Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | |

CANDIDATE NUMBER | | | | |

8619555610

GEOGRAPHY **0460/21**

Paper 2 **May/June 2019**

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler
Protractor
Plain paper
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. 6.1 and 6.2 for Question 6.
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.

DC (JP/SG) 162980/6

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

Fig. 1.1 shows some of the features in the south west of the map extract around the settlement of Olof.

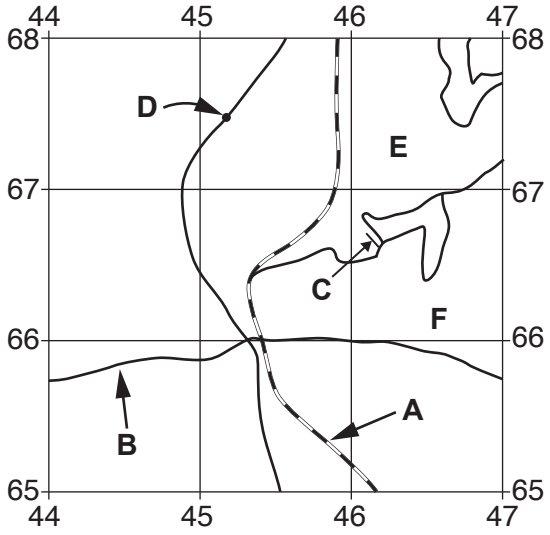

Fig. 1.1

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

(i) feature **A**

.....[1]

(ii) the type of road at **B**

.....[1]

(iii) feature **C**

.....[1]

(iv) the height above sea level at spot height **D**

..... metres [1]

(v) the land use in area **E**

.....[1]

(vi) the land use in area **F**.

.....[1]

(b) Look at the coastal area from Kivik to the northern edge of the map extract. Give **two** pieces of map evidence which suggests that this area has a tourist industry.

1.....

2.....

[2]

(c) Fig. 1.2 is a cross section along northing 69 from 490690 to the sea at 560690.

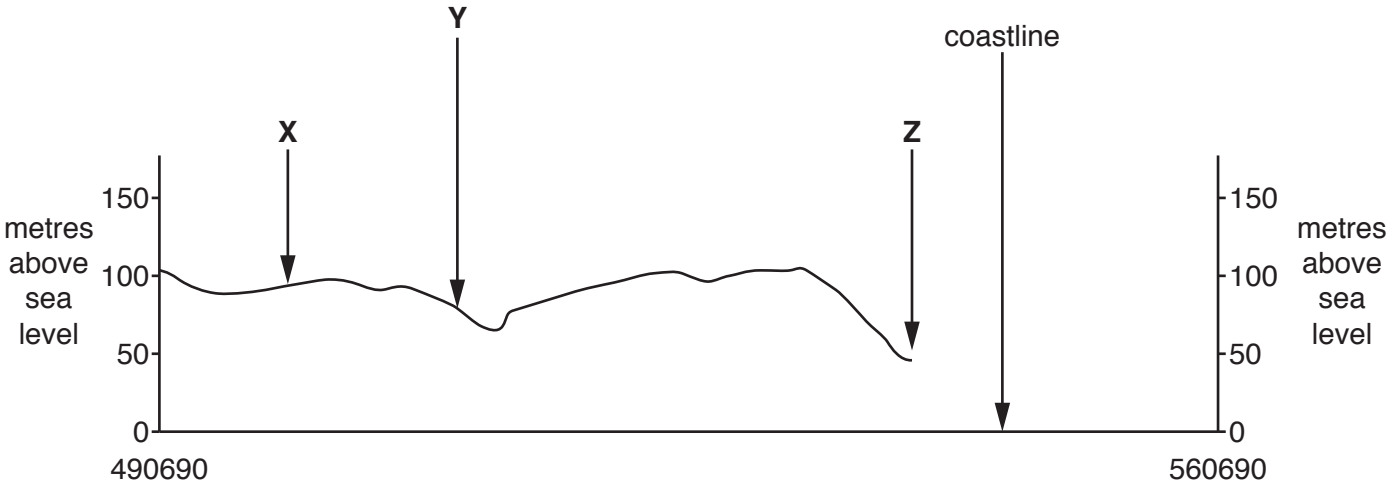

Fig. 1.2

(i) Identify feature **X**.

.....[1]

(ii) Name the settlement at **Y**.

.....[1]

(iii) Using the map, **complete the cross section** on Fig. 1.2 between **Z** and the coastline.

