

## **MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series**

### **0460 GEOGRAPHY**

**0460/41**

Paper 4 (Alternative to Coursework), 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 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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- 1 (a) (i) Buildings labelled on Fig. 1  
C at point X, Fi at point Y 2 @ 1 [2]
- (ii) Clustered / group / together / close to each other / next to other food places / unevenly distributed  
Located on Swan Lane / Castle Meadow Lane / Orford Place / Castle St  
East side  
North – south / linear  
  
NOT: on street corners / near clothes shops / on right / on main roads / nucleated or dispersed / not evenly distributed / north east [2]
- (iii) Department store [1]
- (iv) Furniture [1]
- (b) (i) Secondary data [1]
- (ii) Graph completion (don't need shading)  
Furniture –12  
Other shops +7 2 @ 1 [2]
- (iii) Hypothesis is **true** – 1 mark reserve (✓HA) Allow copy of hypothesis  
Total shop numbers have gone down (124–116 / by 8)  
Total number of services has gone up (22–26)  
Decrease in clothes / department stores / furniture / non-food shops / finance (more in 1985)  
Increase in entertainment / other services / food / vacant buildings (more in 2010)  
  
1 mark maximum and reserve for supporting stats – need stats for 1985 and 2010 or 'by' figure  
Hypothesis conclusion is incorrect / false / partly true = 0 (XHa)  
If no hypothesis conclusion ^HA and credit evidence [4]
- (c) (i) Ask people from different age groups / male and female / socio-economic groups  
Proportionate number from each age group / gender [2]
- (ii) People refusing to answer questions / too busy / rude / aggressive  
Not enough people to complete the questionnaire  
Different students asking the same people  
Getting an appropriate age range to make sample representative / working out age of people  
People giving incorrect / too vague answer  
Not enough time to complete survey  
  
NOT: problems with questionnaire / language barrier / don't have pen / weather 2 @ 1 [2]
- (d) (i) Completion of pie graph: 0–15 mins = 8 and 16–30 mins = 20  
1 mark for dividing line  
1 mark for shading  
No mark for line if plotted wrong way round, but credit shading if correct [2]

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- (ii) Ideas such as:  
 Good security / safe  
 Accessible by public transport / good public transport links / easy to get to  
 Landscaping / attractive environment  
 Good facilities for children  
 Entertainment attractions e.g. cinema, restaurant  
 Came with friend / relatives  
 Near pick up point of children from school  
 Reasonable prices / cheap  
 High order goods available / big stores / specialist / high quality  
 Sales  
 Convenient opening hours / long hours  
 Good customer service  
 Accept different currencies  
 Banks / solicitors are there
- NOT: good facilities / a lot of services / like it  
 NOT: answers from Q2 2 @ 1 [2]
- (iii) 1. Overcrowded at times OR Difficult access for disabled people  
 2. Gangs of youths OR People begging 2 @ 1 [2]
- (iv) Hypothesis is **true** for variety of shops but **false** for litter and graffiti OR partially true / half true –1 mark reserve (✓HA)  
 Variety of shops is largest / highest number  
 Litter and graffiti is not highest / largest number / rank 5 in list of concerns / more concerns about expensive to park OR gangs OR begging OR overcrowded (25 say litter and 34 say expensive)
- Hypothesis conclusions are true / false = 0 (XHa)  
 If no hypothesis conclusion ^HA and credit evidence [3]
- (e) Questionnaire / interview or survey people shopping in the area / ask shoppers or customers / ask questions outside different shops  
 Tick off on questionnaire / mark on map / Question: Where do you live?  
 Plot locations where shoppers came from on a map  
 Draw desire lines / flow lines of where customers come from / flow diagram  
 Draw a boundary around the plots to show sphere of influence / catchment area
- Credit other methods such as:  
 Find out and map delivery area of shops  
 Investigate local advertising and map results
- NOT: sampling / going to houses  
 NOT: other questions such as How far away do you live? / How often do you shop here? / How far have you travelled today? [4]

**[Total: 30 marks]**

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- 2 (a) (i) Thermometer  
Barometer / barograph 2 @ 1 [2]
- (ii) *The rain gauge is partly-buried in the ground to ... stop it tipping over / stop it spilling / knocked over / reduce evaporation*  
*The rainwater is poured from... the collecting jar / rain gauge ... into ... the measuring cylinder*  
*To get an accurate measurement you should ... put the measuring cylinder on a flat surface / read the measuring cylinder at eye level / read the scale*  
NOT: use scale / use a measuring cylinder / repeat experiment / avoid splashing / from funnel to collecting jar 3 @ 1 [3]
- (iii) Clear of buildings / away from shelter / open ground / proximity of buildings / how covered area is  
Clear of trees / away from interception / proximity to trees  
Clear of people / animals / away from interference / how many people pass by  
On grass / not on concrete / type of surface  
On flat land / relief / slope of land  
Accessible / accessibility  
NOT: will not be broken / on private land 3 @ 1 [3]
- (iv) On the roof of a building / on top of a building / top of a pole  
Nothing to obstruct wind  
NOT: open area / high ground / high place / avoid vandalism / nothing in the way [2]
- (v) Arrow / pointer turns and spins / spins round / pushed by wind  
Letters N/E/S/W / compass shows direction  
Arrow points to the direction which the wind is coming from  
NOT: wind vane turns / direction the wind blows [3]
- (b) (i) 1008(mb) [1]
- (ii) 12.00 on day 13 [1]
- (iii) Hypothesis is **true** –1 mark reserve (✓HA)  
Reference to a particular day – increasing / high AP and decreasing / low rainfall  
Reference to a particular day – increasing / high rainfall and decreasing / low AP  
Credit 4 stats such as 9mm rain and 997mb compared with 0mm and 1028mb  
Hypothesis conclusions are partially true / false = 0 (XHa)  
If no hypothesis conclusion ^HA and credit evidence [4]
- (c) (i) Two plots on Fig 7  
6° from NE and 10° from S 2 @ 1 [2]

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- (ii) There is no clear pattern / correlation / scattered  
 Temperatures are same when wind blows from different directions / when wind blows from one direction temperatures vary

N 3°–10°, NE 5°–8°, E 5°–12°, S 7°–13°, SW 3°–.14°,  
 W 4°–11°, NW 3°–11° (accept any 2 stats)

6° – north / south west / west / north west  
 10° – north / south / west (accept any two directions)  
 OR other temperature

No hypothesis mark [3]

- (iii) Increase in temperature to 12.00 / midday / lunch time then decrease [1]

- (iv) Height of sun in sky / angle of sun / sun is shining / more sunlight / sun is not shining at night

NOT: variation in cloud cover / wind direction or strength / rain / day and night [1]

- (d) Look at sky / clouds  
 See / estimate / work out how much sky / grid is covered  
 Measured in eights / oktas / percentage

Identify type of cloud from knowledge / from chart  
 Named example of cloud type [4]

**[Total: 30 marks]**