



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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GEOGRAPHY

0460/13

Paper 1

October/November 2018

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Calculator
 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 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. 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 for Question 2, Figs. 4.1, 4.2 and 4.4 for Question 4, and Fig. 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

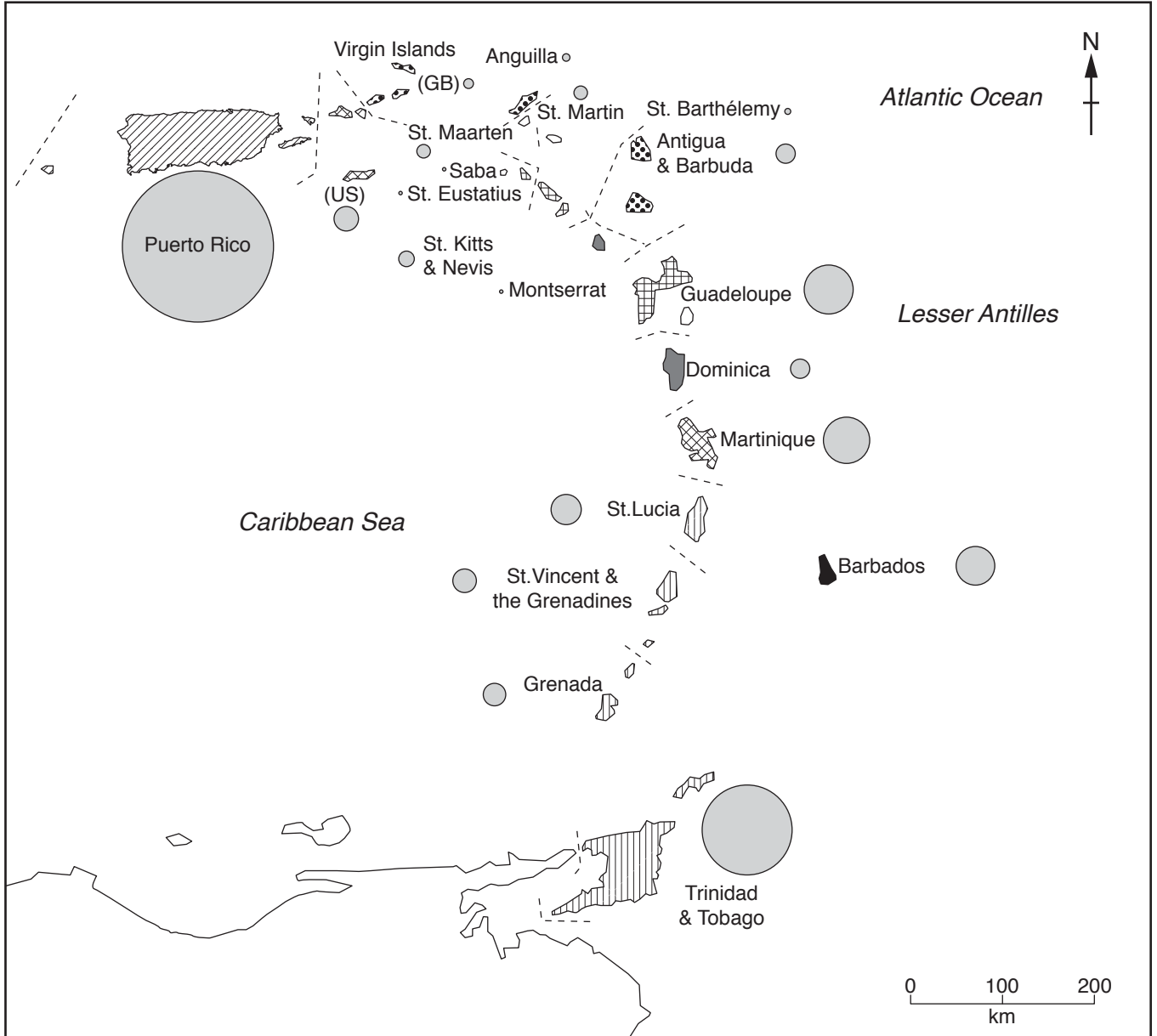
This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **27** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1.1, which shows information about the population in the Lesser Antilles, a group of islands in the Caribbean.



