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Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

9403286159

GEOGRAPHY **0460/21**

Paper 2 **May/June 2018**

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler
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 Fig. 2.1 for Question 2, Fig. 4.1 for Question 4, and Figs. 6.1 and 6.2 for Question 6.
The Insert is **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 approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **20** printed pages, **4** blank pages and **1** Insert.

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1 Study the map extract for Geitsida, Norway. The scale is 1:50 000.

(a) Fig. 1.1 shows some of the features in the south east of the map extract. Study Fig. 1.1 and the map extract, and answer the questions below.

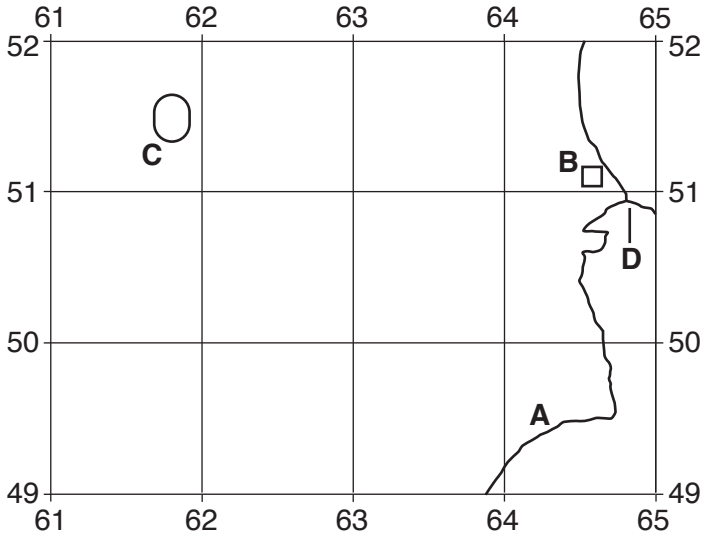

Fig. 1.1

(i) Identify the type of road at **A**.

.....[1]

(ii) Identify feature **B**.

.....[1]

(iii) What is the height of contour **C**?

..... metres [1]

(iv) What is the six-figure grid reference of the road junction at **D**? Tick **one** correct answer below.

	Tick (✓)
652511	
509648	
648510	
648508	
648509	

[2]

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(b) A person travels along the road **from** the northern edge of the map at Nyheim **to** the eastern edge of the map at Atnbrua.

(i) In which compass direction does the person travel? Tick **one** correct statement below.

	Tick (✓)
north west to south east	
south east to north west	
north east to south west	
south west to north east	

[1]

(ii) How far does the person travel along the road? Tick **one** correct statement below.

	Tick (✓)
7200 metres	
7800 metres	
8400 metres	
9000 metres	

[1]

(c) Fig. 1.2 is a cross section along northing 58 from 580580 to 640580.

