Cambridge Assessment International Education

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1825769865

GEOGRAPHY **0460/13**

Paper 1 Geographical Themes **May/June 2020**

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 **32** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

1 **(a)** Study Fig. 1.1, which shows information about the population of Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which are MEDCs.

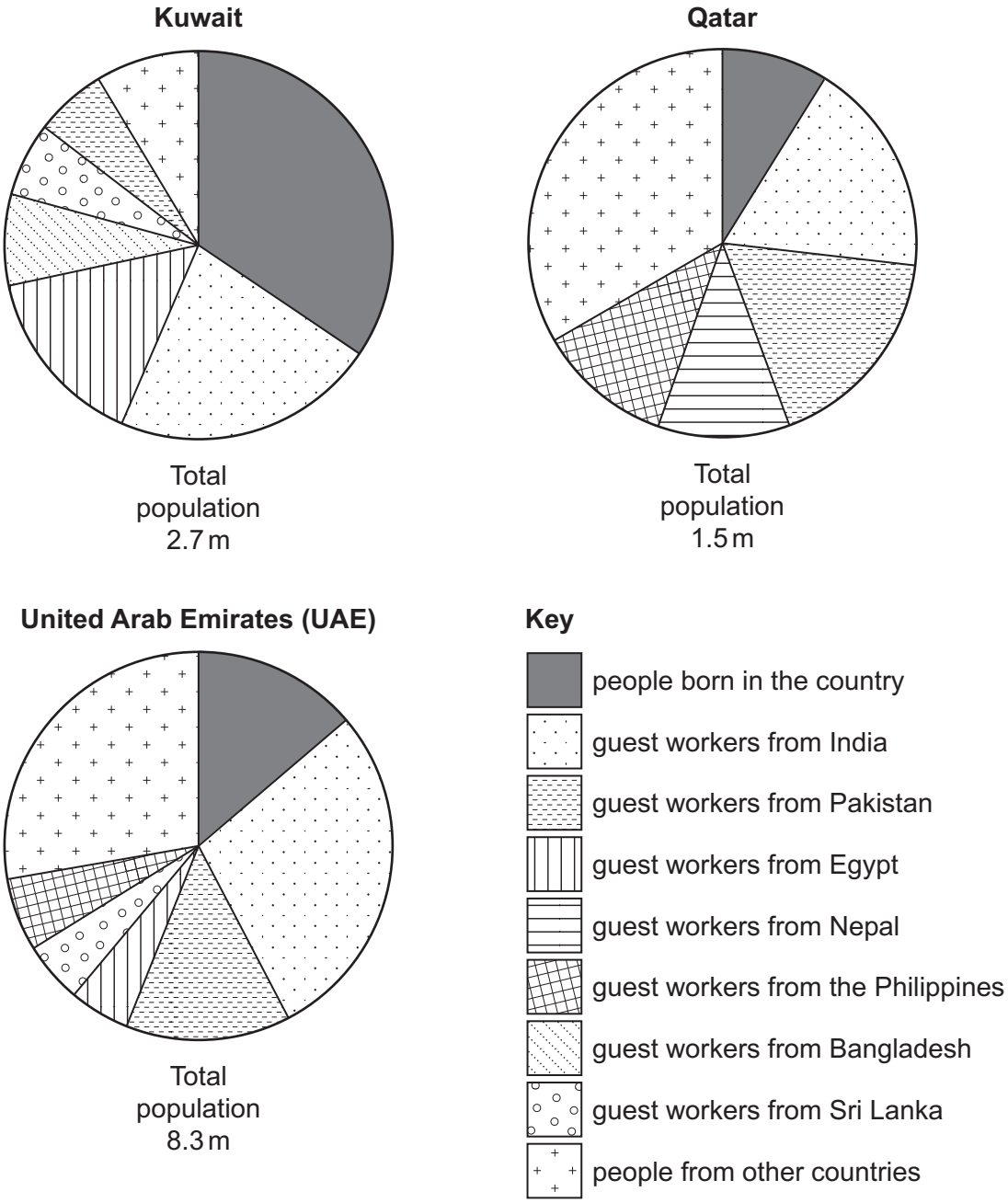


Fig. 1.1

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(i) Which country shown in Fig. 1.1 has the highest total population?

