

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

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

### **0460 GEOGRAPHY**

**0460/23**

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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- 1 (a) (i) dip tanks [1]
- (ii) gravel/earth [1]
- (iii) hut(s) [1]
- (iv) 1 034 metres [1]
- (v) smooth rock, (allow hill) [1]
- (b) (i) river Shashani 36 to 39 mm from the western edge [1]
- (ii) other road 110 to 113 mm from the western edge  
Allow correct position of road if other tracks marked too. [1]
- (iii) dam 87 to 89 mm from the western edge
- Use the ruler device to measure the answers.  
Arrows should end within about 1cm of the profile. Measure to the point that the arrow projects to.  
There should be no ambiguity.  
Allow labels by names or question numbers. [1]
- (c) (i) 499 886 [1]
- (ii) hospital/health  
District Administration Office/government/administration  
police station/security  
post office/postal
- 4 correct = 2  
2/3 correct = 1 [2]
- (d) (i) 7 000 to 7 200 (metres), km = 0 [1]
- (ii) 245–248 [1]
- (e) meander(s)/bends, etc.  
rapids  
island(s)braids/splits and rejoins  
flows south  
variable width  
tributary(ies)/confluence(s)  
many small/3 main (tributaries)  
gentle gradient/on gentle land [4]

(f) under 1000 m [1]

(g)

	4 683	4 783	4 883	4 983
the highest drainage density			✓	
the highest density of settlement				✓

[2]

2 (a) (i) buttress roots/roots above ground/trunk wide at base (large roots = 0)  
tall/long/20–30 m, (allow stems)  
straight (trunks)  
thin (trunks)  
branch only at the top/branchless trunks/branch above 20 m/no low branches/leaves only  
above 20 m  
broad/rounded crowns/tops  
canopy/crowns overlap/continuous crowns [4]

(ii) buttress roots give stability in the wet soils  
tall because hot and wet all year/continuous/rapid growth  
thin because hot and wet all year/continuous/rapid growth  
straight/tall to compete for sunlight  
branch only at the top where sunlight is available [2]

(b) (i) canopy [1]

(ii) height at 20–30 metres  
crowns are touching/continuous [1]

3 (a) (i) 1951–1980 [1]

(ii) 1908/9  
0.46/0.47 [2]

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(iii) overall increase/1880–2010

1880 to 1908/1910 decrease  
 1908/10 to 1940/2 increase  
 1940/42 to 1948/50 decrease  
 1948/50 to 2002 increase  
 no/little change/slight decrease since 2004

spike between 1935/6 and 1948/50

below mean 1880–1939  
 above mean 1968/1977–2010  
 around mean 1935–1980 (allow any dates between)

[4]

(b) sea level rise/increase the likelihood of floods

[1]

4 (a) in a valley/between mountains by mountains

flat/gently sloping  
 valley floor/flood plain  
 lower slopes of valley side/mountain  
 tributary valley/junction of valleys  
 road junction/along road  
 near a river/wet point

[4]

(b) mountainous/highland  
 so cold/snow

steep slopes  
 too steep for building/agriculture/roads = 2  
 liable to soil erosion/will have thin soils

valley floor/near river likely to be flooded/marshy/used for agriculture

rocky areas/lack of soil  
 so impossible to cultivate

lack of roads/inaccessible/isolated/remoter/far from towns

effect of aspect

[4]

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- 5 (a) (i) commercial – products for sale/profit  
arable – crops [2]
- (ii) on gently sloping/flat land  
large fields/farm  
one crop  
two stages of growth/different heights  
rows/lines  
intensive  
plants on wires/poles/fences  
pipe for irrigation [2]
- (b) (i) irrigation  
dry/rain free season/summer [2]
- (ii) snow melt provides water/irrigation/alluvium [1]
- (c) plants are close together  
all the same type of plant  
no netting [1]
- 6 (a) smaller segment 146–9°  
correct use of key [2]
- (b) (i) 25–27 [1]
- (ii) oil is a main source/important/a lot  
gas is a main source/important/a lot  
little coal  
use renewables and non-renewables [2]
- (iii) Canada uses nuclear/Egypt does not  
Canada more coal  
Canada more hydro  
Canada more renewables  
Canada less oil  
Canada less gas  
Canada oil highest and Egypt gas highest  
  
Accept the converse about Egypt.  
Points need not be stated as a comparison. [3]