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Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME	
CENTRE NUMBER	
CANDIDATE NUMBER	

GEOGRAPHY **0460/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2017**

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 Fig. 1 for Question 1, Photographs A, B, C and D for Question 5, and Photograph E 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

The 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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Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 1

1 **(a)** Study Fig. 1 (Insert), which is a map showing population distribution in part of Asia.

(i) **Complete the table below** by inserting the names of the following three countries. The countries should be arranged in rank order of their total population size.

Pakistan India China

largest total population	
smallest total population	

[1]

(ii) Using evidence from Fig. 1 **only**, describe **one** difference in population density and **one** difference in population distribution between the islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

Population distribution .....

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Population density .....

.....[2]

(iii) Describe the population distribution in China.

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(iv) Suggest reasons for the low population density in Mongolia.

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(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows the total population and population density of five of the largest urban areas in Asia.

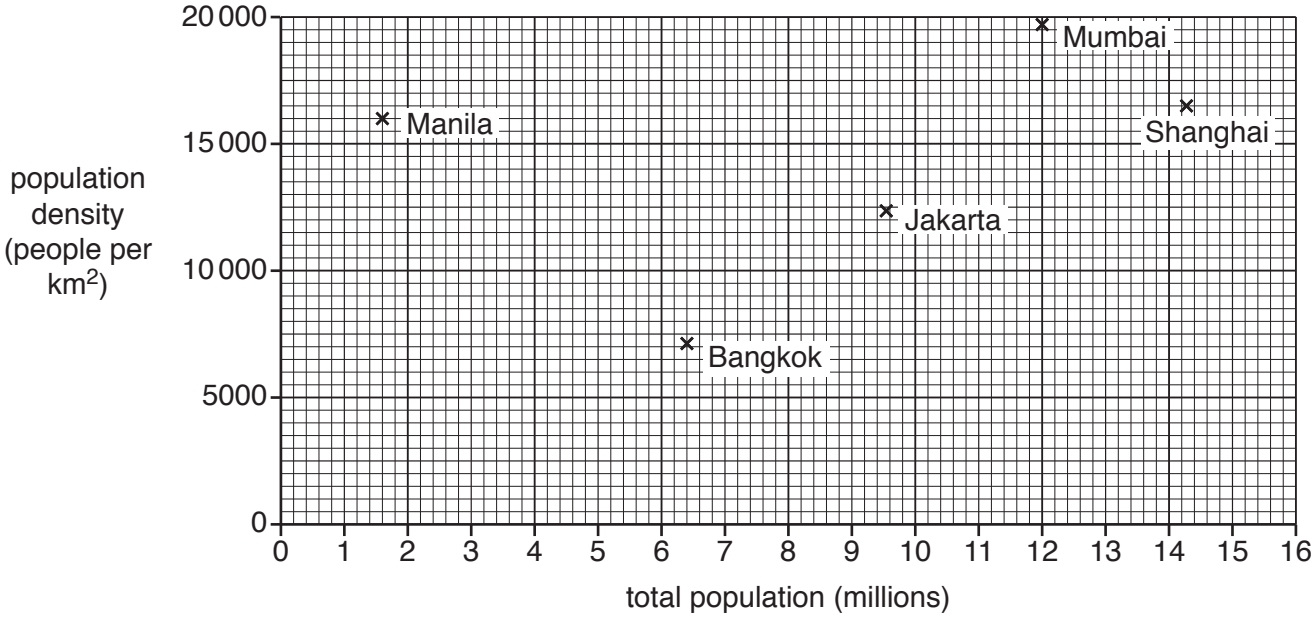

Fig. 2

(i) To what extent is there a relationship between the total population and the population density of the five urban areas?
You should include data from Fig. 2 in your answer.

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(ii) Suggest the likely difficulties which planners and city authorities face in urban areas with very high population densities.

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(c) Name a country you have studied and give reasons why people have migrated from it to another named country.

International migration from ..... to .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 1

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QUESTION 2

2 **(a)** Study Fig. 3, which is a graph showing an index of inequality in some large urban areas in different countries.