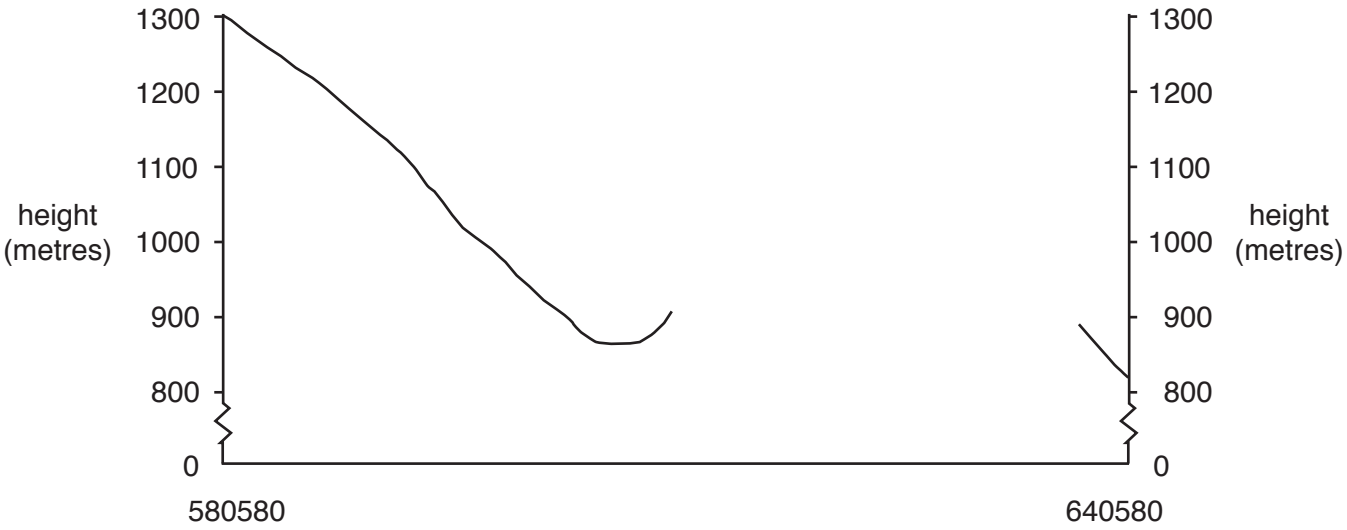

Fig. 1.2

(i) Using the map, **complete the cross section** on Fig. 1.2. [2]

(ii) On Fig. 1.2, **use a labelled arrow** to show the position of Voldalen. [1]

(iii) On Fig. 1.2, **use a labelled arrow** to show the position of Midtvola. [1]

(d) Fig. 1.3 shows the mountainous area around Geitsida in the west of the map extract.

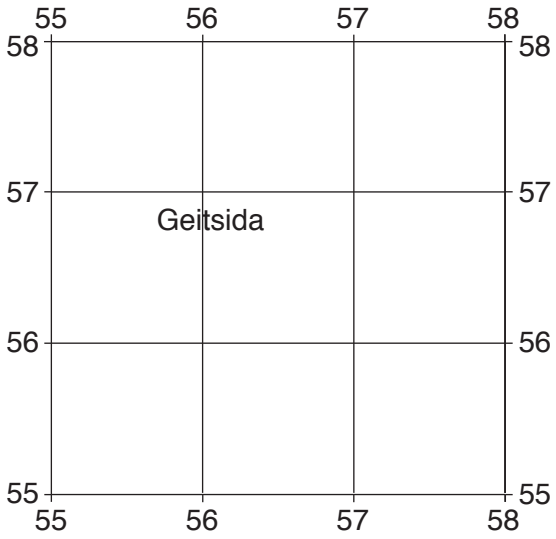

Fig. 1.3

Describe the relief of the area shown on Fig. 1.3.

.....

.....

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.....

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.....[3]

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(e) Look at the whole of the map extract.

(i) Describe the distribution of cultivation and forest.

.....

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.....

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.....

.....[3]

(ii) Describe the relationship between roads and relief.

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.....[3]

[Total: 20]

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2 Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), which shows the population distribution of Iran, a country in Asia.

(a) Which **three** of the following statements about the population distribution of Iran are true? Tick **three** boxes.

Statement	Tick (✓)
the north is more densely populated than the south	
the population is evenly distributed	
there are no areas with a population of over 80 people per km^2	
there are large areas with a population of over 80 people per km^2	
the west is more densely populated than the east	
the border with Pakistan is densely populated	
most of the country is densely populated	
the coastline of the Persian Gulf is densely populated	
the coastline of the Caspian Sea is densely populated	

[3]

(b) Name one country shown on Fig. 2.1 which does not have a boundary with Iran.

.....

[1]

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(c) Fig. 2.2 shows rainfall in Iran.

