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Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME	
CENTRE NUMBER	
CANDIDATE NUMBER	

GEOGRAPHY **0460/23**

Paper 2 **October/November 2017**

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

Answer **all** questions.

The Insert contains Photographs A and B for Question 2, and Photograph C for Question 3.
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

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

This document consists of **13** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** Insert.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

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1 Study the map extract, which is for Mesnali, Norway. The scale is 1:50 000.
Fig. 1 shows some of the features in the southern part of the map extract.

(a) Study Fig. 1 and the map extract and answer the questions below.

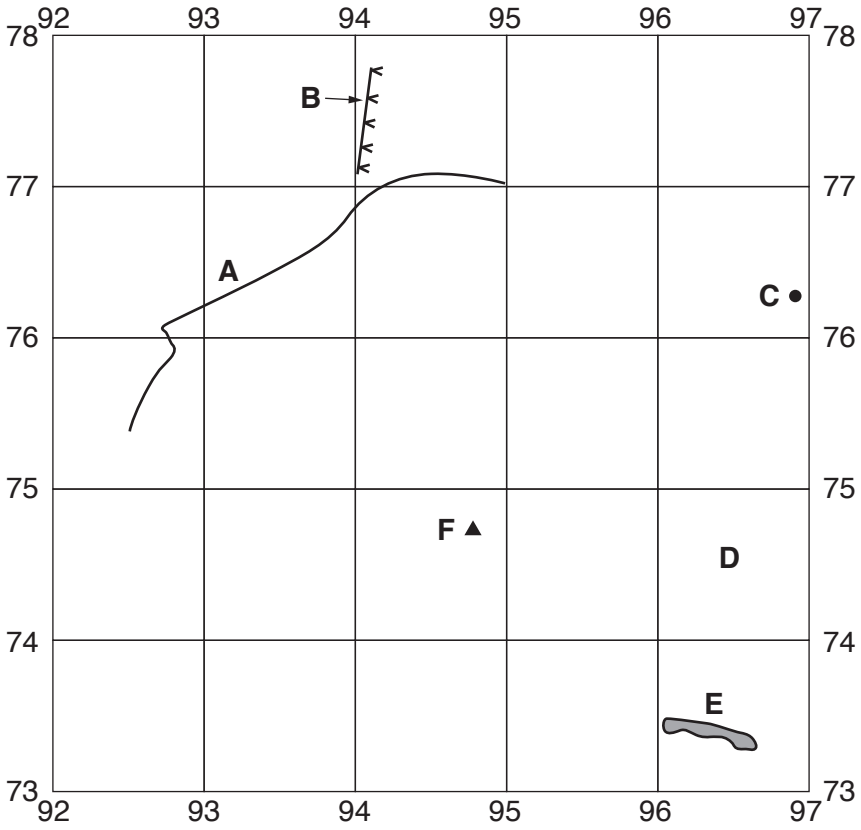

Fig. 1

Using the map extract, identify the following features shown in Fig. 1:

(i) feature **A**;

.....[1]

(ii) feature **B**;

.....[1]

(iii) the height of the land at **C**;

.....[1]

(iv) the main land use in grid square **D**;

.....[1]

(v) the land use at **E**;

.....[1]

(vi) feature **F**.

.....[1]

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(b) List **three** services in the settlement of Mesnali.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....[3]

(c) Identify ways in which the settlement of Mesnali differs from that of Nattrudstilen. Do **not** write about services.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(d) Describe the relief of Snørvillen in grid squares 9581 and 9681.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(e) **(i)** Measure the distance along the power line from the junction of power lines in Mesnali at 911755 to where the power line leaves the southern edge of the map in grid square 9773. Give your answer in metres.

..... metres [1]

(ii) State the bearing of the power line from the junction of power lines in 9175 to where the power line leaves the southern edge of the map in grid square 9773.

..... degrees [1]

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(f) Fig. 2 shows the river Fjellelva's course between two lakes.

