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MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/23 Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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1 (a) (i) dip tanks **[1]**

(ii) gravel/earth **[1]**

(iii) hut(s) **[1]**

(iv) 1 034 metres **[1]**

(v) smooth rock, (allow hill)

[1]

(b) (i) river Shashani 36 to 39 mm from the western edge **[1]**

(ii) other road 110 to 113 mm from the western edge
Allow correct position of road if other tracks marked too. **[1]**

(iii) dam 87 to 89 mm from the western edge

Use the ruler device to measure the answers.
Arrows should end within about 1cm of the profile. Measure to the point that the arrow projects to.
There should be no ambiguity.
Allow labels by names or question numbers. **[1]**

(c) (i) 499 886 **[1]**

(ii) hospital/health
District Administration Office/government/administration
police station/security
post office/postal

4 correct = 2
2/3 correct =1 **[2]**

(d) (i) 7 000 to 7 200 (metres), km = 0 **[1]**

(ii) 245–248 **[1]**

(e) meander(s)/bends, etc.
rapids
island(s)braids/splits and rejoins
flows south
variable width
tributary(ies)/confluence(s)
many small/3 main (tributaries)
gentle gradient/on gentle land **[4]**

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(f) under 1000 m **[1]**

(g)

	4 683	4 783	4 883	4 983
the highest drainage density			✓	
the highest density of settlement				✓

[2]

2 (a) (i) buttress roots/roots above ground/trunk wide at base (large roots = 0)
tall/long/20–30 m, (allow stems)
straight (trunks)
thin (trunks)
branch only at the top/branchless trunks/branch above 20 m/no low branches/leaves only above 20 m
broad/rounded crowns/tops
canopy/crowns overlap/continuous crowns **[4]**

(ii) buttress roots give stability in the wet soils
tall because hot and wet all year/continuous/rapid growth
thin because hot and wet all year/continuous/rapid growth
straight/tall to compete for sunlight
branch only at the top where sunlight is available **[2]**

(b) (i) canopy **[1]**

(ii) height at 20–30 metres
crowns are touching/continuous **[1]**

3 (a) (i) 1951–1980 **[1]**

(ii) 1908/9
0.46/0.47 **[2]**

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(iii) overall increase/1880–2010

1880 to 1908/1910 decrease
1908/10 to 1940/2 increase
1940/42 to 1948/50 decrease
1948/50 to 2002 increase
no/little change/slight decrease since 2004

spike between 1935/6 and 1948/50

below mean 1880–1939
above mean 1968/1977–2010
around mean 1935–1980 (allow any dates between) **[4]**

(b) sea level rise/increase the likelihood of floods **[1]**

4 **(a)** in a valley/between mountains by mountains
flat/gently sloping
valley floor/flood plain
lower slopes of valley side/mountain
tributary valley/junction of valleys
road junction/along road
near a river/wet point **[4]**

(b) mountainous/highland
so cold/snow

steep slopes
too steep for building/agriculture/roads = 2
liable to soil erosion/will have thin soils

valley floor/near river likely to be flooded/marshy/used for agriculture

rocky areas/lack of soil
so impossible to cultivate

lack of roads/inaccessible/isolated/remoter/far from towns

effect of aspect **[4]**

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5 (a) (i) commercial – products for sale/profit
arable – crops **[2]**

(ii) on gently sloping/flat land
large fields/farm
one crop
two stages of growth/different heights
rows/lines
intensive
plants on wires/poles/fences
pipe for irrigation

[2]

(b) (i) irrigation
dry/rain free season/summer **[2]**

(ii) snow melt provides water/irrigation/alluvium **[1]**

(c) plants are close together
all the same type of plant
no netting **[1]**

6 (a) smaller segment 146–9°
correct use of key **[2]**

(b) (i) 25–27 **[1]**

(ii) oil is a main source/important/a lot
gas is a main source/important/a lot
little coal
use renewables and non-renewables **[2]**

(iii) Canada uses nuclear/Egypt does not
Canada more coal
Canada more hydro
Canada more renewables
Canada less oil
Canada less gas
Canada oil highest and Egypt gas highest

Accept the converse about Egypt.
Points need not be stated as a comparison. **[3]**

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