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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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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.

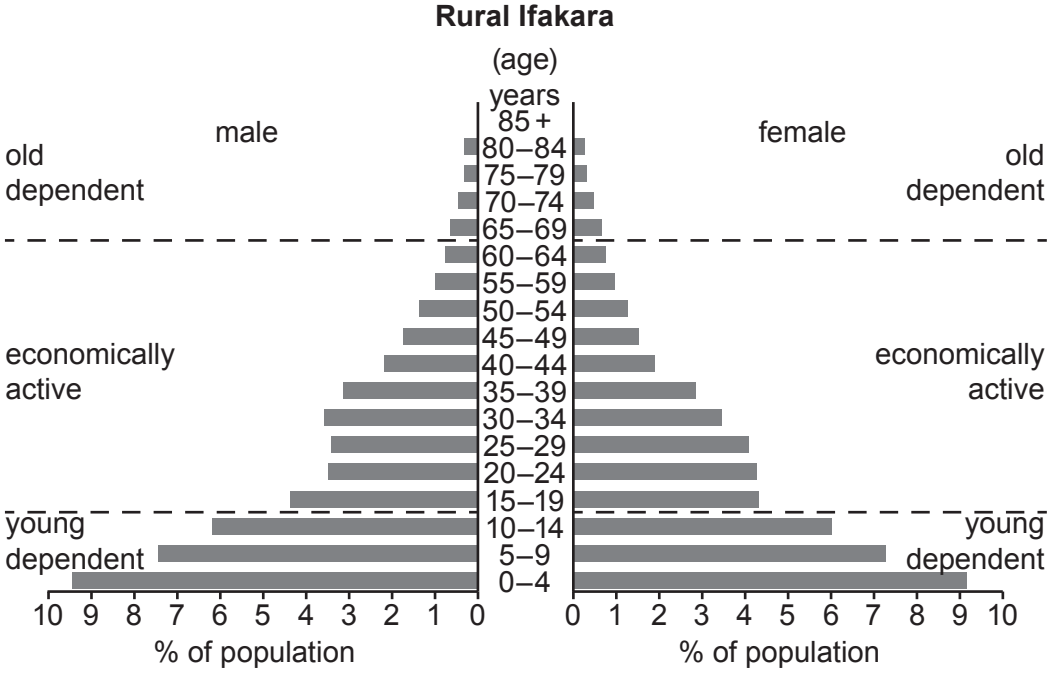


Fig. 1.1

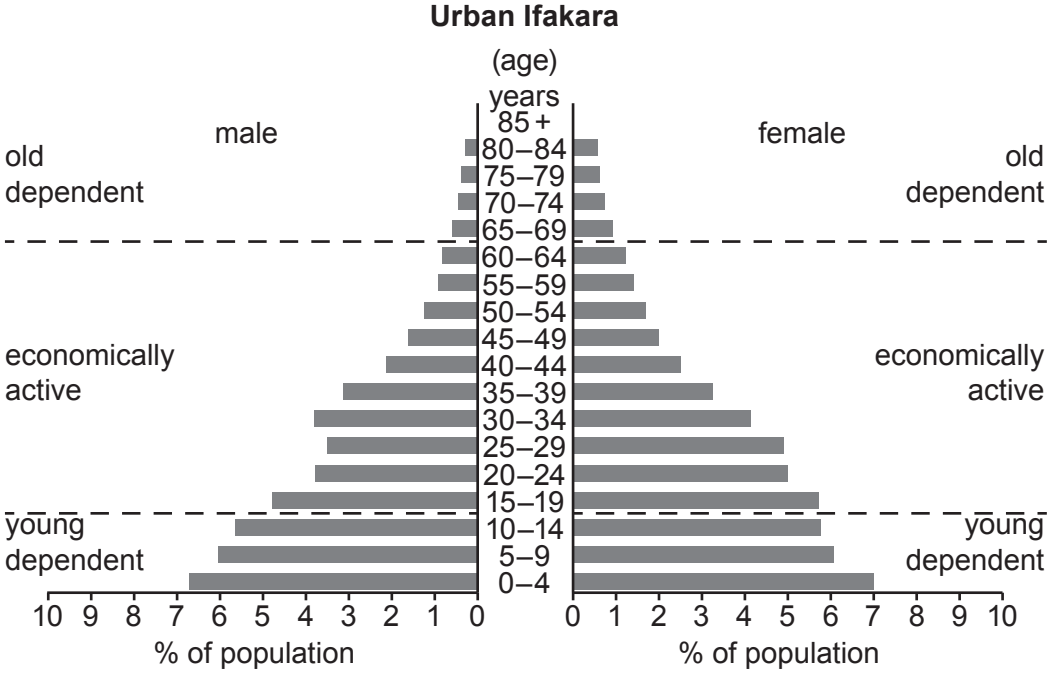


Fig. 1.2

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(i) What percentage of the people in **urban** Ifakara are female and aged 0 to 4?

