Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | |

CANDIDATE NUMBER | | | | |

7772558538

GEOGRAPHY **0460/21**

Paper 2 **October/November 2019**

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler
Plain paper
Protractor
Calculator

1:50 000 Survey Map Extract is enclosed with this Question Paper.

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 the booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Answer **all** questions.

The Insert contains Figs. 3.1 and 3.2 for Question 3, and Figs. 5.1 and 5.2 for Question 5.
The Survey Map Extract and the Insert are **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

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **16** printed pages, **4** blank pages and **1** Insert.

DC (JM/TP) 163846/4

Cambridge Assessment International Education

1 Study the map extract for Hammarsjön, Sweden. The scale is 1:50 000.

(a) Fig. 1.1 shows some features in the north of the map extract.

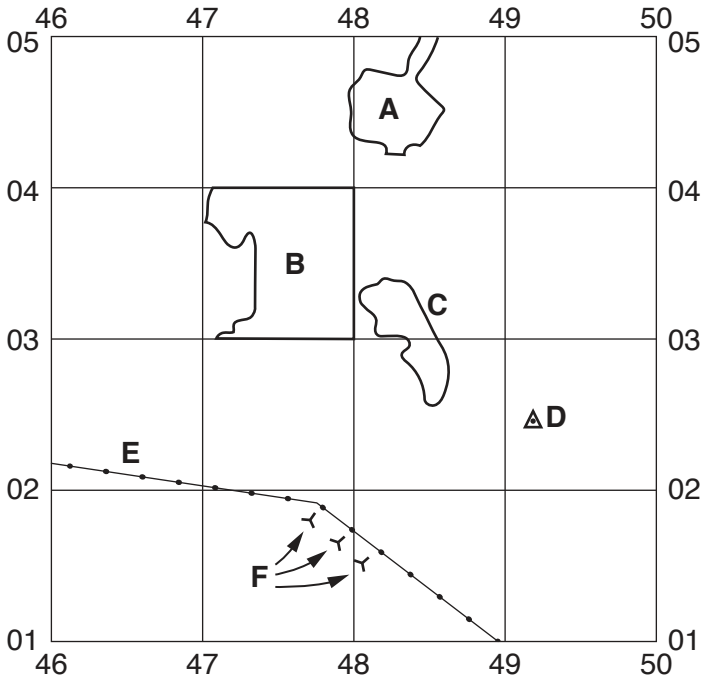

Fig. 1.1

Using the map extract, identify the following features shown on Fig. 1.1:

(i) the type of land in area **A**

..... [1]

(ii) the land use in area **B**

..... [1]

(iii) the height above sea level of contour **C**

.....metres [1]

(iv) the height above sea level at triangulation point **D**

.....metres [1]

(v) feature **E**

..... [1]

(vi) features **F**.

..... [1]

(b) Look at the two main rivers on the map extract:

River 1 the Vramsån river
River 2 the Helge å river.

Using the following headings, compare the features of the two rivers.

(i) width

.....

..... [1]

(ii) shape of the river

.....

..... [1]

(iii) direction of flow

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) Fig. 1.2 shows three areas of the map extract, **P**, **Q** and **R**.