Key

Population density per km²

	1 – 30		251 – 300
	31 – 100		301 – 400
	101 – 150		401 – 500
	151 – 200		501 +
	201 – 250		

Number of inhabitants

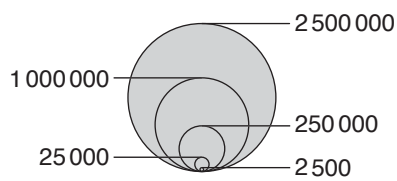


Fig. 1.1

- (i) What is measured by population density?
Tick the **one** statement in the table below which is correct.

	Tick [✓]
How closely together people live	
How large the population of an area is	
The amount of land in the area	
The wealth of an area	

[1]

- (ii) Calculate the population density of St. Lucia using the following data:

Area of land = 616 km²

Total population = 167 000

You should show your calculations in the box below.

..... per km²

[2]

- (iii) Identify the following from Fig. 1.1:

- the largest island
- the island with the largest total population
- the island with the highest population density

[3]

- (iv) Suggest **four** reasons why the islands shown in Fig. 1.1 all have different population densities even though they all have similar climates.

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2

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.....[4]

(b) Study Fig. 1.2, which shows information about the world's population.

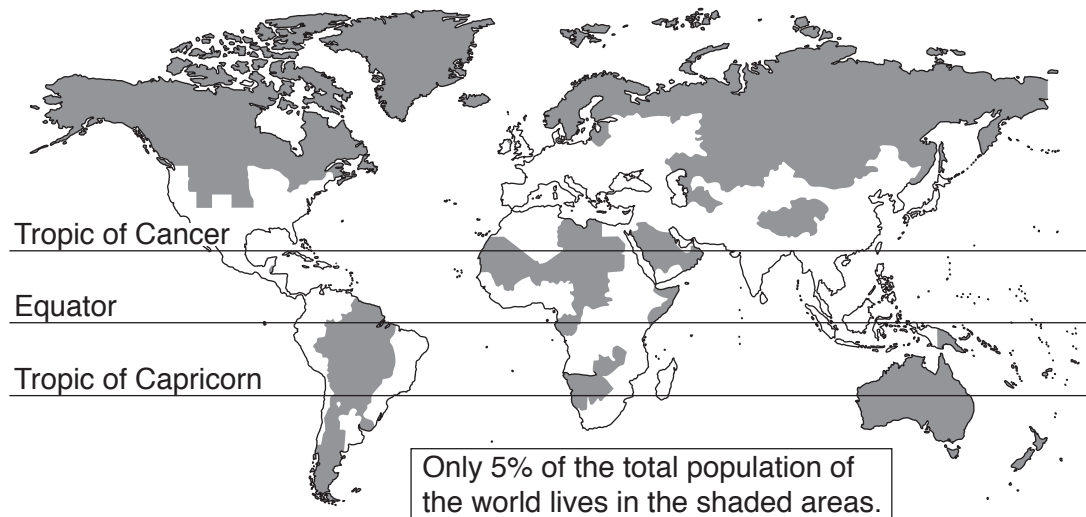


Fig. 1.2

(i) The areas shaded on Fig. 1.2 are sparsely populated. Describe the global distribution of these areas.

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.....[3]

(ii) Explain how climate influences population distribution.

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.....[5]

2 (a) Study Fig. 2.1, which shows information about the world’s population living in urban areas.

