

#### **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY
Paper 1
October/November 2017
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 75
Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	ChinaIndiaPakistan	1
	Correct order needed for 1 mark	
1(a)(ii)	Ideas such as:	2
	Distribution – Borneo is more even;	
	Density – Sumatra is more densely populated/has more people living on the island/Borneo is more sparsely (less densely) populated	
	Note: Answers must be comparative 2 @ 1 mark	
1(a)(iii)	Ideas such as:	3
	<ul> <li>uneven distribution;</li> <li>most people live/densely populated in the east/south east;</li> <li>few people live/sparse population in west/north west/centre;</li> <li>dense/more people live on the coast/near the sea;</li> <li>dense/more people live in river valleys</li> <li>few people live near international borders (or example) etc.</li> <li>3 @ 1 mark</li> </ul>	
1(a)(iv)	Ideas such as:	4
	<ul> <li>it is landlocked/has no coastline/it is inland;</li> <li>long distance from/no ports/trade (importing/exporting goods) would be difficult;</li> <li>mountains/steep/high;</li> <li>desert/arid area/lack of water;</li> <li>cold/long winters;</li> <li>few jobs;</li> <li>lack of resources;</li> <li>infertile soils/difficult to grow crops/produce food;</li> <li>political instability etc.</li> </ul> 4 @ 1 mark	
1(b)(i)	Ideas such as:	3
	<ul> <li>there is a positive relationship between total population and population density/the cities with high density have a large total population;</li> <li>however it is not perfect/there is an exception/except Manila;</li> <li>1 mark for using statistics for two cities to illustrate either of the above points. (i.e. 4 correct figures needed but units are not essential)</li> <li>3 @ 1 mark</li> </ul>	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(ii)	Ideas such as:	5
	Poor quality/not enough housing/living spaces/need to invest more on housing; increased pressure on hospitals/health services/need to invest more in health services; increased pressure on education/need to build more schools/colleges; traffic congestion/need to improve road network; unemployment/lack of work/need to create more work opportunities; specified crime (e.g. violence/robbery/theft)/need to maintain security/need to finance police force; lack of/need to provide clean/reliable water supply; lack of/need to provide good sanitation/sewage disposal; lack of/need to provide electricity; problems associated with waste disposal; need for more public transport; air pollution; water pollution; noise pollution etc.	

## Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Levels marking	7
	Level 1 (1–3 marks) Statements including limited detail which explain why people have migrated from one country to another.	
	Level 2 Uses named example. More developed statements which explain why people have migrated from one country to another.	
	(Note: Max 5 if no named or inappropriate example)	
	Level 3 Uses named example. Comprehensive and accurate statements including some place specific reference.  (7 marks)	
	Content Guide: Answers are likely to refer to: Employment/wealth, Health care, Education, Drought, Food supplies, Natural disasters, To be near friends/family, Political issues, War etc.	
	Note: No double credit for pulls and pushes. Development is of the explanation.	
	Place specific reference is likely to consist of:	
	Named parts of the chosen countries/locational detail, Population data etc.	

© UCLES 2017 Page 4 of 16

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	ParisCairoNew York	1
	Correct order needed for 1 mark	
2(a)(ii)	Completion of graph:	2
	London 0.8 Lagos 0.25	
	2 @ 1 mark	
2(a)(iii)	Ideas such as :	3
	High levels of/some people experience poverty/no money; high crime levels (or example); some people have poor housing conditions/homelessness; growth of squatter settlements/slums/shanty towns; some/many people cannot afford education for their children; some/many people cannot afford medical care; some/many people cannot afford clean/reliable water; some/many people do not have access to electricity; some/many homes lack hygiene/have poor sanitation; some/many people cannot afford food/balanced diet; social conflict etc.	
	3 @ 1 mark	
2(a)(iv)	Ideas such as:	4
	Lots of wealth created in the cities/big businesses/industrial (commercial centres); the highly paid jobs are in the cities/some people make lots of money; but many people do not have employment/lack jobs/are poorly paid; as they don't possess the skills/education; many work in the informal sector; there are no state benefits for those in poverty; there are so many poor people that it is impossible for charities to help them all; racism/discrimination; exploitation etc.  4 @ 1 mark	
2(b)(i)	Ideas such as:	3
	Uneven/clustered; close to/around/surrounding CBD/near the city centre/or accept correct distance; especially just to east/west of it; in the southern part of the city; close to the sea/around the harbour  3 @ 1 mark	

## Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)(ii)	Ideas such as:	5
	it is unlikely that any of the ideas listed will end poverty by itself; improving security will mainly protect rich people and property; though some poor people may get jobs/e.g. as security guards; building housing will only help people who can afford houses; though some poor people may get jobs in construction; if houses are affordable it will benefit some people; the people experiencing poverty are unlikely to have the skills to work in high technology industry so that will not help much; but they will create some low skill jobs/such as cleaning; Free use of public transport may help by enabling people to attend interviews/travel to work/can spend money on other necessities; but many of the really poor will not have jobs anyway etc.  Note: Be prepared to accept any valid ideas in addition to the above if the reasoning is good.  5 @ 1 mark or development	

© UCLES 2017 Page 6 of 16

# Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	Levels marking	7
	Level 1 (1–3 marks) Statements including limited detail which describe strategies used to reduce traffic congestion.	
	Level 2 Uses named example. More developed statements which describe strategies used to reduce traffic congestion.	
	(Note: Max 5 if no named or inappropriate example)	
	Level 3 Uses named example. Comprehensive and accurate statements, with some place specific reference.	
	Content Guide: Answers are likely to refer to; Ring roads, Build /improve/repair roads By pass, Pedestrianization, Public transport, Cycle lanes/bike hire schemes, Park and ride; Congestion charges; Traffic lights; Speed bumps etc.	
	Place specific reference is likely to consist of: Locational details/named places within the urban area, Specific details of schemes Named policies etc.	

© UCLES 2017 Page 7 of 16

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	360 1 mark	1
3(a)(ii)	Ideas such as:	2
	<ul> <li>mangroves are in south/in river estuary/next to river;</li> <li>coral reefs are on east/north of island/further out to sea/around islands/coral reefs are widespread/all around island etc.</li> <li>2 @ 1 mark</li> </ul>	
3(a)(iii)	Ideas such as mangroves:	3
	Grow between high and low water mark; Evergreen trees Salt tolerant/live in brackish water/salty water/live in sea water/are	
	halophytes; Aerial roots; Salt filtering roots;	
	Salt excreting leaves; Prop roots etc.  3 @ 1 mark	
3(a)(iv)	Ideas such as:	4
	Warm water/temperatures between 18–27 degrees C (accept figure within range); Shallow water/not more than 60 metres deep; Water free from sediment/clear/clean/not polluted/sunlight able to penetrate the water; Plentiful supply of oxygen in water; Plentiful supply of plankton;	
	In areas of gentle waves/currents/calm/slow moving water; Neutral/high pH/alkaline water; Salty water etc.	
2/5/;)	4 @ 1 mark	-
3(b)(i)	Ideas such as:  mangroves reduce wave heights; coral reefs absorb/reduce wave energy/power/act as a barrier; oyster reefs act as breakwaters/reduce power of waves  3 @ 1 mark	3
	3 @ i mark	

# Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(ii)	Methods such as:  Offshore breakwaters; Sea walls; Groynes; Beach replenishment/nourishment; Gabions; Revetments; Managed retreat; Rip raps; Insert drains in cliffs; Plant vegetation etc.	5
	Note: Accept names of methods or descriptions – or if both are provided accurate description can be credited as development.  5 @ 1 mark or development	
3(c)	Levels marking	7
	Level 1 (1–3 marks) Statements including limited detail which explain how headlands and bays are formed.	
	Level 2 (4–6 marks) More developed statements which explain how headlands and bays are formed.	
	Level 3 (7 marks) Comprehensive and accurate statements which explain how headlands and bays are formed, including named process detail.	
	Content Guide: Answers are likely to refer to: Hydraulic action; Abrasion/corrasion; Corrosion; Hard/soft rocks; Joints/bedding planes; Differential erosion etc.	
	Note: Credit any descriptive detail or explanation on diagram but do not double credit with text.	

