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CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/22 Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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1 (a) (i) railway **[1]**

(ii) Nsezi **[1]**

(iii) quarry/excavation **[1]**

(iv) 1060(m) **[1]**

(b) wide tarred road
railway/station
junction/route centre
quarry/quarries/excavation(s)
reservoir/dams/rivers for water
gentle/flat land
barracks/military
services/hotel/post/telegraph agency
college/school **[6]**

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

(ii) angle of tributaries/tributaries flow to south
reference to 1000m contour/contour crossing river
narrower in the north/wider in south/size increases to south **[1]**

(iii) wide/200 – 400m,
meanders/bends etc.
islands/braiding/splits and rejoins
rapids
tributaries/confluences/affluents
gentle gradient (on gentle land = 1)
narrower in the north/wider in south/variable width, **[3]**

(d) 6000 – 6300(metres) **[1]**

(e) 246356 = 2
247356 = 1 **[2]**

(f) (i) X **[1]**

(ii) Y **[1]**

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2 **(a)** hill(s)/hilly/high/mountain(s)/upland
ridge
flat(ter)/gentle(r) next to sea/lower slopes/steep(er) away from sea/upper slopes

bay
beach
sand
low tide
calm sea/gentle waves/no waves/weak waves/small waves/flat sea

dense
lush/green/luxuriant
bushes/shrubs/trees/forest/woodland
large leaves
palms/coconut, (palm trees = 1, not 2)
flowers/red/brown leaves/fruit

Maximum 4 on each section
Allow marks to score anywhere in the answer **[6]**

(b) Y/B onshore wind/Y/B (more) exposed to wind/X/A offshore wind/X/A (more) sheltered from wind/X/A (more) protected from wind,

Y/B (more) exposed to waves/Y/B rough seas/Y/B large waves/Y/B strong waves/Y/B destructive waves/Y/B strong swash/X/A (more) sheltered from waves/X/A calm sea,

Y large(r) debris/large pebbles/dead trees/tree trunks, (not those behind beach)

Y straight coast/X curved coast/X bay/Y headland/Y promontory **[2]**

3 **(a)** around tropics
latitudes between 10° – 35°
coastal
west sides of continents, (not countries) (on west coasts = 2)
where there are cold ocean currents **[3]**

(b) move towards Equator/away from pole(s)/from higher latitude(s), (allow “from poles” from) **[1]**

(c) **(i)** reach deep water/underground water/water table **[1]**

(ii) reduce transpiration/evaporation/water loss **[1]**

(iii) catch rainfall
catch water before it evaporates/percolates
increases/large area to catch water **[1]**

(iv) store water **[1]**

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4 (a) (i) Western Cape
Gauteng **[1]**

(ii) lost 4% **[1]**

(b) (i) direct/positive relationship/one increases the other increases
low GDP = population loss high GDP = population gain
(Be generous on words used to describe the axes) **[1]**

(ii) population gain/migrants mean more workers/tax payers
population loss means fewer workers/tax payers

people move to more affluent areas/leave less affluent areas
people move for /jobs/better living standards/services/more pay

Allow expressions linked to population loss/gain/migration in part (i) **[1]**

(c) One general statement and one example or two examples
Answers should not simply repeat the information in the question

General statements
(more) rural/least urban provinces lost population
(more) urban/least rural provinces gained population
people are moving to (more) urbanised provinces
people are leaving (more) rural provinces

Examples
Limpopo is rural/10% urban and has lost population/people leaving
Eastern Cape is rural/38% urban and has lost population/people leaving
Western Cape is urban/90% urban and has gained population/people moving in
Gauteng is urban/98% urban and has gained population/people moving in

Allow initial letters of provinces **[2]**

(d) drought/lack of rain
very hot/too hot
exhausted/eroded/infertile soils
pests/example of pest
earthquake
volcanic eruption
desertification/land degradation
disease/example of disease
floods
tsunami
famine/crop failure

Accept best two points given **[2]**

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5 Buildings in the foreground
residential/housing/accommodation/commercial/business/CBD/inner city/people live there, flats/apartments
multi-storey/high rise/tall/skyscrapers
some taller/shorter/different heights
flat roofs
balconies
sloping roof in foreground
high density, (allow other expressions such as crowded/clustered buildings)
different colours/two named colours
multi-coloured/colourful building

Buildings in background
residential/housing/suburb/people live there/accommodation/houses
(mostly) single storey/low rise/short(er)
small(er)
sloping roofs
different colours/two named colours
some larger buildings (within background)
high density (allow other expressions such as crowded/clustered buildings)

In the background section allow comparisons with the foreground
If sections are clearly reversed give credit to the points given
Reserve 3 marks for each zone **[8]**

6 **(a)** Country C **[1]**

(b) different sized/proportional circles/bar chart/divided bar/histogram **[1]**

(c) **(i)** HEP (Reserve 1 mark)
many/fast/large river(s)/waterfalls
high rainfall
steep relief
have capital to build HEP stations
(HEP) cheap running costs
(HEP) no pollution/concerns about environmental issues/want to use clean fuel/environmentally friendly fuel
(HEP) renewable energy source

Nuclear
less concerned about nuclear risks
have technology/capital/skill for nuclear stations
nuclear only small amounts of fuel
nuclear will not run out (soon)/(may be considered) renewable
nuclear no greenhouse gases/acid rain/non-polluting if used correctly

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Other renewables
expensive to set up
specific disadvantage of wind/solar/other renewables

Fossil fuels
fossil fuels give atmospheric pollution/linked to global warming
little/no fossil fuels/coal
non-renewable **[2]**

(ii) Fossil fuels (Reserve 1 mark)
coal/fossil fuels available
little transport cost
fossil fuels may run out so have others as back up

Other renewables
renewables cheap running costs
specific advantage of wind/solar/other renewables
public pressure for renewables

HEP
HEP expensive to set up
few rivers/low relief/low rainfall/dry **[2]**

(iii) Nuclear (Reserve 1)
less concerned about nuclear risks
have technology/capital/skill for nuclear stations
nuclear only small amounts of fuel
nuclear will not run out (soon)/(may be considered) renewable
nuclear no greenhouse gases/acid rain/non-polluting if used correctly

HEP
many/fast/large river(s)/waterfalls
high rainfall
steep relief
have capital to build HEP stations
(HEP) cheap running costs
(HEP) no pollution/concerns about environmental issues/want to use clean fuel/environmentally friendly fuel
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