



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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GEOGRAPHY

0460/12

Paper 1

October/November 2011

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler

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 IN 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, Photographs B, C and D for Question 3 and Photograph E for Question 4.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

The Insert is **not** required by the Examiner.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **23** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.

QUESTION 1

(a) Study Fig. 1, which shows the Demographic Transition Model.

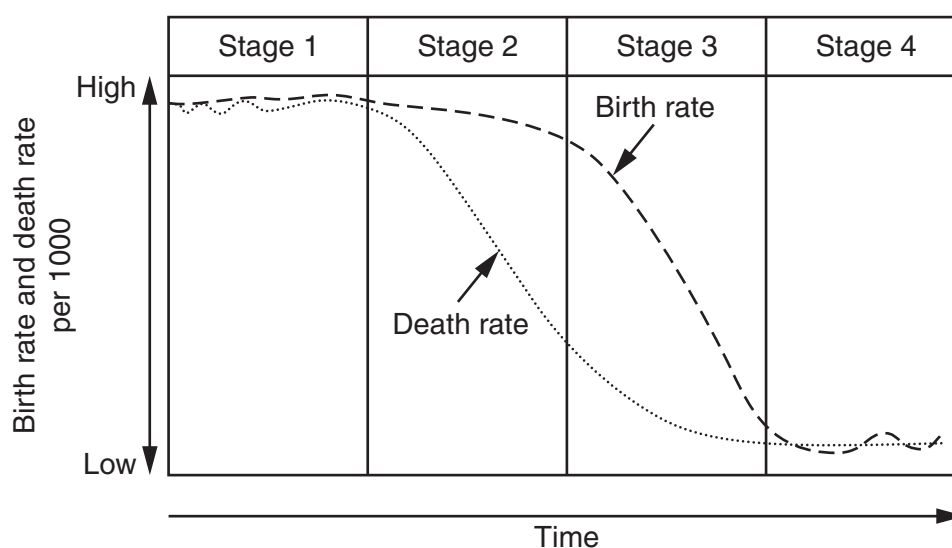


Fig. 1

- (i) In which stage of the Demographic Transition Model are both birth rates and death rates high?

.....[1]

- (ii) Use evidence from Fig. 1 **only** to explain why the rate of natural increase is high by the end of Stage 2 of the model.

.....

[2]

- (iii) Give **three** reasons why birth rates have fallen by the time a country reaches Stage 4 of the model.

1

 2

 3
[3]

.....[4]

-
- The line graph displays the average life expectancy at birth for Zimbabwe and Uganda from 1955 to 2005. The y-axis represents the average life expectancy in years, ranging from 30 to 65. The x-axis represents the year, with major ticks every five years. Zimbabwe is represented by a dashed line with circular markers, and Uganda is represented by a solid line with 'x' markers. Zimbabwe's life expectancy generally increased from 1955 to 1990, peaking at approximately 56.5 years, before declining to about 39.5 years by 2005. Uganda's life expectancy showed a steady increase from 1955 to 1985, peaking at approximately 47.2 years, followed by a sharp decline to about 51.8 years by 2005.
- | Year | Zimbabwe | Uganda |
|------|----------|--------|
| 1955 | 41.8 | 40.0 |
| 1960 | 44.2 | 42.0 |
| 1965 | 46.8 | 44.0 |
| 1970 | 49.2 | 46.2 |
| 1975 | 51.5 | 46.5 |
| 1980 | 53.8 | 47.2 |
| 1985 | 56.0 | 47.2 |
| 1990 | 56.2 | 43.8 |
| 1995 | 50.8 | 40.8 |
| 2000 | 48.5 | 41.5 |
| 2005 | 39.5 | 51.8 |

(i) Compare the life expectancy of Uganda and Zimbabwe between 1955 and 2005.

.....[3]

- (ii) Suggest possible reasons for the changes in life expectancy in **either** Uganda **or** Zimbabwe between 1955 and 2005.

