UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX
International General Certificate of Secondary Educati

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | |

CAN NUMBER

9231176876

GEOGRAPHY **0460/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2013**

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 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 Photograph A for Question 2, Photograph B for Question 3, Photograph C for Question 4 and Photographs D, E and F 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 **28** printed pages and **1** Insert.

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UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

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QUESTION 1

1 **(a)** Study Fig. 1, which shows information about the birth rates (LEDC), New Zealand (MEDC), and Philippines (NIC).

Country	Birth rate (per 1000 of population)	Deat
Angola	42.9	
New Zealand	13.7	
Philippines	25.3	5.0

Fig. 1

(i) What is meant by *birth rate*?

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Complete the table below by inserting the names of the three countries in Fig. 1. The countries should be arranged in rank order of their natural population growth rates.

highest rate of natural population growth
lowest rate of natural population growth

[2]

(iii) Explain why there are high birth rates in LEDCs, such as Angola.

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..... [3]

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(iv) Explain how death rates have been reduced in NICs, su

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(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows a population pyramid for New Zeal

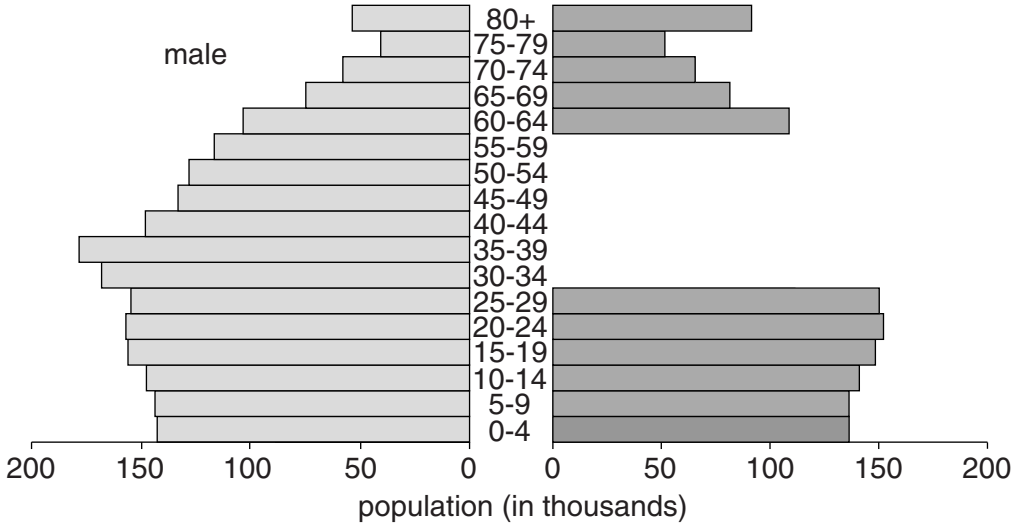


Fig. 2

(i) Suggest **three** ways in which a population pyramid for an LEDC is likely to be different from that of New Zealand (an MEDC).

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

..... [3]

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(ii) Describe the likely problems for an MEDC, such as N many old dependents.

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(c) The size and structure of the population in a country m international migration.
Choose any example of **international** migration which you h countries between which people moved. Explain why many p migrate. You should refer both to pull and to push factors.