[1]

(d) Look at the settlements of Olof and S Mellby. Find the churches in Olof and S Mellby, shown by this symbol:

+

(i) Measure the distance in a straight line between the church at Olof and the church at S Mellby. Give your answer in metres.

..... metres [1]

(ii) Give the compass direction **from** the church at Olof **to** the church at S Mellby.

..... [1]

(iii) Measure the bearing **from** the church at Olof **to** the church at S Mellby.

..... degrees [1]

(iv) What is the six-figure grid reference of the church at S Mellby? Tick **one** box below.

	Tick (✓)
688507	
507688	
507689	
513691	
507691	

[2]

(e) Fig. 1.3 shows an area in the north of the map extract.

Fig. 1.3

Describe the relief of this area.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....[4]

[Total: 20]

2 **(a)** Study Fig. 2.1, which shows the population structure of South Sudan in 2014 and Fig. 2.2, which shows the population structure of Germany in 2014.

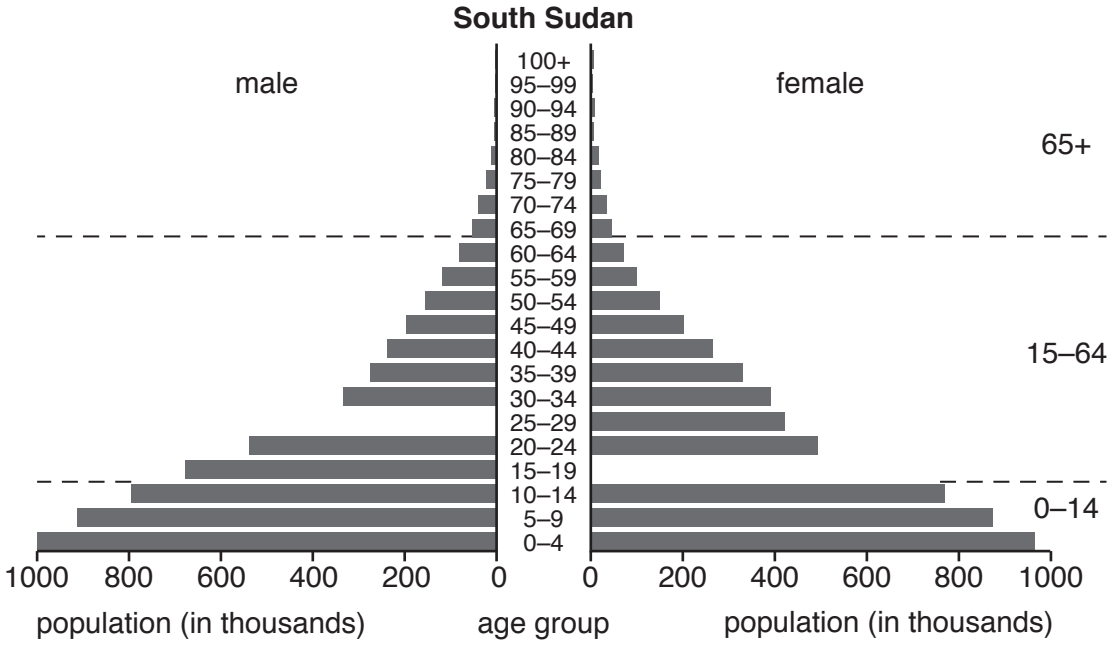

Fig. 2.1

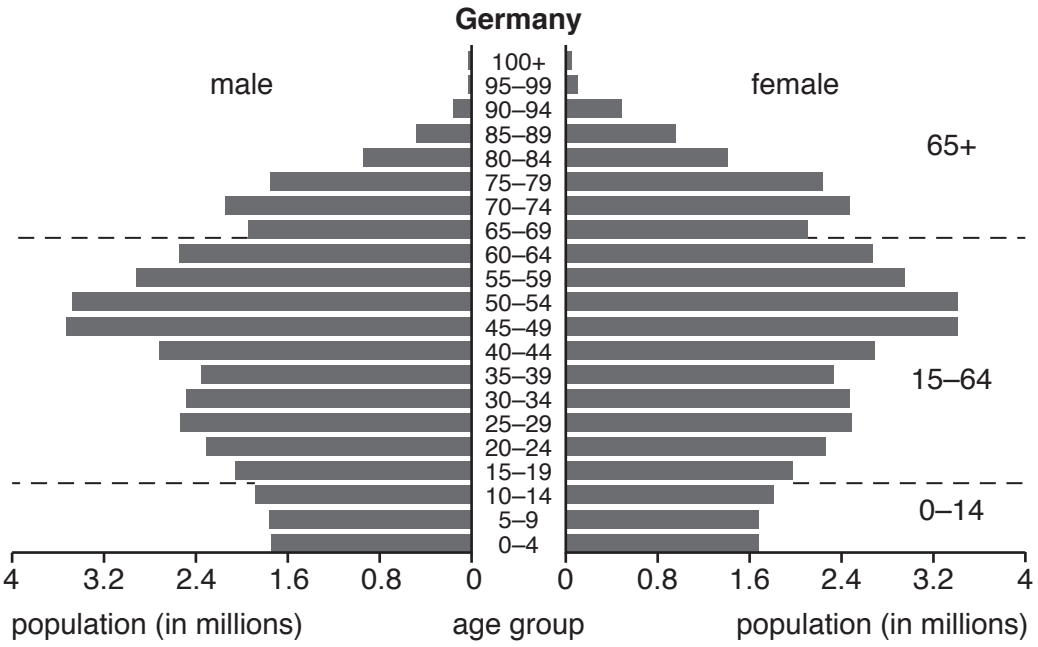