Inequality means differences in wealth, level of poverty and access to things such as jobs, housing and education.

A higher index value means less inequality and a lower index value means more inequality.

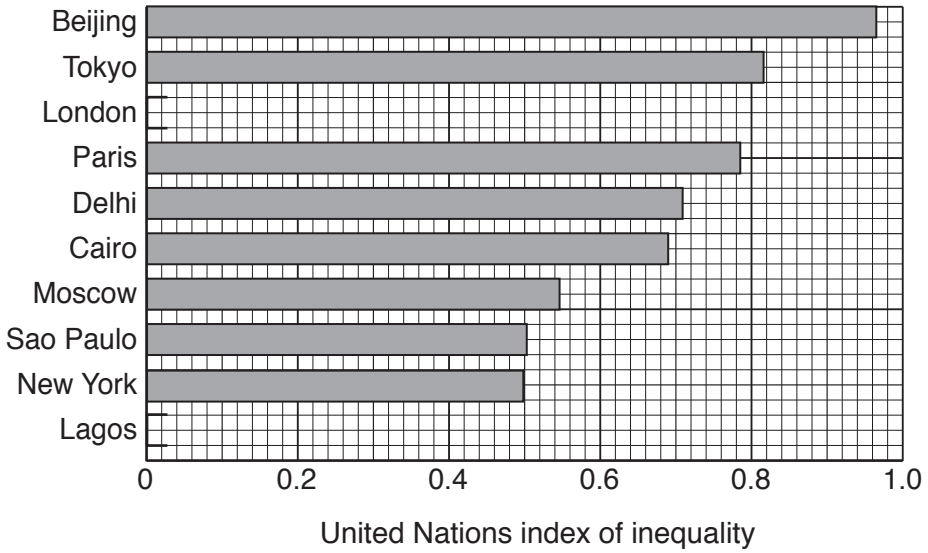

Fig. 3

(i) **Complete the table below** by inserting the names of the following three cities.
The cities should be arranged in rank order of their United Nations index of inequality.

Cairo New York Paris

Most equal	
Least equal	

[1]

(ii) **Complete Fig. 3** by plotting the following information:

– The UN index for London is 0.8.

– The UN index for Lagos is 0.25. [2]

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(iii) Lagos is the urban area with the highest level of inequality.

Suggest **three** likely problems this will cause.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

.....[3]

(iv) Explain why, in many cities, there is a high level of inequality.

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(b) Study Fig. 4, which shows information about poverty in Baltimore, an urban area in the USA (an MEDC).