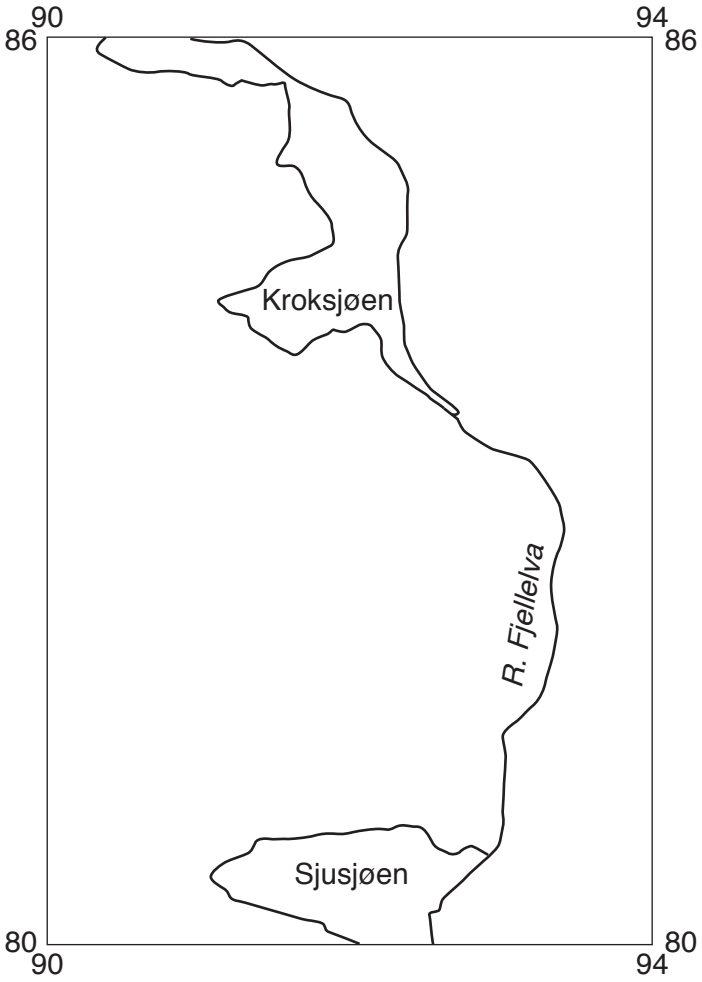

Fig. 2

(i) State the direction in which the river is flowing.

The river flows to the .....[1]

(ii) Give **two** pieces of evidence to support your answer.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....[2]

[Total: 20 marks]

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2 Study Photographs A and B (Insert), which show areas important for tourism.

(a) Describe the tourist attractions shown in Photographs A and B.

Photograph A

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Photograph B

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[6]

(b) Suggest **two** activities that tourists are likely to do in the area shown in Photograph A.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....[2]

[Total: 8 marks]

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3 **(a)** Study Figs. 3A and 3B, which show a shield volcano and a stratovolcano.

Shield volcano

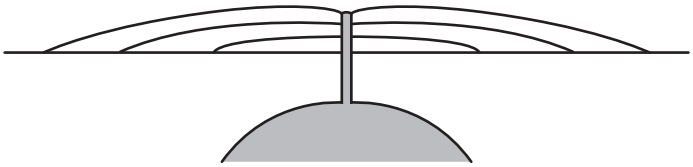

Fig. 3A

Stratovolcano

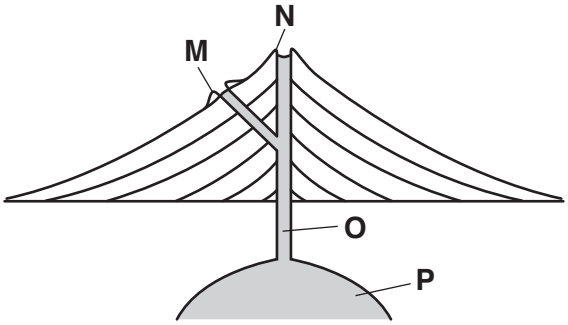

Fig. 3B

not to scale

(i) Name the features labelled **M**, **N**, **O** and **P** in Fig. 3B. Choose from:

crater epicentre fault focus

magma chamber parasitic cone pothole vent

feature **M** .....

feature **N** .....

feature **O** .....

feature **P** ..... [4]

(ii) Compare the slopes of the two types of volcano.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(b) Study Photograph C (Insert), which shows a volcano.

(i) Look at the slope **X–Y**. Measure its angle from the horizontal.

..... degrees [1]

(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence that the volcano in the photograph has erupted many times.

.....