..... % [1]

(ii) Describe **two** differences between the **old dependent** population in rural and urban Ifakara.

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?

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many men have migrated from both rural and urban Ifakara?

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

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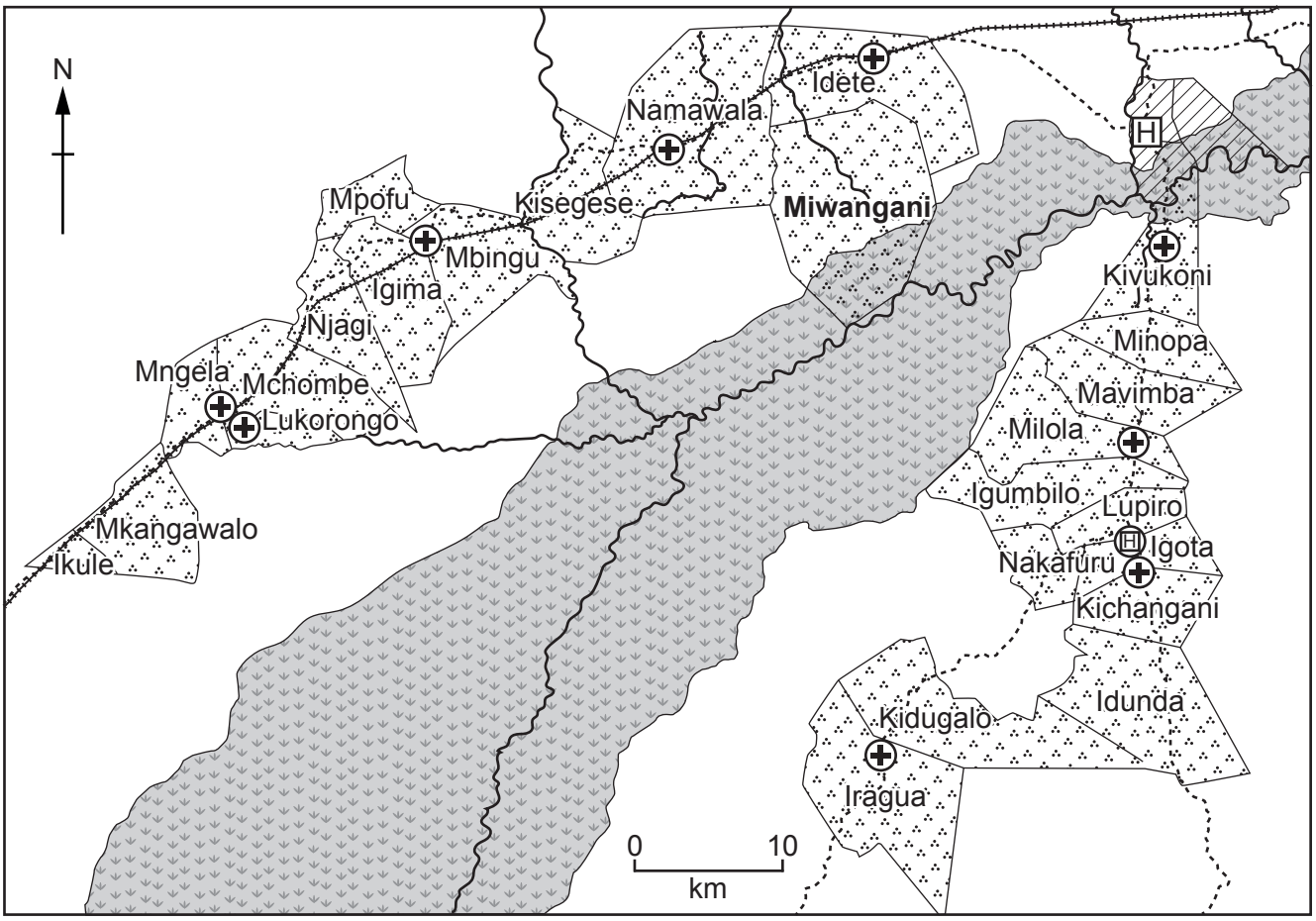
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(b) Study Fig. 1.3, which is a map showing rural and urban Ifakara.



