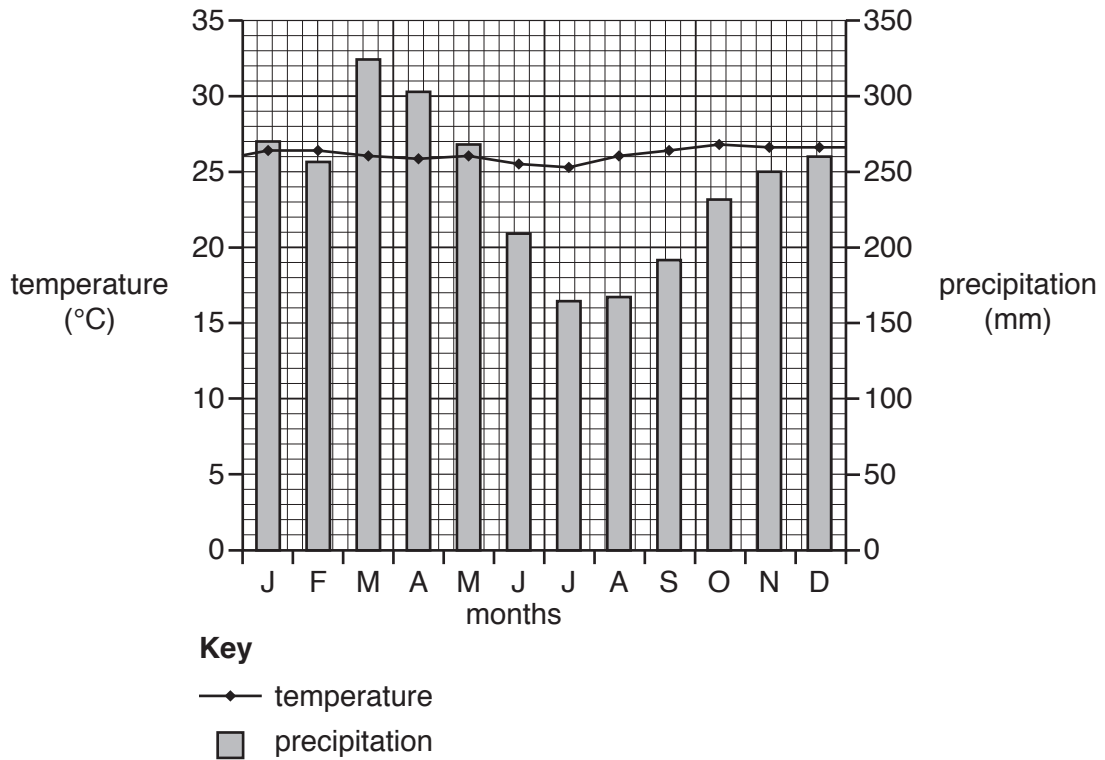


Fig. 7

(i) Tick the correct pair of figures in the table below to show the annual average temperature and rainfall.

annual average temperature	annual average rainfall	Tick (✓)
24 °C	1700 mm	
26 °C	2800 mm	
28 °C	2200 mm	

[1]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the climate of the area shown in Fig. 7 is typical of an equatorial climate.

- 1
-
- 2
- [2]

(iii) Explain why convectional rainfall occurs in an area of equatorial climate.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows information about deforestation of the tropical rainforest.

