**Cambridge International Examinations**
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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| CANDIDATE NAME | |

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| CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | | CANDIDATE NUMBER | | | | | |

*2660755211*

**GEOGRAPHY** **0460/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2018**

**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 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. 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 for Question 1, Fig. 4.2 for Question 4, and Figs. 6.1 and 6.2 for Question 6.
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

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **29** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** Insert.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

## Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

**1** **(a)** Study Fig. 1.1 (Insert), which shows information about population density.

**(i)** What is meant by *densely populated*?

.....

.....[1]

**(ii)** The continent of Africa had a population of 1166 million in 2015. The land area is 30.22 million square kilometres.

Calculate the population density of Africa.
You should show your calculations in the box below. Give your answer to 2 decimal places.

| |
|---|
| ..... per sq km |

[2]

**(iii)** Describe the distribution of population in Africa.

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.....[3]

**(iv)** Explain how different physical factors influence population density.

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**(b)** Study Figs. 1.2 and 1.3 (Insert), which are photographs showing areas of two different islands in the Maldives.

Fig. 1.2 shows the island of Male.
Fig. 1.3 shows the island of Maamendhoo.

**(i)** Give **three** pieces of evidence from Figs. 1.2 and 1.3 which suggest that Male is more densely populated than Maamendhoo.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

.....[3]

**(ii)** Some densely populated areas may become overpopulated. Suggest likely problems which may be faced by people living in Male if it became overpopulated.

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**(c)** For a named country you have studied, explain why people migrate **from** it **to** other countries.

Name of country .....

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[Total: 25]

**2** **(a)** Study Fig. 2.1, which shows information about urban problems.

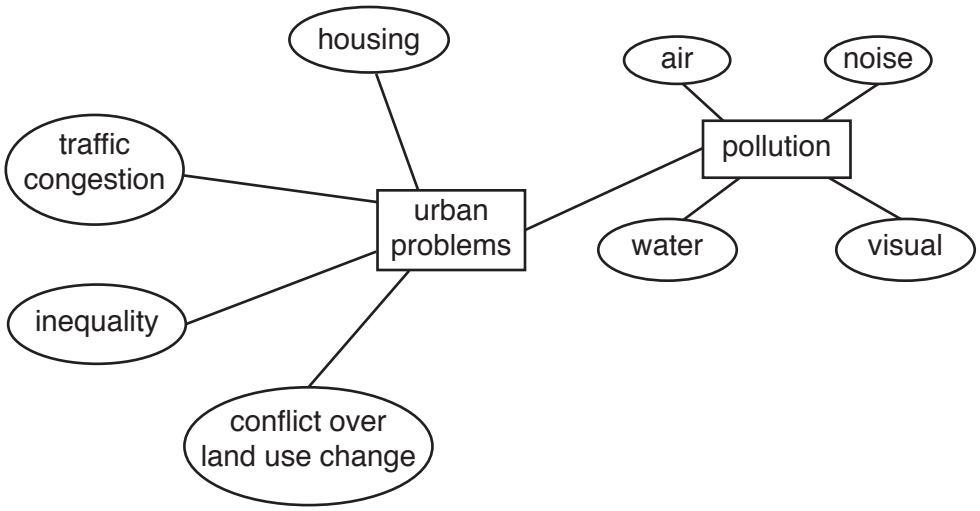


**Fig. 2.1**

**(i)** In all cities there are *inequalities*. What does this mean?

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.....[1]

**(ii)** Identify **two** types of pollution from Fig. 2.1, and for each describe a problem which it may cause for people living in urban areas.

1 .....

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2 .....

.....[2]

**(iii)** Explain why many urban areas experience the problem of traffic congestion.

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**(iv)** Explain why many people who live in urban areas live in poor quality housing.

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**(b)** Study Figs. 2.2 and 2.3, which are maps which show information about land use change in part of the inner city of Nottingham, in the UK.

