

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

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper**  
**for the guidance of teachers**

**0460 GEOGRAPHY**

**0460/05**

Paper 5 (Computer Based Alternative to Coursework),  
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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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- 1 A tourist is ... (c) A person who visits places away from their home for enjoyment. [3]  
Tourism is an industry that is classified as ... (c) Tertiary;  
An industry classified in the same group as tourism is ... (b) Selling clothes.
- 2 In the last 30 years, the number of tourists has grown rapidly from (c) 300 million in 1980 to (b) 880 million in 2010. [2]
- 3 Many possible answers. 1 mark per reason.  
Increase in personal wealth/disposable income/people have more money  
More leisure time/more paid holidays  
Improvements in/faster air transport  
More local airports  
Growth of internet  
Growth of advertising  
Growth of budget/cheap airlines  
People live longer – so have more years to travel (must be qualified)  
Growth of package/all-inclusive holidays  
Improvements in roads/more motorways  
Increase in car ownership  
LEDCs want to use tourism as a way of improving their economy/ development.  
Growth of new destinations/attractions  
Growth of adventure tourism/students taking gap years  
Transport must be qualified (type needed). [3]
- 4 Many possible answers. 1 mark per benefit.  
More jobs  
More money into the country/more foreign exchange  
Improvements in infrastructure/roads/hospitals/water supply/food supply  
Increased personal wealth/more income for people/higher wages  
Helps the economy grow/multiplier effect idea  
Improves awareness of country [3]
- 5 Photograph A (sweet shop) = (d) shop;  
Photograph B (library) = (f) other services;  
Photograph C = (a) cafe/restaurant [3]
- 6 (a) Tally/tally count/tallying/tally chart  
  
(b) 33 houses [2]
- 7 Correct bars drawn:  
(a) Other services = 8  
  
(b) House = 33  
  
(If answer for 7(b)) is incorrect but matches error for 6(b), allow mark here) [2]

|               |                                       |                 |              |
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- 8 Correct equation is (c) number of shops/total number of shops and services  $\times$  100 [1]
- 9 (a) Tourist attraction = 8.8 (or 8.82)
- (b) Other services = 23.5 (or 23.52/23.53) [2]
- 10 1 Gift shop = (a) those mainly used by tourists  
2 Grocer = (b) those mainly used by local people. [2]
- 11 (a) Yes (1 mark for hypothesis) [1]
- (b) Support:
- 1 mark for example or data in support of hypothesis for shops  
1 mark for example or data in support of hypothesis for services  
1 mark for recognition that some shops/services are used by both tourists and locals
- 7 out of 10/70% of shops were mainly for tourists (e.g. gift shops, jewellery shops and art gallery)
- 18 out of 24/75% of services were mainly for tourists (e.g. museum, restaurants, cafes, hotels, guesthouses, tourist office and tourist attractions).
- Some services (e.g. the cafes/restaurants) would be used by the locals and tourists. (Example not needed).
- (If candidates have grouped shops and services together, they can gain the mark by saying 25 out of 34/73.5%/over 70% of the shops and services are mainly used by tourists). [3]
- 12 (a) High order goods are ... expensive/not bought frequently/customers will travel far for/have large threshold population/have large sphere of influence/comparison goods
- (b) Low order goods are ... cheap/bought frequently/customers will buy locally/convenience goods/every day goods
- (c) Bread is ... low order [3]
- 13 Impacts of tourism classification are:  
Footpath erosion = (b) environmental;  
Jobs = (a) economic;  
More services available for locals = (c) social;  
Noise = (b) environmental. [4]

|               |                                       |                 |              |
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**14** Correctly completed bar chart:

(a) money = 5

(b) jobs = 12 [2]

**15** (a) 17 vehicles (at 14.00)

(b) total of 34 [2]

**16** Line graph:

(a) plot at 7 (11.00)

(b) plot at 17 (14.00)

(c) plot at 10 (17.00)

(d) title: Traffic survey/traffic counts/vehicle count/vehicle survey

(e) x axis – time/hours/time of day

(f) y axis – number of vehicles/vehicles/number  
(If answer for **16(b)** is incorrect, but matches answer for **15(a)** allow mark here.) [6]

**17** Many possible answers. 1 mark per impact. Be careful not to double credit.

Difficult to park

(Traffic)congestion

(Traffic) noise

Air pollution (from traffic)

Dangerous roads (due to extra traffic/more traffic accidents)

More road damage/need for expensive road repairs

More roads built (due to congestion) – so loss of habitats

(Pollution must be qualified. Answers must relate to *traffic*). [3]

**18** No mark for agreeing or disagreeing with students.

1 mark for supportive data – 15/20 or 75% (thought tourism had a positive effect)

2 marks for 2 examples/data of benefits – jobs (12), money (5) services (3).

1 mark for recognition that some people thought tourism had a negative impact – with named example (noise/vandalism/litter/erosion/traffic) [4]

|               |                                       |                 |              |
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**19** (Question is on how the method reduces the negative impacts of tourism)

**(a) 1** Park and ride scheme

- less traffic noise
- less dangerous roads/less danger to pedestrians
- less air pollution
- less traffic jams/traffic congestion

**(b) 2** Information centre

- (Needs to be about education about problems caused by tourists)
- less/no litter dropped
  - less/no gates left open

**(c) 3** Clearly marked footpaths

- less damage to vegetation
- less soil erosion
- less damage to animal habitats
- less wild animals scared

[3]

|               |                                       |                 |              |
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20 The question relates to THIS investigation.

1 mark per improvement and 1 per explanation. Be careful not to double credit.

Explanation must match improvement.

If the candidate does not get the improvement mark, they get 0 for the explanation.

No marks for “ask tourists”.

[6]

Examples include:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Interview more people                                  | 20 is too small a sample/to get a wider range of views          |
| Conduct investigation on more than 1 day               | to check that the findings are valid/representative             |
| Do traffic counts more than 3 times in a day           | to get a clearer pattern/ valid/ representative data            |
| Investigate another tourist village                    | to compare/to see if all tourist villages have the same results |
| Repeat the traffic investigation                       | to see how the results change (when less tourists)              |
| Survey the whole village and not just the central part | to see if tourism affects the whole village                     |
| Do a pilot survey before hand                          | to see if the investigation is feasible                         |
| Get secondary data/go to Council/library               | to obtain background information to help explain the results    |
| Use a (named) sampling method                          | to reduce bias/have a fair investigation/more reliable sample   |
| Interview shopkeepers/ service providers               | to find out if their customers are mainly locals or tourists    |
| Do traffic counts for longer than 1 minute             | to get more representative data                                 |