CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/23**

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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<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(i)</td><td>Secondary road</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(ii)</td><td>Tremeoc/Tremeog</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iii)</td><td>(Signposted) hiking trail/GR 34 (H)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iv)</td><td>(Perennial) body of water/lake/reservoir/dam/storage of water/water resources</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(v)</td><td>(Notable) chapel</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(vi)</td><td>52</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(b)</td><td>Nuclear/nucleated/clustered/radial</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)</td><td>River/watercourse/body of water/lake/reservoir/water supply;
Gentle slope/(relatively) flat;
Low land;
(Nearby) forest/wood;
<u>Limited</u> (to the east) by land liable to flood/tidal area/wet sand;
Bridging point;
Defensive;
<u>Many</u> roads (in centre)/route focus/road junction;
Harbour/anchorage/access to sea/port.</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(d)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Feature</th><th>Area A</th><th>Area B</th><th>Both areas</th><th>Neither area</th></tr>
<tr><td>harbour</td><td>√</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>beacon</td><td></td><td>√</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>signposted hiking trail</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>notable site</td><td></td><td></td><td>√</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>golf course</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>√</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(e)</td><td>Wet sand/marshland/tidal area;
Main river/De Pont-L’Abbé flows S/SE;
Watercourses/<u>intermittent</u> streams/tributaries/confluences/underground canal;
High drainage density;
Estuary/delta/(river) mouth/flows to/links to sea;
Body of water/lake/reservoir/etang;
Water tower;
Font;
Harbour/anchorage.</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(f)(i)</td><td>4.9–5.2</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(f)(ii)</td><td>099277</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	D – modern factories C – high quality housing E – CBD B – poor quality permanent housing *3–4 correct = 3 marks* *2 correct = 2 marks* *1 correct = 1 mark*	**3**
2(b)	*Squatter settlement* Unfavourable land/steep/terraced/hilly/swamps/wasteland; Only available land/only unused space; Close to industry; Outskirts first point of arrival for migrants; Less regulation of houses on the outskirts. *High quality housing* Expensive land (surrounding CBD); Close to jobs/business/retail/entertainment/services; Former colonial housing; Far from squatter settlements. *Modern factories* Flat land; Next to/along/near transport routes; Access to the CBD to supply goods; On outskirts for space/where land is cheaper; Room for expansion/large land; Accessible to workers from other zones/close to squatter settlements for workers. **Note:** Reserve 1 mark for each section. Ref to Figs 2.1 and 2.2 not required.	**5**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	Correct location of: Overhang/cliff Undercut(ting)/cave Plunge pool (Fallen/hard) rock(s)/boulder(s).	**4**
3(a)(ii)	Undercut deepened/<u>more</u> erosion of soft rock; Plunge pool deeper; Overhang/hard rock collapses/breaks off; Retreat/moves back/moves upstream/headward erosion; Forms gorge.	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	Valley shape V-shaped/steep sides/deep/narrow. Gradient of long profile Steep/high gradient/rapid decrease/vertical sections; Decreasing gradient along upper course. Channel width Narrow/thin/small. **Note:** Allow 1 mark for each.	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	Isobar 1008 joined in south of map	**1**
4(a)(ii)	Area within isobar 1000 shaded	**1**
4(b)	Lower temperature in New Delhi/higher temperature in Bengaluru 12°C in New Delhi and 18 °C in Bengaluru; Higher pressure in New Delhi/lower pressure in Bengaluru 1008/1009/1010 mb in New Delhi and 1006/1007/1008 mb in Bengaluru; Windier in New Delhi/less windy in Bengaluru New Delhi is 3–7 knots and Bengaluru is 1–2 knots; Less cloudy/clearer sky in New Delhi/cloudier in Bengaluru New Delhi is 1 okta and Bengaluru is 7 oktas; Bengaluru has a NE/NNE wind and New Delhi has a SE wind. **Note:** Must be comparative. Data mark can only be given if comparative statement has been credited. Units must be used at least once per pair. Can extract from separate paragraphs. Allow differences in stats e.g. cloud cover in Bengaluru is 6 oktas higher = 2	**6**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	Mount Fuji strato/composite and Mauna Loa shield; Mount Fuji is conical and Mauna Loa is dome-shaped; Mount Fuji steep sides and Mauna Loa gentle sides/Mount Fuji steeper; Mount Fuji narrower/smaller surface area/Mauna Loa wider/larger surface area; Mount Fuji shorter/Mauna Loa taller; Mount Fuji lava and ash and Mauna Loa just lava; Mount Fuji has more layers/Mount Fuji has 10 layers and Mauna Loa has 6 layers; Mount Fuji has more vents/pipes/craters /Mount Fuji has side vents/3 vents/pipes/craters and Mauna Loa no side vents/1 vent/pipe/crater; Mount Fuji smaller magma chamber/Mauna Loa larger magma chamber; Mount Fuji has narrower pipe/vent/Mauna Loa has wider pipe/vent. **Note:** Must be comparative.	**4**
5(a)(ii)	Bar drawn at 3800 m Diagonal lines drawn	**2**
5(b)	Fertile land/good for agriculture; Family and friends live there/always lived there; Rely on warning systems/think it won't erupt/used to it/extinct; Income/jobs from tourism; Can't afford to leave; Geothermal power; Hot springs; Minerals/mining; Building materials.	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	Will not run out/is replenished/can be reused/is infinite	**1**
6(a)(ii)	Geothermal Wind HEP/river Wave/tidal/sea Solar/sun Biofuel/biomass/wood	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	Uneven distribution/varies from low to high. <u>High(er) levels/most renewable energy</u> Along the Equator; E/NE/centre of South America; Central Africa/middle of Africa; SE Oceania; NE of North America. <u>Moderate levels/some renewable energy</u> N of North America; N of South America/Central America; Europe. <u>Low(er) levels/least renewable energy</u> Asia; N Africa; Oceania; S of North America; S of South America.	**3**
6(c)	Thermal power stations already built/operating; Fossil fuels/non-renewables are available/cheaper; Not enough money/expensive <u>to set up/distribute/repair/maintain/employ specialist labour</u>; Unreliable/unsuitable sites/limited by cloud cover/lack of sun/wind/water; Visual/noise pollution; Difficult/expensive to store; Small-scale/cannot satisfy demand; Can lead to relocation of population; Takes up large quantities of land/lack of space; Some countries prioritise economy over environment.	**3**

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