**Before redevelopment**

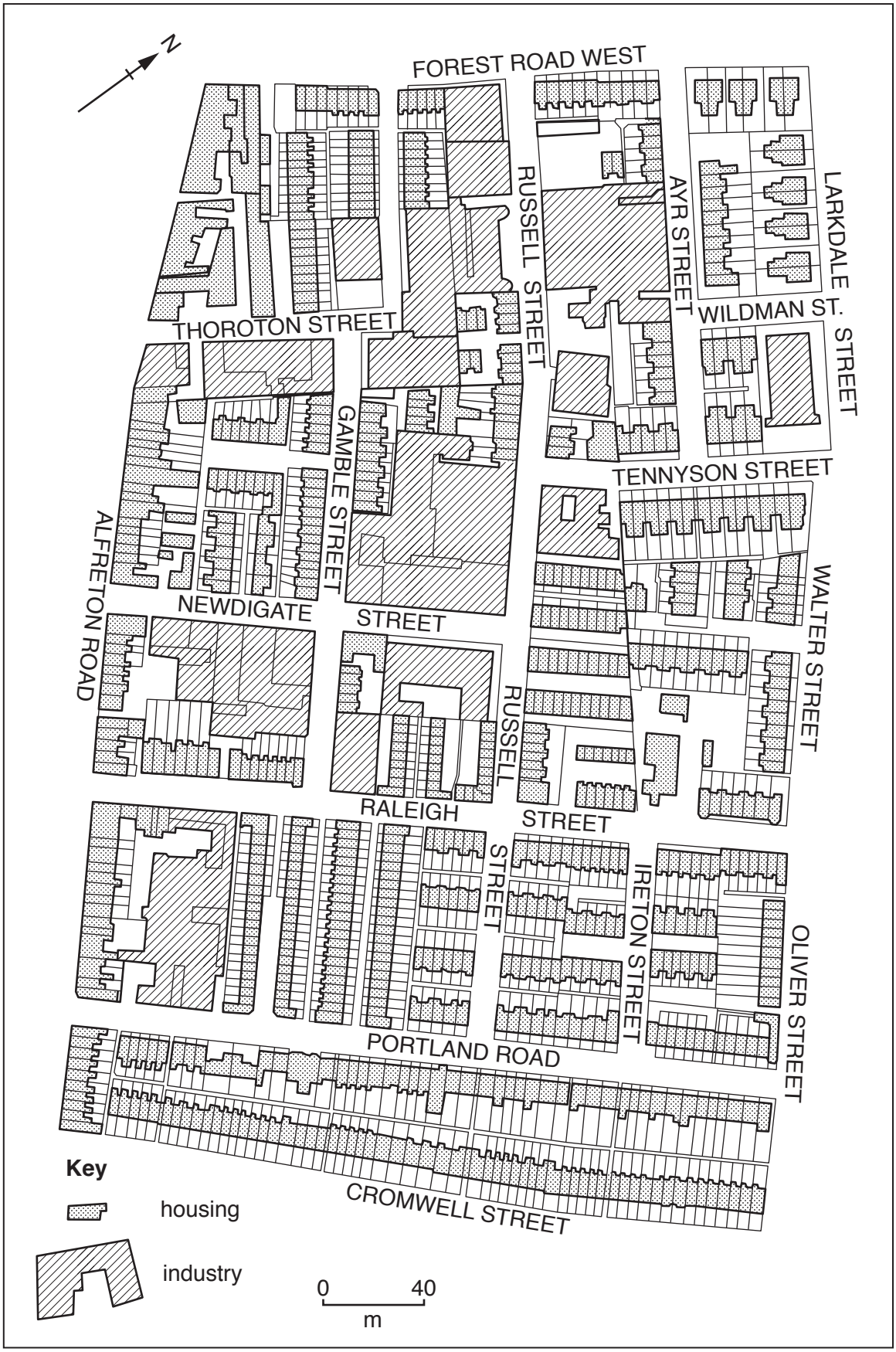


**Fig. 2.2**

**After redevelopment**

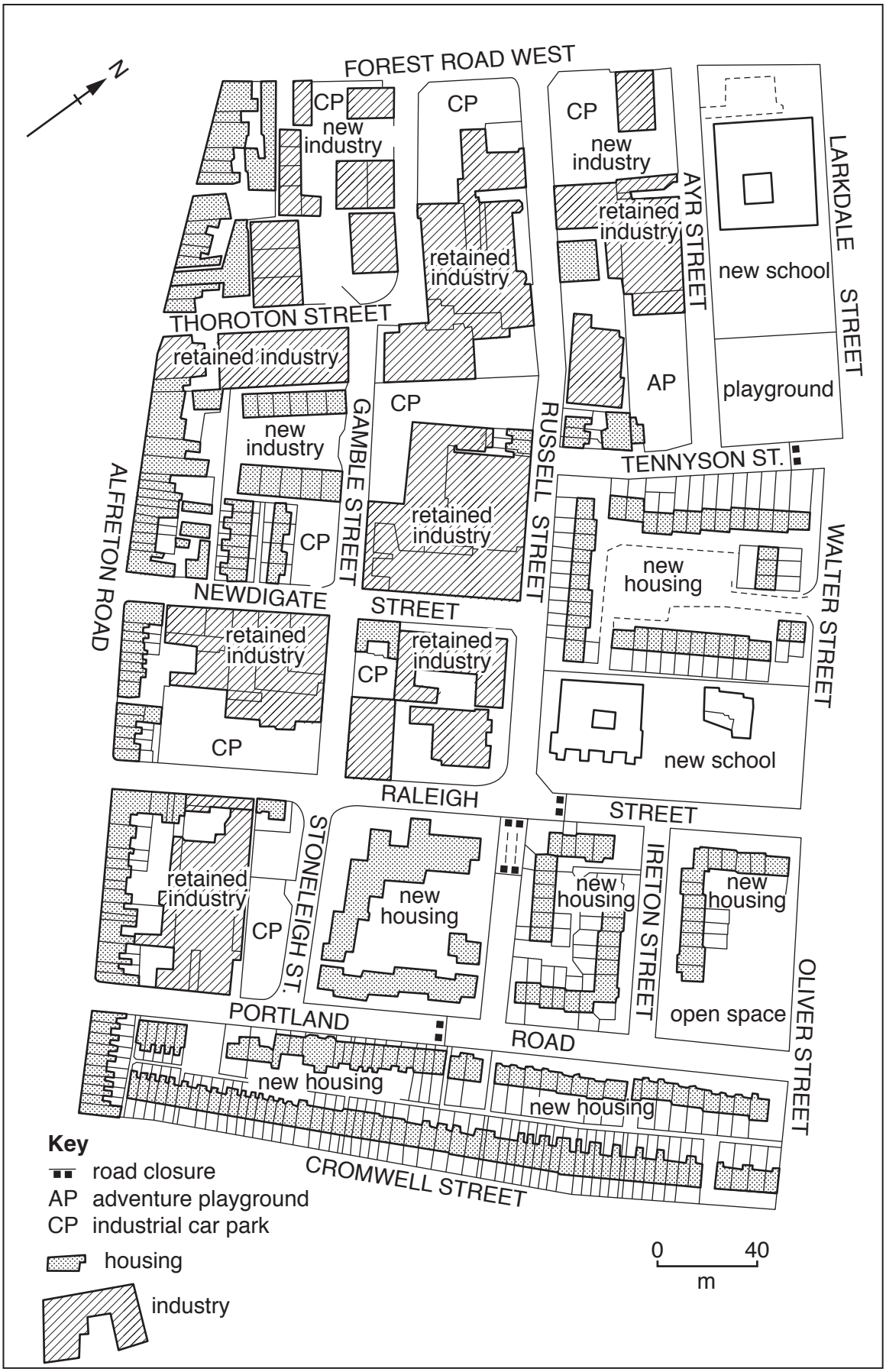


**Fig. 2.3**

**(i)** Using evidence from Figs. 2.2 and 2.3 **only**, describe **three** changes which took place in the land use in the area shown.

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2 .....

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3 .....

.....[3]

**(ii)** Suggest why these land use changes are likely to cause conflict.

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**(c)** For a named country you have studied, explain why **internal** migration takes place from rural areas to rapidly growing urban areas.

Name of country .....

