

CANDIDATE
NAME

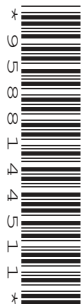
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CENTRE
NUMBER

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GEOGRAPHY

0460/12

Paper 1

October/November 2016

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler
 Protractor
 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 Photographs A, B and C for Question 1, Photograph D for Question 3, 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 **36** printed pages and **1** Insert.

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 1

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows information about the percentage of the world's population in each continent between 1800 and 2050.

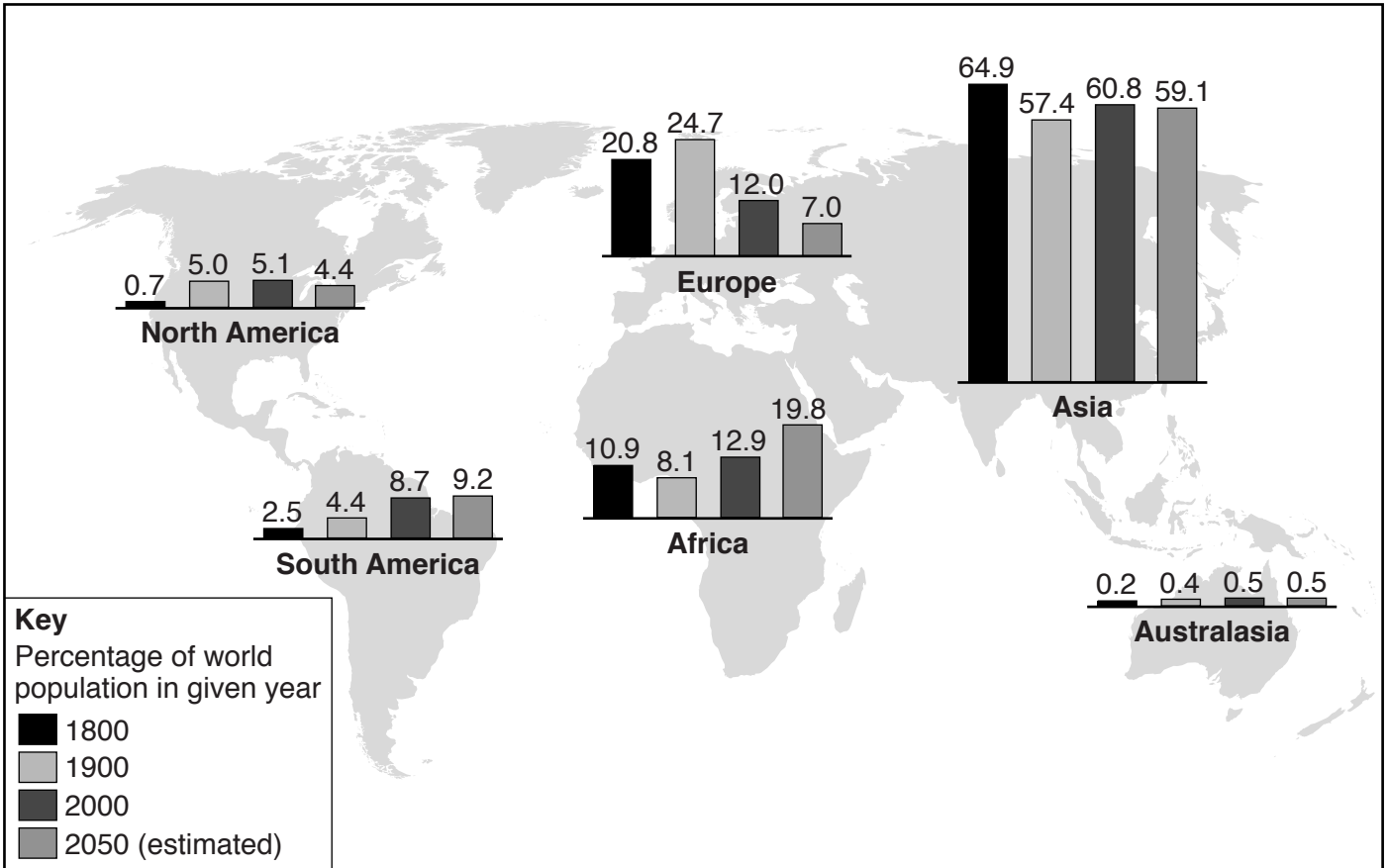


Fig. 1

- (i) State which continent has the greatest percentage of the world's population.