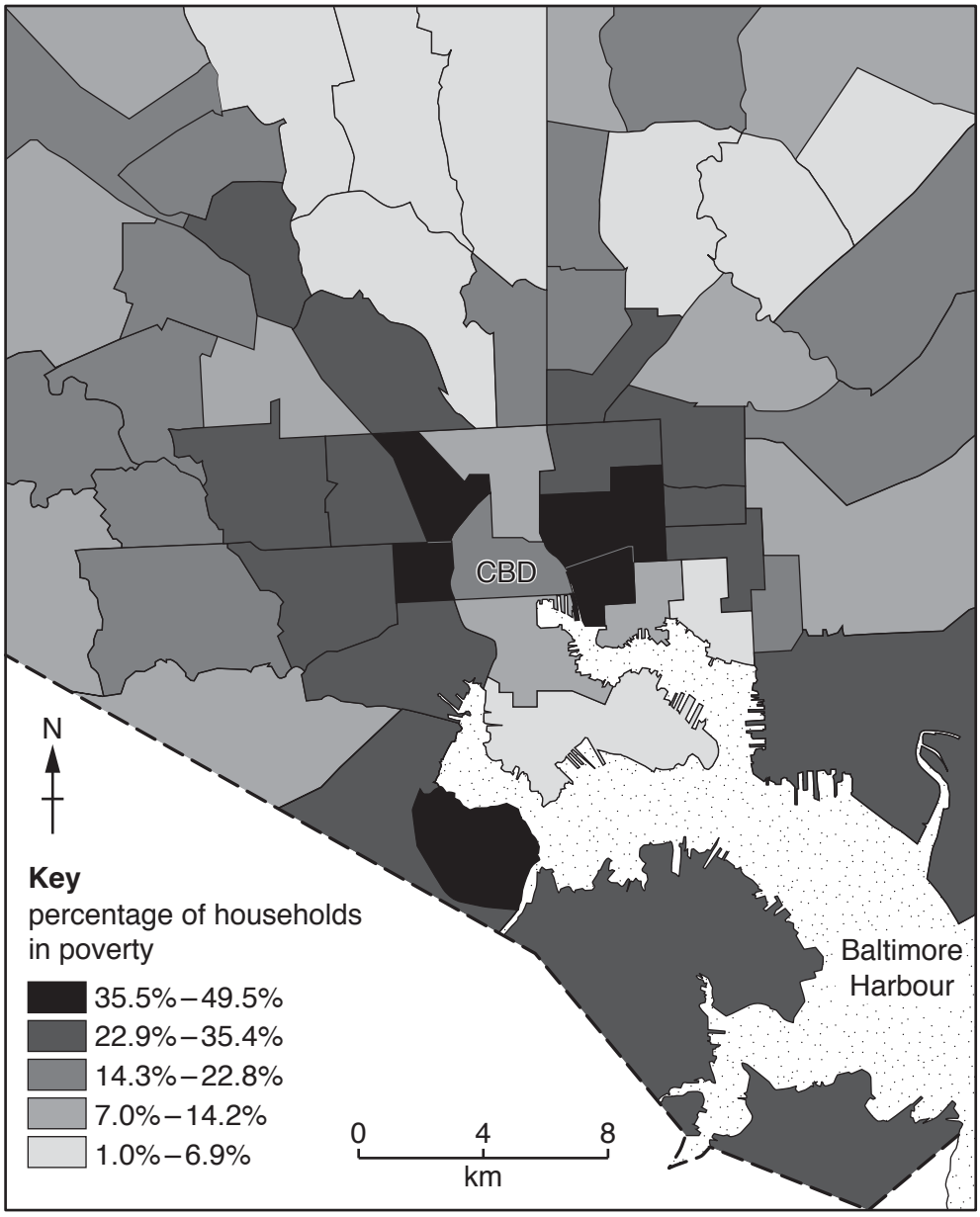

Fig. 4

(i) Describe the distribution of areas where 22.9% or more of households are in poverty.

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(ii) The following ideas to reduce inequality are being considered in Baltimore:

A Improve security by employing more police.

B Demolish derelict factories and build new housing on the land.

C Offer low-cost loans to owners of high technology industries to set up in Baltimore.

D Allow people on low incomes free use of public transport.

Do you think any of the ideas above are likely to reduce inequality in Baltimore?
Give reasons for your answer.

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(c) Most urban areas experience traffic problems.

For an urban area you have studied, describe the strategies which have been used to reduce traffic congestion.

Name of urban area .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 2

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Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 3

3 **(a)** Study Fig. 5, which shows Redang Island in Malaysia.