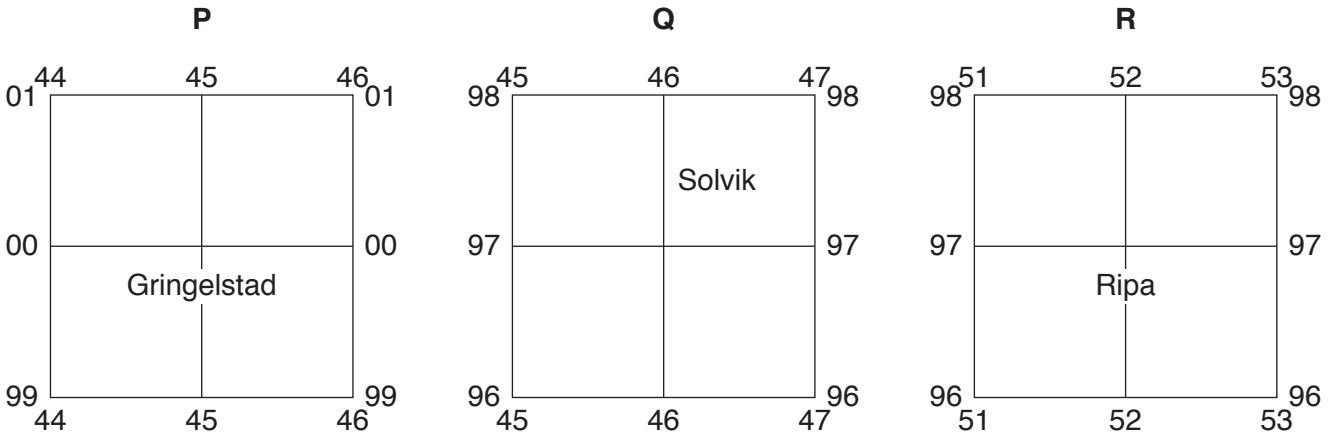

Fig. 1.2

For each of the three areas, identify the settlement pattern.

area	settlement pattern
P	.....
Q	.....
R	.....

[3]

(d) Fig. 1.3 is a cross section along northing 99 from 430990 to 480990.

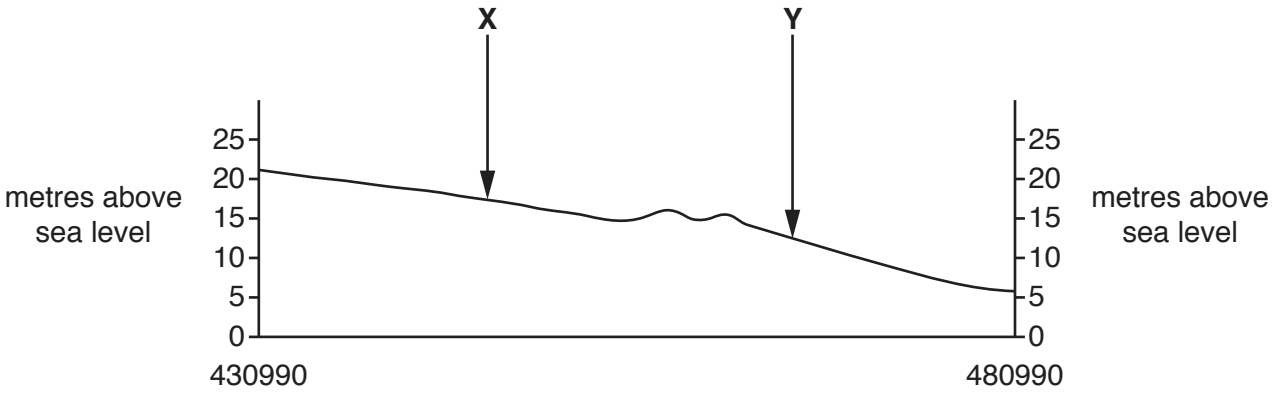

Fig. 1.3

Identify the types of land use at **X** and **Y** on Fig. 1.3.

	land use
X	.....
Y	.....

[2]

(e) Look at the junction of the public roads near Hovby in the north east of the map extract and the junction of the public roads in Ripa in the south east of the map extract.

(i) Measure the distance along the road between these two junctions. Give your answer in metres.

.....metres [1]

(ii) Give the compass direction **from** the road junction near Hovby **to** the road junction in Ripa.

..... [1]

(iii) Measure the bearing **from** the road junction near Hovby **to** the road junction in Ripa.

.....degrees [1]

(iv) What is the six-figure grid reference of the road junction near Hovby?

..... [2]

[Total: 20]

2 Study Figs. 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, which show the population structures of Japan, USA and Mozambique in 2016. Answer the questions on the opposite page.

