



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY

0460/02

Paper 2 Geographical skills

For Examination from 2016

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

1 hour 30 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK: 60

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page.

- 1 (a) Gravel or earth
Track or cut line 2 @ 1 mark [2]
- (b) (i) Completing section
inaccurate but shows a step in the slope 1 mark
2 accurately marked points 2 marks
3 accurately marked points 3 marks [3]
- (ii) P, PL and S on cross section (3 possibilities for S) 3 @ 1 mark [3]
C – 1 mark for locating C on western part of section;
– 1 mark for accurately delimiting land. 2 @ 1 mark [2]
- (iii) Flat land or gentle slopes. [1]
- (c) WSW/SW [1]
- (d) At foot of steep slope
Near/along track
Near/along stream or river
Edge of/on cultivation 2 @ 1 mark [2]
- (e) (i) angle of confluences
build up of water behind dam
higher in NE/1400 m in NE and 1300 m in SW [2]
- (ii) 50 m [1]
- (iii) the river has straight sections and meandering sections [1]
- (f) (i) 1320, 1340, 1360 and 1380 all labelled [1]
- (ii) 5400–5800 [1]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 2 (a) 1960 – 6
1980 – 2.7 – 2.79
2000 – 1.51 – 1.60
3 correct = 2 marks; 2 correct = 1 mark [2]
- (b) Two correct plots = 1 mark
Broken line = 1 mark [2]
- (c) In support of the idea candidates might refer to fertility rate going down and staying low after one child policy introduced c1980 1 mark
As evidence against the idea candidates might refer to decline having started before policy and largest decline is pre 1970 2 marks [2]

- (d) Literacy rates
 % women with education
 % urbanised
 GNP or similar
 health indicators such as number of doctors etc.
 Any other relevant set of data. 2 @ 1 mark [2]

[Total: 8 marks]

- 3 (a) (i) plot for 570 mm shown by arrow or line (mean need not be labelled)
 tolerance for plot 561 to 579 and within 0.3 cm of the line [1]
- (ii) store surplus water in wet years
 store water in/make reservoirs/dam rivers
 ration water for non-essential users in dry years
 artificially recharge groundwater/sink boreholes during wet years
 desalinisation
 transfer water by canals from a wetter area [2]
- (b) (i) check – if the largest segment has an angle $35-37^\circ = 2$ or
 if the largest segment has an angle $33/34$ or $38/39^\circ = 1$
 (do not give if any part of the line is out of tolerance or if the line position is unclear)
 if the largest segment is correctly shaded for domestic = 1
 (accept any shading except if clearly patterned and ignore shading of industry unless it is
 clearly wrong, in which case shading = 0) [3]
- (ii) agriculture – one third/32–36% (user and figure both needed) [1]
- (iii) Northern Territory much less/South Australia much more
 Northern Territory 32–36% and South Australia 76–80%
 Northern Territory a third and South Australia (just over) $\frac{3}{4}$
 (NT a little v SA a lot = too vague) [1]

[Total: 8 marks]

4 Relief

Valley
Flat floor
Steep sides

Settlement

At foot of slope
Village
Gently sloping roofs

Land-use

Fields
Cultivation
Forest
Irrigation channel (on right)
Road

Reserve one mark for each heading

8 @ 1 mark [8]

[Total: 8 marks]

5 (a) North

Three separate areas
All on coast
(Mostly) within city boundary
Eastern beaches extend beyond city boundary
Area 2 spreads further inland
City Centre

2 @ 1 mark [2]

(b) (i) Area 2

Old Havana and central Havana

[1]

(ii) Area 3

Eastern beaches

[1]

(c) Increase in all areas

Small(est) increase in area 2
Area 1 went from 200 – 1000 in 1988 to 3500 – 4000 in 2002
Area 2 went from 3500 – 4000 in 1988 to 4250 – 4750 in 2002
Area 3 went from nothing in 1988 to 3500 – 4000 in 2002

3 @ 1 mark [3]

(d) Airport road goes directly to the central area

Already established tourism so slow growth
City centre has less space for new tourist accommodation
East has new development on coast for beaches
Coastal areas increased the most because of beach holidays
Marina attracts cruisers

[1]

[Total: 8 marks]

6 (a) Fossil fuel

Coal

Oil

Gas

Renewable fuel

HEP

Wind

[2]

- (b) Availability of coal/oil/resources
 availability of large rivers/steep relief
 safety/political concerns around nuclear power
 commitment to green energy
 cost factors

[2]

- (c) Reduce fossil fuels
 Release of greenhouse gases
 Discussion of acid rain
 Will become exhausted
- Increase renewables
 Not releasing greenhouse gases
 Not producing acid rain
- Decrease nuclear
 Difficult to dispose of dangerous waste
 Produces material for bombs

One mark for each suggested change and one mark for each explanation

[4]

[Total: 8 marks]

