Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/21**

Paper 2 **October/November 2020**

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 October/November 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

© UCLES 2020

[Turn over

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 descriptors 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.

© UCLES 2020

The points below supplement the RM Assessor[3] Guide.

1 The mark scheme allows one mark per correct point. The points in the mark scheme are generally written on single lines, separated by commas.

2 Allow all reasonable alternative expressions and terms.

3 Alternative answers are indicated by a forward slash (/).

4 Non-essential parts of an answer are placed in brackets (...).

5 For clarification, essential parts of an answer may be underlined in the mark scheme.

6 Please use the RM Assessor[3] marking tools whenever you think there is a need to explain why marks have, or have not, been awarded. Parts of questions where the tick symbol must be used are shown in the mark scheme as follows:

EXAMINER: PLEASE USE TICKS FOR THIS PART OF THE QUESTION

There is no need to use ticks for other parts of questions.

7 In all answers, it is possible to score more than one mark per line of writing, including where numbered spaces are provided for the candidate's answer.

8 Where a candidate's answer extends beyond the image zone or onto additional pages, link the additional text/page to continue marking. Your team leader will explain this process if necessary.

9 Where the ruler or protractor is used in a question, please remember that these are very precise and measure to a greater degree of accuracy than the thickness of a pencil line. Do not insist on unrealistic accuracy.

10 Please consult your team leader where further guidance is needed, if possible using the RM Assessor[3] messaging system.

© UCLES 2020

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(i)</td><td>national main,</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(ii)</td><td>motorway,</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iii)</td><td>270 (metres),</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iv)</td><td>(railway) station,</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(v)</td><td>cemetery,</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(b)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Area A</th><th>Area B</th><th>Both these areas</th><th>Neither of these areas</th></tr>
<tr><td>river flowing from south to north</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>meandering river</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>river flowing from north to south</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>either flat or gently sloping</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>steep slopes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>plateau</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)(i)</td><td>(other) road,</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)(ii)</td><td>(V. ne) dei Sieli,</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)(iii)</td><td>position of Motta S. Anastasia shown with an arrow between 54 mm and 69 mm from the left hand margin,</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(d)(i)</td><td>7700–8100 (metres),</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(d)(ii)</td><td>east,</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(d)(iii)</td><td>91–94°,</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(d)(iv)</td><td>945/6 458/9,</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(e)(i)</td><td>dispersed,</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(e)(ii)</td><td>dendritic,</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

© UCLES 2020

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	(close to) road junction, railway, (fairly) central, on main road,	**2**
2(a)(ii)	second order all close to roads, some/a few third order on roads but not all/some not on roads,	**2**
2(b)	sphere to include at least two nearby settlements but not Holbeach or Sutton Bridge,	**1**
2(c)	Differences in: (could be implied) relief, drainage, agriculture, mineral wealth, industrial development,	**1**
2(d)(i)	11 third order settlements plotted correctly,	**1**
2(d)(ii)	negative relationship/inversely proportional/more lower order/fewer higher order,	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	destructive,	**1**
3(b)	Bio-Bio close to/on plate boundary, plates converge/collide, subduction (or description of subduction), of oceanic plate, oceanic denser/continental less dense, friction, compression/pressure, fracturing/faulting, release of energy,	**4**
3(c)	monitoring systems/example, e.g. lasers, tsunami warnings, warnings sent to cell phones, evacuation, earthquake drills/education/public services prepared, hazard mapping/areas not built on, strong foundations, (allow deeper) strengthening, e.g. diagonal bracing, flexible structures, ground isolation systems, build low rise, building design (if examples not given),	**3**

© UCLES 2020

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	sparse/scattered/dispersed/bare, trees, scrub/bushes, small leaves, some green, some without leaves, hills (almost) bare, (Fig. 4.1) some vegetation in lines, small/short/low (trees or bushes),	**5**
4(b)	loss of vegetation, loss of animal habitats, covers a large area, waste could be toxic/toxic leachate, affecting rivers/groundwater (dev.), visual pollution,	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	75 (million tonnes),	**1**
5(b)(i)	in the centre,	**1**
5(b)(ii)	wind further west/water further east,	**1**
5(c)(i)	wind in drier areas/water in wetter areas,	**1**
5(c)(ii)	in dry areas soil is loose/in wet areas soil is sticky/heavy, in dry areas soil is bare/exposed/in wet areas there is vegetation cover, in wet areas more surface runoff/in dry areas there is less surface runoff,	**2**
5(d)	terracing, contour ploughing, crop rotation, fallow, strip/inter-cropping, cover cropping, reduction of stock, check dams, filling gullies, afforestation, shelter belts, dry farming, irrigation,	**2**

© UCLES 2020

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	in south, coastal, around cities, mainly/3 on largest island/Honshū, 1 in north/Hokkaidō, 1 on Kyūshū, none in Shikoku, textiles on Honshū, glass on Kyūshū,	**3**
6(b)	secondary,	**1**
6(c)	in lowlands/avoids highlands, ease/difficulty of building/transport, in south/coastal location for imports/exports, save land transport costs/break of bulk, industrial areas around cities/densely populated, provides labour, provides market for goods, but industry may have caused population growth,	**4**

© UCLES 2020