

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**GEOGRAPHY**

**0460/01**

Paper 1

May/June 2005

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper;  
Ruler

**1 hour 45 minutes**

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.  
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.  
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions.

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.

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

The insert contains Photograph A for Question 3 and Photograph B for Question 4.

This document consists of **11** printed pages, **1** blank page and an insert.



1 (a) Study Fig. 1, a map of the world which shows areas of high and low population density.

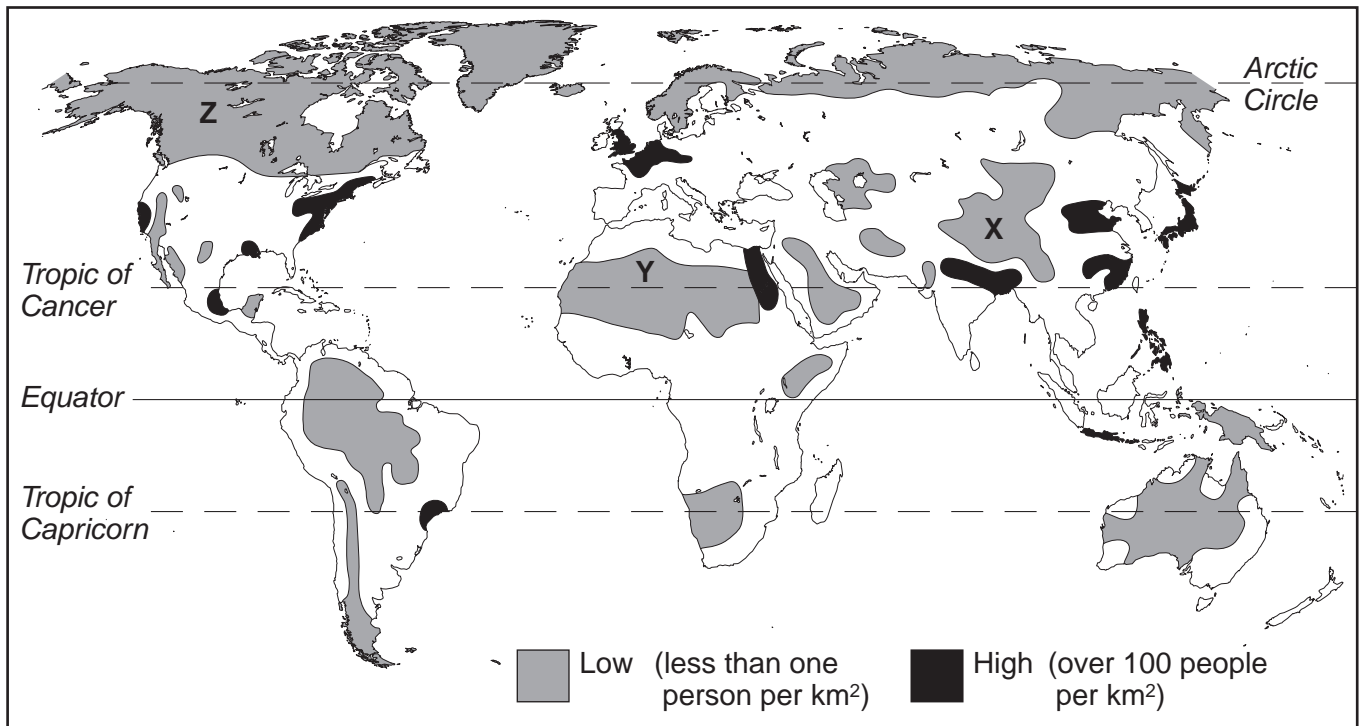


Fig. 1

- (i) What is the type of natural environment in the area labelled **X**? [1]
- (ii) Choose **either** area **Y** or **Z**. Write down the letter of the area which you have chosen and give **two** reasons why the population density is low in that area. [2]
- (iii) Describe the distribution of the areas of high population density (over 100 people per square kilometre). [3]

- (b) Study Fig. 2 which shows how two types of migration change as a country develops economically.

