

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME				
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		
GEOGRAPHY 0460				
Paper 1			May/June 2014	
			1 hour 45 minutes	
Candidates answer on the Question Paper.				
Additional Materi	als: 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 page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Answer three questions.

The Insert contains Photographs A, B and C for Question 2 and Photograph D for Question 4.

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.

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





 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows information about four countries which have a low population density.

Country	Total population	Area (sq. kms)	Population density (people per sq. km)
Angola	20609294	1246700	16.5
Australia	22730400	7702466	3.0
Finland	5 420 030	303893	17.8
Mongolia	2736600	1 564 100	1.7

Fig. 1

(i)	Using Fig. 1, identify the country which is most sparsely populated.	
		[1]
(ii)	Using only evidence from Fig. 1, explain why countries with a large population may had lower population density than countries with a smaller population. You should reference and statistics.	
		[2]
(iii)	Give three other reasons why countries may have a low population density.	
	1	
	2	
	3	
		[3]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows information about world population and the extinction of species of plants and animals.

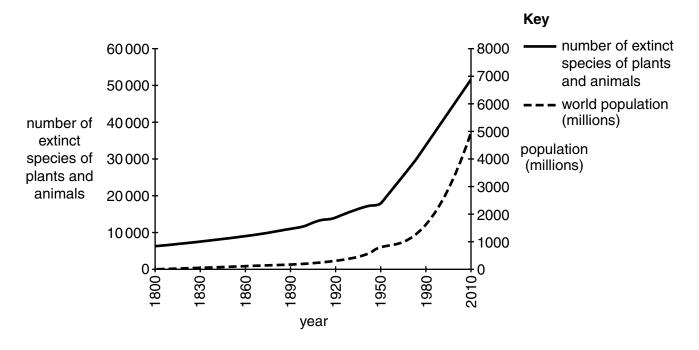


Fig. 2

(i)

plants and animals. You should include statistics and years in your answer.
[3

(ii)	Explain the relationship between world population and the number of extinct species of plants and animals.
	[4]
(iii)	Many areas in the world are now overpopulated. Describe the problems faced by people in countries which are overpopulated.
	[5]

(c)	For a named country you have studied, explain why the distribution of its population is uneven.
	Name of country
	[7]

END OF QUESTION 1

2 (a) Study Fig. 3, which shows a settlement hierarchy.

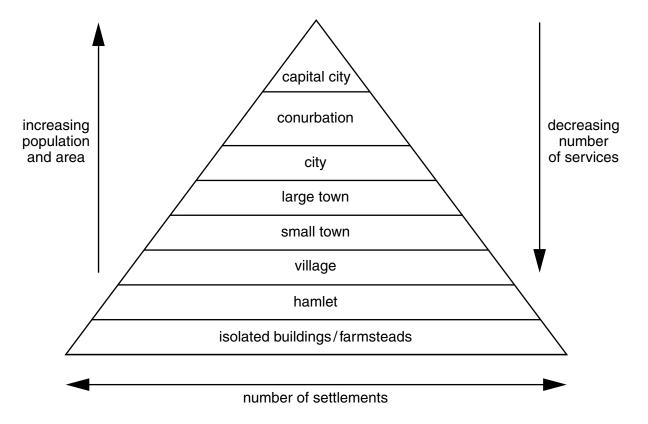


Fig. 3

(i)	What is meant by settlement hierarchy?
	[1]

(ii) Using evidence from Fig. 3, tick the **two** statements which are true about settlement hierarchies.

the smaller the area of a settlement the larger the population		
the larger the size of the settlement the fewer of that type of settlement there are		
there are fewer small settlements than large ones		
the larger the size of the settlement the greater the number of services found there		
the lower down the hierarchy the larger the settlements are		

[2]

	(iii)	Describe three ways in which the type of services in a large town are likely to differ from those in a village.
		1
		2
		3[3]
(b)		dy Photographs A, B and C (Insert), which show three different types of shops in the ntral Business District (CBD) of Madrid, the capital city of Spain (MEDC).
	(i)	For each photograph state whether it shows a specialist shop, a convenience store or a comparison shop.
		Photograph A
		Photograph B
		Photograph C[3]
	(ii)	Explain why shops and services in the CBD of a capital city may have a large sphere of influence.
		[4]

(iii)	In many CBDs there are pedestrian zones.
	Explain the benefits and problems of pedestrian zones.
	IE.

(c)	For a named example you have studied, explain the growth of an out-of-town shopping area			
	Name of town or city			
	Name of out-of-town shopping area			
	[7]			

END OF QUESTION 2

3 (a) Study Fig. 4, which shows information about the area around the Red Sea.