Chosen example .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 1

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QUESTION 2

2 **(a)** Study Fig. 3, a map which shows land use in an urban area i

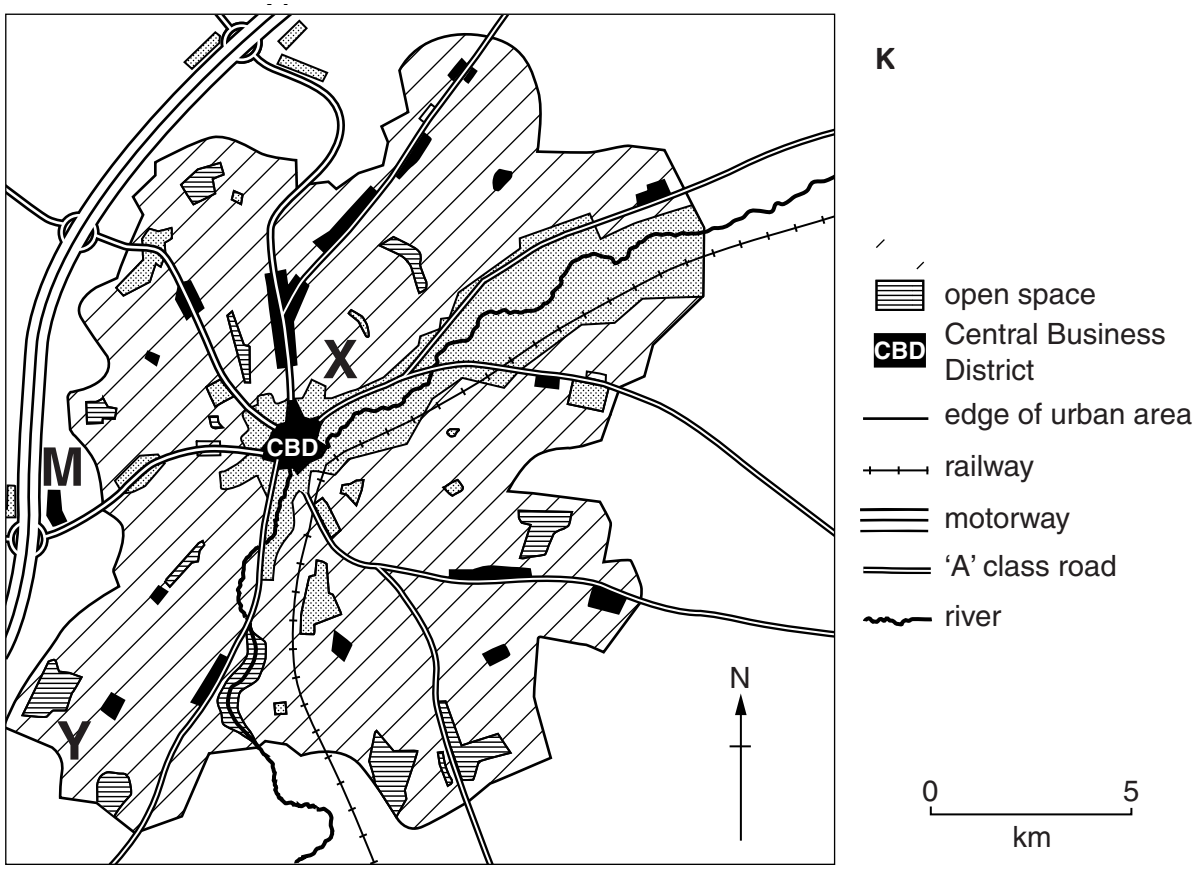


Fig. 3

(i) What is the land use alongside the river which flows north east from the CBD?

..... [1]

(ii) Fig. 3 shows areas of open space. State **two** different uses of open space in an urban area.

1 .....

2 ..... [2]

(iii) Fig. 3 shows a city in an MEDC. Suggest **three** likely differences between the housing in areas **X** and **Y**.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

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3 .....

..... [3]

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(iv) Explain why **M** is a good location for an out of town shop

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..... [4]

(b) Study Photograph A (Insert), which shows part of the CBD in Hong Kong.

(i) Using **only** evidence from Photograph A, describe **three** features of the CBD of Hong Kong.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

..... [3]

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(ii) Describe the problems for people using the CBD of a lar

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..... [5]

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(c) Choose one problem of living in urban areas.
For a named urban area, describe the attempts which hav
problem you have chosen.

Name of urban area .....

Chosen problem .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 2

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QUESTION 3

3 **(a)** Study Figs 4A, 4B and 4C, which show three different typ tropical desert.