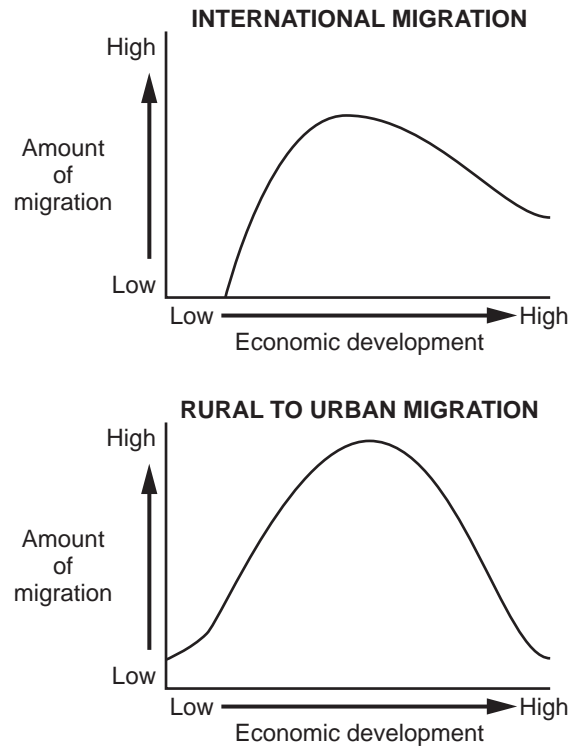


Fig. 2

- (i) Briefly describe the changes which take place in each type of migration as a country develops. [3]
- (ii) Choose **one** type of migration shown by Fig. 2. Write down the type of migration which you have chosen and explain why the amount of migration changes with economic development. [4]
- (iii) Describe the positive and negative effects which the migration of large numbers of people may have on the area to which they move. [5]
- (c) The migration of people can be explained in terms of the pull and push factors which influenced their decision to migrate.

Examples of types of migration include:

international and internal migration,  
forced and voluntary migration,  
permanent and seasonal migration.

Choose any example of migration and name the areas between which people moved. Explain why many people made the decision to migrate. You should refer **both** to pull and to push factors. [7]

2 (a) Study Fig. 3 which shows land use within a typical city in a developed country.