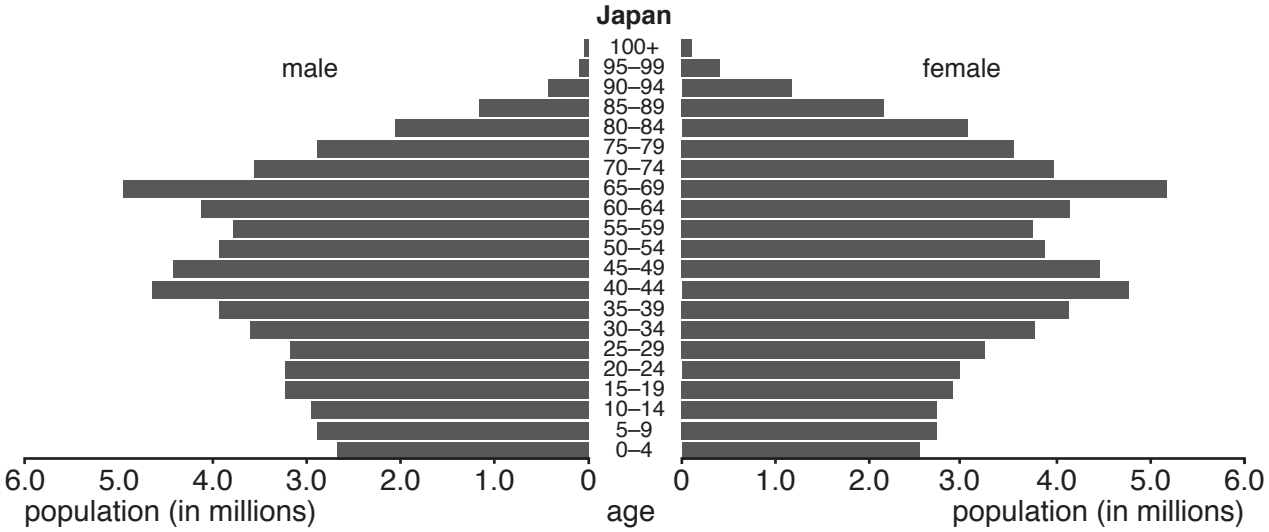

Fig. 2.1

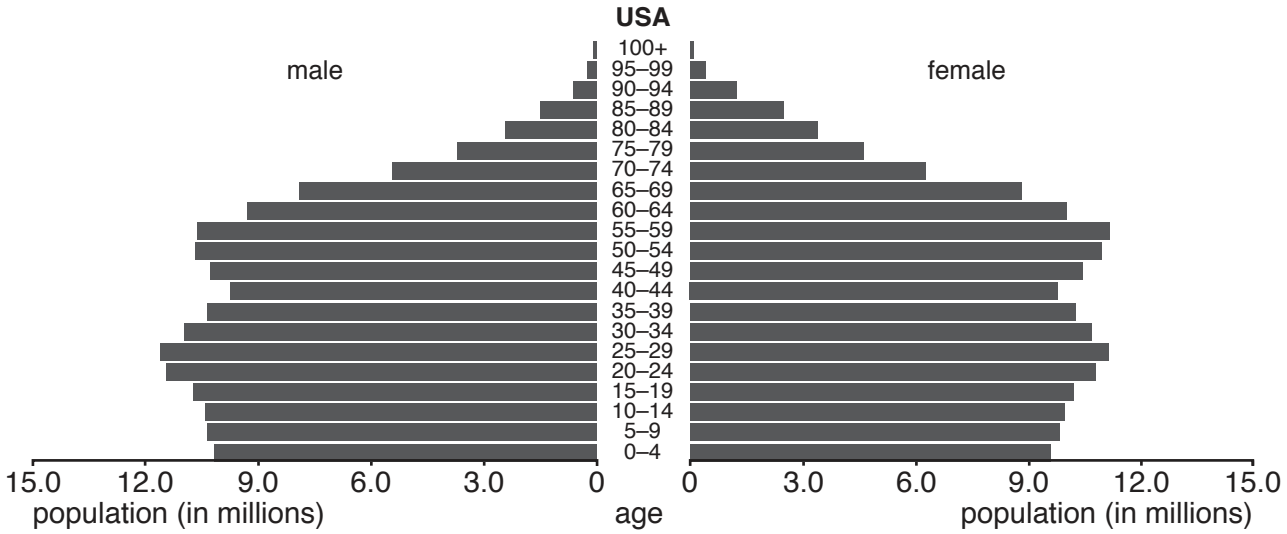

Fig. 2.2

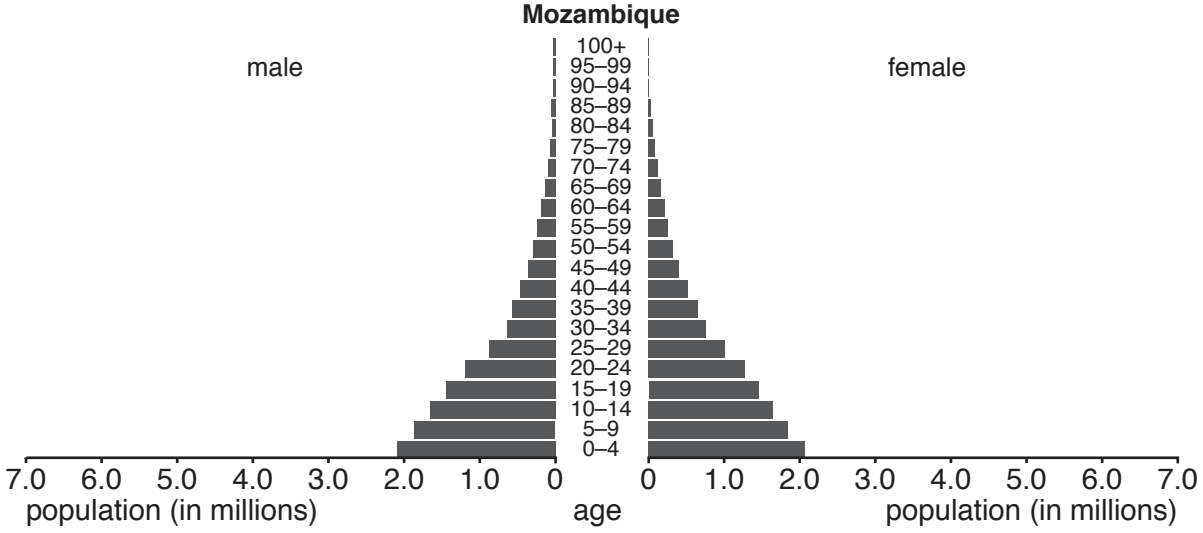

Fig. 2.3

(a) What was the population of:

(i) females aged 70–74 in USA

..... million [1]

(ii) males aged 35–39 in Mozambique?

..... million [1]

(b) Which of the three countries had:

(i) the lowest birth rate

..... [1]

(ii) the highest death rate

..... [1]

(iii) a steady birth rate and low death rate

..... [1]

(iv) the largest total population

..... [1]

(v) the highest **percentage** of old dependents

..... [1]

(vi) the highest **percentage** of young dependents?

..... [1]

[Total: 8]

3 Figs. 3.1 and 3.2 (Insert) are photographs which show two residential areas of Windhoek, the capital city of Namibia.

(a) Describe the housing shown in Fig. 3.1.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

(b) Give **three** differences between the residential area shown in Fig. 3.1 and the residential area shown in Fig. 3.2.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

..... [3]

[Total: 8]

4 Fig. 4.1 shows the location of active strato-volcanoes in part of central America. Fig. 4.2 is a cross section between points **X** and **Y** on Fig. 4.1. Study Figs. 4.1 and 4.2 and answer the questions on the opposite page.