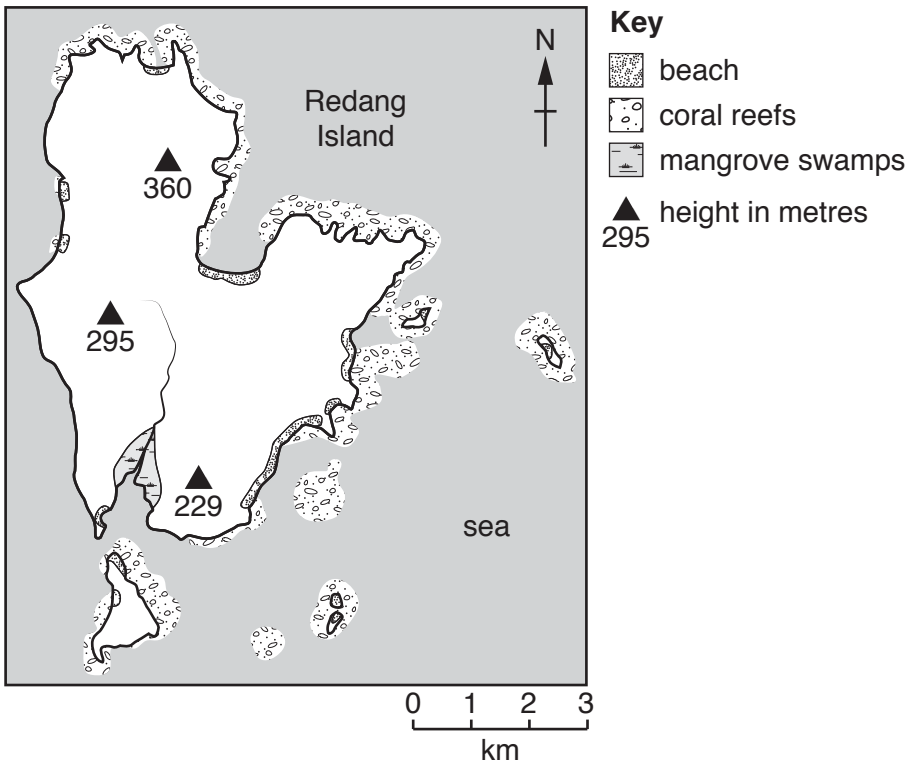

Fig. 5

(i) How high is the land at the highest point on Redang Island?

.....metres [1]

(ii) Compare the distribution of coral reefs and mangrove swamps.

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.....[2]

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(iii) Describe the main characteristics of mangrove swamps.

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(iv) Describe the conditions required for coral reefs to develop.

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(b) Study Fig. 6, which shows information about coastal protection.