Key

- pharmacy/chemist
- health centre
- hospital
- river
- road
- railway
- marsh
- rural Ifakara
- urban Ifakara

Fig. 1.3

(i) Using evidence from Fig. 1.3 **only**, suggest **three** reasons why death rates are high in **Miwangani**.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

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

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(c) Describe the problems caused by a large dependent population in a named country you have studied.

Name of country ....

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

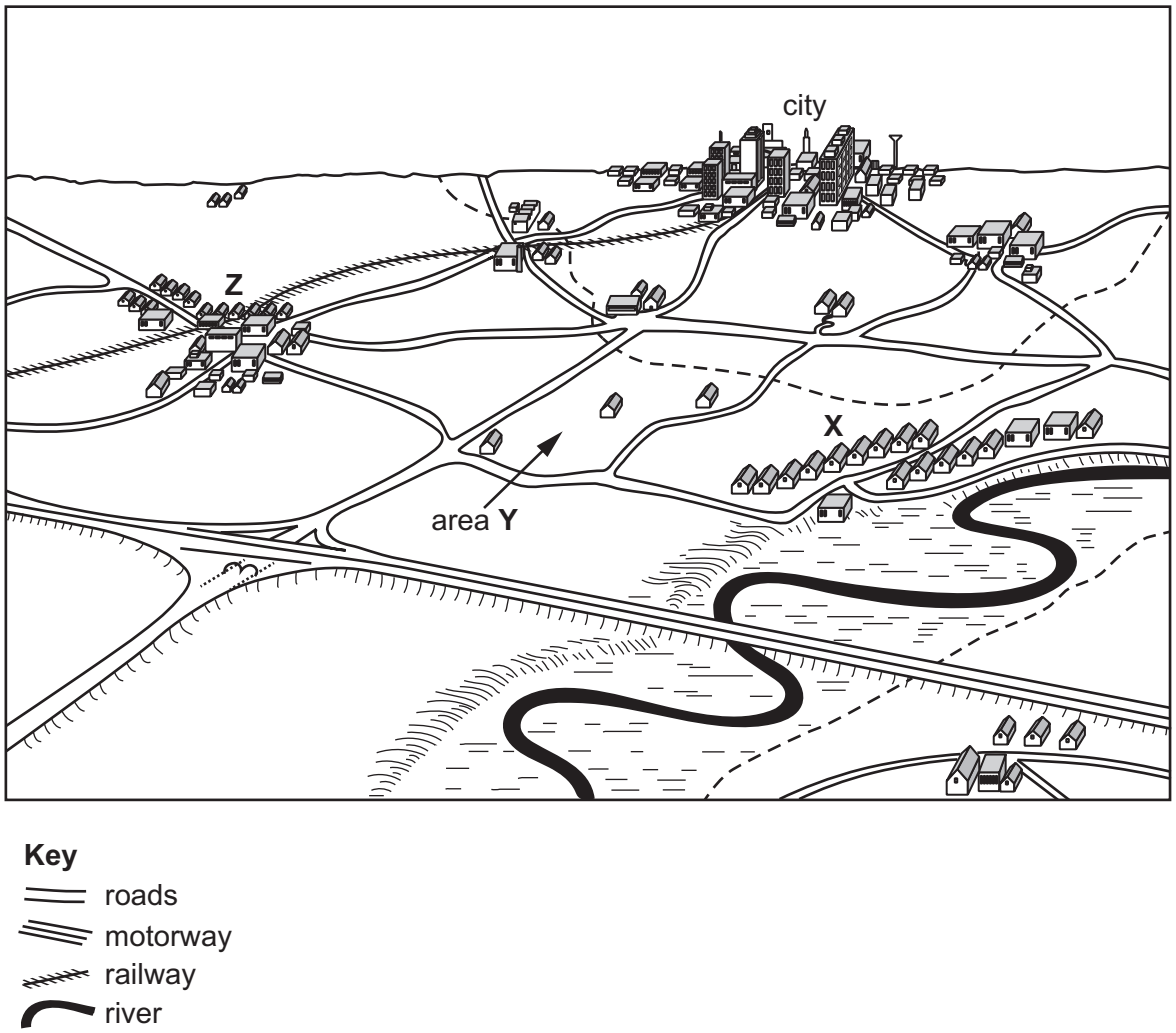


Fig. 2.1

(i) Identify the settlement pattern at **X**.

