



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**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	
<b>Q1</b>	
<b>Q2</b>	
<b>Q3</b>	
<b>Q4</b>	
<b>Q5</b>	
<b>Q6</b>	
<b>Total</b>	

This document consists of **28** printed pages and **1** Insert.



**QUESTION 1**

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

Country	Birth rate (per 1000 of population)	Death rate (per 1000 of population)
Angola	42.9	23.4
New Zealand	13.7	7.1
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.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 ..... [3]

(iv) Explain how death rates have been reduced in NICs, such as Philippines.

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..... [4]

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

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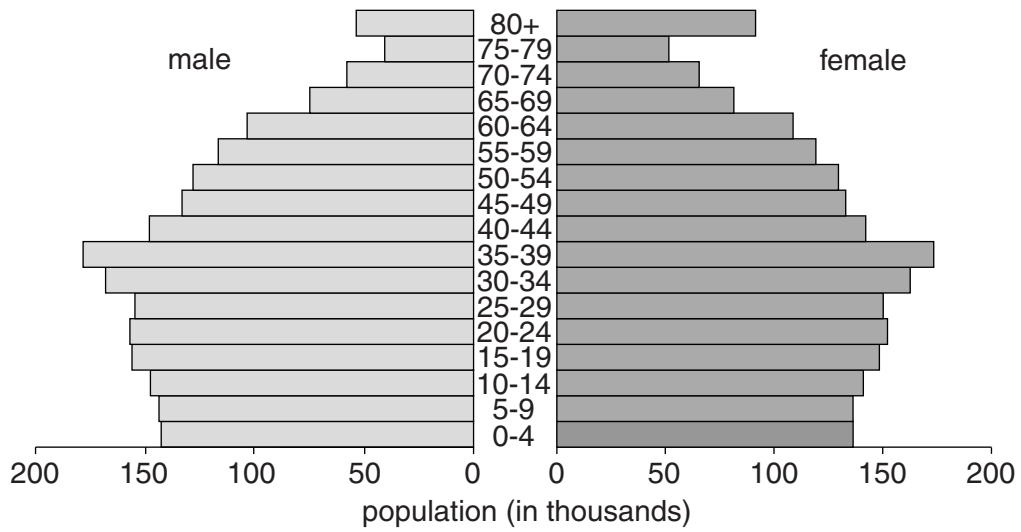


Fig. 2

(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 .....
- .....
- 2 .....
- .....
- 3 .....
- ..... [3]