..... [1]

(ii) Identify the country shown in Fig. 1.1 which has:

- the largest proportion of the population who were born there

  .....

- the same proportion of guest workers from India and Pakistan.

  ..... [2]

(iii) Compare the countries of origin of guest workers in Kuwait and the UAE.

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..... [3]

(iv) Describe **two** benefits and **two** disadvantages of large numbers of guest workers for countries such as Kuwait and the UAE.

Benefit 1 .....

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Benefit 2 .....

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Disadvantage 1 .....

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Disadvantage 2 .....

..... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 1.2, which is an extract about a guest worker from the Philippines who is living in Dubai in the UAE.

> Teresa Cruz is one of many millions of adults who have travelled thousands of miles from home to earn money to send back to their families. Teresa lives in Dubai, the UAE's largest city, 7000 kilometres from her home country, the Philippines. She earns the minimum wage as an assistant at a clothing store in a shopping mall in Dubai. She works six days a week and Friday is her day off.
>
> On Friday at 12:00 it is time for Teresa to see her 11-year-old daughter and 8-year-old son who live with their aunt who is raising them in the Philippines. As she is an overseas worker she does this in the modern way. She pulls a stool up to a desk inside the small bedroom she shares with four other people. She logs on to the computer, clicks a video-chat button and waits.
>
> Teresa lives in the bedroom with her husband, Luis, who, like Teresa, left the Philippines years ago. They decided that the only way to do the things a parent wants to do – pay for schoolbooks, make sure the grandparents in the Philippines have enough to eat, prepare the children for college one day – is to leave the family behind and find work in a distant country with a different language and culture.

Fig. 1.2

(i) Identify from Fig. 1.2 **three** difficulties for Teresa of being a guest worker in Dubai.

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..... [3]

(ii) Explain why many people from LEDCs, such as the Philippines, work in MEDCs despite facing many difficulties.

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(c) For a named country you have studied, explain why its **natural population growth** is high.

Name of country .....

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[Total: 25]

2 **(a)** Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), which is a map of the CBD of Manly, Australia (an MEDC).

(i) What is meant by the initials CBD?

C.....B.....D..... [1]

(ii) Identify from Fig. 2.1:

- a street which is pedestrianised

  .....

- a form of public transport which serves Manly CBD.

  ..... [2]

(iii) Explain why there are high-rise buildings in the CBD of many urban areas.

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..... [3]

(iv) Explain why some shops and services are being located in shopping malls in the rural-urban fringe.

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(b) Study Fig. 2.2, which is a land use map showing part of a CBD.

