

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/21

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0460	21

- 1 (a) (i) narrow tarred [1]
- (ii) railway, [1]
- (iii) power line, [1]
- (iv) Incema/Ncema, (allow Mcena) [1]
- (v) 1 126 (metres) [1]
- (vi) bridge, (allow road bridge)
- [1]
- (b) hill/hilly/high/upland/mountain
- steep slopes
- heights 1 140 – 1 452 m
- ridge
- NW – SE trend
- concave slope/steep at top gentle at bottom
- low(er)/gentle(r) in NE/SW/in 1 447
- valley(s)
- 2/3/4/many summits/hills [4]
- (c) (i) wide tarred road
- track/cut line/game trail
- “other” road [2]
- (ii) small river/stream/tributary/watercourse
- many rivers/streams/tributaries/watercourses
- reservoir
- lake
- flow N/NW/NE [2]
- (d) (i) north to south [1]
- (ii) build-up of water behind dam/dam on south of lake
- tributaries flow to south, [1]
- (e) (i) 5 000 – 5 200(m) [1]
- (ii) 033° – 037° [1]
- (iii) 251 475 = 2
- 252 475 = 1 [2]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0460	21

- 2 (a) greater in south/less in north, (allow low in north high in south)
greater in south-west/less in north-east
- 0 – 2/3 – 10/km² in north
11 – 24/25 – 100/km² in south,
very low in north
low overall [3]
- (b) greater in wetter areas/less in dry areas
example of a pair of statistics:
- low/0 – 2/km² where rain (<)200 mm,
high/11 – 100/25 – 100/km² where rain (>)1 000 mm
- (very) dry areas/desert very sparse/almost none [2]
- (c) (i) in south/south-west
in wetter areas (or by figures)
on river(s) [2]
- (ii) water supply/provide water/water available/access to water
transport
irrigation
better agriculture in wetter areas [1]
- 3 (a) bare ground/sparse/little/lack of vegetation
scrub/bush/shrubs/lack of trees, dry channel/valley [1]
- (b) cone
steep
bare (rock)/sparse/little/lack of vegetation,
black (rock)
white/brown (rock)
lava flow/paths of lava
crater
narrow/pointed summit
conelet/secondary cone
valleys/gulleys/ravines [5]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0460	21

- (c) ash (falls)
 pyroclastic flows
 lateral blasts
 mudflows/lahars,
 volcanic gases
 post-eruption famine/disease/destruction of crops
 landslides

Mark the best two points given. [2]

4 (a) (i) 184–188 (billion US\$) [1]

- (ii) (more) rapid increase
 great(est) increase
 no decreases/constant increase [1]

- (iii) more/fairly constant
 small(er) increase (overall)
 stays between 100 and 200 billion US\$
 greater decline 2000–2002 [1]

- (b) in northern hemisphere/in north
 (mostly) in MEDCs
 (some) in NICs
 (many) coastal
 two of Europe, North America/USA and Asia/China, (no other countries)
 none in South America, Africa and Australasia
one in India/Middle East/Israel
most in Europe [3]

- (c) research facilities
 links to other high technology industries
 Deduct one mark for every tick more than two. [2]

5 (a) (i) Stevenson screen, (Allow “box” for screen) [1]

- (ii) anemometer
 wind vane [1]

- (b) beside parking lot/cars
 interference by people
 heat from car exhausts
 (close to) trees,
 shade/shelter
 concrete absorbs heat [2]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2015	0460	21

(c) solar panel (in context)/wires/cables/mast/sensor
digital/electronic/remote/automatic/computerised/database [2]

(d) box on left is old
box on left needs frequent reading/requires more work/instruments inside fence less work
instruments inside fence read remotely/no need to visit
instruments inside fence allow easy data compilation/analysis
instruments inside fence allow continuous recording
fence is more secure
human error [2]

6 (a) (i) shrunk/dried up, etc. [1]

(ii) no longer fishing/port [1]

(b) no fish (to eat)
industrial crops not food crops
soil infertile/salty therefore reduced crops/less food
polluted drinking water
weakened immune systems/poor food therefore liable to disease/have health problems
poor living conditions/large families cause spread of disease [4]

(c) Advantages
wild life will return,
people can catch fish
people can go back to food crops
less salt in soil (stated as an improvement)
more/cleaner (drinking) water

Disadvantages
cotton revenue lost/yields drop [2]