

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/22

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 1 (a) (i) railway [1]
- (ii) Nsezi [1]
- (iii) quarry/excavation [1]
- (iv) 1060(m) [1]
- (b) wide tarred road
 railway/station
 junction/route centre
 quarry/quarries/excavation(s)
reservoir/dams/rivers for water
 gentle/flat land
 barracks/military
 services/hotel/post/telegraph agency
 college/school [6]
- (c) (i) north to south [1]
- (ii) angle of tributaries/tributaries flow to south
 reference to 1000m contour/contour crossing river
 narrower in the north/wider in south/size increases to south [1]
- (iii) wide/200 – 400m,
 meanders/bends etc.
 islands/braiding/splits and rejoins
 rapids
 tributaries/confluences/affluents
 gentle gradient (on gentle land = 1)
 narrower in the north/wider in south/variable width, [3]
- (d) 6000 – 6300(metres) [1]
- (e) $246356 = 2$
 $247356 = 1$ [2]
- (f) (i) X [1]
- (ii) Y [1]

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- 2 (a)** hill(s)/hilly/high/mountain(s)/upland ridge
flat(ter)/gentle(r) next to sea/lower slopes/steep(er) away from sea/upper slopes
- bay
beach
sand
low tide
calm sea/gentle waves/no waves/weak waves/small waves/flat sea
- dense
lush/green/luxuriant
bushes/shrubs/trees/forest/woodland
large leaves
palms/coconut, (palm trees = 1, not 2)
flowers/red/brown leaves/fruit
- Maximum 4 on each section
Allow marks to score anywhere in the answer **[6]**
- (b)** Y/B onshore wind/Y/B (more) exposed to wind/X/A offshore wind/X/A (more) sheltered from wind/X/A (more) protected from wind,
- Y/B (more) exposed to waves/Y/B rough seas/Y/B large waves/Y/B strong waves/Y/B destructive waves/Y/B strong swash/X/A (more) sheltered from waves/X/A calm sea,
- Y large(r) debris/large pebbles/dead trees/tree trunks, (not those behind beach)
- Y straight coast/X curved coast/X bay/Y headland/Y promontory **[2]**
- 3 (a)** around tropics
latitudes between 10° – 35°
coastal
west sides of continents, (not countries) (on west coasts = 2)
where there are cold ocean currents **[3]**
- (b)** move towards Equator/away from pole(s)/from higher latitude(s), (allow “from poles” from) **[1]**
- (c) (i)** reach deep water/underground water/water table **[1]**
- (ii)** reduce transpiration/evaporation/water loss **[1]**
- (iii)** catch rainfall
catch water before it evaporates/percolates
increases/large area to catch water **[1]**
- (iv)** store water **[1]**

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- 4 (a) (i) Western Cape
Gauteng [1]
- (ii) lost 4% [1]
- (b) (i) direct/positive relationship/one increases the other increases
low GDP = population loss high GDP = population gain
(Be generous on words used to describe the axes) [1]
- (ii) population gain/migrants mean more workers/tax payers
population loss means fewer workers/tax payers

people move to more affluent areas/leave less affluent areas
people move for /jobs/better living standards/services/more pay

Allow expressions linked to population loss/gain/migration in part (i) [1]
- (c) One general statement and one example or two examples
Answers should not simply repeat the information in the question

General statements
(more) rural/least urban provinces lost population
(more) urban/least rural provinces gained population
people are moving to (more) urbanised provinces
people are leaving (more) rural provinces

Examples
Limpopo is rural/10% urban and has lost population/people leaving
Eastern Cape is rural/38% urban and has lost population/people leaving
Western Cape is urban/90% urban and has gained population/people moving in
Gauteng is urban/98% urban and has gained population/people moving in

Allow initial letters of provinces [2]
- (d) drought/lack of rain
very hot/too hot
exhausted/eroded/infertile soils
pests/example of pest
earthquake
volcanic eruption
desertification/land degradation
disease/example of disease
floods
tsunami
famine/crop failure

Accept best two points given [2]

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5 Buildings in the foreground

residential/housing/accommodation/commercial/business/CBD/inner city/people live there,
flats/apartments
multi-storey/high rise/tall/skyscrapers
some taller/shorter/different heights
flat roofs
balconies
sloping roof in foreground
high density, (allow other expressions such as crowded/clustered buildings)
different colours/two named colours
multi-coloured/colourful building

Buildings in background

residential/housing/suburb/people live there/accommodation/houses
(mostly) single storey/low rise/short(er)
small(er)
sloping roofs
different colours/two named colours
some larger buildings (within background)
high density (allow other expressions such as crowded/clustered buildings)

In the background section allow comparisons with the foreground
If sections are clearly reversed give credit to the points given
Reserve 3 marks for each zone

[8]

6 (a) Country C

[1]

(b) different sized/proportional circles/bar chart/divided bar/histogram

[1]

(c) (i) HEP (Reserve 1 mark)

many/fast/large river(s)/waterfalls
high rainfall
steep relief
have capital to build HEP stations
(HEP) cheap running costs
(HEP) no pollution/concerns about environmental issues/want to use clean
fuel/environmentally friendly fuel
(HEP) renewable energy source

Nuclear

less concerned about nuclear risks
have technology/capital/skill for nuclear stations
nuclear only small amounts of fuel
nuclear will not run out (soon)/(may be considered) renewable
nuclear no greenhouse gases/acid rain/non-polluting if used correctly

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Other renewables

expensive to set up

specific disadvantage of wind/solar/other renewables

Fossil fuelsfossil fuels give atmospheric pollution/linked to global warming

little/no fossil fuels/coal

non-renewable

[2]

(ii) Fossil fuels (Reserve 1 mark)

coal/fossil fuels available

little transport cost

fossil fuels may run out so have others as back up

Other renewables

renewables cheap running costs

specific advantage of wind/solar/other renewables

public pressure for renewables

HEP

HEP expensive to set up

few rivers/low relief/low rainfall/dry

[2]

(iii) Nuclear (Reserve 1)

less concerned about nuclear risks

have technology/capital/skill for nuclear stations

nuclear only small amounts of fuel

nuclear will not run out (soon)/(may be considered) renewable

nuclear no greenhouse gases/acid rain/non-polluting if used correctly

HEP

many/fast/large river(s)/waterfalls

high rainfall

steep relief

have capital to build HEP stations

(HEP) cheap running costs

(HEP) no pollution/concerns about environmental issues/want to use clean

fuel/environmentally friendly fuel

(HEP) renewable energy source

Fossil fuelsfossil fuels give atmospheric pollution/linked to global warming

little/no fossil fuels/coal

non-renewable

[2]