CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/22**

Paper 2 Geographical Skills **October/November 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 October/November 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>lake/reservoir</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(ii)</td><td>third class road/road under construction</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iii)</td><td>(natural) woodland</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iv)</td><td>171 (m)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(b)</td><td>295373</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)(i)</td><td>NE</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)(ii)</td><td>5400 m (tolerance 5200 – 5600) (If distance given in km, km must be stated. Credit a comma instead of a decimal point.)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)(iii)</td><td>48° (tolerance 46 – 49°)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(d)</td><td>• boating activities
• botanic gardens
• casino
• castle
• cathedral
• concert hall/national concert
• greyhound track/race track
• golf course
• nature reserve
• park(s)/named park)
• stadium/sports/named sport ground
• theatre
• tourist information
• trailhead
• youth hostel</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(e)</td><td><table><tr><th>feature</th><th>area in Fig. 1.2</th><th>area in Fig.1.3</th><th>both of these areas</th></tr><tr><td>motorway</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>police station</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>post office</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr><tr><td>youth hostel</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table></td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(f)	• next to harbour/sea to receive (imports of) fossil fuels • away from main area of population/residential areas/housing/relatively isolated/away from people/city • a large area of land • flat site • close to a large city with a high demand for electricity/consumers • cooling water available	**1**
1(g)	• flat/gentle(gradient) v steep slopes/varying steepness/sloping • flat/no ridges/valley(s) v hills/hilly/has ridges/valley(s) • low(er) v high(er) • highest point 4m v 171m • no cliffs v cliffs • long(er)/narrow(er)/thin(ner)/linear v round/wide(r)/broad • smaller/larger (area) • straight/smooth reference to pollution It must be clear which area is being referred to. Must be comparative. No credit for similarities.	**4**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	pictogram/pictograph/picture graph	**1**
2(a)(ii)	population density	**1**
2(a)(iii)	255 (people per km^2)	**1**
2(b)	• The population distribution varies throughout the Philippines. • The highest population is in the central areas. • The lowest population density is in the western areas.	**3**
2(c)	• negative/inverse relationship • low(er) population areas have high(er)/hilly/mountainous relief • e.g. in the North/West • high(er) population have low(er)/little relief • e.g. in the central parts But • relationship is quite weak/imperfect/has exceptions (a weak negative relationship = 2) • e.g. lower population/less dense and lower relief in west/south-west • e.g. 101 – 400 people per km^2 in areas of high relief in the south	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	Nigeria	**1**
3(a)(ii)	Sierra Leone	**1**
3(a)(iii)	Advantage **(reserve 1 mark)** • can show a large data set/amount of information/number of countries • visually simple/clear • easy/quick/in colour <u>to read/see pattern/ study/interpret/use/ understand/identify differences</u> • distribution can be seen within continent • easy to compare (countries) Disadvantage **(reserve 1 mark)** • some countries/pie charts are too small/difficult to read • some countries missed out/only selected countries • some countries are superimposed on each other/too close together/difficult to find their accurate position • difficult to read off exact figures/read accurately/doesn't show (specific) <u>data/numbers</u>/not precise (for total urban population using key)	**2**
3(b)(i)	• recycled materials • brick walls • (corrugated) metal/zincs/scrap metals/iron/tin/steel roof/stairs/railings • wood - windows(frames)/balcony surround/pillars/poles/ supports/ fencing /railings /doors/stairs • concrete/cement – walls/steps//pillars/stilts (to support houses) /bonding bricks/walls • tarpaulin/asbestos/plastic roofs • plaster/paint to <u>coat</u>/<u>cover</u> walls • glass/windows	**3**
