

## GEOGRAPHY (0460)

### PAPER 2

- 1 (a) (i)** 1 mark each [2]
- (ii) the higher the population density the higher the proportion of small farms. [1]
- (b) (i)** Over 90% of population of Indonesia live in Java & Bali, high population density, overcultivation, overpopulation, high rural-urban migration, problems in urban areas especially Jakarta, unemployment, poverty, outer islands less populated, low population density, low standard of living. 4 at 1 mark [4]
- (ii) agricultural improvements - max 2 marks
- seeds,  
machinery,  
fertilisers,  
land reform,  
establishment of co-operatives,  
extend irrigation,  
develop industries,  
build roads,  
establish better health facilities,  
encouraging birth control / family planning,  
expand education possibilities,  
improve social facilities. 4 at 1 mark [4]
- (c) (i)** overpopulation / overcrowding, insufficient housing, squatter settlements, transport congestion, unemployment, lack of health / hospitals, water supply problems / other services e.g. electricity, lack of sanitation, shortage of schools / educational facilities, social problems, max 1 mark pollution. 5 at 1 mark [5]

- (ii) cost,  
numbers involved,  
difficulties of providing - housing, schools, hospitals, work etc.  
policing difficulties.  
3 at 1 mark [3]
- (d) machinery on farms - less labour required,  
farming not productive in some rural areas -  
soil erosion,  
drought,  
shortage of capital,  
inefficient methods,  
little other employment,  
young adults move to urban areas,  
decline of services - schools / medical / shopping etc.,  
general run-down of rural economy.  
6 at 1 mark [6]
- 2 (a) (i) older around CBD,  
concentric pattern,  
linear in SW,  
most 1914+ in NE,  
largest post 1945 in NE,  
1914-39 - mostly linear from older residential areas,  
commuter villages,  
new expansions around these.  
6 at 1 mark [6]
- (ii) old industrial / residential area,  
newer industry beyond,  
older ( pre 1914 ) linear,  
possibly along main road,  
1914-39 residential around industrial area -  
work,  
growth around villages,  
commuter villages - improved transport links,  
attractions of open countryside,  
new housing developments on periphery of developed areas,  
new developments - shopping centres,  
rural settlements - farming.  
6 at 1 mark [6]
- (iii) work in London - live here,  
cheaper to live in town,  
attractions of smaller town / open countryside,  
counter-urbanisation,  
short journey to work,  
those living in town within easy reach of higher order services,  
goods / services,  
expansion of business in town as more residents move in,

competition for housing -  
higher prices,  
expansion into surrounding countryside -  
loss of open aspect,  
decline of some services - competition with London,  
traffic congestion,  
especially rush hours,  
loss of 'community spirit'.  
n.b. for each part of the question reserve 2 + 2 marks  
7 at 1 mark

[7]

(b) **growth of settlements / new settlements in rural areas -**  
loss of open countryside,  
effects on habitats,  
attractions of rural area for development -  
possibly cheaper land,  
away from congestion / pollution of towns,  
using agricultural land,  
roads built / enlarged -  
encourages more developments,  
countryside needs to be protected.

**developments in town -**  
makes better use of neglected areas,  
gets rid of unattractive / underused areas - derelict land,  
saves using rural areas,  
better use made of buildings-  
improved housing / refurbishment,  
conversion to offices,  
reduces pressure on CBD,  
houses above shops.

6 at 1 mark

[6]

3 (a) (i) as speed / velocity of river increases so does ability to  
transport larger particles ( load ),  
increase of speed - type of load changes silt - stones,  
flattening of graph.

2 at 1 mark

[2]

(ii) three of  
traction,  
saltation,  
suspension,  
solution - related to size of materials in Fig. 5  
2 or more names / processes unspecified

max 1 mark

3 at 1 mark

[3]