Country chosen

.....[5]

- (c)** For a named example of a country which you have studied, describe the policies used by the government to reduce natural population growth rates.

Name of country

[7]

[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2

(a) Study Fig. 3, which is a model of an LEDC city.

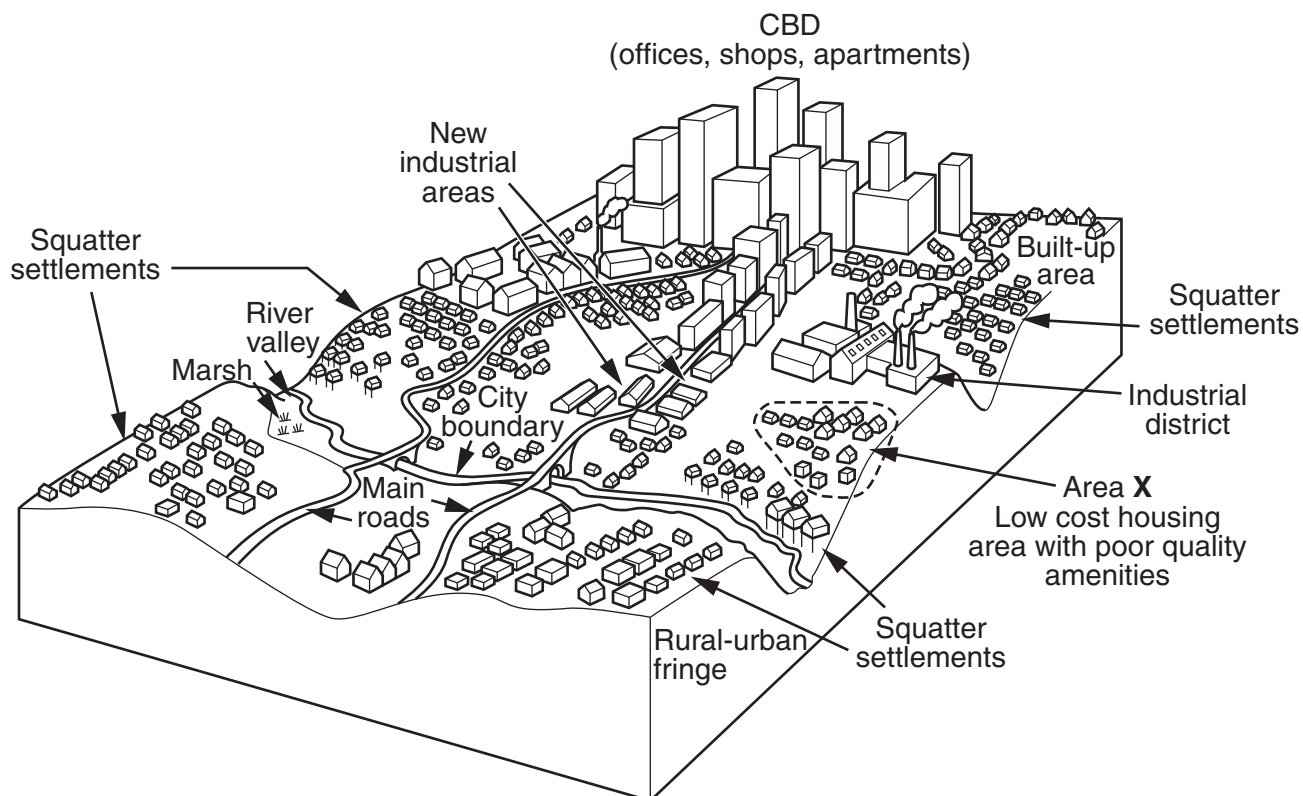


Fig. 3

(i) Identify from Fig. 3 **one** example of land use in the CBD.

.....[1]

(ii) Suggest **two** examples of amenities in the housing in the area marked **X** in Fig. 3 which are likely to be of poor quality.

