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CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/21 Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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1 (a) (i) narrow tarred **[1]**

(ii) railway, **[1]**

(iii) power line, **[1]**

(iv) Incema/Ncema, (allow Mcena) **[1]**

(v) 1 126 (metres) **[1]**

(vi) bridge, (allow road bridge)

[1]

(b) hill/hilly/high/upland/mountain

steep slopes
heights 1 140 – 1 452 m
ridge
NW – SE trend
concave slope/steep at top gentle at bottom
low(er)/gentle(r) in NE/SW/in 1 447
valley(s)
2/3/4/many summits/hills **[4]**

(c) (i) wide tarred road
track/cut line/game trail
"other" road **[2]**

(ii) small river/stream/tributary/watercourse
many rivers/streams/tributaries/watercourses
reservoir
lake
flow N/NW/NE **[2]**

(d) (i) north to south **[1]**

(ii) build-up of water behind dam/dam on south of lake
tributaries flow to south, **[1]**

(e) (i) 5 000 – 5 200(m) **[1]**

(ii) 033° – 037° **[1]**

(iii) 251 475 = 2
252 475 = 1 **[2]**

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2 **(a)** greater in south/less in north, (allow low in north high in south)
greater in south-west/less in north-east

0 – 2/3 – 10/km^2 in north
11 – 24/25 – 100/km^2 in south,
very low in north
low overall **[3]**

(b) greater in wetter areas/less in dry areas
example of a pair of statistics:

low/0 – 2/km^2 where rain (<)200 mm,
high/11 – 100/25 – 100/km^2 where rain (>)1 000 mm

(very) dry areas/desert very sparse/almost none **[2]**

(c) **(i)** in south/south-west
in wetter areas (or by figures)
on river(s) **[2]**

(ii) water supply/provide water/water available/access to water
transport
irrigation
better agriculture in wetter areas **[1]**

3 **(a)** bare ground/sparse/little/lack of vegetation
scrub/bush/shrubs/lack of trees, dry channel/valley **[1]**

(b) cone
steep
bare (rock)/sparse/little/lack of vegetation,
black (rock)
white/brown (rock)
lava flow/paths of lava
crater
narrow/pointed summit
conelet/secondary cone
valleys/gulleys/ravines **[5]**

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(c) ash (falls)
pyroclastic flows
lateral blasts
mudflows/lahars,
volcanic gases
post-eruption famine/disease/destruction of crops
landslides

Mark the best two points given. **[2]**

4 **(a)** **(i)** 184–188 (billion US$) **[1]**

(ii) (more) rapid increase
great(est) increase
no decreases/constant increase **[1]**

(iii) more/fairly constant
small(er) increase (overall)
stays between 100 and 200 billion US$
greater decline 2000–2002 **[1]**

(b) in northern hemisphere/in north
(mostly) in MEDCs
(some) in NICs
(many) coastal
two of Europe, North America/USA and Asia/China, (no other countries)
none in South America, Africa and Australasia
one in India/Middle East/Israel
most in Europe **[3]**

(c) research facilities
links to other high technology industries

Deduct one mark for every tick more than two. **[2]**

5 **(a)** **(i)** Stevenson screen, (Allow “box” for screen) **[1]**

(ii) anemometer
wind vane **[1]**

(b) beside parking lot/cars
interference by people
heat from car exhausts
(close to) trees,
shade/shelter
concrete absorbs heat **[2]**

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(c) solar panel (in context)/wires/cables/mast/sensor
digital/electronic/remote/automatic/computerised/database **[2]**

(d) box on left is old
box on left needs frequent reading/requires more work/instruments inside fence less work
instruments inside fence read remotely/no need to visit
instruments inside fence allow easy data compilation/analysis
instruments inside fence allow continuous recording
fence is more secure
human error

[2]

6 **(a)** **(i)** shrunk/dried up, etc. **[1]**

(ii) no longer fishing/port **[1]**

(b) no fish (to eat)
industrial crop not food crops
soil infertile/salty <u>therefore reduced crops/less food</u>
polluted <u>drinking</u> water
weakened immune systems/poor food therefore liable to disease/have health problems
poor living conditions/large families cause spread of disease **[4]**

(c) <u>Advantages</u>
wild life will return,
people can catch fish
people can go back to food crops
less salt in soil (stated as an improvement)
more/cleaner (drinking) water

<u>Disadvantages</u>
cotton revenue lost/yields drop **[2]**

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