CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/23	Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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International Examinations

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1 **(a)** **(i)** dam [1]

   (ii) other [1]

   (iii) 1205 <u>metres</u> [1]

   (iv) reservoir [1]

   (v) orchard/plantation [1]

   (vi) dip tank [1]

(b) nucleated
   linear
   dispersed [3]

(c) **(i)** River Ruya: 44–47 mm from the left hand side of the section [1]

   (ii) power line: 59–62 mm from the left hand side of the section [1]

   (iii) gravel or earth road: 75–78 mm from the left hand side of the section/within 2 mm of the eastern edge [1]

   Use the ruler device to measure the answers.
   Arrows should end within about 1 cm of the profile. Measure to the point that the arrow projects to.

(d) **(i)** 340 [1]

   (ii) 058169 [1]

(e) meander
   rapid(s)
   island(s)/braided
   gentle gradient
   variable width
   flows east
   tributaries [3]

(f) avoids high(er/est)/hill/ridge/on lower slopes/heights between 1200 m and 1400 m/at base of hill/around the hill
avoids valley floor/ flood plain/flooding
on gentle slope/avoids steep slope

away from river/stream

in east   **[3]**

2 (a) (i) Cayembe   **[1]**

    (ii) peak
conical
steep slopes
ridge(s)/valley
snow/ice
bushes/trees/grass/dense vegetation   **[3]**

(b) (i) destructive   **[1]**

    (ii) denser plate label on Nazca Plate   **[1]**

    (iii) 325   **[1]**

    (iv) one plate moving beneath another plate   **[1]**

3 (a) A mercury/alcohol/spirit
D water   **[2]**

(b) to keep the bulb moist/wet
to cool the bulb
to allow evaporation from the bulb
to supply water to B
B requires water from D   **[1]**

(c) (i) 28
24 If reversed = 1
4 (ECF)   **[3]**

    (ii) 72% (ECF)   **[1]**

    (iii) inverse
negative
as the depression of the wet bulb temperature increases the relative humidity decreases (or converse)
as one increases the other decreases   **[1]**

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4 **(a)** **(i)** line at 57.3 million with date 1991 **[1]**

(ii) 9.9 – 10.1 million or between **[1]**

(iii) 20% **[1]**

(iv) 2006 – 2011 **[1]**

(v) 1976 – 1986 **[1]**

(b) **(i)** 5.9 **[1]**

(ii) net <u>positive</u> migration/immigration exceeds emigration
increased birth rate and reduced death rate /birth rate higher than death rate/natural
increase **[2]**

5 **(a)** **(i)** on the 20% primary line = 1
14% secondary and 66% tertiary = 1

If primary wrong credit one other correct axis **[2]**

(ii) 51/52/53 **[1]**

(b) **(i)** 3
5
4
2
1 **[1]**

(ii) positive relationship/as G.D.P. increases percentage employed in tertiary industry
increases
same rank order for both factors
pairs of data for a single country max 2

Pairs of data must include both factors with at least one factor expressed in raw data and
not rank
e.g. Norway's G.D.P. is US$ 54 000 pp and it has 76% employed in tertiary industry
e.g. Ghana's G.D.P. is US$ 3100 pp and it is 5th ranked in tertiary industry

Allow without units expressed correctly **[3]**

(iii) tertiary industry has higher wages/profits (therefore G.D.P. is higher)
higher G.D.P. means people can afford to pay for (more) services

(or expressed conversely) **[1]**

6 (a) (i) 19–21 %   **[1]**

    (ii) Transport:
                from/to airport/seaport
                tours
                tourists hire cars
                tourists don't have their own cars
                tourists use public transport/buses/taxis
                air transport
                cruises

        Primary industries:
                supply tourist with food
                supply raw materials for handicrafts   **[2]**

    (b) hotels/apartments/houses/accommodation
        a variety of different types/costs of accommodation
        airport
        good roads/expressways
        railway stations
        shopping
        theme parks
        history/castle/palace/architecture/heritage
        culture/theatre/art gallery/museum/cinema
        to see/take part in sports events/sports facilities
        conventions/festivals
        advertising/well known attractions/famous places
        ports for cruise ships
        seaside resorts
        tall buildings
        night clubs
        restaurants
        banks to access money
        safer
        cell phone coverage/internet access   **[5]**