.....[1]

- (ii) Name the continent where:

- the percentage of the world's population decreased between 1900 and the year 2000;

.....

- the percentage of the world's population is likely to increase the most between 2000 and 2050.

.....[2]

(iii) Explain why natural population growth is still high in many LEDCs.

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

(iv) Some countries are over-populated whilst others are under-populated.
Explain fully what is meant by over-population and under-population.

Over-population
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.....
.....

Under-population
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.....[4]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows information about population density, and Photographs A, B and C (Insert).

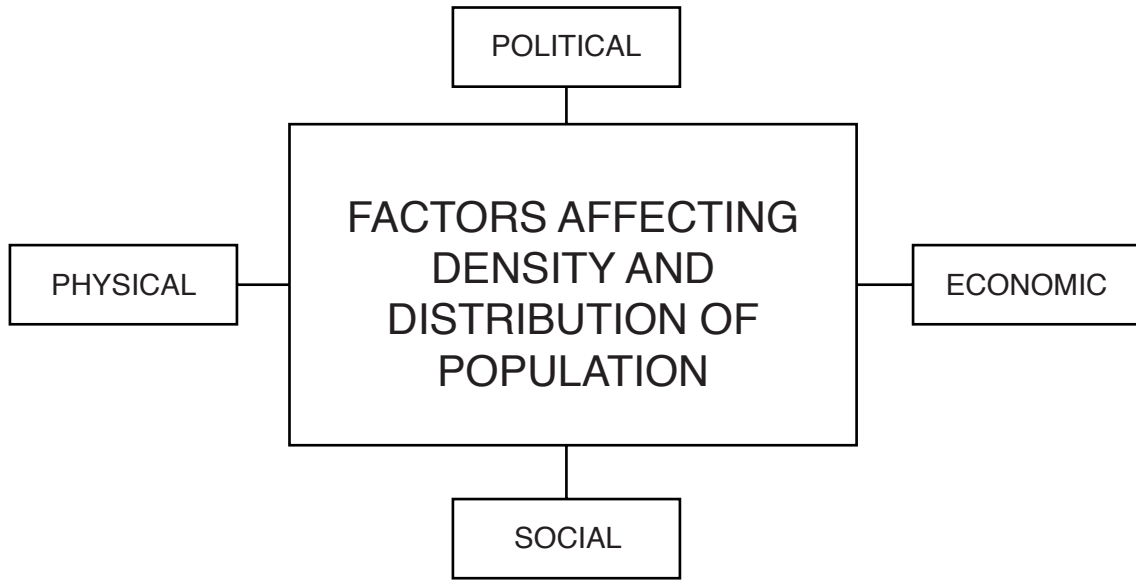


Fig. 2

(i) Identify a physical factor which explains why each of the areas shown in Photographs A, B and C is sparsely populated. You should choose a different physical factor for each photograph.

Photograph A

.....

Photograph B

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Photograph C

.....[3]

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 2

QUESTION 2

2 (a) Study Fig. 3, which shows information about housing areas in Lagos, a city in Nigeria (an LEDC in Africa).

