



# Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE  
NAME

--

CENTRE  
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



## GEOGRAPHY

0460/12

Paper 1 Geographical Themes

May/June 2021

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)  
Calculator  
Ruler

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total, **one** from each section.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.

### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].
- The insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

#### Definitions

MEDCs – More Economically Developed Countries

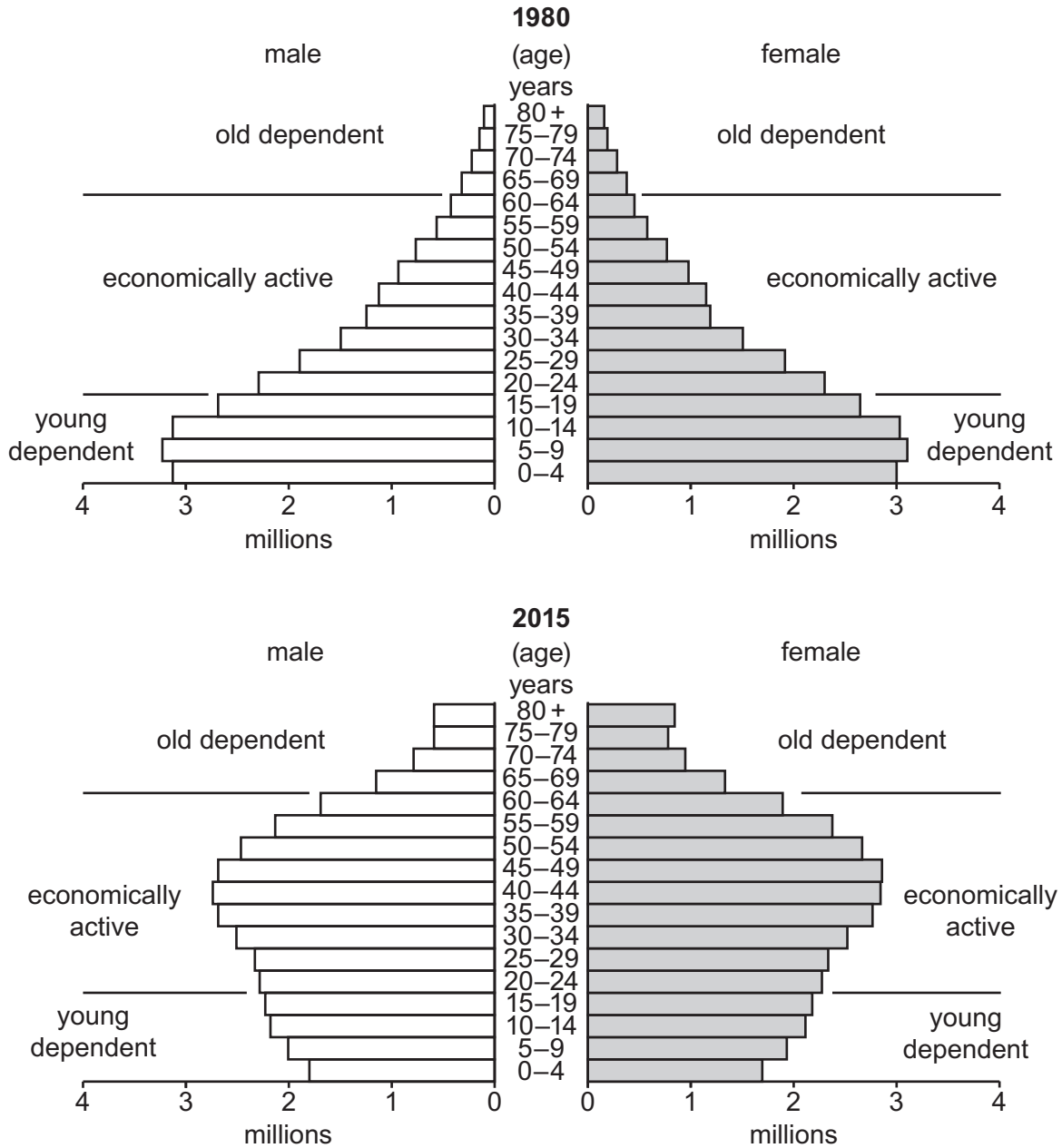
LEDCs – Less Economically Developed Countries

This document has **32** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**Section A**

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1.1, which shows information about the population structure of Thailand (an LEDC in Southeast Asia) in 1980 and 2015.