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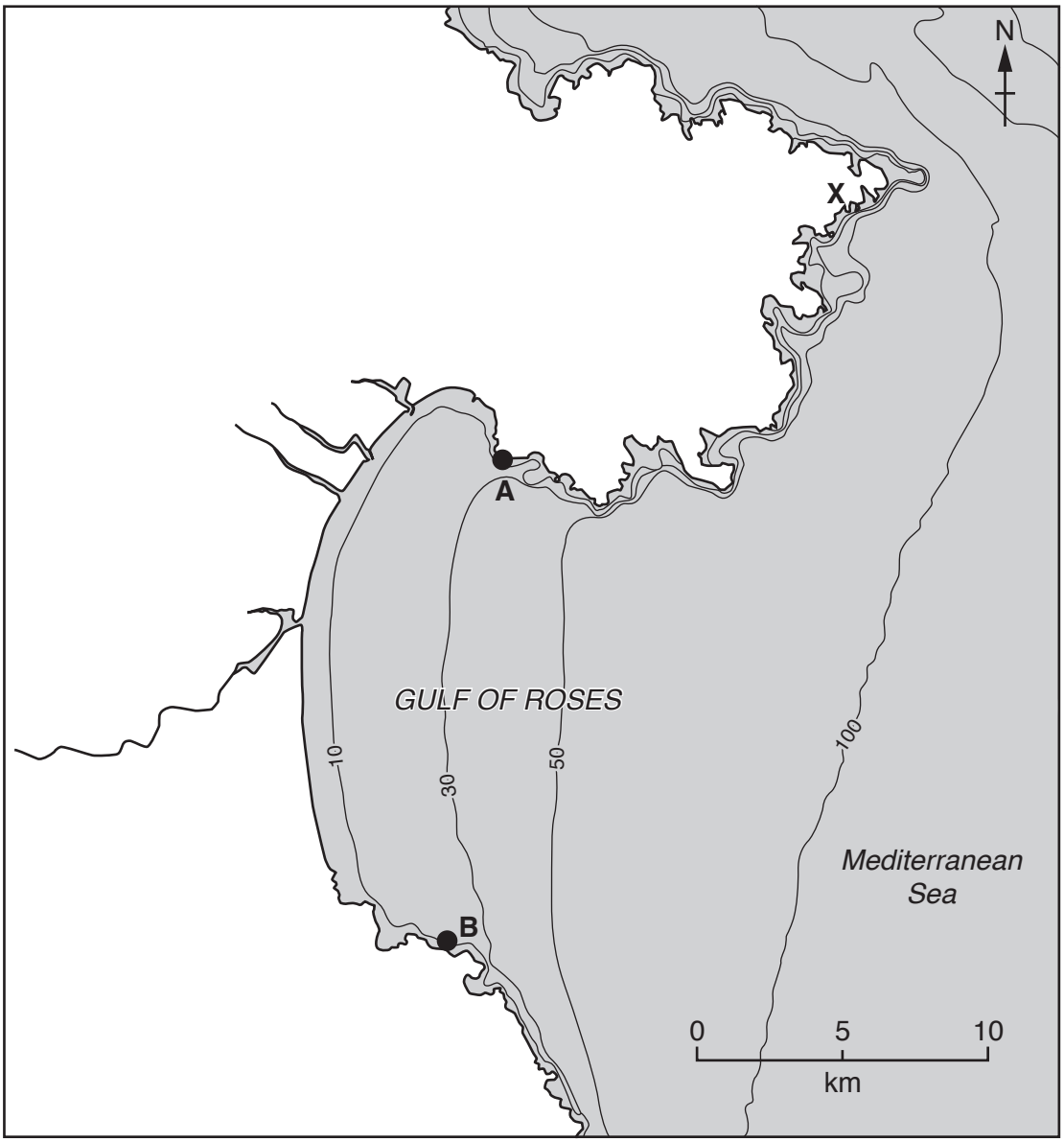
[Total: 25]

## Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

**3** **(a)** Study Fig. 3.1, which shows an area of coast in the north east of Spain.




**Key**

—10— depth of sea (metres)

**Fig. 3.1**

**(i)** Estimate the width of the Gulf of Roses from **A** to **B**.

Circle your answer in the list below.