1

2[2]

(iii) Describe **three** different types of location where squatter settlements have developed in cities in LEDCs.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....[3]

- (iv) Explain why large numbers of people live in squatter settlements in cities in LEDCs.

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.....[4]

- (b) Study Photograph A (Insert), which shows part of an urban area.

- (i) Suggest **three** likely problems of living in the urban area shown in Photograph A.

1

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2

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3

.....[3]

- (ii) Describe the methods which can be used by city planners to solve **one** of the problems which you have suggested in (b)(i).

Problem chosen

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....[5]

QUESTION 3

(a) Study Photographs B, C and D (Insert) which show a river at different locations along its course.

(i) Which Photograph is taken closest to the source of the river?[1]

(ii) Briefly describe the difference between:

A the gradient of the river in Photographs B and C,

.....

B the depth of the river in Photographs B and D.

.....[2]

(iii) In which Photograph, B, C or D, will most deposition be occurring?
Give reasons for your answer.

Photograph

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(iv) Explain how rivers transport their load by each of the following processes:

traction,

.....

saltation,

.....

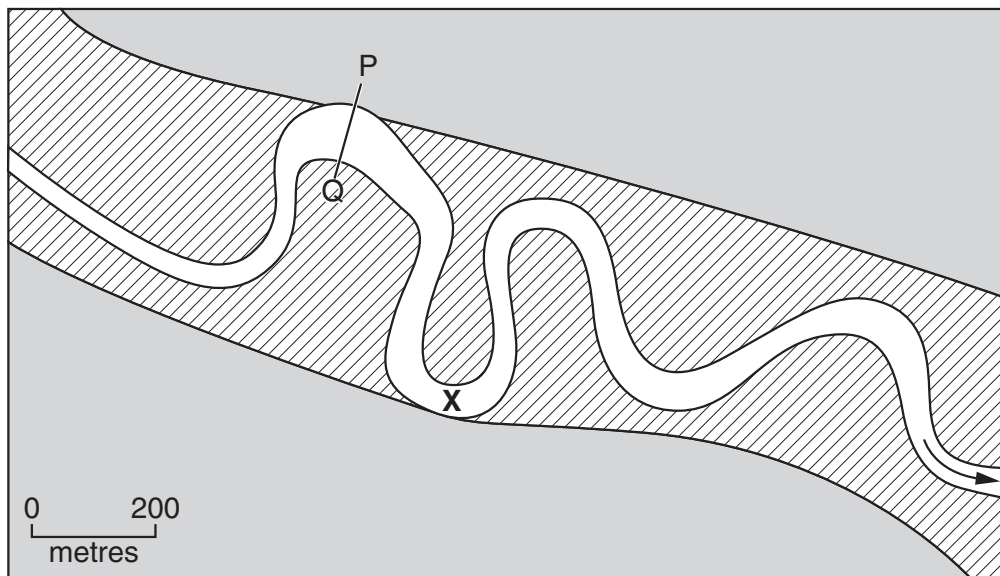
suspension,

.....

solution.

.....[4]

(b) Study Fig. 4, which shows part of a river and its valley.



