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Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

9986507826

GEOGRAPHY **0460/22**

Paper 2 **May/June 2019**

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler
Plain paper
Calculator
Protractor

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, Fig. 4.1 for Question 4, 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
NICs – Newly Industrialised 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 **21** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** Insert.

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

(a) Fig. 1.1 shows some of the features in the centre of the map extract around the settlement of Tollarp.

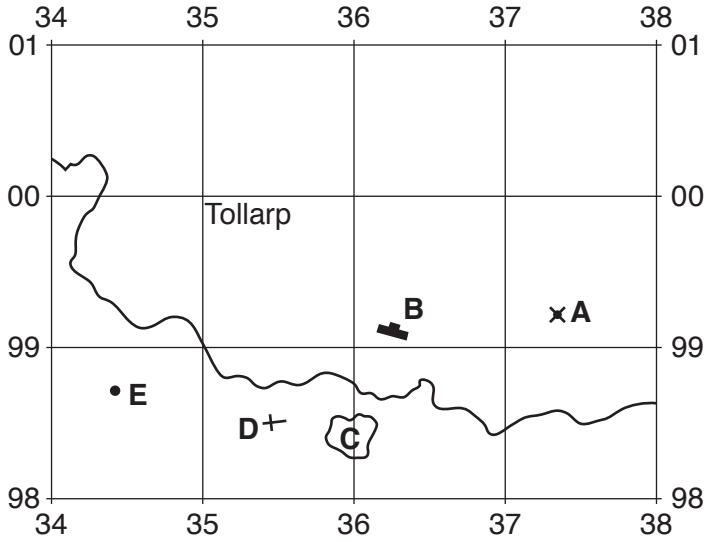

Fig. 1.1

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

(i) feature **A**

..... [1]

(ii) feature **B**

..... [1]

(iii) the land use at **C**

..... [1]

(iv) feature **D**

..... [1]

(v) the height above sea level at spot height **E**.

..... metres [1]

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(b) Find the main river on the map extract, the Vramsån river. Describe the features of the river.

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(c) Fig. 1.2 shows an area in the west of the map extract. Area **A** is south west of the E22 road and area **B** is north east of the E22 road.

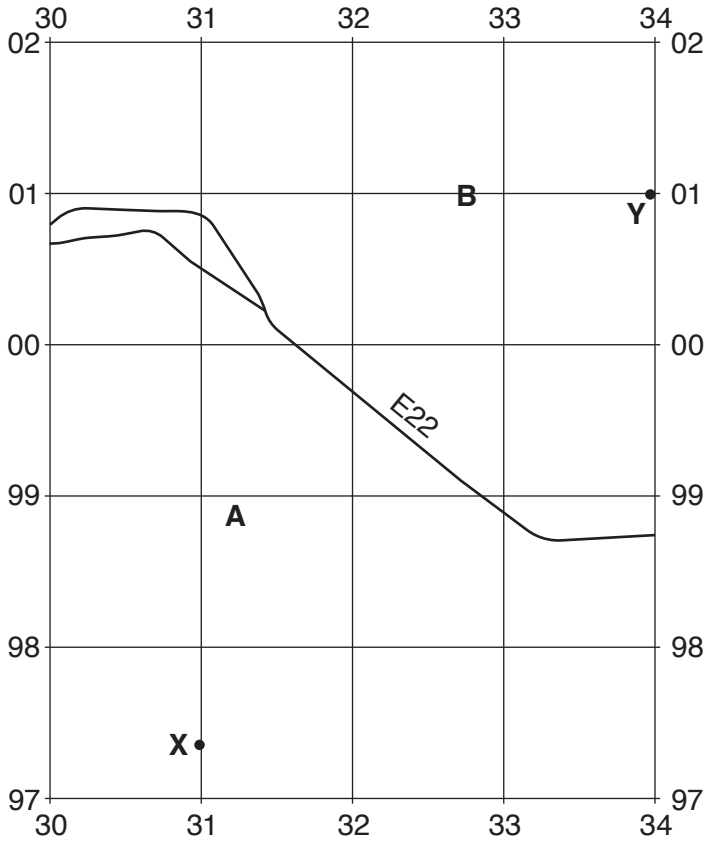

Fig. 1.2

Describe the differences in relief between area **A** and area **B**.

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(d) Fig. 1.3 is a cross section between points **X** and **Y**, shown on Fig. 1.2 on the opposite page.

