

CANDIDATE
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GEOGRAPHY

0460/41

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

May/June 2017

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Calculator
 Ruler

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. 1, 2 and 3 and Photographs A and B for Question 1, and Fig. 6 and Tables 3 and 4 for Question 2.

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.

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 **15** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.

1 Students at a school in Northern Ireland visited a country park to investigate how relative humidity of the air and temperature might vary within a small area. The country park is shown in Fig. 1 (Insert).

(a) (i) The wooden box shown in Photograph A (Insert) is located in the country park. What is the name given to this type of wooden box?

.....[1]

(ii) Explain why this wooden box is located in position X on Fig. 1.

.....

[2]

(iii) The wooden box contains a wet and dry bulb thermometer to measure relative humidity of the air. Which **two** of the following weather measuring instruments would also be placed in the wooden box? Tick your choices.

	Tick (✓)
anemometer	
barometer	
maximum-minimum thermometer	
rain gauge	
wind vane	

[2]

The students decided to investigate the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: *Relative humidity is higher in areas where the ground cover is vegetation.*

Hypothesis 2: *Temperatures are higher nearer to buildings.*

(b) (i) Which **one** of the following is the correct definition of relative humidity? Tick your choice below.

	Tick (✓)
the maximum amount of water vapour in the air in hot temperatures	
the percentage of water vapour in the air compared with the total water vapour it could hold at that temperature	
the amount of moisture in the air	
the amount of moisture in the air after a heavy rainstorm	

[1]

- (ii) Relative humidity is calculated using a relative humidity table like the one shown in Fig. 2 (Insert).

An example of how relative humidity is calculated is shown below.

Dry bulb temperature = 18 °C
 Wet bulb temperature = 14 °C
 Temperature difference = 4 °C
 Relative humidity = 64%

Use the relative humidity table (Fig. 2 Insert) to calculate the relative humidity in the example below:

Dry bulb temperature = 14 °C

Wet bulb temperature = 11 °C

Temperature difference = °C

Relative humidity =% [2]

- (c) The students selected 10 measuring sites in and around the country park. These are shown in Fig. 1 (Insert). At each site they used an instrument that is both a digital hygrometer and thermometer to measure relative humidity and temperature. This instrument is shown in Fig. 3 (Insert).

- (i) Give **three** advantages of using a digital measuring instrument such as the one shown in Fig. 3.

1

.....

2

.....

3

..... [3]

- (ii) Which **one** of the following methods is most likely to cause the results to be **unreliable**? Tick your choice.

	Tick (✓)
A student makes measurements at 08:00, 12:00 and 16:00 hours and calculates the average.	
Two students use different digital instruments to measure at the same time at each site and compare their results.	
A student makes the measurements at sites 1 – 5 in the morning and sites 6 – 10 in the afternoon.	
One student stands at each site and all the students make the measurements at the same time.	

[1]

[Turn over

(d) The results of the students' measurements of relative humidity are shown in Table 1 (below).

Table 1

Relative humidity at the 10 measuring sites

Site	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Location	Building courtyard	Lawn	Meadow	Woodland	Lakeside	Lakeside	Car park	Woodland	Garden	Village
Ground cover	Gravel	Grass	Grass	Trees	Sand and shingle	Sand	Tarmac	Trees	Bushes and plants	Tarmac
Relative Humidity (%)	73	73	76	74	75	73	77	75	74	75

Key

	vegetation ground cover
	non-vegetation ground cover

(i) Use these results **to complete Fig. 4** (below) to show the relative humidity at site 2. [1]