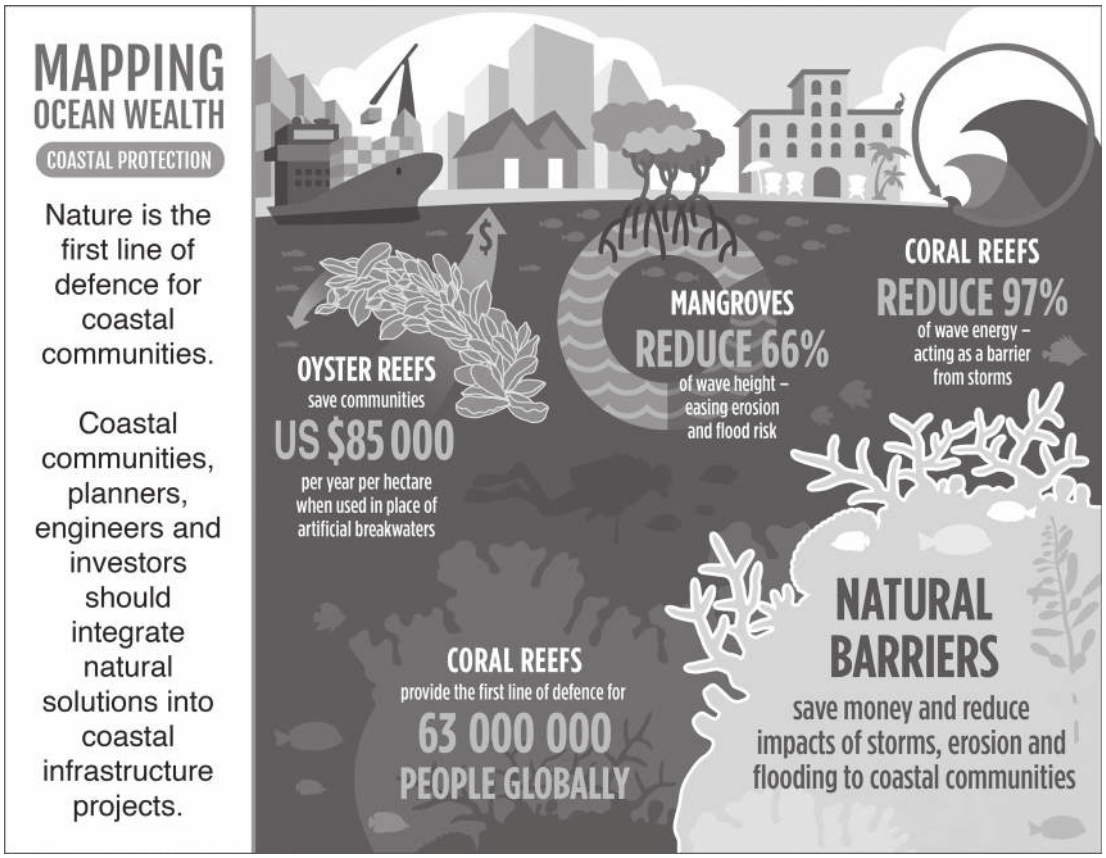

Fig. 6

(i) Using information from Fig. 6 **only**, explain how natural features can help to protect coasts.

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(ii) Describe other methods which can be used to manage coastal erosion.

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(c) Explain how bays and headlands are formed on a coast.
You may use a labelled diagram or diagrams.

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 3

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QUESTION 4

4 **(a)** Study Fig. 7, which shows the climate of Iquitos, in the Amazon region of Peru.

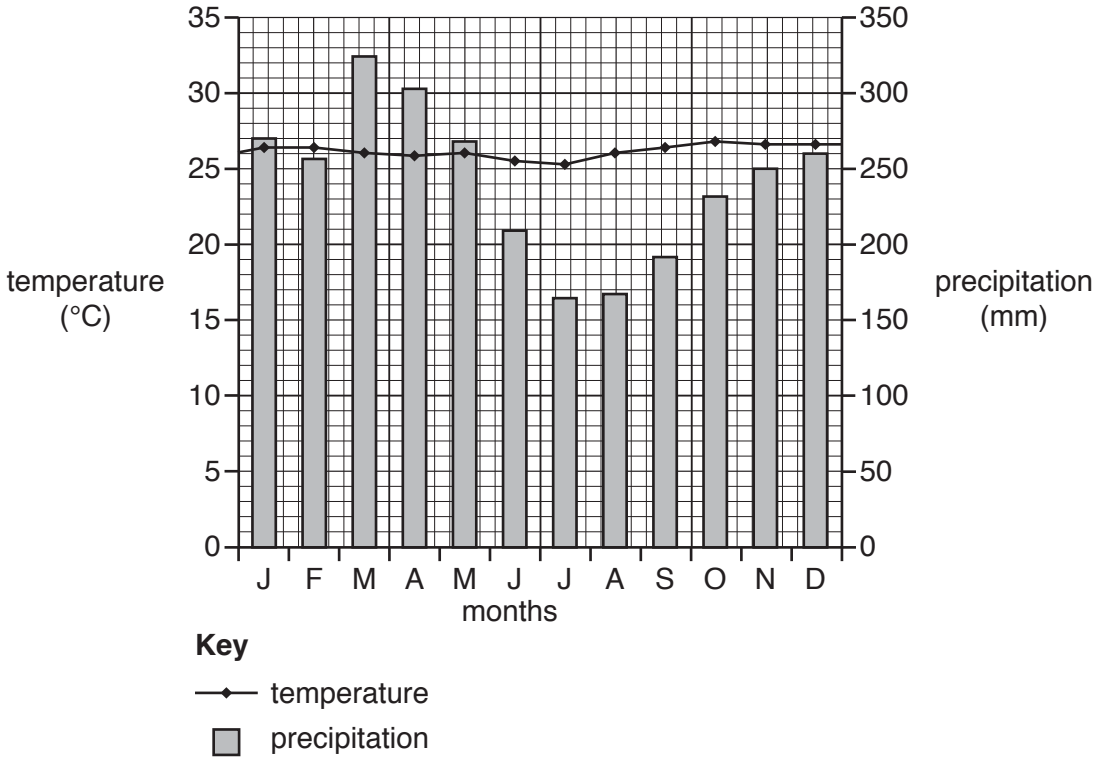

Fig. 7

(i) Tick the correct pair of figures in the table below to show the annual average temperature and rainfall.

annual average temperature	annual average rainfall	Tick (✓)
24 °C	1700 mm	
26 °C	2800 mm	
28 °C	2200 mm	

[1]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which the climate of the area shown in Fig. 7 is typical of an equatorial climate.