Iran – rainfall

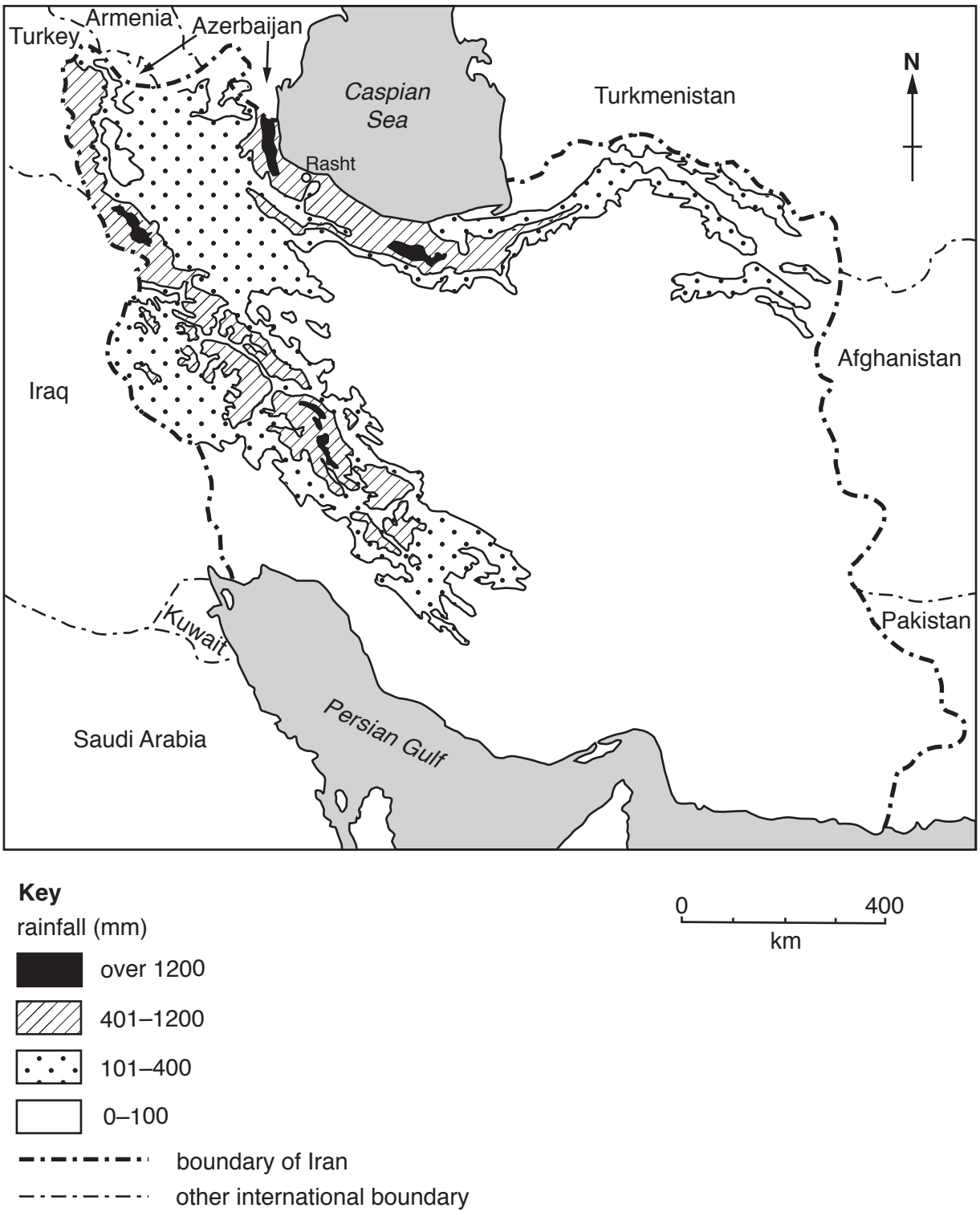

Fig. 2.2

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Describe the relationship between population density shown on Fig. 2.1 (Insert) and rainfall shown on Fig. 2.2.

.....

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.....