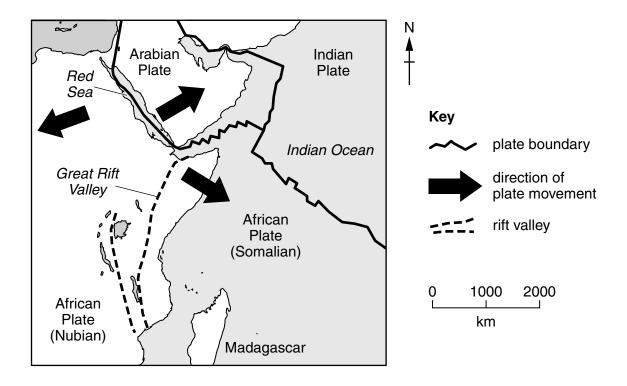


Fig. 4

(i)	What type of plate boundary passes through the Red Sea?				
	Choose from the following:				
	Conservative	Constructive	Destructive		
				[1]	
(ii)	Explain why plate mo	ovement, such as that	shown on Fig. 4, occurs.		
				[2]	
(iii)	Explain why earthqua	akes occur close to pl	ate boundaries.		
				[3]	

)	Explain why people live in areas where earthquakes occur.	
		[4]

(b) Study Fig. 5, a poster displayed in a school in Mumbai, India.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

•	110	$n \cap t$	nanic	ramain	calm
•	DU	HUL	Daille.	remain	caiiii.
			,		

- Stay indoors until the shaking stops.
- · Watch for falling objects.
- Stay away from windows, sliding glass doors and mirrors.
- Stay away from tall shelves and cabinets.
- · Move to an inner wall or corridor.
- · Get under your desk.
- You can leave the building after the shaking stops.
- Once outside do not stand close to outside walls, tall trees or buildings.

Fig. 5

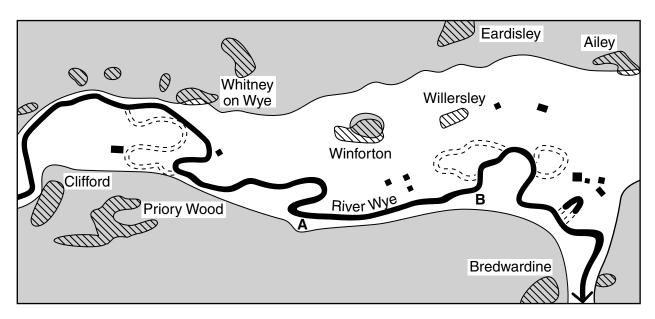
(י)	injuries if an earthquake occurs.
	[3]

(ii)	Explain why earthquakes of the same magnitude (strength) are likely to cause more deaths and injuries in an LEDC than an MEDC.
	[5

(c)	For a named example of a volcanic eruption you have studied, describe its effects on people and the natural environment.
	Name of volcano
	[7]

END OF QUESTION 3

4 (a) Study Fig. 6 which shows the flood plain of the River Wye in the UK.



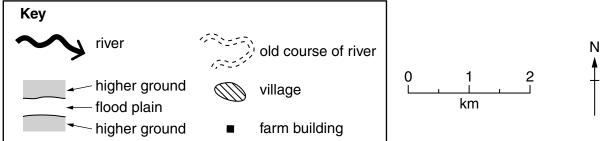


Fig. 6

(1)	What is the distance along the river from point A to point B ?	
	kms	[1]
(ii)	Identify two different pieces of evidence that the river has changed its course.	
	1	
	2	
		.

- (iii) On Fig. 6 mark and label the following:
 - a meander (label M);
 - the village which is most likely to be completely flooded (label V);
 - the farm building most likely to need protection from river erosion (label F).

Describe the advantages for people of living on a flood plain.
F 43

(b) Study Photograph D (Insert), which shows a river and its valley.

Describe three different features of the river and its valley.
1
2
3[3
Explain how the river may erode its banks and bed.
[5

(c)	For a named area you have studied, explain the causes of flooding.
	Name of area
	[7]

END OF QUESTION 4

5 (a) Study Figs 7A and 7B (page 20), which show information about areas in Italy which attract tourists.

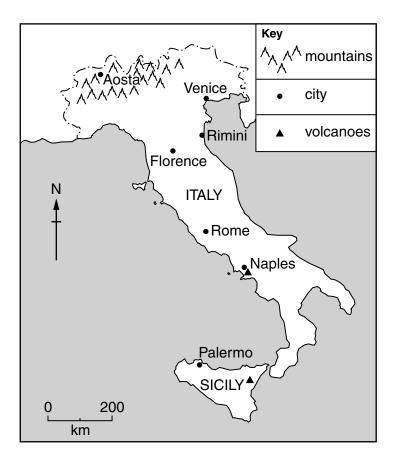


Fig. 7A

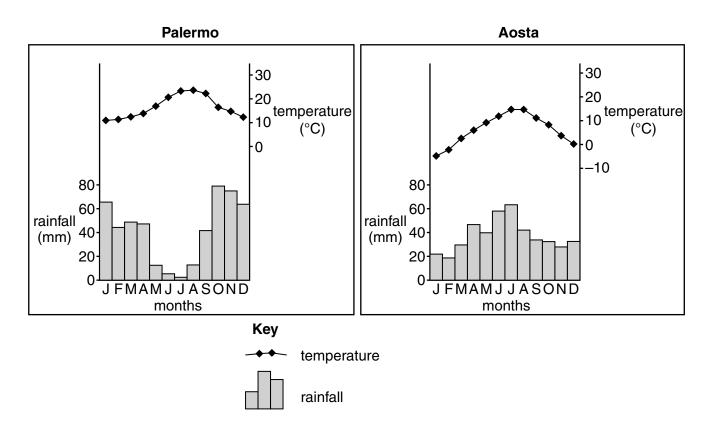


Fig. 7B

(i)	Identify from Fig. 7A an example of a physical (natural) attraction which tourists are to visit in Italy.	likely
		[1
(ii)	Italy has many large cities. State two different types of attraction for tourists which are found in many cities.	
	1	
	2	
	2	