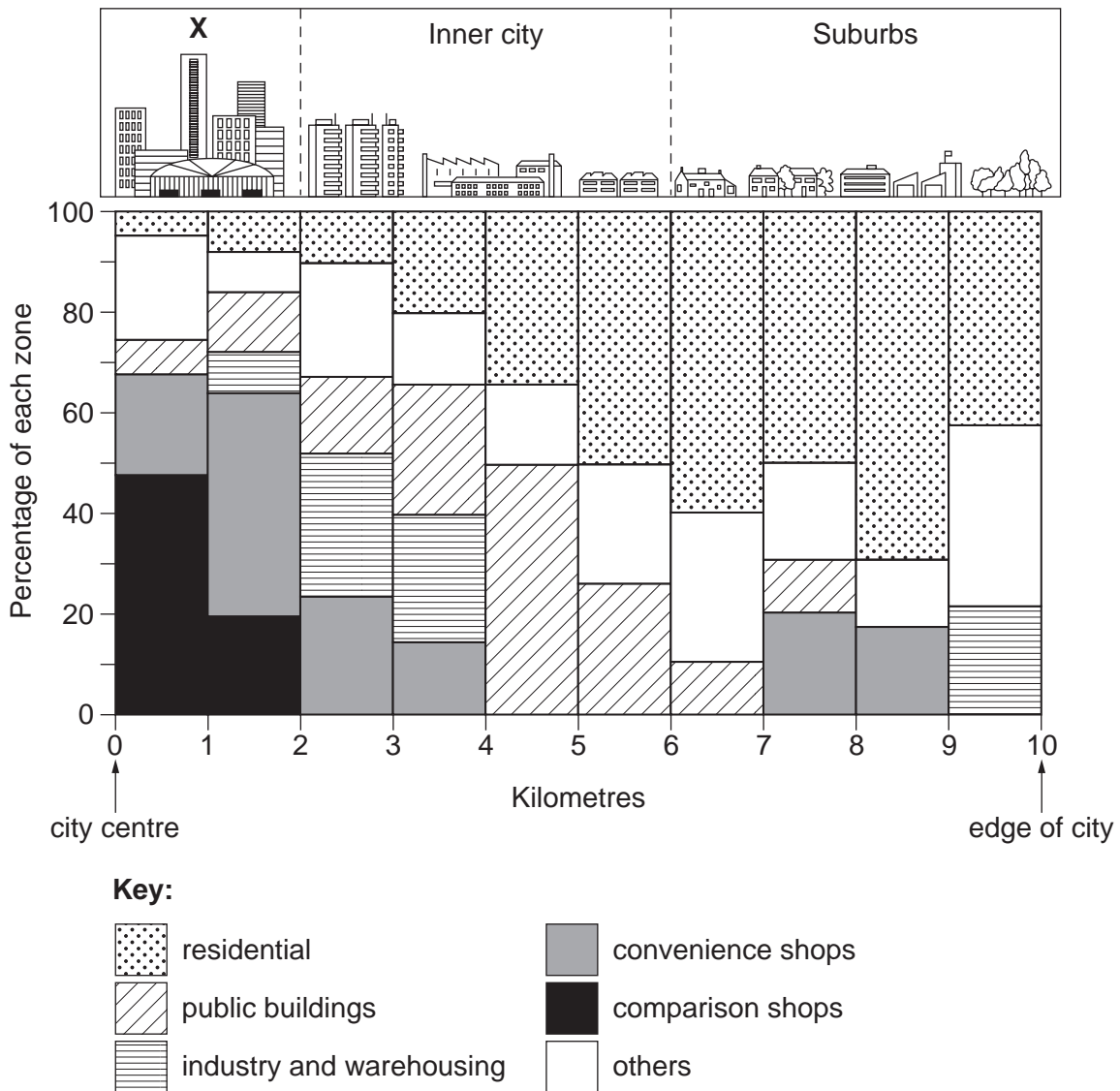


Fig. 3

- (i) What is the name given to the area labelled X on Fig. 3? [1]
- (ii) Explain why there are often tall buildings close to the centre of cities. [2]
- (iii) Using **only information from Fig. 3**, compare the land use in the inner city and suburbs. [3]
- (iv) Choose and write down **one** type of land use shown in Fig. 3. Suggest reasons for the different amounts of this land use between the centre and the edge of the city. [4]

- (b) Study Fig. 4, a model showing the variation in quality of life in cities in developed and developing countries.

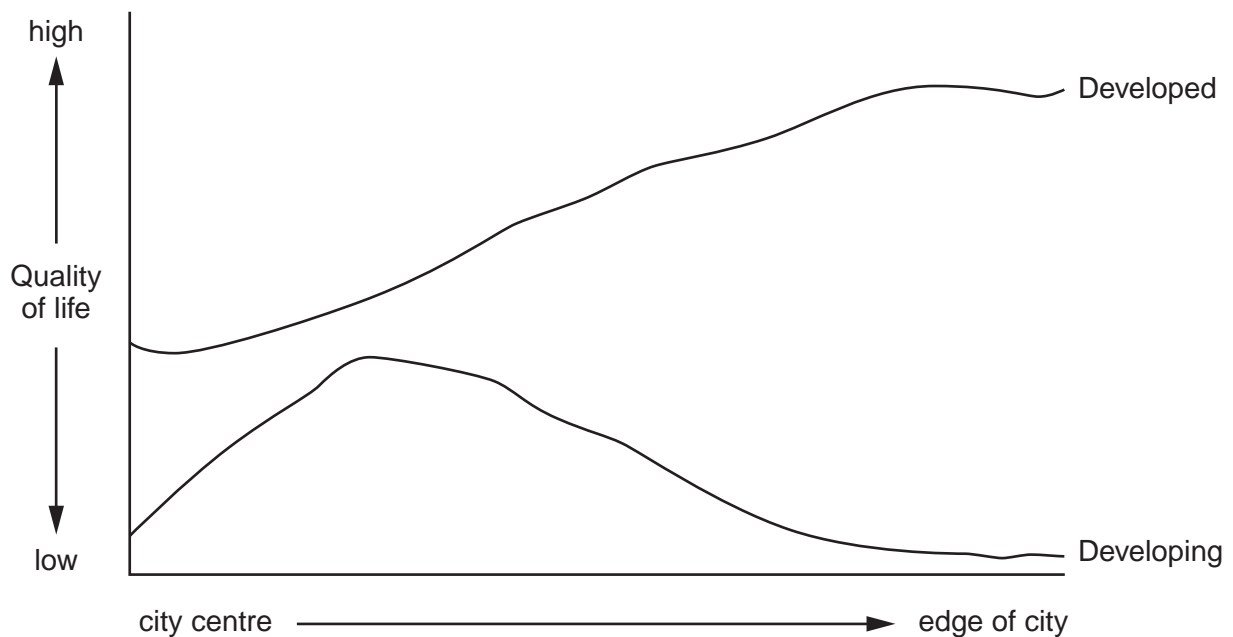


Fig. 4

- (i) Briefly describe what the model shows about the variations in quality of life in cities in developing and developed countries. [3]
- (ii) How accurate do you think this model is? Explain your answer by referring to cities in **both** developed and developing countries. [5]
- (c) In all large urban areas there have been changes in land use in recent years.

These include the development of:

road networks,  
residential areas,  
industrial areas,  
leisure and shopping facilities.

For a named urban area, identify a recent change in land use.

Describe the advantages and disadvantages of this development for people who live in the urban area which you have named. [7]

3 (a) Study Photograph A (Insert), which shows a glacier.