3(b)(ii)	• by constructing pillars/stilts/poles/joists/wooden beams OR planks to form an elevated platform • multiple storeys/houses are built on top of each other • terracing/steps/stairs	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	• part of/in the Cascade Range/in the N of the Cascade Range • 90–110 km from the coast/closest mountain to the coast/near/east side the Pacific Ocean (coast)/ W coast of USA • south of Seattle/130–160 km from Seattle • near/160–180 km from the plate boundary of the North American and Juan de Fuca Plates • between Mt Rainier and Mt Hood/ N/NW of Mt Hood and S/SW of Mt Rainier	**2**
4(a)(ii)	• convergent/oceanic continental/destructive plate boundary **(reserve 1 mark)** • plates moving towards each other/collide/converge • Juan de Fuca/oceanic plate goes under/subducts under the North American Plate/continental plate	**2**
4(b)	• bridges washed away/destroyed • road(s) destroyed/blocked/flooded/covered by mudflows/ash • barge/river transport stopped/water supply disrupted • forest/trees destroyed/blown over burnt/covered in ash • orchards destroyed • fish farm/fishing rivers destroyed / unable to fish (for trout and salmon)/ fish die • crops/farms/farmland destroyed/ suffocated/covered in ash/ burnt • houses/businesses/settlement/buildings flooded/destroyed/ people made homeless • people/livestock killed/ respiratory problems/poor health/diseases due to gases/ash/lahars/ contamination/ flooding /polluted water/ landsliding	**4**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	386–7 (mha)	**1**
5(a)(ii)	• decline (overall / 1985–2018) • small/a few fluctuations • steep(er)/steady decline 1985/1990 – 2007/2009 • increase 1989–1990 (increase in 1990 = 0) • gradual/slower/less rapid decline from 2009 or 2013–2018 • constant 2009–2013	**2**
5(a)(iii)	loss = 709 165 (sq. km) (4 100 000 – 3 390 835) Max 1 mark, if no workings shown.	**2**
5(b)(i)	• plantation/arable/crop/rice/oil palm (credit any tropical plantation crop)/monoculture • cattle/ranching/livestock/dairy/pastoral • smallholder/subsistence farming/slash and burn/shifting cultivation/extensive/commercial	**2**
5(b)(ii)	• increase in temperatures • less rainfall/drier climate/drought • desertification • increase in extreme storm events • flooding/siltation/increase in surface runoff • soil erosion/leaching/loss of nutrients/soil less stable/loosened • landslides/mudslides • loss of habitat/biodiversity/ecosystem destruction or migration/extinction/endangerment of fauna/flora	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	a resource which will run out/is fixed in quantity/limited/finite/it cannot be produced again/cannot be replaced/replenished/used again	**1**
6(b)	Fig. 6.1: • hydro-electric power/HEP/tidal Fig. 6.2: • geothermal energy	**2**
6(c)(i)	bar/pie/doughnut (chart/graph)/pictogram	**1**
6(c)(ii)	**Credit points in favour and against in the correct sections only.** In favour – **(reserve 1 mark)** • clean form of energy/doesn't produce greenhouse gases/no CO_2 produced/doesn't contribute to air pollution/global warming/less air pollution than burning fossil fuels • cheaper start-up costs than HEP/geothermal/power stations run on fossil fuels • creates very little noise • can be easily linked to the existing electricity grid • all countries get sun • suitable for battery storage • provides jobs • low maintenance cost/no extra payments once installed • easy to operate/maintain (no moving parts) • reliable energy production once installed (solar panels can last for over thirty years)/long lasting • reliable in hotter countries OR high amount of sunlight during the day • safe (to implement) • reduces dependency on imported fuels/energy/increases energy security	**4**
6(c)(ii)	Against – **(reserve 1 mark)** • cost of installation/setting up is expensive/high initial investment/solar panels/batteries are expensive • LEDCs cannot afford it • sunlight not constant/not enough/unreliable OR limited/less where frequent cloud cover/on cloudy days • does not produce at night/only available during the day • many countries/LEDCs do not have the transmission infrastructure • limited power produced / not as efficient as fossil fuels/non-renewable energy sources/ technology/solar panels have limited efficiency/15%-25% efficient • large land requirement/reduces land for other uses • visually intrusive	

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