..... [1]

(ii) Area **Y** is an area of dispersed settlement. Describe **two** characteristics of dispersed settlement.

1 .....

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2 .....

..... [2]

(iii) Explain the growth of settlement **Z**.

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(iv) Describe the impacts on local people of the growth of settlements in the rural-urban fringe.

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(b) Study Figs. 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 (Insert), which are photographs taken in three different urban settlements.

(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 ..... [3]

(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.

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(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 ....

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Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

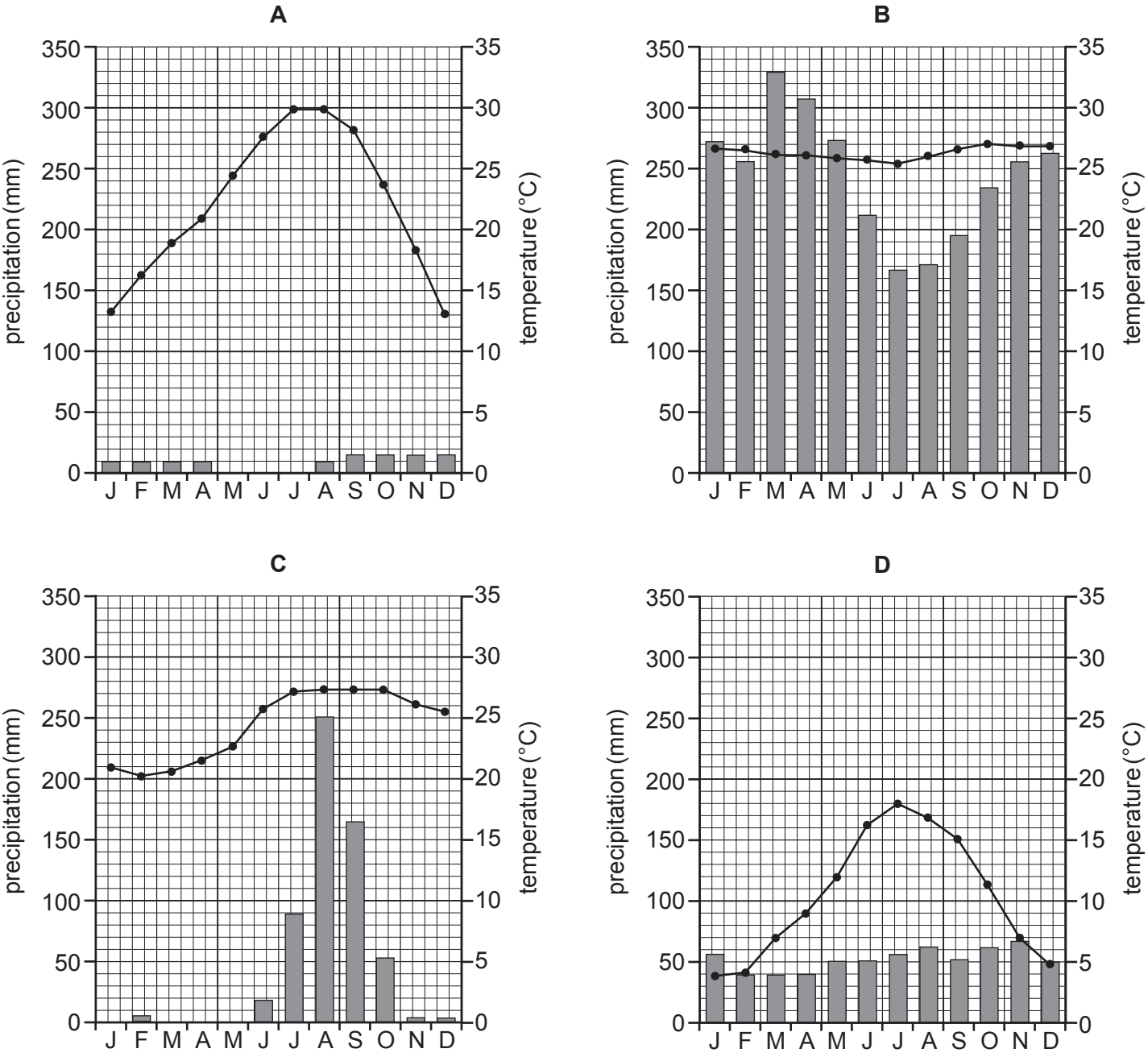


Fig. 3.1

(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 .....

