

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## **MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE<sup>®</sup>, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

<b>Page 2</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015</b>	<b>0460</b>	<b>23</b>

- 1 (a) (i) 1080 metres, [1]  
(ii) building(s), [1]  
(iii) dam, [1]  
(iv) national monument/place of historical interest/ruin(s) [1]  
(v) smooth rock [1]

If more than one feature given and one is wrong = 0

- (b) hill/high/mountain,  
ridge/long and narrow,  
(ridge) 2 – 3 km long,  
steep (sides),  
north-west to south-east,  
1194/5 metres (Allow also 1184/5 m),  
separate lower summit/two summits,  
saddle/col,  
gentle slopes qualified (e.g. lower slopes, in SW, in NE),  
valley, [3]

(c)

	Mwewe	Babuli	Both these rivers	Neither of these rivers
rapids			✓	
islands	✓			
many tributaries			✓	
flows from south east to north west				✓

More than one tick per row = 0 but, for rapids and tributaries, allow three ticks in columns 1, 2 and 3 or two ticks in columns 1 and 2. [4]

- (d) (i) cultivation,  
dip tank,  
dams for irrigation/drinking water, [1]

(ii)

	Area A	Area B
services present	school and sports field,	no services/none/dash/blank, = 1 (full row needed)
settlement pattern	dispersed/scattered, = 1	linear/in a line, = 1

[3]

(e) (i) 523909, [1]

(ii) 1900, [1]

(iii) 1 in 70/1 in 71/1.41%/1.4%, [1]

(iv) 104 to 106, [1]

2 (a) high density of buildings,  
tall buildings, Allow taller  
bank,  
high traffic density/busy road,  
dome/important building/government building, [2]

(b) car parks/park and ride,  
wide roads/dual carriageways/big road/highway,  
lanes,  
grid pattern,  
dedicated lane for turning/arrows on road,  
robots/traffic lights,  
20 mph hour zone/speed limit,  
street lighting,  
pedestrian crossings (at junction),  
pavement/sidewalk/footpath,  
safety signs/temporary signs,  
one way, [4]

(c) site – flat/gently sloping, Allow low and lower.  
land around – high(er)/steep(er)/mountains/hills, [2]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0460	23

- 3 (a) constructive/divergent, [1]
- (b) General Points  
on/near plate margins/plate boundaries,  
mainly/all on destructive boundaries/mainly in subduction zones/none on constructive boundaries, Don't allow conservative boundaries to spoil.
- Points regarding Pacific Plate  
(western) edge of Pacific Plate/Pacific Ring of Fire,  
boundary of PP with Eurasian Plate/east boundary of Eurasian Plate,  
boundary of PP with Indo-Australian Plate/north/north east boundary of Indo-Australian Plate,
- Other specific points  
one away from the plate boundary (in China/SE Asia),  
few/three on boundary between Eurasian and Indo-Australian Plate/south boundary of Eurasian Plate/ north boundary of Indo-Australian Plate,  
one at boundary between South American Plate and Nazca Plate/north boundary of Nazca Plate/east boundary of Nazca Plate/west boundary of South American Plate, [3]
- (c) (i) plot at 10 km depth and 290 km distance, [1]
- (ii) the further from the trench the deeper the earthquake/the nearer to the trench the shallower the earthquake, Allow positive or negative relationship [1]
- (iii) destructive/convergent, [1]
- (iv) subduction/faulting, [1]
- 4 (a) (i) 0800 30 °C and 0900 30.5 °C  
correct plots joined by a line, [1]
- (ii) rainfall bar at 0.5mm for hour 12 in correct position, [1]
- (iii) 32(°C) at 1100/1200,  
6(°C),  
86(%) at 2400, [3]
- (iv) controlled by amount of sunshine,  
highest in daylight,  
lowest in darkness,  
higher when sun higher in the sky, Not just day and night. [1]
- (v) decreases/falls, [1]
- (b) rainfall, [1]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0460	23

- 5 (a) (i) pasture – cultivation – bare soil = 2,  
bare soil – cultivation – pasture = 0,  
all other combinations = 1 [2]
- (ii) prevent rain splash impact,  
intercept rain/reduces amount reaching the soil,  
cause evaporation/transpiration loss,  
hold the soil in place,  
remove water from the soil,  
provide organic matter/humus to improve the soil structure/keep the particles together,  
slow wind speed/block wind,  
slow runoff [3]
- (b) drought/unreliable rain so vegetation cover dies/soils bare/soil loose,  
loose soil easily moved/prone to erosion,  
heavy rain causes run-off/flooding,  
animals remove vegetation/overgrazing,  
animal trampling,  
  
No credit for information given in Table 2 – it must be used [3]
- 6 (a) (i) 39 000, [1]
- (ii) large/rapid increase (overall),  
by 54 000 – 54 500/from 2000 to 56 000 – 56 500,  
  
slow/steady increase at first/to 2006,  
  
large(st)/most rapid from 2006–7,  
19 000/20 000 or between/almost doubled,  
  
large/rapid increase from 2009 to 2010,  
growth slowed/very small/levelled off 2010–11, [4]
- (b) finding (skilled) labour/large numbers of unskilled labour,  
finding accommodation for workers,  
finding suitable sites for,  
building facilities, [1]
- (c) high/increased demand for ships,  
high/increased overseas trade,  
larger ships,  
high/increased demand for bulk carriers,  
high/increased demand for cruise ships,  
high/increased demand for container vessels,  
government policy (to develop the industry),  
government financial incentives/loans/tax breaks,  
multinational companies set up shipyards, [2]