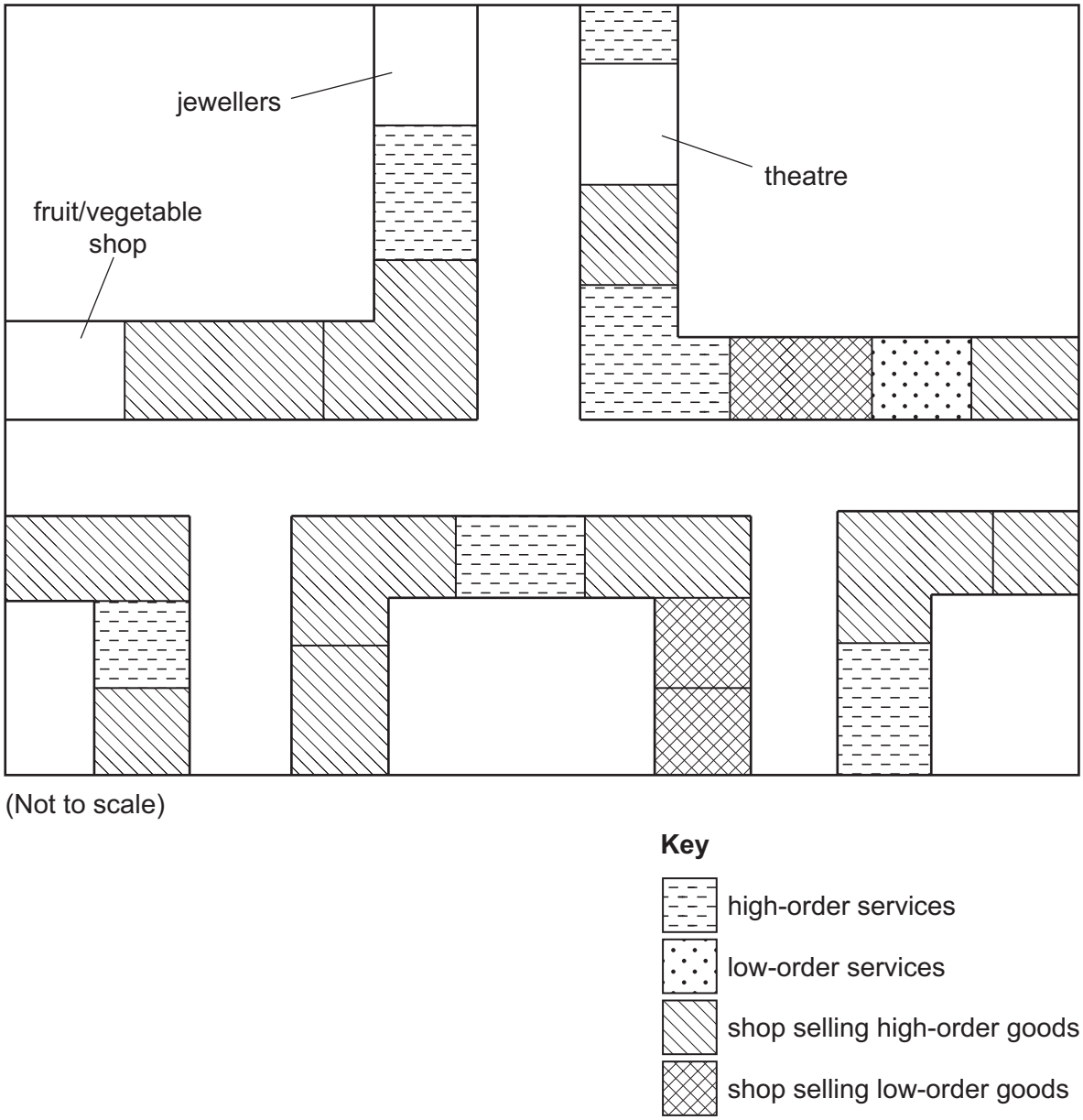


Fig. 2.2

(i) In Fig. 2.2, use the key provided to shade in the following shops and services:

- jewellers
- theatre
- fruit/vegetable shop. [3]

(ii) Describe the differences between low-order and high-order goods and services.

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(c) For a named urban area you have studied, describe how traffic problems have been managed.

Name of urban area .....

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[Total: 25]

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 3

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 **(a)** Study Fig. 3.1, which is a flow diagram showing processes in a drainage basin.

