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 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.
1 (a) (i) narrow tarred
   (ii) railway,
   (iii) power line,
   (iv) Incema/Ncema, (allow Mlena)
   (v) 1 126 (metres)
   (vi) bridge, (allow road bridge)

(b) hill/hilly/high/upland/mountain
    steep slopes
    heights 1 140 – 1 452 m
    ridge
    NW – SE trend
    concave slope/steep at top gentle at bottom
    low(er)/gentle(r) in NE/SW/in 1 447
    valley(s)
    2/3/4/many summits/hills

(c) (i) wide tarred road
       track/cut line/game trail
       “other” road
   (ii) small river/stream/tributary/watercourse
       many rivers/streams/tributaries/watercourses
       reservoir
       lake
       flow N/NW/NE

(d) (i) north to south
   (ii) build-up of water behind dam/dam on south of lake
       tributaries flow to south,

(e) (i) 5 000 – 5 200(m)
   (ii) 033° – 037°
   (iii) 251 475 = 2
       252 475 = 1
2 (a) greater in south/less in north, (allow low in north high in south)
greater in south-west/less in north-east

0 – 2/3 – 10/km² in north
11 – 24/25 – 100/km² in south,
very low in north
low overall [3]

(b) greater in wetter areas/less in dry areas
example of a pair of statistics:

low/0 – 2/km² where rain (<)200 mm,
high/11 – 100/25 – 100/km² where rain (>1 000 mm

(very) dry areas/desert very sparse/almost none [2]

(c) (i) in south/south-west
in wetter areas (or by figures)
on river(s) [2]

(ii) water supply/provide water/water available/access to water
transport
irrigation
better agriculture in wetter areas [1]

3 (a) bare ground/sparse/little/lack of vegetation
scrub/bush/shrubs/lack of trees, dry channel/valley [1]

(b) cone
steep
bare (rock)/sparse/little/lack of vegetation,
black (rock)
white/brown (rock)
lava flow/paths of lava
crater
narrow/pointed summit
conelet/secondary cone
valleys/gulleys/ravines [5]
(c) ash (falls)  
pyroclastic flows  
lateral blasts  
mudflows/lahars,  
volcanic gases  
post-eruption famine/disease/destruction of crops  
landslides  

Mark the best two points given.  [2]

4 (a) (i) 184–188 (billion US$)  [1]

(ii) (more) rapid increase  
great(est) increase  
no decreases/constant increase  [1]

(iii) more/fairly constant  
small(er) increase (overall)  
stays between 100 and 200 billion US$  
greater decline 2000–2002  [1]

(b) in northern hemisphere/in north  
(mostly) in MEDCs  
(some) in NICs  
(many) coastal  
two of Europe, North America/USA and Asia/China, (no other countries)  
none in South America, Africa and Australasia  
one in India/Middle East/Israel  
most in Europe  [3]

(c) research facilities  
links to other high technology industries  

Deduct one mark for every tick more than two.  [2]

5 (a) (i) Stevenson screen, (Allow “box” for screen)  [1]

(ii) anemometer  
wind vane  [1]

(b) beside parking lot/cars  
interference by people  
heat from car exhausts  
(close to) trees,  
shade/shelter  
concrete absorbs heat  [2]
(c) solar panel (in context)/wires/cables/mast/sensor
digital/electronic/remote/automatic/computerised/database

(d) box on left is old
box on left needs frequent reading/requires more work/instruments inside fence less work
instruments inside fence read remotely/no need to visit
instruments inside fence allow easy data compilation/analysis
instruments inside fence allow continuous recording
fence is more secure
human error

6 (a) (i) shrunk/dried up, etc.
(ii) no longer fishing/port

(b) no fish (to eat)
industrial crop not food crops
soil infertile/salty therefore reduced crops/less food
polluted drinking water
weakened immune systems/poor food therefore liable to disease/have health problems
poor living conditions/large families cause spread of disease

(c) Advantages
wild life will return,
people can catch fish
people can go back to food crops
less salt in soil (stated as an improvement)
more/cleaner (drinking) water

Disadvantages
cotton revenue lost/yields drop