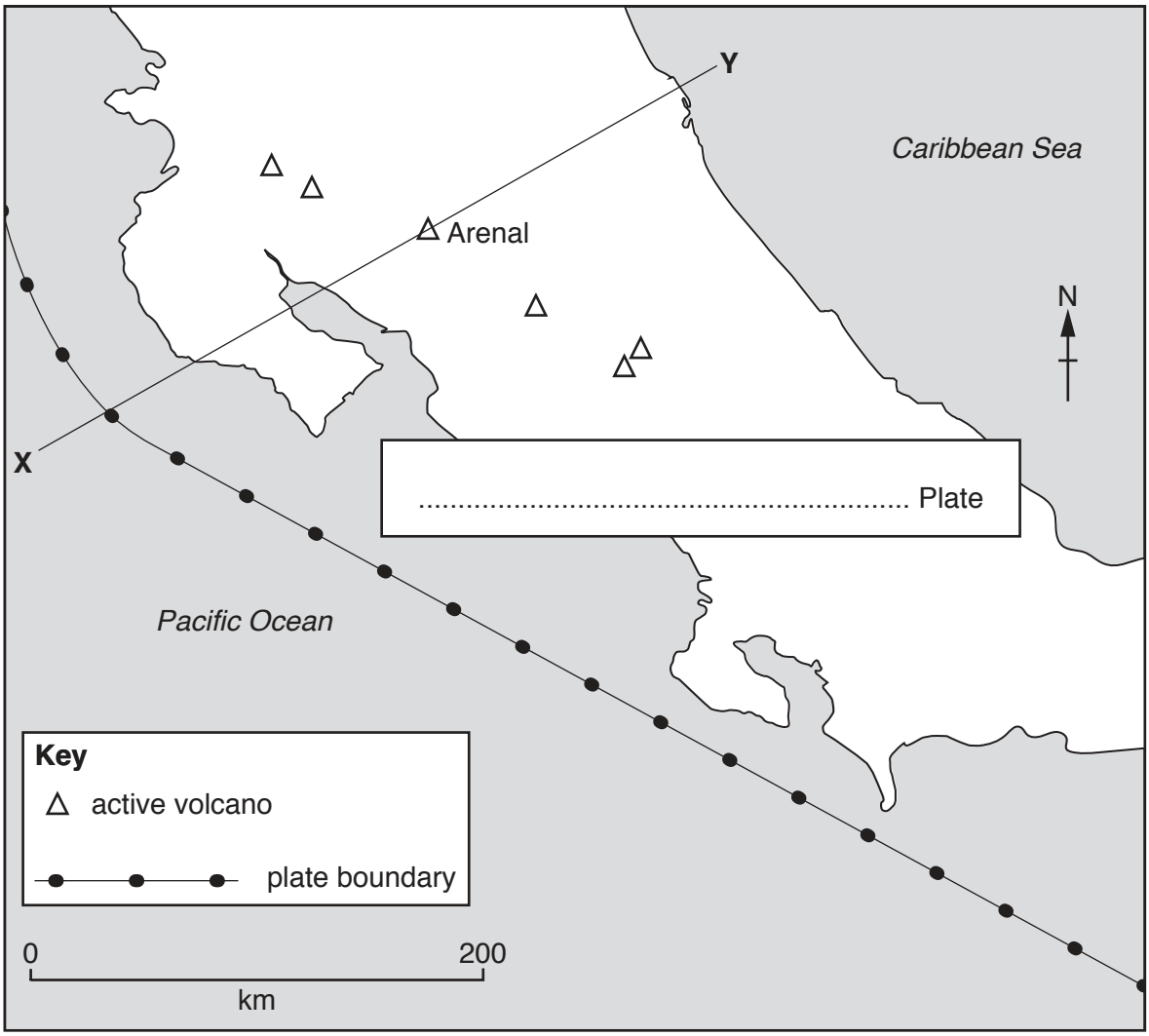

Fig. 4.1

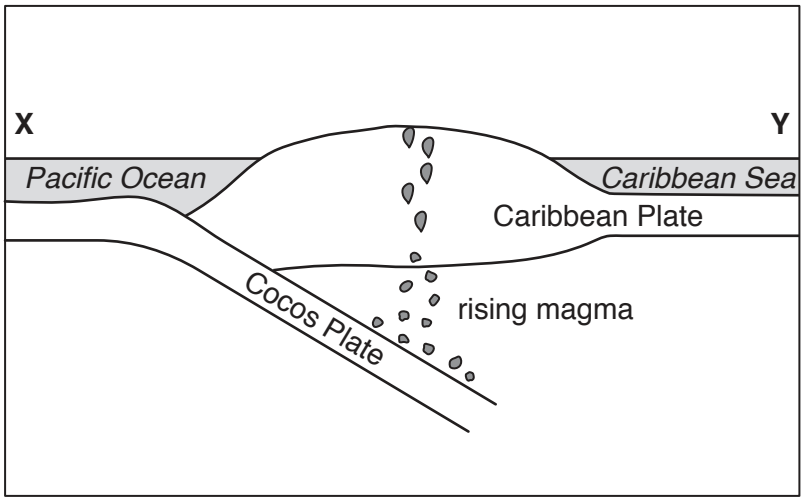

Fig. 4.2

(a) (i) Arenal is an active volcano shown on Fig. 4.1. Use a labelled arrow to **mark the position** of Arenal on Fig. 4.2. [1]

(ii) **Draw two arrows** on Fig. 4.2 to show the directions of plate movement. [1]

(iii) In the space provided on Fig. 4.1, **write the name of the plate** which forms central America. Use information from Fig. 4.2. [1]

(iv) What type of plate boundary is shown on Figs. 4.1 and 4.2? Tick **one** box below.