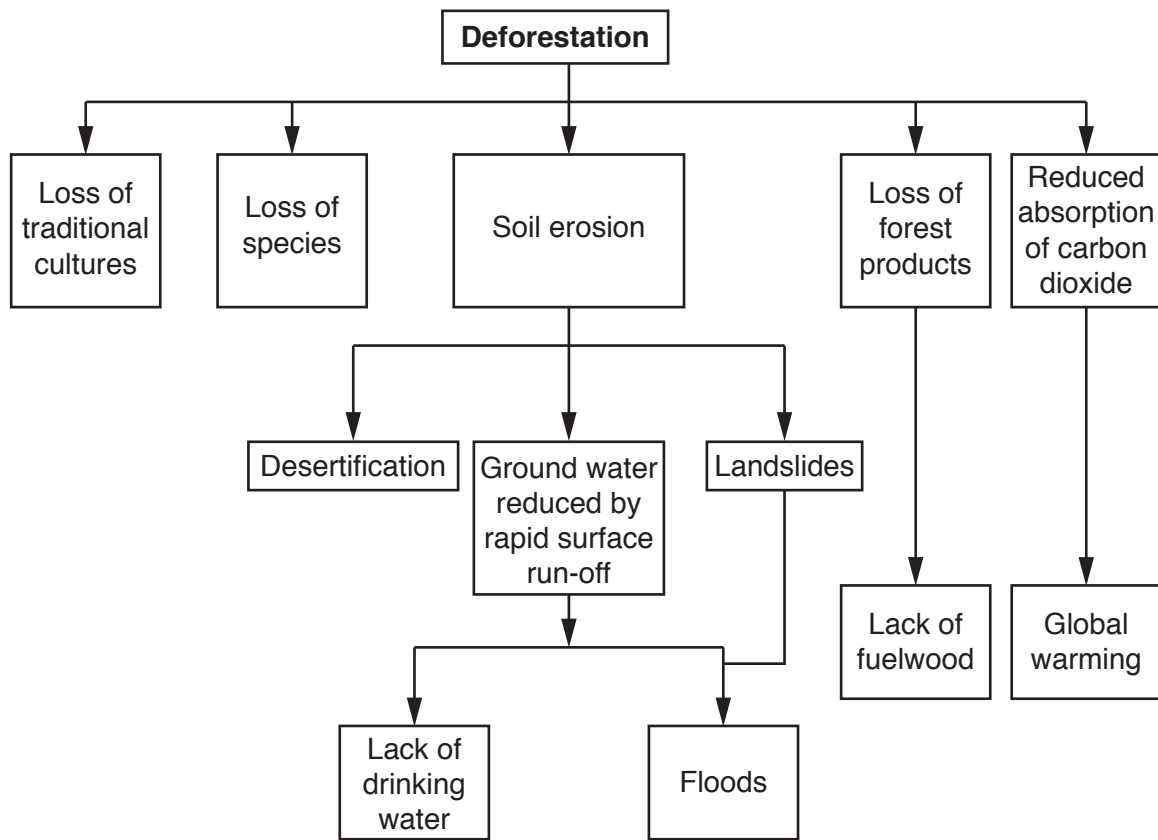


Fig. 8

(i) Using Fig. 8 **only**, identify **three** impacts of deforestation on people who live in the tropical rainforest.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

.....[3]

(ii) Using Fig. 8 and your own knowledge, explain how deforestation leads to flooding of local rivers in areas of tropical rainforest.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[4]

(iii) Explain why large amounts of deforestation are taking place in the tropical rainforest.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[5]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 5

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 9, which shows information about some types of attraction which have led to the growth of tourism in many areas.

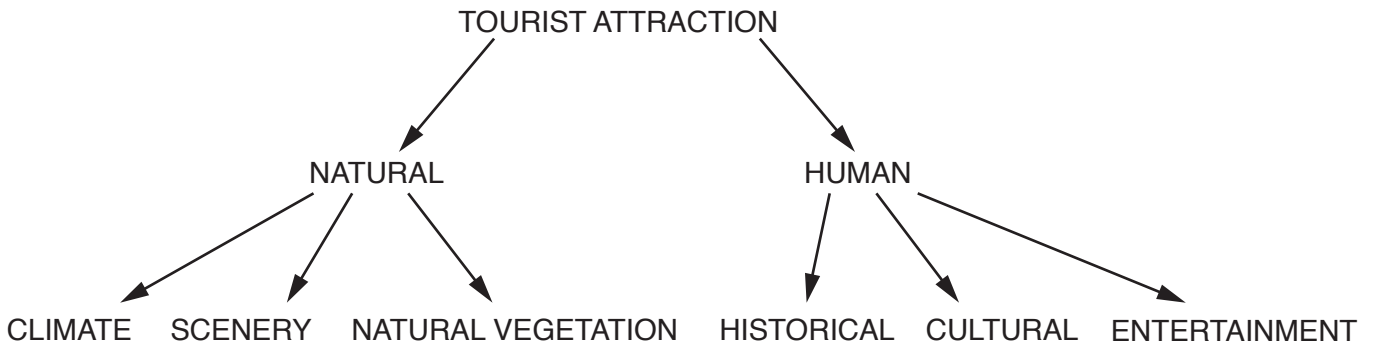


Fig. 9

- (i) Which **one** of the following is a natural tourist attraction?

Tick the correct answer in the table below.

	Tick (✓)
hotel	
lighthouse	
sunny climate	
theme park	

[1]

- (ii) State **two** different types of scenery which can attract tourists.

1

2 [2]

- (iii) Explain why many cities have become tourist attractions.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) Study Photographs A, B, C and D (Insert) which were taken in Panchgani, an area in India (an LEDC) where tourism is important.

(i) Using Photographs A, B, C and D **only**, identify **three** attractions of Panchgani for tourists.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....[3]

(ii) Suggest ways in which tourism may damage the natural environment in Panchgani.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

(iii) Explain how tourism can be managed so that the natural environment is not destroyed.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[5]

QUESTION 6

6 (a) Study Fig. 10, which shows environmental risks associated with different economic activities.

Economic activity	Desertification	Global warming	Loss of biodiversity
Agriculture	✓	✓	✓
Energy generation		✓	✓
Fishing			✓
Manufacturing industry		✓	✓

Fig. 10

(i) Using Fig. 10, identify the economic activity shown which is a cause of desertification.

..... [1]

(ii) Choose **one** economic activity from Fig. 10 and suggest why it leads to a loss of biodiversity.

Economic activity

.....

 [2]

(iii) Explain how energy generation may lead to global warming.

.....

 [3]

(iv) Explain why global warming is a threat to the natural environment.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

(b) Study Photograph E (Insert), which shows an area of soil erosion in Swaziland (an LEDC in Africa).

(i) Using evidence from Photograph E **only**, describe the impacts of soil erosion.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[3]

(ii) Suggest ways in which both economic activities and natural processes may have caused soil erosion in the area shown in Photograph E.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[5]

Additional Pages

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

A series of horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for writing answers.

A series of horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for writing or drawing.

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.