

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

1					
CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER				CANDIDATE NUMBER	
GEOGRAPHY					0460/13
Paper 1					May/June 2018
					1 hour 45 minutes
Candidates answ	wer on the	Question F	Paper.		
Additional Mater		Calculator 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 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 Figs. 2.1 and 2.2 for Question 2, Figs. 3.2 and 3.3 for Question 3, Figs. 4.1 and 4.2 for Question 4 and Figs. 5.1 and 5.2 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.

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.





Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

1 (a) Study Figs. 1.1 and 1.2, which show information about population.

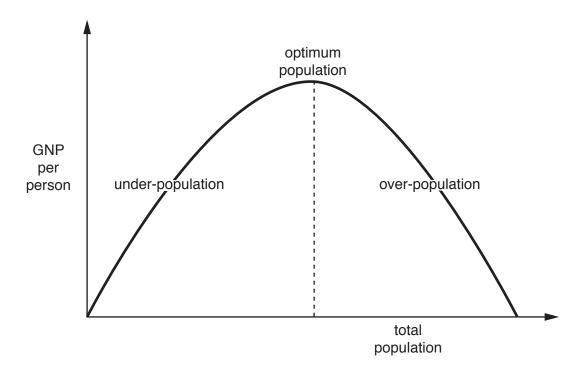


Fig. 1.1

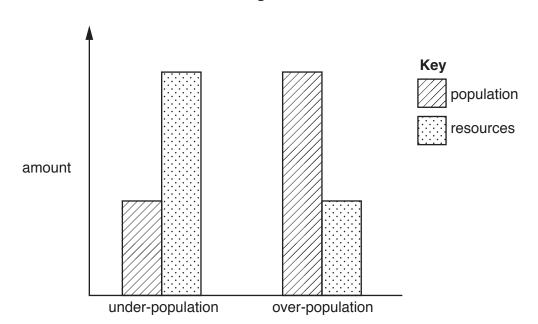


Fig. 1.2

(i)	Using Fig. 1.1 only , define <i>optimum population</i> .	
		.[1]
(ii)	Using Fig. 1.2 only, define:	
	under-population	
	over-population	
(iii)	Explain why some countries become over-populated.	
(iv)	Describe four problems which are caused by over-population.	၂၁၂
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	

(b) Study Fig. 1.3, which shows different opinions about under-population in Canada.



Fig. 1.3

Using Fig. 1.3 only , identify three possible methods which could be used in Ca reduce the impacts of under-population.	nada to
1	
2	
3	
	[3]

(ii)	Explain why countries with large areas of land may not be under-populated.
	[5]

(c)	For a named country you have studied, describe the problems caused by a large percentage of dependent population.						
	Name of country						
	[7]						
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						

2	(a) Stu	udy Fig. 2.1 (Insert), which shows information about urbanisation.
	(i)	What is meant by <i>urbanisation</i> ?
		[1]
	(ii)	Using Fig. 2.1 only:
		 name the continent with the lowest percentage of people living in urban areas
		 state the percentage of the population living in urban areas in most countries in Australasia and North America
		%
	(iii)	Using Fig. 2.1 only , describe the distribution of cities with over 10 million inhabitants in 2000.
		[3]
	(iv)	Explain why the population of many cities has grown rapidly since 2000.
		[4]

(b) Study Fig. 2.2 (Insert), which is a photograph of part of the urban area of Mumbai, India (an

LEL	OC).
(i)	Compare the location of the squatter settlements labelled ${\bf X}$ and ${\bf Y}$.
	[3]
(ii)	Describe the problems faced by people living in squatter settlements, such as those shown in Fig. 2.2.
	[5]

)	For a named urban area you have studi negative impacts of urbanisation.	iea,	describe	wnat	nas	been	aone	ιο	reduce	tne
	Name of urban area									
						•••••				
								••••		
										[7]
									[Total	

Section B

Answer one question from this section.

3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, which is a flow diagram showing information about water flows and stores in a drainage basin.

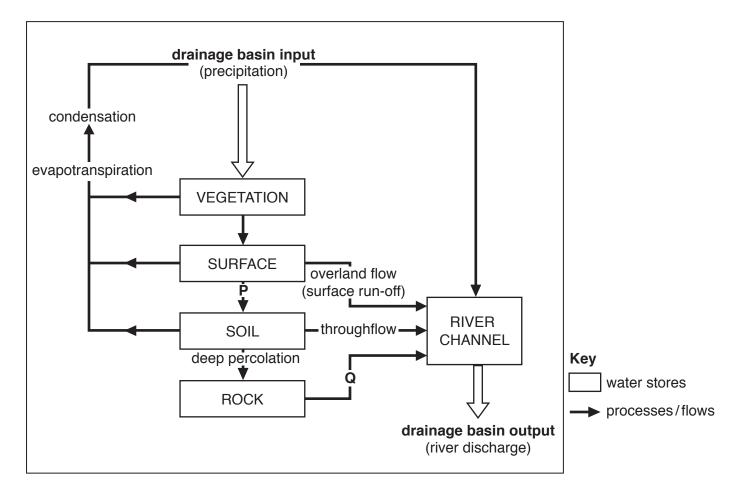


Fig. 3.1

(i)	What is a drainage basin?	
	[[1]
(ii)	Name the processes/flows which take place at P and Q on Fig. 3.1.	
	P	
	Q	[2]

Give different reasons to explain why the amount of overland flow varies in a drabasin:	inage
A from season to season	
	[3]
B from place to place	
	[4]
	A from season to season

(b)		dy Figs. 3.2 and 3.3 (Insert), which are photographs showing two rivers in an upland area ne UK.
	(i)	Describe three differences between the river and valley in Fig. 3.2 compared with the river and valley in Fig. 3.3.
		1
		2
		3
		[3]
	(ii)	Suggest how rivers such as those shown in Figs. 3.2 and 3.3 transport their load.
		[5]

(c)

Explain how an oxbow lake is formed. Include a diagram or series of diagrams.	