1 .....

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2 .....

.....[2]

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(iii) Explain why convectional rainfall occurs in an area of equatorial climate.

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(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows information about deforestation of the tropical rainforest.

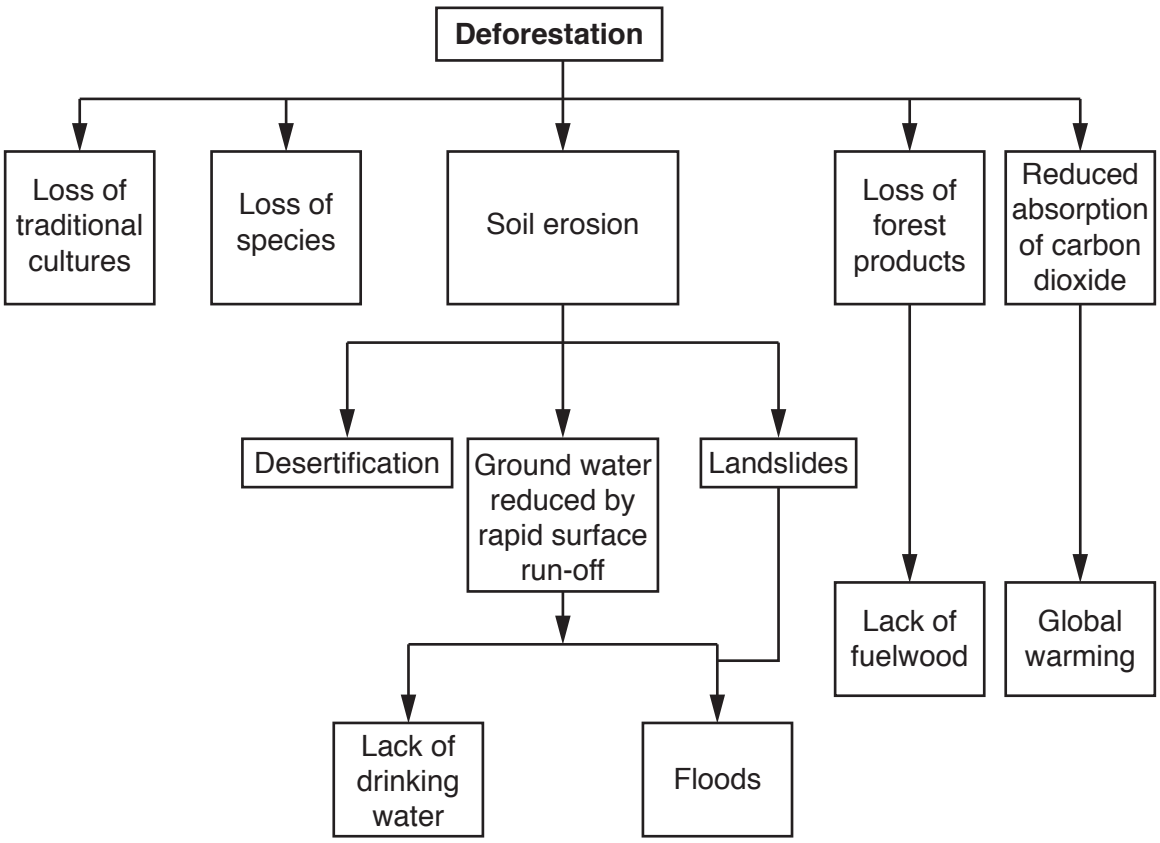

Fig. 8

(i) Using Fig. 8 **only**, identify **three** impacts of deforestation on people who live in the tropical rainforest.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(ii) Using Fig. 8 and your own knowledge, explain how deforestation leads to flooding of local rivers in areas of tropical rainforest.

