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 October/November 2014 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.
1 (a) (i) dam [1]
(ii) other [1]
(iii) 1205 metres [1]
(iv) reservoir [1]
(v) orchard/plantation [1]
(vi) dip tank [1]

(b) nucleated linear dispersed [3]

(c) (i) River Ruya: 44–47 mm from the left hand side of the section [1]
(ii) power line: 59–62 mm from the left hand side of the section [1]
(iii) gravel or earth road: 75–78 mm from the left hand side of the section/within 2 mm of the eastern edge [1]

Use the ruler device to measure the answers. Arrows should end within about 1 cm of the profile. Measure to the point that the arrow projects to.

(d) (i) 340 [1]
(ii) 058169 [1]

(e) meander rapid(s) island(s)/braided gentle gradient variable width flows east tributaries [3]
(f) avoids high(er/est)/hill/ridge/on lower slopes/heights between 1200 m and 1400 m/at base of hill/around the hill avoids valley floor/ flood plain/flooding on gentle slope/avoids steep slope

away from river/stream

in east  [3]

2  (a) (i) Cayembe  [1]

(ii) peak conical steep slopes ridge(s)/valley snow/ice bushes/trees/grass/dense vegetation  [3]

(b) (i) destructive  [1]

(ii) denser plate label on Nazca Plate  [1]

(iii) 325  [1]

(iv) one plate moving beneath another plate  [1]

3  (a) A mercury/alcohol/spirit
D water  [2]

(b) to keep the bulb moist/wet
to cool the bulb
to allow evaporation from the bulb
to supply water to B
B requires water from D  [1]

(c) (i) 28
24 If reversed = 1
4 (ECF)  [3]

(ii) 72% (ECF)  [1]

(iii) inverse negative
as the depression of the wet bulb temperature increases the relative humidity decreases
(or converse)
as one increases the other decreases  [1]
4 (a) (i) line at 57.3 million with date 1991 [1]
(ii) 9.9 – 10.1 million or between [1]
(iii) 20% [1]
(iv) 2006 – 2011 [1]
(v) 1976 – 1986 [1]

(b) (i) 5.9 [1]
(ii) net positive migration/immigration exceeds emigration increased birth rate and reduced death rate /birth rate higher than death rate/natural increase [2]

5 (a) (i) on the 20% primary line = 1
14% secondary and 66% tertiary = 1
If primary wrong credit one other correct axis [2]
(ii) 51/52/53 [1]

(b) (i) 3
5
4
2
1 [1]

(ii) positive relationship/as G.D.P. increases percentage employed in tertiary industry increases
same rank order for both factors
pairs of data for a single country max 2
Pairs of data must include both factors with at least one factor expressed in raw data and not rank
e.g. Norway’s G.D.P. is US$ 54 000 pp and it has 76% employed in tertiary industry
e.g. Ghana’s G.D.P. is US$ 3100 pp and it is 5th ranked in tertiary industry
Allow without units expressed correctly [3]

(iii) tertiary industry has higher wages/profits (therefore G.D.P. is higher) higher G.D.P. means people can afford to pay for (more) services
(or expressed conversely) [1]
6 (a) (i) 19–21 %

(ii) Transport:
- from/to airport/seaport
- tours
- tourists hire cars
- tourists don’t have their own cars
- tourists use public transport/buses/taxis
- air transport
- cruises

Primary industries:
- supply tourist with food
- supply raw materials for handicrafts

(b) hotels/apartments/houses/accommodation
- a variety of different types/costs of accommodation
- airport
- good roads/expressways
- railway stations
- shopping
- theme parks
- history/castle/palace/architecture/heritage
- culture/theatre/art gallery/museum/cinema
- to see/take part in sports events/sports facilities
- conventions/festivals
- advertising/well known attractions/famous places
- ports for cruise ships
- seaside resorts
- tall buildings
- night clubs
- restaurants
- banks to access money
- safer
- cell phone coverage/internet access