Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

GEOGRAPHY 0460/11

Paper 1 Geographia | Themes

October/November 2022

1 hour 45 minutes

You mut answ er on the quets ion paper.

You will need: Ine rt (enboed)

Cala lator Ruler

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answ er three questions in total, one from eab stion.
- Ue a blak or dark blue pen. You may ue an HB penc I for any diagrams or graphs
- Write \mathbf{v} ur name, \mathbf{e} ntre number and a ndidate number in the box s at the top of the page.
- Write p ur answer to eab question in the p ae provided.
- Do not ue an eraa ble pen or o rret ion fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar o des
- If additional p ae is needed, p u b ould us the lined pages at the end of this book et; the question number or numbers must be bearly b own.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of mark for eab question or part question is bown in brake ts [].
- The ine rt o ntains additional ree ure s referred to in the quet ions

Definitions

MEDCs - More Eo nomia Ily Deve loped Countries

LEDCs - Les Eo nomia lly Dew loped Countries

This dou ment has 28 pages

2

Section A

Answer one question from this section.

1 (a) Study Fig. 1.1, which shows information about birth rates and death rates in China between 1950 and 2020.

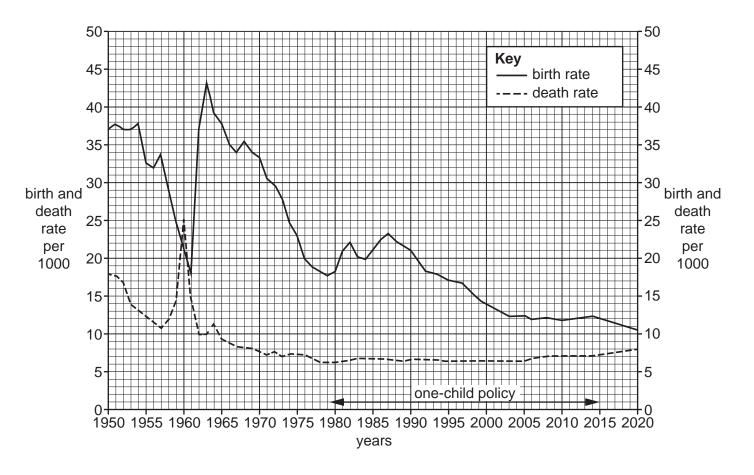


Fig. 1.1

[1

© UCLES 2022 0460/11/O/N/22

(i)

during the period shown in Fig. 1.1? Tick (/) two answers in the table below:

(ii) Which of the following statements are true about birth rates and death rates in China

		tick		
		(√)		
	The death rate has declined every year.			
	The birth rate has always been higher than the death rate.			
	Both the birth rate and the death rate declined overall.			
	Natural population growth increased overall.			
	The birth rate has fluctuated more than the death rate.			
				[2]
(iii)	Using Fig. 1.1, calculate the reduction in the natural populative natural population of the natural population of the second natural population of the second natural population of the natural populati	ılation	growth rate of C	hina
			per 1000	
				[3]
(iv)	The one-child policy was a strategy used by the goe rnment 2015 to influence natural population growth rates. Using Fig. 1.1 only , describe the impacts of the one-child polynous should refer to years and use statistics in your answer.			

(b) Study Figs. 1.2 and 1.3, which are population pyramids showing the structure of China's population in 2010 and 2050 (predicted).

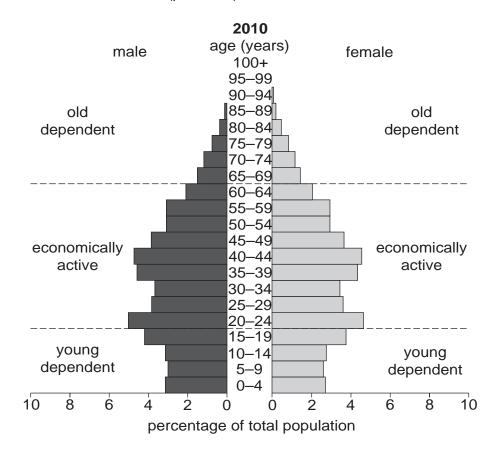


Fig. 1.2

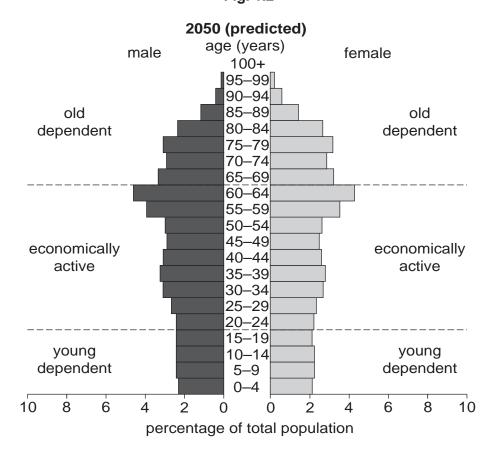


Fig. 1.3 0460/11/O/N/22

(i)	Describe the changes which are predicted in China's economically active population between 2010 and 2050.
	[3]
(ii)	Suggest ways in which a large old dependent population is like ly to cause problems for countries such as China in the future.
	[5