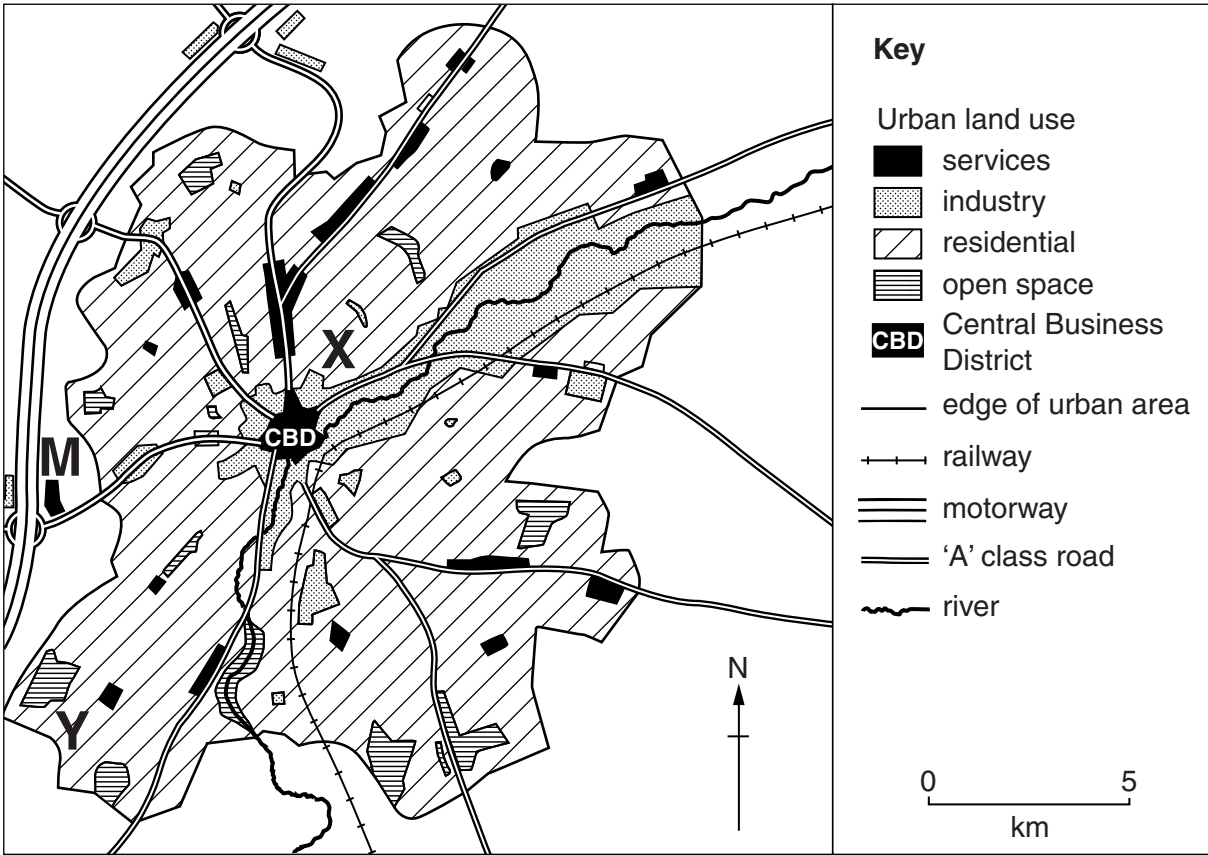




**QUESTION 2**

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



**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 .....

.....

3 .....

..... [3]

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

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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]