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Reason 2 .....

..... [3]

(iv) Explain why some places have a hot desert climate.

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(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

(i) Using Fig. 3.2 **only**, give **three** reasons why the Awa-Guajá tribe face extinction.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

..... [3]

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

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(c) Explain why large scale deforestation of tropical rainforests threatens the **global** natural environment.
You should refer to named places.

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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*?

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..... [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.

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..... [2]

(iii) Explain why the depth of focus changes from **A** to **B** in Fig. 4.1.

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

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

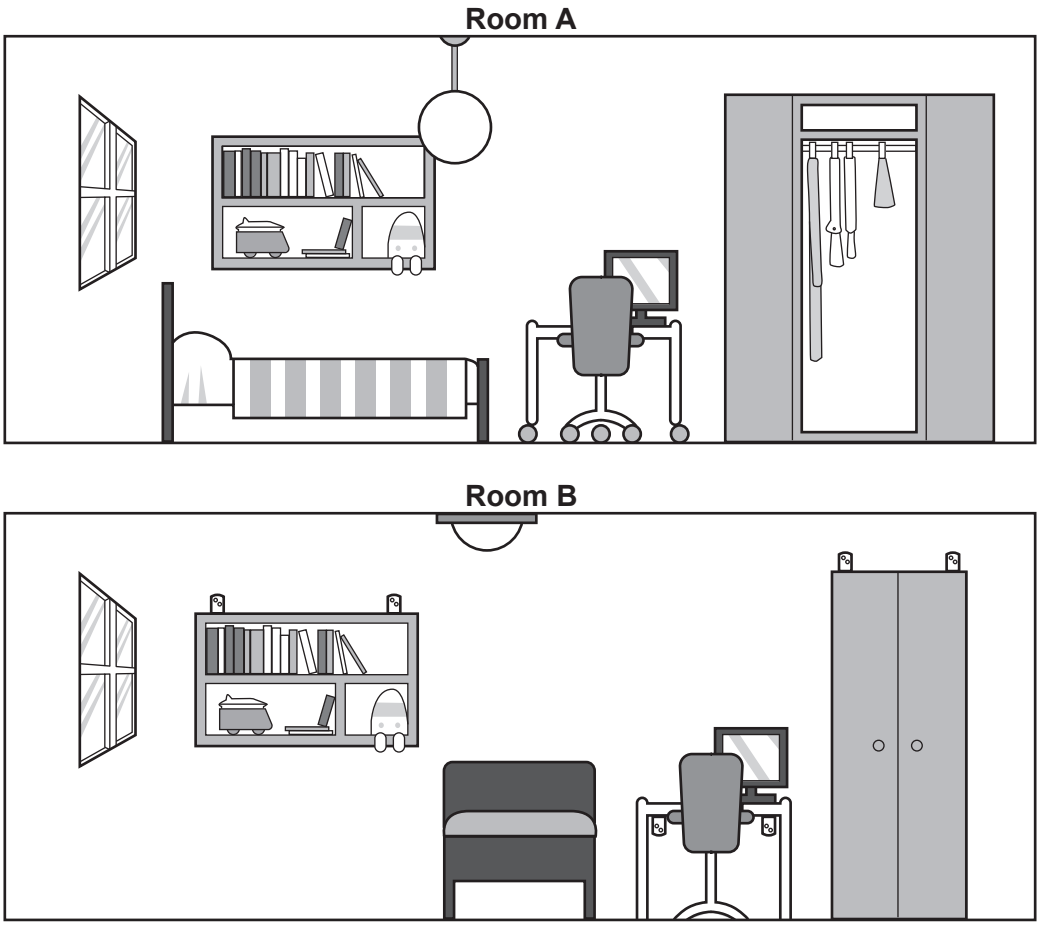


Fig. 4.2

(i) Give **three** ways that Room **B** is likely to be safer in an earthquake than Room **A**.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

..... [3]

(ii) Explain why earthquakes are likely to cause more injuries and deaths than volcanic eruptions.

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(c) Explain the causes of the eruption of a named **volcano**.

Name of volcano .....

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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.