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.....[2]

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(d) Fig. 2.3 shows the relief of Iran.

Iran – relief

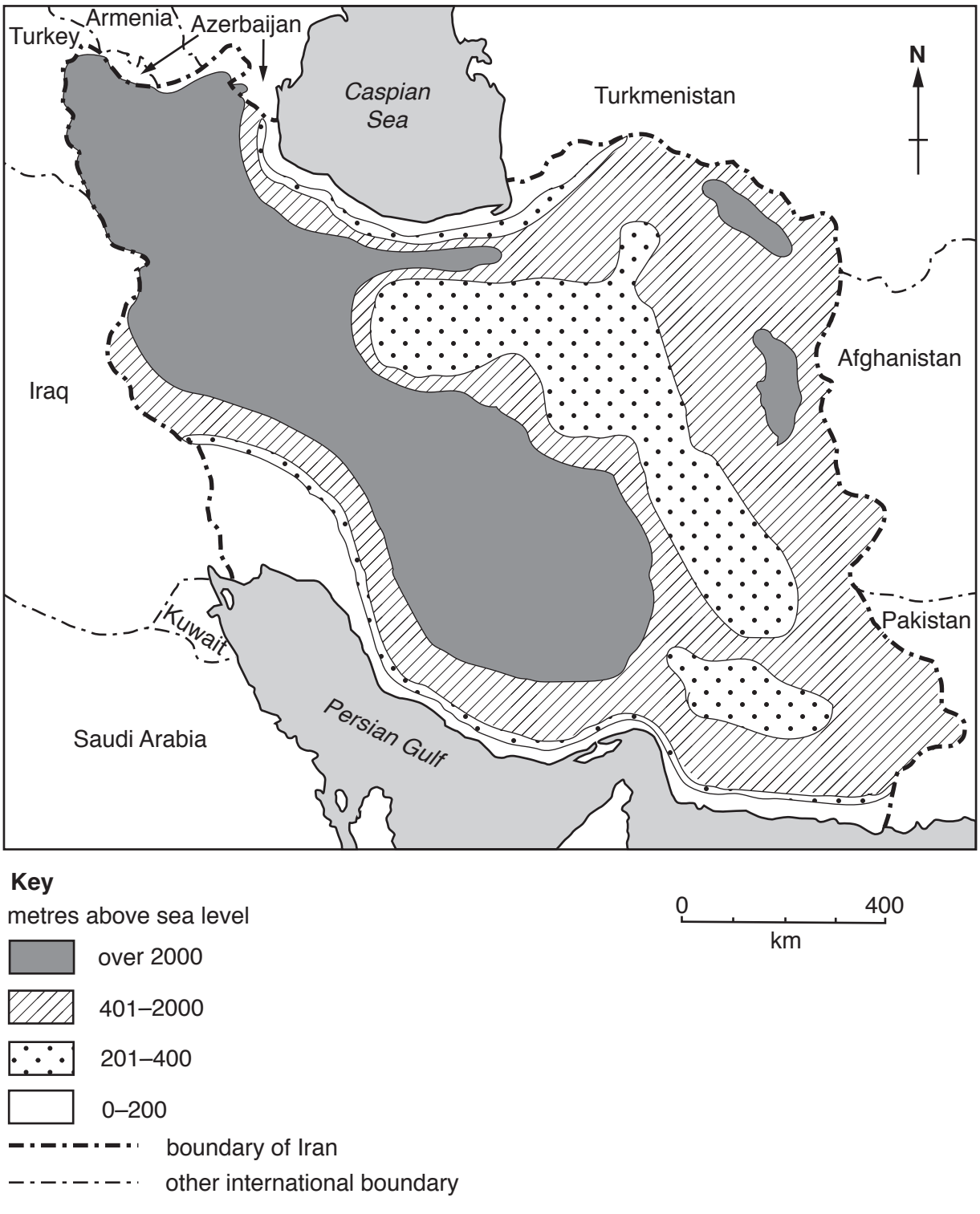

Fig. 2.3

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Describe the relationship between population density shown on Fig. 2.1 (Insert) and relief shown on Fig. 2.3.

