

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

<b>0460 GEOGRAPHY</b>	
<b>0460/23</b>	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.

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- 1 (a) (i) (Ile aux) Chats, [1]
- (ii) mangrove, [1]
- (iii) market,  
post office,  
health centre,  
school,  
community centre,  
2 points = 1 mark [1]
- (iv) Main B/B/B28, main = 0 [1]
- (v) 231 (metres) [1]

(b) 3 correct ticks

Statement	Tick
The course of the river is meandering	✓
The width of the river is generally less than 100 metres	✓
The river is flowing south	
The river has waterfalls	
The river has rapids	✓
There are no bridges over the river	

[3]

(c) Use the on-screen ruler to measure as follows:

- (i) 25–48mm from left hand side of section,
- (ii) 0–5mm from left hand side of section,
- (iii) 92–100mm from left hand side of section,

Each should be identified by a label and by a line or arrow. The label could be the name, e.g. "river", or the number, e.g. (i).

Lines ending more than about 5mm from the profile = 0. If the line is within tolerance of 5mm but does not reach the profile, mark the point where it would meet the profile if extended.

If labels point to the base line allow max 1.

[3]

- (d) high/mountains/hills/upland,  
steep,  
steeper upper slopes/gentler lower slopes/concave,  
highest point Mt Bambou,  
highest 500–600m,  
ridge,  
spurs,  
small/shallow valleys, [4]

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- (e) (i) 225897, [1]  
(ii) south east, [1]  
(iii) 1250–1350 (metres) [1]
- (f) (i) linear, [1]  
(ii) steep slopes,  
forest,  
few/no roads,  
plantations, [1]
- 2 (a) (i) Wellington, [1]  
(ii) Palmerston North, [1]  
(iii) Christchurch, [1]
- (b) Auckland 37°S and Invercargill 46°S,  
Auckland lower latitude/nearer equator,  
Auckland higher angle of sun,  
Auckland sun's rays heat smaller area,  
Auckland sun's rays pass through smaller volume of air,  
different lengths of day and night,  
  
Allow the converse expressions for Invercargill. [2]
- (c) places on opposite coastlines,  
mountains in between,  
winds onshore at Greymouth,  
winds offshore at Christchurch,  
westerly winds,  
rainshadow at Christchurch, [3]

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3 (a) Two labels on Fig. 5.

(b) Six points of description.

If a point has been credited as a one word term in (a), then greater detail or development is required for the same point in (b).

Formation points = 0.

headland/point/promontory,  
cliff,  
stack,  
stump,  
arch,  
bay,  
calm sea,  
beach,  
sand,  
boulders/rocks,  
lighthouse,

[6]

4 (a) A spur,  
B flood plain/valley floor,  
C meander,  
D ox bow,  
E levee/embankment,

[5]

(b) gentle(r) near mouth/lower course,  
steep(er) near source/upper course,  
flat at mouth,  
concave,  
graded,  
waterfalls near source/upper course, more irregular in upper course,  
delta at mouth,

Points require locating when indicated above.

[3]

5 (a) Asia,  
Africa,  
1999,  
2003,

[4]

(b) Fig. 8 more detail/data,  
more years/yearly,  
provides a continuous picture = 1

Fig. 9. better visual effect,  
shows locations, = 1

[2]

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- (c) emigration,  
immigration from other sources,  
birth rate, )  
death rate, ) natural increase/decrease = 1

- 6 (a) (i) regenerated/recreated faster than use,  
won't run out,  
replaced/renewed in a life time, [1]

- (ii) solar,  
wood,  
timber waste  
sugar waste,  
biomass,

coal,  
oil,

Both correct = 1 [1]

- (b) (i) solar can provide light/radio/black and white TV/water heating,  
  
may not be able to afford solar (not just solar expensive),  
solar can't be used for cooking,  
  
firewood "free"/low cost,  
could use new efficient wood stove,  
  
collection of firewood a problem/hard to collect,  
wood running out,  
soil erosion affecting agriculture,  
fires cause illness/danger, [4]

- (ii) will need colour TVs which solar won't power,  
solar won't power kitchens,  
  
solar will heat swimming pools/showers/lights etc.,  
  
may not have source of biomass fuel, [2]