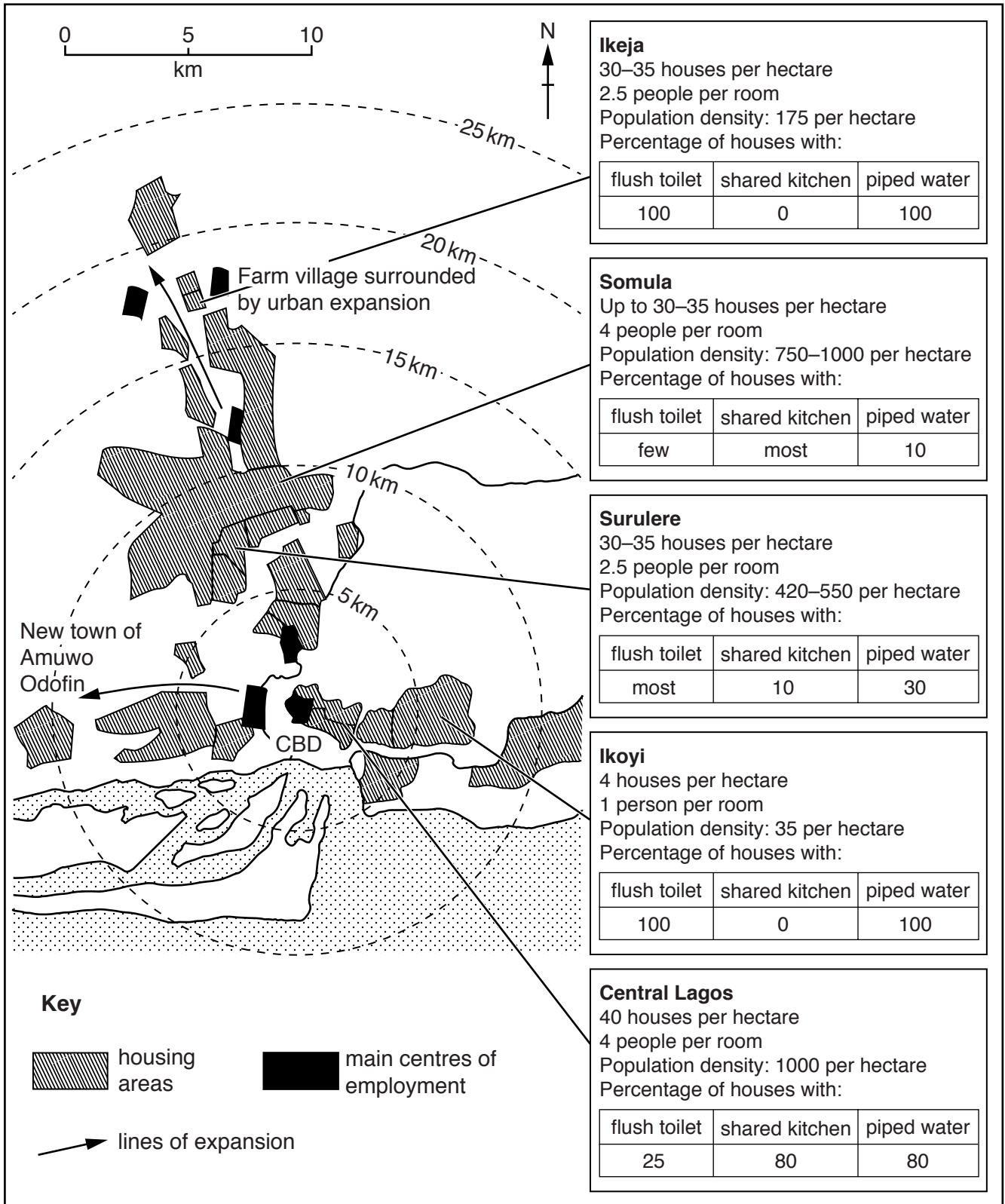


Fig. 3

(i) What is the distance from the CBD of Lagos to Ikeja?

..... km [1]

(ii) In which **two** of the following directions is Lagos expanding?

Circle your answers from the list below.

- north north east north-north west
- south-south east south west west [2]

(iii) Using evidence from Fig. 3 **only**, name the area that you think has the best housing conditions.