.....

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.....

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.....[2]

[Total: 8]

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3 **(a)** Fig. 3.1 shows a map of a river. The positions of three cross sections through the river channel are shown: these are **A** – **B**, **C** – **D** and **E** – **F**.

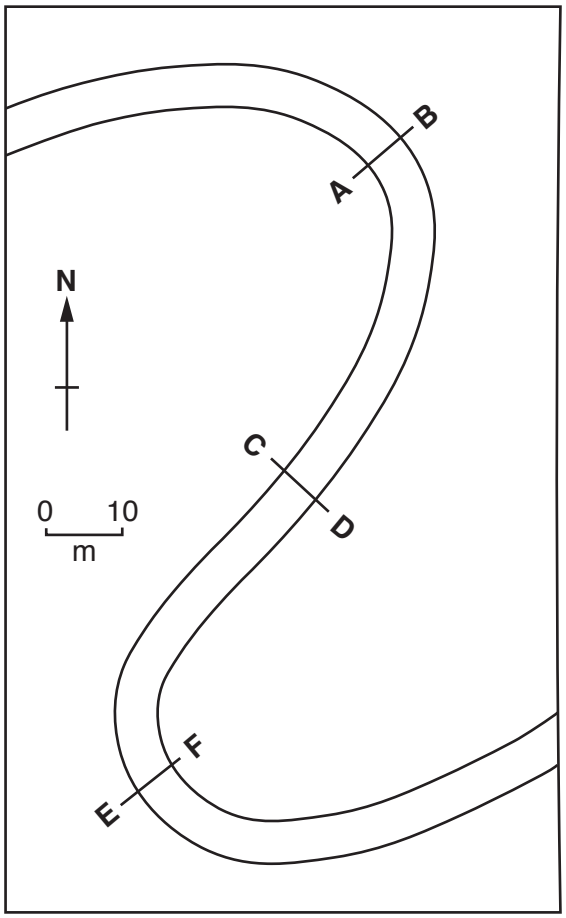

Fig. 3.1

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Fig. 3.2 shows a cross section through the river channel drawn at one of the positions shown on Fig. 3.1.