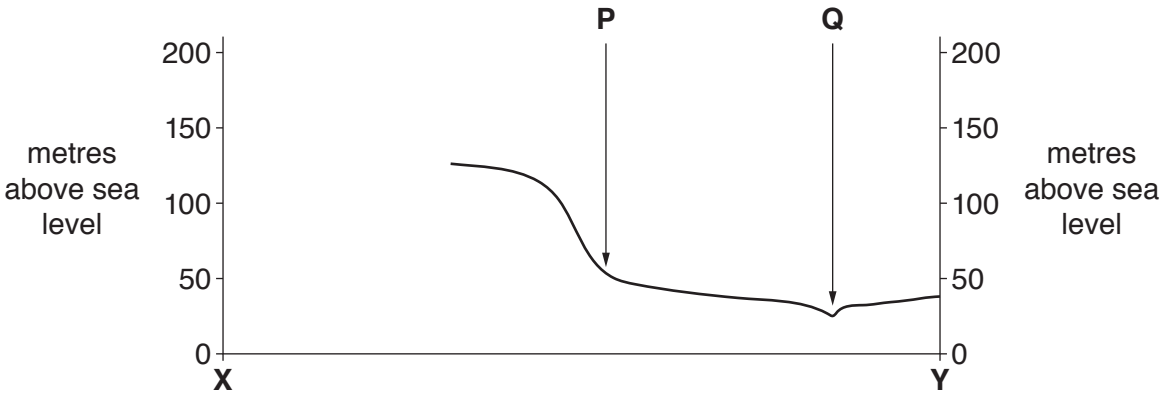

Fig. 1.3

Using the map extract:

(i) identify feature **P**

..... [1]

(ii) identify feature **Q**

..... [1]

(iii) **complete the cross section** on Fig. 1.3. [1]

(e) Look at the E22 road between where it crosses the Vramsån river and the eastern edge of the map extract.

(i) Measure the distance along this section of road. Give your answer in metres.

..... metres [1]

(ii) Give the compass direction **from** where the E22 crosses the river **to** where it meets the eastern edge of the map extract.

..... [1]

(iii) Measure the bearing **from** where the E22 crosses the river **to** where it meets the eastern edge of the map extract.

..... degrees [1]

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(iv) What is the six-figure grid reference of the point where the E22 crosses the river? Tick **one** box below.

	Tick (✓)
360987	
360983	
379993	
362977	
987360	

[2]

[Total: 20]

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2 (a) (i) Which **one** of the following statements describes a *transnational corporation*? Tick only **one** box.

	Tick (✓)
the way different countries cooperate to encourage development	
an organisation which helps development in LEDCs	
a company which exports goods all over the world	
a company which operates in two or more countries	

[1]

(ii) Which **one** of the following statements describes *globalisation*? Tick only **one** box.

	Tick (✓)
the way places on a map can be represented on a sphere	
the increased links between different parts of the world	
the way countries can be classified as MEDCs, LEDCs, NICs, etc.	
the way incomes of people in different parts of the world are becoming more equal	

[1]

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(b) Table 2.1 shows how features of a country change as the country develops.

Table 2.1

Feature of a country	How the feature changes as the country develops
Percentage of workers employed in agriculture	Falls to a very low level in rich countries
Energy consumption per person	Rises as a country develops
Adult literacy	Rises as a country develops
Number of people per doctor	....
Daily food supply	....
Cell (mobile) phone use	....

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(i) **Complete Table 2.1** (opposite) by describing the likely changes in number of people per doctor, daily food supply and cell (mobile) phone use as a country develops. [3]

(ii) Suggest reasons for the changes shown in Table 2.1 in:

percentage of workers employed in agriculture

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energy consumption

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adult literacy.

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[Total: 8]

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3 **(a)** Figs. 3.1 and 3.2 (Insert) are photographs which show two bay and headland coastlines. Describe the features of each coastline.

Fig. 3.1

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Fig. 3.2

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(b) Explain how differences in rock type can lead to the formation of bays and headlands.

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4 Fig. 4.1 (Insert) shows the distribution of population in Botswana, southern Africa.

(a) Describe the distribution of population shown on Fig. 4.1.

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(b) Fig. 4.2 shows the annual rainfall of Botswana.