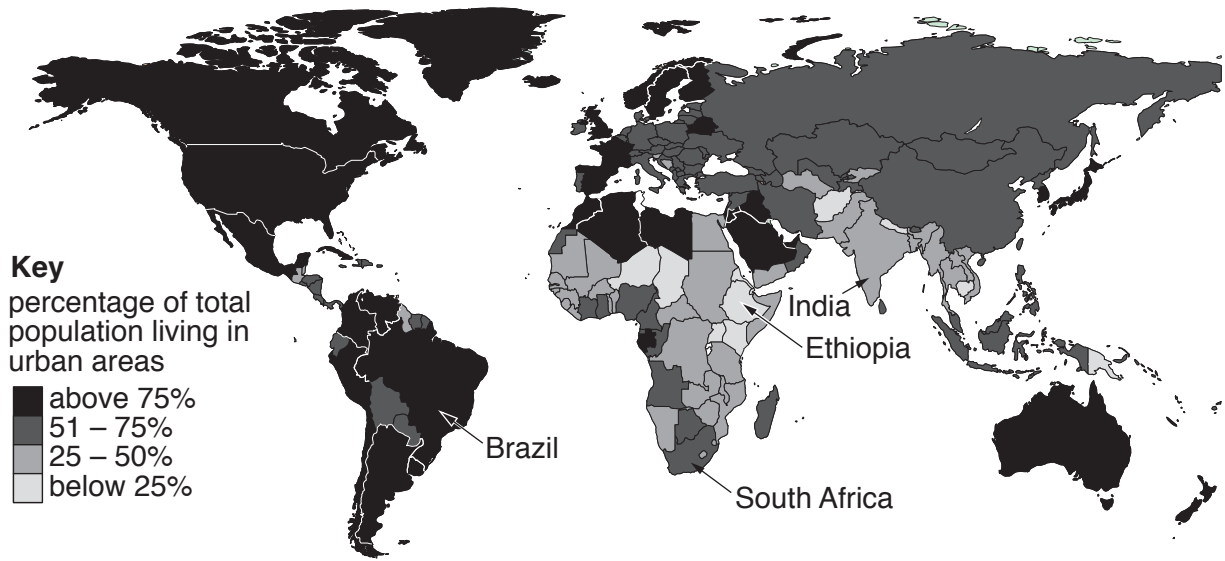


Fig. 2.1

(i) Tick the **one** feature in the table which is typical of an urban area.

	Tick (✓)
Few sources of employment are available	
Low population density	
Large amounts of housing, shops and entertainment	
Large areas of open space	
Most land is used for farming	

[1]

(ii) Using Fig. 2.1, complete the table below by inserting the names of the following four countries.

The countries should be arranged in rank order of the percentage of their total population living in urban areas.

Brazil	Ethiopia	India	South Africa
--------	----------	-------	--------------

Largest percentage living in urban areas	
↑	↑
↓	↓
Smallest percentage living in urban areas	

[2]

(iii) Compare the distribution of countries where the largest percentage (above 75%) and smallest percentage (below 25%) of their population live in urban areas.

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(iv) Explain why a greater percentage of the population live in urban areas in MEDCs than in LEDCs.

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(b) Study Figs. 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 (Insert), which are photographs taken in an urban area in an LEDC.

(i) Using evidence from Figs. 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 **only**, identify **three** pull factors attracting people to urban areas in LEDCs.

1

2

3

.....[3]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows information about the weather at midday on 29 March and 31 March 2016 at Poole Harbour in the UK.

