

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
October/November 2016
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 60
Published

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_	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0460	23
1 (a) (i)	main/A/A5012,		[1]
(ii)	post office,		[1]
(iii)	coniferous wood,		[1]
(iv)	viewpoint,		[1]
(v)	electricity transmission line,		[1]
(vi)	triangulation pillar,		[1]
	If more than one answer and one is wrong then no credit		
(b) (i)	sailing club, picnic site, parking, camp site/caravan site, walk/trail, visitor centre, public convenience, cycle route,		
	Two features for one mark.		[2]
(ii)	dam/straight edge/embankment, road(s) end at the water,		[1]
(c) (i)	290 487,		[1]
(ii)	5500–5700,		[1]
(iii)	179–181,		[1]
(iv)	cutting,		[1]
(q hiç va fla	od plain/flat in west, uite) steep(er) in centre/east, gh(er)/hill in east/low(er) in west, lley, t(ter) top/convex,		
11	0–170 <u>m</u> /50–60 <u>m</u> range, (any heights between)		[2]

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	(e)	(i) in the east it avoids the valley of the Henmore Brook, it has grown along A and B roads,			[2]		
		(ii)	takes traffic away from/reduces congestion in the town centre/Ashbourne/Spitalhill, shorter/faster (for through traffic),			[1]	
	(f)		A dispersed/scattered/isolated, B/Hognaston linear/along road/in a line,				
2	(a)	(i)	В,			[1]	
		(ii)	D,			[1]	
		(iii) 38.4,				[1]	
		(iv)	В,			[1]	
	(b)	Аа	A and F (both needed), = 1				
			high(er/est) percentage of elderly/65+/old dependents/low death rate/high life expectancy, low(er/est) percentage of children/0–14/young dependents/birth rate,				
		Reasons = 2 (mark independently)				[3]	
	(c)	pop	ulation pyramid/age-sex pyramid,			[1]	
3	(a)	a) steep/plunging, high, breaker/breaking, destructive, parallel to shore,				[2]	
	(b)	(i)	arch, beach, cave, cliff, wave-cut platform,				
			Clearly located features @ 1 each			[5]	
		(ii)	bedded/bedding planes/beds/layers/strata/cracks/lines of weakness	S,		[1]	

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4	(a)	(i)	3.6/7, 16/17,		
			3, 12/13,		[4]
		(ii)	it has a smaller <u>channel</u> /capacity,		[1]
		(iii)	more volume/water/power/larger river, wider/flatter valley floor/flood plain, may have more settlement/population nearby,		
			flood lasts longer/doesn't flow away easily,		[2]
	(b)	0.4	to 0.5,		[1]
5	(a)	(i)	completion of bar graph at 6 800 tonnes,		[1]
		(ii)	1968 Europe main continent 2013 Asia, (allow by numbers if clear) Asia: 1968 Japan/1 2013 all/5,		
			Europe: 1968 4 2013 0, (must give numbers)		[2]
		(iii)	Industrialisation/economic development in Asia/industrial decline in depletion of raw materials in Europe,	Europe,	
			cheaper raw materials in Asia/more expensive in Europe, cheaper labour in Asia/more expensive in Europe, If neither of the last two points given allow 1 mark for "Asian ships of the last two points given allow 1 mark	cheaper".	[2]
	(b)	(b) globalisation, expansion in trade/increased demand for goods/economic development, larger ships/more ships, bulk carriers/tankers, cheaper to transport goods in bulk,		t,	
		imp	eaper to move goods by sea, proved technology/cost efficiency in shipbuilding, proved technology/cost efficiency in shipbuilding, proved technology/cost efficiency in shipbuilding, proved technology (cost efficiency) in shipbuilding, proved tec		[3]
6	(a)	(i)	overall/average/most of the country low/very low/0–0.59, north/centre: very low/0–0.49, Federal District: higher/low/0.5–0.59,		
			south/south east: higher/low/0.5–0.59,		[2]
		(ii)	all areas increased/<0.6 to >0.6, north/centre: largest increase/from very low to high, north/centre: from very low to medium,		
			Federal District: from low to high, south/south east: from low to high, areas around Federal District: from very low to high,		[3]

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	Ca	mbridge IGCSE – October/November 2016 0-	460	23	
(b) (i)	greatest	Education Life expectancy			
	Smallest	Income		[1]	
(ii)	(ii) better educated people can do higher income/more skilled jobs/employment, higher income would fund improvements in education, because more taxes paid,				
more schools mean more jobs (in schools and construction),					

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