Cambridge Assessment International Education

# Cambridge IGCSE™

**GEOGRAPHY** **0460 / 22**

Paper 2 Geographical Skills **October/November 2023**

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.

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**[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.

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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 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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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| 1(a)(i) | Road (generally) more than 4 m wide | **1** |
| 1(a)(ii) | Coniferous trees | **1** |
| 1(a)(iii) | School | **1** |
| 1(a)(iv) | 150 (metres) | **1** |
| 1(b)(i) | 3.7 kilometres (accept 3.6–3.8 km) | **1** |
| 1(b)(ii) | South-south-east / SSE | **1** |
| 1(b)(iii) | 417460<br>417461<br>418460<br>418461 | **1** |
| 1(c) | • Picnic site;<br>• Walks / trails;<br>• Recreation / leisure / sports centre;<br>• Public house;<br>• Hotel;<br>• Castle (remains of). | **3** |
| 1(d)(i) | Railway / railway line / train track | **1** |
| 1(d)(ii) | Main road / A Road / A735 | **1** |
| 1(d)(iii) | Land slopes down to approx. 105 m.a.s.l. (allow 101–109 m)<br>Line should touch the vertical axis.<br><br>**Note:** At no point should it drop below 100 m. Line must not go above 135 m. | **1** |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| 1(e) | **Settlements are / on / have:**<br><br>• Sparsely distributed / scattered / dispersed / spread out / uneven distribution / pattern / buildings far from each other;<br>• Found throughout the area (scattered in all areas = 2);<br>• Denser / mainly / more in / denser west of Dunlop;<br>• Low(er) number in the centre of the map;<br>• Farm(s) / hamlet(s);<br>• Have 3–7 buildings; (accept any number in between but must have a range.)<br>• Isolated;<br>• Along / around / near / next to road(s) / track(s);<br>• To provide access to main town(s) / other settlement(s) / services / to buy goods;<br>• Surrounded by / near / next to fields / farmland / agricultural land;<br>• Agricultural land for crops / growing food / livestock / pastoral / for food;<br>• On / near burn(s) / (small) river(s) / well(s) / water body(ies) / water source / spring(s):<br>• To water crop(s) / animals / for source of water / water supply; (wells for water = 1)<br>• (Most are) above 100 m;<br>• On or near to gently / gentler sloping land / relatively flat / avoids steep(er) land / hilltop(s);<br>• Gently sloping land so it's easy to build / farm on;<br>• Near / within woodland / forest / trees;<br>• To provide wood for fuel / building. | **7** |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| 2(a)(i) | Age / sex / population pyramid | **1** |
| 2(a)(ii) | 2.8–3% | **1** |
| 2(a)(iii) | 12(%) | **1** |
| 2(a)(iv) | **Young dependents:**<br>• W. Europe is lower / W. Africa is higher;<br><br>**Economically active:**<br>• W. Europe is higher / W. Africa is lower;<br><br>**Old dependents:**<br>• W. Europe is higher / W. Africa is lower.<br><br>Accept majority / minority instead of higher / lower.<br>Accept separate statements e.g. Western Europe is high, W. Africa is low. | **3** |
| 2(b) | • Needs more / more money to be spent on / strain on schools / education / teachers / resources for lessons;<br>• More money spent on education / health services <u>neglecting other areas of the economy;</u><br>• Need more / more money spent on / strain on health services / hospitals / maternity care;<br>• Cost of supplying food / food shortages / water supplies;<br>• Lack of / strain on available housing;<br>• Lack of <u>future</u> jobs;<br>• Women / carers less able to work. | **2** |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| 3(a)(i) | • Modern;<br>• Light / well lit;<br>• (Large) variety of shops / range of goods / consumers have a wide choice / shops all in one place / under one roof / comparison shops / shops close together / not far / short distance between shops;<br>• Designer / luxury / high order goods / well-known brands / (high) quality products;<br>• Escalators (to access different floors):<br>• Undercover / has a roof;<br>• Wide pavements / (more)spacious / open space;<br>• Three floors / multi-storey / large area (for shopping);<br>• Concrete surfaces / flat surfaces;<br>• Eating places / places for drinks / refreshments / bars / seating available;<br>• Clean / dustbins. | **4** |
| 3(a)(ii) | ***Neighbourhood clothing shop has:***<br><br>*Range of goods*<br>• Lower / smaller / limited;<br><br>*Threshold population*<br>• Lower / smaller (population).<br><br>**Note:** If not stated assume the answer refers to the local clothing shop. Accept converse if stated i.e. the clothing shop in the shopping centre; | **2** |
| 3(b) | • Less time travelling / easier access / close / more convenient / no long-distance travel / can walk / no need for vehicles;<br>• Reduces / low(er) transportation costs;<br>• Less air pollution;<br>• Fewer traffic jams;<br>• Less fuel burned / saves petrol;<br>• Creates demand for local jobs;<br>• Prevents money flowing out of the community / brings income into the local area;<br>• Supports businesses / ensures they stay open;<br>• Familiarity with goods and services offered / buyer and seller / easier to return goods. | **2** |