5 km 12 km 17 km 20 km

[1]

**(ii)** Identify **two** types of landform which may have formed as a result of coastal erosion in the area labelled **X** on Fig. 3.1.
Tick your answers in the list below.

| Landform | Tick (✓) |
|---|---|
| Cliff | |
| Coral reef | |
| Delta | |
| Spit | |
| Wave-cut platform | |

[2]

**(iii)** Suggest reasons for the formation of a headland and bay in the area shown on Fig. 3.1.

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.....[3]

**(iv)** Explain why beaches form in bays such as the Gulf of Roses.

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**(b)** Study Fig. 3.2, which shows methods of coastal management.

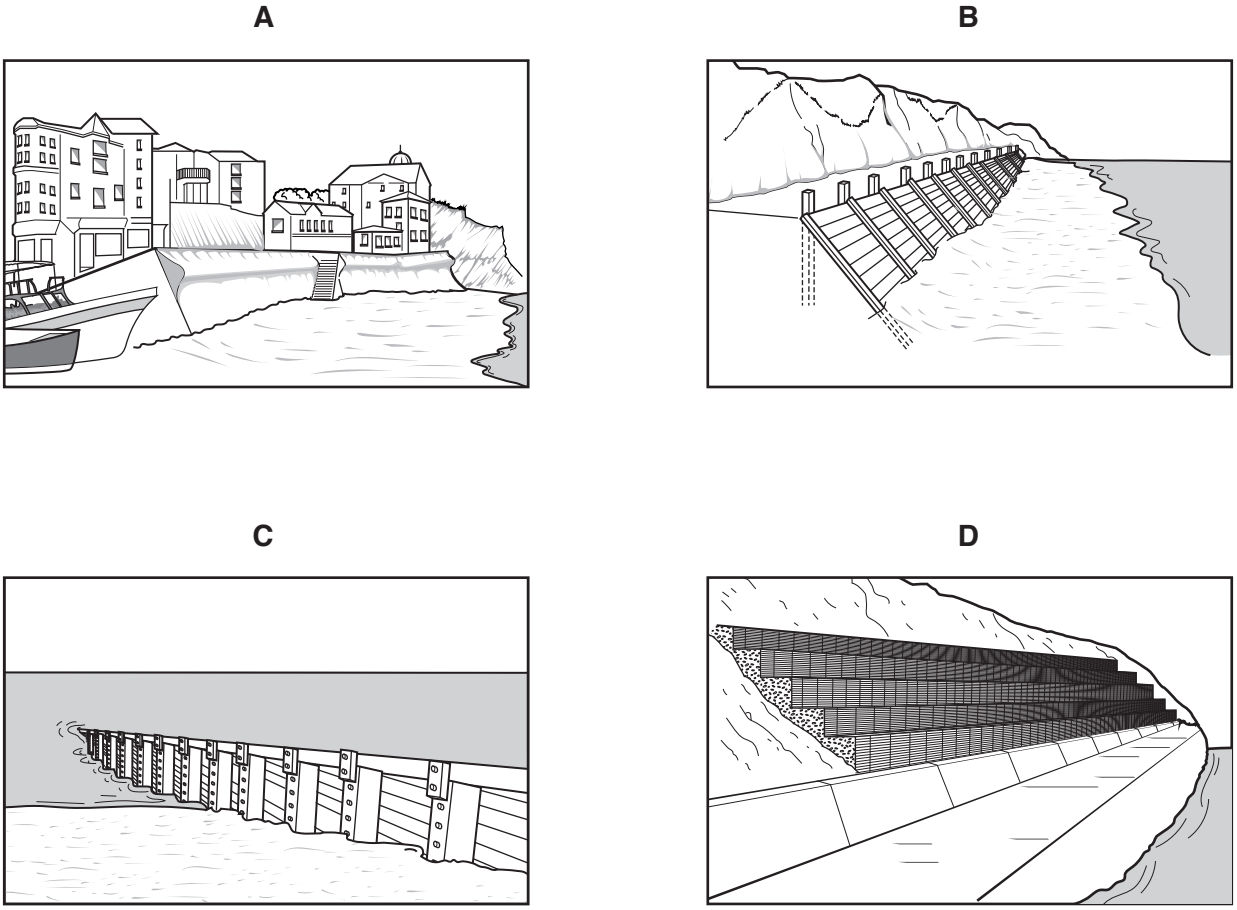


**Fig. 3.2**

**(i)** Match the methods of coastal management shown in Fig. 3.2 by using arrows to link the correct methods with their names in the table below. An example has been done for you.

| | |
|---|---|
| Method **A** | Gabion |
| Method **B** | Groyne |
| Method **C** | Revetment |
| Method **D** | Sea wall |

[3]

**(ii)** Explain how the methods shown in Fig. 3.2 protect the coast from erosion.

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**(c)** Describe the conditions required for the development of coral reefs.

