

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## **MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series**

### **0460 GEOGRAPHY**

**0460/22**

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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- 1 (a) (i) railway [1]  
(ii) Nsezi [1]  
(iii) quarry/excavation [1]  
(iv) 1060(m) [1]
- (b) wide tarred road  
railway/station  
junction/route centre  
quarry/quarries/excavation(s)  
reservoir/dams/rivers for water  
gentle/flat land  
barracks/military  
services/hotel/post/telegraph agency  
college/school [6]
- (c) (i) north to south [1]  
(ii) angle of tributaries/tributaries flow to south  
reference to 1000m contour/contour crossing river  
narrower in the north/wider in south/size increases to south [1]  
(iii) wide/200 – 400m,  
meanders/bends etc.  
islands/braiding/splits and rejoins  
rapids  
tributaries/confluences/affluents  
gentle gradient (on gentle land = 1)  
narrower in the north/wider in south/variable width, [3]
- (d) 6000 – 6300(metres) [1]
- (e) 246356 = 2  
247356 = 1 [2]
- (f) (i) X [1]  
(ii) Y [1]

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- 2 (a) hill(s)/hilly/high/mountain(s)/upland ridge  
flat(ter)/gentle(r) next to sea/lower slopes/steep(er) away from sea/upper slopes
- bay  
beach  
sand  
low tide  
calm sea/gentle waves/no waves/weak waves/small waves/flat sea
- dense  
lush/green/luxuriant  
bushes/shrubs/trees/forest/woodland  
large leaves  
palms/coconut, (palm trees = 1, not 2)  
flowers/red/brown leaves/fruit
- Maximum 4 on each section  
Allow marks to score anywhere in the answer [6]
- (b) Y/B onshore wind/Y/B (more) exposed to wind/X/A offshore wind/X/A (more) sheltered from wind/X/A (more) protected from wind,
- Y/B (more) exposed to waves/Y/B rough seas/Y/B large waves/Y/B strong waves/Y/B destructive waves/Y/B strong swash/X/A (more) sheltered from waves/X/A calm sea,
- Y large(r) debris/large pebbles/dead trees/tree trunks, (not those behind beach)
- Y straight coast/X curved coast/X bay/Y headland/Y promontory [2]
- 3 (a) around tropics  
latitudes between 10° – 35°  
coastal  
west sides of continents, (not countries) (on west coasts = 2)  
where there are cold ocean currents [3]
- (b) move towards Equator/away from pole(s)/from higher latitude(s), (allow “from poles” from) [1]
- (c) (i) reach deep water/underground water/water table [1]
- (ii) reduce transpiration/evaporation/water loss [1]
- (iii) catch rainfall  
catch water before it evaporates/percolates  
increases/large area to catch water [1]
- (iv) store water [1]

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- 4 (a) (i) Western Cape  
Gauteng [1]
- (ii) lost 4% [1]
- (b) (i) direct/positive relationship/one increases the other increases  
low GDP = population loss high GDP = population gain  
(Be generous on words used to describe the axes) [1]
- (ii) population gain/migrants mean more workers/tax payers  
population loss means fewer workers/tax payers
- people move to more affluent areas/leave less affluent areas  
people move for /jobs/better living standards/services/more pay
- Allow expressions linked to population loss/gain/migration in part (i) [1]
- (c) One general statement and one example or two examples  
Answers should not simply repeat the information in the question
- General statements  
(more) rural/least urban provinces lost population  
(more) urban/least rural provinces gained population  
people are moving to (more) urbanised provinces  
people are leaving (more) rural provinces
- Examples  
Limpopo is rural/10% urban and has lost population/people leaving  
Eastern Cape is rural/38% urban and has lost population/people leaving  
Western Cape is urban/90% urban and has gained population/people moving in  
Gauteng is urban/98% urban and has gained population/people moving in
- Allow initial letters of provinces [2]
- (d) drought/lack of rain  
very hot/too hot  
exhausted/eroded/infertile soils  
pests/example of pest  
earthquake  
volcanic eruption  
desertification/land degradation  
disease/example of disease  
floods  
tsunami  
famine/crop failure
- Accept best two points given [2]

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**5** Buildings in the foreground

residential/housing/accommodation/commercial/business/CBD/inner city/people live there,  
 flats/apartments  
 multi-storey/high rise/tall/skyscrapers  
 some taller/shorter/different heights  
 flat roofs  
 balconies  
 sloping roof in foreground  
 high density, (allow other expressions such as crowded/clustered buildings)  
 different colours/two named colours  
 multi-coloured/colourful building

Buildings in background

residential/housing/suburb/people live there/accommodation/houses  
 (mostly) single storey/low rise/short(er)  
 small(er)  
 sloping roofs  
 different colours/two named colours  
 some larger buildings (within background)  
 high density (allow other expressions such as crowded/clustered buildings)

In the background section allow comparisons with the foreground  
 If sections are clearly reversed give credit to the points given  
 Reserve 3 marks for each zone

**[8]**

**6 (a)** Country C

**[1]**

**(b)** different sized/proportional circles/bar chart/divided bar/histogram

**[1]**

**(c) (i)** HEP (Reserve 1 mark)

many/fast/large river(s)/waterfalls  
 high rainfall  
 steep relief  
 have capital to build HEP stations  
 (HEP) cheap running costs  
 (HEP) no pollution/concerns about environmental issues/want to use clean  
 fuel/environmentally friendly fuel  
 (HEP) renewable energy source

Nuclear

less concerned about nuclear risks  
 have technology/capital/skill for nuclear stations  
 nuclear only small amounts of fuel  
 nuclear will not run out (soon)/(may be considered) renewable  
 nuclear no greenhouse gases/acid rain/non-polluting if used correctly

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Other renewables  
 expensive to set up  
 specific disadvantage of wind/solar/other renewables

Fossil fuels  
 fossil fuels give atmospheric pollution/linked to global warming  
 little/no fossil fuels/coal  
 non-renewable

[2]

- (ii) Fossil fuels (Reserve 1 mark)  
 coal/fossil fuels available  
 little transport cost  
 fossil fuels may run out so have others as back up

Other renewables  
 renewables cheap running costs  
 specific advantage of wind/solar/other renewables  
 public pressure for renewables

HEP  
 HEP expensive to set up  
 few rivers/low relief/low rainfall/dry

[2]

- (iii) Nuclear (Reserve 1)  
 less concerned about nuclear risks  
 have technology/capital/skill for nuclear stations  
 nuclear only small amounts of fuel  
 nuclear will not run out (soon)/(may be considered) renewable  
 nuclear no greenhouse gases/acid rain/non-polluting if used correctly

HEP  
 many/fast/large river(s)/waterfalls  
 high rainfall  
 steep relief  
 have capital to build HEP stations  
 (HEP) cheap running costs  
 (HEP) no pollution/concerns about environmental issues/want to use clean  
 fuel/environmentally friendly fuel  
 (HEP) renewable energy source

Fossil fuels  
 fossil fuels give atmospheric pollution/linked to global warming  
 little/no fossil fuels/coal  
 non-renewable

[2]