Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/41**

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework **October/November 2021**

INSERT **1 hour 30 minutes**

INFORMATION

- This insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.

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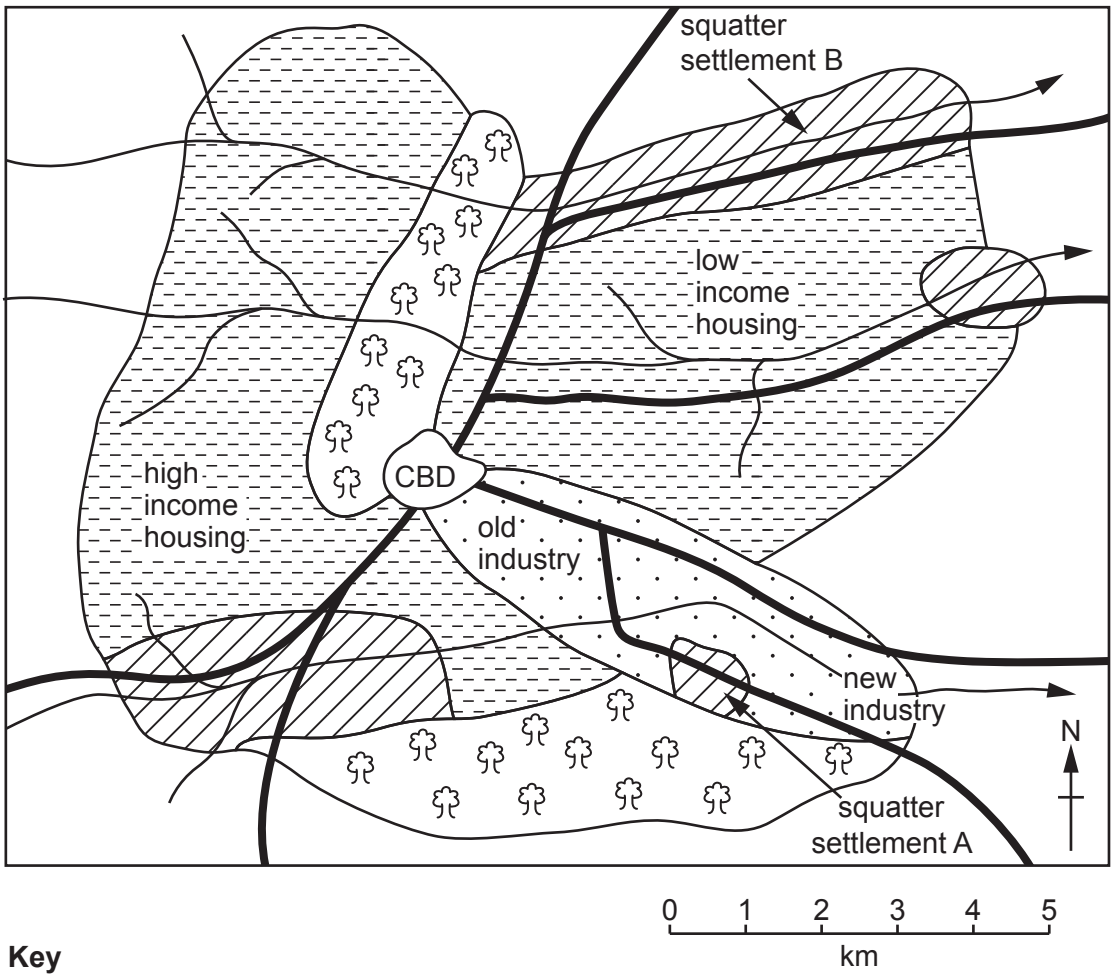
Fig. 1.1 for Question 1

Land use in the city in Kenya



Key

- housing areas
- areas containing squatter settlements
- industrial zone
- parkland and woodland
- main road
- river

Table 1.1 for Question 1

Results of questions 1–4 in the questionnaire

	squatter settlement A (% of answers)	squatter settlement B (% of answers)
building material		
brick	5	68
corrugated iron	71	27
scrap materials	**24**	5
water supply		
tap in the home	5	65
standpipe	52	28
collect rainwater or from river	43	7
electricity		
city authority	5	67
cable to official supply	46	29
no electricity	49	4
housing tenure		
own the house	0	27
rent from city authority	5	**42**
rent from private landlord	0	26
no legal tenure	95	5

Housing tenure is the way in which a person gets the right to live in a house.

