

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

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

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) Dip tank/Nzvimbo Dip [1]
- (ii) Gravel/earth [1]
- (iii) Police station [1]
- (iv) Aerodrome/landing area/airport/airstrip [1]
- (v) Hut(s), [1]
- (vi) Cultivation [1]

(b)

The river has a gentle gradient	✓
The river has rapids	✓
The river has a straight course	
There are bridges across the river	
The river has oxbow lakes	
The river has some meanders	✓
The river is crossed by many tracks	✓
The river is a wide river	

[4]

- (c) (i) 922/3 143 [1]
- (ii) 108 [1]
- (iii) 4300 [1]

(d)

	9616	9617	Both of them	Neither of them
an area of linear settlement		✓		
very high density of drainage		✓		✓
land over 1440 metres	✓			
a tarred road				✓
a building			✓	

[5]

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- (e) Line of subdivision boundary drawn:  
 Across northing 19 at 16 – 19 mm east of easting 89  
 Across northing 16 at 10 – 13 mm east of easting 88 [2]

2 (a) **Background:**

Hill/high/mountain/ridge/kopje  
 Cliff/very steep  
 Bare rock/rocks without vegetation  
 Rounded (tops)  
 Cracks/joints/faults/grykes  
 Scree/loose material/broken rocks/fallen rocks  
 Boulders/blocks  
 Layered/sedimentary rocks  
 Yellow/brown/orange/light/white rock  
 Trees/bushes/shrubs/scrub

**Foreground:**

Flat/gently sloping  
 Terraced  
 Channel/donga/gully/river bed  
 Grass/pasture  
 Aloe/cactus/succulent

Maximum of 4 – background or foreground [5]

(b) B

(c)

Solution of rocks on a river bed is a type of weathering.	
When rock is weathered the broken rocks remain at the location.	✓
Exfoliation results from a change of temperature above and below freezing point.	
When rock is eroded the broken rocks are transported away.	✓
Strong winds weather rock quickly.	

[2]

- 3 (a) (i) bar at 315mm [1]

- (ii) 2°C [1]

- (iii) hot/warm all year/always above 25°C  
 Rain/wet all year/always above 50mm [2]

- (b) (i) cloudy climate so catch sun/aid photosynthesis, high rainfall so no need to minimise water loss [1]

- (ii) To shed water [1]

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- (c) For support/stability, in the muddy soil/swampy/marshy/wet ground, the trees are tall, nutrients near the soil surface, lower levels depleted of nutrients. [2]

- 4 (a) (i) completion of pie graph: [2]  
 smallest sector 27 – 30°  
 next sector 35 – 37°

Correct use of key = 1 [3]

(ii)

	Mountain States	Corn Belt	Southeast
the most pastoral farming	✓		
the most arable farming		✓	
the greatest area of other land uses			✓

- (b) Credit points relevant to the Mountain States. [3]  
 Points must relate to relief, climate soil or vegetation.  
 Factor and linked influence needed for a mark. [2]

- 5 (a) (i) small/few buildings/hamlet/low order, (Allow small village) [1]

- (ii) Gentle slope [2]  
 Hillside/on a hill/on a mountain  
 Lower slopes/mountain foot/under mountain  
 Dry point/away from rivers  
 No roads

- (iii) Spaced apart/dispersed/scattered [1]  
 OR  
 Clustered/compact/nucleated

- (iv) Farming/fields/crops/terraces [1]

- (b) Mountainous [3]  
 Isolated/remote/away from towns  
 No power lines/electricity  
 No water source/no river  
 Little shelter  
 No roads/transport  
 Dry climate/land  
 No resources

- 6 (a) less than 1 per square kilometre [1]

- (b) P – in south west/Andes/mountains/highlands [2]  
 Q – in north west/coastal/near sea/lowlands/north  
 Allow 'in west' once for either

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- (c) ports/import/export/trade/transport by sea  
 Encourage industry (dev)  
 Routes focus on ports (dev)  
 Immigrants likely to settle in ports (dev)  
 Tourism  
 Lowland allows accessibility/roads  
 Lowland so no/few obstacles to building  
 Fishing [2]
- (d) Minerals to exploit  
 Volcanoes are a tourist attraction  
 Fertile soils [1]
- (e) Near Equator so hot  
 Cold(er)/cool(er) on mountains  
 Temperature decreases by 0.6°C per 100 metres  
 Less humid on mountains  
 Lower rainfall [2]