## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

## 0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/23

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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 2010	0460	23

1 (a) (i) (lle aux) Chats,

(ii) mangrove, [1]

(iii) market,
post office,
health centre,
school,
community centre,
2 points = 1 mark

[1]

(iv) Main B/B/B28, main = 0

[1]

[1]

(v) 231 (metres)

[1]

## (b) 3 correct ticks

Statement	Tick
The course of the river is meandering	<b>✓</b>
The width of the river is generally less than 100 metres	✓
The river is flowing south	
The river has waterfalls	
The river has rapids	✓
There are no bridges over the river	

[3]

- (c) Use the on-screen ruler to measure as follows:
  - (i) 25–48mm from left hand side of section,
  - (ii) 0-5mm from left hand side of section,
  - (iii) 92–100mm from left hand side of section,

Each should be identified by a label and by a line or arrow. The label could be the name, e.g. "river", or the number, e.g. (i).

Lines ending more than about 5mm from the profile = 0. If the line is within tolerance of 5mm but does not reach the profile, mark the point where it would meet the profile if extended.

If labels point to the base line allow max 1.

[3]

(d) high/mountains/hills/upland,

steep,

steeper upper slopes/gentler lower slopes/concave,

highest point Mt Bambou,

highest 500-600m,

ridge,

spurs,

small/shallow valleys,

[4]

Page 3		}	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper		
				IGCSE – October/November 2010	0460	23	
	(e)	(i)	(i) 225897,			[1]	
		(ii)	i) south east,			[1]	
		(iii)	1250	0–1350 (metres)		[1]	
	(f)	(i)	linea	ar,		[1]	
		(ii)	fores few/	no roads,		[4]	
			pian	tations,		[1]	
2	(a)	(i)	Well	lington,		[1]	
		(ii)	Paln	nerston North,		[1]	
		(iii)	Chri	stchurch,		[1]	
	(b)	Aud Aud Aud diffe	[2]				
	(c)	c) places on opposite coastlines, mountains in between, winds onshore at Greymouth, winds offshore at Christchurch, westerly winds,					
		rair	nshad	ow at Christchurch,		[3]	

Pa		ge 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper	
			IGCSE – October/November 2010	0460	23	
(a)		Two lab	els on Fig. 5.		[2]	
	(b)	Six poin	its of description.			
			nt has been credited as a one word term in (a), the for the same point in (b).	en greater detail or	development is	
		Formati	on points = 0.			
		headlan cliff, stack,	nd/point/promontory,			
		stump,				
		arch,				
		bay, calm sea,				
		beach,				
		sand, boulders/rocks,				
		lighthou	se,		[6]	
	(a)	B floo	or, od plain/valley floor, ander,			
			oow, ee/embankment,		[5]	
	(b)		) near mouth/lower course, r) near source/upper course, outh,			
		concave graded,				
		waterfalls near source/upper course, more irregular in upper course, delta at mouth,				
		Points r	[3]			
	(a)	Asia, Africa, 1999,				
		2003,			[4]	
	(b)	Fig. 8	more detail/data, more years/yearly,			
			provides a continuous picture = 1			

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[2]

Fig. 9. better visual effect, shows locations, = 1

	Page 5		j	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
				IGCSE – October/November 2010	0460	23
	(c)	imn birt	igration nigrat h rate nth rat	[2]		
6	(a)	(i)	won	enerated/recreated <u>faster than use,</u> 't run out, aced/renewed <u>in a life time,</u>		[1]
		(ii)	suga	d, eer waste ar waste, nass,		
			oil,	n correct = 1		[1]
	(b)	(i)		r can provide light/radio/black and white TV/water he not be able to afford solar (not just solar expensive		
			sola	r can't be used for cooking,  vood "free"/low cost, d use new efficient wood stove,	,,	
			woo soil	ection of firewood a problem/hard to collect, d running out, erosion affecting agriculture, s cause illness/danger,		[4]
		(ii)		need colour TVs which solar won't power, r won't power kitchens,		
			sola	r will heat swimming pools/showers/lights etc.,		
			may	not have source of biomass fuel,		[2]