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(iii) Explain why large amounts of deforestation are taking place in the tropical rainforest.

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(c) For a named area of **desert** you have studied, explain why the climate is hot and dry.

Name of desert ....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 4

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Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 5

5 **(a)** Study Fig. 9, which shows information about some types of attraction which have led to the growth of tourism in many areas.

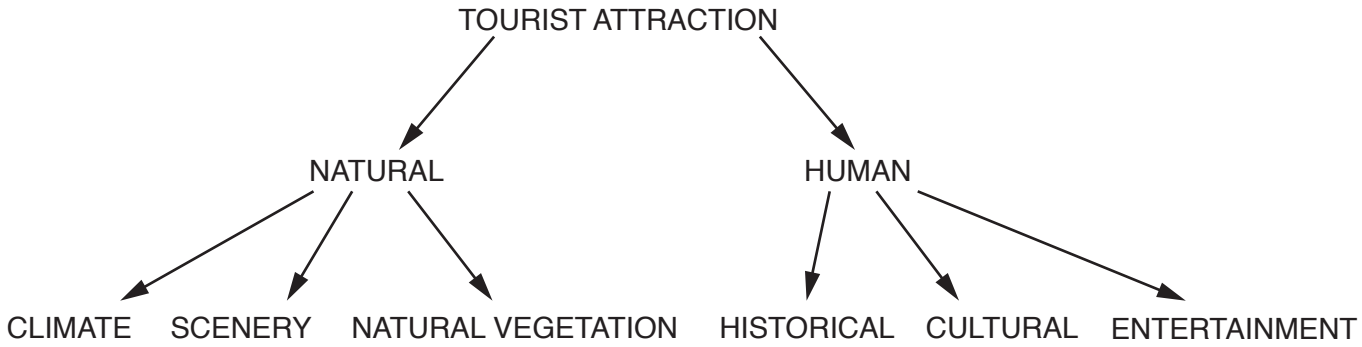

Fig. 9

(i) Which **one** of the following is a natural tourist attraction?

Tick the correct answer in the table below.

	Tick (✓)
hotel	
lighthouse	
sunny climate	
theme park	

[1]

(ii) State **two** different types of scenery which can attract tourists.

1 .....

2 .....[2]

(iii) Explain why many cities have become tourist attractions.

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(b) Study Photographs A, B, C and D (Insert) which were taken in Panchgani, an area in India (an LEDC) where tourism is important.

(i) Using Photographs A, B, C and D **only**, identify **three** attractions of Panchgani for tourists.

1 .....

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(ii) Suggest ways in which tourism may damage the natural environment in Panchgani.

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(iii) Explain how tourism can be managed so that the natural environment is not destroyed.

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(c) For a named area you have studied where tourism is important, explain how it has both positive and negative impacts on **local people**.

Name of area .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 5

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QUESTION 6

6 **(a)** Study Fig. 10, which shows environmental risks associated with different economic activities.

Economic activity	Desertification	Global warming	Loss of biodiversity
Agriculture	✓	✓	✓
Energy generation		✓	✓
Fishing			✓
Manufacturing industry		✓	✓

Fig. 10

(i) Using Fig. 10, identify the economic activity shown which is a cause of desertification.

..... [1]

(ii) Choose **one** economic activity from Fig. 10 and suggest why it leads to a loss of biodiversity.

Economic activity .....

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.....[2]

(iii) Explain how energy generation may lead to global warming.

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(iv) Explain why global warming is a threat to the natural environment.

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(b) Study Photograph E (Insert), which shows an area of soil erosion in Swaziland (an LEDC in Africa).

(i) Using evidence from Photograph E **only**, describe the impacts of soil erosion.

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(ii) Suggest ways in which both economic activities and natural processes may have caused soil erosion in the area shown in Photograph E.

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

Name of country ....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 6

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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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