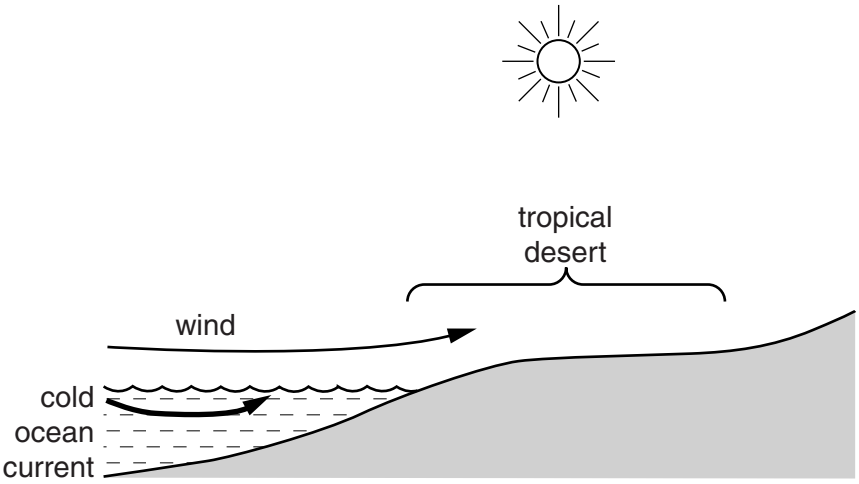


Fig. 4A

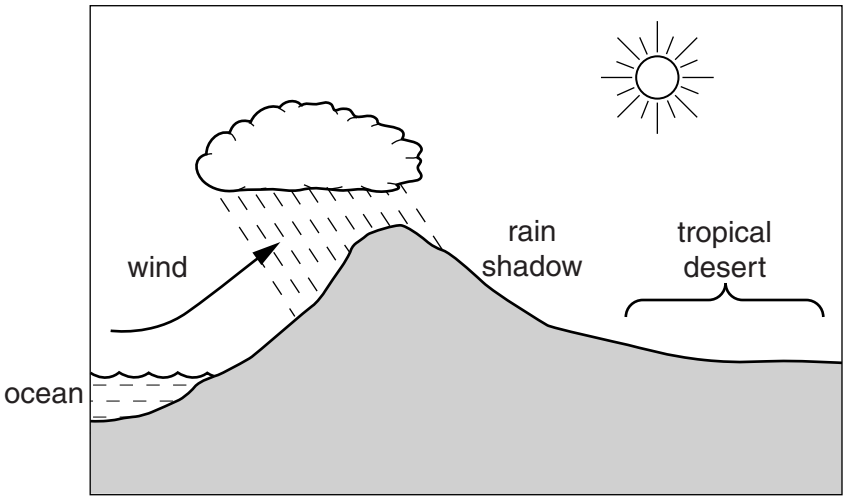


Fig. 4B

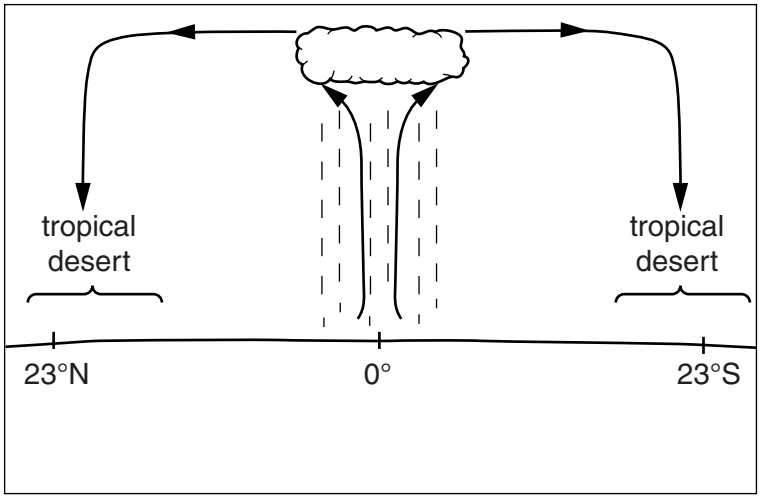


Fig. 4C

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[Turn over

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(i) Which of the following best defines a tropical desert? U
you choose.

An area which is untouched by people.

Land covered with sand where no vegetation grows.

An area with an annual average precipitation of less tha

An area where temperatures are always very high.

(ii) Fill in the gaps in the sentences below which explain how ocean currents result in the formation of tropical deserts, such as those shown in Fig. 4A.

Choose from the words in the box below.

condensation	evaporation	decreases	increases

Winds blow across a cold ocean current and ..... takes place.

No rain falls along the coast as the air mass warms up and relative humidity ..... , resulting in lack of clouds.