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[Total: 25]

**4** **(a)** Study Fig. 4.1, which shows climate graphs for four places.

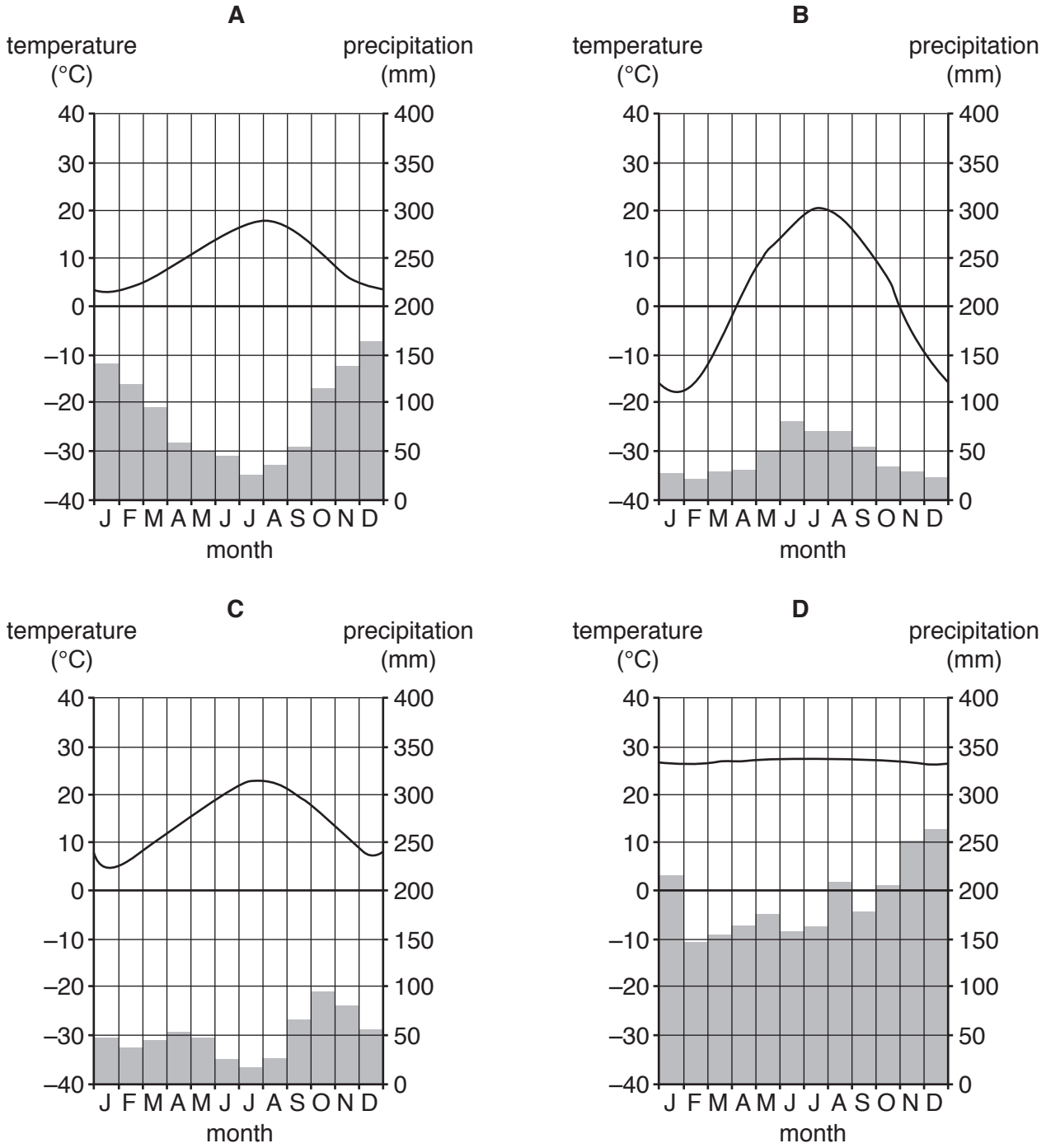


**Fig. 4.1**

**(i)** Estimate the average annual precipitation shown by climate graph **A** on Fig. 4.1. Circle your answer in the list below.