.....[1]

[Total: 8 marks]

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4 (a) (i) Qatar is a country in the Middle East. **Complete Fig. 4** to show that 70% of the people living in Qatar were immigrants in 2014. **Complete the key.**

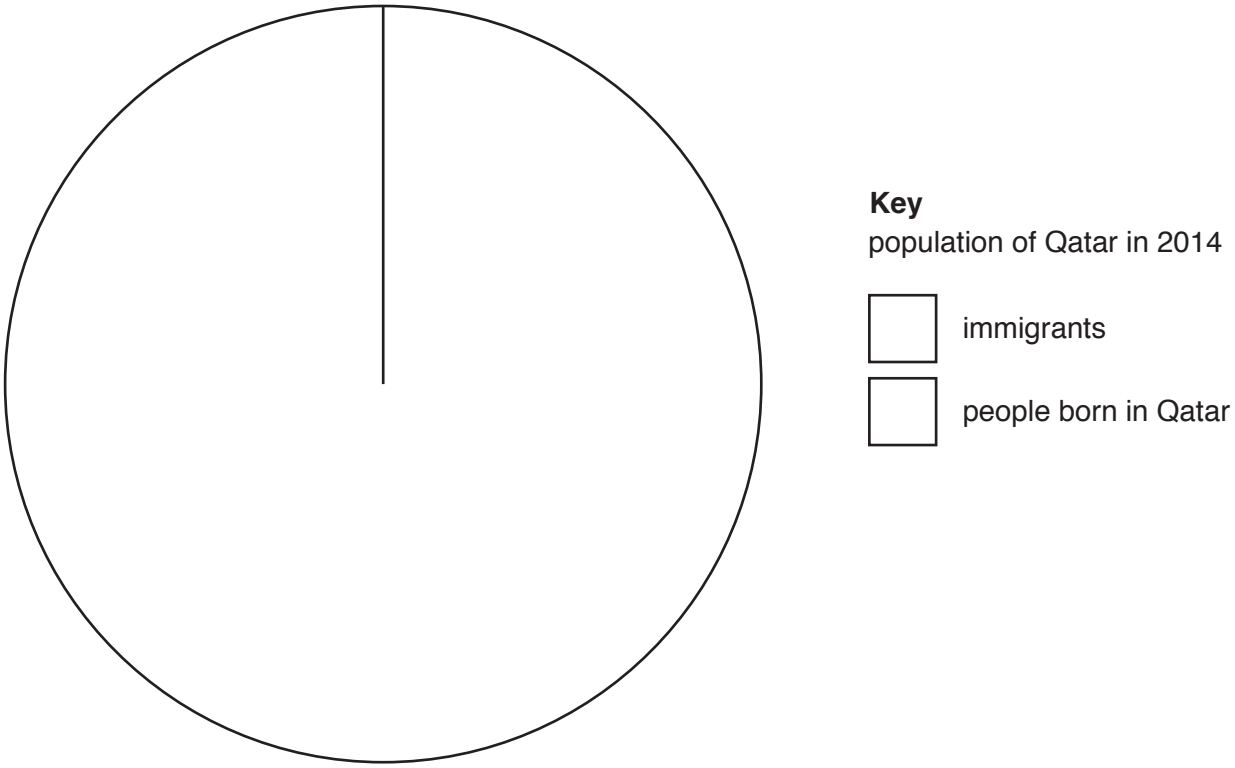

Fig. 4

[2]

(ii) **Complete Fig. 5**, a divided bar graph, to show that 94% of the workers in Qatar are immigrants and 6% were born in Qatar. **Complete the key and the scale.**

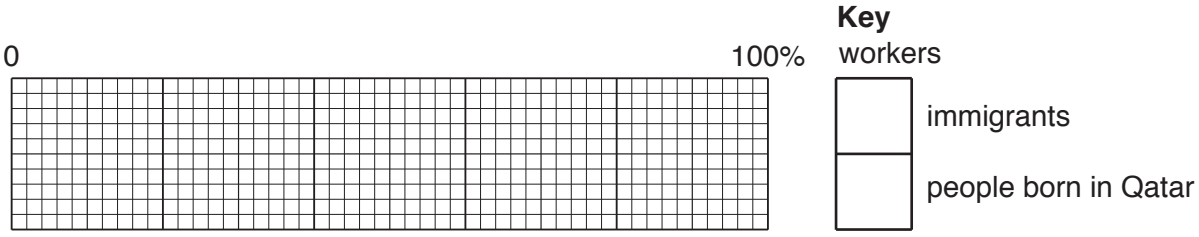

Fig. 5

[3]

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(b) Study Fig. 6, which shows the population structure of Qatar in 2014.

