CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/21**

Paper 2 Geographical Skills **May/June 2025**

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 2025 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level 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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Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Correct point
	Incorrect point
	Benefit of doubt given
	Not answered question
	Repetition
	Content of response too vague
	More information required
Highlighter	Highlighting areas of text
	Open bracket
	Close bracket
	Page or response seen by examiner

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	Parish church	**1**
1(a)(ii)	River/Lillan	**1**
1(a)(iii)	Hiking trail	**1**
1(a)(iv)	Private road with barrier	**1**
1(a)(v)	Marsh/peat cutting	**1**
1(a)(vi)	27 (metres)	**1**
1(b)	275793	**1**
1(c)	• Lowland/below 35m; • Gentle(r)/flatter slopes; • River (Kungsbackan) (accept Söderan river); • Coast(al)/close/access to sea/marina/port/dock/edge of lake; • Motorway; • Many roads (in centre)/route focus/road junction; • Railway/train station; • Forest; • Arable/crop land; • Space for industry/industrial area; • Valley floor/confluence of valleys.	**5**
1(d)	• (Parish/other) church; • Sports ground; • Football ground; • Trotting track; • Marina; • Railway/train station; • Cemetery; • Golf course.	**3**
1(e)	• Flowing south; • Tributaries/confluences; • Meanders (in north); • Straight (in south/Kungsbacka); • Bridged; • Variable width/widens; • Mouth/enters sea/lake at Svinholmen.	**3**
1(f)(i)	3.1 km (allow 3.0–3.2)	**1**
1(f)(ii)	201° (allow 200–203°)	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	• Uneven; • Highest numbers in (east) Asia; • High numbers in (central) North America; • High numbers/across/throughout Europe/second highest in Europe; • Higher in western Europe than eastern Europe; • In parts of South America/some of South America; • Few/not many/very low/lowest in Africa/few countries in Africa; • Low in Oceania/Australasia. **Note:** Primarily in Asia and Europe/North America = 1 Only if lines 2 and 3 have not been awarded, otherwise REP.	**3**
2(a)(ii)	• Most in wealthy/rich countries; • Where demand is high/people can afford cars/close to market; • Near component suppliers; • In countries with high levels of education; • In countries with high levels of technology; • Coastal countries (for export); • Cheap labour; • Investment by TNCs.	**1**
2(b)(i)	Bar drawn at 5.6 million	**1**
2(b)(ii)	• Flat land; • Large area/spacious; • Outside of settlement/city; • Room to expand; • Road network/many roads/main road(s)/motorway/highway; • Settlements/housing for workforce; • Pleasant surroundings (fields/trees); • Near other industry (for parts).	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	• Headland/cliff; • Stack; • Arch; • Wave-cut platform; • Layers/strata; • Cracks/crevices; • Jagged/rough rock; • Beach/sand; • High tide line; • Loose rock (centre right); **Note:** Labelled to correct feature. If no arrows (unclear of what is being labelled) max. 1.	**4**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	How (reserve 1) • Collapses/falls; • Leaves stump/stack/island. Reason (reserve 1) • Eroded by waves/sea; • Hydraulic action/corrasion/abrasion/solution/corrosion (or description of erosional process) (max. 1); • Weathering (biological/chemical); • Along lines of weakness/cracks/crevices; • Causes loss of support/arch widens.	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	62 (%)	**1**
4(a)(ii)	1 mark for accurate line at 7° (allow 6–8°) 1 mark for correct shading (in correct order)	**2**
4(a)(iii)	High tertiary/low primary/more tertiary than primary	**1**
4(a)(iv)	Biotechnician	**1**
4(b)	• (Subsistence) farming/agriculture; • Land available to farm/fertile soil/climate suitable for farming; • Demand for food/minerals/raw materials for export/cash crops/named export crop; • Not industrialised/no factories/lack of mechanisation (due to cost/availability); • Less educated/skilled (so unable to work in secondary/tertiary); • Lack of investment by TNCs/other countries/government (in secondary/tertiary); • Mining/amount of minerals.	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	• Uneven; • High(est) in west/high(est) in/around Cologne; • Low(est) in (north-)east/low(est) in/around Berlin; • Mostly low (rainfall); • Moderate/average in south(-west)/south of Stuttgart; • Moderate/average in northwest; • Moderate/average along coast/North Sea/Baltic Sea. **Note:** Max. 2 for moderate/average	**3**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(i)	• Steep slopes increase run-off/faster run-off/shortens time to river; • Impermeable rock reduces infiltration/percolation/increases run-off/faster run-off/shortens time to river; • (Shallow) soils cannot hold/absorb much water/become saturated/limit infiltration; • Narrow river channel cannot hold discharge; • Narrow floodplain cannot hold floodwaters; • Few trees so limited interception. **Note:** Must have explanation for each point. Correct geographical terms needed.	**3**
5(b)(ii)	• Dam; • Embankment/manmade/constructing levees; • Dredging/channel deepening; • Straightening; • Afforestation; • Manmade lakes.	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	• Bulgaria • Mali • Mali • Argentina • Bulgaria	**5**
6(b)	40 million	**1**
6(c)(i)	• Workers taxes increase; • Government receives less taxes; • Health provision/care for elderly needed; • Shortage of workers; • Underuse of resources; • Less military.	**1**
6(c)(ii)	• Large numbers of young to feed/educate/support; • Small numbers of economically active; • Future unemployment.	**1**

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