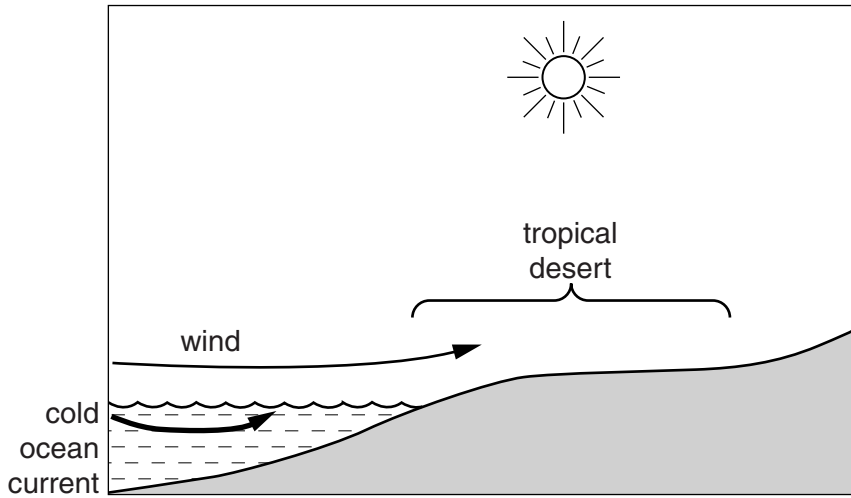




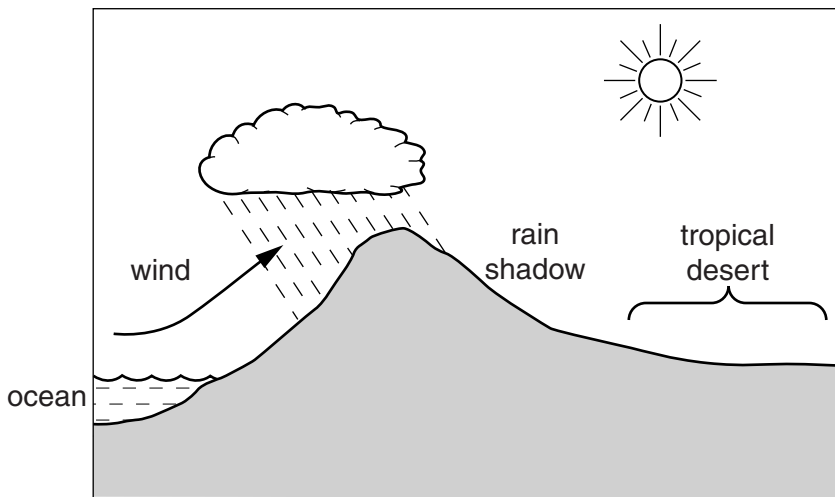
**QUESTION 3**

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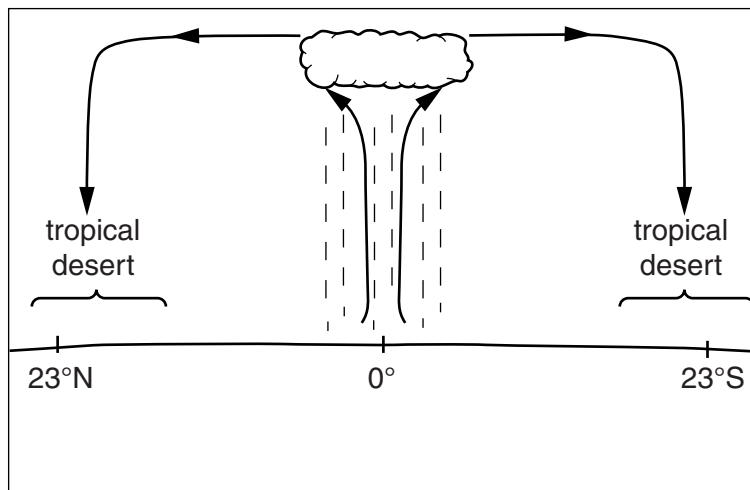
- 3 (a) Study Figs 4A, 4B and 4C, which show three different types of location of areas of tropical desert.



**Fig. 4A**



**Fig. 4B**



**Fig. 4C**

- (i) Which of the following best defines a tropical desert? Underline the answer which 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 than 250 mm.

An area where temperatures are always very high. [1]

- (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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.....  
.....  
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..... [3]

(iv) Use the information in Fig. 4C to explain why many tropical deserts are located in 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 .....  
.....  
2 .....  
.....  
3 .....  
..... [3]





**QUESTION 4**

**4 (a)** Study Photograph C (Insert), which shows an area of coastline.

**(i)** Identify the coastal landform shown by Photograph C. Underline the answer which you choose.

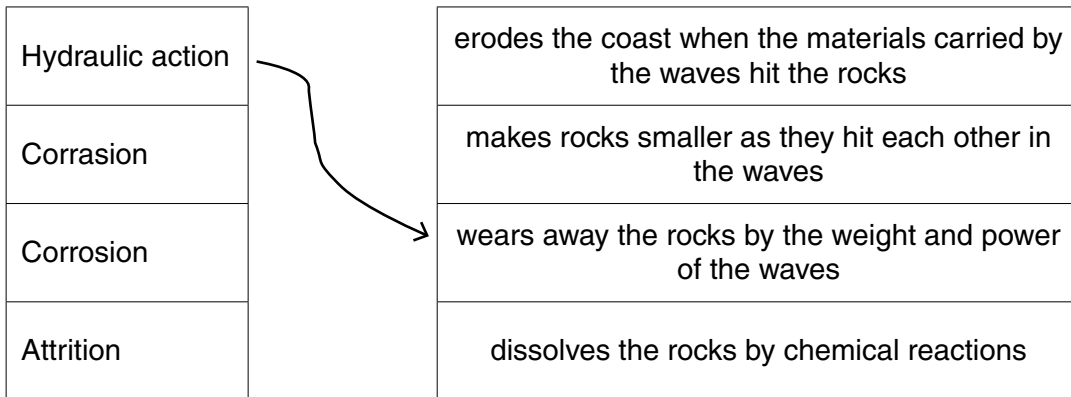
cliff                      delta                      natural arch                      sand spit                      [1]

**(ii)** Using **only** evidence from Photograph C, describe **two** features of this coastal landform.

1 .....

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.