Key

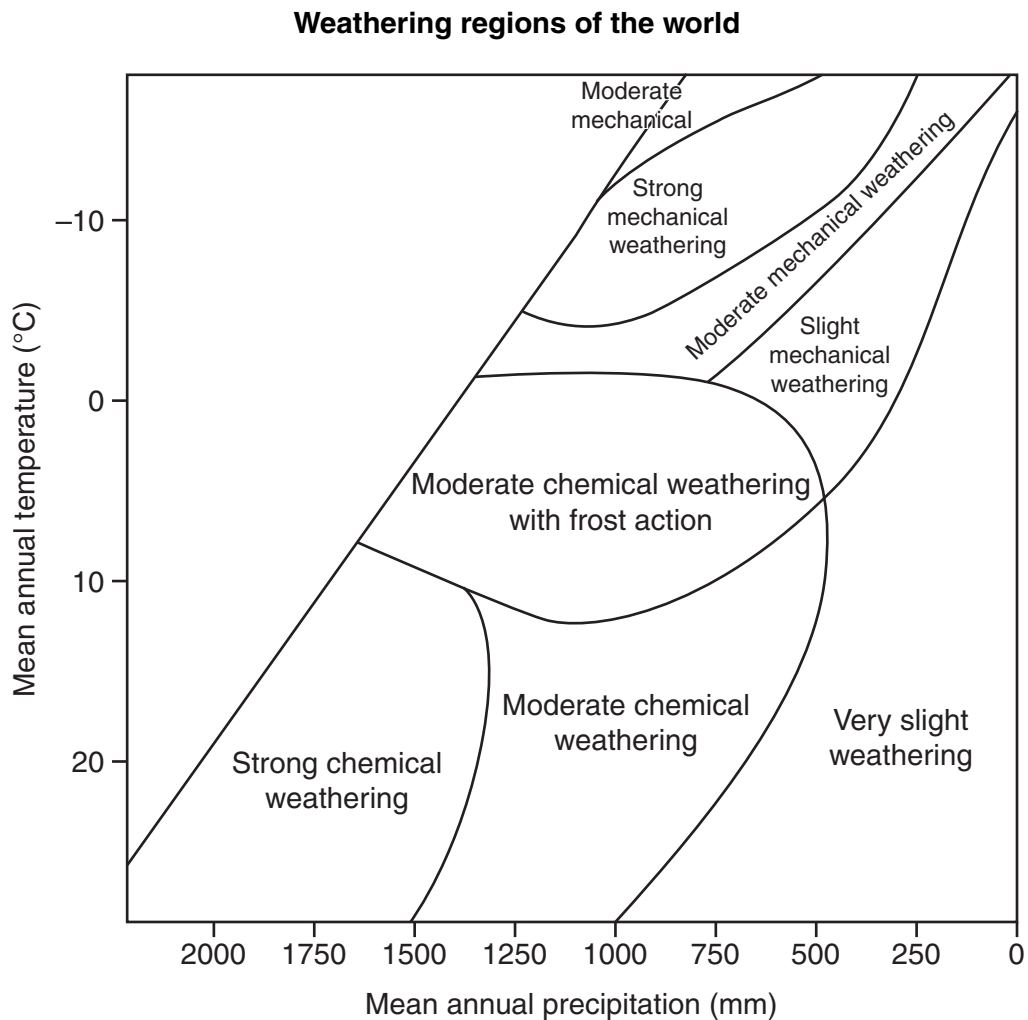
	River
	Flood plain
	Higher land
	Direction of flow

Fig. 4

- (i) Draw and label a cross section along the line P–Q, shown on Fig. 4, to show:
- the differences in the depth of the channel,
 - a slip off slope,
 - a river cliff.

QUESTION 4

- (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows information about the main types of weathering which take place in areas with different climates.

**Fig. 5**

- (i) Identify the type of weathering most likely to occur in a climate with a mean annual temperature of 20°C and mean annual precipitation of 1000 mm.

.....[1]

- (ii) State a mean annual temperature and precipitation amount in an area where 'moderate chemical weathering with frost action' is likely to take place.

.....[2]

- (iii)** Exfoliation is a type of mechanical weathering which occurs in an area with a large daily temperature range.

Explain why a large daily temperature range is required for exfoliation to occur.

.....

.....

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.....[3]

- (iv)** Explain why large amounts of weathering occur in warm, wet tropical regions.

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.....[4]

- (b)** Study Photograph E (Insert), which shows a mountain area in a temperate climate where weathering is taking place.

- (i)** Describe the main features of the landscape shown in Photograph E.