Relative humidity at sites with different ground cover

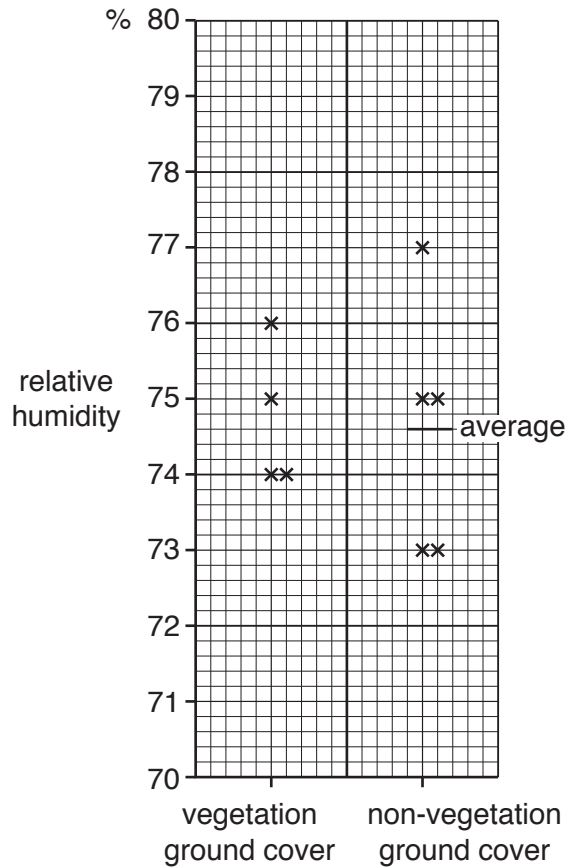


Fig. 4

- (ii) The average (mean) relative humidity for measurements made at sites where the ground cover is vegetation was 74.4%. In the space below show the calculation which produced this answer using data from Table 1. [1]

Answer 74.4%

- (iii) Draw a horizontal line on Fig. 4 to show the average relative humidity for measurements made at sites where the ground cover is vegetation. [1]
- (iv) Is **Hypothesis 1**: *Relative humidity is higher in areas where the ground cover is vegetation* true or false? Circle your choice below. Justify your decision using evidence from Figs. 1 and 4 and Table 1.

Hypothesis is true

Hypothesis is false

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(e) The temperature measurements at each site are shown in Table 2 (below).

Table 2

Temperature at the 10 measuring sites

Site	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Temperature (°C)	14.1	13.9	13.6	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.5	12.5	13.7	14.2

(i) On Table 2 **circle the three sites** where the highest temperatures were measured. [1]

(ii) Fig. 5 (below) shows variation in temperature in the country park. Use the results in Table 2 **to complete the 13°C isoline** on Fig. 5. [2]