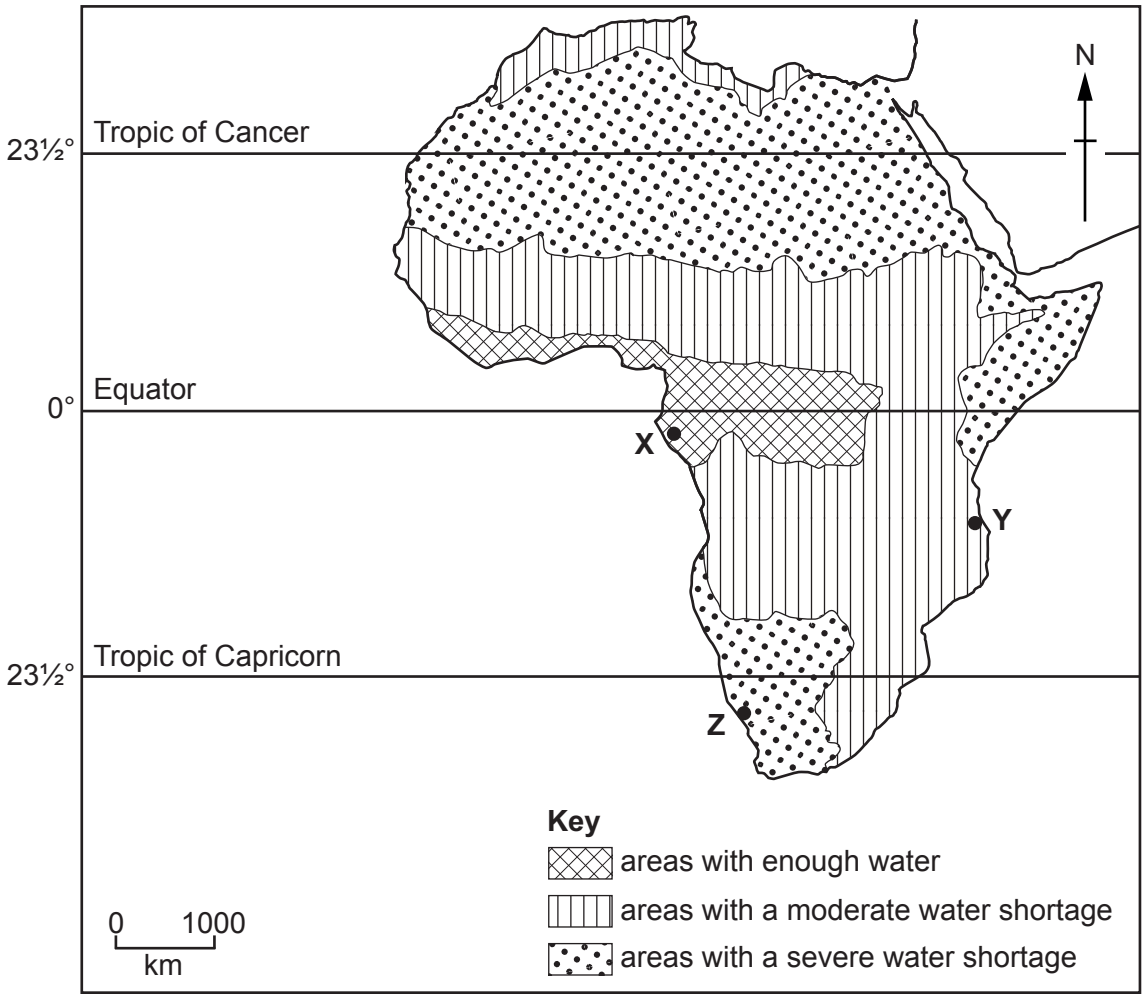


Fig. 5.1

(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 **Y** **Z** [1]

(ii) Describe the distribution of areas in Africa with enough water.

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..... [2]

(iii) Explain why many rural areas in LEDCs have a **shortage** of water.

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..... [3]

(iv) Explain why it is important to increase the supply of **clean** water in rural areas in LEDCs.