Justify your answer.

Name of area

Justification

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..... [3]

(iv) Growing urban areas like Lagos experience traffic congestion. Describe **four** methods which are used to manage traffic congestion.

1

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2

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3

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4

..... [4]

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 3

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 3

3 (a) Study Photograph D (Insert), which shows a small weather station that uses automatic digital instruments.

(i) What is measured by the instrument labelled **X** on Photograph D?

.....[1]

(ii) Explain why:

– there is a fence around the weather station;

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.....

– the weather station is sited on grass not concrete.

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.....[2]

(iii) Describe the cloud type and cover on the day Photograph D was taken.

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.....[3]

- (ii) The data in Fig. 5 was collected using traditional instruments.
Explain how the data about precipitation and temperature would have been obtained.

Precipitation

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Temperature

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.....[5]

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 4

QUESTION 4

4 (a) Study Fig. 6, a map of hot deserts.

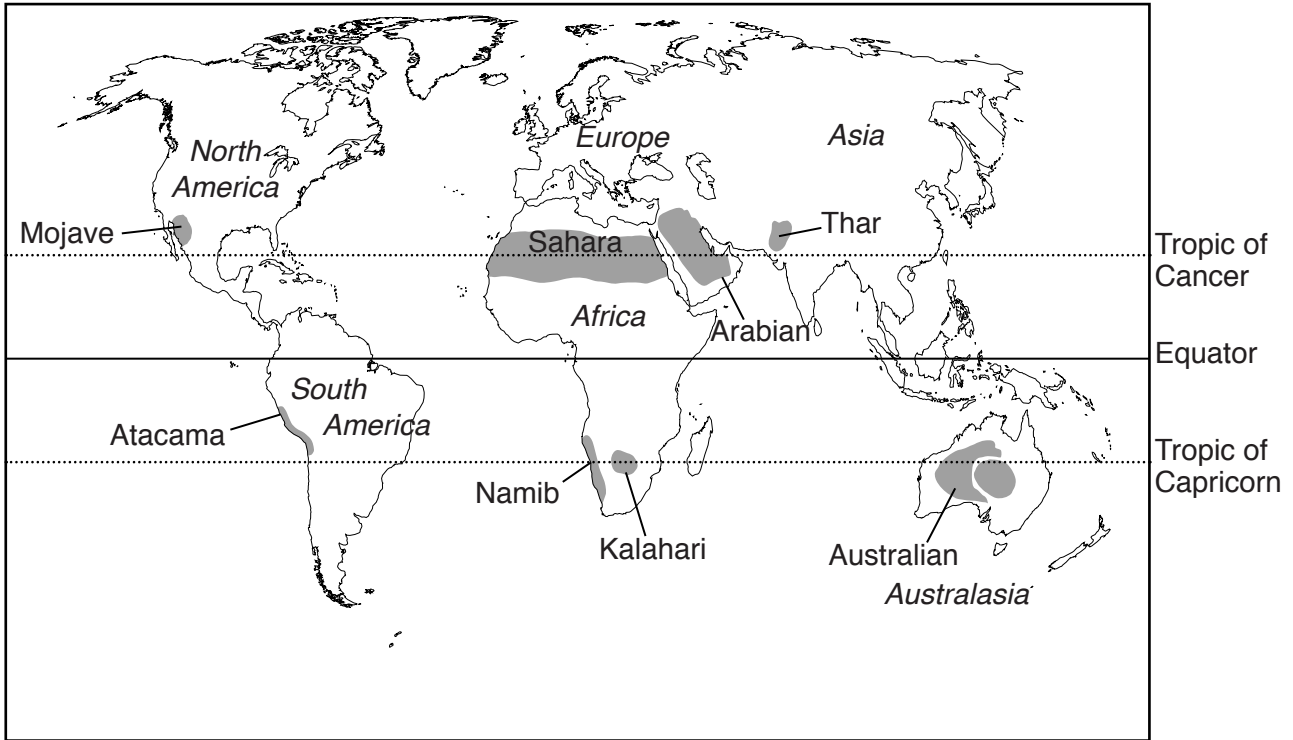


Fig. 6

(i) Tick the statement which best describes the climate of a hot desert.