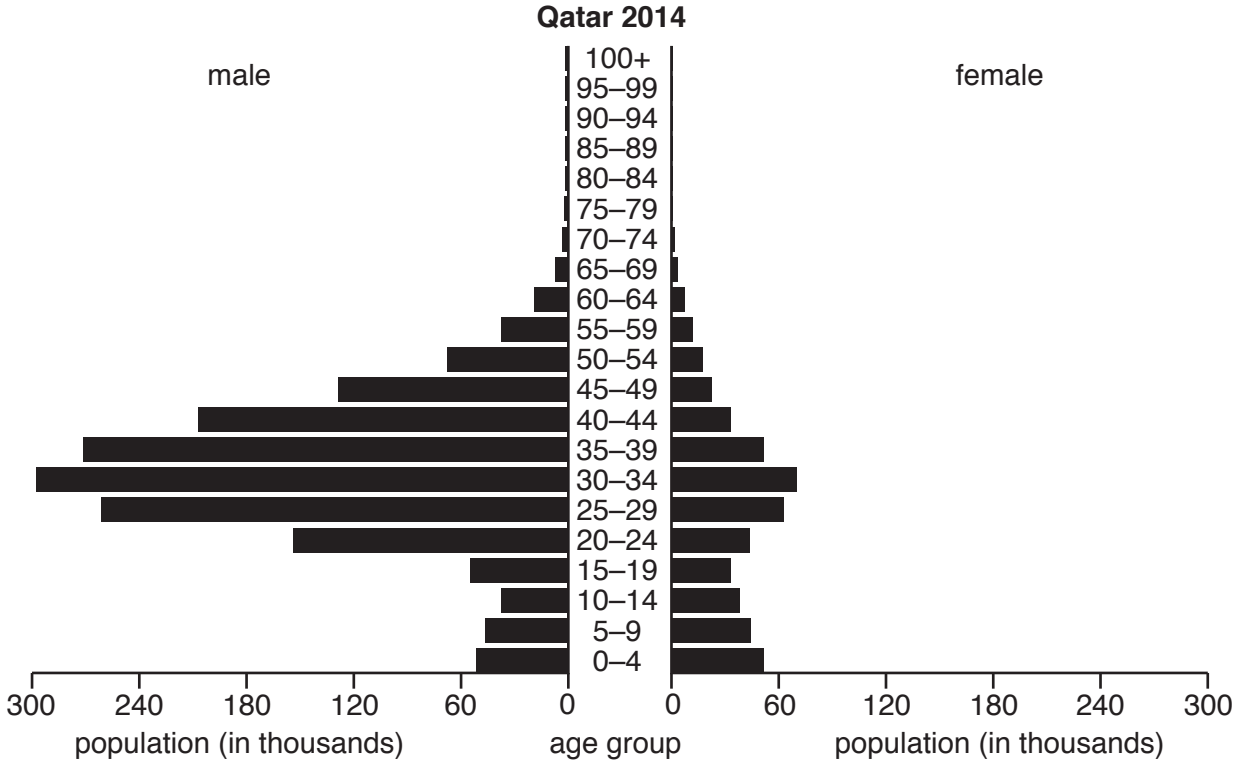

Fig. 6

Describe what Fig. 6 suggests about the age and gender of the immigrants living in Qatar in 2014.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

[Total: 8 marks]

