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Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/21 Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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1 (a) (i) gravel/earth, [1]

(ii) huts, [1]

(iii) dam, [1]

(iv) Murembwe, [1]

(v) dip tank, [1]

(vi) power line, [1]

(vii) 1260 m, [1]

(b) (i) cultivation, [1]

(ii) railway, [1]

(iii) rapids, [1]

(iv) very dense/dense/medium bush, [1]

(c) the river has variable width,
there are some settlements next to the river,
parts of the river valley in the south-east are narrow, [3]

(d) Umvukwe is:
higher, (allow figures)
steeper,
uncultivated whereas rest is, [3]

Allow if emphasis only on Umvukwe.

(e) avoids high(er)/keeps to low(er)/follows foot of hills/goes round hills/avoids Range,
avoids steep(er)/keeps to gentle(r)/on flat land,
follows valley,
uses pass, [3]

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2 (a) (i) point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus/origin, [1]

(ii) lithosphere/upper rigid layer of the Earth/crust + upper mantle, [1]

(b) X destructive/convergent,
Y conservative, [2]

(c) (i) E within intensity 11 area or adjacent sea, [1]

(ii) plates slide past each other,
shearing,
build up of pressure/stress,
faulting/fracturing,
displacement/movement (along fault),
release of pressure/stress/energy,

Reserve one mark for either of the first two points. [3]

3 (a) (i) E/saltation, [1]

(ii) G/erosion, [1]

(iii) D/exfoliation, [1]

(iv) A/carbonation, [1]

(b) trees/plants in cracks,
indicates biological action,

rounded/smooth boulders,
peeling,
could indicate exfoliation/chemical action,

orange/brown/change of colour,
could indicate chemical action/oxidation,

blocks of different sizes/shattered rocks,
could indicate frost action,

Maximum 3 description.
No explanation points without description. Explanation must be linked to description.

Allow description of processes as alternative to names. [4]

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4 (a) (i) tall buildings/apartments/flats,
flat roofs (in flats),
many windows (in flats),

one/two storey buildings/small,
sloping/pitched roofs,
gardens/lawns/yards,

various colours,
in groups/clustered/close to each other,
any difference between background and foreground (unless two single points already given), [4]

(ii) residential/housing,
suburbs,
rural-urban fringe, [1]

(b) large (buildings),
low rise (buildings),
rectangular (buildings),
car parks/parking,
main roads/wide roads/big roads/highway,
busy roads, [3]

5 (a) (i) graph completed correctly for 87 million in 2011, with line drawn, [1]

(ii) Russia,
USA,
Canada,
Germany, [2]

(b) Advantage:
gives visual impression,
shows differences (between countries),
shows changes,
gives production figure,

Disadvantage:
out of date,
(lower part of graph) cluttered/difficult to read,
only alternate years,
limited time range, [2]

(c) (i) South America and Africa, [1]

(ii) most are in temperate latitudes,
most are in the northern hemisphere, [2]

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6 (a) (i) 9.7 – 10.3(km), [1]

(ii) north west, [1]

(b) (i) A near port,
C/D near road, [1]

(ii) A near coal imports,
C near to coal mine, [1]

(iii) A (near) sea,
C (near) river, [1]

(iv) A land next to industrial area/can expand to west,
C/D outside built-up area/away from town/away from residential area/can expand in named direction, [1]

(v) A land next to industrial area/land to west/remove via sea,
C/D outside built-up area/away from town/away from residential area,
C/D near road for transport, [1]

(vi) A in industrial area, [1]
C outside built-up area/away from town/away from residential area/near mine,

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