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.....[3]

- (ii) Explain how **mechanical** weathering is operating in the area shown in Photograph E. You may use a labelled diagram in your answer.

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.....[5]

(c) In many parts of the world weather and climate may cause natural disasters. These include drought and tropical storms.

.....[7]

[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 4

QUESTION 5

(a) Study Fig. 6, which shows information about international tourism.

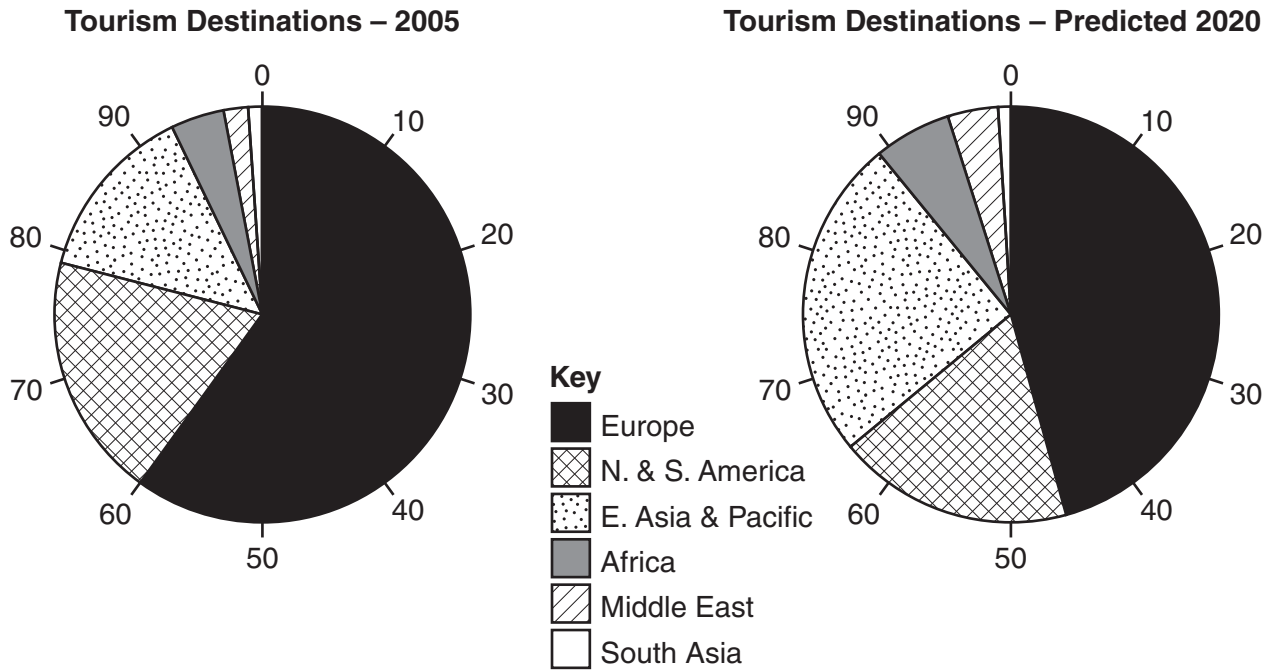


Fig. 6

- (i) By how much is the percentage of international tourists to Europe expected to decrease between 2005 and 2020?

..... %

[1]

- (ii) Suggest **two** reasons why Europe has the largest percentage share of international tourists.

1

.....

2

.....[2]

- (iii) Give **three** examples of different types of **natural** attraction for international tourists.

1

.....

2

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3

.....[3]

(iv) Explain how the built environment can attract international tourists.

.....

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.....[4]

(b) Study Fig. 7, information about a landlocked country in Africa where the government would like to develop a tourist industry.