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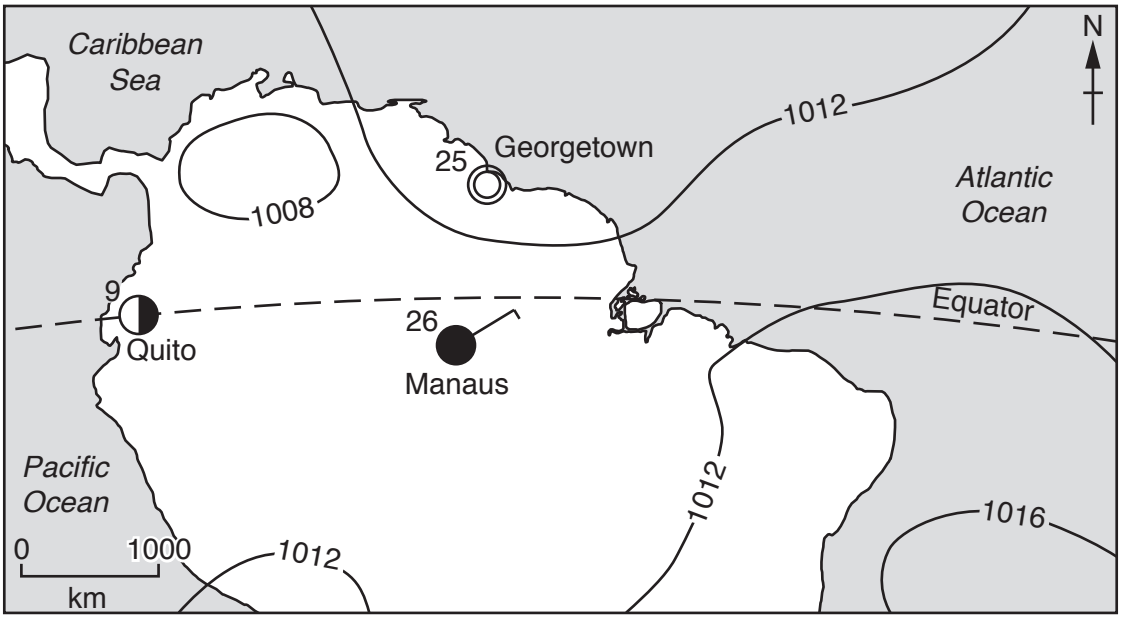
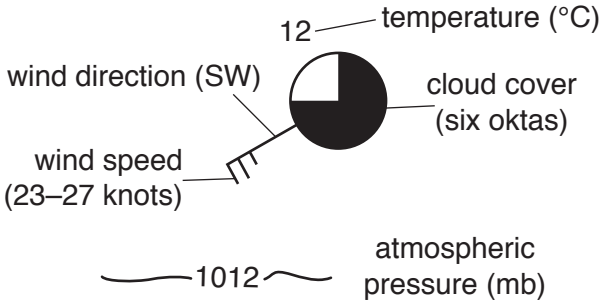
5 **(a)** Study Fig. 7, showing weather in the northern part of South America at midday on a day in July.



Key



circles	cloud cover	circles	wind speed
○	clear sky	◎	calm
◐	one okta	○—	1–2 knots
◔	two oktas	○⊢	3–7 knots
◑	three oktas	○⊢	8–12 knots
◑	four oktas	○⊢	13–17 knots
◕	five oktas	○⊢	18–22 etc until
◕	six oktas	○▼	48–52 knots
●	seven oktas		
●	eight oktas		
⊗	sky obscured		

Fig. 7

(i) **Shade the area on Fig. 7** which has the highest atmospheric pressure and label it 'high'. [1]

(ii) Use Fig. 7 to **complete the table** below.

weather	answer
cloud amount at Quito	..... oktas
wind direction at Manaus	.....
wind speed at Manaus	..... knots

[3]

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(iii) Describe the weather conditions at Georgetown shown in Fig. 7.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(b) Give **one** reason why there is a low annual temperature range in equatorial areas.

.....

.....[1]

[Total: 8 marks]

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6 Study Fig. 8, which shows information about world food supplies, and answer the questions that follow.

> In 2012 the World Hunger Education Service stated that the world had enough food to feed everyone. This was because food supplies had continued to increase in MEDCs and had increased enormously in the previous four years in LEDCs. Access to food had also improved in some areas, as had the distribution of food supplies. Between 1982 and 2012, the percentage of undernourished (not having enough food to be healthy) people in LEDCs fell from 34% to 15%. However, many people still do not have enough land on which to grow the crops they need.

Fig. 8

(a) (i) Suggest why many people do not have sufficient land on which to grow crops to feed their families.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(ii) Explain why 15% of the world's people are undernourished, even though there is enough food to feed everybody. **Do not** write about lack of land.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(b) Explain how food shortages can be caused by natural events.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

[Total: 8 marks]

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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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