(c)	For a named country you have studied, describe the problems caused by overpopulation.
	Name of country
	[7]

2	(a)	Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), which is a map showing information about the population in selected countries in Asia.												
		(i)	What is meant by urbanisation	n?										
							[1]							
		(ii)	Put the following three countripercentage of their population				and the							
			China I	ndia		Indonesia								
			total population											
			1st		largest									
			2nd		Ī									
			3rd		smallest									
			percentage of population living	ıg in u	ırban areas									
			1st		largest									
			2nd											
			3rd		smallest		[2]							
		(iii)	Suggest three different reason the countries shown on Fig. 2		rhy many people	migrate from rural to urban a	reas in							
			1											
			2											
			3											
							[3]							

	(iv)	Ep lain how rural areas may both benefit and be disadvantaged by migration away from them.
		[4]
(b)		dy Fig. 2.2 (Insert), which is a photograph of homes in a squatter settlement in the urban of Dhate, Bangladesh (an LEDC).
	(i)	Describe three features of the homes shown in Fig. 2.2.
		1
		2
		3
		[3]
	(ii)	Using Fig. 2.2, suggest problems faced by people as a result of living in the squatter settlement.
		[6]

(c)	For a named urban area you have studied, describe what has been done to reduce housing problems.											
	Name of urban area											
	[7]											
	[/]											

10

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows a method of protecting the coast from erosion.

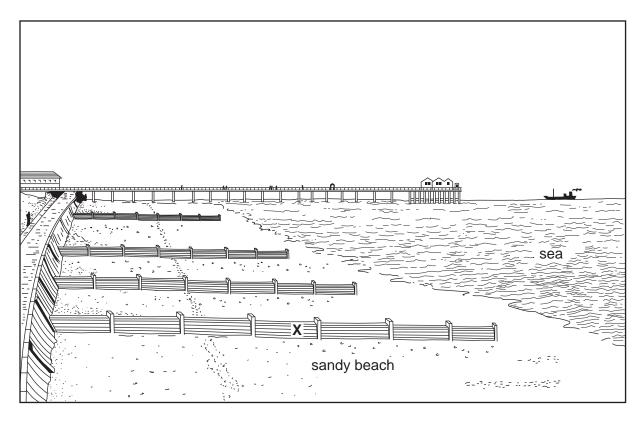


Fig. 3.1

Identify the method of coastal protection which is labelled X in Fig. 3.1.	
	[1]
Explain how the method labelled X in Fig. 3.1 protects the coast from erosion.	
	[2]

(iii)	Suggest three reasons why some coastlines are protected from erosion.	
	1	
	2	
	3	
		[3]
(iv)	State two other methods which can be used to protect a coastline from erosion. For each method explain how it work.	
	Method 1	
	Method 2	
		[4]
(b) Stu	dy Fig. 3.2 (Insert), which is a photograph of an area of coastline.	
(i)	Identify three landforms shown in Fig. 3.2 which have been formed by coastal erosi	on.
	1	
	2	
	3	[3]

(ii)	Ep lain how ware s erode coastlines such as the one shown in Fig. 3.2.

	inc or	area		 	 		 				
			•••••	 	 	•••••	 	 	 	 	
•••				 	 		 	 	 	 	
		•••••	•••••	 	 		 	 	 	 	
••••				 	 		 	 	 	 	
•••				 	 		 	 	 	 	

a)	Stud	tudy Fig. 4.1 (Insert), which is a photograph of part of a rieer.												
	(i)	Which river featur	e is shown in Fig. 4.	?										
		Underline one answer in the list below:												
		confluence	oko ow lake	potholes	source	[1]								
	(ii)	What eiv dence from	om Fig. 4.1 suggests	that:										
		- the river is carry	ring a large load in su	spension?										
		- deposition is tal	ng place?											
						[2]								
	(iii)	Another area where a river deposits its load is on its delta.												
		Ep lain why depo	sition tales s place on	a delta.										
						[3]								
((iv)	Describe how the the river and value	river and its a lley way upstream.	hich are shown in F	ig. 4.1 are lite ly to	differ from								
		river												
		a lley												
						[4]								

(b) Study Fig. 4.2, which is information about river flooding in Spain.

Torrential rainfall from 11 to 14 September 2019 caused major flooding in south-eastern Spain.

Ontinyent in Valencia Province recorded 296.4 mm of rain in 24 hours on 12 September. This is equivalent to about half the yearly are rage and is the second highest daily rainfall total on record for Ontinyent.

By 12 September several rivers had broken their banks. The overflowing Segurariver caused major flooding in the town of Orihuela, Alicante Proivnce, and flooding from the Cànyoles river in Moixent, Valencia Proivnce, caused major problems.

