Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/21**

Paper 2 **October/November 2021**

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 2021 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 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.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	road/D39,	**1**
1(a)(ii)	hang-gliding area,	**1**
1(a)(iii)	rock escarpment,	**1**
1(a)(iv)	l'Epie,	**1**
1(a)(v)	1543 (metres),	**1**
1(b)(i)	cart track (allow footpath),	**1**
1(b)(ii)	Puy Gerbel 66–72 mm from left hand margin,	**1**
1(b)(iii)	valley, starting below 1500 m and above 1400 m in west,	**2**
1(c)	in all areas/3 named compass directions, less in E/NE/more in W, more/large area in centre, on steep slopes, on valley sides, not on valley floors, none on (some) summits,	**4**
1(d)(i)	826/7842,	**1**
1(d)(ii)	3/4,	**1**
1(d)(iii)	80–86°,	**1**
1(d)(iv)	overall E/ENE/W/WSW direction, goes NW then SE (ESE) then NNE (N or NE), keeps as level as possible/across slope/parallel to slope/around mountain/around valley, hairpin bends/sharp bends, 900 m (approx) – 1229 m/change 300 m (approx), crosses two valleys, EXAMINER: PLEASE USE TICKS FOR THIS PART OF THE QUESTION	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	27/26.9/26.93 per km^2,	**1**
2(a)(ii)	Bahawalpur with vertical shading,	1
2(b)(i)	E and W affected, centre not affected, W/SW low population density therefore little effect, SE drought affected moderate population density/10–199 per km^2, Allow place names for locations.	**3**
2(b)(ii)	steep slopes/high relief, inaccessible, poor soil/infertile, famine/food shortage/hunger, heat/cold, pests, crop/animal disease, lack of resources, natural disaster/floods/earthquake/tsunami, lack of amenities/schools/hospitals/education, war/conflict, disease, migration, lack of <u>economic</u> development/industry/employment,	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	CBD, = 1 tall buildings, shops/offices/banks, high pedestrian flow/many people, pedestrianised/no cars, = 3	**4**
3(b)	accessible/vehicle access/quiet roads/main road, large(r) shops, parking, landscaped/pleasant surroundings/open areas, coffee shop, indoors/covered	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	South Africa,	**1**
4(a)(ii)	390–410(km),	**1**
4(a)(iii)	south west,	**1**
4(b)(i)	high rainfall, highland area,	**1**
4(b)(ii)	Advantages electricity/power, water supply/domestic supply, irrigation/water animals, water recreation, jobs, Disadvantages displace/flood villages/communities,) flood area = 1 lose farming land/flood farms,) if neither point scored lose income, disruption during construction, loss of traditional way of life, Reserve one mark for each.	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	wind rose/radial diagram,	**1**
5(a)(ii)	4,	**1**
5(a)(iii)	WSW,	**1**
5(b)	temperature, (relative) humidity,	**2**
5(c)(i)	7 °C,	**1**
5(c)(ii)	15 °C,	**1**
5(c)(iii)	–10 °C,	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	life expectancy, literacy/education, GNP (per capita), (Allow GNI/GDP)	**3**
6(b)(i)	correct plots: 2010 0.48 and 2015 0.54,	**1**
6(b)(ii)	both increased (overall), Greece greater overall increase, 1975–1990/at first similar rate, 1990–2000 USA faster/Greece slower, 2000–2010 Greece faster/USA slower, 2010–2015/at end USA faster/Greece slower/USA increase but Greece decrease,	**2**
6(b)(iii)	Life expectancy food supply, medical facilities, disease, social services Literacy/education wealth/investment, level of education, GNP natural resources, climatic factors, soil quality, degree of industrialisation, stability of government/war, remoteness/accessibility, Answers must refer to within a country.	**2**

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