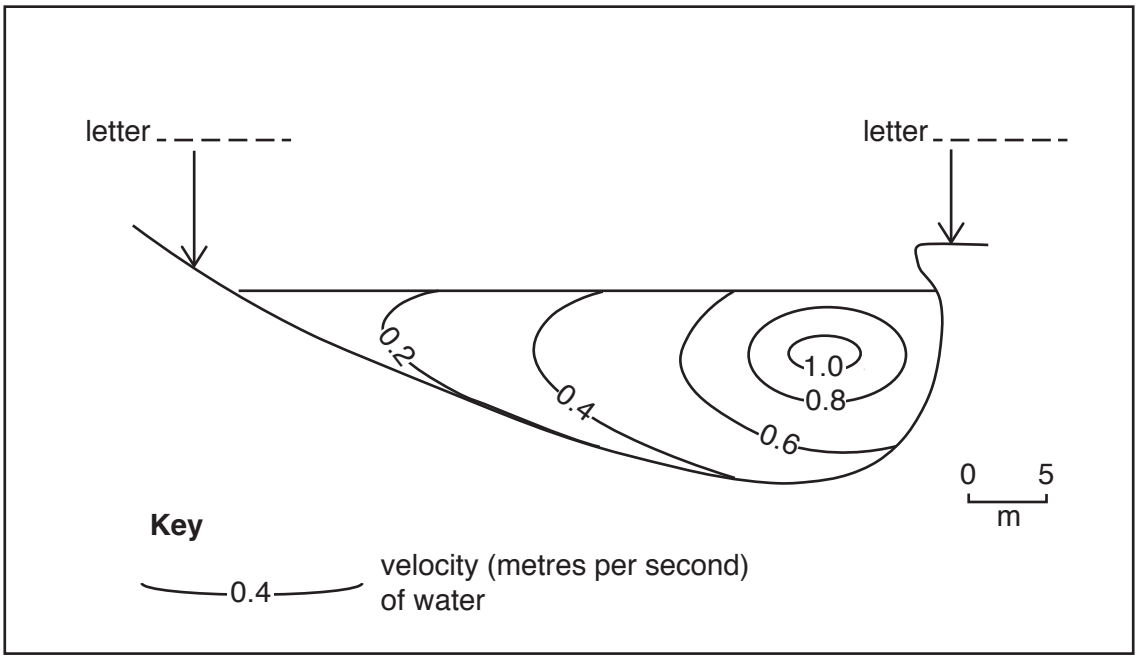

Fig. 3.2

(i) Which position on the river channel is shown on Fig. 3.2? **Add two letters**, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E** or **F**, to Fig. 3.2 to show your answer. [2]

(ii) Using Fig. 3.2, describe how the velocity of the water varies in the river channel.

.....

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.....[2]

(iii) **Add an arrow, labelled 'erosion'**, to Fig. 3.2 to show where this process is most likely to occur. [1]

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(b) Name the following river landforms:

(i) rounded hollows in a rocky river bed;

Name ..... [1]

(ii) flat land either side of a river formed by deposits from the river;

Name ..... [1]

(iii) raised banks on either side of a river formed by deposits from the river.

Name ..... [1]

[Total: 8]

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4 Fig. 4.1 (Insert) is a photograph which shows a coastline in Devon, UK. The coast has been affected by erosion and deposition.

(a) Identify and describe the coastal landforms shown in Fig. 4.1.

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.....[5]

(b) Describe and explain the coastal processes which may affect the houses at the top of the photograph in the future.

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.....[3]

[Total: 8]

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5 Table 5.1 gives information about milk production from cattle in four villages in Tanzania, East Africa.

Table 5.1

	Village			
	Handeni	Lushoto	Mvomero	Kilosa
number of cattle – local breeds	87 943	6769	94 327	131 840
number of cattle – improved breeds	770	10 126	5281	2103
milk yield per cow per day – local breeds (litres)	2.1	4.8	3.2	1.3
milk yield per cow per day – improved breeds (litres)	8.3	7.0	5.2	11.1
% of milk sold	81	79	64	72
% of cattle food from grazing	62	44	64	68
% of cattle food from crop remains	18	37	18	23
% of cattle food from fodder crops	1	19	9	1

(a) Which village has the most cattle?

..... [1]

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(b) Use information from Table 5.1 to **complete Fig. 5.1** below, by adding the milk yield from improved breeds at Lushoto. [1]