[Turn over

Table 1.2 for Question 1

Results of question 5 (How do you earn a living?) in the questionnaire

formal jobs	**squatter settlement A (% of answers)**	**squatter settlement B (% of answers)**
work in a factory	7	26
work in a shop	16	24
work for the city authority	4	9
informal jobs		
selling homemade items on the street	45	**22**
other informal job	28	**19**

Fig. 1.7 for Question 1

Ways to deal with the growth of squatter settlements

Method 1

The city authorities look for new squatter settlements and pull down the houses which are being built. If a family has moved in before the authorities find them, they can stay there temporarily. They can only build their house with wood or corrugated iron, not brick. This means the homes don't become permanent and can be easily removed in the future.

Method 2

The city authorities allow people to build their own houses but they must be made of brick not scrap materials. The authorities provide materials to build houses and services like roads, water supply, sewers and electricity, and the local people provide the labour to do the work. People are encouraged to open shops and workshops.

Fig. 2.1 for Question 2

A quadrat

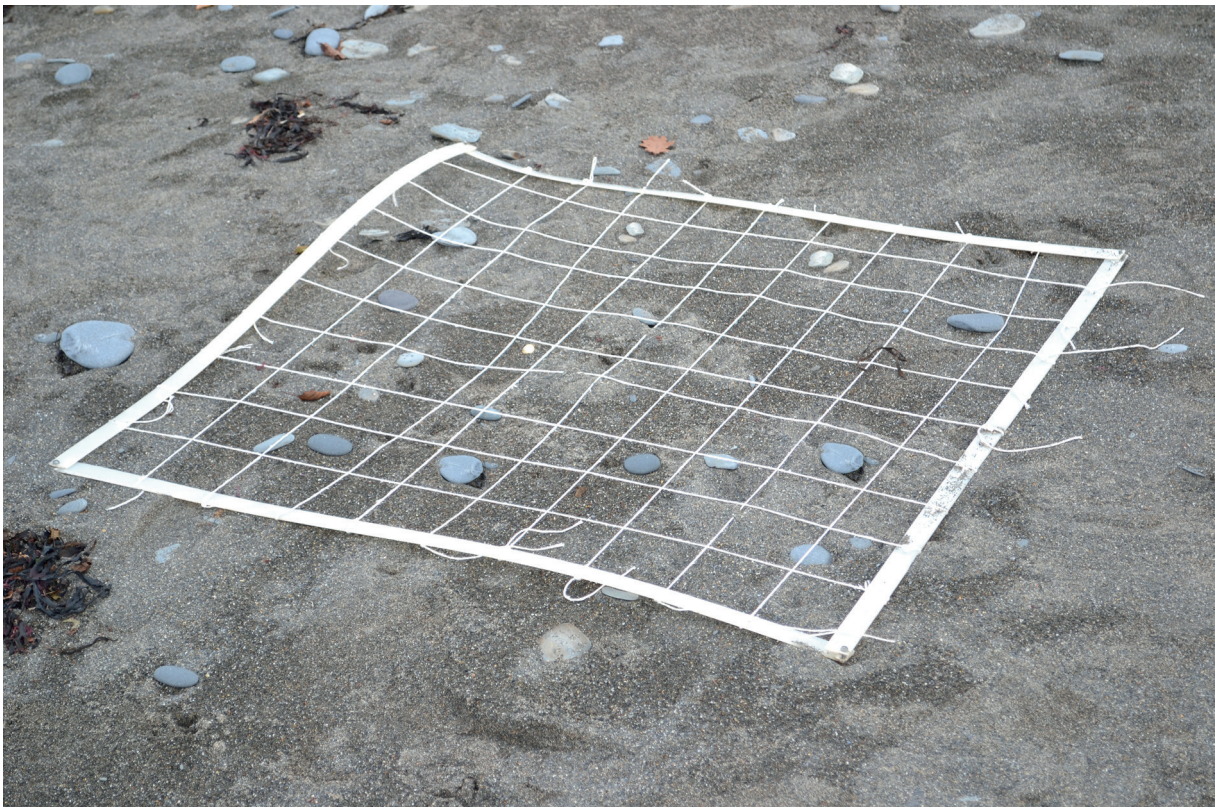


Table 2.1 for Question 2

Results of fieldwork classification

Beach X

distance from low water mark (m)	type of beach material and size (%)		
	sand (less than 2 mm)	shingle (2–20 mm)	pebbles (more than 20 mm)
5	80	15	5
25	**40**	**35**	**25**
45	0	50	50

Beach Y

distance from low water mark (m)	type of beach material and size (%)		
	sand (less than 2 mm)	shingle (2–20 mm)	pebbles (more than 20 mm)
5	90	10	0
25	95	5	0
45	100	0	0

Fig. 2.4 for Question 2

Measuring a beach profile

Fig. 2.5 for Question 2

Beach profiles