**Fig. 1.1**

- (i) How many of the population of Thailand in 1980 were female and aged 0 to 4?

.....million

[1]

(ii) Describe how the **total** population of Thailand aged 0 to 4 changed between 1980 and 2015. You should use statistics in your answer.

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

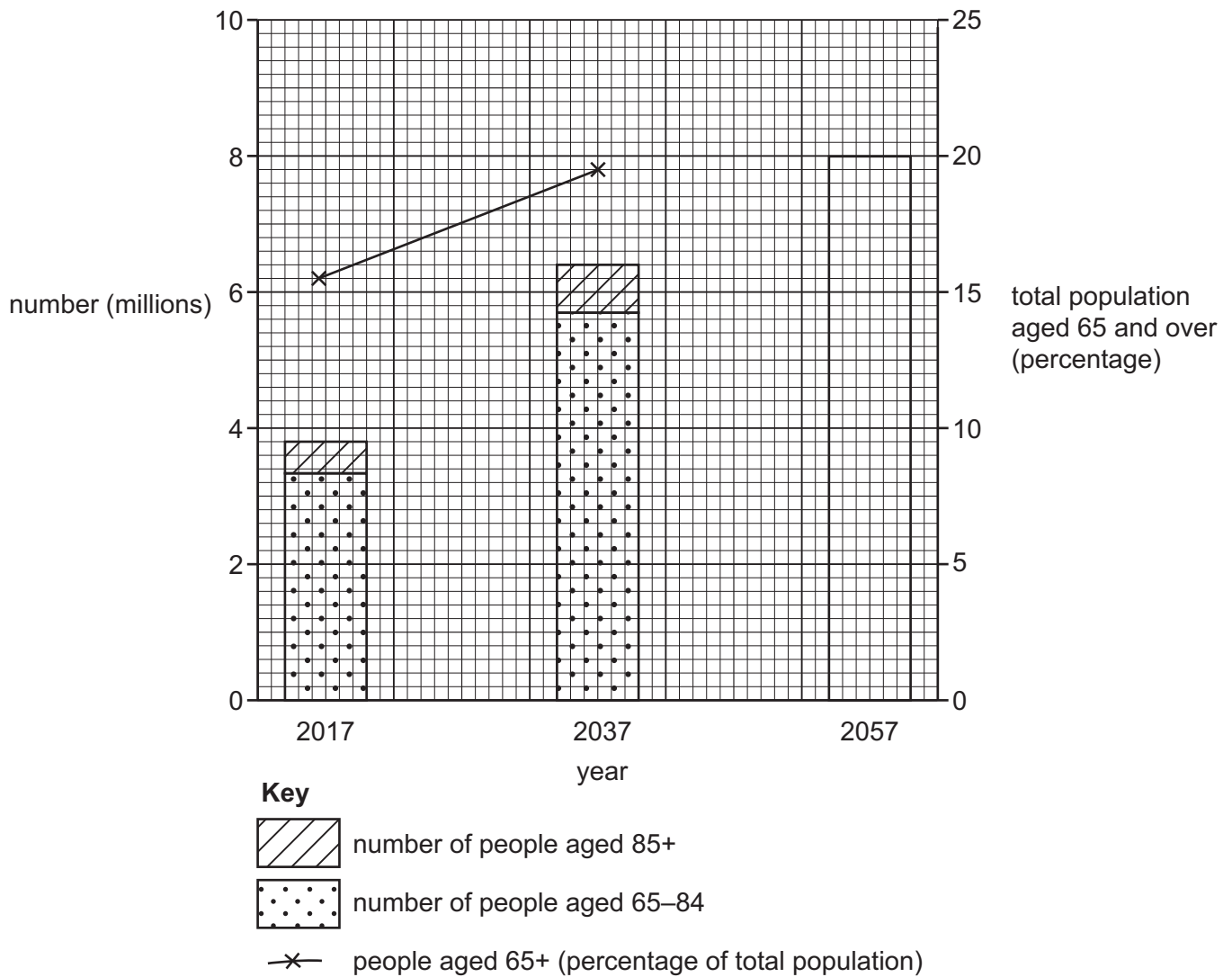
(iii) Describe how the **shape** of Thailand’s population pyramid changed between 1980 and 2015.