[3]



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

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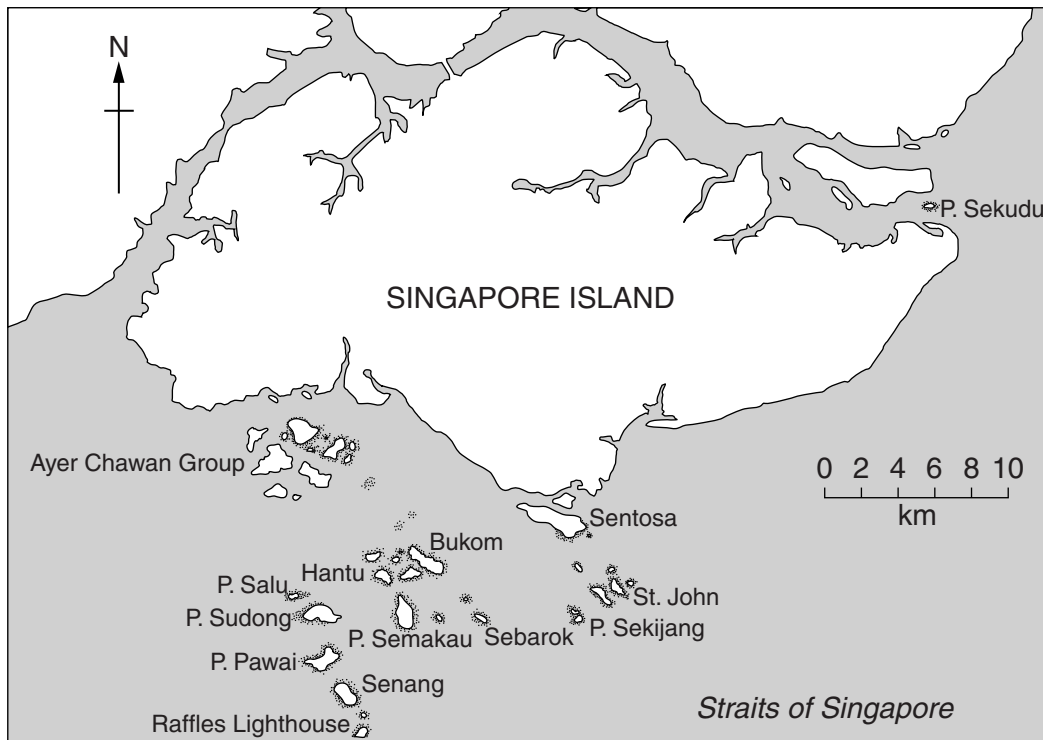
.....

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..... [4]

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



**Key**  
○ coral reef  
P = Pulau (island)

Fig. 5

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

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

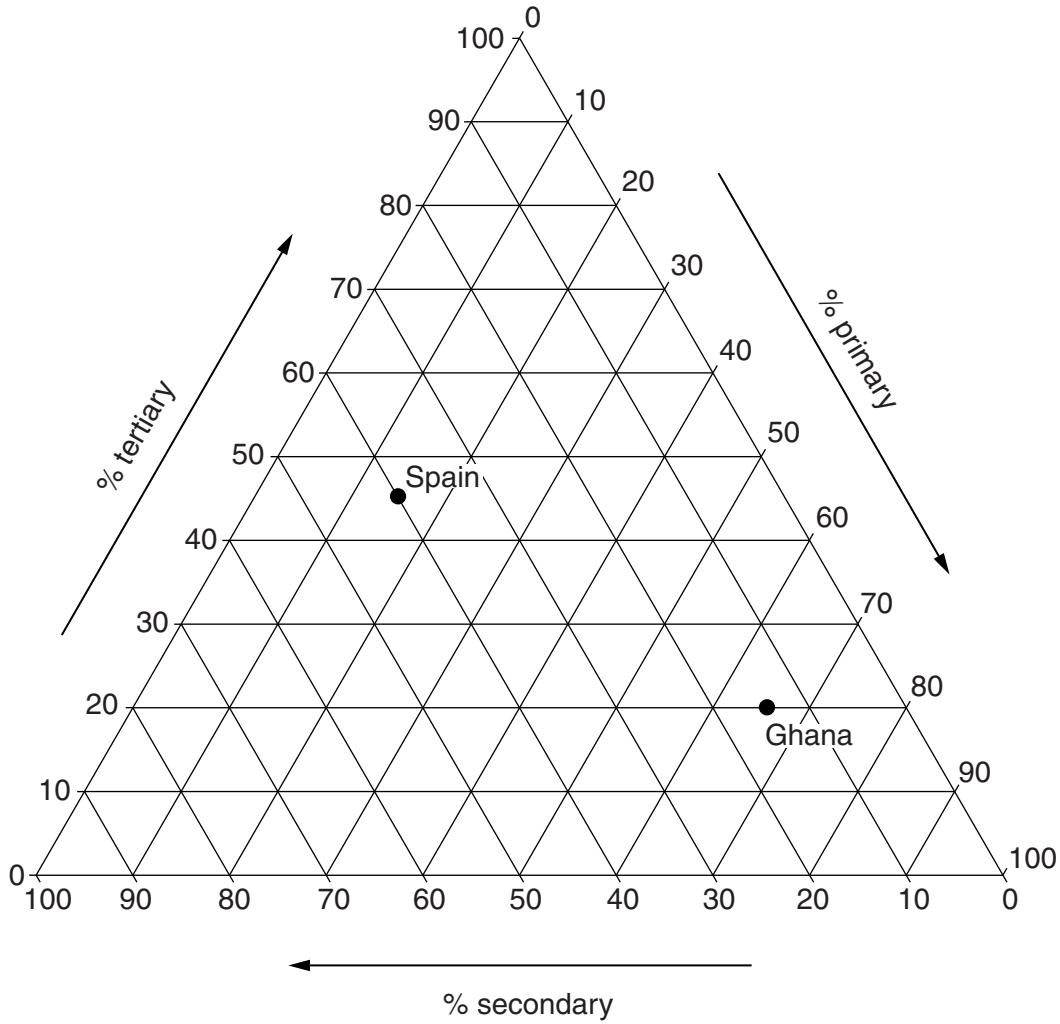
(ii) Explain why coral reefs are only found in some sea areas.

