

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/23

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.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 1 (a) (i) Dip tank/Nzvimbo Dip [1]
(ii) Gravel/earth [1]
(iii) Police station [1]
(iv) Aerodrome/landing area/airport/airstrip [1]
(v) Hut(s), [1]
(vi) Cultivation [1]

(b)

The river has a gentle gradient	✓
The river has rapids	✓
The river has a straight course	
There are bridges across the river	
The river has oxbow lakes	
The river has some meanders	✓
The river is crossed by many tracks	✓
The river is a wide river	

[4]

- (c) (i) 922/3 143 [1]
(ii) 108 [1]
(iii) 4300 [1]

(d)

	9616	9617	Both of them	Neither of them
an area of linear settlement		✓		
very high density of drainage		✓		✓
land over 1440 metres	✓			
a tarred road				✓
a building			✓	

[5]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- (e) Line of subdivision boundary drawn:
 Across northing 19 at 16 – 19 mm east of easting 89
 Across northing 16 at 10 – 13 mm east of easting 88 [2]

2 (a) Background:

Hill/high/mountain/ridge/kopje
 Cliff/very steep
 Bare rock/rocks without vegetation
 Rounded (tops)
 Cracks/joints/faults/grykes
 Scree/loose material/broken rocks/fallen rocks
 Boulders/blocks
 Layered/sedimentary rocks
 Yellow/brown/orange/light/white rock
 Trees/bushes/shrubs/scrub

Foreground:

Flat/gently sloping
 Terraced
 Channel/donga/gully/river bed
 Grass/pasture
 Aloe/cactus/succulent

Maximum of 4 – background or foreground [5]

(b) B

(c)

Solution of rocks on a river bed is a type of weathering.	
When rock is weathered the broken rocks remain at the location.	✓
Exfoliation results from a change of temperature above and below freezing point.	
When rock is eroded the broken rocks are transported away.	✓
Strong winds weather rock quickly.	

[2]

- 3 (a) (i)** bar at 315mm [1]

- (ii)** 2°C [1]

- (iii)** hot/warm all year/always above 25°C
 Rain/wet all year/always above 50mm [2]

- (b) (i)** cloudy climate so catch sun/aid photosynthesis, high rainfall so no need to minimise water loss [1]

- (ii)** To shed water [1]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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(c) For support/stability, in the muddy soil/swampy/marshy/wet ground, the trees are tall, nutrients near the soil surface, lower levels depleted of nutrients. [2]

4 (a) (i) completion of pie graph:
 smallest sector 27 – 30°
 next sector 35 – 37°

Correct use of key = 1 [3]

(ii)

	Mountain States	Corn Belt	Southeast
the most pastoral farming	✓		
the most arable farming		✓	
the greatest area of other land uses			✓

(b) Credit points relevant to the Mountain States. [3]
 Points must relate to relief, climate soil or vegetation.
 Factor and linked influence needed for a mark. [2]

5 (a) (i) small/few buildings/hamlet/low order, (Allow small village) [1]

(ii) Gentle slope
 Hillside/on a hill/on a mountain
 Lower slopes/mountain foot/under mountain
 Dry point/away from rivers
 No roads [2]

(iii) Spaced apart/dispersed/scattered
 OR
 Clustered/compact/nucleated [1]

(iv) Farming/fields/crops/terraces [1]

(b) Mountainous
 Isolated/remote/away from towns
 No power lines/electricity
 No water source/no river
 Little shelter
 No roads/transport
 Dry climate/land
 No resources [3]

6 (a) less than 1 per square kilometre [1]

(b) P – in south west/Andes/mountains/highlands
 Q – in north west/coastal/near sea/lowlands/north
 Allow 'in west' once for either [2]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- (c) ports/import/export/trade/transport by sea
 Encourage industry (dev)
 Routes focus on ports (dev)
 Immigrants likely to settle in ports (dev)
 Tourism
 Lowland allows accessibility/roads
 Lowland so no/few obstacles to building
 Fishing [2]
- (d) Minerals to exploit
 Volcanoes are a tourist attraction
 Fertile soils [1]
- (e) Near Equator so hot
 Cold(er)/cool(er) on mountains
 Temperature decreases by 0.6°C per 100 metres
 Less humid on mountains
 Lower rainfall [2]