- (i) In what type of environment was this photograph taken? [1]
- (ii) Use evidence from the photograph to explain why glaciers form in such environments. [2]
- (iii) Describe the main features of the glacier shown by the photograph. [3]
- (iv) Describe the natural processes by which a glacier, such as the one shown in Photograph A, is likely to shape the landscape. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 5 which shows a landscape which has been shaped by glaciation.

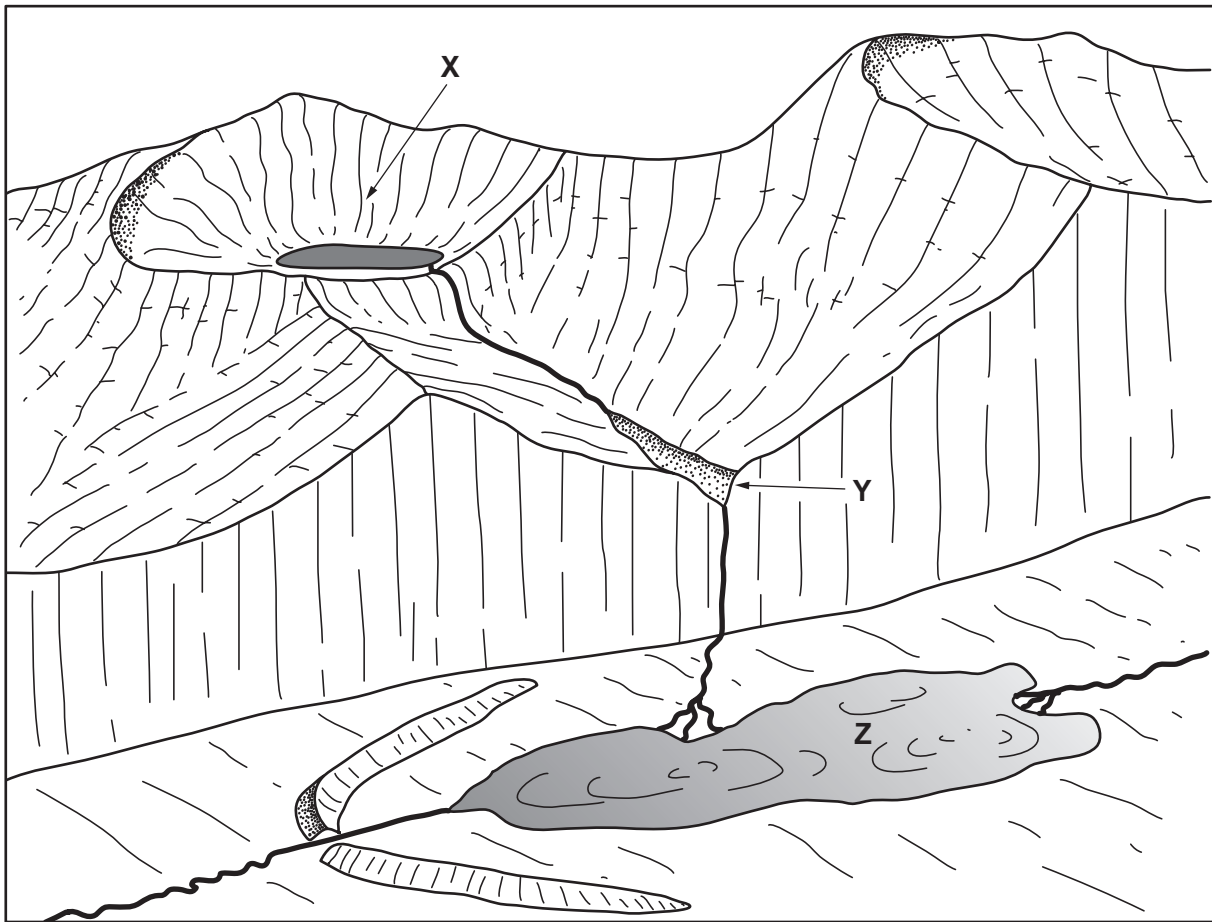


Fig. 5

- (i) Identify the landforms labelled X, Y and Z on Fig. 5. [3]
- (ii) Choose **one** of the landforms which you have identified in (i) and explain how it has been formed. You may use labelled diagrams in your answer. [5]
- (c) People live and work in areas such as those shown by Fig. 5, which have been glaciated.
- Describe the advantages and the difficulties for people who live in glaciated upland areas. You may refer to examples which you have studied. [7]

## 4 (a) Study Photograph B (Insert).

- (i) In what type of climatic region was this photograph taken? [1]
- (ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the absence of vegetation in the area shown by the photograph. [2]
- (iii) Describe the main features of the landscape in the area shown by the photograph. [3]
- (iv) Explain how natural processes shape the landscape in this type of climatic region. [4]

