UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/05 Paper 5 (Computer Based Test), maximum raw mark 60

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1 10.5 km (allow from 10.0 to 11.0 km – inclusive) [1]

2 CBD = the central area of a city, where most shops and offices are; brownfield site = an area of land that has been built on before; greenfield site = an area of land that has never been built on; Suburb = the outer residential part of a city.
[4 correct = 2 marks, 2 or 3 correct = 1 mark] [2]

3 Asking owner: not very reliable, the owner may not know or be there to ask; using a clinometer: difficult to use with other buildings in the way/human error; using internet: the height of the building is unlikely to be available on the internet.
[1 mark per correct disadvantage] [3]

4 Location 3 = 7 floors; location 6 = 23 floors.
Average for A = 18 , average for B = 3.7
[1 mark for each correct answer] [4]

5 Location A bar dragged to 18, location B bar to 3.5 (allow incorrect bars if they match with averages from question 4). X axis label: average number of floors.
[1 mark for each correct answer] [3]

6 Lower; 27; 7. [3 correct = 2 marks, 1 or 2 correct = 1 mark] [2]

7 a) B (secondary) [1 mark]; b) D and E (looking in a newspaper and using the internet) [1 mark] [2]

8 Bar A to be dragged to 41; Bar B to be dragged to 3.0. Title: land values at Locations A and B. [1 mark for each correct answer] [3]

9 The value of land is much higher in the city centre/CBD than the suburbs or, as you move away from the city centre, the value of land decreases.
[1 mark for basic statement, 2nd mark for detailed answer or use of correct data] [2]

10 Answer: Support hypothesis [no mark].
Explanation (building heights)**:** Near the city centre the buildings are the highest – with an average of 18 floors in the CBD [location A], compared with 3.7 floors in the suburban area [location B]. This is almost 5 times higher.
Explanation (land values)**:** Near the city centre the land values are the highest – with an average land value of $41000, compared to $3000 in the suburban area (location B). This is approximately 13–14 times more.
[2 marks for heights and 2 marks for land values – 1 mark for a correct statement and 1 for use of accurate data]. [4]

11 Building heights and land values are higher in CBD as: there is a greater demand for land near the city centre/the CBD is usually the most accessible location/shortage of space in CBD.
[1 mark for each correct reason]. [2]

12 A= industry, B= residential, C = parkland and D = offices and shops.
[1 mark per correct answer] [4]

13 E = boat/ship/water, F = rail/train/railway and G = road/motorway/car
[1 mark for each correct method]. [3]

14 Suggestions include: park and ride schemes, congestion charging, toll roads, car sharing, encouraging people to use a bike/set up cycle paths or restrict vehicle use by licence plates. Explanations needed too.
[1 mark for each named method and 1 for each explanation]. [4]

15 Car park - A = none visible, B= large; Type of land - A = brownfield,
B= greenfield.
[4 correct = 2 marks, 2 or 3 correct= 1 mark] [2]

16 CBD is larger because it serves a larger population – larger threshold; most people travel by public transport to the CBD because parking is difficult and expensive/there are traffic jams/usually efficient transport system to CBD;
CBD shopping centre has more floors because land values are higher so buildings are high to make the best use of the land/lack of space.
[1 mark for each explanation]. [3]

17 Top three boxes: shopping centre name, title and date (in any order) [1 mark];
top row: time, tally and total (this order only) [1 mark]; left hand side: times in order)
[1 mark]. [3]

18 Points to be dragged to 67,109, 398, 289 and 183 (for the respective times). Tolerance of 10 to be given. [2 marks for 5 correct points, 1 mark for 3 or 4 correct points]. Axis label: number of pedestrians (in 5 minutes) [1 mark]. [3]

19 Differences**:** City centre always has more pedestrians at each time –and in total [a total of 1046 compared to 562 at suburban centre – approximately double/two times more]. The largest difference is at 15.00. Similarities: Both centres have the same pattern of pedestrians – e.g. they both have their lowest counts at 11.00 and both peak at 15.00.
[1 mark for a correct difference and 1 mark for a correct similarity. Third mark for correct use of data]. [3]

20 Answer: Support hypothesis [no mark].
Importance: Near the city centre [centre A], the shopping centre is the most important because it has more shops than centre B [330 compared to 240], more floors [4 compared to 2], covers a larger area [150,000 m² compared with 17,000 m²] and also sells more important items [high order and comparison goods and not medium order].
Busiest: Near the city centre [location A], the shopping centre is the busiest because it has a total of 1046 pedestrians, compared to 562 in location B/the suburbs. This is approximately two times higher.
[2 marks for importance and 2 marks for busiest – 1 mark for a correct statement and 1 for use of accurate data]. [4]

21 Suggestions include: Pedestrian counts - do the counts on the same day, repeat them on a weekday, do counts more frequently [i.e. every hour], do counts in several parts of the shopping centre;
Land values - collect more figures for each location;
Building heights - measure more buildings, measure buildings in more locations. Explanations needed too. [1 mark per improvement with explanation]. [3]

[Total: 60]