Type	Tick (✓)
divergent (constructive)	
convergent (destructive)	
conservative	

[1]

(b) Give **two** advantages of living near to an active volcano like Arenal.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

..... [2]

(c) Give **two** hazards which endanger life near to an active volcano like Arenal.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

..... [2]

[Total: 8]

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5 Study Figs. 5.1 and 5.2 (Insert), which are photographs showing coasts in South Africa.

(a) Identify landforms **X**, **Y** and **Z** on Fig. 5.1.

X .....

Y .....

Z ..... [3]

(b) Describe the physical features of the coastline shown in Fig. 5.2.

.....

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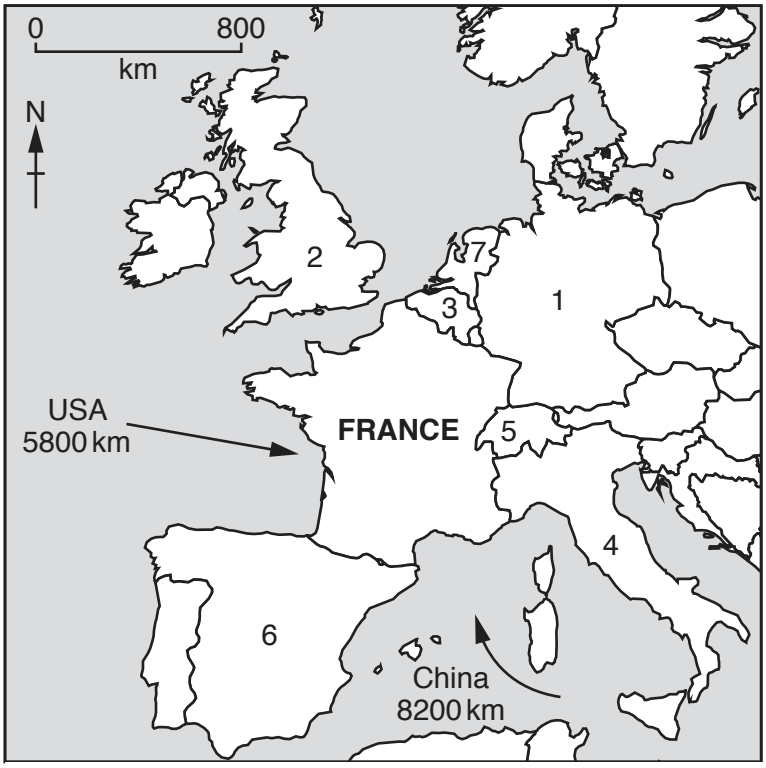
..... [5]

[Total: 8]

6 France, in north west Europe, is the most popular international tourist destination in the world, with over 80 million visitors a year. Fig. 6.1 shows where most visitors came from in 2016.



Key

Countries with number of visitors to France per year (millions)

1	Germany (MEDC)	12.8	6	Spain (MEDC)	6.1
2	United Kingdom (MEDC)	11.8	7	Netherlands (MEDC)	5.5
3	Belgium (MEDC)	9.3	8	USA (MEDC)	3.2
4	Italy (MEDC)	7.5	9	China	1.7
5	Switzerland (MEDC)	6.2			

Fig. 6.1

(a) Using evidence from Fig. 6.1, suggest why the location of France is an advantage for the development of the tourist industry.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) Fig. 6.2 shows some of the tourist features of France.

Paris (the capital city)
- some of the world's largest and most famous museums, including the Louvre
- landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower
- the Palace of Versailles, the former palace of the kings of France

Coastline
- south east France has 300 days of sunshine per year
- the Côte d'Azur has 115 km of coastline and beaches

Rural France
- castles of the Loire Valley, a World Heritage Site
- wine producing areas such as Bordeaux
- memorials to the First and Second World Wars in Normandy, Picardy and Vis-en-Artois

The Alps and Pyrenees
- high mountains
- snow in winter

Religious pilgrimages
- e.g. Lourdes

Theme Parks
- Puy du Fou
- Disneyland Paris

Fig. 6.2

Using evidence from Fig. 6.2 **only**, explain how the **physical** landscape of France has helped the development of the tourist industry.

.....

.....

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..... [3]

(c) Suggest **two** possible disadvantages of the tourist industry for the physical environment.

.....

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..... [2]

[Total: 8]

Additional Pages

If you use the following pages to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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