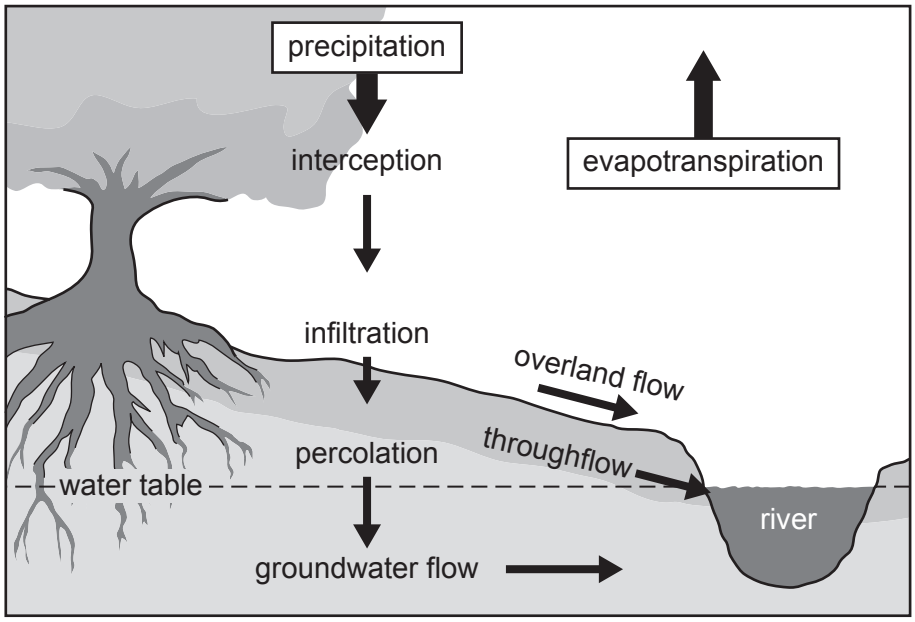


Fig. 3.1

(i) What is a *drainage basin*?

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Which of the following statements are correct?

Tick (✓) **two** statements in the table below:

	Tick (✓)
Overland flow occurs under the surface of the land.	
Water percolates from the surface into the soil.	
Groundwater flow moves water through the rocks.	
Water flows to the river on the surface by throughflow.	
Interception occurs when water vapour is evaporated.	
Infiltration occurs when water soaks into the soil.	

[2]

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(iii) Explain why overland flow may occur in a drainage basin.

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..... [3]

(iv) Describe the changes in the characteristics of a river from its source to its mouth using the following headings:

width .....

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depth .....

.....

speed of flow .....

.....

gradient .....

..... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 3.2 (Insert), which is a photograph showing a waterfall.

(i) Describe **three** features of the waterfall shown in Fig. 3.2.

1 .....

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2 .....

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..... [3]

(ii) Suggest how the waterfall shown in Fig. 3.2 was formed.

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(c) For a named river you have studied, describe attempts to manage flooding.

Name of river .....

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[Total: 25]

4 **(a)** Study Fig. 4.1, which shows information about beaches at a coastal area in Norfolk, UK.

