

# **Cambridge IGCSE**<sup>™</sup>

GEOGRAPHY	,		0460/44
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
CANDIDATE NAME			

5609041223

GEOGRAPHY 0460/4

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

May/June 2024

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)

Ruler

Calculator Protractor

#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.

### **INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

**Definitions** 

MEDCs – More Economically Developed Countries

LEDCs – Less Economically Developed Countries

This document has 20 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Students in Johannesburg, South Africa, were studying weather. As part of their classwork they

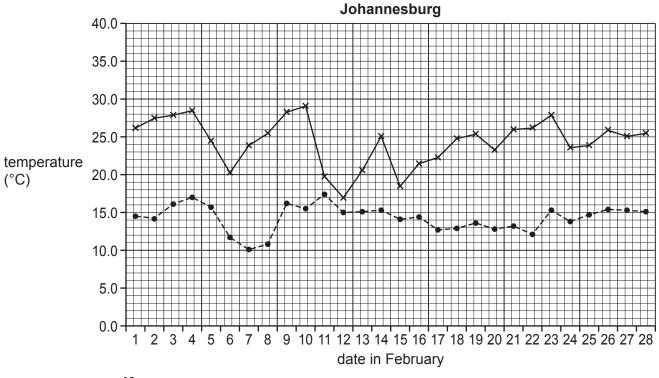
1

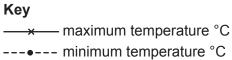
measured temperature and rainfall at their school over a period of ten days. (a) To measure temperature, the students used a maximum-minimum thermometer in a Stevenson screen. Explain why a maximum-minimum thermometer is kept in a Stevenson screen. (ii) Name one other weather measuring instrument which would be kept in a Stevenson screen. Describe how the students would **use** the maximum-minimum thermometer. (iii)

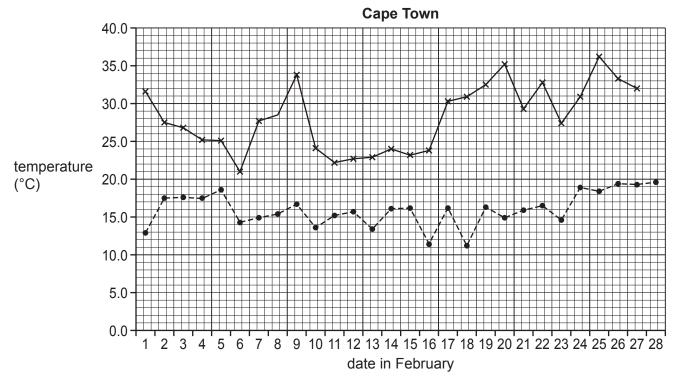
(i)	In the space provided, draw a labelled diagram of a traditional rain gauge.	[4]
(ii)	Describe a suitable position to put the rain gauge.	
(,	gaage.	
		[2]
(iii)	Explain why this would be a suitable position for the rain gauge.	
		[2]
	e results of the students' temperature and rainfall measurements are shown in Tabsert).	ole 1.1
(i)	State the difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures on the dathe largest difference.	y with
	°C	[1]
(ii)	On which day is most rainfall recorded?	
		[1]

(d)	Feb	e student decided to compare temperature and rainfall in Johannesburg and Cape Town in ruary. The two cities are shown in Fig. 1.1 (Insert). They used data collected and recorded he South African Weather Service.
	(i)	What name is given to data collected by someone other than the student themself?
		[1]
	(ii)	Suggest <b>two</b> advantages of using data collected by the South African Weather Service rather than the student's own data.
		1
		2
		[2]
The	stuc	lent tested the following hypotheses:
	Нур	oothesis 1: Temperatures in February are higher in Johannesburg than in Cape Town.
	Hyp	oothesis 2: Rainfall in February is higher in Johannesburg than in Cape Town.
(a)	-	data the student used to test <b>Hypothesis 1</b> is shown in Table 1.2 (Insert).
	(i)	Use this data to <b>complete the maximum temperature line for Cape Town</b> on 28 February on Fig. 1.2. [1]
	(ii)	What conclusion did the student make about <b>Hypothesis 1</b> : <i>Temperatures in February are higher in Johannesburg than in Cape Town</i> ? Support your conclusion with evidence from Fig. 1.2 and Table 1.2.
		[4]

## **Temperatures in Johannesburg and Cape Town**







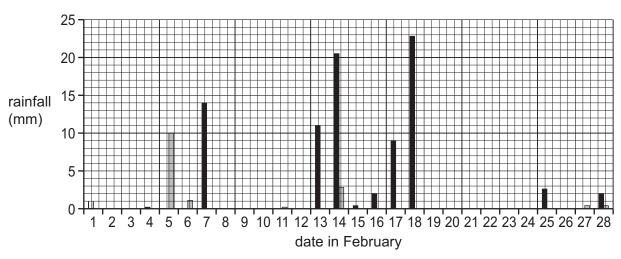
**Key**— × — maximum temperature °C

---•-- minimum temperature °C

Fig. 1.2

- (f) The data the student used to test **Hypothesis 2**: Rainfall in February is higher in Johannesburg than in Cape Town is shown in Table 1.3 (Insert).
  - (i) Use this data to plot the rainfall in Johannesburg for 1 February on Fig. 1.3. [1]

