CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 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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1 (a) (i) (main) B/B23

(ii) power line

(iii) bridge

(iv) school

(v) scrub/scattered trees

more than one answer per line = 0

(b) straight
part SW/NE/correct bearing
part NW/SE/correct bearing
changes direction/bend/turn/90°/triangle [3]

(c) small river/small stream/narrow river/narrow stream
winds/meanders etc.
lake/wider sections/variable width
island/braids/splits and rejoins
flows NE
tributary/confluence/few/some/one/two/three tributaries [4]

(d) (i)

description	name of village
most nucleated	Happy Village
most linear	Haut de Flacq
most industrial	Happy Village
on the lowest site	Happy Village

[4]

(ii) Happy village because it has a hospital/post office/cemetery/church/most services
Haut de Flacq because it has a village hall/mosque/dispensary [1]

(e) (i) forest [1]
3200 [1]
village hall [1]

more than one answer = 0

2 **(a)** W stack
X headland
Y cave
Z bay

(b) arch/headland

(c) weakness/crack/bedding plane/less resistant rock
previous sea level/high tide level [1]

(d) shallow water/sand/rocks can be seen below the water (allow if coral)
notch/cave/erosion at high(er) tide level/water level is below notch/cave/erosion [1]

(e) corrasion/abrasion
hydraulic action
corrosion/solution [1]

3 **(a)** **(i)** plot for 1995 at 164
plot for 2005 at 189

maximum 1 mark if plots are not joined by a line [1]

(ii) birth rate is higher than the death rate/death rate lower than birth rate [1]

(iii) more people moved out than moved in
the difference between the number who moved out and the number who moved in
(in both cases allow the use of “immigrants” and “emigrants”) [1]

(iv) 15 – 7/birth rate minus death rate
8 per thousand/0.8%

carry errors forward [2]

(b) better medical care
healthier mothers/babies
better diets
increased vaccination/disease prevention
improved water supply
improved sanitation/hygiene
better housing/living conditions
better education/knowledge
increased affluence [2]

4 (a) (i) cold

(ii) Mojave northern hemisphere and Australian southern he
(don't extract from figures)

Mojave further from the Equator/Australian nearer to Equ
Australian lower latitudes

Mojave 24/25/26° to 35/36/37° whereas Australian is 21°
both in latitudes 24° to 35° (accept figures within this ran
both have similar extent/Australian has greater extent [1]

(iii) in west (of continents)
easterly winds/trade wind belt
similar latitudes [1]

(**iv)** summer because:
it is the hottest time of the year
it is in the southern hemisphere (extract from figures)
because the sun is overhead
high angle of the sun
Earth tilts towards the sun [1]

(b) (i) sinking
warming

for every tick more than 2 deduct one correct response [2]

(ii) high [1]

(iii) winds blow away/out [1]

5 (a) (i) line separating 440 million for Europe and 135 million for the Americas
accept in any order but key must be correct [1]

(ii) Europe [1]

(iii) 39 [1]

(iv) one tenth [1]

(v) 2 comparisons for 2 marks

1965–1985 smaller change/1985–2005 greater change
(allow this expressed as change or increase and as totals or rate of change)
1965–85 increased from 113 to 319 and 1985–2005 increased from 319 to 807
1965–85 increased by 206 and 1985–2005 increased by 488

accept 5 either side of the figures in the last two points [2]

(b) economic depression/inflation/price fluctuations
increased unemployment
illness/epidemic
terrorism
wars
natural disasters/one example
special events/one example e.g. Olympics
currency fluctuations
variable oil prices/cost of transport

6 **(a)** Namibia and South Africa correctly shaded [1]

(b) **(i)** in the north
one in east/central Africa
one in west/north west
coastal [2]

(ii) Liberia
DRC
Egypt [3]

(iii) high/growing populations
tourist demand
insufficient finance/cannot afford to provide it
inadequate infrastructure [2]