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.....  
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.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [5]



**QUESTION 5**

5 (a) Study Fig. 6, which shows information about the employment structure in two countries.



**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]

(iii) Suggest **three** reasons why a greater percentage of people in Ghana (LEDC) work in primary industry than in Spain (MEDC).

- 1 .....
- .....
- 2 .....
- .....
- 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 .....

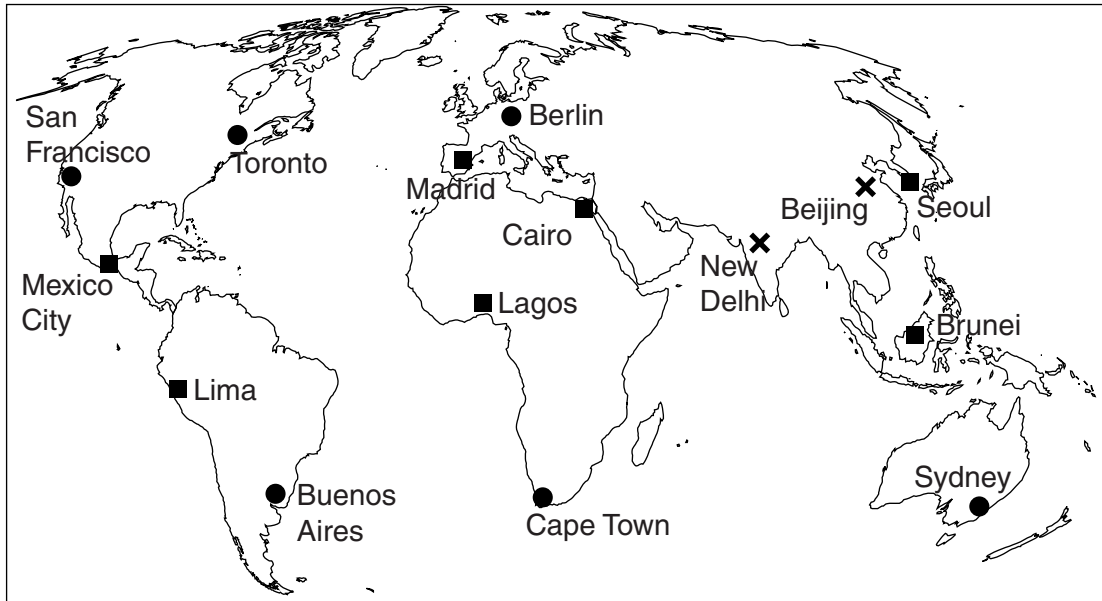
**A** How may this industry benefit local people?