## (b) Study Fig. 6 which shows the climate at three locations in Africa.

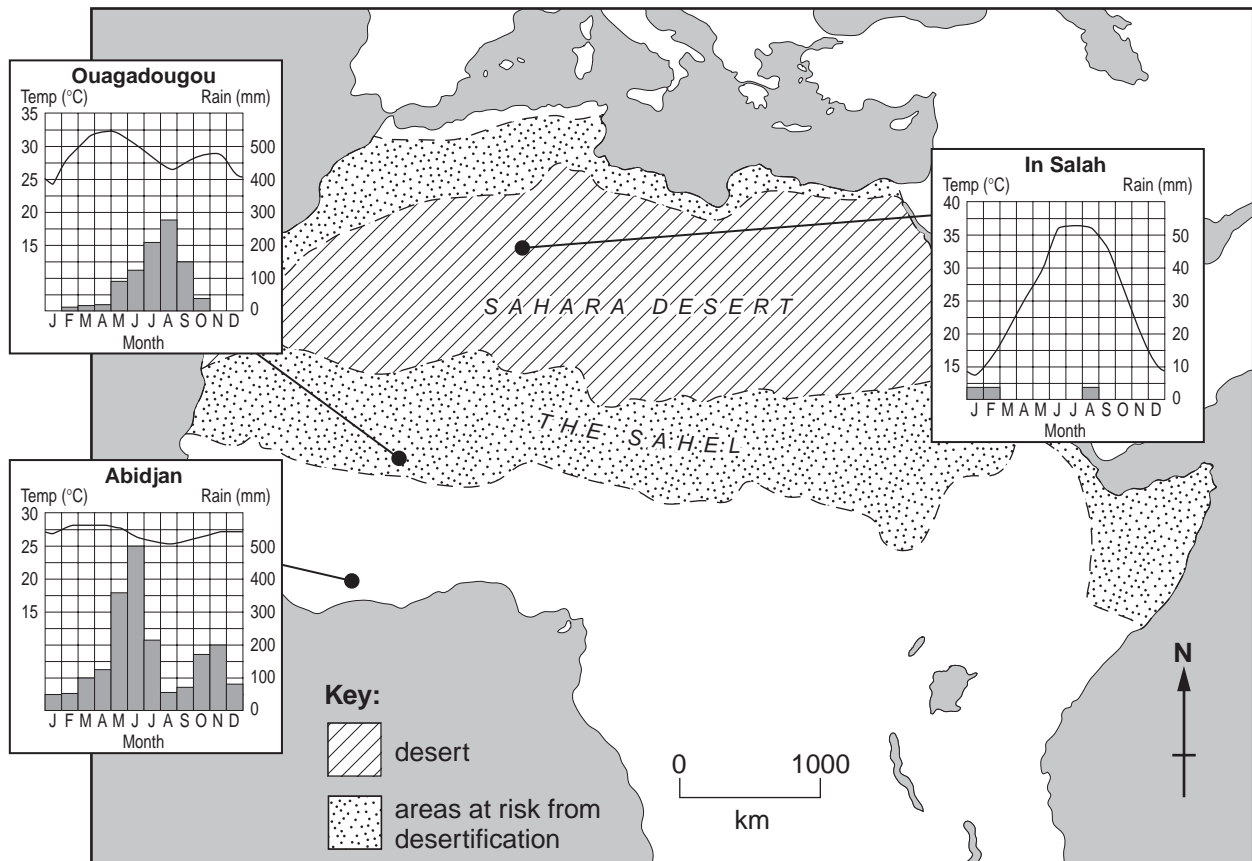


Fig. 6

- (i) Describe **three** differences between the climates of Abidjan and Ouagadougou. [3]
- (ii) Explain why desert areas, such as In Salah, are hot and dry. You may use labelled diagrams or sketch maps in your answer. [5]
- (c) Many parts of the area shown in Fig. 6 are at risk from desertification. This can be defined as 'the spread of desert-like conditions into semi-arid regions'. It can be caused by:

climatic change such as global warming,  
 poor farming practices,  
 the removal of natural vegetation.

Describe the problems experienced by people living in areas at risk from desertification.  
 You may refer to examples which you have studied. [7]

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 7 which shows information about different farming systems.

