Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY **0460/02**

Paper 2 Geographical skills **For Examination from 2016**

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

1 hour 30 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK: 60

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page.

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

[Turn over

1 **(a)** Gravel or earth
Track or cut line — 2 @ 1 mark [2]

(b) **(i)** Completing section
inaccurate but shows a step in the slope — 1 mark
2 accurately marked points — 2 marks
3 accurately marked points — 3 marks [3]

(ii) P, PL and S on cross section (3 possibilities for S) — 3 @ 1 mark [3]
C – 1 mark for locating C on western part of section;
– 1 mark for accurately delimiting land. — 2 @ 1 mark [2]

(iii) Flat land or gentle slopes. [1]

(c) WSW/SW [1]

(d) At foot of steep slope
Near/along track
Near/along stream or river
Edge of/on cultivation — 2 @ 1 mark [2]

(e) **(i)** angle of confluences
build up of water behind dam
higher in NE/1400 m in NE and 1300 m in SW [2]

(ii) 50 m [1]

(iii) the river has straight sections and meandering sections [1]

(f) **(i)** 1320, 1340, 1360 and 1380 all labelled [1]

(ii) 5400–5800 [1]

[Total: 20 marks]

2 **(a)** 1960 – 6
1980 – 2.7 – 2.79
2000 – 1.51 – 1.60
3 correct = 2 marks; 2 correct = 1 mark [2]

(b) Two correct plots = 1 mark
Broken line = 1 mark [2]

(c) In support of the idea candidates might refer to fertility rate going down and staying low after one child policy introduced c1980 — 1 mark
As evidence against the idea candidates might refer to decline having started before policy and largest decline is pre 1970 — 2 marks [2]

(d) Literacy rates
% women with education
% urbanised
GNP or similar
health indicators such as number of doctors etc.
Any other relevant set of data. 2 @ 1 mark [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

3 **(a)** **(i)** plot for 570 mm shown by arrow or line (mean need not be labelled)
tolerance for plot 561 to 579 and within 0.3 cm of the line [1]

(ii) store surplus water in wet years
store water in/make reservoirs/dam rivers
ration water for non-essential users in dry years
artificially recharge groundwater/sink boreholes during wet years
desalinisation
transfer water by canals from a wetter area [2]

(b) **(i)** check – if the largest segment has an angle 35–37° = 2 or
if the largest segment has an angle 33/34 or 38/39° = 1

(do not give if any part of the line is out of tolerance or if the line position is unclear)

if the largest segment is correctly shaded for domestic = 1

(accept any shading except if clearly patterned and ignore shading of industry unless it is clearly wrong, in which case shading = 0) [3]

(ii) agriculture – one third/32–36% (user and figure both needed) [1]

(iii) Northern Territory much less/South Australia much more
Northern Territory 32–36% and South Australia 76–80%
Northern Territory a third and South Australia (just over) ¾

(NT a little v SA a lot = too vague) [1]

[Total: 8 marks]

4 Relief
Valley
Flat floor
Steep sides

Settlement
At foot of slope
Village
Gently sloping roofs

Land-use
Fields
Cultivation
Forest
Irrigation channel (on right)
Road

Reserve one mark for each heading 8 @ 1 mark [8]

[Total: 8 marks]

5 **(a)** North
Three separate areas
All on coast
(Mostly) within city boundary
Eastern beaches extend beyond city boundary
Area 2 spreads further inland
City Centre 2 @ 1 mark [2]

(b) **(i)** Area 2
Old Havana and central Havana [1]

(ii) Area 3
Eastern beaches [1]

(c) Increase in all areas
Small(est) increase in area 2
Area 1 went from 200 – 1000 in 1988 to 3500 – 4000 in 2002
Area 2 went from 3500 – 4000 in 1988 to 4250 – 4750 in 2002
Area 3 went from nothing in 1988 to 3500 – 4000 in 2002 3 @ 1 mark [3]

(d) Airport road goes directly to the central area
Already established tourism so slow growth
City centre has less space for new tourist accommodation
East has new development on coast for beaches
Coastal areas increased the most because of beach holidays
Marina attracts cruisers [1]

[Total: 8 marks]

6 **(a)** Fossil fuel
Coal
Oil
Gas

Renewable fuel
HEP
Wind [2]

(b) Availability of coal/oil/resources
availability of large rivers/steep relief
safety/political concerns around nuclear power
commitment to green energy
cost factors [2]

(c) Reduce fossil fuels
Release of greenhouse gases
Discussion of acid rain
Will become exhausted

Increase renewables
Not releasing greenhouse gases
Not producing acid rain

Decrease nuclear
Difficult to dispose of dangerous waste
Produces material for bombs

One mark for each suggested change and one mark for each explanation [4]

[Total: 8 marks]

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