Climate	Tick (✓)
annual average rainfall is 250 mm or less	
temperatures are always above 30 °C	
temperatures never change during the year	
it never rains	

[1]

(ii) Name the desert which is located:

– across northern Africa;

– along the western coast of South America.[2]

(iii) Explain why deserts have a high diurnal (daily) range of temperature.

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.....[3]

(iv) Explain how vegetation is adapted to survive in a hot desert.

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.....[4]

(b) Study Fig. 7, which shows areas in the Australian Desert.

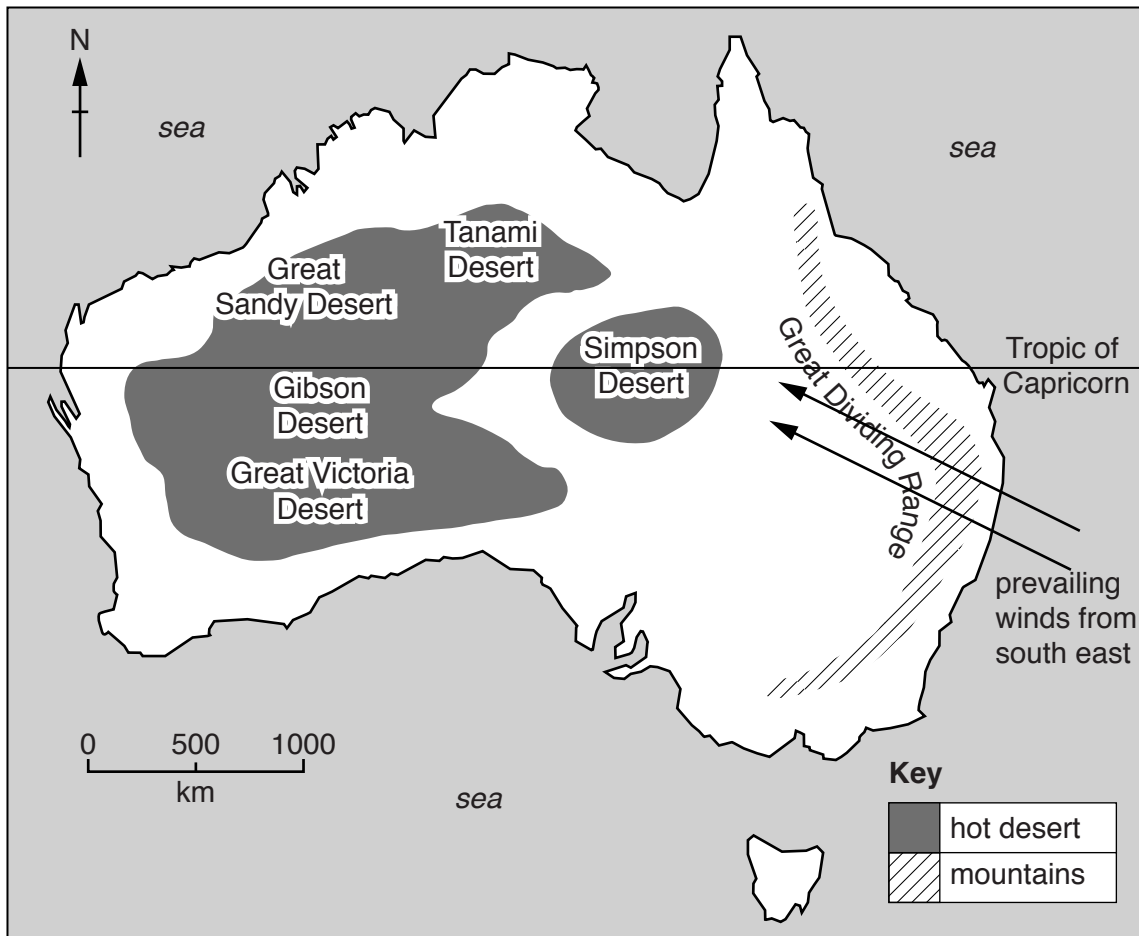


Fig. 7

(i) Suggest reasons why temperatures are high, especially in December and January, in the deserts shown in Fig. 7.

