

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 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 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0460	23

- 1 (a) (i) (main) B/B23 [1]
- (ii) power line [1]
- (iii) bridge [1]
- (iv) school [1]
- (v) scrub/scattered trees [1]
- more than one answer per line = 0
- (b) straight
part SW/NE/correct bearing
part NW/SE/correct bearing
changes direction/bend/turn/90°/triangle [3]
- (c) small river/small stream/narrow river/narrow stream
winds/meanders etc.
lake/wider sections/variable width
island/braids/splits and rejoins
flows NE
tributary/confluence/few/some/one/two/three tributaries [4]
- (d) (i)
- | description | name of village |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| most nucleated | Happy Village |
| most linear | Haut de Flacq |
| most industrial | Happy Village |
| on the lowest site | Happy Village |
- [4]
- (ii) Happy village because it has a hospital/post office/cemetery/church/most services
Haut de Flacq because it has a village hall/mosque/dispensary [1]
- (e) (i) forest [1]
3200 [1]
village hall [1]
- more than one answer = 0

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 2 (a) W stack
X headland
Y cave
Z bay [4]
- (b) arch/headland [1]
- (c) weakness/crack/bedding plane/less resistant rock
previous sea level/high tide level [1]
- (d) shallow water/sand/rocks can be seen below the water (allow if coral)
notch/cave/erosion at high(er) tide level/water level is below notch/cave/erosion [1]
- (e) corrasion/abrasion
hydraulic action
corrosion/solution [1]
- 3 (a) (i) plot for 1995 at 164
plot for 2005 at 189

maximum 1 mark if plots are not joined by a line [1]
- (ii) birth rate is higher than the death rate/death rate lower than birth rate [1]
- (iii) more people moved out than moved in
the difference between the number who moved out and the number who moved in
(in both cases allow the use of “immigrants” and “emigrants”) [1]
- (iv) $15 - 7$ /birth rate minus death rate
8 per thousand/0.8%

carry errors forward [2]
- (b) better medical care
healthier mothers/babies
better diets
increased vaccination/disease prevention
improved water supply
improved sanitation/hygiene
better housing/living conditions
better education/knowledge
increased affluence [2]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 4 (a) (i) cold [1]
- (ii) Mojave northern hemisphere and Australian southern hemisphere
(don't extract from figures)
- Mojave further from the Equator/Australian nearer to Equator/Mojave higher latitudes/
Australian lower latitudes
- Mojave 24/25/26° to 35/36/37° whereas Australian is 21° to 33/34/35°
both in latitudes 24° to 35° (accept figures within this range)
both have similar extent/Australian has greater extent [1]
- (iii) in west (of continents)
easterly winds/trade wind belt
similar latitudes [1]
- (iv) summer because:
it is the hottest time of the year
it is in the southern hemisphere (extract from figures)
because the sun is overhead
high angle of the sun
Earth tilts towards the sun [1]
- (b) (i) sinking
warming
- for every tick more than 2 deduct one correct response [2]
- (ii) high [1]
- (iii) winds blow away/out [1]
- 5 (a) (i) line separating 440 million for Europe and 135 million for the Americas
accept in any order but key must be correct [1]
- (ii) Europe [1]
- (iii) 39 [1]
- (iv) one tenth [1]
- (v) 2 comparisons for 2 marks
- 1965–1985 smaller change/1985–2005 greater change
(allow this expressed as change or increase and as totals or rate of change)
1965–85 increased from 113 to 319 and 1985–2005 increased from 319 to 807
1965–85 increased by 206 and 1985–2005 increased by 488
- accept 5 either side of the figures in the last two points [2]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- (b) economic depression/inflation/price fluctuations
 increased unemployment
 illness/epidemic
 terrorism
 wars
 natural disasters/one example
 special events/one example e.g. Olympics
 currency fluctuations
 variable oil prices/cost of transport [2]

- 6 (a) Namibia and South Africa correctly shaded [1]

- (b) (i) in the north
one in east/central Africa
one in west/north west
 coastal [2]

- (ii) Liberia
 DRC
 Egypt [3]

- (iii) high/growing populations
 tourist demand
 insufficient finance/cannot afford to provide it
 inadequate infrastructure [2]