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

(iv) Suggest reasons for the decrease in the number of young dependents in Thailand between 1980 and 2015.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [4]

- (b) Study Fig. 1.2, which predicts how the number and percentage of people aged 65 and over in Australia (an MEDC) may change between 2017 and 2057.



**Fig. 1.2**

- (i) **Complete Fig. 1.2** by plotting the following information for 2057.

Number of people aged 65-84 years = 7 million

Number of people aged 85+ years = 1 million

People over 65 years as a percentage of total population = 23%

[3]





2 (a) Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), which shows information about urbanisation.

(i) Define the term *urbanisation*.

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

(ii) Using Fig. 2.1 **only**, name:

– the continent which has most cities with a population of 10 million or more

.....

– the continent where there are no cities with a population of over 5 million.

.....

[2]

(iii) Using Fig. 2.1 **only**, describe the distribution of areas with over 80% of their population living in urban areas.

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

(iv) Explain why the percentage of the total population living in cities in LEDCs is likely to continue growing rapidly.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [4]







## Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows the Earth's tectonic plates and their boundaries.

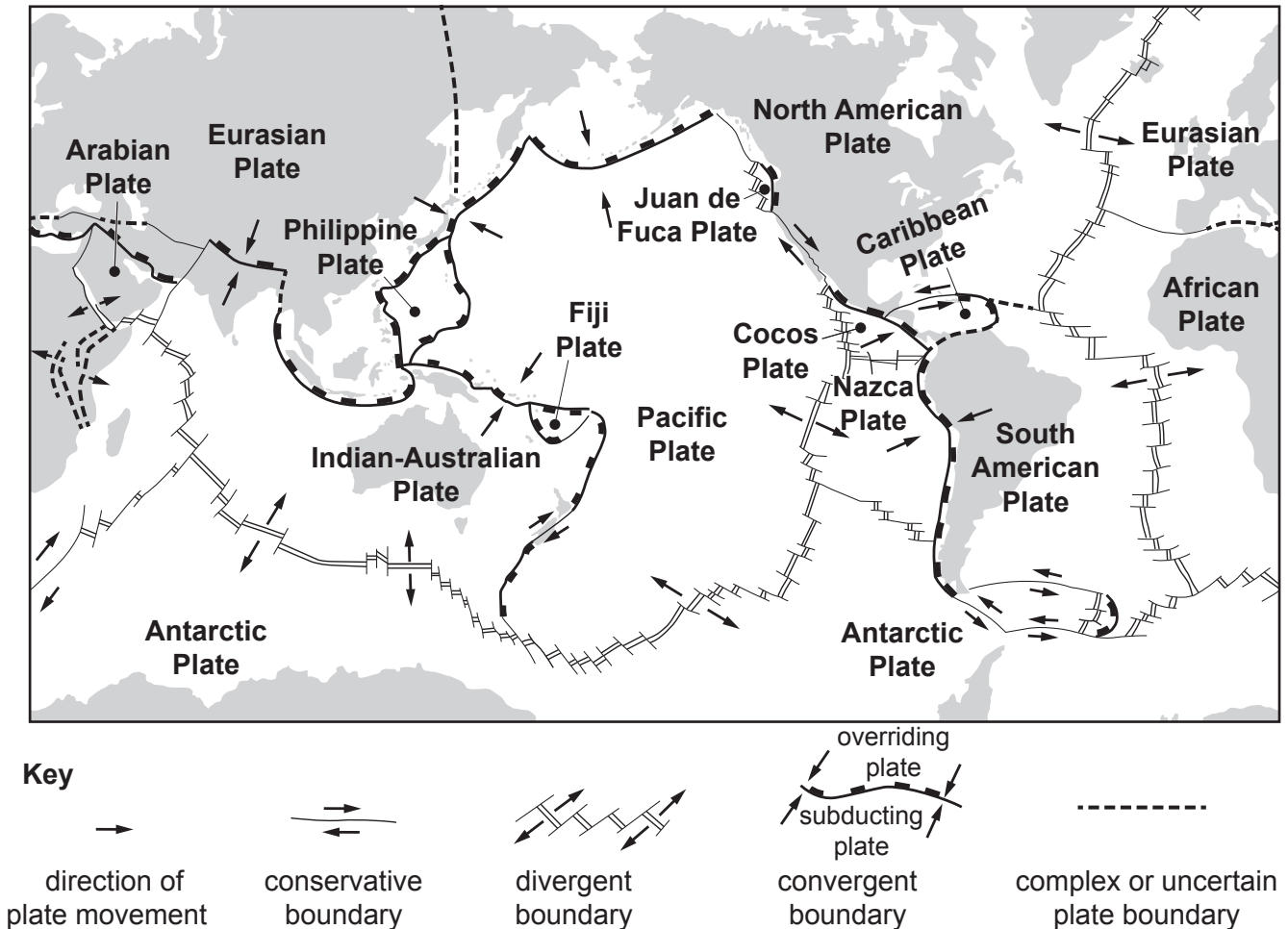


Fig. 3.1

- (i) At which type of plate boundary do plates move **away** from each other?

Circle your answer.

Conservative

Convergent  
(Destructive)

Divergent  
(Constructive)

[1]

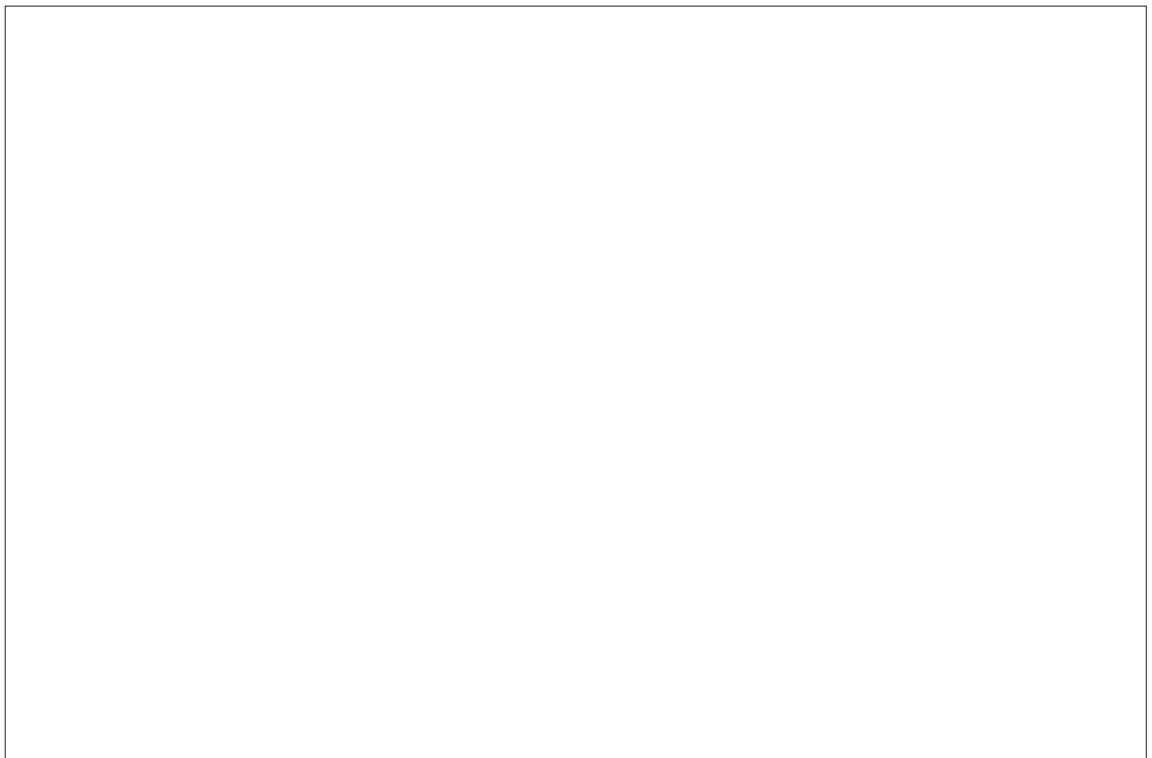
(ii) Explain why boundaries where plates move **towards** each other are known as destructive boundaries.

