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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.
1 (a) (i) Dip tank/Nzvimbo Dip
(ii) Gravel/earth
(iii) Police station
(iv) Aerodrome/landing area/airport/airstrip
(v) Hut(s),
(vi) Cultivation

(b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The river has a gentle gradient</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The river has rapids</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The river has a straight course</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are bridges across the river</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The river has oxbow lakes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The river has some meanders</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The river is crossed by many tracks</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The river is a wide river</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) (i) 922/3 143
(ii) 108
(iii) 4300

(d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>9616</th>
<th>9617</th>
<th>Both of them</th>
<th>Neither of them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an area of linear settlement</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very high density of drainage</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land over 1440 metres</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tarred road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(e) Line of subdivision boundary drawn:
   Across northing 19 at 16 – 19 mm east of easting 89
   Across northing 16 at 10 – 13 mm east of easting 88

2 (a) Background:
   Hill/high/mountain/ridge/kopje
   Cliff/very steep
   Bare rock/rocks without vegetation
   Rounded (tops)
   Cracks/joints/faults/grykes
   Scree/loose material/broken rocks/fallen rocks
   Boulders/blocks
   Layered/sedimentary rocks
   Yellow/brown/orange/light/white rock
   Trees/bushes/shrubs/scrub

   Foreground:
   Flat/gently sloping
   Terraced
   Channel/donga/gully/river bed
   Grass/pasture
   Aloe/cactus/succulent

   Maximum of 4 – background or foreground

(b) B

(c) Solution of rocks on a river bed is a type of weathering.
   When rock is weathered the broken rocks remain at the location. ✓
   Exfoliation results from a change of temperature above and below freezing point. ✓
   When rock is eroded the broken rocks are transported away.
   Strong winds weather rock quickly.

3 (a) (i) bar at 315mm

(ii) 2°C

(iii) hot/warm all year/always above 25°C
     Rain/wet all year/always above 50mm

(b) (i) cloudy climate so catch sun/aid photosynthesis, high rainfall so no need to minimise water loss

(ii) To shed water
(c) For support/stability, in the muddy soil/swampy/marshy/wet ground, the trees are tall, nutrients near the soil surface, lower levels depleted of nutrients.

4 (a) (i) completion of pie graph:
- smallest sector 27 – 30º
- next sector 35 – 37º

Correct use of key = 1

(ii)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mountain States</th>
<th>Corn Belt</th>
<th>Southeast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the most pastoral farming</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the most arable farming</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the greatest area of other land uses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Credit points relevant to the Mountain States.
Points must relate to relief, climate soil or vegetation. Factor and linked influence needed for a mark.

5 (a) (i) small/few buildings/hamlet/low order, (Allow small village)

(ii) Gentle slope
- Hillside/on a hill/on a mountain
- Lower slopes/mountain foot/under mountain
- Dry point/away from rivers
- No roads

(iii) Spaced apart/dispersed/scattered
- OR
- Clustered/compact/nucleated

(iv) Farming/fields/crops/terraces

(b) Mountainous
- Isolated/remote/away from towns
- No power lines/electricity
- No water source/no river
- Little shelter
- No roads/transport
- Dry climate/land
- No resources

6 (a) less than 1 per square kilometre

(b) P – in south west/Andes/mountains/highlands
Q – in north west/coastal/near sea/lowlands/north
Allow 'in west' once for either
(c) ports/import/export/trade/transport by sea
   Encourage industry (dev)
   Routes focus on ports (dev)
   Immigrants likely to settle in ports (dev)
   Tourism
   Lowland allows accessibility/roads
   Lowland so no/few obstacles to building
   Fishing [2]

(d) Minerals to exploit
   Volcanoes are a tourist attraction
   Fertile soils [1]

(e) Near Equator so hot
   Cold(er)/cool(er) on mountains
   Temperature decreases by 0.6°C per 100 metres
   Less humid on mountains
   Lower rainfall [2]