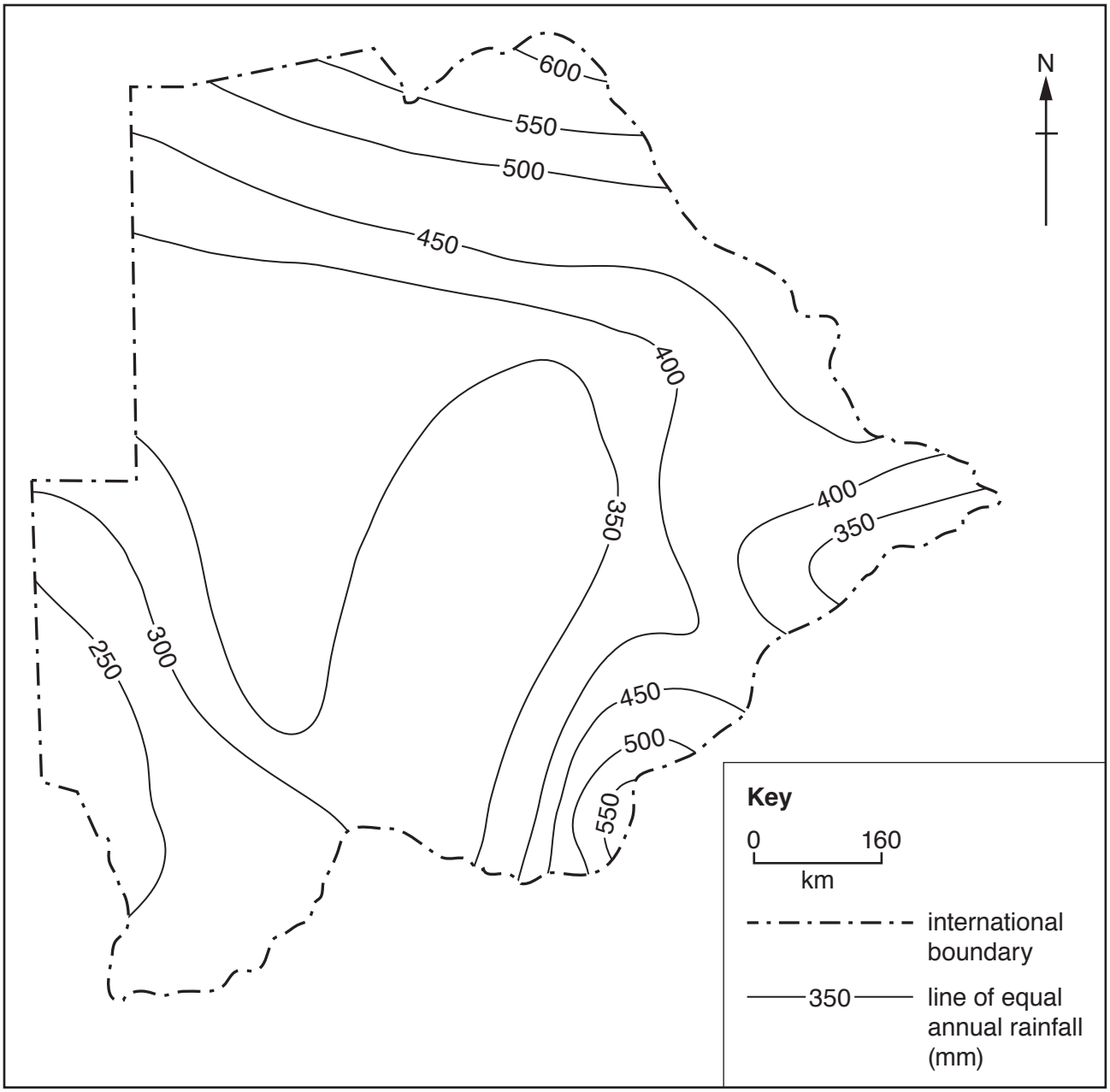

Fig. 4.2

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Using Figs. 4.1 (Insert) and 4.2, which **two** of the following statements are true? Tick **two** boxes to show which statements are true.

	Tick (✓)
there is a larger population in the drier areas	
there is a larger population in the wetter areas	
most areas with less than 300 mm of rainfall have less than 1 person per km^2	
most areas with more than 400 mm of rainfall have more than 10 people per km^2	
the wettest area in the north is more densely populated	
the driest areas in the west are more densely populated	

[2]

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(c) Fig. 4.3 shows the relief of Botswana.

