CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/21**

Paper 2 Geographical Skills **May/June 2024**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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Marking annotations

Examiners must use the following annotations:

Annotation	Meaning
	Correct point
	Incorrect point
BOD	Benefit of the doubt given
IRRL	Irrelevant to the question being asked
NAQ	Material that does not answer the question
REP	Point has been repeated
TV	Point is too vague
LNK	Two or more ideas or paired data have been linked together for credit
^	Omission mark; the answer does not go quite far enough to gain a mark
Highlight	Highlight used to show a significant part of the response or can be used with another annotation e.g. IRRL
[ ]	Brackets used to show a significant part of the response or can be used with another annotation e.g. LNK
SEEN	Used to show that questions with no response have been checked and all additional pages have been checked

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<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(i)</td><td>Gailbach</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(ii)</td><td>Spring</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iii)</td><td>Path (with signs)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iv)</td><td>Refreshment point/Schöne Aussicht</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(v)</td><td>1660 (metres)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(b)(i)</td><td><u>Height</u>
Tassenbach low <u>and</u> Tessenberg high;
Tassenbach 1079 <u>m</u> <u>and</u> Tessenberg 1340 <u>m</u>; (allow 1050–1100/1250–1350.)
Tassenbach low<u>er</u>/Tessenberg high<u>er</u>;

<u>Slopes</u>
Tassenbach gentle/flat <u>and</u> Tessenberg steep;
Tassenbach gentl<u>er</u>/flat/Tessenberg steep<u>er</u>.

Must be comparative
Reserve 1 mark for height and 1 mark for slopes</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(b)(ii)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Tassenbach</td><td>Tessenberg</td></tr>
<tr><td>Main road</td><td>Minor road/no main road</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Both have minor roads/other roads</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Both have junctions</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Tassenbach has a <u>main</u> road junction vs. Tessenberg has a <u>minor</u> road junction = 2 marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>Railway/line/station</td><td>No railway/line/station</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bus stop(s)</td><td>No bus stop(s)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Larg<u>er</u> river(s)

Allow both have rivers</td><td>Small<u>er</u> river(s)

Allow both have rivers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cycle track

No mountain bike route</td><td>No cycle track

Mountain bike route</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)(i)</td><td>2450 m
(allow tolerance 2350–2550 m.)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)(ii)</td><td>East/E</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)(iii)</td><td>94°–96°</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(iv)	063803 063804 064803 064804	**1**
1(d)	There is land over 1400 m; There are steep slopes; There are V-shaped valleys; Rivers flow south; There are small rivers.	**5**
1(e)	One mark for higher valley (left side), one mark for lower valley (right side), with ridge in middle.	**2**

