

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME				
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*349306177

GEOGRAPHY 0460/13

Paper 1 Geographical Themes

May/June 2021

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)

Ruler

Calculator Protractor

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.

Definitions

MEDCs - More Economically Developed Countries

LEDCs - Less Economically Developed Countries

This document has 36 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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[Turn over

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- **1 (a)** Study Figs. 1.1 and 1.2, which show the population structure for a rural and urban area in Tanzania (an LEDC in Africa).
 - Fig. 1.1 is the population structure of rural Ifakara.
 - Fig. 1.2 is the population structure of urban Ifakara.

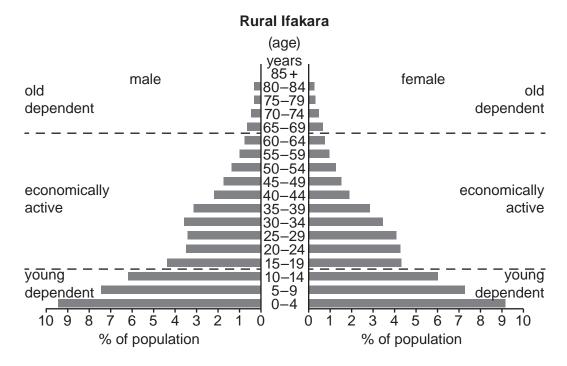


Fig. 1.1

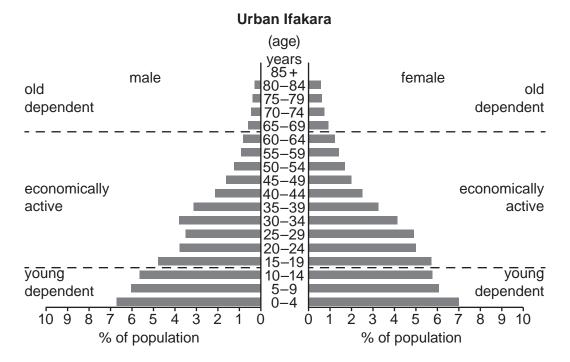
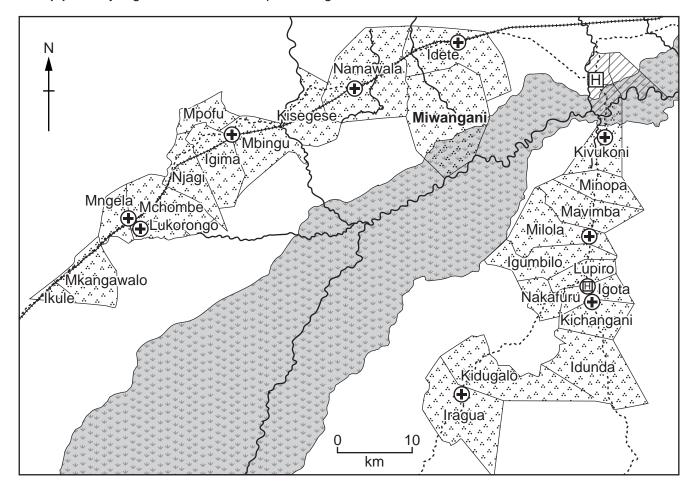


Fig. 1.2

(i)	What percentage of the people in urban Ifakara are female and aged 0 to 4?
	%
(ii)	Describe two differences between the old dependent population in rural and urbalfakara.
	1
	2
	[2
(iii)	What evidence in Figs. 1.1 and 1.2 suggests that:
	the birth rate is high in rural Ifakara?
	life expectancy is low in rural Ifakara?
	many men have migrated from both rural and urban Ifakara?
	[

(iv)	Suggest reasons why birth rates are high in rural areas of Tanzania.
	Ги

(b) Study Fig. 1.3, which is a map showing rural and urban Ifakara.



Key	
lacksquare	pharmacy/chemist
	health centre
Η	hospital
~~	river
	road
	railway
****	marsh
	rural Ifakara
777	urhan Ifakara

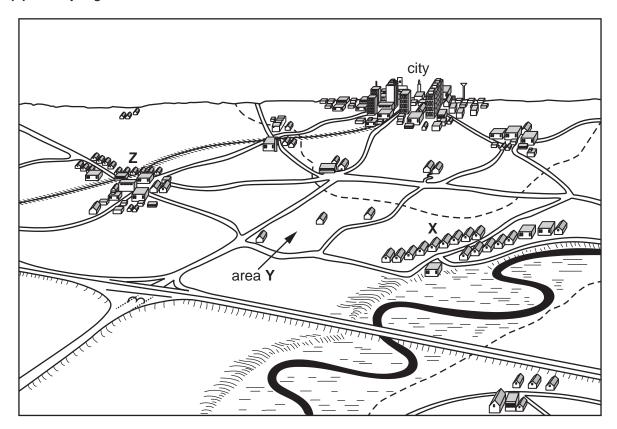
Fig. 1.3

(i)	Using evidence from Fig. 1.3 only , suggest three reasons why dimangani.	leath rates are high in
	1	
	2	
	3	
	0400/40/1/1/104	[3]