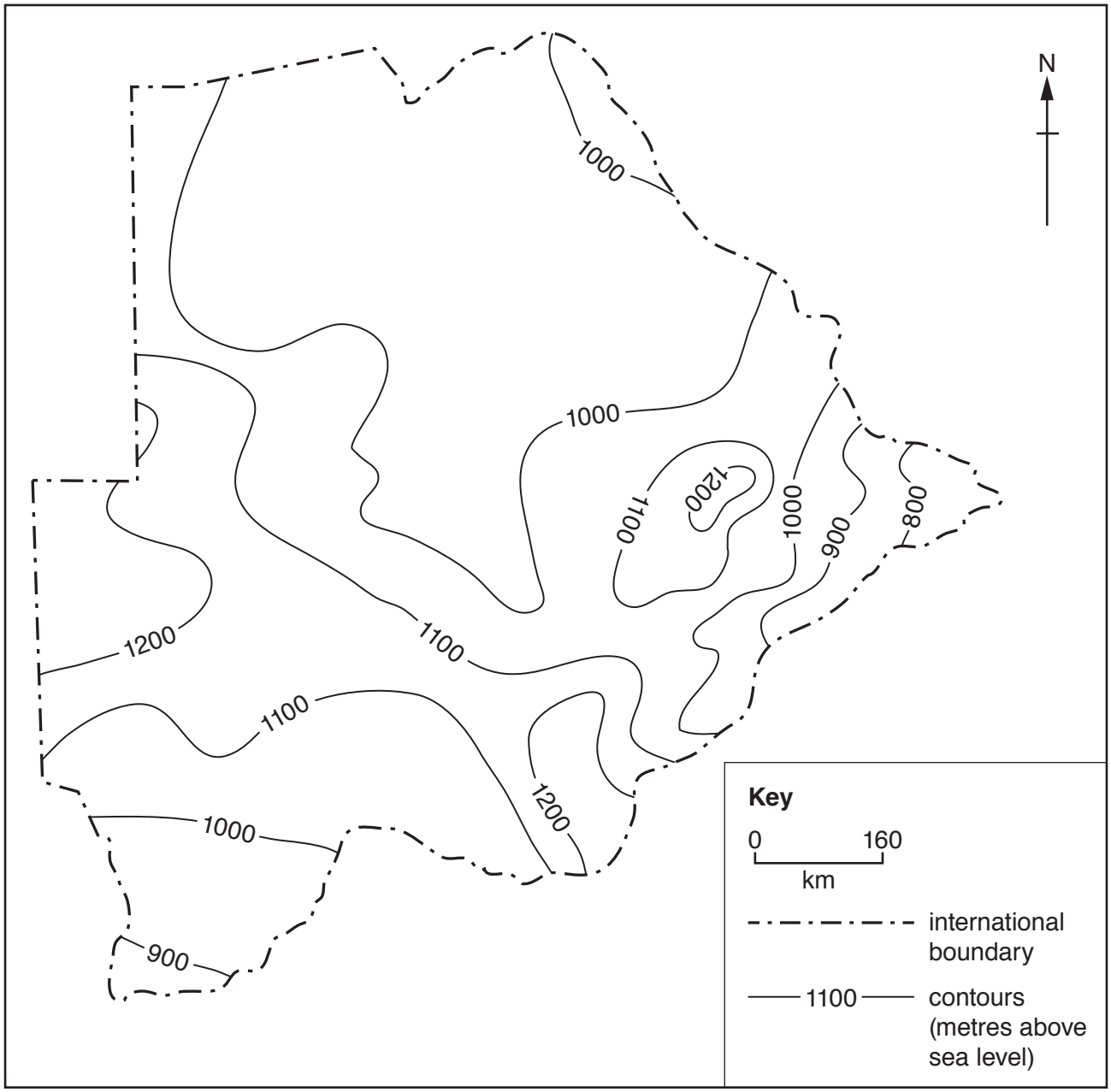

Fig. 4.3

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Using Figs. 4.1 (Insert) and 4.3, which **two** of the following statements are true? Tick **two** boxes to show which statements are true.

	Tick (✓)
the area above 1200 m in the south east is more densely populated	
all the area above 1200 m in the west has more than 10 people per km^2	
all the area below 900 m in the south has more than 10 people per km^2	
the area below 1000 m in the east has no areas with more than 10 persons per km^2	
there is a strong relationship between population density and relief	
there is no strong relationship between population density and relief	

[2]

[Total: 8]

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5 Figs. 5.1 and 5.2 (Insert) are photographs which show vegetation in two different climates.

(a) Describe the **vegetation** in Fig. 5.1.

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(b) Describe the **trees** in Fig. 5.2.

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[Total: 8]

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6 Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of the population that lives in towns and cities.

(a) Which **two** of the following are causes of urbanisation? Tick **two** boxes.