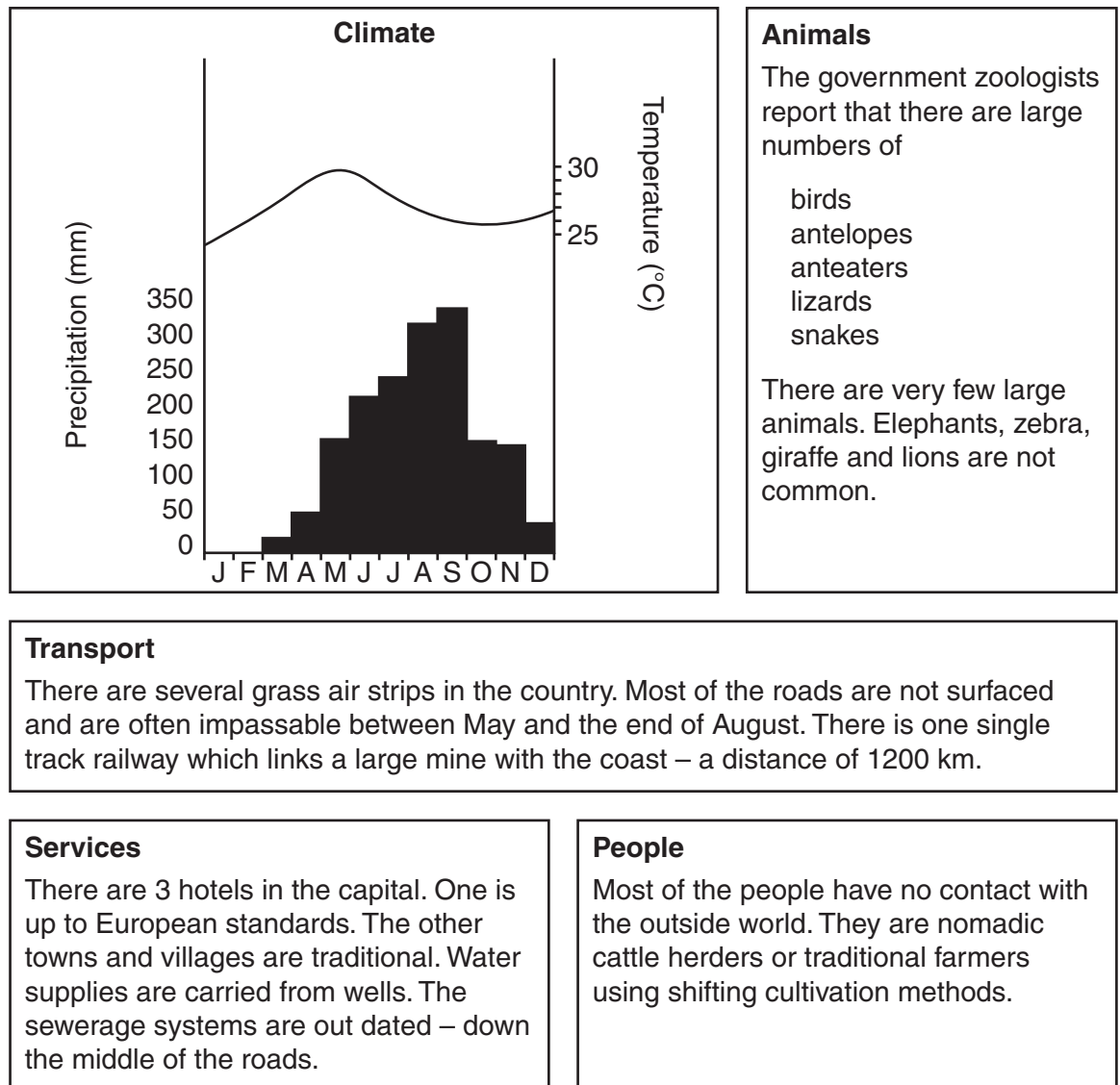


Fig. 7

- (i) Suggest **three** difficulties of developing a tourist industry in the country described in Fig. 7.

1

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2

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3

.....[3]

- (ii) Explain the benefits and disadvantages to the people living in the country if a tourist industry were developed there.