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

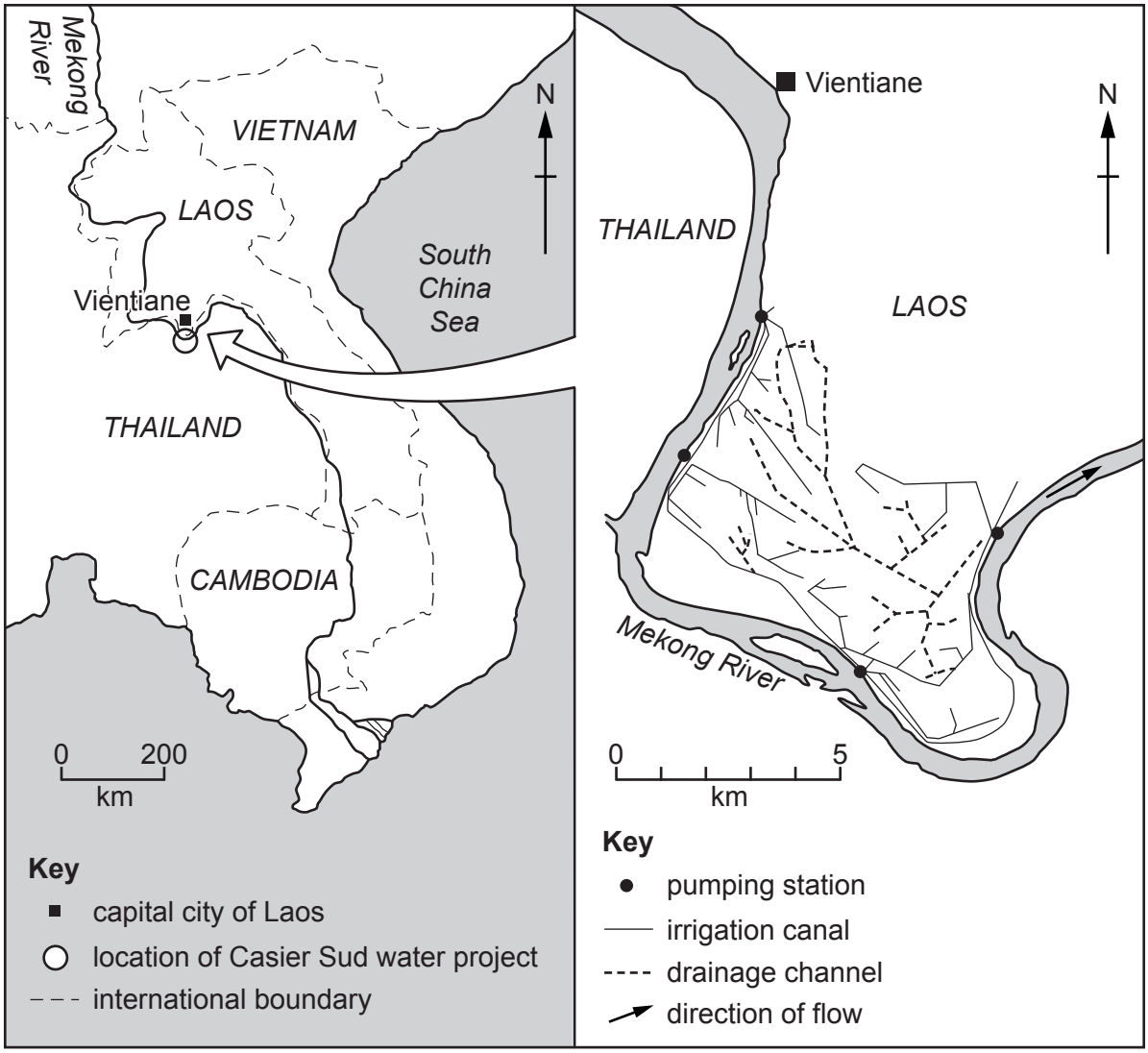


Fig. 5.2

(i) Describe the location of the Casier Sud water project.

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..... [3]

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

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(c) For a named country or area you have studied, explain how clean drinking water is supplied.

Name of country or area .....

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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.