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

(iii) Explain why volcanoes form at places where plates move **away from** each other.

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

(iv) Draw a diagram of a strato-volcano (composite cone) in the box below and label its main features.



[4]

(b) Study Fig. 3.2 (Insert), which shows information about an eruption of Mauna Loa volcano in Hawaii.

(i) Compare the flow of lava from Mokuaweoweo crater (labelled **M** on Fig. 3.2) with the flow from Pu'u Ula'ula crater (labelled **P**).

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

(ii) Explain why more deaths and injuries are caused by earthquakes than by volcanic eruptions.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [5]



- 4 (a) Study Fig. 4.1, which shows a map of an upland area, and Fig. 4.2 (Insert), which is a photograph of a waterfall.

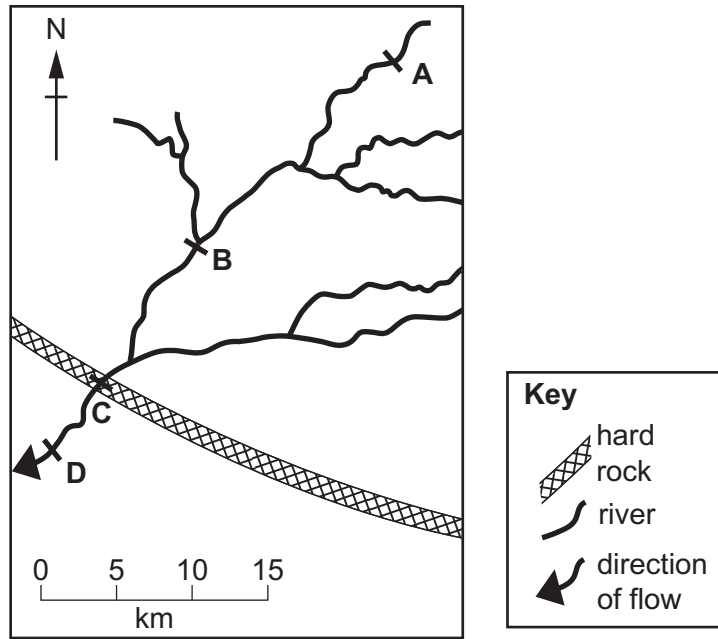


Fig. 4.1

- (i) Which location **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** is the most likely position of the waterfall shown in Fig. 4.2?

..... [1]

- (ii) Identify features **X** and **Y** in Fig. 4.2.

**X** .....

**Y** ..... [2]

- (iii) Explain why a gorge may form downstream of a waterfall.

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

(b) Study Fig. 4.3 (Insert), which is a map of an area in Asia where river flooding occurred.

(i) Describe the location of the areas shown in Fig. 4.3 where flooding occurred.