	Tick (✓)
under-population	
globalisation	
growth of industry	
sustainable development	
urban-rural migration	
rural-urban migration	

[2]

(b) In 2016, 54% of the world's population lived in urban areas but the distribution was not even between the continents. Fig. 6.1 shows levels of urbanisation and GDP per capita (a measure of wealth production) in the continents.

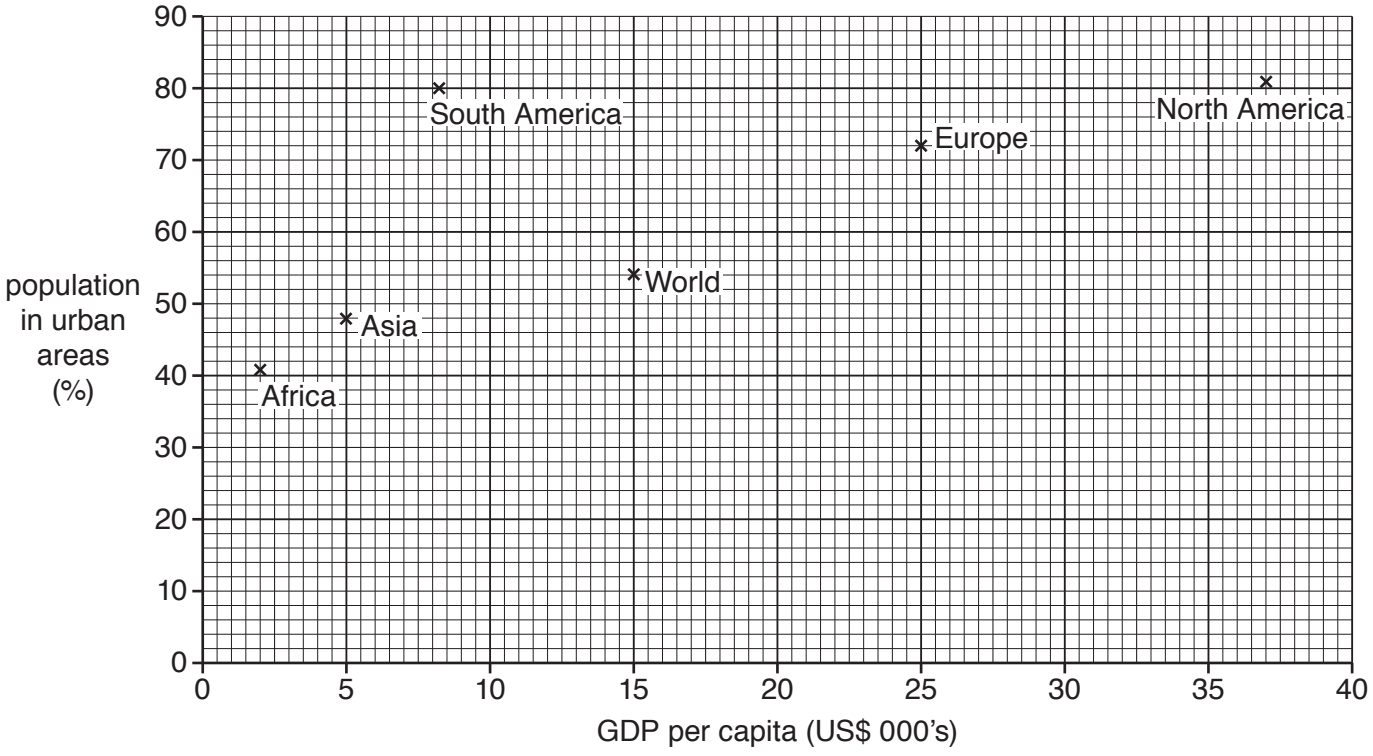

Fig. 6.1

(i) Australasia has a GDP per capita of 35 000 US$ and 70% of the population live in towns and cities. **Plot this information** on Fig. 6.1. [1]

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(ii) What is the relationship between GDP per capita and urbanisation shown on Fig. 6.1? Tick **one** correct answer below.

	Tick (✓)
positive correlation (as one increases the other increases)	
negative correlation (as one increases the other decreases)	
no relationship	

[1]

(iii) Describe how South America is an exception to the relationship shown by Fig. 6.1.

.....

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.....[1]

(c) Table 6.1 gives information about urbanisation in different parts of the world between 1960 and 2015.

Table 6.1

Area	Percentage of the population living in towns and cities	
	1960	2015
North America	70	82
Europe	62	76
South America	49	80
Sub-Saharan Africa	15	38

Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of the population that lives in towns and cities. Using Table 6.1 only, compare urbanisation in the four parts of the world.

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[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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