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.....[5]

- (c)** Name an area which you have studied where the environment is at risk from tourism. Explain how tourism is damaging the natural environment of your chosen area.

Name of area

.....[7]

[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 5

QUESTION 6

(a) Study Fig. 8, which shows information about pollution of the environment.

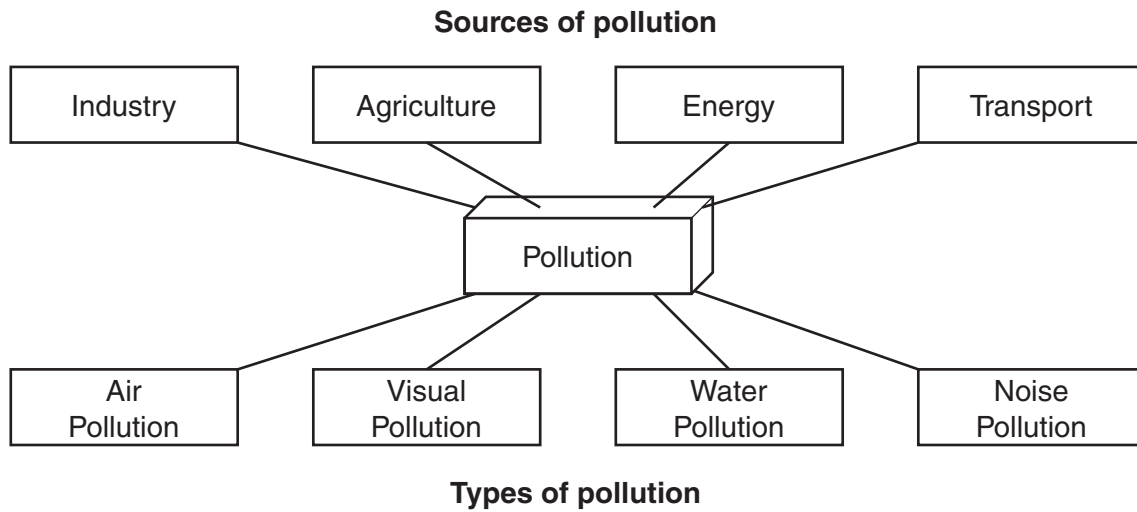


Fig. 8

(i) What is meant by a *source* of pollution?

.....
[1]

(ii) Describe **one** way in which the air can be polluted by each of:

A agriculture,

.....

B transport.

.....[2]

(iii) Describe **three** different problems which pollution might cause for people who live in a large urban area.

1

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2

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3

.....[3]

- (b) Study Fig. 9, a newspaper article about global warming.

WORLD'S FIRST UNDERWATER CABINET MEETING

(15th Oct 2009)

The President of the Maldives, Mohamed Nasheed, and his ministers will be holding the world's first underwater cabinet meeting on Saturday 17 October, to draw global attention to the issue of climate change.

After the underwater cabinet meeting on 17 October, President Nasheed will hold a press conference, where he will call for carbon dioxide reductions. President Nasheed has often warned of the dangers climate change poses to the Maldives – a country with over 1000 islands that is so beautiful it has reached

the final of the 'New 7 Wonders of Nature' competition.

Famed for its coral reefs, the Maldives stands at the frontline of the climate change battle. Nowhere in the country is the land higher than 2 metres above sea level and communities are threatened by rising sea levels. To call attention to their country's plight, ministers will use hand signals and slates to communicate and call for rapid greenhouse gas reductions. The statement will be presented at the landmark UN climate change talks in Copenhagen this December.

Fig. 9

- (i) Explain why the President of the Maldives is concerned about global warming.

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.....[3]

- (ii) Explain why reducing carbon dioxide emissions may be necessary to reduce global warming.

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.....[4]

- (iii) Describe the strategies which can be used to reduce carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere.

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.....[5]

Additional Page

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

[illegible]

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

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