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

(ii) Suggest reasons why the rivers flooded in the areas shown in Fig. 4.3.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [4]

(iii) Suggest the methods which could be used in the area shown in Fig. 4.3 to prevent flooding.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

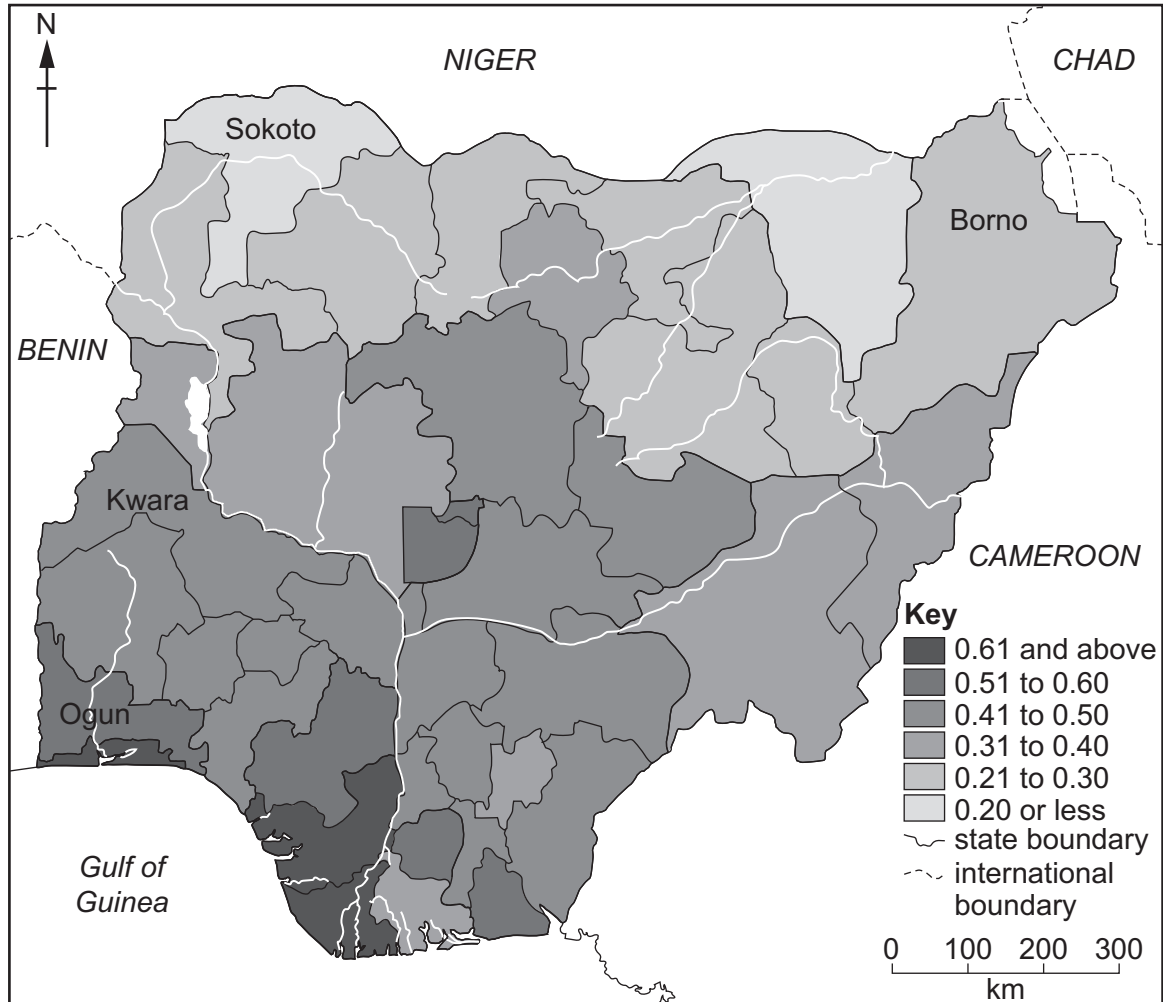




**Section C**

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 5.1, which is a map showing the HDI of Nigeria's states. Nigeria is an LEDC in Africa.



**Fig. 5.1**

- (i) What is meant by the initials HDI?

