

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/23

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 1 (a) (i) dam [1]
- (ii) other [1]
- (iii) 1205 metres [1]
- (iv) reservoir [1]
- (v) orchard/plantation [1]
- (vi) dip tank [1]
- (b) nucleated
linear
dispersed [3]
- (c) (i) River Ruya: 44–47 mm from the left hand side of the section [1]
- (ii) power line: 59–62 mm from the left hand side of the section [1]
- (iii) gravel or earth road: 75–78 mm from the left hand side of the section/within 2 mm of the eastern edge [1]
- Use the ruler device to measure the answers.
Arrows should end within about 1 cm of the profile. Measure to the point that the arrow projects to.
- (d) (i) 340 [1]
- (ii) 058169 [1]
- (e) meander
rapid(s)
island(s)/braided
gentle gradient
variable width
flows east
tributaries [3]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- (f) avoids high(er/est)/hill/ridge/on lower slopes/heights between 1200 m and 1400 m/at base of hill/around the hill
avoids valley floor/ flood plain/flooding
on gentle slope/avoids steep slope

away from river/stream

in east [3]
- 2 (a) (i) Cayembe [1]
- (ii) peak
conical
steep slopes
ridge(s)/valley
snow/ice
bushes/trees/grass/dense vegetation [3]
- (b) (i) destructive [1]
- (ii) denser plate label on Nazca Plate [1]
- (iii) 325 [1]
- (iv) one plate moving beneath another plate [1]
- 3 (a) A mercury/alcohol/spirit
D water [2]
- (b) to keep the bulb moist/wet
to cool the bulb
to allow evaporation from the bulb
to supply water to B
B requires water from D [1]
- (c) (i) 28
24 If reversed = 1
4 (ECF) [3]
- (ii) 72% (ECF) [1]
- (iii) inverse
negative
as the depression of the wet bulb temperature increases the relative humidity decreases
(or converse)
as one increases the other decreases [1]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 4 (a) (i) line at 57.3 million with date 1991 [1]
- (ii) 9.9 – 10.1 million or between [1]
- (iii) 20% [1]
- (iv) 2006 – 2011 [1]
- (v) 1976 – 1986 [1]
- (b) (i) 5.9 [1]
- (ii) net positive migration/immigration exceeds emigration
increased birth rate and reduced death rate /birth rate higher than death rate/natural increase [2]
- 5 (a) (i) on the 20% primary line = 1
14% secondary and 66% tertiary = 1
If primary wrong credit one other correct axis [2]
- (ii) 51/52/53 [1]
- (b) (i) 3
5
4
2
1 [1]
- (ii) positive relationship/as G.D.P. increases percentage employed in tertiary industry increases
same rank order for both factors
pairs of data for a single country max 2

Pairs of data must include both factors with at least one factor expressed in raw data and not rank
e.g. Norway's G.D.P. is US\$ 54 000 pp and it has 76% employed in tertiary industry
e.g. Ghana's G.D.P. is US\$ 3100 pp and it is 5th ranked in tertiary industry

Allow without units expressed correctly [3]
- (iii) tertiary industry has higher wages/profits (therefore G.D.P. is higher)
higher G.D.P. means people can afford to pay for (more) services

(or expressed conversely) [1]

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6 (a) (i) 19–21 % **[1]**

(ii) Transport:

from/to airport/seaport
tours
tourists hire cars
tourists don't have their own cars
tourists use public transport/buses/taxis
air transport
cruises

Primary industries:

supply tourist with food
supply raw materials for handicrafts

[2]

(b) hotels/apartments/houses/accommodation
a variety of different types/costs of accommodation
airport
good roads/expressways
railway stations
shopping
theme parks
history/castle/palace/architecture/heritage
culture/theatre/art gallery/museum/cinema
to see/take part in sports events/sports facilities
conventions/festivals
advertising/well known attractions/famous places
ports for cruise ships
seaside resorts
tall buildings
night clubs
restaurants
banks to access money
safer
cell phone coverage/internet access

[5]