

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/41

Paper 4 (Alternative to Coursework), 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 October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2012	0460	41

- 1 (a) Check the depth of water / do not work if river is in flood / storm
 Check current / velocity of river / don't work if river is fast-flowing / rapids
 Work in pairs / groups of three / don't work alone / don't wander off / work under adult supervision
 Let people know where you are going / take mobile phone
 Wear waterproof clothing / wellingtons / protective clothing / shoes / Sunblock / insect repellent
 Look out for dangerous animals / thorny vegetation / mosquitoes
 Do not do fieldwork if river is polluted / Weil's disease / water bottle / do not drink river water
 Work in daylight / not in dark
 Beware of slippery rocks / sharp stones 3 @ 1 [3]
- (b) (i) Stretch measuring tape / rope across channel from one bank to the other
 Measure every 20cm or 0.2m across river
 Rest rule / ruler on river bed / floor
 Take reading at water surface / wetted length of string or pole
 Record measurement in metres / centimetres
 1 mark for naming equipment (tape / rope / metre rule / ruler / measuring pole / pebble & string) [5]
- (ii) Advantage: accuracy of reading / digital reading / quicker / simple to read
 Disadvantage: less accurate in low velocity / battery may go flat / expensive / cannot use in shallow water 2 @ 1 [2]
- (iii) Measure length or specific length along river
 Put float in river
 Time how long it takes float to travel the distance / use stopwatch to time when it starts and finishes
 Repeat test
 Do test at different points across river [3]
- (iv) Average length of time = $110 / 5 = 22$ (secs) (29 + 30 + 18 + 25 + 18)
 Distance / time = 10(m) / 22 (secs)
 Allow time figure calculated above if not 22 (secs)
 =0.45 m / sec (must be 2dp) need units
 No credit for carry forward of error in time figure [3]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2012	0460	41

- (c) (i) Plot 0.6m deep at 2.0m & complete cross-section line
Shade river channel (1 + 1) [2]
- (ii) Complete bar graphs – 0.7 in middle, 0.77 on outside 2 @ 1 [2]
- (d) (i) On straight section average velocity in middle is 0.53 m/sec, compared with either 0.36 & 0.4 at sides **or** highest / biggest / fastest at 0.53 m/sec
Need the highest statistic
On meander average velocity is 0.77 m/sec on outside bend, compared with either 0.7 & 0.66 in middle and inside bend **or** biggest / fastest at 0.77 m/sec
Do not need units
No Hypothesis mark 2 @ 1 [2]
- (ii) Deeper water in middle of straight cross-section and on outside bend of meander
Stronger current / greater velocity where river is deeper
Because less friction with bed and banks / hitting the sides 2 @ 1 [2]
- (iii) Results of boys' fieldwork do **not support** either hypothesis / girls' conclusion / boys' results are opposite – 1 mark reserve
If answer is Hypothesis / girls' conclusion is supported = 0
On straight section velocity is greater on left side / 0.77 left & 0.71 middle
On meander velocity is greater on the inside bend (left) / 0.51 inside & 0.46 outside
Boys' results show little variation in velocity across river
Must make reference to straight & meander [3]
- (e) Repeat experiment on different days / month / season to compare results
Do experiments at more sites along river
Investigate another river
Use flowmeter
Another student checks to make sure measurements are accurate
Ensure that depth measurement is to the bed not an isolated rock on bed 3 @ 1 [3]

[Total: 30]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2012	0460	41

- 2 (a) (i) Library, cinema, bank, restaurant/cafe/take-away, travel agent, bus station,
No credit for abbreviations 2 @ 1 [2]
- (ii) Reasons such as:
Good accessibility
Grew up with historic development of town
Large number of customers / large threshold / make more money
Near to similar / complementary services / or e.g.s such as bank for people to get money for shopping / restaurant to eat whilst spending the day shopping 2 @ 1 [2]
- (iii) Shop owners losing money / forced to close / lack of demand for new shops
Competition from other shopping centres / other shops
High rents / expensive land / expensive to set up business
Move to new shops outside CBD / shopping mall
Decrease in number of customers / recession 2 @ 1 [2]

(b) (i)

	Retail park
Shops selling comparison / high order goods	10
Shops selling convenience / low order goods	1
Services	3
Vacant / unoccupied	0
Total	14

4 correct = 2 marks; 2 or 3 correct = 1 mark [2]

- (ii) Comparison / high order goods usually cost more than convenience / low order goods
People travel further to buy comparison / high order goods than convenience / low order goods 2 @ 1 [2]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2012	0460	41

- (iii) High order: clothes, department store, electrical goods, furniture, home improvement, jewellery, motoring goods, music/games/films, mobile phones, photography, shoes, sports, toys
 Low order: baker, butcher, chemist, food/drink, fruit & vegetables, Newsagent
 2 @ 1 [2]
- (iv) Hypothesis is **true / correct** / greater variety of shop & services in CBD
 - 1 mark reserve
 If answer is Hypothesis is not true = 0
 Approximately 23 – 26 different types of shop / service in CBD compared to 8 – 10 in retail park
 e.g. cinema in CBD but not in retail park (must have example)
- 1 mark maximum for correct pair of figures from Table 5 as follows:
 Total in CBD is 82 compared with 14 in retail park
 Comparison / high order shops is 44 compared to 10
 Convenience / low order shops is 13 compared to 1
 Services is 18 compared to 3 [3]
- (c) (i) Work in pairs, not alone
 Do not block pavement / entrance to shops
 Be polite to interviewees / thank them
 Accept that some people won't want to answer questions / check if people are willing to talk
 Ask a range of people / get a representative sample of age / gender / get a random sample / ask every 10th person
 Choose a time when there are plenty of people shopping
 Explain what survey is about 3 @ 1 [3]
- (ii) Check that the questions can be understood / test questionnaire / find out if any problems/ check sample size
 Opportunity to change questions / alternative answers / make improvements
 Gain confidence in asking questions / practice / gain experience 2 @ 1 [2]
- (d) (i) Completion of pie graph for CBD:
 wide range of shops = 51%, value for money = 11%
 1 mark for dividing line; 1 mark for shading
 If percentages are 'wrong way' round credit correct shading = 1 mark [2]
- (ii) Completion of bar graph for Retail park
 food & drink = 30%: furniture / electrical goods = 26% 2 @ 1 [2]
- (iii) Hypothesis is **true / correct** /shoppers are attracted to shopping centres for different reasons – 1 mark reserve
 If answer is Hypothesis is not true = 0
 Attracted to CBD by large range of shops
 Especially go to CBD to buy clothes / jewellery
 Attracted to Retail park by good parking
 Go to Retail park to buy food / furniture / electrical goods / home improvement goods [4]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2012	0460	41

- (e) Investigation such as:
- Where people travelled from to get to the shopping centres
 - How often people visited the shopping centres
 - How people travelled to get to the shopping centres
 - How long people planned to spend in the two shopping centres
 - Sphere of influence
 - Times when people shop
 - Who shops – gender / age / tourists or locals / social class / different standard of living
 - How many people go to each shopping centre
 - Compare prices

[2]

[Total: 30]