

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0460/02	0460 GEOGRAPHY Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60
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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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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

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Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2009	0460	02

- 1 (a) (i) dam, [1]
- (ii) (sugar) factory, (S Fcty = 0) [1]
- (iii) cane tracks, [1]
- (iv) bridge, [1]
- (v) (River) Mapou, (allow slight variation in spelling if clear, e.g. Manou) [1]
- (vi) sugar,
riverine trees,
If more than one answer is given, credit the first point only. [2]
- (b) 3 correctly labelled arrows or other clear method of location. [3]

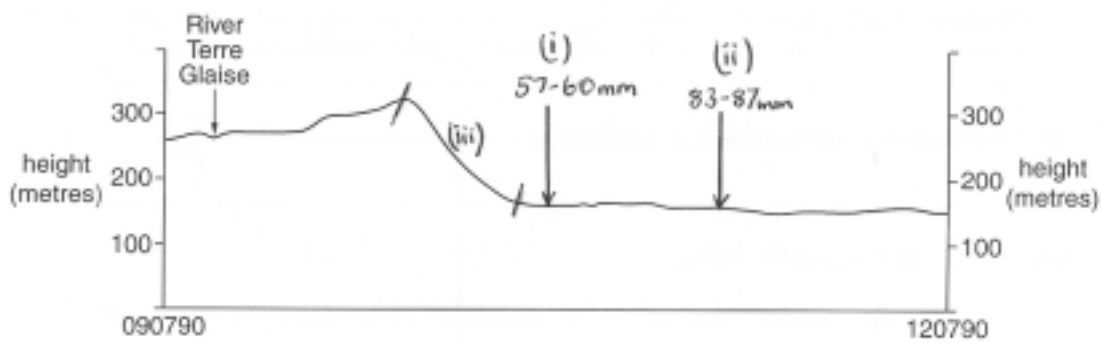


Fig. 2

- (i) between 57 mm and 60 mm from 090790
- (ii) between 83 mm and 87 mm from 090790
- (iii) between tolerance shown on diagram, i.e. anywhere on east facing slope

Labels may be shown using words or question number.

Points should be within 6 mm of topographic profile, otherwise max 1.

- (c) (i) 2200–2250, [1]
- (ii) 54–56, [1]
- (d) 082808/9, (tolerance on sixth figure only) [1]

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- 3 (a) upland/high/hilly/mountains,
 U-shape/concave slopes, (valley alone = 0)
 flat floor/flat flood plain,
 straight valley,
 wide valley floor,
 steep sides/steep slopes,
 cliffs/crags/bare rock,
 grass,
 spurs, (but interlocking spurs = 0)
 trees qualified, (e.g. mostly in background, few, deciduous, but scattered = 0)
 small/meandering river/stream, (river alone = 0) [4]
- (b) valley/slopes to contain water/water storage,
 valley/slopes to provide a good dam site,
 hills/steep slopes for runoff,
 sparse population/uninhabited, [2]
 poor farmland,
 loss of agricultural land,
 loss of habitats,
 loss of beauty/aesthetic reasons/visual pollution,
 remoteness (from urban area)/transport costs to market,
 small size of river,
 tourism = 0
 In each section mark best two points not first two points. [2]
 N.B. HEP = 0

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- 4 (a)
- | | natural input | human input | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|--|
| capital | | ✓ | |
| machinery | | ✓ | |
| rainfall | ✓ | | |
| soil | ✓ | | |
| transport | | ✓ | |
- 5 correct = 2
3/4 correct = 1 [2]
- (b) (i) coffee,
sheep,
fruit and dairying, [3]
- (ii) large farm size,
low capital input per hectare, ("not much" = 0)
high output per farm worker,
Allow comparative statements if given.
Also allow large/low/high etc. if qualified, e.g. quite... [3]
- 5 (a) shorter/faster/lower fuel costs, (easier = 0)
by passes town/removes traffic from town/avoid congestion in town/avoid noise or air pollution in town,
cost of construction,
adverse effect on conservation area,
aesthetic reasons/visual pollution,
hazard to navigation in river/estuary,
problems in high winds, (but not bridge destroyed)
loss of trade in town,

2 advantages and 2 disadvantages [4]
- (b) (i) spit, [1]
- (ii) onshore winds/winds oblique to coast, (NW alone = 0)
swash/waves oblique to coast,
backwash straight down beach,
movement of material along coast/longshore drift,
deposition/accumulation of sediment,
(deposition) at bend in coast/at estuary/sheltered area,
theories of hooked end,
Mark written labels on Fig. 5 as text.
Apart from first point, all the rest refer to the action of the sea, not wind or the river. [3]

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- 6 (a) (i) Garden Route,
Simonstown,
Groot Constantia,
Crossroads,
Khayelitsha, [1]
- (ii) Mossel Bay,
Groot Constantia,
Simonstown, [1]
- In (i) and (ii) if more than one given mark the first answer.
- (b) (i) Crossroads and Khayelitsha, (both needed) [1]
- (ii) crime,
hostility/jealousy/conflict/ill-feeling with local people,
easy to get lost in settlement, [1]
- (c) beauty/scenery/good views,
plants/animals/birds/Nature Reserve,
mountains for walking/hiking,
lakes for canoeing,
low rainfall/dry in summer/named months between October to March/start and end of the year,
high temperatures/warm/hot in summer/named months between November to March/start and end of the year,
not too hot (to be oppressive),
sunny (could be expressed as all year or part of year),
Figures alone = 0
No reserved marks. [4]