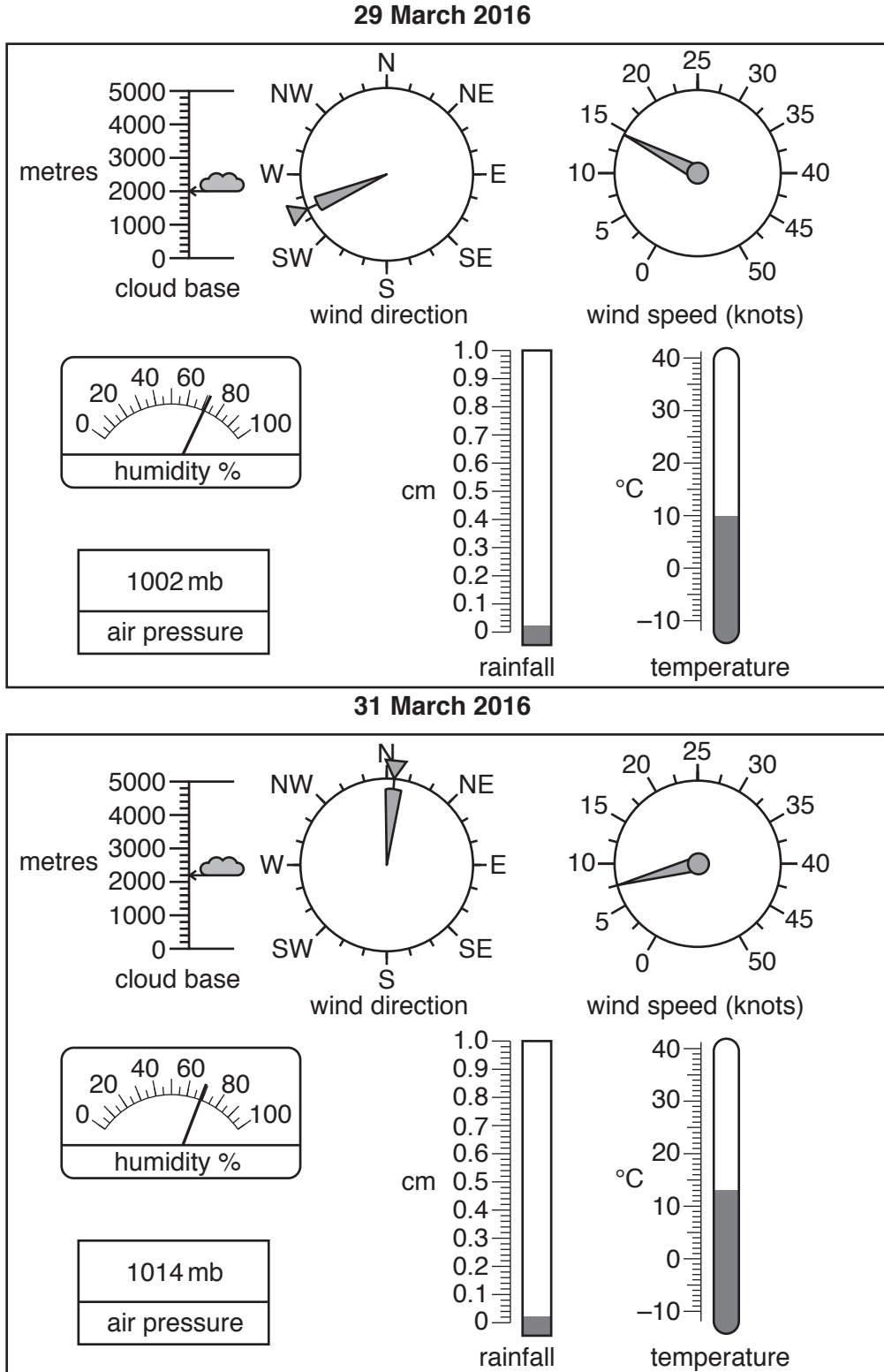


Fig. 3.1

(i) Define *weather*.

.....
.....[1]

(ii) Describe how wind direction is measured.

.....
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.....[2]

(iii) Identify from Fig. 3.1 the weather characteristic measured by the following instruments.

Anemometer

Barometer

Thermometer [3]

(iv) Describe **four** differences between the weather at Poole Harbour on 29 March and 31 March 2016.

1

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2

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4

.....[4]

4 (a) Study Fig. 4.1 (Insert), which shows some countries where coastal erosion and deposition occur in Europe, along with Fig. 4.2 (Insert) which is a photograph showing a coastline shaped by erosion.

(i) What is meant by *coastal erosion*?

.....
.....[1]

(ii) Using evidence from Fig. 4.1 **only**, explain why coastal erosion occurs at **X** but coastal deposition occurs at **Y**.

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(iii) Describe the main features of the cliff and wave-cut platform shown in Fig. 4.2.

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(iv) Explain how the wave-cut platform shown in Fig. 4.2 was formed by coastal erosion.

