

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series**

**0460 GEOGRAPHY**

**0460/21**

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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- 1 (a) (i) narrow tarred [1]
- (ii) railway, [1]
- (iii) power line, [1]
- (iv) Incema/Ncema, (allow Mcena) [1]
- (v) 1 126 (metres) [1]
- (vi) bridge, (allow road bridge)
- [1]
- (b) hill/hilly/high/upland/mountain
- steep slopes
- heights 1 140 – 1 452 m
- ridge
- NW – SE trend
- concave slope/steep at top gentle at bottom
- low(er)/gentle(r) in NE/SW/in 1 447
- valley(s)
- 2/3/4/many summits/hills [4]
- (c) (i) wide tarred road
- track/cut line/game trail
- “other” road [2]
- (ii) small river/stream/tributary/watercourse
- many rivers/streams/tributaries/watercourses
- reservoir
- lake
- flow N/NW/NE [2]
- (d) (i) north to south [1]
- (ii) build-up of water behind dam/dam on south of lake
- tributaries flow to south, [1]
- (e) (i) 5 000 – 5 200(m) [1]
- (ii) 033° – 037° [1]
- (iii) 251 475 = 2
- 252 475 = 1 [2]

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- 2 (a) greater in south/less in north, (allow low in north high in south)  
greater in south-west/less in north-east
- 0 – 2/3 – 10/km<sup>2</sup> in north  
11 – 24/25 – 100/km<sup>2</sup> in south,  
very low in north  
low overall [3]
- (b) greater in wetter areas/less in dry areas  
example of a pair of statistics:
- low/0 – 2/km<sup>2</sup> where rain (<)200 mm,  
high/11 – 100/25 – 100/km<sup>2</sup> where rain (>)1 000 mm
- (very) dry areas/desert very sparse/almost none [2]
- (c) (i) in south/south-west  
in wetter areas (or by figures)  
on river(s) [2]
- (ii) water supply/provide water/water available/access to water  
transport  
irrigation  
better agriculture in wetter areas [1]
- 3 (a) bare ground/sparse/little/lack of vegetation  
scrub/bush/shrubs/lack of trees, dry channel/valley [1]
- (b) cone  
steep  
bare (rock)/sparse/little/lack of vegetation,  
black (rock)  
white/brown (rock)  
lava flow/paths of lava  
crater  
narrow/pointed summit  
conelet/secondary cone  
valleys/gulleys/ravines [5]

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- (c) ash (falls)  
pyroclastic flows  
lateral blasts  
mudflows/lahars,  
volcanic gases  
post-eruption famine/disease/destruction of crops  
landslides

Mark the best two points given. [2]

4 (a) (i) 184–188 (billion US\$) [1]

- (ii) (more) rapid increase  
great(est) increase  
no decreases/constant increase [1]

- (iii) more/fairly constant  
small(er) increase (overall)  
stays between 100 and 200 billion US\$  
greater decline 2000–2002 [1]

- (b) in northern hemisphere/in north  
(mostly) in MEDCs  
(some) in NICs  
(many) coastal  
two of Europe, North America/USA and Asia/China, (no other countries)  
none in South America, Africa and Australasia  
one in India/Middle East/Israel  
most in Europe [3]

- (c) research facilities  
links to other high technology industries

Deduct one mark for every tick more than two. [2]

5 (a) (i) Stevenson screen, (Allow “box” for screen) [1]

- (ii) anemometer  
wind vane [1]

- (b) beside parking lot/cars  
interference by people  
heat from car exhausts  
(close to) trees,  
shade/shelter  
concrete absorbs heat [2]

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(c) solar panel (in context)/wires/cables/mast/sensor  
digital/electronic/remote/automatic/computerised/database [2]

(d) box on left is old  
box on left needs frequent reading/requires more work/instruments inside fence less work  
instruments inside fence read remotely/no need to visit  
instruments inside fence allow easy data compilation/analysis  
instruments inside fence allow continuous recording  
fence is more secure  
human error [2]

6 (a) (i) shrunk/dried up, etc. [1]

(ii) no longer fishing/port [1]

(b) no fish (to eat)  
industrial crop not food crops  
soil infertile/salty therefore reduced crops/less food  
polluted drinking water  
weakened immune systems/poor food therefore liable to disease/have health problems  
poor living conditions/large families cause spread of disease [4]

(c) Advantages  
wild life will return,  
people can catch fish  
people can go back to food crops  
less salt in soil (stated as an improvement)  
more/cleaner (drinking) water  
  
Disadvantages  
cotton revenue lost/yields drop [2]