- (b) gradient,  
 steeper mountain course,  
 gentler lower course,  
 slower flow - proximity to sea,  
 upper course - rapids - quicker flow,  
 structure - waterfalls,  
 size of the river channel,  
 depth,  
 loss of speed - shallow channel,  
 meander - slower flow -near convex bank - less volume,  
 faster flow - concave bank - greater volume.  
6 at 1 mark [6]
- (c) (i) receives ice from corrie glaciers / surrounding highlands,  
 occupies a pre-existing river valley,  
 more accumulation than melting,  
 compacting.  
3 at 1 mark [3]
- (ii) abrasion -  
 rocks frozen into sole of glacier,  
 scrape floor  
3 at 1 mark [3]
- plucking -  
 rock floor jointed,  
 sole of glacier freezes on to rock,  
 some ice enters joints,  
 as glacier moves - joint blocks torn away.  
3 at 1 mark [3]
- (iii) **freeze-thaw / frost action,**  
 rain collects in cracks / joints,  
 temperature falls at night,  
 water freezes - expands,  
 stress on cracks / joints,  
 joints opened,  
 melting - day - more water enters the joints,  
 repetition.  
5 at 1 mark [5]
- 4 (a) (i) A 6° C ( 2-8° C )  
 B 1010 mb - 1012 mb,  
 C 14mm.  
3 at 1 mark [3]
- (ii) dry bulb temperature, )  
 wet bulb temperature, )  
 difference, 1 mark  
1 mark

use humidity tables, )  
read the %age. )

1 mark

3 at 1 mark

[3]

- (iii) water collects in glass jar,  
emptied into tapered glass measure / measuring cylinder,  
scale on cylinder in mm,  
tapered end allows small amounts of rain to be measured,  
read once every 24hrs.,

4 at 1 mark

[4]

- (b) (i) hot / warm summer,  
mild / warm / cool winter,  
moderate mean annual temperature,  
large annual range 18° C,  
dry summer,  
wet winter.

4 at 1 mark

[4]

- (ii) different insolation rates  
throughout year,  
lower angle of sun's rays - winter,  
higher position of sun - summer,  
sea influence in raising winter temperature,  
dry trade winds / offshore winds in summer,  
onshore / westerly winds in winter,  
relief & cyclonic rainfall in winter,  
convectonal rainfall ( summer ).

5 at 1 mark

[5]

- (c) evergreen woodland,  
scrub / shrubs,  
herbs,  
other descriptive features - long roots, bulbous roots etc.  
winters not cold enough to stop growth,  
main check on growth - summer drought,  
withstand summer drought by reducing transpiration,  
leathery leaves / waxy leaves,  
spiny leaves / hairy leaves,  
thick bark,  
long roots obtain supplies of underground water,  
bulbous roots store food & moisture.  
for each of description / influences

3 + 3 marks

6 at 1 mark

[6]

- 5 (a) (i) named location 1 mark  
availability of raw materials / components,  
energy - electricity,  
large labour force,  
semi-skilled / unskilled - assembly line,  
skilled - component production,  
large amount of capital - multinationals for  
plant,  
machinery etc.  
government grants to attract multinationals,  
large areas of land for production line, offices,  
car parks, car storage,  
transport - components,  
finished products.  
Reward details relating to named location.  
6 at 1 mark [7]
- (ii) competition with other countries,  
competition with other firms,  
level of production / output,  
ability to produce models for market demand,  
multinational influence,  
joining together of car firms - more efficient production,  
political influence - limits on imports.  
4 at 1 mark [4]
- (b) A consumer goods,  
examples.  
2 at 1 mark
- B components  
examples from - hi tech, car assembly industries.  
2 at 1 mark [4]
- (c) (i) pollution,  
take up land,  
affect river quality,  
health problems, )  
CO2 - acid rain, ) credit if developed up to 2 marks each,  
global warming. )  
6 at 1 mark [6]
- (ii) improvements in industrial processes - less waste,  
treatment,  
filtration,  
cleaning,  
burial of waste,  
legislation,  
recycling.  
4 at 1 mark [4]

- 6 (a) (i) bush fallowing / shifting cultivation,  
clearance of forest,  
burning,  
planting - holes - digging stick,  
weeding,  
harvesting,  
abandoning gardens after several years -  
soil fertility declines,  
allow natural vegetation to grow,  
soil is replenished.  
limited inputs,  
outputs - food crops,  
cattle products.
- 7 at 1 mark [7]
- (ii) loss of nuts,  
coconuts,  
fruit,  
loss of land - gardens,  
no trees to burn - ash - fertilisers,  
no protection for soil,  
loss of material for tools for farming.  
loss of water supply,  
rivers become silted / unclean,  
loss of transport,  
loss of fish,  
medicine.
- 6 at 1 mark [6]
- (b) (i) area [1]
- (ii) inputs 5 at 1 mark [5]
- (iii) processes 4 at 1 mark [4]
- n.b. if system / location not specified in (i) -  
for each of (ii) & (iii) max 1 + 1 mark
- (iv) possible high price of land,  
intensive use of labour rather than machinery.
- 2 at 1 mark [2]