## Daily rainfall in Johannesburg and Cape Town



### Key

- Johannesburg
- Cape Town

Fig. 1.3

1)	Johannesburg than in Cape Town was <b>true</b> . Do you agree with this decision? Suppor your answer with evidence from Fig. 1.3 and Table 1.3.
	[4

[Total: 30]

2 Students carried out some fieldwork about tourism at two sites near Kuala Lumpur, the capital city of Malaysia. The sites at Kuala Lumpur Bird Park and Batu Caves are shown in Fig. 2.1 (Insert).

The students decided to test the following hypotheses:

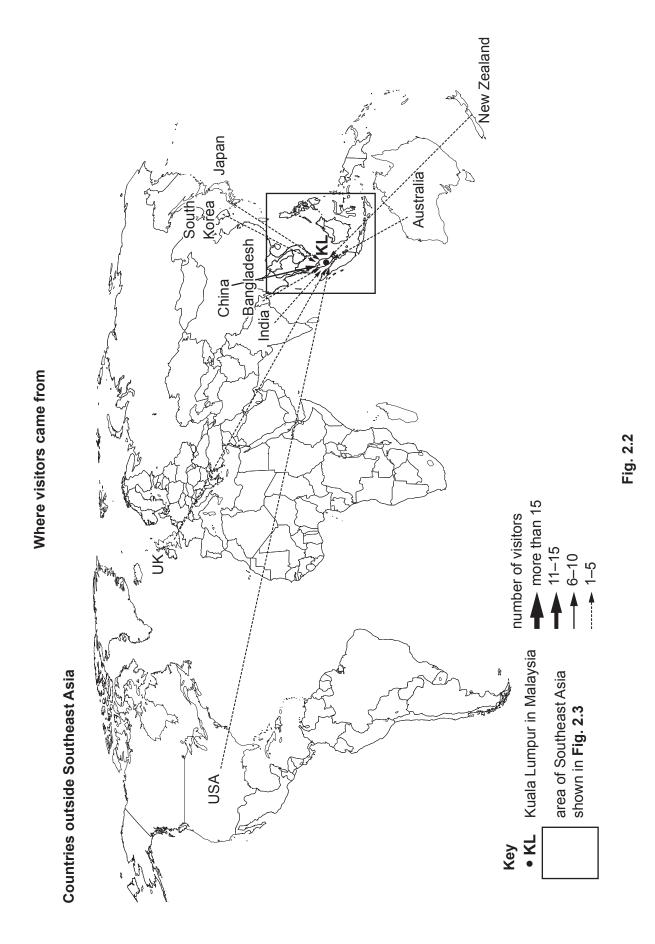
**Hypothesis 1**: More foreign tourists come from Southeast Asia than from other parts of the world.

**Hypothesis 2**: Visitors to the Kuala Lumpur Bird Park spoil the environment more than visitors to the Batu Caves.

(a) To test **Hypothesis 1** the students asked 100 visitors at the tourist sites which country they came from.

(1)	this method of sampling.
	[2]
(ii)	Why is sampling a useful fieldwork technique?
	[2]

**(b)** The results obtained by the students are shown in Table 2.1 (Insert). A student showed the results on two maps, Figs. 2.2 and 2.3.



### **Countries in Southeast Asia**

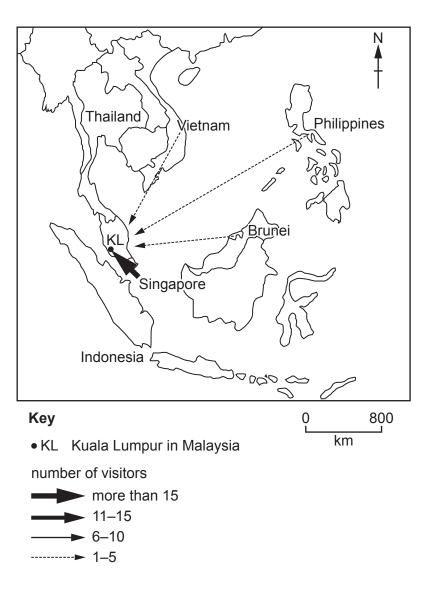


Fig. 2.3

[2]	Plot the results for Indonesia and Thailand on Fig. 2.3.	(i)
•	What conclusion would the students make about <b>Hypot</b> come from Southeast Asia than from other parts of the wo evidence from Figs. 2.2 and 2.3 and Table 2.1.	(ii)
[2]		

(c) To test **Hypothesis 2**: Visitors to the Kuala Lumpur Bird Park spoil the environment more than visitors to the Batu Caves, the students did an environmental quality survey at the two tourist sites.