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TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 5

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 5 (a) Study Figs. 5.1 and 5.2, which show maps of Human Development Index (HDI) in South America in 2000 and 2012.

2000

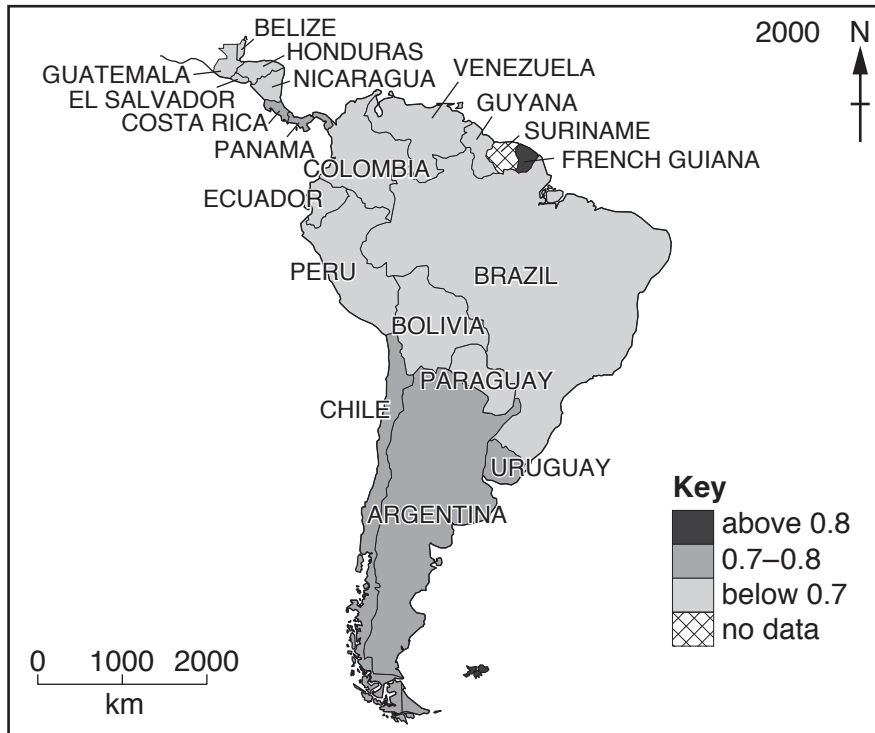


Fig. 5.1

2012

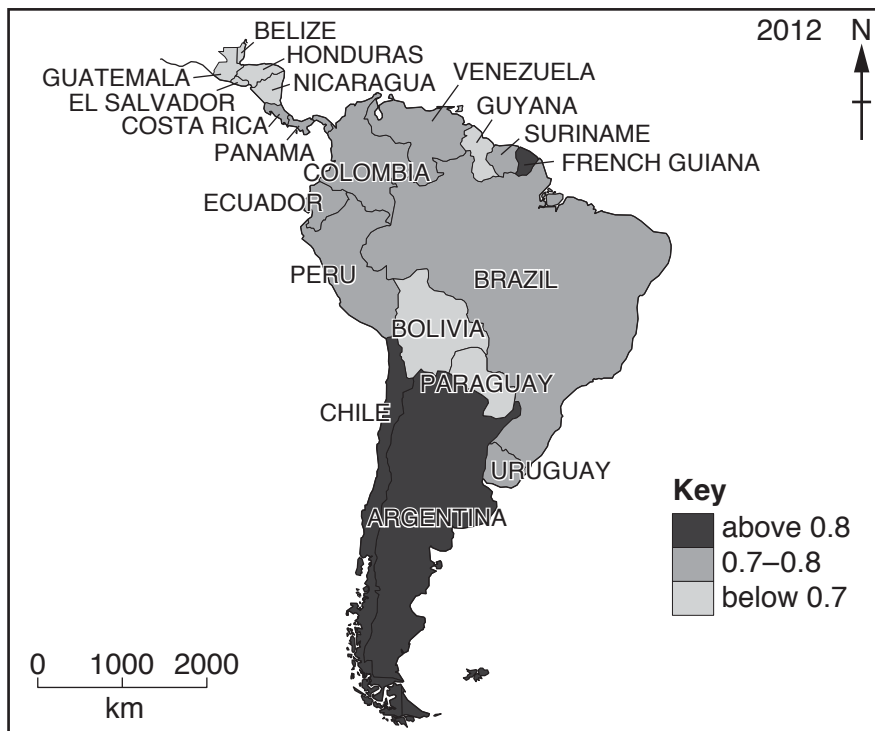


Fig. 5.2

(i) What was the HDI of Uruguay in both 2000 and 2012?