[7]

[Total: 25]

(a)		dy Fig. 4.1 (Insert), which is a cross section of the atmosphere between the Equator and Tropics.
	(i)	Which letter, X, Y or Z, shows the position of the hot deserts?
		[1]
	(ii)	Describe how the following are different in equatorial and hot desert climates.
		Rainfall
		Temperature range
		[2]
	(iii)	Explain how latitude and atmospheric pressure influence the characteristics of equatorial and hot desert climates.
		[3]
	(iv)	Explain why wind direction and distance from the sea are important influences on hot desert climates.
		[4]

Stu	dy Fig. 4.2 (Insert), which is a photograph taken in an area of not desert.	
(i)	Describe three characteristics of the vegetation shown in Fig. 4.2.	
	1	
	2	
	3	
		[3
(ii)	Explain how vegetation is able to survive in a hot desert environment.	
		[5
	(i)	1

(c)	For a named area of tropical rainforest you have studied, explain why deforestation has taken place.
	Name of area
	[7]
	[Total: 25]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

5 (a) Stu	dy Fig. 5.1 (Insert), which shows agricultural land use in Iraq.
(i)	Identify the agricultural land use in north east Iraq.
	[1]
(ii)	Using evidence from Fig. 5.1 $only$, give different reasons why cultivation can take place in areas $\bf A$ and $\bf B$.
	Area A
	Area B
	[2]
(iii)	Iraq has recently been at war. Explain why war may cause food shortages.
	[3]
(iv)	Explain how other economic and political factors may cause food shortages in a country
	r _A :

(b)		dy Fig. 5.2 (Insert), which is a photograph showing an area used for agriculture in onesia (an LEDC in South east Asia).
	(i)	Describe the agricultural land use in Fig. 5.2.
		[3]
	(ii)	Describe methods which could be used to increase the output of the land shown in Fig. 5.2.
		[5]

(c)	Describe and explain the land use of a farm or agricultural system in a named area you have studied.
	Type of farm or agricultural system
	Name of area
	[7]

6 (a) Study Fig. 6.1, which is information about melting ice.

When Glacier National Park in the USA was established in 1910, there were 150 glaciers (a glacier is a slow moving mass or river of ice). Since then the number has decreased to fewer than 30, and most of those remaining have shrunk in area by two-thirds.

Most scientists believe that human activity, in particular the burning of fossil fuels, has caused the atmosphere to become warmer and caused ice to melt. The ice on Mt Kilimanjaro has reduced by more than 80% since 1912. Glaciers in parts of the Himalayas are retreating so fast that researchers believe that most central and eastern Himalayan glaciers could virtually disappear by 2035. Arctic sea ice has thinned and its area has reduced by about 10% in the past 30 years.

When temperatures rise and ice melts, more water flows to the seas from glaciers and ice caps. Rising temperatures also cause ocean water to warm and expand in volume. This has increased average global sea level by between 10 and 20 centimetres in the past hundred years.

Fig. 6.1

(i)	Name an example of a fossil fuel.
	[1]
(ii)	Identify from Fig. 6.1 two pieces of evidence that ice is melting.
	1
	2
	[2]
(iii)	Explain why the burning of fossil fuels may have been a cause of ice melting as described in Fig. 6.1.
	[3]

iv)	environr	nent.			-	problems			
			 •••••	 		 	 	 	
									[4]

(b) Study Fig. 6.2, which shows information about average rainfall in the Sahel between 1900 and 2011. The Sahel is an area in Africa.

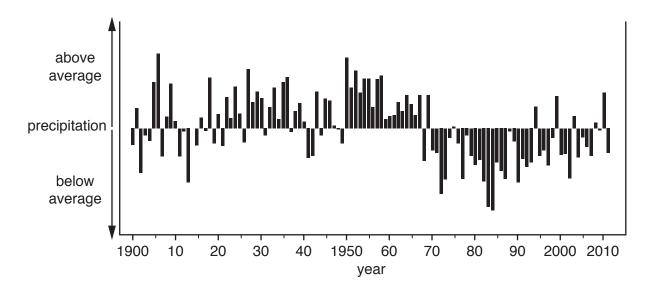


Fig. 6.2

(1)	between 1900 and 2011.
	[3]
(ii)	When rainfall is low desertification may occur. Explain how economic activities in regions such as the Sahel have resulted in an increased risk of desertification.
	[5]

(c)	For an economic activity in a named area you have studied, describe how the environmental risks are being managed.
	Name of area
	Economic activity
	[7]

[Total: 25]

Additional Pages

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

26

BLANK PAGE

27

BLANK PAGE

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.