Fig. 4.2

(i)	Suggest three different problems which may have been caused by the river flooding in towns such as Orihuela and Moixent.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]
(ii)	Suggest how the Segura and Cànyoles rivers could be managed to reduce the risk of flooding.
	[5]

(c)	Ep lain why many people live close to a named rive r you have studied.	
	Name of rive r	
		[7]

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 5

18

Section C

Answer one question from this section.

5 (a) Study Fig. 5.1, which is a graph showing information about the employment structure of selected countries.

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

Fig. 5.1

(i)	What is meant by the term <i>employment structure</i> ?	
		[1]
(ii)	Give one example of jobs in each of the following:	
	- primary sector	
	- tertiary sector	[2]

(iii)	Using Fig. 5.1, describe three differences between the employment structure of Bangladesh and Braz I. Do not use statistics in your answer.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]
(iv)	Explain why a large percentage of the population in MEDCs, such as UK and USA, work in the tertiary sector.
	[4]

(b) Study Fig. 5.2, which is a scatter graph showing the relationship between the Human Deve lopment Index (HDI) for a country and the percentage of its population with access to improve d water sources.

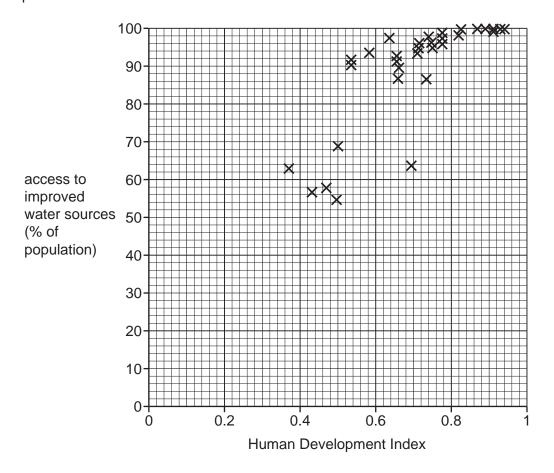


Fig. 5.2

		of the populati statistics to su	pport your ar	nswer.		
	•••••				 	
••••						
••••						
					 	[3]
					 	. [0]

To what ex ent is there a relationship between the Human Deve lopment Index (HDI) and

Describe the methods which can be used to improve water supply in LEDCs.
re

Nan	ne of	trans	natic	nal o	corpo	ratio	n (Tl	NC) .	 	 			
									 	 	 •••••	 	
									 	 	 •••••	 	
••••													
••••						•••••			 	 	 	 	
••••						•••••			 	 	 	 	
									 	 	 	 	 • • •
••••									 	 	 	 	
									 	 	 •	 	

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 6

6 (a) Study Fig. 6.1, which is take n from an online advert for holidays in Thailand (an LEDC in Asia).

You will trave I from the city of Bangk k to the resort of Krabi and back again.

Thailand will thrill you with exiting experiences and marked contrasts. On this journey you start and end in the cultural capital of Bangko k with its busy markets, historic temples and unique nightlife. From Bangko k travel to see beaches and limestone rock in Krabi to enjoy relaxation, adventure and an unspoilt coastline. Prepare for a wonderful mix of city and nature in beautiful Thailand.

Fig. 6.1

(i)	Using information from Fig. 6.1 only , identify one natural attraction and one hur attraction for tourists in Thailand.	nan
	natural attraction	
	human attraction	[1]
(ii)	Suggest two reasons why numbers of international tourists are increasing in LEI such as Thailand.	ЭCs
	1	
	2	
		[2]
(iii)	Explain why unspoilt, natural coastlines are attractive to many tourists.	
		[3]

(iv)	Explain two different way in whib the bimate of an area may lead to the development of tourism.
	1
	2
	[4]
	udy Figs 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 (Ine rt), whib are photographs of Ao Nang, a touris res rt in nailand.
(i)	Using eividene from Figs 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4, sigges three different way that tourish may damage the natural environment in the loa I area.
	1
	2
	3
(ii)	
	[5]

(c)	For a named example of an area y u have problems it a ue s for local people.	to udied where tourism	is important, des	ibe the
	Name of area s udied			
				•••••
				[7]

Additional pages

bearly bo				

The boundaries and names **b** own, the designations used and the presentation of material on any maps **o** notained in this question paper/insert do not imply official endors ment or ase plane by Cambridge Ase **s**n ent International Eduation **o** ne rning the legal **b** atus of any **o** untry, territory, or area or any of its authorities or of the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

Permis on to reprodue items where third-party owned material protected by o py ight is included has been so ught and cleared where posible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace o py ight holders but if any items requiring clearane have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be please d to make amends at the earliest posible opportunity.

To aw id the isse of discourse of answer-related information to a ndidates all opyright also owledgements are reprodued online in the Cambridge Asses no entitle international Education Copyright Asses owledgements Book et. This is produed for eabse ries of each minations and is freely assillable to download at www.a mbridge international.org after the live each mination series

Cambridge As sn ent International Edua tion is part of Cambridge As sn ent. Cambridge As sn ent is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Loa I Exa minations Syn dia te (UCLES), while is a department of the University of Cambridge.