[2]

(iii) Explain why some tropical deserts are located in areas of rain shadow, such as that shown in Fig. 4B.

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..... [3]

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(iv) Use the information in Fig. 4C to explain why many trop areas close to 23° north and south of the Equator.

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..... [4]

(b) Study Photograph B (Insert), which shows an area of tropical desert.

(i) Describe **three** features of the area of tropical desert shown in Photograph B.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

..... [3]

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(ii) Explain how the natural vegetation of tropical desert ar
dry climate.

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(c) Another type of natural environment is tropical rain forest. Describe the impact of human activity on a tropical rain for have studied.

Name of tropical rain forest .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 3

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QUESTION 4

4 (a) Study Photograph C (Insert), which shows an area of coastli

(i) Identify the coastal landform shown by Photograph C. U
you choose.

cliff delta natural arch

(ii) Using **only** evidence from Photograph C, describe **tw**
landform.

1 .....

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2 .....

..... [2]

(iii) Show how erosion affects coastlines like the one shown in Photograph C.
To do so you should complete the sentences below by using arrows to match the correct beginnings and endings.
The first sentence has been done for you.

Hydraulic action	erodes the coast when the materials carried by the waves hit the rocks
Corrasion	makes rocks smaller as they hit each other in the waves
Corrosion	wears away the rocks by the weight and power of the waves
Attrition	dissolves the rocks by chemical reactions

[3]

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(iv) Explain how headlands are formed along some coasts.

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..... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 5, which shows an area where there are coral reefs.

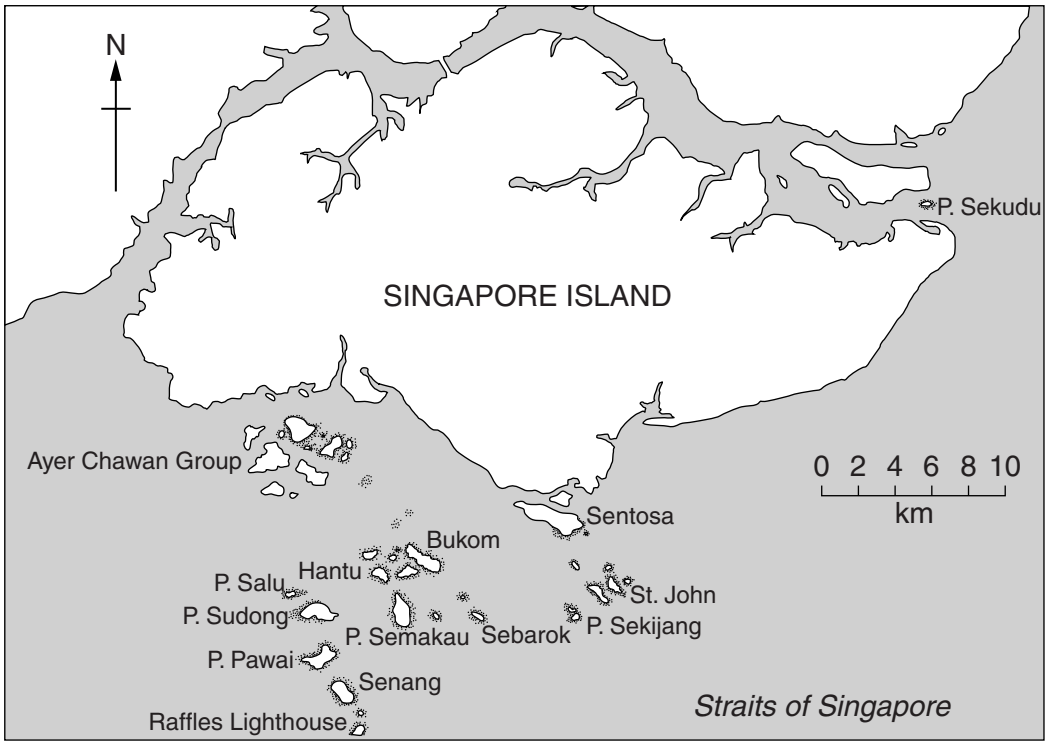


Fig. 5

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(i) Describe the distribution of coral reefs shown in Fig. 5.

