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 2016 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.
1 (a) (i) main/A/A5012,
(ii) post office,
(iii) coniferous wood,
(iv) viewpoint,
(v) electricity transmission line,
(vi) triangulation pillar,

If more than one answer and one is wrong then no credit

(b) (i) sailing club,
picnic site,
parking,
camp site/caravan site,
walk/trail,
visitor centre,
public convenience,
cycle route,

Two features for one mark.

(ii) dam/straight edge/embankment,
road(s) end at the water,

(c) (i) 290 487,
(ii) 5500–5700,
(iii) 179–181,
(iv) cutting,

(d) flood plain/flat in west,
(quite) steep(er) in centre/east,
high(er)/hill in east/low(er) in west,
valley,
flat(ter) top/convex,
110–170 m/50–60 m range, (any heights between)
(e) (i) in the east it avoids the valley of the Henmore Brook, it has grown along A and B roads, [2]

(ii) takes traffic away from/reduces congestion in the town centre/Ashbourne/Spitalhill, shorter/faster (for through traffic), [1]

(f) A dispersed/scattered/isolated, B/Hognaston linear/along road/in a line, [2]

2 (a) (i) B, [1]

(ii) D, [1]

(iii) 38.4, [1]

(iv) B, [1]

(b) A and F (both needed), = 1

high(er/est) percentage of elderly/65+/old dependents/low death rate/high life expectancy, low(er/est) percentage of children/0–14/young dependents/birth rate,

Reasons = 2 (mark independently) [3]

(c) population pyramid/age-sex pyramid, [1]

3 (a) steep/plunging, high, breaker breaking, destructive, parallel to shore, [2]

(b) (i) arch, beach, cave, cliff, wave-cut platform,

Clearly located features @ 1 each [5]

(ii) bedded/bedding planes/beds/layers/strata/cracks/lines of weakness, [1]
4 (a) (i) 3.6/7, 16/17, 3, 12/13, [4]
     (ii) it has a smaller channel/capacity, [1]
     (iii) more volume/water/power/larger river, wider/flatter valley floor/flood plain, may have more settlement/population nearby, flood lasts longer/doesn’t flow away easily, [2]

     (b) 0.4 to 0.5, [1]

5 (a) (i) completion of bar graph at 6800 tonnes, [1]
     (ii) 1968 Europe main continent 2013 Asia, (allow by numbers if clear)
         Asia: 1968 Japan/1 2013 all/5,
         Europe: 1968 4 2013 0, (must give numbers) [2]
     (iii) growing demand for ships in Asia,
         Industrialisation/economic development in Asia/industrial decline in Europe,
         depletion of raw materials in Europe,
         cheaper raw materials in Asia/more expensive in Europe,
         cheaper labour in Asia/more expensive in Europe,
         If neither of the last two points given allow 1 mark for “Asian ships cheaper”. [2]

     (b) globalisation,
         expansion in trade/increased demand for goods/economic development,
         larger ships/more ships,
         bulk carriers/tankers,
         cheaper to transport goods in bulk,
         cheaper to move goods by sea,
         improved technology/cost efficiency in shipbuilding,
         development of cruise ships, [3]

6 (a) (i) overall/average/most of the country low/very low/0–0.59, north/centre: very low/0–0.49,
         Federal District: higher/low/0.5–0.59,
         south/south east: higher/low/0.5–0.59, [2]
     (ii) all areas increased/<0.6 to >0.6,
         north/centre: largest increase/from very low to high,
         north/centre: from very low to medium,
         Federal District: from low to high,
         south/south east: from low to high,
         areas around Federal District: from very low to high, [3]
(b) (i) greatest Education
Life expectancy
Smallest Income [1]

(ii) better educated people can do higher income/more skilled jobs/employment,
higher income would fund improvements in education,
because more taxes paid,
more schools mean more jobs (in schools and construction), [2]