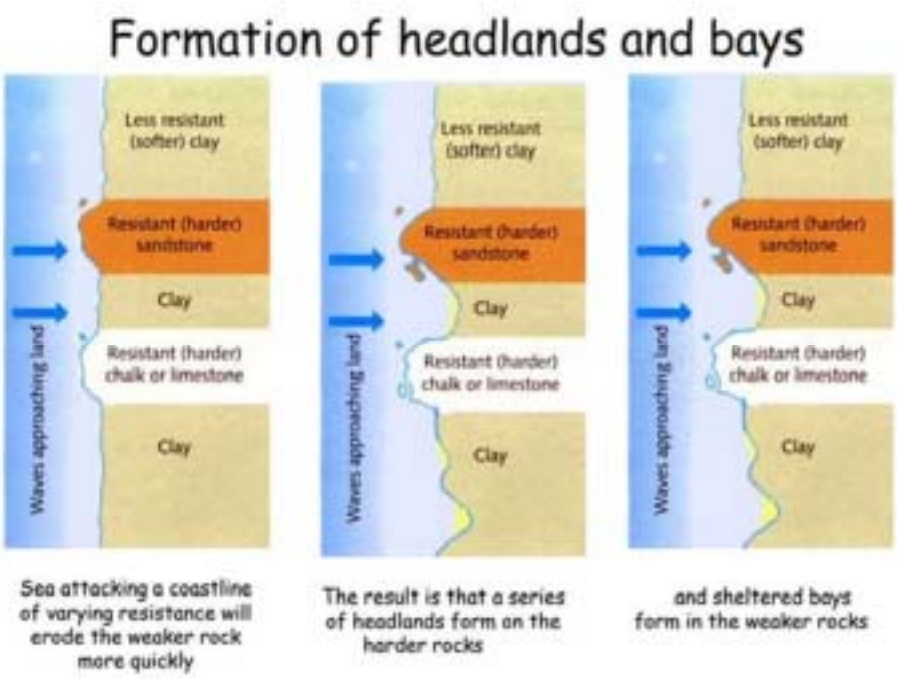
Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	30 (thousand). Note: Allow mark if candidates have drawn the bar accurately on the graph. If graph drawn incorrectly but correct answer written in answer space give credit.	**1**
2(a)(ii)	75 (thousand). Note:Allow mark if candidates have drawn the bar accurately on the graph. If graph drawn incorrectly but correct answer written in answer space give credit.	**1**
2(b)	British (UK) increase/increase to 2019 then decrease; British (UK) has changed from negative to positive; European fluctuates/no pattern/increase to 2019 then decrease/(overall) decrease/drops in 2017 and 2020; Irish (RoI) increase/decrease in emigration; Rest of world increase/doubled/increase then levelled out/increase to 2018 then decrease; British (UK) least change/range/Irish (RoI) most change/range. Note: Look for patterns not a year-by-year description.	**4**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	Advantage More/many (skilled) workers/boost workforce/more taxpayers/younger population; Can fill shortfalls in particular types of jobs or named example e.g. more doctors or nurses; Cultural diversity e.g. food, music, religion/new language; Disadvantage Increased competition for jobs; Wages sent to home country; Racial tensions; Increased pressure on housing/healthcare/schools; Increased pressure on food/water/energy. Note: Reserve 1 mark for advantage and 1 mark for disadvantage Must be in correct section.	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	Correct plot of 5 small towns.	**1**
3(a)(ii)	Inverse/negative relationship; The higher the number of settlements the lower in the hierarchy/the lower the number of settlements the higher in the hierarchy.	**1**
3(b)(i)	(Weak) positive relationship; The higher in the hierarchy the more the population/the lower in the hierarchy the less the population.	**1**
3(b)(ii)	Larger population (than expected); High population but low in hierarchy.	**1**
3(c)(i)	Largest population/therefore (more) services/businesses; Central position; Surrounded by (several) small towns/villages/small settlements; Route focus (allow junction of several main roads)/6 roads/(main) roads/road junctions/can reach from all directions.	**2**
3(c)(ii)	Few/no roads/inaccessible/remote; Highland/mountains/steep slopes; Poor soils/agriculture; Important land for agriculture; (Note: allow agriculture only once.) Low-lying land subject to flooding; Lack of water (supply)/sewage/sanitation/electricity/gas; Marshland/swamps.	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	A = sand dune B = headland C = wave-cut platform D = beach E = stack	**5**
4(b)	Layers of hard/more resistant and softer/less resistant rock; At right angles to coast/correct position on diagram/discordant coastline; Waves erode (cliffs)/attack cliffs/caused by erosion/hydraulic action; Cliff retreats; Differential erosion/cliffs along the coastline do not erode at the same rate; Soft rock/clay is less resistant than hard rock so is easier to erode and creates bays; Hard rock/chalk/granite is more resistant than soft rock so sticks out/headland; Soft rock eroded faster than hard rock; Deposition in sheltered bays. Note: Max 1 mark if no labels on diagram. Look for key ideas labelled on diagram. e.g.:  	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Two converging arrows. Arrows can be drawn anywhere on Fig. 5.2 (allow on 5.1). Allow horizontal arrow on RH side and oblique arrow on LH side (following the line of subduction).	**1**
5(b)	V – oceanic plate Y – rising magma W – subduction zone X – volcano	**4**
5(c)	Layers of lava and ash; Conical/cone/concave; Steep (sides); Crater; Parasitic/secondary cones; Violent/high pressure eruptions/explosive/explosive lava; Dormant phases; Subject to landslides; Viscous/thick/slow-moving lava; Pyroclastics/ ash clouds/gas; Volcanic bombs; Lahars/mudflows/mudslides.	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Mixed Subsistence	**2**
6(b)	Arable Subsistence	**2**
6(c)	River can be used for irrigation/water for crops; River for alluvium/fertile soil; River for transporting crops; Rich green colour suggests fertile land; Can be flooded to allow rice production; Land above flood level; Some flat land available for use of machinery/planting crops/harvesting; Sloping land can be terraced; Hill for shelter; Different crop areas/different types of crops can be planted in different areas; e.g. tree crops/banana on slopes/rice; No dense vegetation to clear. Note: A list of 2 or more factors without explanation = Max. 1.	**4**

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