

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

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.



- 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.

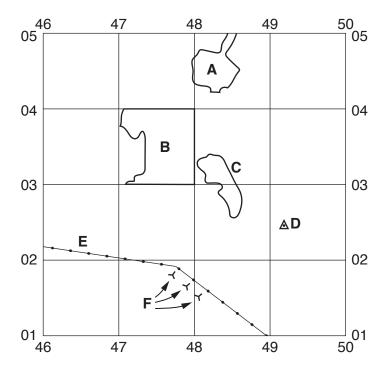


Fig. 1.1

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				
		101				

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

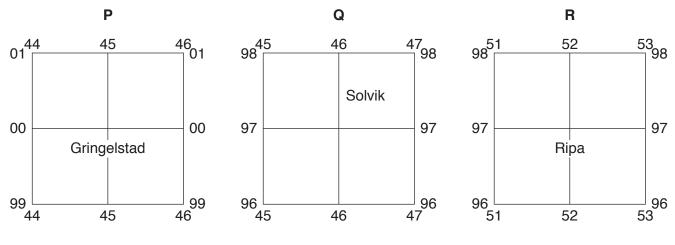


Fig. 1.2

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.

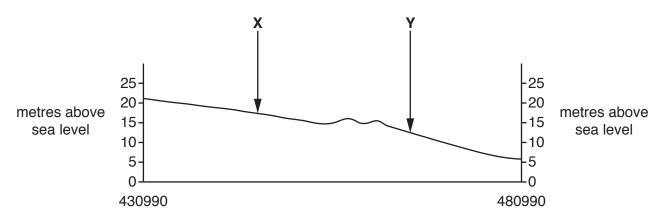


Fig. 1.3

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

	land use
X	
Υ	

[2]

5

(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 ansin metres.	wer
	metres	[1]
(ii)	Give the compass direction from the road junction near Hovby to the road junction Ripa.	tion
		[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.

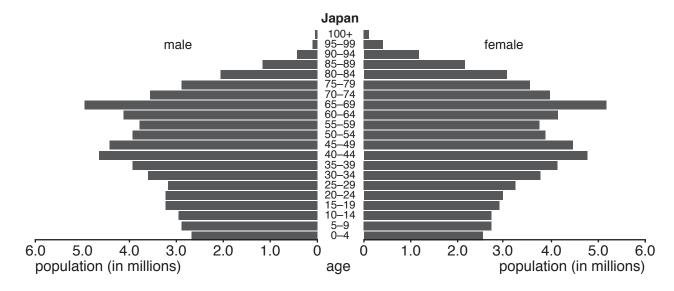


Fig. 2.1

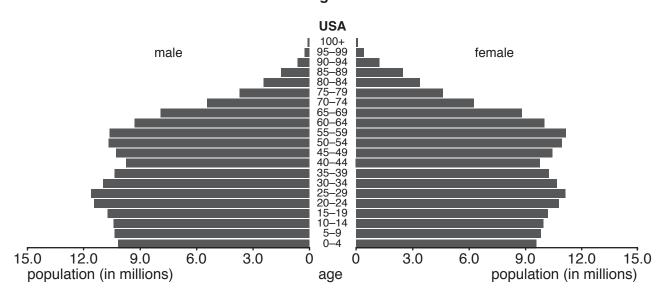


Fig. 2.2

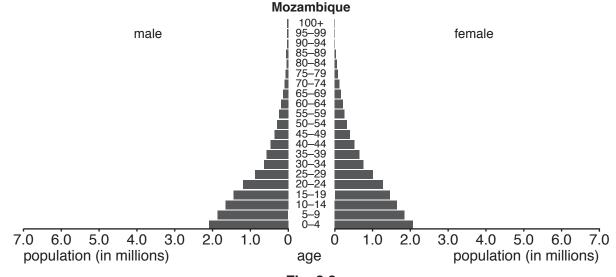


Fig. 2.3 0460/21/O/N/19

© UCLES 2019

(a)	Wh	What was the population of:				
	(i)	females aged 70-74 in USA				
		million	[1]			
	(ii)	males aged 35-39 in Mozambique?				
		million	[1]			
(b)	Whi	ich 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]			

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

3

Сар	nai city of Namibia.
(a)	Describe the housing shown in Fig. 3.1.
	re

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.