(ii)	Some parts of Tanzania are over-populated. Describe the problems faced by people living in areas which are over-populated.
	al

(c)	Describe the problems caused by a large dependent population in a named country you have studied.				
	Name of country				
	[7]				

2 (a) Study Fig. 2.1, which shows an area in an MEDC.



Key	
	roads
\	motorway
*****	railway
	river

Fig. 2.1

(1)	identify the settlement pattern at X.	
		[1]
(ii)	Area Y is an area of dispersed settlement. Describe two characteristics of dispersettlement.	sed
	1	
	2	
		[2]

(iii)	Explain the growth of settlement Z .
	[3
(iv)	Describe the impacts on local people of the growth of settlements in the rural-urbar fringe.
	[4

(b)		dy Figs. 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 (Insert), which are photographs taken in three different urban lements.
	(i)	State the functions of the urban settlements which are shown in Figs. 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4.
		Fig. 2.2
		Fig. 2.3
		Fig. 2.4
	(ii)	Explain why there are many high-order shops and services in large urban settlements such as those shown in Figs. 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4.
		[a]

(c)	For a named urban area you have studied, describe one change in land use and explain why this change in land use has caused problems.
	Name of urban area
	[7]

Section B

Answer one question from this section.

3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows climate graphs for four places.

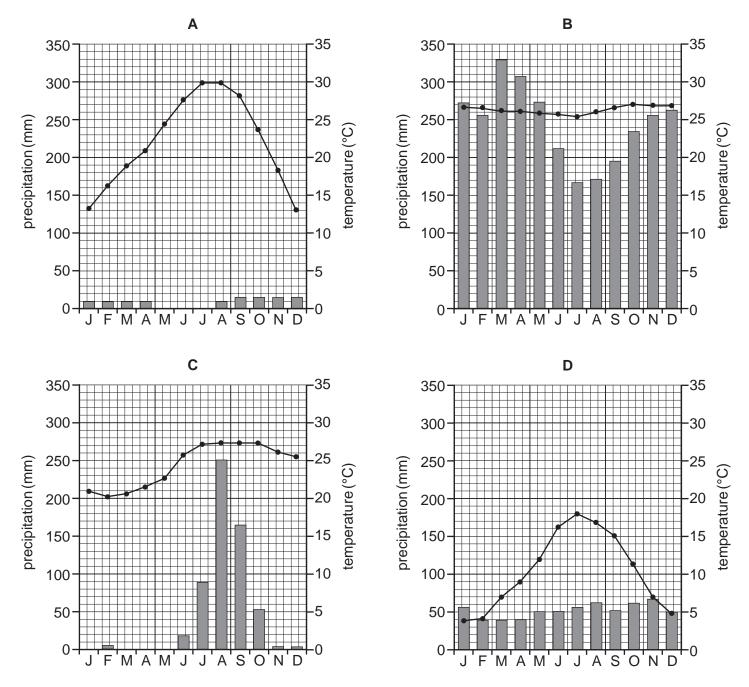


Fig. 3.1

(i) Estimate the average annual precipitation shown by climate graph C.

Circle your answer below.

250 mm 600 mm 1050 mm 1600 mm [1]

(ii)	Identify the climate graph which shows:
	- a place with an annual temperature range of 14°C
	- a place with an annual average temperature of 23 °C.
	[2]
(iii)	Identify the graph which shows a hot desert climate. Give two reasons for your choice.
	Climate graph
	Reason 1
	Reason 2
	[3]
(iv)	Explain why some places have a hot desert climate.
	[4]

(b) Study Fig. 3.2, which shows information about the Awa-Guajá tribe who live in the Amazon rainforest.

The Awa-Guajá tribe are one of the most threatened cultures on Earth and one of the last two surviving nomadic hunter-gatherer tribes in Brazil.

It was only recently that the tribe were first contacted in order to move them into a reserve intended to protect them. Loggers in the area, however, have refused to retreat from their territory and the Awa-Guajá tribe face extinction.

According to a recent report, 31% of the forest in the area has already been illegally logged. As the tribe come in contact with outsiders, they are likely to suffer from diseases which could be fatal, like influenza, as they have no resistance to them.

