CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/23**

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>Rural tourism house
La Torre</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(ii)</td><td>39 (m)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iii)</td><td>Marsh/swamp/pond</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iv)</td><td>Town limit</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(v)</td><td>Regional/local</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(b)</td><td>128804</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)</td><td>Archaeological remains;
Castle;
Closed quarry;
Dolmen/menhir;
Historical set;
Ruined church;
Vil. La Romana/Roman villa/village/settlement.</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(d)(i)</td><td>East-south-east/ESE</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(d)(ii)</td><td>2500 m (tolerance 2400 – 2600 m)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(d)(iii)</td><td>105° (tolerance 103–107°)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(e)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>feature</th><th>grid square 1077</th><th>grid square 1279</th><th>Both grid squares</th><th>neither grid square</th></tr>
<tr><td>Campsite</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>hotel</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>museum</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>petrol station</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(f)	More beaches/sand/mud/deposition to west/less to east; Wide(r)/large(r)/(long(er) beach(es) to the west v narrow(er)/small(er)/short(er) to the east; Beaches face south-east in west v face south-west in east OR west coast is south-west to north-east v east coast is north-west to south-east; Straight(er)/smooth(er)/(gently) curved coastline to the west v jagged/indented/ more curved to the east; Flat(ter) land to the west v steep(er) land to the east; Coast low(er) to the west v high(er) to the east; Shallow(er) sea in the west v deep(er) sea in the east; River(s) enter the sea in the west v no rivers in the east; Wide(r)/large(r) bay in west v small(er) bays/coves to east; Spit(s) in west v none in east; No headlands/cliffs in the west v headlands/cliffs in the east; No islands/stacks/stumps/reefs in west v there are…in east; No rocks to the west v rocky to the east; West has more ponds/small lakes v none in the east; West is constructive/depositional v east is destructive/erosional. Note: Mark as it comes – answers may be in separate paragraphs but use LNK symbol. Must be comparative. Credit only features of the coastal area.	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Movements are uneven; Big variation in distance travelled; Few migrate inland; Many/most people move towards the coast/coastal provinces gain most migrants; (Especially) the South China Sea coast; Some movements along coast/ cross East China Sea; Moving out from inland/central China; Many/most moving to south/south-east/east; Some/a few moving to west-north-west/north-west/north; Longest movements /to the west-north-west/north-west/1400 km–2000 km; Shortest movements to the coast/200–240 km/from neighbouring provinces; Province at/on/north of South China Sea gains most migrants; One area/province at/on/north of South China Sea gains migrants from 8 (different) provinces.	**3**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	Poverty; Basic/poor housing/overcrowding/(rural) housing too expensive for locals; Infertile/poor soils/soil erosion/steep slopes; Food shortage/poor harvests/crops/low yields/famine/starvation/locusts; Mechanisation (in agriculture); Cyclone/earthquake/volcanic eruption/natural hazard; Lack of rainfall/drought/floods; Wars/persecution/lack of law and order/lack of security; Eviction by landlord/division of inherited land/land consolidation; Lack of entertainment/leisure facilities/shopping/variety of goods available/theatres/cinemas; Lack of healthcare/medicines/vaccines/few doctors/clinics/hospitals; Lack of schools/education; Lack of/unreliable electricity/gas supplies; Lack of telecommunications/internet/mobile network; Lack of sewage system/poor hygiene/sanitation; Rural areas remote/cut-off/inaccessible/trade limited.	**3**
2(c)	Transport may be too expensive/cannot afford the transport costs/lack of money; Journey too dangerous/too far to travel; Lack of/have no means of transport/difficult to move belongings; Trauma of leaving family behind/family responsibilities/attached to their local community; Need permission to cross boundaries/permit/hukou (government permission to move into the cities in China); Too old/elderly/disabled to travel.	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	15.5–16 (hours)	**1**
3(a)(ii)	13 (hours)	**1**