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(ii) Explain why coral reefs are only found in some sea areas.

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(c) For a named area which you have studied, describe the impa

Name of area .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 4

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QUESTION 5

5 (a) Study Fig. 6, which shows information about the employment

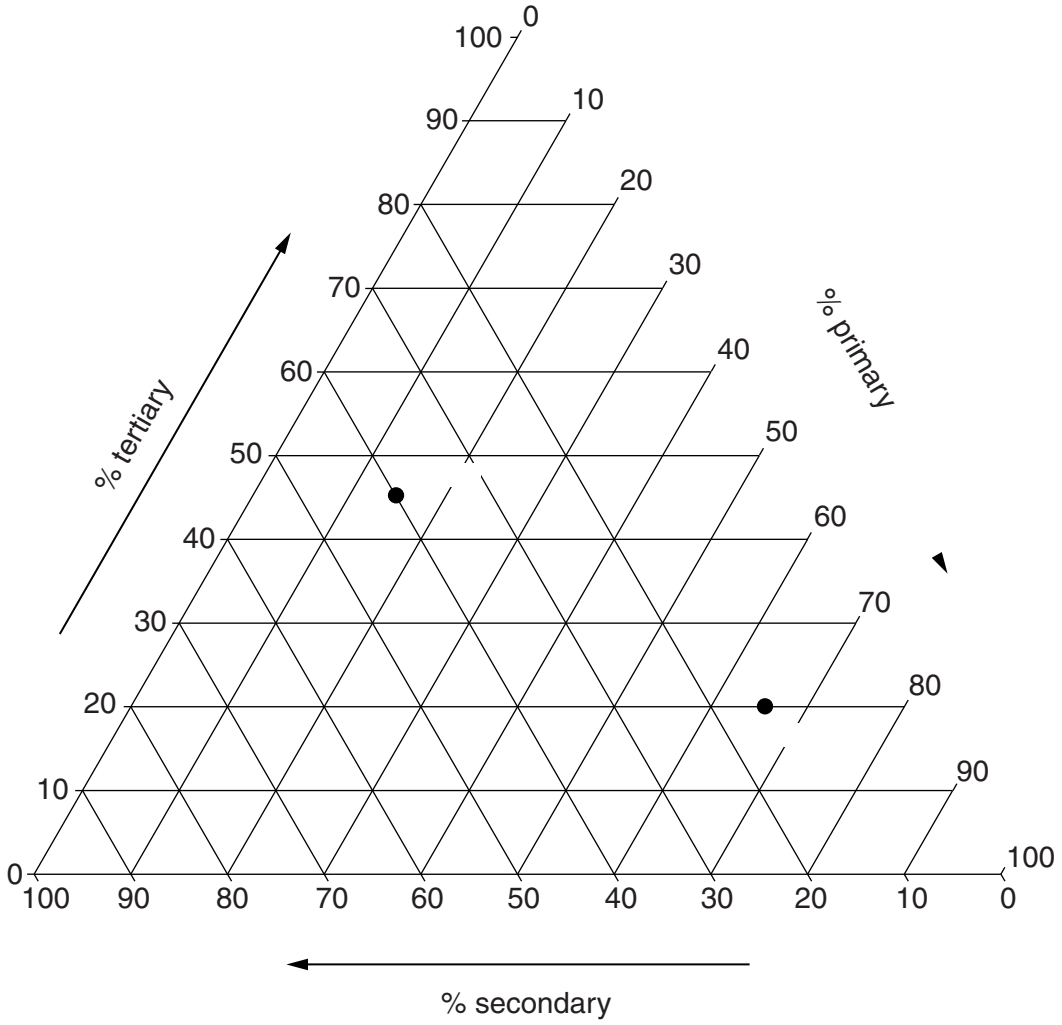


Fig. 6

(i) What is meant by *employment structure*?

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Complete the table below, which shows information about Ghana and Spain, by filling in the missing figures.

	Primary industry (%)	Secondary industry (%)	Tertiary industry (%)
Ghana			20
Spain	15	40	45

[2]

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(iii) Suggest **three** reasons why a greater percentage of peo in primary industry than in Spain (MEDC).