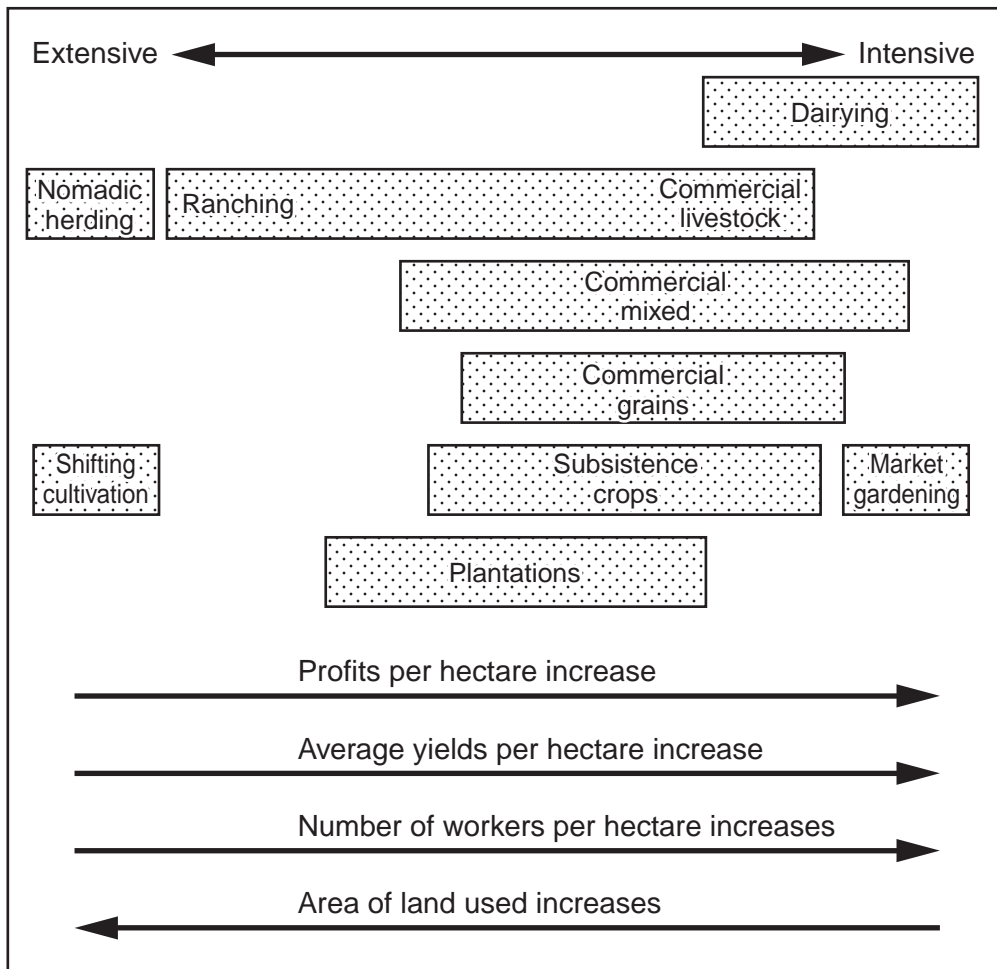
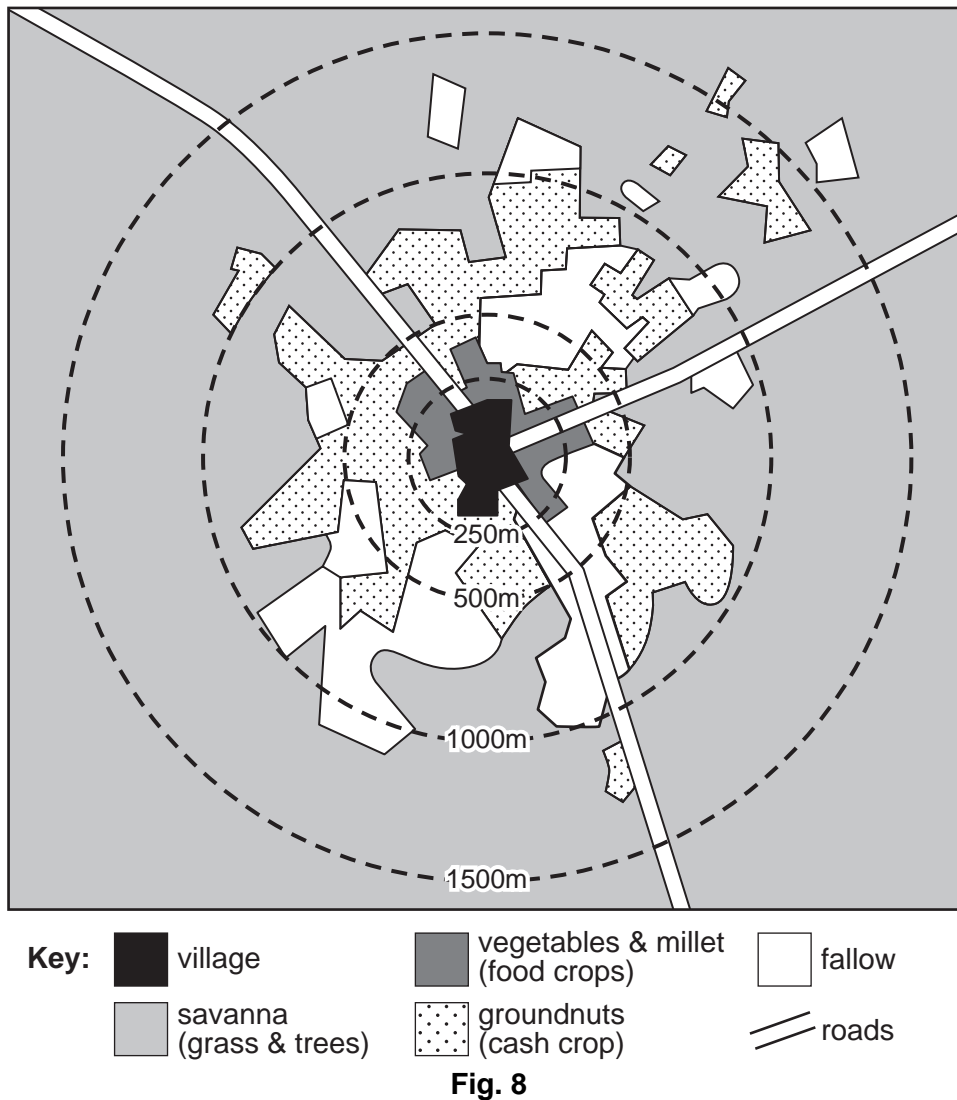