The tribe are also short of food due to the loss of their habitat, causing hunger and starvation. Loggers and ranchers continue to destroy their forests, creating situations that result in violent conflict with the Awa-Guajá. Some reports even suggest that plantation owners have offered money to those who kill a member of a local tribe.

Fig. 3.2

Using Fig. 3.2 only , give three reasons why the Awa-Guajá tribe face extinction.
1
2
3
[3]
[3]

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(i)

(ii)	Explain why protecting the rainforest from deforestation is also important for the natural environment in the area where the Awa-Guajá tribe live.
	គ្រោ

Explain why large scale deforestation of tropical rainforests threatens the global na environment. You should refer to named places.					
		•••			
		•••			
		•••			
		• • •			
		• • •			
		•••			
		• • •			

4	(a)	Study Fig. 4.1 (Insert), which is a map of earthquakes in part of South America in the 21st century.			
		(i)	What is meant by depth of focus?		
			[1]		
		(ii)	Describe how the depth of focus of the earthquakes shown in Fig. 4.1 changes along line A–B . Use data in your answer.		
			[2]		
	((iii)	Explain why the depth of focus changes from A to B in Fig. 4.1.		
			rai		

(iv)	Explain why many people live in areas where earthquakes occur.
	LA

(b) Study Fig. 4.2, which shows information about how to make a room safer in an earthquake.

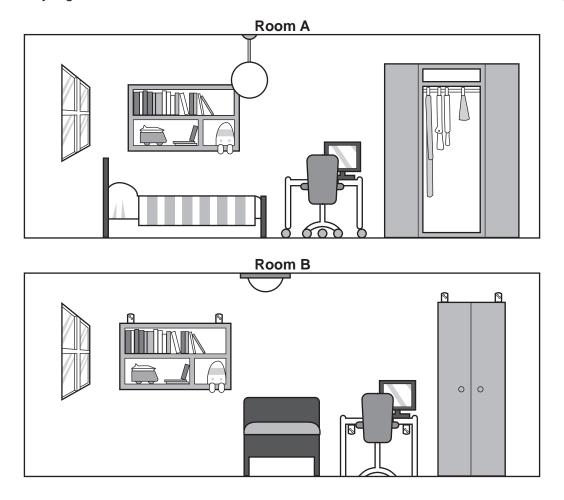


Fig. 4.2

(i)

Give three ways that Room B is likely to be safer in an earthquake than Room A.
1
2
3
[3]

(ii)	Explain why earthquakes are likely to cause more injuries and deaths than volcani eruptions.	С
		••
	re	

(c)	Explain the causes of the eruption of a named volcano .
	Name of volcano
	[7]

Section C

Answer one question from this section.

5 (a) Study Fig. 5.1, which is a map showing information about water supply in Africa.

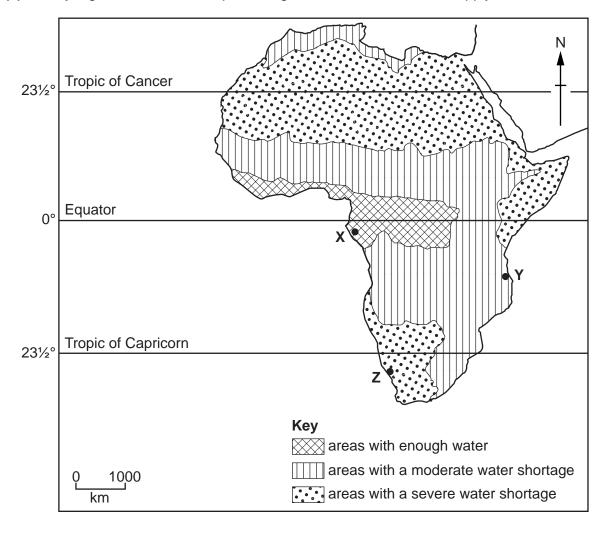


Fig. 5.1

(i)	Identify from Fig. 5.1 the area which is likely to experience the most difficulty supplying
	water to its population.

Circle the correct answer below.

	X	Υ	Z	[1]
(ii)	Describe the distribution of a	reas in Africa with enough wate	er.	
				[2]

(iii)	Explain why many rural areas in LEDCs have a shortage of water.
<i>(</i> ;)	
(iv)	Explain why it is important to increase the supply of clean water in rural areas in LEDCs.
	[4]

(b) Study Fig. 5.2, which is a map showing information about the Casier Sud water project in Southeast Asia.