© UCLES 2017 Page 9 of 16

Question	Answer		Marks
4(a)(i)	26 °C and 2800 mm	1 mark	1
4(a)(ii)	Annual temperature range is small/2 °C; Average temperatures are high all year/temperatures above 25 year/consistently high; There are no seasons/there is no winter; Annual rainfall is high; Every month has rainfall etc.	°C all 2 @ 1 mark	2
4(a)(iii)	Ideas such as:	2 @ Tillark	3
4(a)(iii)	heating by sun/high temperatures/direct sunlight; high humidity/it is humid; evaporation/transpiration/evapotranspiration; ascending air/convection; cooling; condensation; cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds form; saturation/air mass cannot hold any more water; repeated each day etc.;	3 @ 1 mark	3
4(b)(i)	Ideas such as:		3
	loss of traditional culture; lack of fuelwood; lack of drinking water; floods; landslides; soil erosion; loss of species used for food etc.	3 @ 1 mark	
4(b)(ii)	Ideas such as:		4
	reduction of interception; all the rainfall reaches the ground; no tree roots to slow water down/absorb water; soil soon becomes saturated; surface of soil becomes impermeable; large amount of surface run off occur/less infiltration occurs; soil erosion occurs/soil washed into rivers; river silts up/capacity reduced; water is displaced etc.	4 @ 1 mark	

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(iii)	Ideas such as:  Governments prioritise economic development/to make money/to generate development; Allowing MNCs permission to exploit the rainforest: For logging/export of wood; Wood for furniture/paper making; For mining (or example); Road building; Building dams/generating HEP; Cattle ranching; Growing crops/agriculture; Housing/settlement  5 @ 1 mark or development	5
4(c)	Levels marking  Level 1 (1–3 marks)  Statements including limited detail which explain why a desert area is hot and/or dry.	7
	Level 2 Uses named example. More developed statements which explain which explain why a desert area is hot and/or dry.  (Note: Max 5 if no named or inappropriate example)	
	Level 3 Comprehensive and accurate statements which explain why a desert area is hot and dry, including some place specific reference.  Content Guide: Answers are likely to refer to: high pressure descending air no cooling/condensation rain shadow cold currents inland location/long way from sea/not near any water bodies direct/overhead/high angle sun lack of clouds offshore winds few rivers/lakes/sources of water etc.  Place specific reference is likely to consist of:	
	Locational details including reference to tropics, Names of cold currents statistical details, distances etc.	

© UCLES 2017 Page 11 of 16

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	A sunny climate 1 mark	1
5(a)(ii)	Types of scenery such as:  Mountains/hills/uplands; Cliffs/arches/stacks/headlands/beaches/bays/sand dunes/coasts/caves; Rivers/valleys/gorges/waterfalls; Forests or specified vegetation type; Volcanic scenery/volcano/sill/dyke; Lakes etc.  2 @ 1 mark	2
5(a)(iii)	Ideas such as cities have attractions such as:  History/historical buildings/castles/museums/monuments/statues; religious buildings/cathedrals; famous buildings/landmarks/towers; culture/theatres/cinemas/galleries; restaurants/bars/nightlife; shopping centres etc.  3 @ 1 mark	3
5(b)(i)	Attractions such as:  wildlife; valley; plateau/table land/rock outcrops/mountains/hills; market stalls/variety of fruits & vegetables to buy; resort/hotel/swimming pool; tropical vegetation/forest; cave/restaurant; lake/reservoir/dam/river etc.  3 @ 1 mark	3
5(b)(ii)	Ideas such as:  Loss of natural vegetation/plants die/deforestation; Loss of habitats; Death/injury to/extinction of wildlife; Noise disturbs wildlife; Air pollution; Lowering of water table; Visual pollution/views spoilt; Water pollution etc.  4 @ 1 mark	4