H..... D..... I..... [1]

(ii) Put the following states in rank order according to their HDI.

Borno	Kwara	Ogun	Sokoto
1st .....		highest HDI	
2nd .....		↑	
3rd .....		↓	
4th .....		lowest HDI	[2]

(iii) Suggest **three** reasons why some states of Nigeria have a higher HDI than other states.

- 1 .....
- .....
- 2 .....
- .....
- 3 .....
- ..... [3]

(iv) Explain why HDI is considered to be a better indicator of the level of development of a country than its Gross National Product (GNP).

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- ..... [4]





- 6 (a) Study Fig. 6.1, which shows information about precipitation and evaporation in Los Gatos, an area in California, USA (an MEDC).

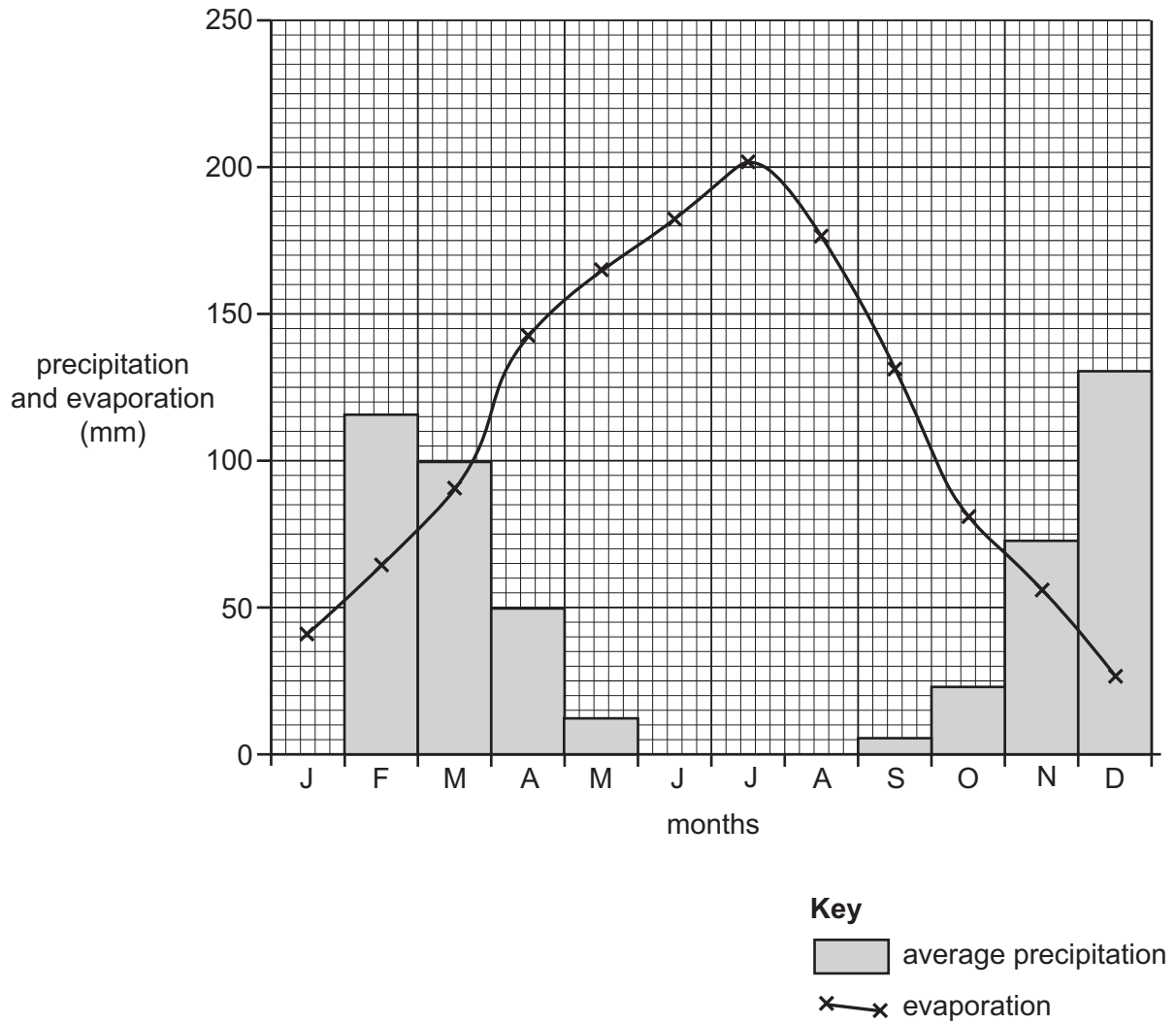


Fig. 6.1



(b) Study Fig. 6.2, which shows information about desertification in Northern Africa.

