

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**International General Certificate of Secondary Education****MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2005 question paper****0460 GEOGRAPHY****0460/02 Paper 2, maximum mark 60**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

- CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

The minimum marks in these components needed for various grades were previously published with these mark schemes, but are now instead included in the *Report on the Examination* for this session.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2005 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2005	0460	2

1	(a)	(i) power station,	1
		(ii) 899025,	1
	(b)	(i) to west/from east/westwards,	1
		(ii) Main A/A,	1
	(c)	sugar, cultivation and other plantation, poultry (farming),	3
	(d)	(i) $137^0 - 140^0$,	1
		(ii) 1 in 26/27 = 2 marks, (or 3.7 – 3.8%) 2120 – 2180 = 1 mark,	2
	(e)	church/religion, dispensary/medicines, post, school/education, temple/religion, village hall, water pump/supply, 2 services = 1 mark	3
	(f)	(i) hilly/upland/mountainou/high, 719 metres, steep slopes, cliffs, ridge/spur, highest in east,	3
		(ii) sand/mud/beach, bay, point/headland/promontory, coral, river mouth/rivers flow into sea, cliffs, filaos/casuarinas, scattered trees/scrub, spit,	4

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2005	0460	2

2	(a)	(i)	A – weather vane/weather cock/wind vane, B – anemometer, Both to be given	1	
		(ii)	wind speed,	1	
		(iii)	north,	1	
	(b)	(i)	wind rose,	1	
		(ii)	SE wind – 4 sections marked, calm – 3 in centre,	2	
		(iii)	east,	1	
3	(a)	(i)	Burkina Faso,	1	
		(ii)	France,	1	
	(b)	Correct position of dot,	1		
	(c)	UK more/India less in secondary, UK more/India less in tertiary, UK less/India more in primary,	3		
4	(a)		deep, gorge/canyon, steep sides, cliffs, little/no valley floor V-shape, eroded sides/gullies, stepped sides, bends/winds/interlocking spurs, valley confluence	5	
		(b)	(i)	A – river cliff, B – slip off slope, Both to be given	1
			(ii)	A or outside faster/B or inside slower, surface faster/deeper slower, although slightly faster just below surface,	2

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2005	0460	2

5	(a)	presence of mountains,	1
	(b)	(i) on edge of city/outskirts,	1
		(ii) in/near residential areas/housing/main roads,	1
	(c)	(i) one line correct = 1, two lines correct = 2,	2
		(ii) population pressure/shortage of land famine, war/political unrest, drought, flooding, escape tradition, religion, marriage, entertainment/recreation Allow as push or pull factors	1
6	(a)	(i) tropics/equatorial within $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of equator	1
		(ii) mining, misuse of land (by migrant farmers), Both to be given	1
		(iii) Malaysia/Indonesia,	1
	(b)	(i) 5,	1
		(ii) 60,	1
	(c)	highways/roads/communications, plantations, settlement, industrial development, develop water power, firewood/fuel, tourism, population pressure,	1
7	(a)	V, wind, Y, hydro/water, Z, solar	2
	(b)	T coal, U oil, W gas,	1
	(c)	wave, geothermal, tidal, biogas	1

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2005	0460	2

- (d) land reclamation/top soil put back/backfilling, 1
- (e) visual pollution,
subsidence/collapse of old workings, 2