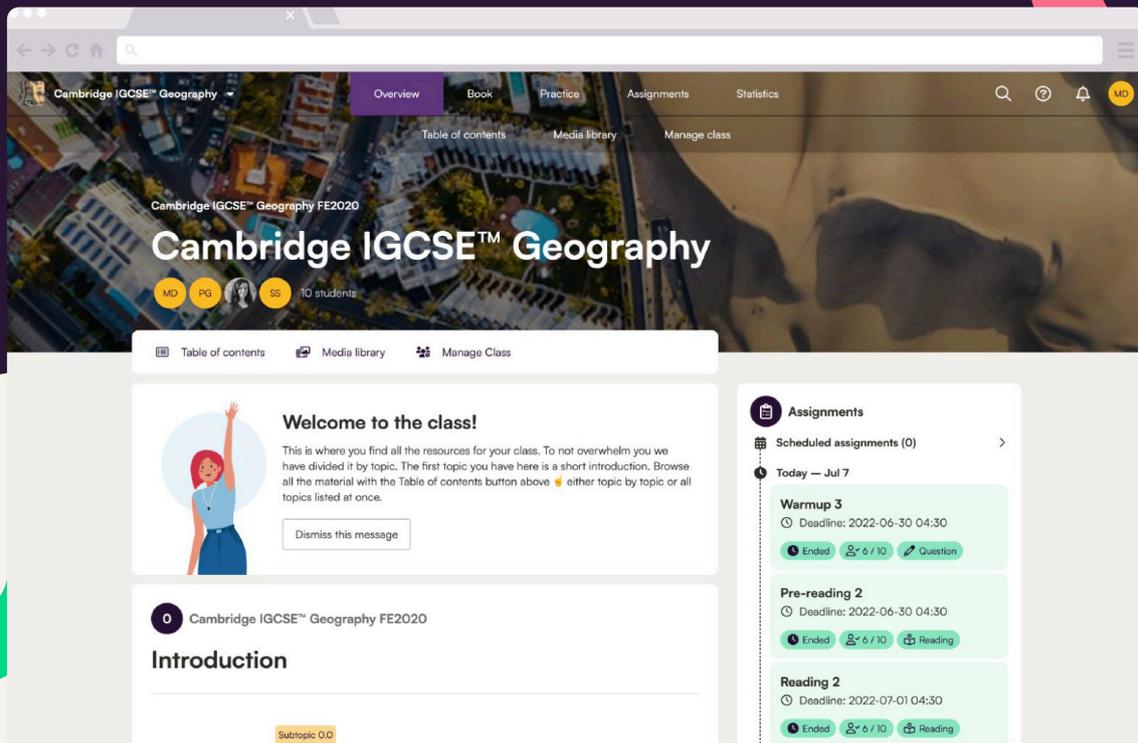


Cambridge IGCSE Geography

Our IGCSE Geography subject supports the full Cambridge syllabus (0460/0976/2217) for the first examination from 2020.



Key Features

Visual Resources

Visual resources like the videos embedded in the content supports visual and auditory learners who prefer to both 'see' and 'hear' information before it sinks down into their memories. It allows learning to be self-directed by the learners themselves as they study independently on their own.



Interactives

Some of the in-text activities are also in an interactive form like the drag and drop activities. In an increasingly digitised world where learners spend a chunk of their time with their computers, the Kognity digital textbook meets the needs of learners in the 21st Century. This is a break-away from the boredom of the traditional way of doing classwork and homework with paper and pen.



Activity

Read through the statements and decide whether they contribute to a high birth rate or a decreasing death rate. Drag the statements into the correct column in the table.

High birth rate	Falling death rate

Better diets

Children are seen as important to look after their parents in old age

Lack of access to family planning

Improvements in agriculture

More women surviving childbirth, then going on to become mothers

Higher incomes

Child mortality rate decreases

Children are needed to work to help support the family

Improved living conditions

Advances in science and healthcare

Check

HS-P Reuse

Immersive Reader

The reader tool allows students to read and listen to the text at the same time, an excellent feature for language development. They can also change the visualisation of the text, and translate into another language if needed.

Immersive Reader

Over-population and under-population

Over-population occurs in areas where the use of resources by the population is greater than the resources available. Under-population occurs in areas where the use of resources by the population is lower than the resources available (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Over-population, under-population and optimum population.