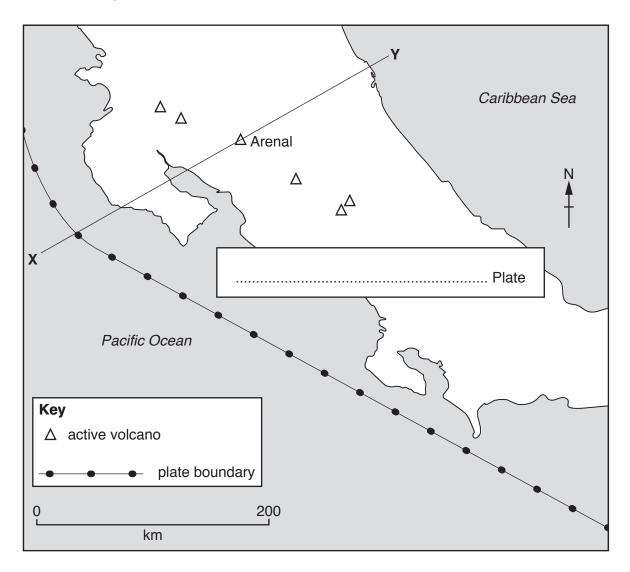


Fig. 4.1

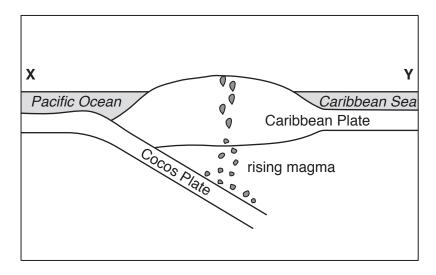


Fig. 4.2

(a)	(i)	Arenal is an active of Arenal on Fig. 4	_	. Use a lab	pelled arrow to mark the position [1]	
	(ii)	Draw two arrows	on Fig. 4.2 to show the dire	ections of	plate movement. [1]	
	(iii)		ided on Fig. 4.1, write th mation from Fig. 4.2.	e name o	of the plate which forms central [1]	
	(iv)	What type of plate	boundary is shown on Figs	s. 4.1 and	4.2? Tick one box below.	
			Туре	Tick (✓)		
			divergent (constructive)			
			convergent (destructive)			
			conservative			
					[1]	
	1					
(c)			h endanger life near to an a		cano like Arenal.	
	2					
					[2]	
					[Total: 8]	

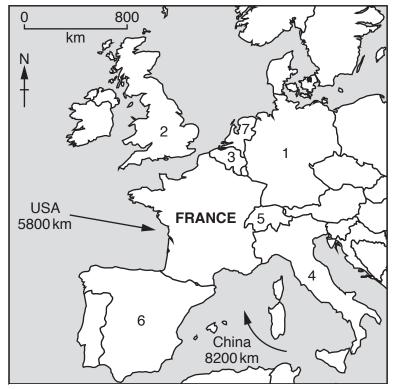
12

BLANK PAGE

13

Stu	dy 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	
	Υ	
	z	[3]
(b)	Describe the physical features of the coastline shown in Fig. 5.2.	
		[5]
	[Tota	ป: 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)

3	Germany (MEDC) United Kingdom (MEDC) Belgium (MEDC)	12.8 11.8 9.3	7	Spain (MEDC) Netherlands (MEDC) USA (MEDC)	6.1 5.5 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]

[Total: 8]

(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 115km 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.
	[3]
(c)	Suggest two possible disadvantages of the tourist industry for the physical environment.
	[2]

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.			

18

BLANK PAGE

19

BLANK PAGE

20

BLANK PAGE

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 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.