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Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/23 Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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1 (a) (i) dam **[1]**

(ii) other **[1]**

(iii) 1205 metres **[1]**

(iv) reservoir **[1]**

(v) orchard/plantation **[1]**

(vi) dip tank **[1]**

(b) nucleated
linear
dispersed **[3]**

(c) (i) River Ruya: 44–47 mm from the left hand side of the section **[1]**

(ii) power line: 59–62 mm from the left hand side of the section **[1]**

(iii) gravel or earth road: 75–78 mm from the left hand side of the section/within 2 mm of the eastern edge **[1]**

Use the ruler device to measure the answers.
Arrows should end within about 1 cm of the profile. Measure to the point that the arrow projects to.

(d) (i) 340 **[1]**

(ii) 058169 **[1]**

(e) meander
rapid(s)
island(s)/braided
gentle gradient
variable width
flows east
tributaries **[3]**

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(f) avoids high(er/est)/hill/ridge/on lower slopes/heights between 1200 m and 1400 m/at base of hill/around the hill
avoids valley floor/ flood plain/flooding
on gentle slope/avoids steep slope

away from river/stream

in east **[3]**

2 (a) (i) Cayembe **[1]**

(ii) peak
conical
steep slopes
ridge(s)/valley
snow/ice
bushes/trees/grass/dense vegetation **[3]**

(b) (i) destructive **[1]**

(ii) denser plate label on Nazca Plate **[1]**

(iii) 325 **[1]**

(iv) one plate moving beneath another plate **[1]**

3 (a) A mercury/alcohol/spirit
D water **[2]**

(b) to keep the bulb moist/wet
to cool the bulb
to allow evaporation from the bulb
to supply water to B
B requires water from D **[1]**

(c) (i) 28
24 If reversed = 1
4 (ECF) **[3]**

(ii) 72% (ECF) **[1]**

(iii) inverse
negative
as the depression of the wet bulb temperature increases the relative humidity decreases (or converse)
as one increases the other decreases **[1]**

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4 (a) (i) line at 57.3 million with date 1991 **[1]**

(ii) 9.9 – 10.1 million or between **[1]**

(iii) 20% **[1]**

(iv) 2006 – 2011 **[1]**

(v) 1976 – 1986 **[1]**

(b) (i) 5.9 **[1]**

(ii) net positive migration/immigration exceeds emigration
increased birth rate and reduced death rate /birth rate higher than death rate/natural increase **[2]**

5 (a) (i) on the 20% primary line = 1
14% secondary and 66% tertiary = 1

If primary wrong credit one other correct axis **[2]**

(ii) 51/52/53 **[1]**

(b) (i) 3
5
4
2
1 **[1]**

(ii) positive relationship/as G.D.P. increases percentage employed in tertiary industry increases
same rank order for both factors
pairs of data for a single country max 2

Pairs of data must include both factors with at least one factor expressed in raw data and not rank
e.g. Norway's G.D.P. is US$ 54 000 pp and it has 76% employed in tertiary industry
e.g. Ghana's G.D.P. is US$ 3100 pp and it is 5th ranked in tertiary industry

Allow without units expressed correctly **[3]**

(iii) tertiary industry has higher wages/profits (therefore G.D.P. is higher)
higher G.D.P. means people can afford to pay for (more) services

(or expressed conversely) **[1]**

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6 (a) (i) 19–21 % **[1]**

(ii) Transport:
- from/to airport/seaport
- tours
- tourists hire cars
- tourists don't have their own cars
- tourists use public transport/buses/taxis
- air transport
- cruises

Primary industries:
- supply tourist with food
- supply raw materials for handicrafts **[2]**

(b)
- hotels/apartments/houses/accommodation
- a variety of different types/costs of accommodation
- airport
- good roads/expressways
- railway stations
- shopping
- theme parks
- history/castle/palace/architecture/heritage
- culture/theatre/art gallery/museum/cinema
- to see/take part in sports events/sports facilities
- conventions/festivals
- advertising/well known attractions/famous places
- ports for cruise ships
- seaside resorts
- tall buildings
- night clubs
- restaurants
- banks to access money
- safer
- cell phone coverage/internet access **[5]**

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