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(iii)	Ideas such as:	5
	Creation of National Parks; Limit numbers of tourists; Charge entrance fees; Which can be spent on conservation; Fence/limit access to sensitive areas/areas where there is lots of wildlife; Ban hunting; Only allow people access to an area with a guide; Educate people about caring for the environment; Develop ecotourism; Promote recycling/litter bins; Erect signs/notices/provide information about; Build pathways/boardwalks; Use renewable energy or example (e.g. electric vehicles, solar power in hotels, encourage cycling) etc.  5 @ 1 mark or development	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Levels marking	7
	Level 1 (1–3 marks) Statements including limited detail which explain how tourism has a positive and/or negative impact on local people.	
	Level 2 Uses named example. More developed statements which explain how tourism has a positive and/or negative impact on local people.	
	(Note: Max 5 if no named or inappropriate example)	
	Level 3 Uses named example. Comprehensive and accurate statements explain how tourism has a positive and negative impact on local people, including some place specific reference.	
	Content Guide: Answers are likely to refer to: Employment Infrastructural development/water/electricity supplies improved Road/airport development Increased business opportunities Cultural exchange Noise Seasonal employment Loss of farmland Air pollution causes asthma/breathing difficulties Tourists given priority for water supplies Increase in prices/inflation Culture clashes etc.	
	Place specific reference is likely to consist of: Locational details, Named areas Details of transport routes etc.	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	Agriculture 1 mark	1
6(a)(ii)	Reasoning as appropriate to economic activity chosen e.g. manufacturing:  - wildlife poisoned/killed by fumes; - and by pollution of water courses; - forest/vegetation cut down/deforestation - loss of habitat - destruction of food chains etc.  2 @ 1 mark	2
6(a)(iii)	Ideas such as:  Fossil fuels/coal/oil/natural gas are burnt; Carbon dioxide/greenhouse gases/water vapour/oxides of sulphur & nitrogen build up in the atmosphere; heat is trapped/cannot escape/it acts like a greenhouse etc.  3 @ 1 mark	3
6(a)(iv)	Ideas such as:  melting of ice caps/glaciers; loss of natural habitat; rising sea/water levels; flooding of low lying islands/countries; loss of food sources for wildlife; loss of species/extinction/animals die (or example); breaking of food chains/threats to predators; diversion of cold ocean currents; warming of sea water can destroy/bleach coral; increasing aridity/drought/desertification; forest fires; vegetation loss/trees die etc.  4 @ 1 mark	4
6(b)(i)	Ideas such as:  Loss of land/farmland/grazing land; Loss of vegetation/trees; Soil is made bare; Gulleys/cliffs/steep slopes created in soil; Soil washed away etc.  3 @ 1 mark	3

## Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)(ii)	Ideas such as:  deforestation; grazing by animals; removes vegetation cover; especially if herds are too large; overcultivation; removes nutrients from soil; and destroys structure of soil; ploughing leaves soil bare; soil dried out in arid conditions/drought; so it can be blown away by wind; heavy rainfall/storms/floods washes soil away etc.  5 @ 1 mark or development	5
6(c)	Levels marking	7
ν-/	Level 1 (1–3 marks) Statements including limited detail which describe the importance of different forms of energy supply.	
	Level 2 (4–6 marks) Uses named example. More developed statements which describe the importance of different forms of energy supply.	
	(Note: Max 5 if no named or inappropriate example)	
	Level 3 Uses named example. Comprehensive and accurate statements, including some place specific reference.	
	Content Guide: Answers are likely to refer to the different forms of energy supply : Wood/charcoal Fossil fuels Renewable forms of energy Nuclear power	
	Place specific reference is likely to consist of: Locational details; Names of places/species within chosen country	

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