Fig. 2.2

(i) **Plot the following information** on Fig. 2.1:

600 000 females aged 15–19

400 000 males aged 25–29. [2]

(ii) Give **three** differences between the population structure of South Sudan and the population structure of Germany.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....[3]

(iii) Suggest **one** problem caused by **each** population structure.

South Sudan

.....

.....

Germany

.....

.....[2]

(b) Fig. 2.3 shows the population structure of Qatar in 2014.

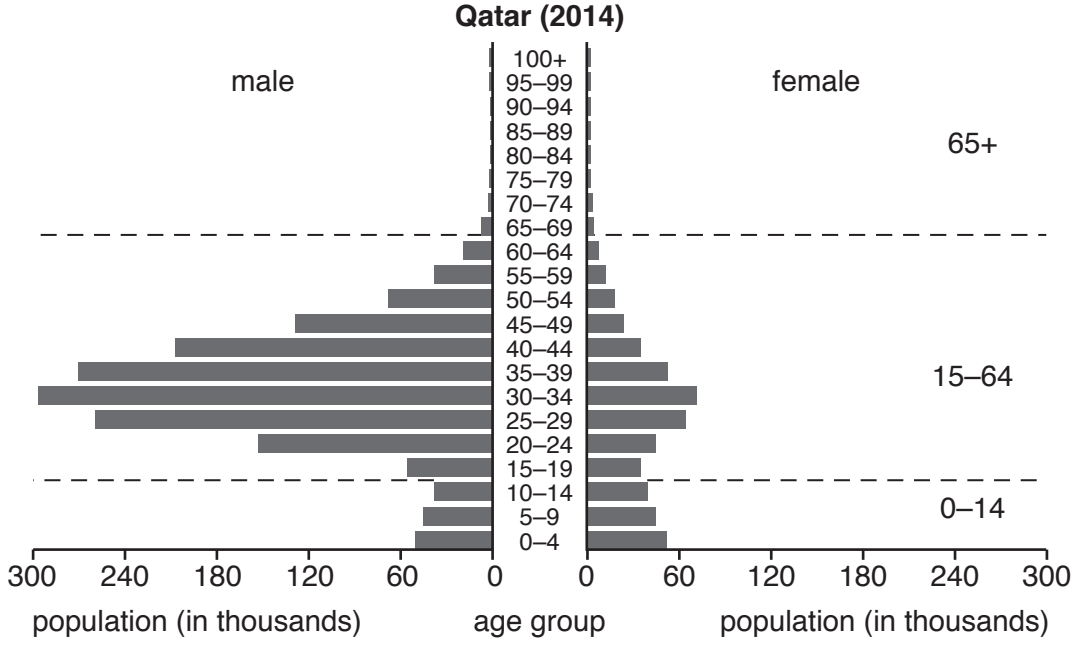

Fig. 2.3

Look at the numbers of males and females in Qatar. Suggest a reason for this population structure.

.....

.....

.....

.....[1]

[Total: 8]

3 Figs. 3.1 and 3.2 (Insert) are photographs which show two settlements.

(a) Describe the **site** and **location** of each settlement.

Fig. 3.1

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.....

.....

.....

.....

Fig. 3.2

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.....[4]

(b) Describe the **agriculture** in each photograph.