500 mm  750 mm  1050 mm  2000 mm

[1]

**(ii)** Identify the letter of the climate graph which shows:

– a temperature range of 17 °C .....

– an annual average temperature of 3 °C ..... [2]

**(iii)** Identify the graph which shows an equatorial climate. Give **two** reasons for your choice.

Climate graph .....

Reason 1 .....

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Reason 2 .....

.....[3]

**(iv)** Explain why some places have an equatorial climate.

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**(b)** Study Fig. 4.2 (Insert), which shows part of the Amazon rainforest.

**(i)** Using evidence from Fig. 4.2 **only**, give **three** reasons why deforestation has occurred in this area.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

.....[3]

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**(ii)** Explain why protecting the rainforest from deforestation is important for the **local** natural environment and for the people who live in the rainforest.

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**(c)** Describe the problems caused by large-scale deforestation of tropical rainforests for the **global** natural environment and people who live in other named parts of the world.

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[Total: 25]

## Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

**5** **(a)** Study Fig. 5.1, which shows information about the relationship between two indicators of development.

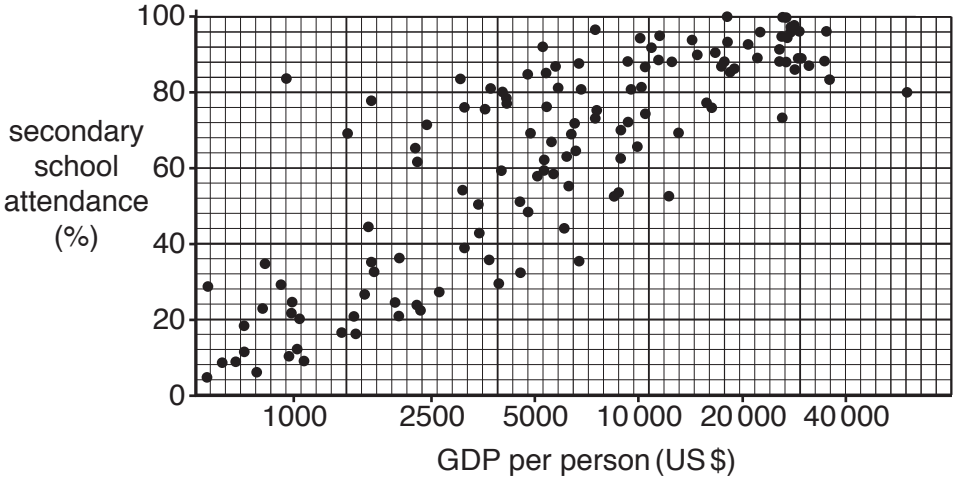


**Fig. 5.1**

**(i)** **Draw a best fit line** on Fig. 5.1. [1]

**(ii)** To what extent does Fig. 5.1 show that there is a relationship between GDP per person and the percentage of children who attend secondary school?

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**(iii)** Explain why there is a relationship between GDP per person and the percentage of children who attend secondary school.

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**(iv)** Another method of measuring development is to use the Human Development Index (HDI).

Explain how the HDI measures the level of development of a country.

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**(b)** Study Fig. 5.2, which shows variation in the use of energy per person in the world.