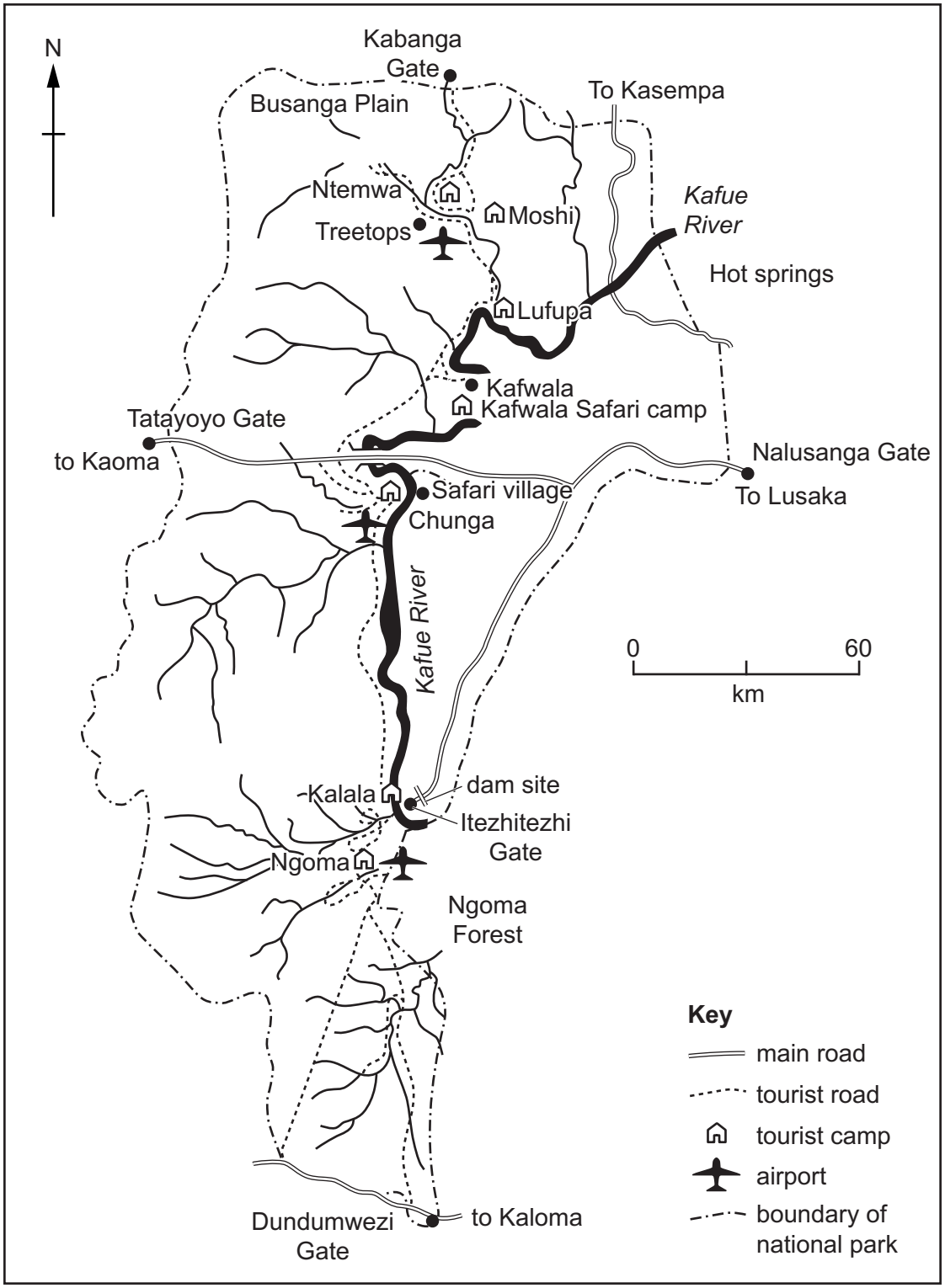


Fig. 6.1

(i) Estimate the area of Kafue National Park in square kilometres.

Circle the correct answer below.

1000 6000 22 000 100 000 [1]

(ii) Many tourists enter Kafue National Park at Nalusanga Gate and drive through it to Tatayoyo Gate.

What is the distance and direction along the main road from Nalusanga Gate to Tatayoyo Gate?

Distance ..... km

Direction ..... [2]

(iii) Using Fig. 6.1 **only**, identify **three** things that have been done in Kafue National Park to attract tourists.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

..... [3]

(iv) Suggest reasons why the government of Zambia is encouraging tourism.

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(b) Study Figs. 6.2 and 6.3 (Insert), which are photographs taken in national parks.

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.

(i) Describe the natural attractions of the Lake District and Matopos National Parks which are shown in Figs. 6.2 and 6.3.

Fig. 6.2 .....

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Fig. 6.3 .....

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..... [3]

(ii) Explain how national parks, such as those in Figs. 6.2 and 6.3, manage tourism.

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..... [5]

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(c) For a named tourist area you have studied, explain how the tourist industry may cause problems for local people.

Name of tourist area ....

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Additional Pages

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