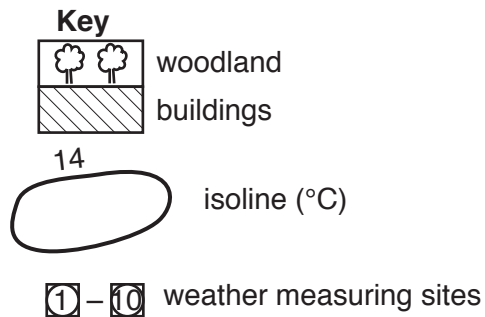
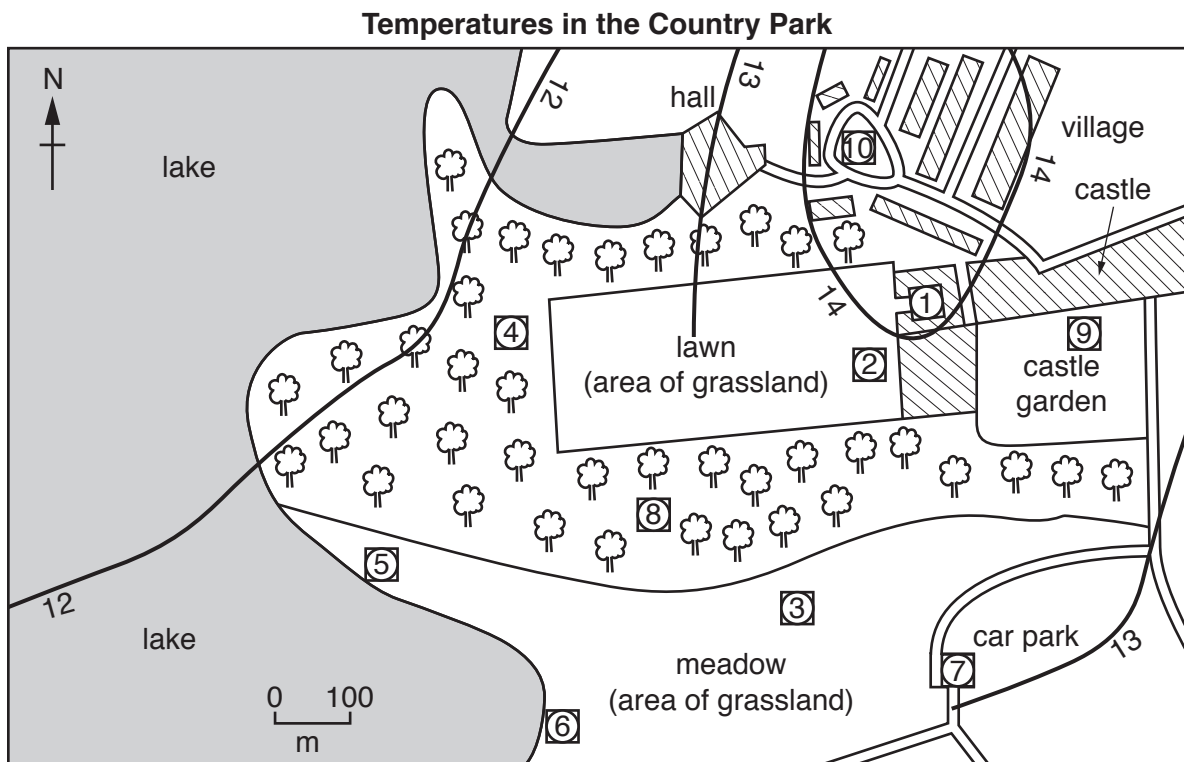


Fig. 5

(iii) What is your conclusion about **Hypothesis 2: Temperatures are higher nearer to buildings?** Support your conclusion with data from Fig. 5 and Table 2.

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.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[3]

(iv) Suggest **two** reasons for the variation in temperatures shown on Fig. 5.

1
.....
2
.....[2]

(f) The recording instrument shown in Photograph B (Insert) is a sunshine recorder. Describe how students would use a sunshine recorder to measure the amount of sunlight in 24 hours.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[4]

[Total: 30 marks]

2 Students from Auckland, New Zealand, were investigating different topics about their city. One group did fieldwork to investigate how the amount of traffic and number of pedestrians changed with increasing distance from the city centre.

(a) Describe **two** common features of buildings in a city centre.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

The students decided to test the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: *The amount of traffic decreases as distance from the city centre increases.*

Hypothesis 2: *Pedestrian numbers decrease as distance from the city centre increases.*

(b) To test these hypotheses the students chose counting sites along four roads going from the city centre towards the edge of the city. These are shown on Fig. 6 (Insert).

(i) The students did a 15-minute traffic count at 08:00, 13:00 and 18:00 hours. Describe how the students would carry out their traffic count at each site.

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..... [4]

- (ii) The students calculated the average results of the three traffic counts done at each site. These are shown in Table 3 (Insert). Use the data in Table 3 to complete sites B, C and D on road 4 in Fig. 7 (below). [3]