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

..... [3]

(b) Study Photographs D, E and F (Insert), which show primary, secondary and tertiary industries.

(i) Complete the table below to match Photographs D, E and F with a type of industry.

Type of Industry	Photograph
Primary	
Secondary	
Tertiary	

[3]

(ii) Choose one of Photographs D, E or F. For the photograph you have chosen, suggest how this industry may benefit local people but may also threaten the natural environment.

Photograph chosen .....

A How may this industry benefit local people?

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..... [4]

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B How may this industry threaten the natural environment

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(c) For a named country, explain how and why the employment structure has changed over time.

Name of country .....

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..... [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 5

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QUESTION 6

6 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows information about air quality in sel

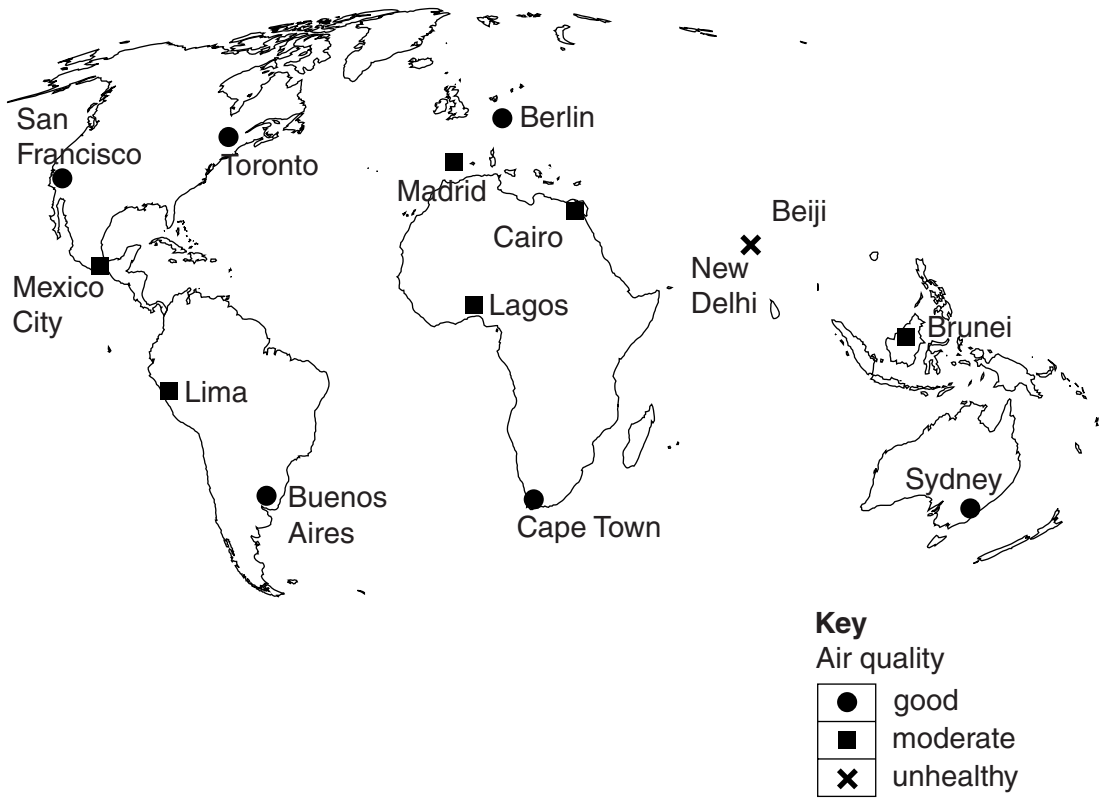


Fig. 7

(i) Name a city shown on Fig. 7 where the air quality is unhealthy.

..... [1]

(ii) Describe **two** causes of air pollution in urban areas.

1 .....

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2 .....

..... [2]

(iii) Describe the problems which air pollution might cause for people living in an urban area.

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..... [3]

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(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows information about changes which the Himalayas.

