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

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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)
<u>reservoir</u>/<u>dams</u>/<u>rivers for water</u>
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 (<u>on</u> 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]**

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]**

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

    (ii) lost 4<u>%</u>   **[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 <u>workers/tax payers</u>
population loss means fewer <u>workers/tax payers</u>

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 <u>or</u> two examples
Answers should not simply repeat the information in the question

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

<u>Examples</u>
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 <u>eruption</u>
desertification/land degradation
disease/example of disease
floods
tsunami
famine/crop failure

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) <u>Nuclear</u> (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

<u>HEP</u>
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

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