.....

[1]

(ii) Give **one** example of each of the following:

- a country where the HDI has increased from below 0.7 to 0.7–0.8;

.....

- a country where the HDI has increased from 0.7–0.8 to above 0.8.

.....

[2]

(iii) Tick the **three** statements about HDI in the table below which are correct.

	Tick (✓)
All countries with a high HDI have large populations	
HDI is a composite indicator of development	
HDI is the same as average income	
Many people who live in a country with a low HDI will be wealthy	
Most people who live in a country with a high HDI will be well educated	
The higher the HDI the longer people are likely to live	
There will be more schools and universities where the HDI is lower	

[3]

(iv) Suggest **four** reasons why the HDI of many South American countries increased between 2000 and 2012.

1

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2

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- 6 (a) Study Fig. 6.1, which is a graph showing information about the employment structure of Sweden (an MEDC) and Myanmar (an LEDC).

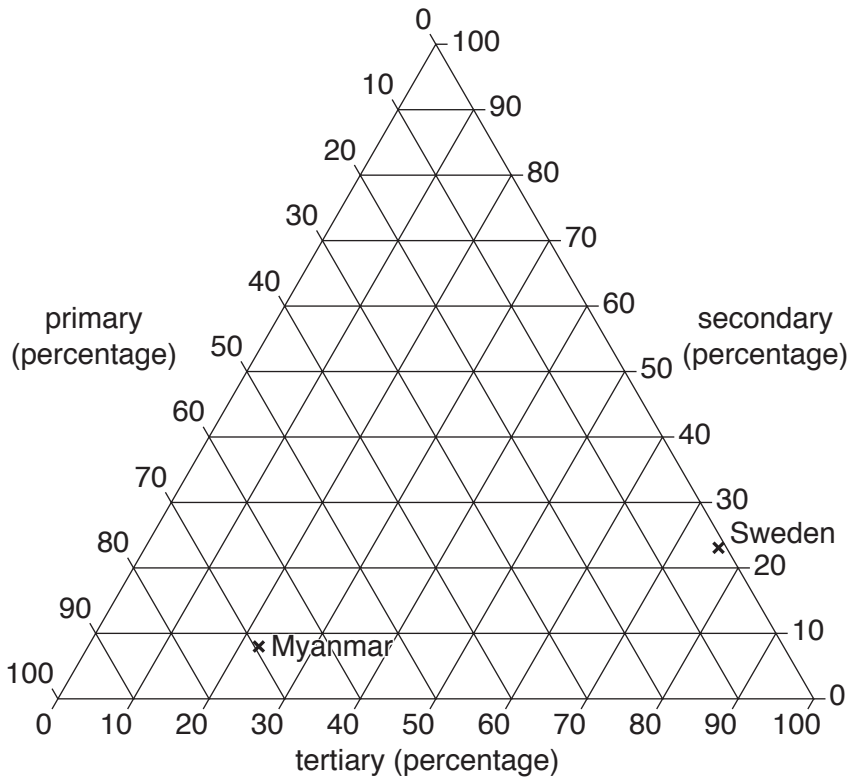


Fig. 6.1

- (i) Plot a cross on Fig. 6.1 to show the following information about the employment structure of Ghana:

Primary	45%
Secondary	15%
Tertiary	40%

[1]

- (ii) Give **one** example of primary employment and **one** example of tertiary employment.

Primary

Tertiary [2]

- (iii) Using information from Fig. 6.1 **only**, compare the employment structure of Sweden and Myanmar.

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..... [3]

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