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<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>3(b)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>characteristic</th><th>tick (✓)</th></tr>
<tr><td>circular shape</td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>long and thin shape</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>gentle sides</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>steep sides</td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>sparse vegetation</td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>covered in vegetation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>rural</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>urbanised</td><td>✓</td></tr>
</table>
3–4 correct = 2
1–2 correct = 1</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3(c)</td><td>Deposition of alluvium/silt (increases fertility of soils);
Houses/buildings flooded/damage to homes/property/people homeless;
Settlements cut off/isolation;
Loss of life/drowning/livestock/people swept away;
Agricultural lands flooded/waterlogged soils/crops ruined;
Roads flooded/blocked/ damaged;
Vehicles swept away/engines damaged;
Dirty water/contamination/ pollution of clean water supplies;
Risk of disease (from stagnant water);
Can’t go to work/businesses closed/money/income lost;
Power cuts/loss of electricity/internet;
High cost of clean-up/ can’t afford repairs.</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Fossil fuels/ non renewables are bad/dirty/unsafe/not environmentally friendly. <u>OR</u> Wind power/renewables are good/clean/safe/environmentally friendly; Renewable energy is more sustainable than fossil fuels/non renewables; Fossil fuels/non renewables produce CO_2 emissions/pollute the air/land; Renewable energy/wind power does not produce CO_2/pollute the air/land; Fossil fuels/non renewables are out of date/will run out/ finite/renewable energy/wind power is infinite/will not run out; There is more polluting energy than clean energy; CO_2 is hazardous to the environment.	2
4(b)(i)	35(%)	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(ii)	Solar has increased; Wind has increased; HEP has decreased; Biofuels have decreased. Note: Responses need the direction of change.	**1**
4(c)(i)	Flat land/gentle gradient; Open site/no obstructions; Large/extensive/covers a large area; Rectangular blocks; Panels in straight lines/rows; Evenly spaced; Facing same direction; Three major blocks; Straight roads/roads connecting blocks/roads providing access/between /dividing panels/panels along side of road/surrounded by road; Room for expansion/being extended; Each sector has (white) huts; Surrounded by farmland/fields.	**3**
4(c)(ii)	Land can't be used for anything else (e.g. building/farming); Visually intrusive; Takes up a large area of land/space; Uses up (valuable) farmland; Prone to flooding.	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	X = under canopy/under storey/lower canopy. Y = shrub (layer)/forest floor/ground (layer)/undergrowth.	**2**
5(a)(ii)	Max. height of emergent layer = 56 (m) (Allow 55–57 m). Height range of the canopy from 30/31 (m) to 38/39/40 (m). Note: Height range can be in any order.	**2**
5(b)(i)	South America	**1**
5(b)(ii)	South America – cattle ranching. Africa – smallholder farming. Asia – large scale agriculture.	**3**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Uneven/widespread distribution; Groups/clusters/close together; Close/near/along/linear to the river; Many located near/on the edge/within the built-up area; Most are inside the ring road; Outside the ring road to the north/north-east/south/east of the river; Linear pattern to the north/north-east of the city; Groupings/clusters outside the main city/outside ring road by 0–10 km/ 12–25 km/0–25 km.	**3**
6(b)	Fig. 6.2 buildings look permanent/long lasting/stable/safe/Fig. 6.3 look flimsy/unstable/unsafe; Fig. 6.2 buildings made of strong material/Fig 6.3 made of weak material; Fig. 6.2 houses are big/spacious/Fig 6.3 houses are small; Fig. 6.2 made from bricks/cement/Fig. 6.3 made from (corrugated/sheet) metal/cloth; Fig. 6.2 has windows/doors/Fig. 6.3 (just) openings; Fig. 6.2 has water butts/tanks on roofs/none in Fig. 6.3; Fig. 6.2 weatherproof houses/Fig. 6.3 houses could blow down /be rained into; Fig. 6.2 has drainpipes/none in Fig. 6.3; Fig. 6.2 has trees/vegetation for fresh air/more oxygen/any health benefit/Fig. 6.3 has little vegetation so more CO2/any negative effect on health; Fig 6.2 away from sewage/polluted/disease-carrying water/Fig. 6.3 next to sewage/polluted/disease-carrying water; Fig. 6.2 flooding unlikely/Fig. 6.3 may flood; Fig. 6.2 has streetlights/Fig 6.3 no streetlights. Note: If Fig. 6.2/6.3 not stated, assume Fig. 6.2 due to wording of question.	**5**

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