Fig. 7

- (i) Give **one** example of an extensive farming system which is shown on Fig. 7. [1]
- (ii) What is meant by the terms:
- A** subsistence farming,
- B** commercial farming? [2]
- (iii) Identify the following types of farming **A**, **B** and **C**. You should use only the farming systems named in the boxes in Fig. 7.
- A** The growing of fruits, vegetables and salad crops on small scale intensive farms.
- B** A system of monoculture in tropical areas, using large areas of land.
- C** The farmer moves every few years to another plot to grow crops such as manioc and cassava. [3]
- (iv) Describe the differences between intensive and extensive farming. [4]



(b) Study Fig. 8 which shows land use around a village in the Gambia.



(i) Describe the pattern of land use around the village shown in Fig. 8. [3]

(ii) Suggest reasons for the land use pattern around the village shown in Fig. 8. [5]

(c) There is large scale famine in some developing countries.

This may be they result of:

physical factors,  
economic factors,  
political factors.

Explain why there are food shortages in some parts of the world.  
You may refer to examples which you have studied.

[7]

6 (a) Study Fig. 9 which shows how water is used in different countries.

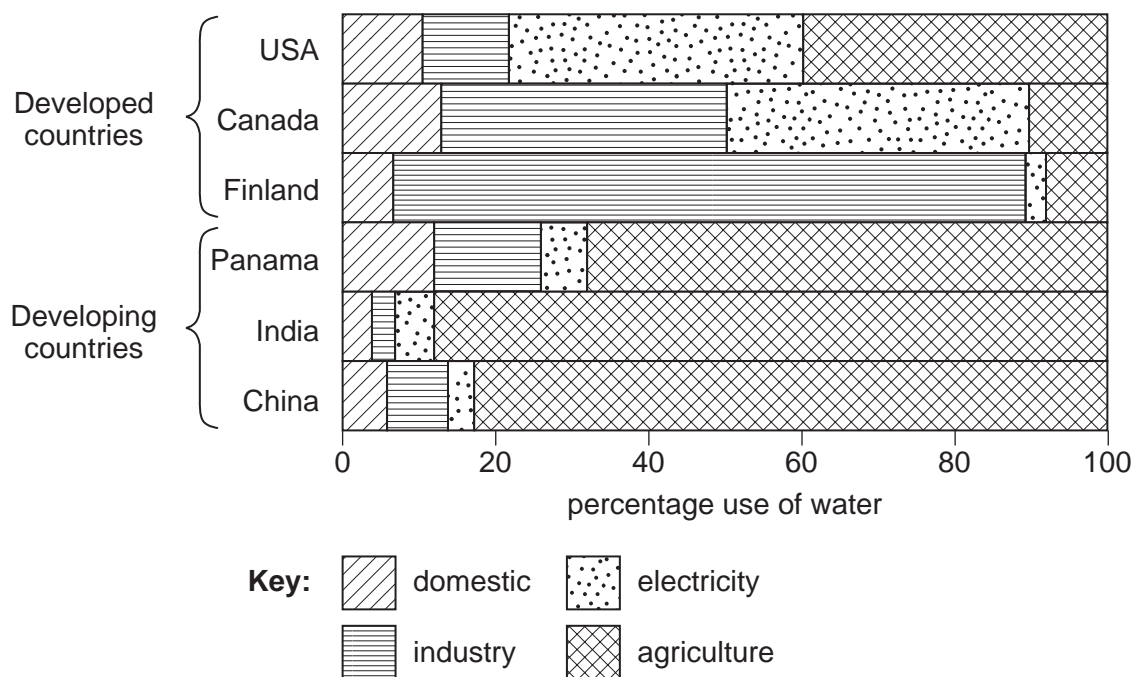
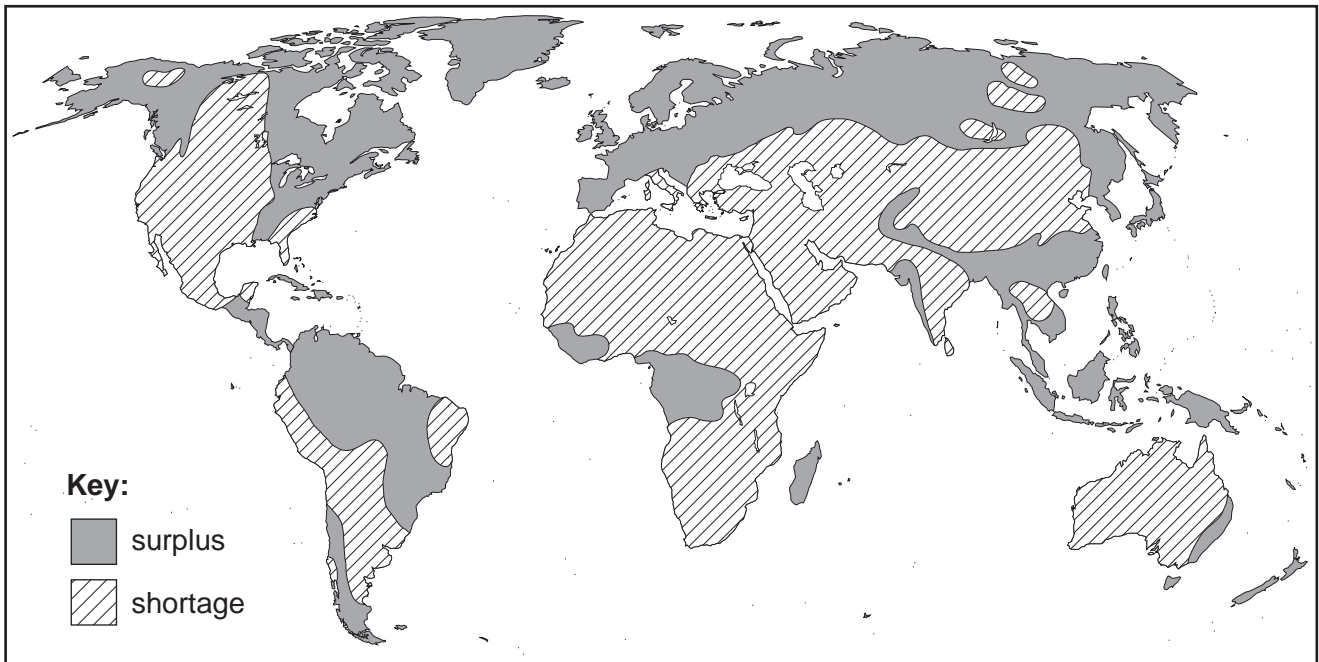


Fig. 9

- (i) What is meant by *domestic* use of water? [1]
- (ii) Name the countries listed on Fig. 9 which use the largest proportion of water for:
- A** industry,
- B** agriculture. [2]
- (iii) Use the information in Fig. 9 to compare the use of water in developed and developing countries. [3]
- (iv) Suggest reasons for the variation in the use of water between developed and developing countries. [4]

- (b) Study Fig. 10 which shows areas of the world which have more water than they need (a surplus) and those where there is a shortage.



**Fig. 10**

- (i) Describe the distribution of areas where there is a shortage of water. [3]
- (ii) Suggest reasons why some areas have a shortage of water whereas others have a surplus. [5]
- (c) Water resources need careful management.

The following methods can be used to obtain a reliable supply of water:

large scale dam building,  
desalination plants,  
boreholes/wells,  
cloud seeding.

Describe the advantages and disadvantages of one of these methods.  
You may refer to an example which you have studied. [7]

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

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