

## **MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper**

**0460 GEOGRAPHY**

**0460/05**                      Paper 5 (Computer Based Test), 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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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- 1 10.5 km (allow from 10.0 to 11.0 km – inclusive) [1]
- 2 CBD = the central area of a city, where most shops and offices are; brownfield site = an area of land that has been built on before; greenfield site = an area of land that has never been built on; Suburb = the outer residential part of a city.  
[4 correct = 2 marks, 2 or 3 correct = 1 mark] [2]
- 3 Asking owner: not very reliable, the owner may not know or be there to ask; using a clinometer: difficult to use with other buildings in the way/human error; using internet: the height of the building is unlikely to be available on the internet.  
[1 mark per correct disadvantage] [3]
- 4 Location 3 = 7 floors; location 6 = 23 floors.  
Average for A = 18 , average for B = 3.7  
[1 mark for each correct answer] [4]
- 5 Location A bar dragged to 18, location B bar to 3.5 (allow incorrect bars if they match with averages from question 4). X axis label: average number of floors.  
[1 mark for each correct answer] [3]
- 6 Lower; 27; 7. [3 correct = 2 marks, 1 or 2 correct = 1 mark] [2]
- 7 a) B (secondary) [1 mark]; b) D and E (looking in a newspaper and using the internet) [1 mark] [2]
- 8 Bar A to be dragged to 41; Bar B to be dragged to 3.0. Title: land values at Locations A and B. [1 mark for each correct answer] [3]
- 9 The value of land is much higher in the city centre/CBD than the suburbs or, as you move away from the city centre, the value of land decreases.  
[1 mark for basic statement, 2<sup>nd</sup> mark for detailed answer or use of correct data] [2]
- 10 Answer: Support hypothesis [no mark].  
Explanation (building heights): Near the city centre the buildings are the highest – with an average of 18 floors in the CBD [location A], compared with 3.7 floors in the suburban area [location B]. This is almost 5 times higher.  
Explanation (land values): Near the city centre the land values are the highest – with an average land value of \$41000, compared to \$3000 in the suburban area (location B). This is approximately 13–14 times more.  
[2 marks for heights and 2 marks for land values – 1 mark for a correct statement and 1 for use of accurate data]. [4]

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- 11 Building heights and land values are higher in CBD as: there is a greater demand for land near the city centre/the CBD is usually the most accessible location/shortage of space in CBD.  
[1 mark for each correct reason]. [2]
- 12 A= industry, B= residential, C = parkland and D = offices and shops.  
[1 mark per correct answer] [4]
- 13 E = boat/ship/water, F = rail/train/railway and G = road/motorway/car  
[1 mark for each correct method]. [3]
- 14 Suggestions include: park and ride schemes, congestion charging, toll roads, car sharing, encouraging people to use a bike/set up cycle paths or restrict vehicle use by licence plates. Explanations needed too.  
[1 mark for each named method and 1 for each explanation]. [4]
- 15 Car park - A = none visible, B= large; Type of land - A = brownfield, B= greenfield.  
[4 correct = 2 marks, 2 or 3 correct= 1 mark] [2]
- 16 CBD is larger because it serves a larger population – larger threshold; most people travel by public transport to the CBD because parking is difficult and expensive/there are traffic jams/usually efficient transport system to CBD; CBD shopping centre has more floors because land values are higher so buildings are high to make the best use of the land/lack of space.  
[1 mark for each explanation]. [3]
- 17 Top three boxes: shopping centre name, title and date (in any order) [1 mark]; top row: time, tally and total (this order only) [1 mark]; left hand side: times in order) [1 mark]. [3]
- 18 Points to be dragged to 67,109, 398, 289 and 183 (for the respective times). Tolerance of 10 to be given. [2 marks for 5 correct points, 1 mark for 3 or 4 correct points]. Axis label: number of pedestrians (in 5 minutes) [1 mark]. [3]
- 19 Differences: City centre always has more pedestrians at each time –and in total [a total of 1046 compared to 562 at suburban centre – approximately double/two times more]. The largest difference is at 15.00. Similarities: Both centres have the same pattern of pedestrians – e.g. they both have their lowest counts at 11.00 and both peak at 15.00.  
[1 mark for a correct difference and 1 mark for a correct similarity. Third mark for correct use of data]. [3]

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- 20** Answer: Support hypothesis [no mark].  
Importance: Near the city centre [centre A], the shopping centre is the most important because it has more shops than centre B [330 compared to 240], more floors [4 compared to 2], covers a larger area [150,000 m<sup>2</sup> compared with 17,000 m<sup>2</sup>] and also sells more important items [high order and comparison goods and not medium order].  
Busiest: Near the city centre [location A], the shopping centre is the busiest because it has a total of 1046 pedestrians, compared to 562 in location B/the suburbs. This is approximately two times higher.  
[2 marks for importance and 2 marks for busiest – 1 mark for a correct statement and 1 for use of accurate data]. [4]
- 21** Suggestions include: Pedestrian counts - do the counts on the same day, repeat them on a weekday, do counts more frequently [i.e. every hour], do counts in several parts of the shopping centre;  
Land values - collect more figures for each location;  
Building heights - measure more buildings, measure buildings in more locations.  
Explanations needed too. [1 mark per improvement with explanation]. [3]

**[Total: 60]**