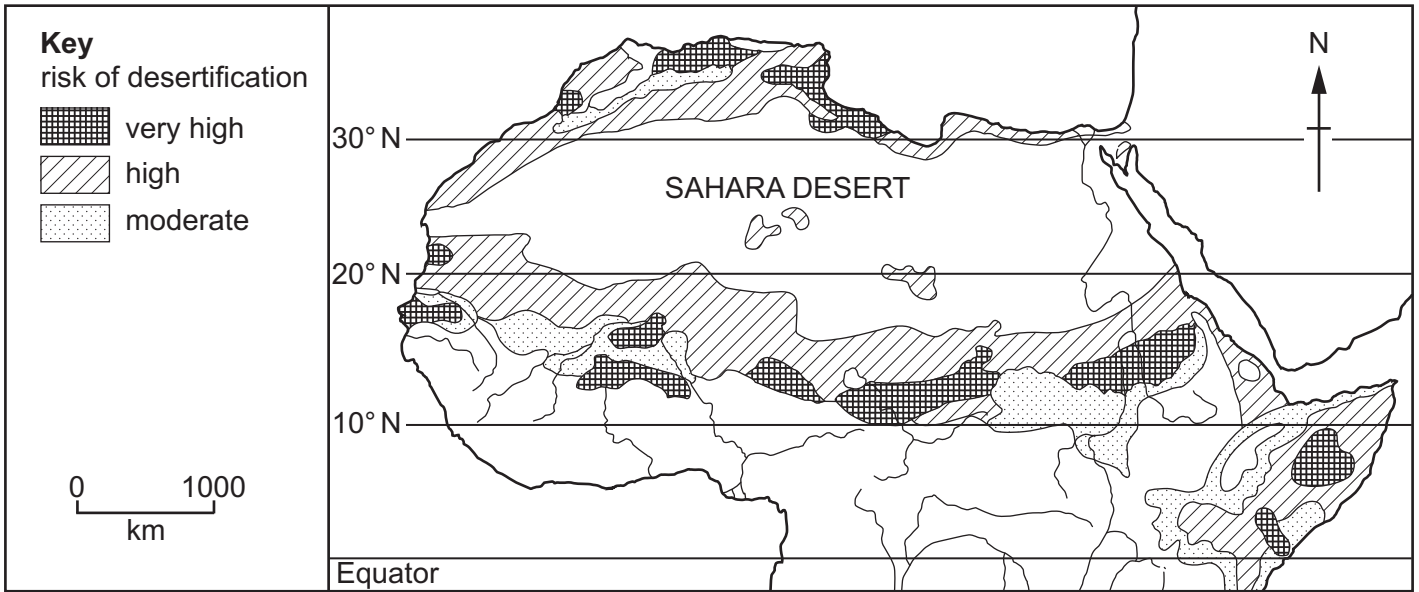


Fig. 6.2

(i) Describe the distribution of the areas in Northern Africa where the risk of desertification is very high.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

















**BLANK PAGE**

---

The boundaries and names shown, the designations used and the presentation of material on any maps contained in this question paper/insert do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Cambridge Assessment International Education concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area or any of its authorities, or of the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at [www.cambridgeinternational.org](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org) after the live examination series.

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