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.....[3]

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 5

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 5

5 (a) Study Fig. 8, which shows some information about water.

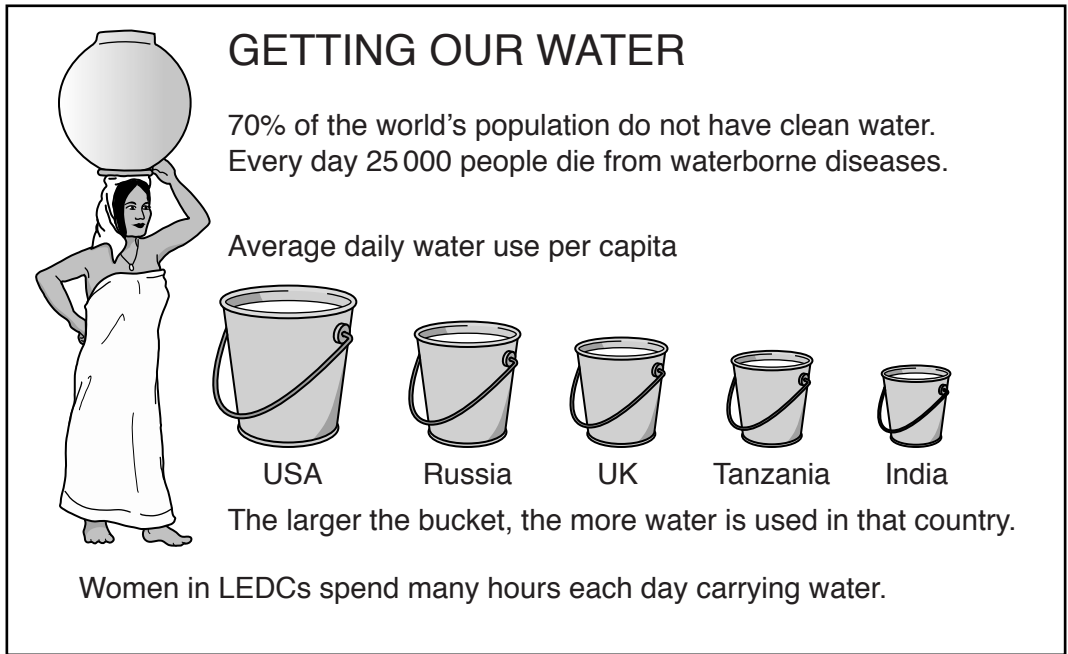


Fig. 8

(i) What is meant by *average daily water use per capita*?

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

(ii) Give **two** reasons why water is important for people to survive.

1

.....

2

.....[2]

(iii) Explain why women in LEDCs spend many hours each day carrying water.

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.....[3]

(iv) Explain why many people in LEDCs die from waterborne diseases.

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.....[4]

(b) Study Fig. 9, which shows information about a rural area in an LEDC.

The population of 300 people are spread out over a wide area. Most homes have thatched roofs but the newer ones and the small school have corrugated iron roofs. Many villagers get their water from a borehole which is 4 km away. There are times during the dry season, which usually lasts for 6 to 8 months, when there is no water in the borehole. Then villagers have to carry water from springs in the mountains which are over 5 km away.

Four options are being considered to improve the water supply for the villagers.