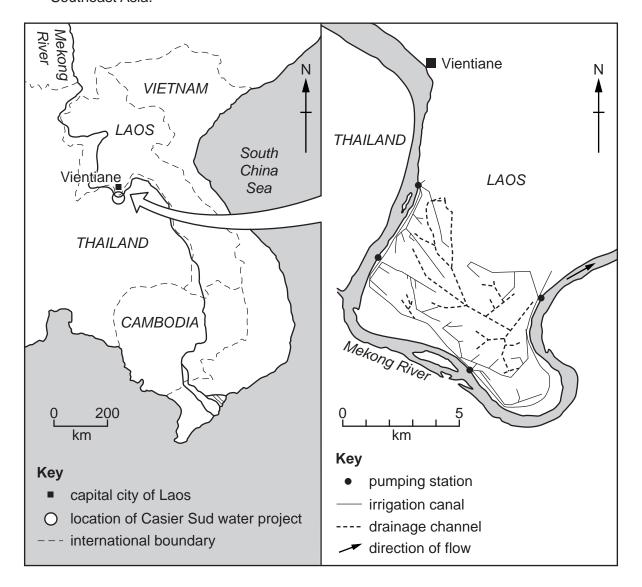


Fig. 5.2

Describe the location of the Casier Sud water project.	
	ارى:
	. [၁]

(ii)	Explain how the Casier Sud water project is likely to improve agricultural production in the area.
	[6]

(c)	For a named country or area you have studied, explain how clean drinking water is supplied.								
	Name of country or area								
	·								
	[7]								

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 6

6 (a) Study Fig. 6.1, which shows information about the Kafue National Park in Zambia, an area where the tourist industry is important. Zambia is an LEDC in Africa.

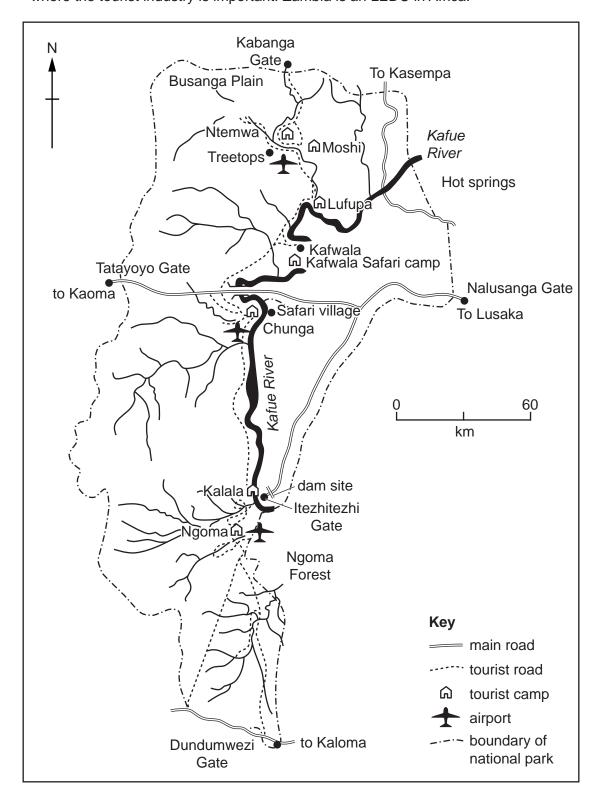


Fig. 6.1

(i)	Estimate the area o	of Kafue National Par	k in square kilometres.	
	Circle the correct ar	nswer below.		
	1000	6000	22000	100 000 [1]
(ii)	Many tourists ente Tatayoyo Gate.	r Kafue National Pa	ark at Nalusanga Gate	e and drive through it to
	What is the distance Gate?	e and direction along	the main road from Na	lusanga Gate to Tatayoyo
	Distance		km	
	Direction			[2]
(iii)	Using Fig. 6.1 only attract tourists.	, identify three thing	s that have been done	in Kafue National Park to
	1			
	2			
	3			
				[3]
(iv)	Suggest reasons w	hy the government o	f Zambia is encouragin	g tourism.
				[4]

(b)	Study Figs.	6.2 and 6.3	(Insert).	which a	re photogran	hs taken	in national	narks
(\sim)	Olday i igo.	0.2 and 0.0	(1113011),	VVIIICII C	iic piiologiap	nio takcii	III Hallonai	pains

- Fig. 6.2 was taken in the Lake District National Park in the UK.
- Fig. 6.3 was taken in the Matopos National Park in Zimbabwe.

(1)	are shown in Figs. 6.2 and 6.3.	nich
	Fig. 6.2	
	Fig. 6.3	
		[3]
(ii)	Explain how national parks, such as those in Figs. 6.2 and 6.3, manage tourism.	
		[-]

	Name of tourist area
•	

Additional Pages

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