First, the students did a practice environmental quality survey in a local area popular with tourists. The scores provided by two students are shown in Table 2.2 (Insert).

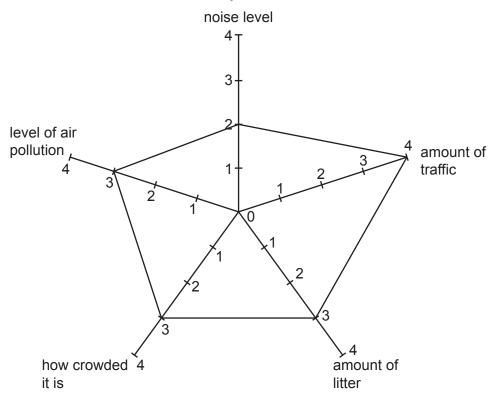
(i)	Suggest <b>two</b> reasons why the students gave different scores for the praenvironmental quality survey.	ctice
	1	
	2	
		[2]
(ii)	Describe how the students did the actual environmental quality survey at the K Lumpur Bird Park and the Batu Caves.	luala
		[4]

- (d) One student's results of the environmental quality survey at the tourist sites are shown in Table 2.3 (Insert).
  - (i) Plot the results to complete the graph for Batu Caves on Fig. 2.4.

### [2]

# **Environmental quality survey results**

### **Kuala Lumpur Bird Park**



#### **Batu Caves**

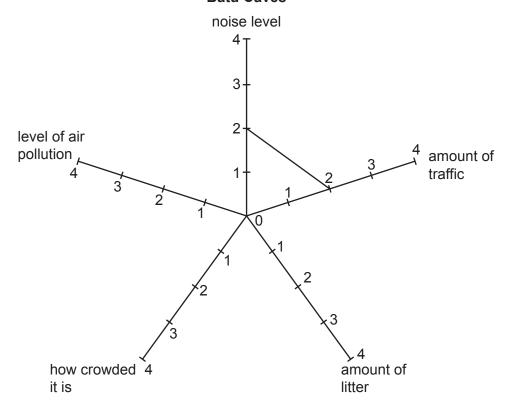


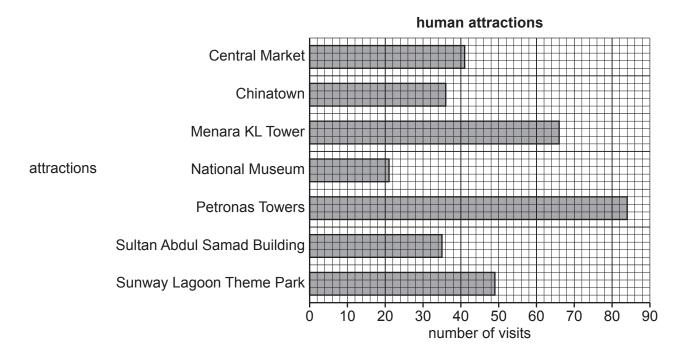
Fig. 2.4

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(ii)	Do these results support <b>Hypothesis 2</b> : Visitors to the Kuala Lumpur Bird Park sp the environment more than visitors to the Batu Caves? Support your conclusion w evidence from Fig. 2.4 and Table 2.3.	
		[3]

- **(e)** Other students investigated which attractions of Kuala Lumpur were most popular with the 100 visitors they sampled. Their questionnaire is shown in Fig. 2.5 (Insert).
  - (i) The answers to the two questions are shown in Table 2.4 (Insert).

Use the results to **complete the graph** for ecological attractions on Fig. 2.6. [2]



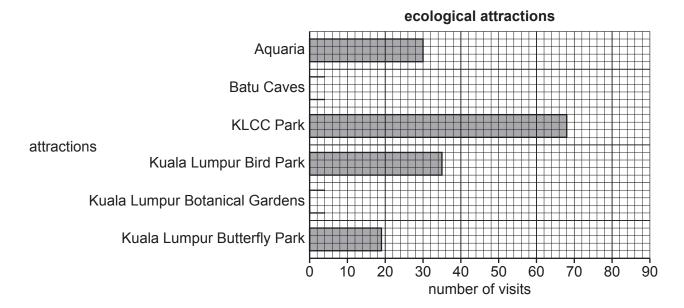


Fig. 2.6

your decision with evidence from Fig. 2.6 and Table 2.4.	ıpport
	[4]
(f) Describe the possible advantages of tourist attractions for local people.	
(1) Describe the possible advantages of tourist attractions for local people.	
	[4]
[Tota	al: 30]

# Additional page

If you use the following page to complete the answer to any question, clearly shown.	the question number must be

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