- Option A Collect rainwater
Fix plastic gutters to the roofs of homes and build large cement storage tanks for the water to drain into.
- Option B Build four shallow wells near where people live
This is possible where the water table is close to the surface. It takes two unskilled workers 7 days to dig a 10 metre deep well. Each well will need to be lined with concrete.
- Option C Pipe water from the mountains
Pipes can be built from a spring to the area where people live, where it can be stored in a large tank.
- Option D Drill a deep borehole close to the school
A team of engineers will need to bring in a mechanical drilling rig to drill a borehole more than 50 metres deep. Electric pumps will be needed to pump the water to the surface.

Fig. 9

(i) Suggest why Option A would **not** be a good choice.

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.....[3]

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 6

QUESTION 6

6 (a) Study Fig. 10, which shows information about a plan to change the source of the energy used in Bavaria, a part of Germany (an MEDC in Europe).

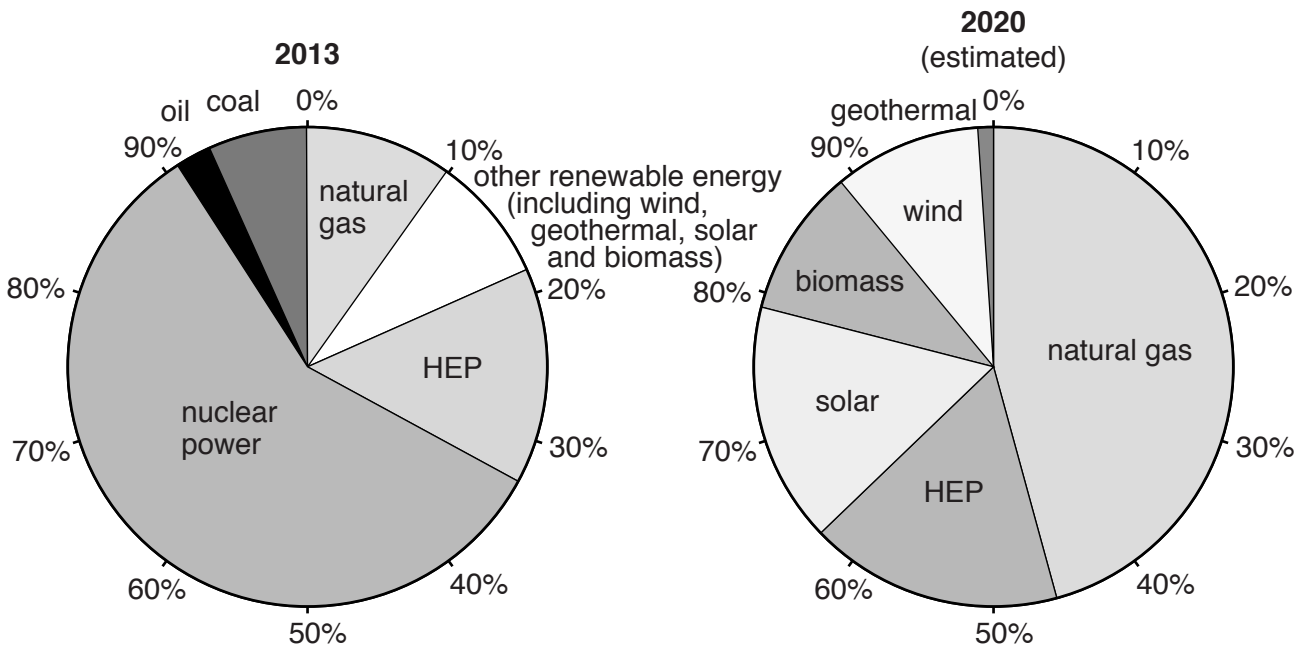


Fig. 10

(i) What was the main source of energy used in Bavaria in 2013?

.....[1]

(ii) Identify from Fig. 10 an example likely to be used in 2020 of:

– a non-renewable form of energy;

– a renewable form of energy. [2]

(iii) Using evidence from Fig. 10 **only**, describe the main planned changes in Bavaria's energy use. Include statistics in your answer.

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 [3]