Line Focus

Picture Dictionary

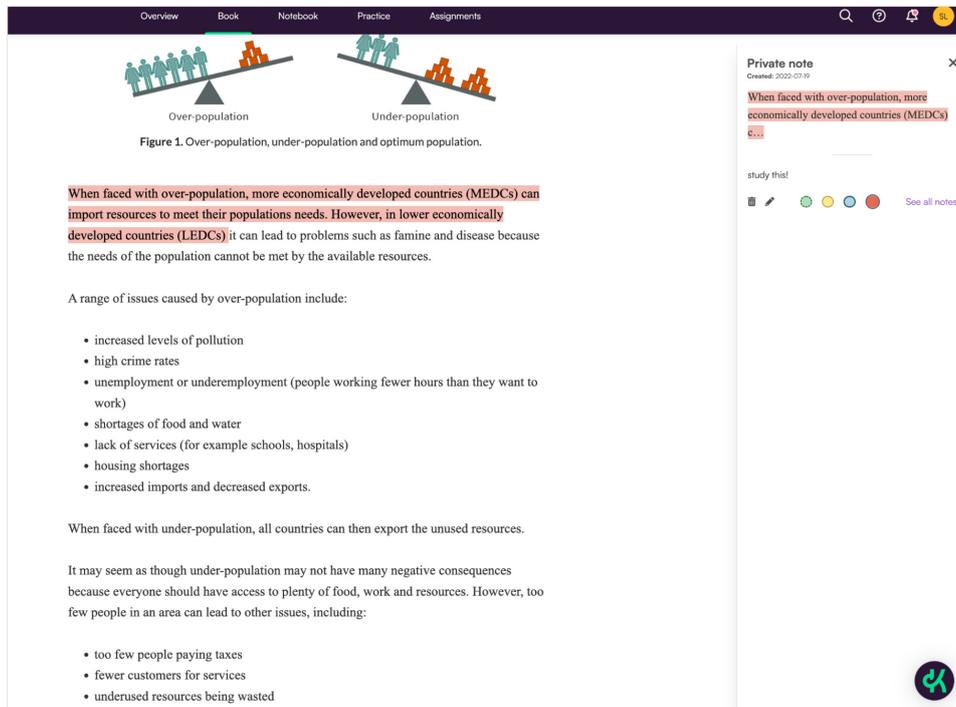
Translate

Choose a language

- Arabic
- Chinese (Simplified)
- Chinese Simplified (China)
- Chinese Simplified (Singapore)
- Chinese Traditional (China)
- Chinese Traditional (Hong Kong S.)
- Chinese Traditional (Macau SAR)
- Chinese Traditional (Taiwan)
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dari
- Divehi
- Dutch
- English (Australia)
- English (Canada)
- English (Hong Kong SAR)
- English (Ireland)
- English (United Kingdom)
- English (United States)

Notebook feature

The notebook feature is unlike many other learning materials. It offers learners the option of copying information worthy of note from the textbook so they can save it in the notebook. They can further add their own notes to the ones in their Kognity notebook from their own research or teacher explanations.



The screenshot shows the Kognity interface with a navigation bar at the top (Overview, Book, Notebook, Practice, Assignments). The main content area displays a lesson on population. At the top, there are two balance scales: the left one is tilted down with many people icons on the left and a few on the right, labeled 'Over-population'; the right one is tilted up with a few people icons on the left and many on the right, labeled 'Under-population'. Below this is the caption: 'Figure 1. Over-population, under-population and optimum population.'

The text below reads: 'When faced with over-population, more economically developed countries (MEDCs) can import resources to meet their populations needs. However, in lower economically developed countries (LEDCs) it can lead to problems such as famine and disease because the needs of the population cannot be met by the available resources.'

A range of issues caused by over-population include:

- increased levels of pollution
- high crime rates
- unemployment or underemployment (people working fewer hours than they want to work)
- shortages of food and water
- lack of services (for example schools, hospitals)
- housing shortages
- increased imports and decreased exports.

When faced with under-population, all countries can then export the unused resources.

It may seem as though under-population may not have many negative consequences because everyone should have access to plenty of food, work and resources. However, too few people in an area can lead to other issues, including:

- too few people paying taxes
- fewer customers for services
- underused resources being wasted

On the right side, a 'Private note' window is open, showing a note that has been copied from the text above: 'When faced with over-population, more economically developed countries (MEDCs) can import resources to meet their populations needs. However, in lower economically developed countries (LEDCs) it can lead to problems such as famine and disease because the needs of the population cannot be met by the available resources.'

Practice Centre

The **strength questions** in the practice centre ensure that learners always have a form of summative assessment after every topic and subtopic to enable them evaluate the extent of their own learning.

Question 1

Identify which country is most likely to have a total fertility rate of 6.74 children per woman.

1 Niger

2 Germany

3 USA

4 Japan

Exam-style Questions (ESQ's)

This feature of the resource makes sure that students are ready for their final exam. The section includes questions as they would be seen in a real exam, so there will be no surprises for the students when the time comes, which can greatly reduce the exam stress and anxiety, thus helping students to get the maximum grade possible.

Exam-style questions

Exam-style questions become available once you have received them in an assignment from your teacher.

0. Introduction

1. Population and settlement

2. The natural environment

3. Economic development

The exam-style questions, example answers and mark schemes that appear in this digital textbook were written by the authors. In examinations, the way that marks are awarded may be different.