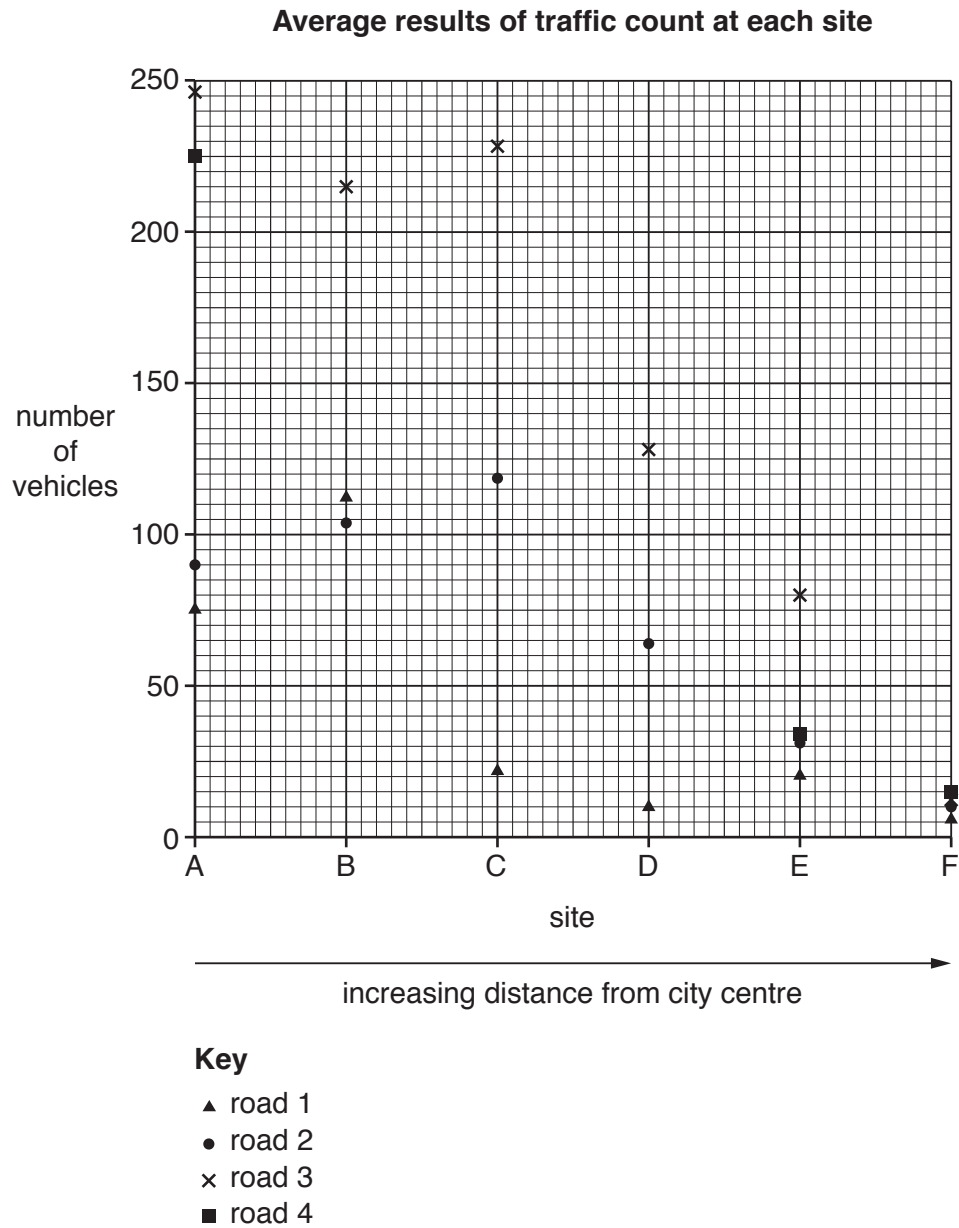


Fig. 7

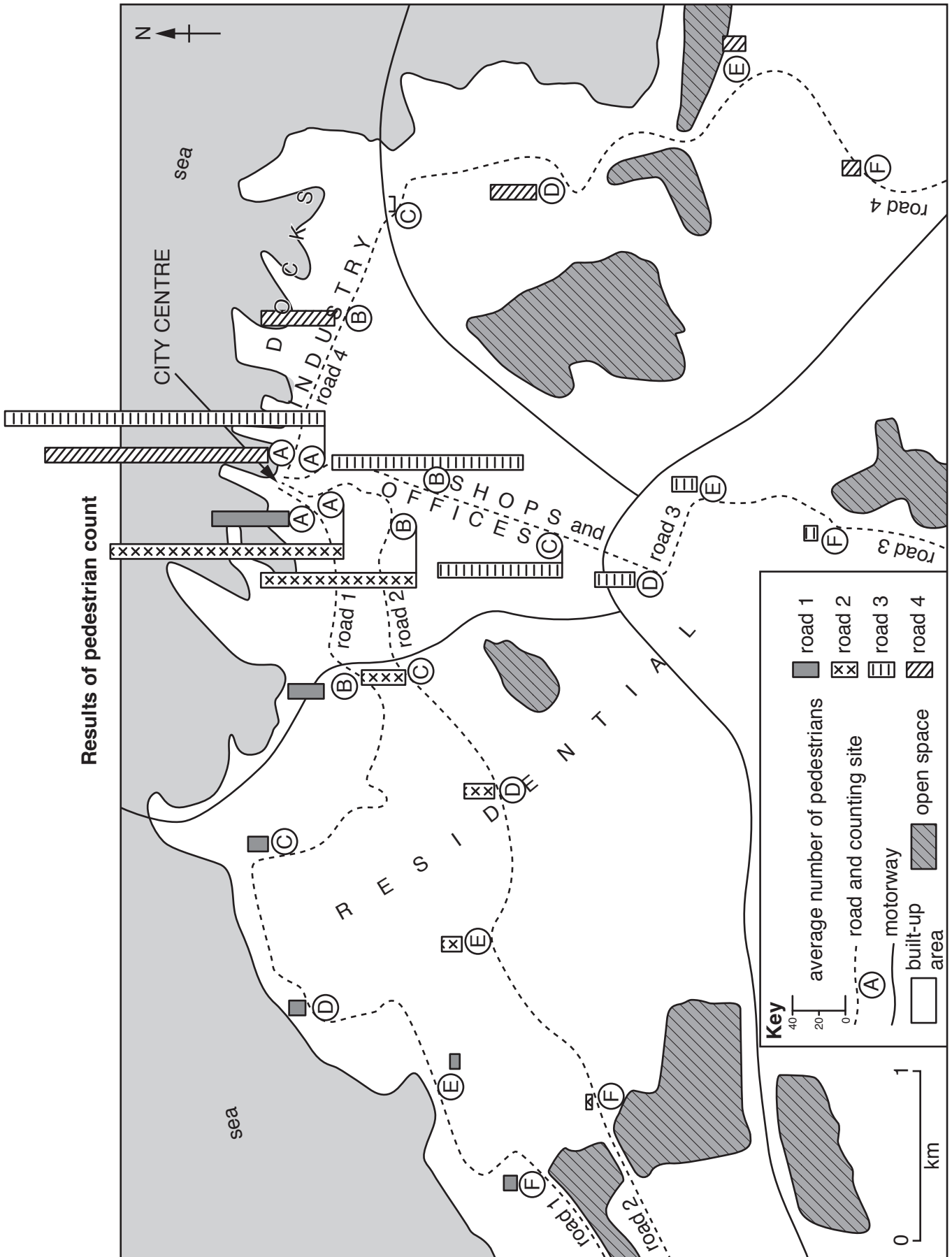


Fig. 8

- (d) One student decided to investigate if pedestrian numbers varied at different times of the day. The results of the sites on road 3 are shown in Fig. 9 (below).

Number of pedestrians counted at different times of the day at the six sites on road 3