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| 4(a) | • Fig. 4.1.: Air pressure;<br>• Fig. 4.2.: Wind speed;<br>• Fig. 4.3.: Wind direction;<br>• Fig. 4.4.: Humidity.<br><br>**Note:**<br>3 or 4 correct – 2 marks<br>1 or 2 correct – 1 mark | **2** |
| 4(b) | ***Wind direction***<br>• More often from SSW / less often from N;<br>• 10% from SSW v 5.5–5.7% / below 6% from N;<br><br>***Wind speed***<br>• Stronger / faster winds from SSW / less strong / slower from N / more variation in SSW / less variation from N;<br>• N most winds 3–5 m / s v SSW most winds 5–8 m / s;<br>• 8–16 (m / s) / 8–11 (m / s) / 11–16 (m / s) / above 11 from SSW v 8–16 (m / s) / 8–11 (m / s) / 11–16 (m / s) not present in north / up to 8 (m / s) from north / max. 8 in N, 16 in SSW.<br><br>***Comparison of categories of wind speed***<br>• 0–3 (m / s) (purple): % is lower in North / 1.4–1.6% N v 2% SSW;<br>• 3–5 (m / s) (blue): % is higher in North / 3.5–3.6% N v 3.2–3.4% SSW;<br>• 5–8 (m / s) (orange): % is lower in North / 0.7–0.9% N v 3.2–3.4% SSW.<br><br>**Note:** Reserve 1 mark for stats. | **3** |
| 4(c) | • In open space / away from buildings / away from trees / away from shade;<br>• So air circulates freely / wind not blocked / sunlight not blocked (by buildings and trees) / to avoid buildings giving off heat;<br>• So temperature not lowered / so temperature is measured accurately;<br>• Above / off the ground (ignore references to height);<br>• To avoid heating from the ground / radiating;<br>• In a fenced area;<br>• To keep animals and people away;<br>• On grass;<br>• To avoid reflection / radiation / absorption of heat;<br>• Face away from sun / avoid direct sunlight in Northern hemisphere / Southern hemisphere. | **3** |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| 5(a) | • Vary / fluctuates / increase and decrease / uneven / not consistent / no relationship between years and number of deaths;<br>• 2 or 7 peaks;<br>• Most / largest peaks / deaths 1920's to 1960's / highest between 1920 and 1965;<br>• Most / largest peak in 1931; (allow 1930 or 1931)<br>• Declining over time / less deaths in 2019 than 1900;<br>• No major peaks / small peaks / stayed low / fewer deaths / declined / slowed down since 1966 / 1970's;<br>• Most years had few deaths;<br>• Lowest 2011 / 12–2019. | **4** |
| 5(b) | • Uneven distribution;<br>• High / highest / higher / more number of deaths in the Northern hemisphere / low / lowest / lower / fewer in Southern Hemisphere;<br>• High(est) number / concentration / 500 to 10 000 in Asia / Asia is the only continent with 1000–10 000 deaths;<br>• Highest in S / SW Asia / 1000–10 000 deaths in S / SW Asia;<br>• High rate / second highest concentration in N. America / 100–1000 in North America;<br>• Most countries have a low number of deaths / higher deaths in a small number of countries / large areas with 0–50 / below 50;<br>• Low(est) / lower / less / least / few deaths / 0–50 / below 50 in Europe / Africa / South America / Australasia;<br>• High rates / 500–1000 in Central Africa / along the Equator in Africa. | **4** |

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| 6(a) | Pie chart / bar (chart) / pictogram / doughnut (graph). | **1** |
| 6(b)(i) | Europe | **1** |
| 6(b)(ii) | Africa<br>Australasia | **2** |
| 6(c) | **Advantages: Reserve 2**<br>• More / creates / provides jobs;<br>• More / high(er) income / profit / money;<br>• Taxes paid by tourists;<br>• Increased / larger market for local goods;<br>• Increased / high(er) / more GNP / GDP / GNI / foreign exchange;<br>• More facilities / services available for locals;<br>• Development of roads / railways / airports / sewerage / water / telecommunications;<br>• Cultural exchange / learn languages / promotes local culture;<br>• Preserves traditions.<br><br>**Disadvantages: Reserve 2**<br>• Local people have to move / loss of land for tourist developments;<br>• locals cannot access beaches;<br>• Jobs are seasonal / low paid;<br>• Best jobs go to foreign nationals;<br>• Income goes to international companies / leakage;<br>• Demands on water supply / electricity / road network;<br>• Risk of importing disease;<br>• Higher prices;<br>• Loss of privacy;<br>• Noise / air / visual / water pollution;<br>• Loss / dilution of culture / cultural identity / destroys culture;<br>• Traffic congestion / overcrowding;<br>• Poor behaviour of tourists / don't respect culture / inappropriate dress / racism;<br>• Litter / vandalism / damage heritage sites;<br>• Increase in specified crime e.g., pick pocketing. | **4** |

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