## 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.

• CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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	Page 2		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
			IGCSE – October/November 2010	0460	23
1	(a) (i)	(lle a	aux) Chats,		[1]
	(ii)	man	grove,		[1]
	(iii) ma pos hea sch cor 2 p		ket, office, th centre, pol, munity centre, ints = 1 mark		[1]
	(iv)	Mair	n B/B/B28, main = 0		[1]
	(v)	231	(metres)		[1]

(b) 3 correct ticks

Statement				
The course of the river is meandering				
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.

 (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, [3]

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				IGCSE – October/November 2010	0460	23
	(e)	(i)	2258	397,		[1]
		(ii)	sout	h east,		[1]
		(iii)	1250	0–1350 (metres)		[1]
	(f)	(i)	linea	ar,		[1]
		(ii)	stee fores	p slopes, st, po roads		
			plan	tations,		[1]
2	(a)	(i)	Well	ington,		[1]
		(ii)	Paln	nerston North,		[1]
		(iii)	Chri	stchurch,		[1]
	(b)	Auc Auc Auc Auc diffe	cklanc cklanc cklanc cklanc cklanc erent		[0]	
		Allo	ow the	e converse expressions for Invercargill.		[2]
	(c)	plae mo win win wes	ces or untair ds on ds off sterly	n opposite coastlines, ns in between, ishore at Greymouth, fshore at Christchurch, winds,		
		rair	ishad	ow at Christchurch,		[3]

	Page 4		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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3	(a)	Two labe	els on Fig. 5.		[2]
	(b)	Six point	s of description.		
		lf a poin required	n greater detail or	<sup>-</sup> development is	
		Formatio	on points = 0.		
		headland cliff, stack, stump, arch, bay, calm sea beach, sand, boulders	d/point/promontory, a, s/rocks,		
		lighthous	se,		[6]
4	(a)	A spur B flood C mea D ox b E leve	, d plain/valley floor, inder, ow, e/embankment,		[5]
	(b)	gentle(r) steep(er flat at mo concave graded, waterfall delta at r	near mouth/lower course, ) near source/upper course, outh, , s near source/upper course, more irregular in upper mouth,	<sup>-</sup> course,	
		Points re	equire locating when indicated above.		[3]
5	(a)	Asia, Africa, 1999, 2003,			[4]
	(b)	Fig. 8	more detail/data, more years/yearly, provides a continuous picture = 1		
		Fig. 9.	better visual effect, shows locations, = 1		[2]

	Page 5			Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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	(c)	emi imm birth dea	[2]			
6	(a)	(i)	rege won' repla	nerated/recreated <u>faster than use,</u> 't run out, aced/renewed <u>in a life time,</u>		[1]
		(ii)	solar wood timbo suga biom	r, d, er waste ar waste, nass,		
			coal, oil,	,		
			Both	o correct = 1		[1]
	(b)	(i)	sola	r can provide light/radio/black and white TV/water he	eating,	
			may solai	not be able to afford solar (not just solar expensive r can't be used for cooking,	),	
			firew coul	/ood "free"/low cost, d use new efficient wood stove,		
			colle woo soil e fires	ection of firewood a problem/hard to collect, d running out, erosion affecting agriculture, cause illness/danger,		[4]
		(ii)	will r solai	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]