

**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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- 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]

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- (f) avoids high(er/est)/hill/ridge/on lower slopes/heights between 1200m and 1400m/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]

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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 5<sup>th</sup> 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]**