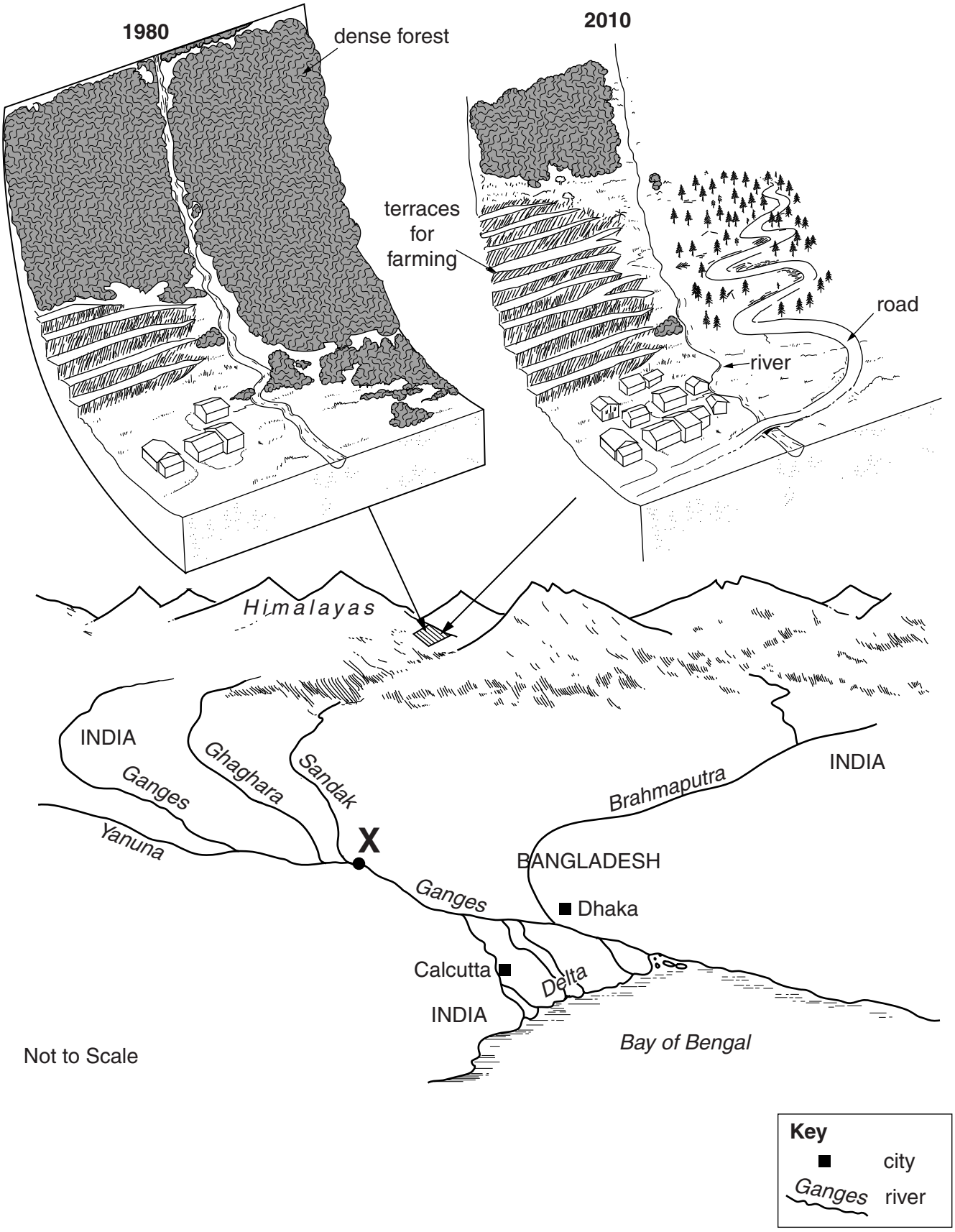


Fig. 8

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(i) Identify **three** changes which have taken place in the are 1980 and 2010.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

..... [3]

(ii) Explain why the changes shown in Fig. 8 are likely to cause increased risks of flooding at **X**.

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..... [4]

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(iii) Explain how the changes shown in Fig. 8 may cause o environment. You should **not** write about flooding.

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..... [5]

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(c) Name an example of a sea, lake or river which has been poll
explain the causes of this pollution.

Name of example .....

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..... [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 6

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Additional Page

If you use the following lines to complete the answer(s) to any question(
must be clearly shown.

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