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- ..... [4]



**QUESTION 6**

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



**Key**  
Air quality

●	good
■	moderate
⊗	unhealthy

**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 .....

.....

2 .....

..... [2]

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

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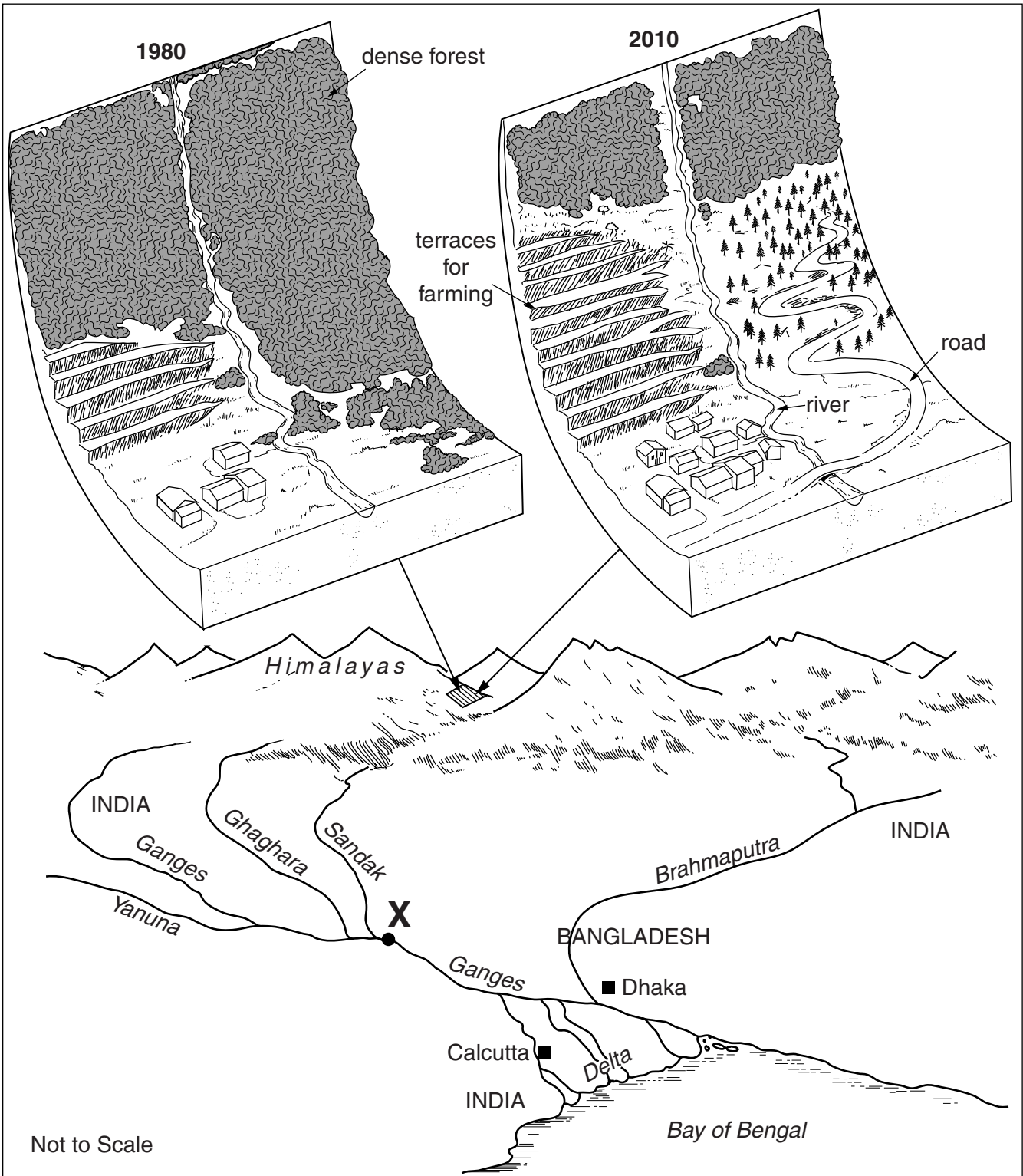
.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows information about changes which have taken place in part of the Himalayas.

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Key	
■	city
<u>Ganges</u>	river

Fig. 8



(i) Identify **three** changes which have taken place in the area shown in Fig. 8 between 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]





