

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

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series**

<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.

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 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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- 1 (a) (i) (main) B/B23
- (ii) power line
- (iii) bridge [1]
- (iv) school [1]
- (v) scrub/scattered trees [1]
- 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

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- 2 (a) W stack  
X headland  
Y cave  
Z bay
- (b) arch/headland [1]
- (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]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
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- 4 (a) (i) cold
- (ii) Mojave northern hemisphere and Australian southern hemisphere  
(don't extract from figures)
- Mojave further from the Equator/Australian nearer to Equator/Mojave higher latitudes/  
Australian lower latitudes
- Mojave 24/25/26° to 35/36/37° whereas Australian is 21° to 33/34/35°  
both in latitudes 24° to 35° (accept figures within this range)  
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]

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- (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 [2]
- 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]