UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2006 question paper

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/2 Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, 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.

The grade thresholds for various grades are published in the report on the examination for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2006 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

1 (a) mining/prospecting trench,
mine dump,
quarry/excavation,
staff quarters,
power line,
mine name,
reservoir. 4

(b) (i) east/to east/from west/or by correct grid references 1

(ii) (fairly) straight/slight bends,
islands/braiding,
many tributaries, (from river = 0)
gentle gradient,
weir,
dam,
wide/150 – 350m/variable width,
(crossed by) bridge/railway/causeway/power line/conveyor. 4

(c) (i) railway 1

(ii) G below 900m in north/1000m in south,
S between 800m in north and 900m in south,
R between 1000m contours. 3

(d) near/along track/cut line/game trail,
for communication/transport,
away from flooding,
edge of bush,
credit (edge of) cultivation if given, although not very distinct on map. 2

(e) Arrows should point to profile and be unambiguous.

If more than one feature e.g. Ngezi River, is labelled and one is wrong, then the answer scores zero.

The tolerance for the hill is from 53mm to 73mm along a horizontal line from the left margin of the profile. 2

(f) (i) 5550m – 5750m 1

(ii) 1 in 10/11 (based on correct answer to (i)),
Error from (i) carried forward. Must be same distance as in (i). 1

(iii) $9 – 11^0$ 1

2 (a) (i) Venezuela 1

(ii) position of Trinidad 1

(b) (i) positive correlation/relationship,
one increases as the other increases,
high GNP = high urban + low GNP = low urban. 1

(ii) Allow reasons relating to:

industrialisation,
economic development/production,
capital/buying power,
availability of jobs,
greater labour supply,
development of infrastructure,

in urban areas, or the converse in rural areas. 1

(c) (i) Peru more/Argentina less, 1
(ii) Peru more/Argentina less, 1
(iii) Peru less/Argentina more, 1
(iv) Peru shorter/Argentina longer. 1

Must be comparative statements.

Allow use of correct figures.

3 (a) (i) B2 1

(ii) Luderitz, Helmeringhausen, two = 1 mark 1

(iii) Luderitz 1

(b) A tar,
B (partly) gravel/dirt,

A faster/B slower (referring to speeds or km/hour),
B shorter/A longer (referring to distance),
Travel time alone = 0

B dust/A no dust,
B punctures/car damage/A no punctures/car damage,
A white lines/B no white lines,
A smooth surface/A more comfort/B loose/B rough/B rutted,
discussion of fuel efficiency,
A/B visit intermediate towns,
B wider. 5

Safety/accidents alone = 0

4 (a) 2.5 (metres)
29th May 2

(b) seasonal rainfall variations, rainfall variations = 1
year on year rainfall variations,
antecedent rainfall/saturation/height of water table,
ice/snow melt,
evaporation,
time to measurement point/lag time,
seasonal vegetation/transpiration variation,
extraction of water,
control of flows,
change in land-use/vegetation. 3

(c) (i) 20 - 25 1

(ii) 22 - 26 1

(d) water supply,
irrigation,
power,
flood control/prediction,
navigation,
environmental reasons. 1

5 (a) (i) Sri Lanka 1

(ii) Ivory Coast 1

(iii) 2 correct dots on south Asia diagram 1

(iv) Bhutan 1

(b) (i) positive relationship/correlation,
as one increases the other increases,
low GNI = low LE + high GNI = high LE. 1

(ii) West Africa lower GNI/South Asia higher GNI,
Ivory Coast anomalous high GNI,
Afghanistan anomalous low GNI,

West Africa lower LE/South Asia higher LE,
Afghanistan anomalous low LE, 3

Allow other expressions of GNI and LE.

Allow comparisons using figures, ignoring the anomalous countries.

Allow use of correct figures.

6 (a) port,
modern town,
village B.

one correct = 1
two/three correct = 2 — 2

(b) damage to bridge,
damage to (gravel) road,
floods,
landslides/mudflows make movement difficult,
damage to port. — 2

(c) **Flooding**
dam burst/reservoir overflows, — 1

Landslides and mudflows
sands and clays/weak rocks above village,* — 1

Sinking and collapse of buildings
built on weak rock/sand and clay.* — 1

*Some explanation required, beyond simply stating weak rock/sands and clays.

(d) any plate margin/oceanic hot spot area. — 1

Allocation of marks to assessment objectives

Question			Assessment Objective		
			Knowledge and understanding	Analysis	Judgement and decision making
1	(a)			4	
	(b)	(i)		1	
		(ii)		4	
	(c)	(i)		1	
		(ii)	1	2	
	(d)			2	
	(e)			2	
	(f)			3	
2	(a)	(i)		1	
		(ii)		1	
	(b)	(i)		1	
		(ii)		1	
	(c)	(i)		1	
		(ii)		1	
		(iii)		1	
		(iv)	1		
3	(a)	(i)		1	
		(ii)		1	
		(iii)		1	
	(b)			2	3
4	(a)			2	
	(b)		2	1	
	(c)			2	
	(d)		1		
5	(a)	(i)		1	
		(ii)		1	
		(iii)		1	
		(iv)		1	
	(b)	(i)		1	
		(ii)		3	
6	(a)			2	
	(b)			1	1
	(c)			1	2
	(d)		1		
Total			**6**	**48**	**6**