## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper for the guidance of teachers

## 0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/21

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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[5]

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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(a) (i)	railway/siding/Mulungwane Siding		
(ii)	wide tarred	[1]	
(iii)	linear/in a line	[1]	
(iv)	power line	[1]	
(v)	quarry/excavation	[1]	
(vi)	Mludu	[1]	
(vii)	trigonometrical station/pillar	[1]	
	Mark first answer given.		
(b) (i)	9957	[1]	
(ii)	south east	[1]	
(11)		1.1	
(c) (i)	sports field police station/security		
	post office district administration office		
	mission		
	cemetery golf course		
	reservoir/water supply railway/station	[3]	
(ii)	(centre of) mining (area)		
	road junction/route centre railway (station)		
	water supply from reservoirs/dam/river/watercourse local government		
	many services/service centre for surrounding area gently sloping land	[3]	
( <b>d</b> ) stee	ep slopes		

steep slopes small valleys many valleys ridge 1220–1403m high/upland

1

small streams/rivers/water courses many streams/high drainage density flow north and south dam/lake

Reserve 1 for drainage.

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Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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**2** (a) (i) 1 (million) [1]

(ii) 6 (million) [1]

(b) (i) large number of children/young wide base [1]

(ii) <u>rapid</u> decrease in numbers with age pyramid gets thinner <u>quickly</u> [1]

(c) Bangladesh [1]

(d) (i) smaller numbers of babies/young children/ 0–9 year olds than older groups thin base then wider above [1]

(ii) 5–13 years ago/1997–2005 [1]

(e) famine
war
migrations
baby boom
economic fluctuations
government policies

[1]

3 (a)

	Photograph A	Photograph B	Photograph C	None of the photographs
rocky beach		✓		
sand dunes	✓			
arch				✓
wave-cut platform				✓
bar			✓	

More than one tick per row = 0 [5]

(b) onshore wind picks up sand from beach/blows sand from the beach at low tide carried inland deposition/accumulation assisted by vegetation

If describing water action max 1.

[3]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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4	(a) (i)	decreased	[1]
	(ii)	increased	[1]
	(iii)	runway added cross-shape formed	[1]
	(iv)	(main part) unaltered further from sea/channel formed/more enclosed/entrance narrower, more sheltered	[2]
	(b) (i)	north west	[1]
	(ii)	correct position of L	[1]
	(iii)	housing/buildings/part of town	[1]
5	(a) (i)		[1]
	(ii)	15–18 (%)	[1]
	(b) <u>Oil/</u>		[1]
		rising prices dependence on imports	[1]
	Coa	al coalfield in Sardinia/Sulcis/Italy could be used	[1]
		environmental concerns/air pollution/global warming/greenhouse gases political opposition	[1]
	<u>Nuc</u>	<u>clear</u> does not produce greenhouse gases/global warming/harmful gases public opinion now more favourable	[1]
		concerns about pollution/meltdown/repeat of Chernobyl public/political opposition	[1]

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6 (a) (i) European smaller/quantified

[1]

(ii) increase in every year/continuous increase

[1]

(b) (i)

Location	Stage				
	1	2	3	4	5
Deeside		✓			
Kolin			✓		
Zeebrugge				✓	

[3]

(ii) even distribution/one per country better access to market (allow various expressions)

[2]

(c) skilled labour
cheap labour
government support
sites available
component supply
effect of EU tariffs
import tariffs/less tax on imported components
large/rich market/market in MEDCs
reduce transport costs on vehicles imported from Japan

[1]