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GEOGRAPHY

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Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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This document consists of **7** printed pages.



Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)(vi)	<p>Hypothesis 1 is correct / true – 1 mark reserve</p> <p>Corks / beach material / waves / longshore drift moved from east to west along coast Beach is higher on east side of groynes / gap between top of groyne & beach is less on east side / height of top of groyne above beach is less on east side / more sand or beach material on east side of groyne (credit opposite answers for west side of groyne)</p> <p>Credit data for 2 marks maximum e.g. Wave frequency is less than 10 / average of 7.4 per minute Corks moved between 13.7 and 14.5 m / average 14.1 m At groyne A beach is 1.55 m below top of groyne on west side and 0.35 m below top on east side / 1.2 m lower on west side OR At groyne B beach is 1.45 m below top of groyne on west side and 0.25 m below top on east side / 1.2 m lower on west side</p> <p>Credit figures for top of groyne above beach (same figures as above)</p> <p>No credit for Hypothesis is false / incorrect / partially correct If no hypothesis conclusion in response credit evidence</p>	4
1(d)(vii)	<p>To protect the villages / houses / buildings / sand dunes To protect the beach / stop beach being eroded / keep material on beach To encourage tourism (by building up the beach) To slow down / reduce / stop / prevent longshore drift / stop sediment accumulating at one end of beach To stop the spit growing To reduce the power of waves</p>	2
1(e)(i)	Complete tally and number counted (8)	1
1(e)(ii)	<p>Footpaths go along / are along the coast / shore go through / is in / either side / behind the sand dunes go behind / next to the beach go alongside the car park / information board / toilets / café / recycling point go along is on the spit / by or around the nature reserve</p> <p>Credit 1 mark maximum for 'from ... to ...' answer, e.g. from the café to the spit</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(iii)	<p>Hypothesis is true – 1 mark reserve</p> <p>(Sustainable because) it attracts tourists / persuades tourists to visit / keeps visitors coming</p> <p>Protects environment / doesn't destroy the environment / prevents damage to vegetation / (bins) stops tourists from littering / (fence) guards nature reserve</p> <p>Credit example of encouraging features or management for 1 mark Features encouraging tourists to visit: cafe, campsite, car park, tourist information centre, nature reserve, protected beach, protected dunes Management: board-walk, fence, footpath, information board, litter bin, recycling point, toilets, groynes, nature reserve (no double credit)</p> <p>No credit for saying Hypothesis is false If no hypothesis conclusion in response credit evidence</p>	4
1(f)	<p>Put tape measure out along transect line / to create a transect line Measure distance between ranging poles Put poles at equal distance / 5–10 m / put ranging poles at breaks of slope Ensure poles are vertical Rest poles on surface / equal depth into sand Student holds clinometer next to top / at agreed height on ranging pole / at eye level Sight other ranging pole at top / same height Read angle / measure angle / record angle</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	<p>Systematic sampling Ask every tenth person/ go to every tenth house / regular pattern to identify people Avoid bias / fair test / quick method / reliable OR Random sampling Use random numbers to identify people / ask next person they meet Random numbers avoids bias / fair test / quick method / reliable OR Stratified / quota Ask appropriate age / gender balance / get representative sample of population (can be describe or explain) Avoids bias / fair test / reliable</p>	3
2(a)(ii)	<p>10% is enough for) a reliable / representative sample / fewer will not be reliable Enough responses to reach a conclusion about the hypotheses Larger sample will take too long / too much time (to complete / to do) Too many responses will be time-consuming to compute / process / total up / plot on graphs / produce too much data to analyse</p>	2
2(b)(i)	Shading 11–20 category in Gujarat	1
2(b)(ii)	Flow lines / located bar graphs	1
2(b)(iii)	<p>Hypothesis is correct / true – 1 mark reserve</p> <p>Most migrants come from Rajasthan OR More from Rajasthan / Madhya Pradesh / Uttar Pradesh / Haryana than another named state e.g. more from Madhya Pradesh than West Bengal</p> <p>Credit comparative data to 1 mark maximum e.g. 21–50 from Madhya Pradesh and 0 from Tamil Nadu More than 100 from Rajasthan and 1–10 from Bihar Credit 'only' with statistics as comparison statement, and credit statistics (so 2 marks) No credit if response says Hypothesis is false / partly true If no hypothesis conclusion in response credit evidence</p>	3
2(b)(iv)	<p>Less distance / closer to / less time to travel from neighbouring / nearby states Cheaper to travel from neighbouring / nearby states / cannot afford to travel long distance More transport links / easier access from neighbouring / nearby states Migrants have more knowledge / know people / have relatives / speak local language of Jaipur in neighbouring states There will be other large cities to attract migrants in other states</p> <p>Can credit 'opposite' ideas from distant states</p>	2
2(c)(i)	Completion of pie graph – shops = 25%, handpumps = 11%, wells = 10% 2 marks for dividing lines at 77 and 88, 1 mark for shading	3
2(c)(ii)	13%–15%	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(iii)	Plot bar 'Throw it on the road' = 13%	1
2(c)(iv)	<p>1 mark for each: water / lighting / rubbish</p> <p>No mains water supply Most / over half / main source of water from public taps Water comes from public sources / do not have their own water / piped water / do not have water in their house Water must be collected which takes time Water sources spread disease / contaminated water</p> <p>No electric lighting / no electricity Lighting is unreliable 45% / nearly half have no light of their own Main source of light is kerosene lamps</p> <p>No rubbish collection / waste management / rubbish disposal / no hygienic way of waste disposal Rubbish near to settlement Rubbish will attract vermin / spread disease Settlement is unclean / unhygienic Main method of rubbish disposal is to leave it next to shelter</p> <p>Credit 1 marks maximum for data (1% tolerance on stats) e.g. 52% depend on public taps 42–43% depend on kerosene lamps 42% dump rubbish on waste ground</p>	4
2(d)(i)	<p>Divided bar graph completion – construction worker = 24%, making & selling items = 12%, blacksmith = 10%</p> <p>2 marks for plotting dividing lines, 1 mark for correct labelling of sections</p> <p>2 marks maximum if measured from 46% down</p>	3
2(d)(ii)	<p>Jobs will be poorly paid / low wages</p> <p>Informal / unskilled jobs / need no education / qualifications</p> <p>Unreliable wages</p> <p>Hard / manual labour / dirty job</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	<p>Solution A Will improve housing / services / create living spaces / provide a house / provide a shelter Create good standard of living / good quality of life / provide basic needs People can afford decent house / services Reduce disease / hygienic / clean environment / healthy environment / improve health Safe – if developed e.g. from robbery</p> <p>Solution B Will force people out of their accommodation / force them to move away / nowhere to live Will just transfer the squatter settlement residents elsewhere May lead to conflict with authorities / violence People end up where they started / end up back on pavement / not a permanent solution</p> <p>Answer does not need to be comparative Accept answers for A which are a reversal of B, e.g. Solution A will not force people to move out of their houses Credit if the answer says 'it' rather than solution A</p>	4