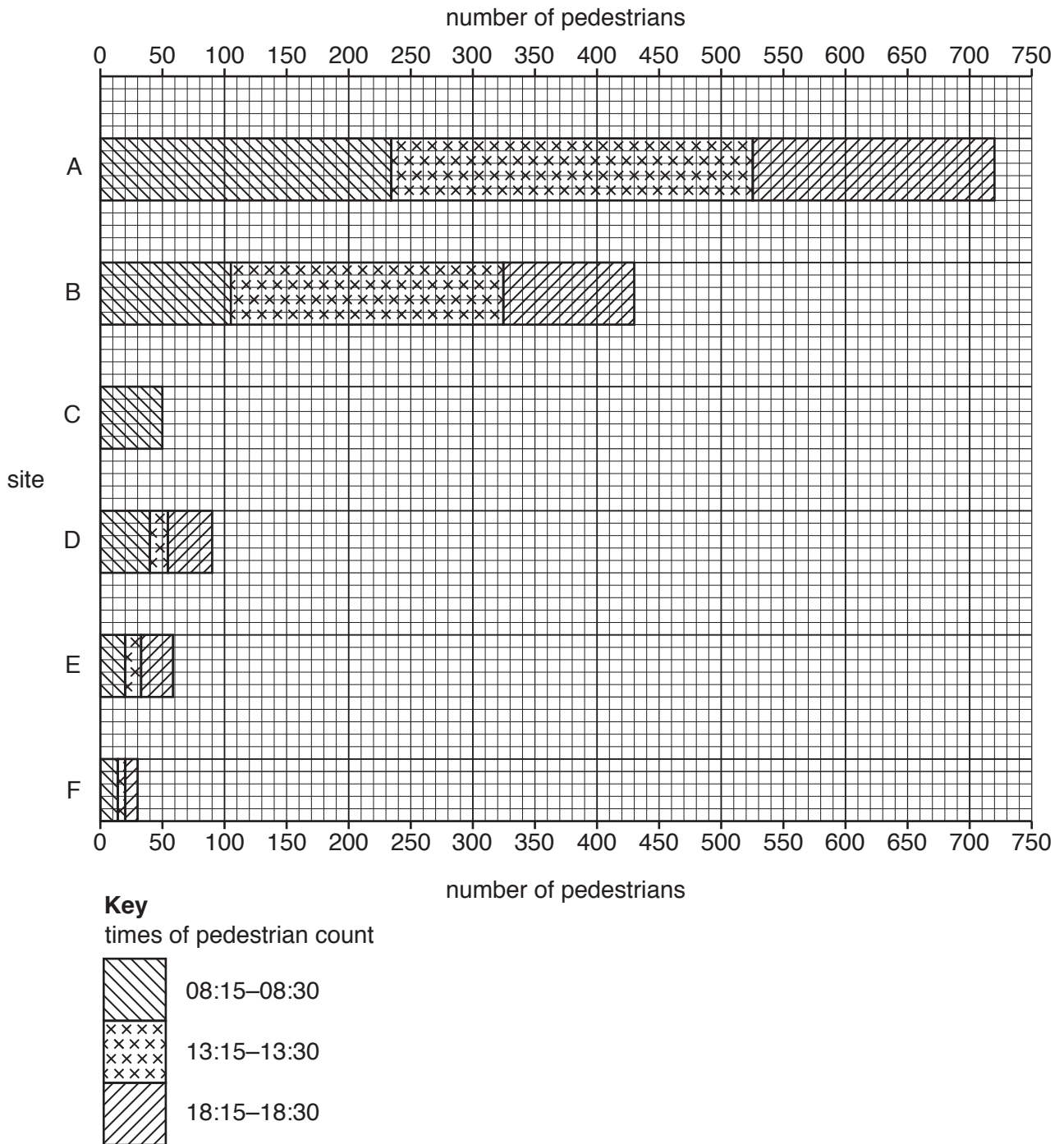


Fig. 9

- (i) Use the figures below to complete the divided bar for site C. [2]

Time of pedestrian count	Number of pedestrians
13:15–13:30	190
18:15–18:30	45

(ii) Compare the change in pedestrian numbers between 08:15–08:30, 13:15–13:30 and 18:15–18:30 at sites A and D on road 3.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(iii) Suggest **two** reasons for the variations in pedestrian numbers on road 3 which are shown in Fig. 9. Look again at Fig. 6 (Insert) to help you to answer.

1
.....
2
..... [2]

(e) (i) Suggest another hypothesis about how an urban area changes with increasing distance away from the city centre. Do **not** include a hypothesis about traffic or pedestrians.

.....
..... [1]

(ii) Describe how your chosen hypothesis could be tested. In your answer refer to:

- collecting data;
- recording and displaying the results.

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..... [4]

[Total: 30 marks]

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