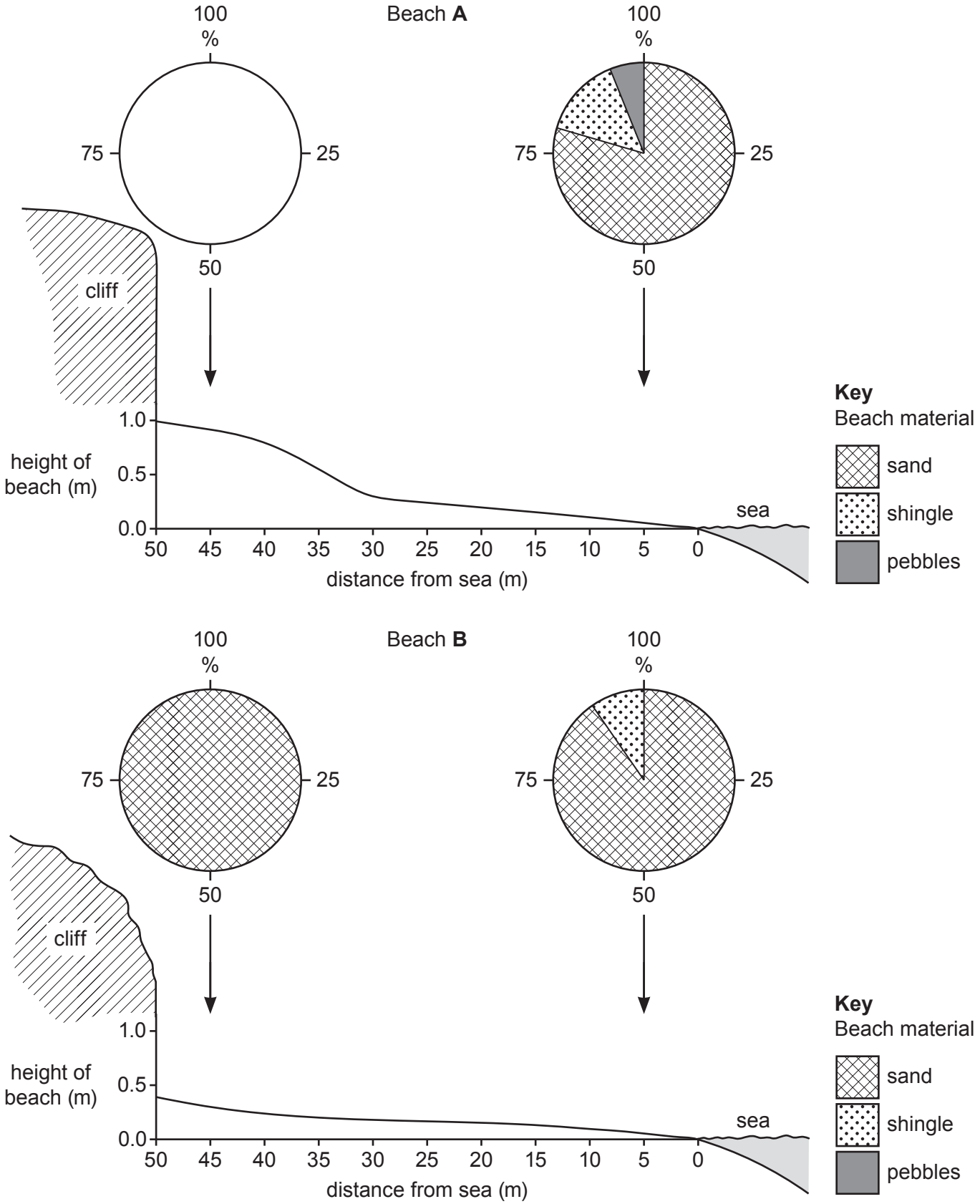


Fig. 4.1

(i) **Complete Fig. 4.1** to show the following information:

Beach **A** has 50% shingle and 50% pebbles next to the cliff. [1]

(ii) Compare the **material** of Beach **A** and Beach **B**.

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..... [3]

(iii) Identify **two** differences between the **cross sections** of Beach **A** and Beach **B**.

1 .....

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2 .....

..... [2]

(iv) Explain why beaches consist of different materials.

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..... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 4.2 (Insert), which is a photograph of an area of coastal sand dunes.

(i) Describe **three** natural features of the coastal sand dunes shown in Fig. 4.2.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

..... [3]

(ii) Suggest how the coastal sand dunes shown in Fig. 4.2 were formed.

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(c) For a named coastal area you have studied, explain how coastal erosion has affected the people who live there.

Name of coastal area ....

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[Total: 25]

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Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

5 **(a)** Study Fig. 5.1 (Insert), which is a photograph of a factory.

(i) The factory shown in Fig. 5.1 puts together components for machines which are then used in other industries. What type of industry is this?

Circle **one** answer from the words below:

assembly high technology processing service [1]

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons why the factory was located close to the canal.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

..... [2]

(iii) In which sector, primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary, would the following people who are employed by the factory shown in Fig. 5.1 work?

- workers who carry out research and use it to design new machines

  .....

- drivers of lorries transporting products from the factory

  .....

- people operating machines in the factory

  ..... [3]

(iv) Explain how the location of manufacturing industry may be influenced by political factors.

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..... [4]

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(b) Study Fig. 5.2 (Insert), which shows the area around Limuru, Kenya.

(i) Suggest why the tea factory four kilometres east of Limuru is located close to the tea plantations.

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..... [3]

(ii) Using evidence from Fig. 5.2 **only**, suggest reasons for the location of the shoe factory one kilometre north of Limuru.

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(c) For a named country or area you have studied, describe the different methods which are used to supply energy.

Name of country or area ....

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TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 6

6 **(a)** Study Fig. 6.1, which shows information about two indicators of development, literacy and life expectancy, in five parts of the world.

