#### **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

### MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

# **0460 GEOGRAPHY**

**0460/22** Paper 2, 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 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.



Pa	age 2	2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			IGCSE – October/November 2013	0460	22
l (a)	(i)	dam			[1]
	(ii)	Mter	[1]		
	(iii)	narro	ow gravel/(narrow) earth		[1]
	(iv)	Lipfu	uli/national monument/place of historical interest		[1]
	(v) compound, cultivation/dam, (agriculture, cadastral boundary, narrow road, track and cut line don't s				[1] oil) [1]
	More than one answer and one is wrong = 0 (unless stated about				1.1
(b)	4 c	orrect	ly placed arrows within the following tolerances:		
	(i)	swar	mp 11–20 mm (allow 77–80 mm)		[1]
	(ii)	Lunc	di River 36–44 mm		[1]
	(iii)	pan	58–64 mm		[1]
	(iv)	<ul> <li>(iv) west facing slope of Bendezi Hill 80–92 mm, (allow 77–95 mm if a range is Use the ruler device to measure the answers.         Arrows should end within about 1cm of the profile.         Measure to the point that the arrow projects to.         There should be no ambiguity.         If there is more than one response and one is wrong, or if a range is giv out of tolerance, then the answer = 0.         Allow labels by names or question numbers.     </li> </ul>			•
(c)	(i)	aver	rage height between 340–400 m		[1]
	(ii)	mos	tly gentle slopes		[1]
	(iii)	main	n rivers flow south		[1]
	(iv)	river	s have many tributaries		[1]
	(v)	high	drainage density		[1]
		More	e than 1 tick per item = 0.		
(d)	(i)	368	<u>m</u>		[1]
	(ii)	13–1	17 <sup>(0)</sup>		[1]
	(iii)	sout	h west/south south west		[1]
	(iv)	4946	613/4		[1]
	(v)		0–5200 (m)		[1]

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2 (a) area X with diagonal shading, (allow diagonals in either direction)

[1]

(b) high(er/est) on coast/low(er/est) inland,

high(er/est) in east/low(er/est) in west,

high(er/est) in south/low(er/est) in north,

high(er/est) in south east/low(er/est) in north west,

high<u>est/very</u> high/>900 at Tianjin/Shanghai/Hong Kong/Macau/in cities,

(at least two needed)

For high density, allow figures of 301 (people/km²) or more. For low density, allow figures of 300 (people/km²) or less.

Allow "population" without "density".

[3]

(c) (i) lowland = high(er) density/highland = low(er) density/negative relationship, dense(r) areas below 1000 m, sparse(r) areas above 1000/4000 m,

For high density, allow figures of 301 (people/km²) or more. For low density, allow figures of 300 (people/km²) or less.

[2]

thin(ner) air over 4000 m/high,

low areas developed trade/ports/harbours/fishing,

high areas cold/harsh/extreme/low areas warm/moderate,

high/steep areas transport difficult/inaccessible/remote/isolated/few routes/low/flat areas transport easier/more accessible,

high/steep areas difficult for agriculture/low/flat areas (easy) for agriculture,

high/steep areas difficult to build on/low/flat areas easy to build on

[2]

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#### **3** (a) beach,

surf/surfing/white water, hotel(s)/apartment(s)/villa(s)/resorts, hill/cliff/mountain scenery/beauty, hill/cliff/mountain for walking/climbing, gentle slopes for development, mountains give shelter, palm trees = warm/tropical climate

[3]

#### (b) Landform Y

deposition/accumulation/build up by sea/waves, (allow deposition by tides)

in sheltered/low(er) energy area,

in bay,

longshore drift,

constructive waves/swash > backwash/weak backwash

#### Landform Z

deposition/accumulation/build up by wind,

onshore wind/wind blows inland/sand carried inland,

blows/picks up sand from beach,

at low tide,

obstacle/vegetation blocks wind/traps sand,

later development of soil/grey dunes,

stabilised by vegetation/vegetation succession/marram/salt or drought

resistant vegetation

Reserve 1 for each landform.

[5]

## 4 (a) (i) volcano label within tolerance

[1]

(ii) fold mountain label within tolerance

[1]

(iii) earthquake foci label within tolerance

[1]

Arrow points/end of lines must be inside the following tolerances:

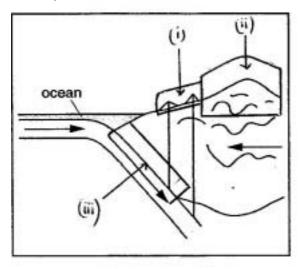


Fig. 6

Labels must be on Fig. 6. Record responses on other Figs as NR.

	Page 5			Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
				IGCSE – October/November 2013	0460	22
	(b)	dive	[1]			
	(c)	B C E D A				[4]
5	(a)	(i)	smal arab	ll scale, le		
			Dele	ete once correct answer for every tick more than two.		[2]
		(ii)		etables/named vegetable/crops, ept best answer.		[1]
	(b)	mill hide calv ma	es/lea ves/yc nure/c	y produce/named dairy product, ither, pung animals/animals to sell,		[2]
	(c)			nd/low rainfall/drought/arid/desert/lack of water, nt/sandy soil		[1]
	(d)	sup sup sup catt	if one type fails the other can be used, varied/nutritious diet, supply of fodder, supply of fuel, supply of manure, cattle for prestige only, different outputs in different seasons, cattle as draught animals			[2]
6	(a)	(i)		ect plot of 45 thousand million tonnes for China, ween and not touching the 44 and 46 lines)		[1]
		(ii)	17 (t	housand million tonnes)		[1]
	(b)	(i)	Gern	many		[1]
		(ii)	6.2 tl	housand million tonnes		[1]

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# (c) sun emits short wave radiation,

short wave radiation passes through the atmosphere/ $CO_2$ /greenhouse gases, (reaches surface alone = 0)

Earth emits long wave radiation,

increased absorption/trapping of long wave radiation,

increased re-radiation/long wave radiation back to Earth,

<u>increased</u> temperatures/global warming/Earth hotter/atmosphere hotter (but not upper atmosphere),

\*increased evaporation/humidity/rainfall/wind/drought, (\*only allow as a consequence of increased temperature)

Allow ultra violet for short wave and infra red for long wave.

[4]