CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/21**

Paper 2 Geographical Skills **October/November 2024**

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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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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Marking Annotations

Examiners must use the following annotations:

Annotation	Meaning
	Correct point
	Incorrect point
	Benefit of the doubt given
	Irrelevant to the question being asked
NAQ	Material that does not answer the question
	Point has been repeated
TV	Point is too vague
	Two or more ideas or paired data 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. 
[ ]	Brackets used to show a significant part of the response or can be used with another annotation e.g. 
	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)	Motorway	**1**
1(a)(ii)	River	**1**
1(a)(iii)	54 m	**1**
1(a)(iv)	Mont Rouge/(deciduous) wood/woodland/forest	**1**
1(a)(v)	Industrial	**1**
1(b)	046247 046248	**1**
1(c)	Tourist information centre; Water sports; Bathing place; Seaside resort/resort with tourist interest.	**3**
1(d)(i)	1150 m	**1**
1(d)(ii)	SE/SSE	**1**
1(e)(i)	Secondary road/D242	**1**
1(e)(ii)	Signposted route of hiking/GR de Pays/Tour du Boulonnais/other road	**1**
1(e)(iii)	Correct plot to 55 m (NOTE allow 50–59 m)	**1**
1(f)	Low relief; Gently sloping land; Easy to build/agriculture; Coastal; Trade/fishing/tourism; Jobs; River/wet point site; Source of water/trade/agriculture/fertile soil; Road/rail links; Trade/transport/access/communication; Forest/wood; Fuel/heating/building material; Fort; Defence; Industry; Jobs; NOTE *Reserve 2 marks for reasons for growth.* *Allow trade/jobs only once.*	**6**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	6245.8/km² (NOTE allow 6246/km² or 6245.84/km²)	**1**
2(b)	There is uneven population density; Population is concentrated in the centre of Kenya.	**2**
2(c)	Dense population: Low(er) areas easier to build/farm; Coastal areas/Indian Ocean for fishing/trade; Coastal areas/Indian Ocean for tourism; Lake (Victoria)/Uganda for trade/communications; Lake (Victoria) for water supply; Nairobi/capital city for employment; Cool(er) temperatures better for farming/living conditions; High(er) temperatures along coast lead to tourism; High(er) rainfall better for farming; Sparse population: High(er) areas difficult to build/farm; High(er) temperatures worse for farming/living conditions; Lower(er) rainfall worse for farming;	**5**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	Correct plot of 56%	**1**
3(a)(ii)	(All) increased; Thailand almost doubled/29–51%/grew 22%; East Asia almost doubled/34–61%/grew 27%; Smaller/est increase in World/43-56%/grew 13%/larger/est increase in Thailand/East Asia. NOTE *Reserve 1 mark for statistics*	**3**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)		**4**

Push	*Pull*
Crop failure/famine/starvation in rural areas	Better food supply in urban areas
Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas (farming)/mechanisation of farming	Employment opportunities in urban areas/better working conditions in urban areas
Need to make a living/low wages in rural areas	Higher wages in urban areas
Poor quality housing in rural areas	Better quality/modern housing in urban areas
Lack of healthcare facilities/hospitals/doctors/ medicine in rural areas	Better healthcare facilities/hospitals/doctors/ medicine in urban areas
Lack of education facilities/schools/teachers/ universities in rural areas	Better education facilities/schools/teachers/ universities in urban areas
Lack of transport/roads/railways in rural areas/rural area is remote	Better transport/roads/railways in urban areas/urban area is less remote
Rural areas have fewer entertainment/shops/smaller range of products/low order services	Urban areas have more entertainment/shops/larger range of products/high order services
Rural areas have poorer electricity/gas/energy supplies/internet/telephone services (e.g. mobile network)	Urban areas have better electricity/gas/energy supplies/internet/telephone services (e.g. mobile network)
Dirty/contaminated water in rural areas	Clean/piped water in urban areas
Poorer security/police patrols in rural areas	Better security/police patrols in urban areas
Migrate to join family (who are already living there)	
Natural disasters in rural areas/or e.g. drought/flood	

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	The location at the surface of the ground above the focus or origin of an earthquake. NOTE Needs both parts of definition	**1**
4(a)(ii)	Destructive/convergent	**1**
4(a)(iii)	Plates move towards each other/collide; Heavier oceanic plate forced under/subduction; Friction/plate becomes stuck/movement not smooth; Build-up of pressure/energy/stress; Release of pressure/energy/stress (causing seismic waves).	**2**
4(b)	Falling/destroyed buildings/houses; Collapse of other named structure e.g. bridge, power line, road, trees; Fire; Breaking glass; Tsunami; Landslides; Gas explosion; Unable to call for/reach medical help.	**2**
4(b)(iii)	Plates move towards each other/collide; Heavier oceanic plate forced under/subduction; Friction/plate becomes stuck/movement not smooth; Build-up of pressure/energy/stress; Release of pressure/energy/stress (causing seismic waves).	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	120 mm	**1**
5(a)(ii)	28°C	**1**
5(a)(iii)	Calculation – 28 °C–27 °C Answer – 1 °C	**2**
5(b)	Emergent/taller trees; Canopy layer; Shrubs/bushes; (Ever)green/lush; Dense; Dark forest floor; Palm trees; Biodiverse/large variety of trees; Thin trunks.	**3**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Small-scale/subsistence agriculture; Commercial crops; Cattle ranching; Logging; (Fuel)wood; Mining; Urbanisation/expansion of settlements; Building roads/railways; Industry; Power supplied/HEP.	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	2.7%	**1**
6(b)(i)	Natural – drought, floods, tropical storms, pests Economic/political – low capital investment, transport difficulties, rising prices 5–7 correct = 2 marks 1–4 correct = 1 mark	**2**
6(b)(ii)	Farmers leave their land to fight; Crops/livestock/farms/markets destroyed; Water supplies/irrigation destroyed; Food used to feed soldiers/stolen by invading forces/used as a bargaining tool; Transport systems/manufacturing systems destroyed; Inflation/increased cost of food/farming; Less investment in food/farming (money used for war effort); Panic buying.	**2**
6(c)	Irrigation; Aeroponics/hydroponics; Fertilisers/manure; High-yield crop varieties; Genetic modification/selective breeding; Disease resistant crops; Technology/machinery/computerisation; Pesticides/insecticides/herbicides; Land reform; Terracing; Greenhouses; Food imports/trading; Government subsidies/lowering cost of food.	**3**

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