Milk Yields

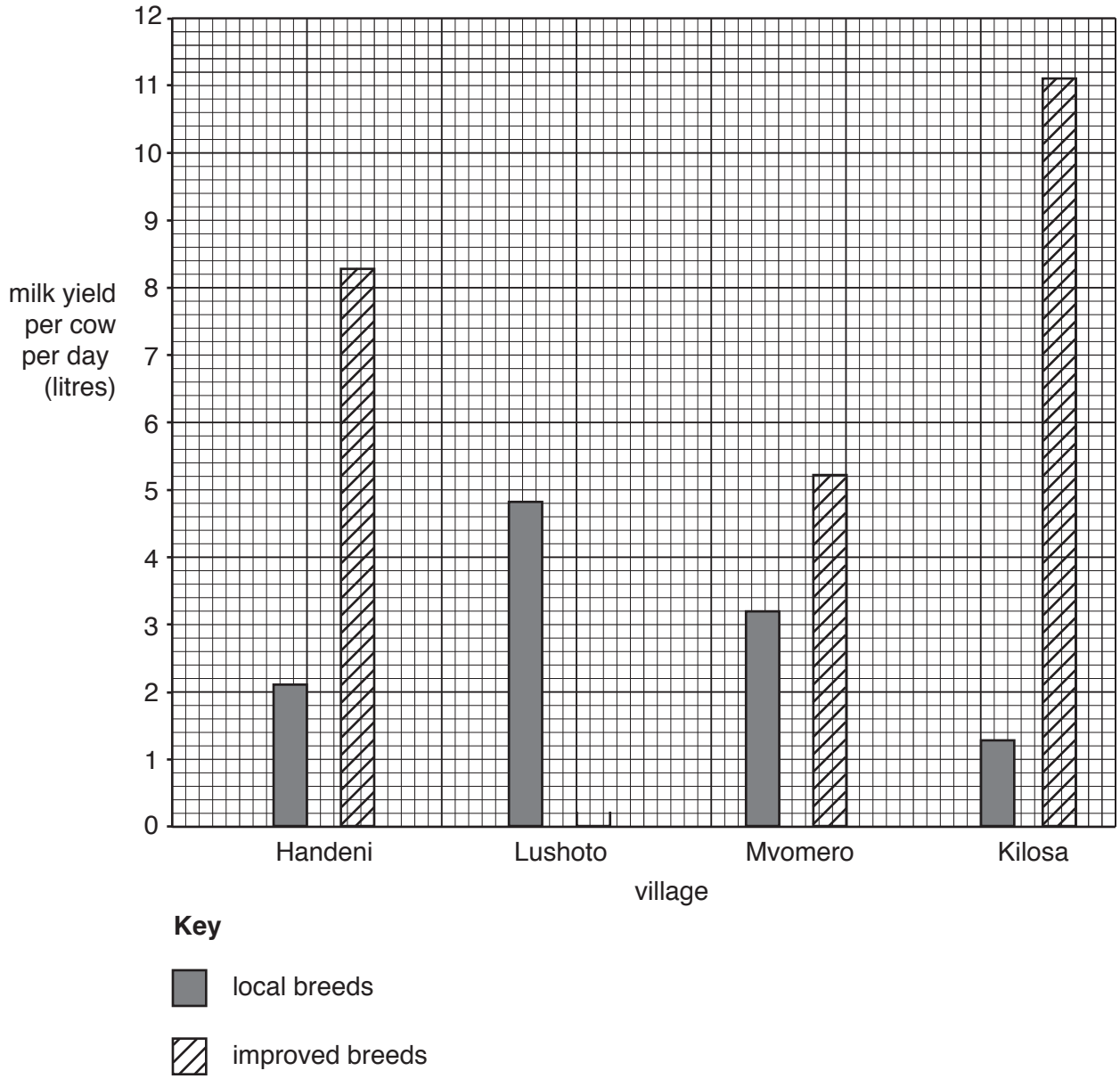

Fig. 5.1

(c) Using evidence from Table 5.1 and Fig. 5.1, explain why farmers in the four villages keep improved breeds.

.....

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.....

.....

.....[2]

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(d) (i) '*Milk production in Lushoto is more **commercial** than in the other three villages.*' Give evidence from Fig. 5.1 to support this statement.

.....

.....

.....

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.....[2]

(ii) '*Milk production in Mvomero is more **subsistence** based than in the other three villages.*' Give evidence from Fig. 5.1 to support this statement.

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.....[2]

[Total: 8]

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6 Study Figs. 6.1 and 6.2 (Insert), which are two photographs showing two areas of rural settlement.

(a) Identify each settlement pattern.

Fig. 6.1 .....

Fig. 6.2 ..... [2]

(b) Describe the site of the settlement in Fig. 6.2.

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.....[4]

(c) Suggest **one** economic activity which could be carried out in the area shown in Fig. 6.2. Support your answer with evidence from the photograph.

Economic activity

.....

Evidence

.....

.....

.....[2]

[Total: 8]

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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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