(iii)	Using only evidence from the climate graph for Palermo on Fig. 7B, explain why it attracts large numbers of tourists between May and August.
	[3]
(iv)	Using Figs 7A and 7B only , suggest reasons why Aosta attracts tourists all year round.
	[4]

(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows three advantages of tourism for local people.

jobs created	
investment in airports and roads	<u> </u>
more food crops sold	

Fig. 8

Explain in your own words how the following benefit local people:
more food crops sold;
jobs created;
investment in airports and roads.
[3

	(ii)	Explain the problems tourism may cause for local people.
		[{
, ,	_	
(c)	For a	a named area you have studied, explain how tourism is damaging the natural environmen
	Nam	ne of area

END OF QUESTION 5

6 (a) Study Fig. 9, which shows information about coffee production in Brazil.

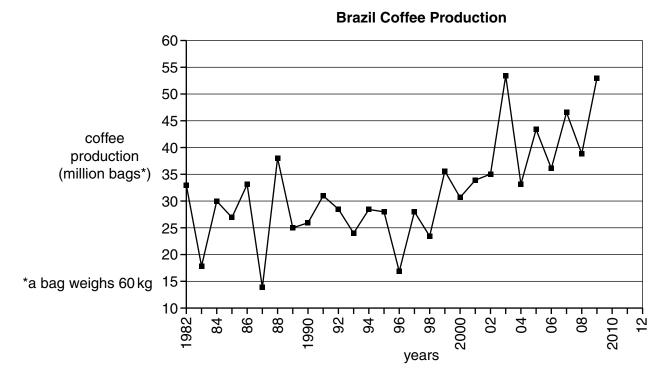


Fig. 9

(i)	Coffee production is an example of commercial farming. What is meant by <i>commercial farming</i> ?	ı l
	[1]

(ii) Complete Fig. 9 by plotting the following information about coffee production in Brazil.

2010	45 million bags
2011	54 million bags
2012	49 million bags

[2]

(iii)	Suggest reasons why coffee production varies from year to year.
	[3]
(iv)	Describe different methods of soil conservation which can be used by commercial farmers.
	[4]

(b) Study Fig. 10, which shows information about where coffee is produced in Brazil.

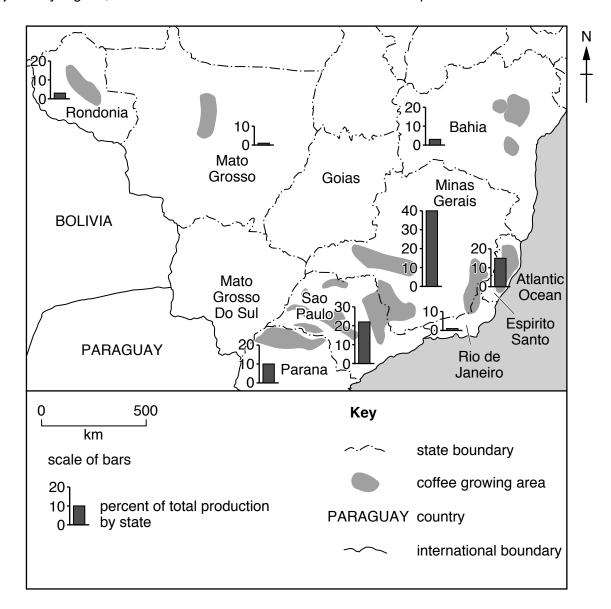


Fig. 10

(i)	Describe the distribution of coffee production in Brazil. You should use statistics from Fig. 10 in your answer.
	[3]
(ii)	Explain why agricultural land use varies from place to place.
	[5]

(c)	For a named country or area you have studied, describe the impacts of water shortages on the people and economic development.			
	Name of country or area			
	[7]			

END OF QUESTION 6

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.		
	•••••	
	•••••	
	•••••	
	•••••	
	•••••	

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Photographs	A-D	S Sibley © UCLES.
Question 1	Fig. 2	$@ \ http://www.biological diversity.org/campaigns/overpopulation/extinction_and_population_graph.html \\$
Question 2	Fig. 3	© http://www.geographylwc.org.uk/GCSE/igcse/Settlement/sethierarchy.html
Question 3	Fig. 4	Adapted from: © The Times; 20 July 2006.
Question 6	Fig. 9	© http://www.commodityandderivativeadv.com/andyftp/Coffee_20110331_rjo.pdf
Ouestion 6	Fig. 10	© http://www.spectrumcommodities.com/education/commodity/kc.html

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.