Fig. 3.1

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Fig. 3.2

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.....[4]

[Total: 8]

[Turn over

4 Fig. 4.1 shows the locations of the epicentres of the largest earthquakes that occurred on January 3 2017.

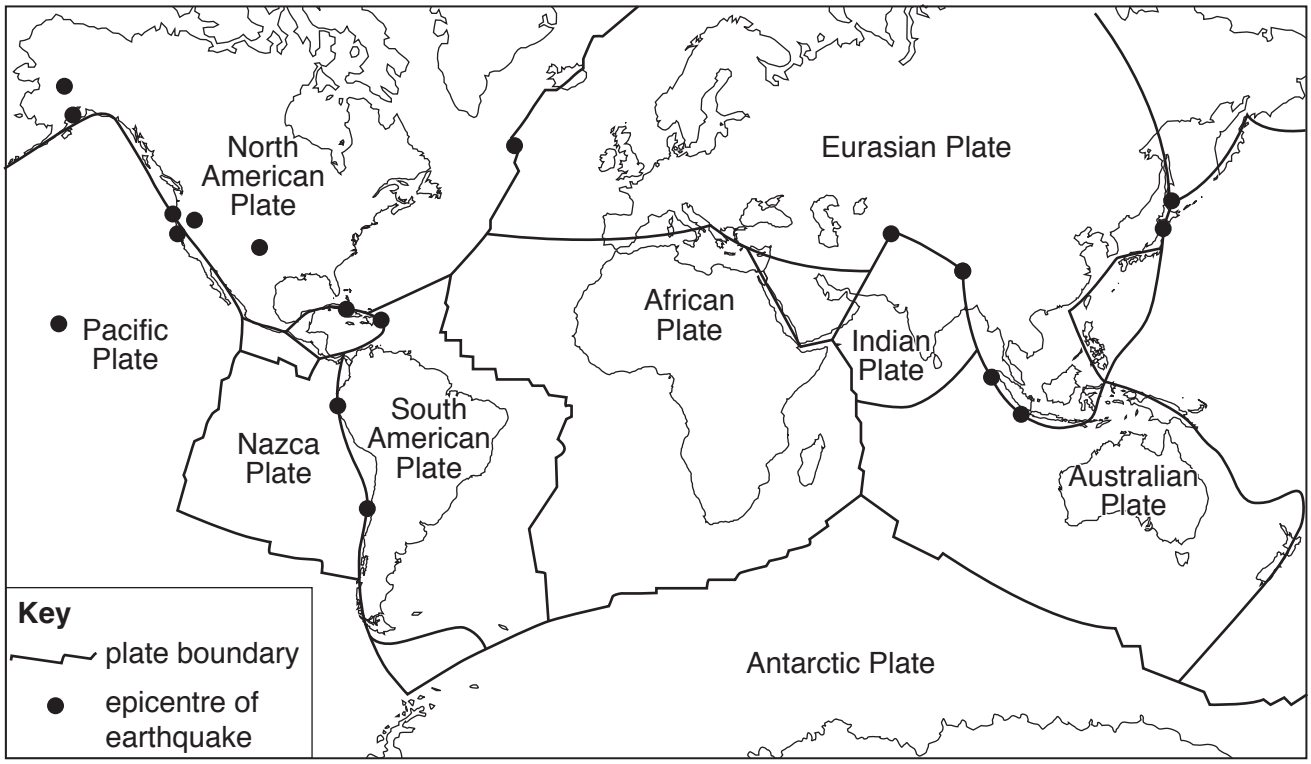

Fig. 4.1

(a) **(i)** What is meant by the term *epicentre*?

.....

.....[1]

(ii) Describe the relationship between earthquakes and plate boundaries shown on Fig. 4.1.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(b) Table 4.1 shows the depth of focus and magnitude (strength) of the earthquakes shown on Fig. 4.1.

Table 4.1

Depth of focus (km)	Magnitude (Richter value)
206	3.9
36	5.5
121	4.5
68	5.2
36	4.6
54	4.5
44	2.7
8	3.4
35	2.6
5	2.6
1	2.6
7	2.6
6	3.5
110	3.2
35	3.3
108	5.9
216	4.2
11	4.8

Table 4.2 describes the depth of earthquake foci.

Table 4.2

Depth of focus (km)	Description
0–50	shallow
51–300	medium
301–670	deep

Using Table 4.2, what is the depth of most of the earthquakes shown on Fig. 4.1 and Table 4.1? Tick **one** box in the table below. [1]

	Tick (✓)
shallow	
medium	
deep	

[Turn over

(c) (i) Table 4.3 describes the magnitude (strength) of earthquakes.