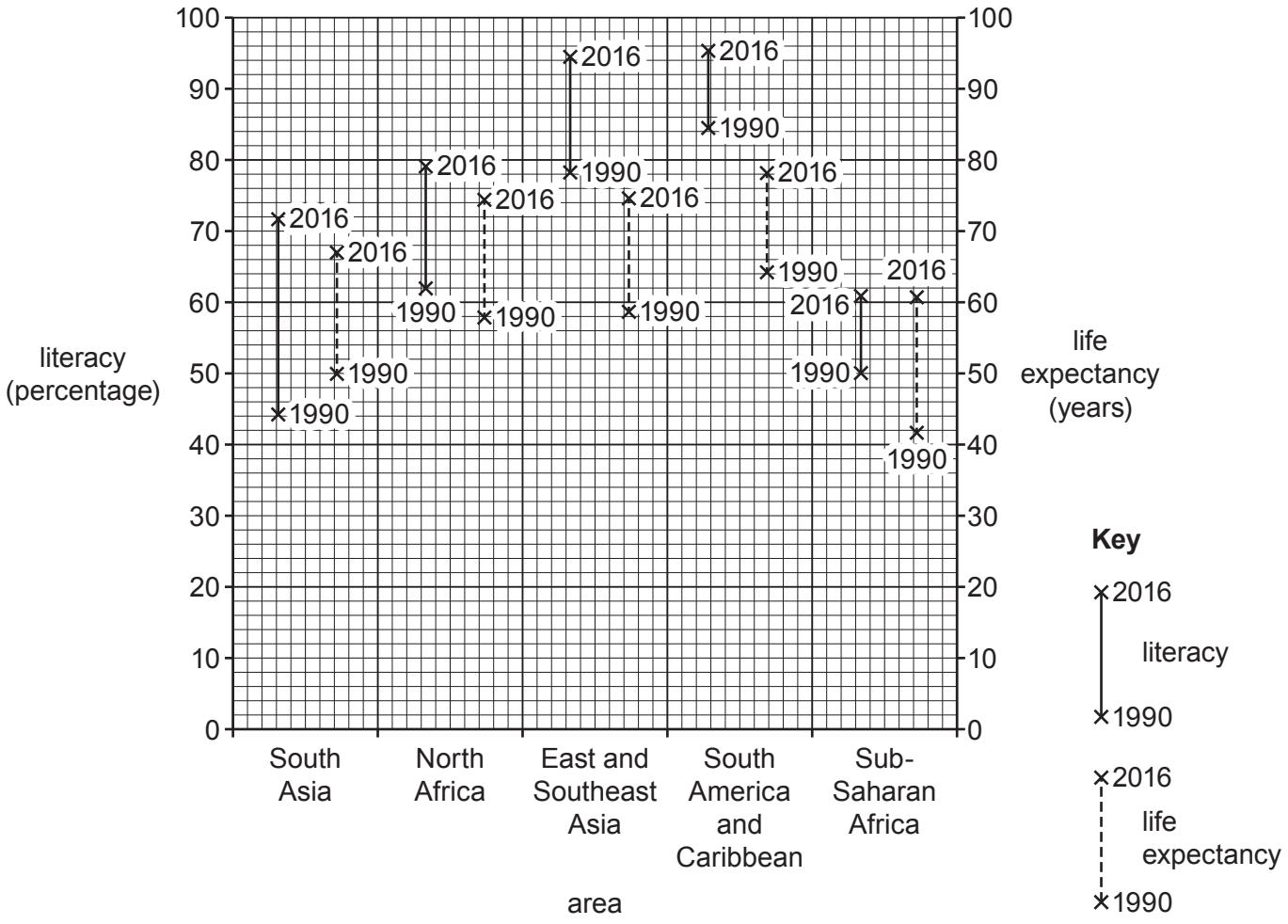


Fig. 6.1

(i) What is meant by *literacy*?

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..... [1]

(ii) Identify the following from Fig. 6.1:

- the area with the highest life expectancy in 1990

  .....

- the increase in the literacy percentage in South Asia between 1990 and 2016.

  ..... % [2]

(iii) Explain why life expectancy varies in countries at different levels of economic development.

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..... [3]

(iv) State **two** other indicators of development. For each one, explain why it is a useful indicator of the level of development of a country.

Indicator 1 .....

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Indicator 2 .....

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..... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 6.2, which shows an example of globalisation.

A transnational corporation decides to produce a new type of mobile phone.

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Fig. 6.2

(i) Identify the following from Fig. 6.2:

- the country where the new mobile phones are being manufactured

  .....

- the country where the research and development took place

  .....

- a continent where the new mobile phones are sold.

  ..... [3]

(ii) Explain how changes in technology have enabled globalisation to occur.

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(c) For a named example of a transnational corporation you have studied, describe its impacts at a local and national scale.

Name of transnational corporation .....

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Additional Pages

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