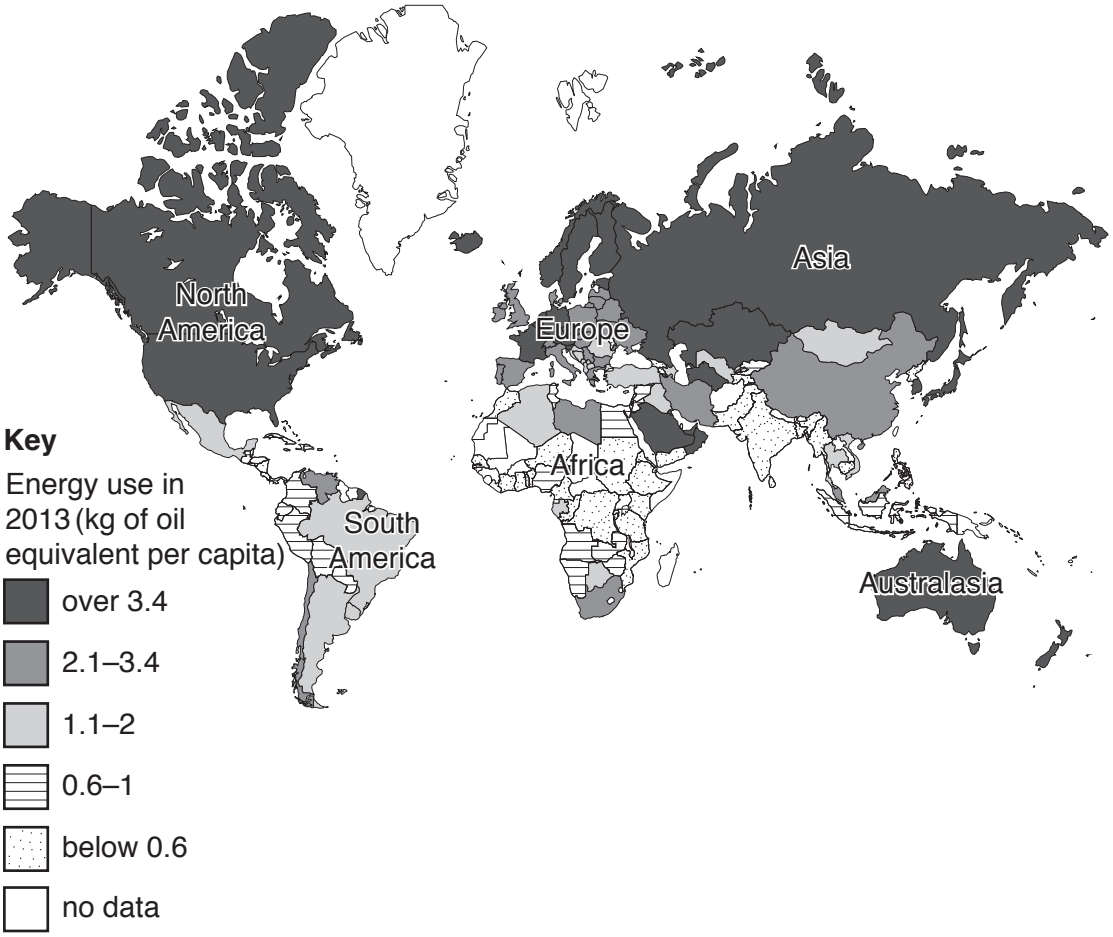


**Fig. 5.2**

**(i)** Using Fig. 5.2 **only**, compare the use of energy per person in Africa and North America.

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**(ii)** Explain why there is variation in the amounts of energy used in different parts of the world.

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**(c)** For a named country you have studied, describe and explain the importance of different types of energy sources.

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**6** **(a)** Study Fig. 6.1 (Insert), a map which shows an area in Zimbabwe where the tourist industry is important.

**(i)** What is meant by the *tourist industry*?

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.....[1]

**(ii)** Identify from Fig. 6.1:

– **one** physical (natural) attraction for tourists.

.....

– **one** human attraction for tourists.

.....[2]

**(iii)** Using evidence from Fig. 6.1 **only**, suggest how the natural landscape has been changed in the area shown as a result of tourism.

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.....[3]

**(b)** Study Fig. 6.2 (Insert), which is a photograph showing the entrance to a national park in Zimbabwe.

**(i)** Suggest **three** ways in which the advice in the notices shown in Fig. 6.2 will help protect the natural environment of the national park.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

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**(ii)** Suggest the likely benefits of tourism for people who live in or close to national parks such as Lake Chivero (Fig. 6.1) and Rhodes Matopos (Fig. 6.2).

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**(iii)** Suggest how tourism may cause problems for local people.

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**(c)** For a named country or area you have studied, describe the methods used to supply water.

Name of country or area .....

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[Total: 25]

## Additional Pages

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

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