Table 4.3

Magnitude (Richter value)	Description	Average frequency per year
2–3.9	minor	More than 1 million
4–4.9	light	10 000–150 000
5–5.9	moderate	1000–1500
6–6.9	strong	100–150
7–7.9	major	10–20
8 and over	great	1

What term describes most of the earthquakes shown on Fig. 4.1 and Table 4.1? Tick **one** box below.

	Tick (✓)
minor	
light	
moderate	
strong	
major	
great	

[1]

(ii) Describe the relationship between the magnitude and frequency of earthquakes shown in Table 4.3.

.....

.....

.....[1]

(d) Give **two** earthquake hazards which cause death or injury to people.

1.....

2.....[2]

[Total: 8]

5 Study the following information about the weather for one week in January in Cumbria, UK.

Table 5.1

Date in January	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
maximum temperature (°C)	6	7	8	8	8	5	4
minimum temperature (°C)	4	4	5	4	0	–2	–4
wind direction	SW	SW	W	W	N	E	E
rainfall (mm)	8	10	4	0	0	0	0
weather							

(a) Name **three** of the instruments used to collect the data in Table 5.1.

1.....

2.....

3..... [3]

(b) Using the information in Table 5.1 **only**, describe the relationship between wind direction and rainfall.

.....

.....

.....[1]

(c) Look at the information about wind direction on January 30 and 31 shown in Table 5.1. **Plot this information** on Fig. 5.1. [1]

Wind rose for January

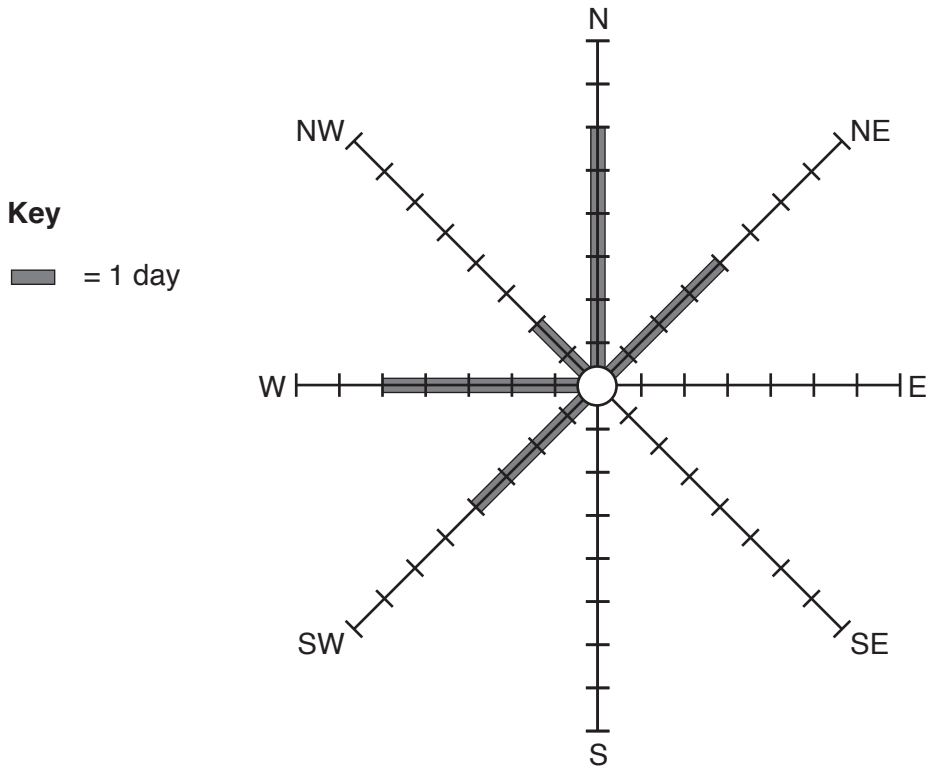

Fig. 5.1

(d) Using the information in Table 5.1, calculate the range of temperature on January 30.

.....°C [1]

(e) Using the information in Table 5.1, describe the influence of cloud cover on temperatures.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

[Total: 8]

6 Figs. 6.1 and 6.2 (Insert) are photographs which show two sides of the same street in Cambridge, UK.

(a) Describe the buildings seen in Fig. 6.1.

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.....[5]

(b) Using evidence from Figs. 6.1 and 6.2 **only**, suggest why the street is a popular destination for tourists.

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.....[3]

[Total: 8]

Additional Pages

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

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