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Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY **0460/22**

Paper 2 **October/November 2018**

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 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **6** printed pages.

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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)	forest	**1**
1(a)(ii)	marsh	**1**
1(a)(iii)	1236(m)	**1**
1(a)(iv)	1200(m)	**1**
1(a)(v)	south west then south	**1**
1(a)(vi)	8½ km	**1**
1(b)	winter parking hotel/lodging cabins/camp site cabins grocery viewpoint canoeing downhill ski (route) ski trail sight footpath nature conservation area Credit the first three given.	**3**
1(c)(i)	(marked) ski trail	**1**
1(c)(ii)	(marked) footpath	**1**
1(c)(iii)	left side just below 1400 m and above 1350 m 1300 m reached 16–20 mm from left hand side Measure with ruler device.	**2**
1(d)(i)	steep high/hilly/hill(s)/upland/mountain(s) 1600/1602 m valley(s) V-shaped straight E/SE steeper/W/NW gentler/asymmetrical	**4**
1(d)(ii)	(river store) Ula flows to south west (fairly) straight variable width marsh ponds/small lakes tributaries/affluents/confluence tributaries on W/NW/none on E/SE	**3**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	bar (graph/chart)	**1**
2(b)	Greece	**1**
2(c)	France	**1**
2(d)	9 years	**1**
2(e)(i)	growth rates lower in north/higher in south Answer must refer to north or south. Allow if referring to one period only.	**1**
2(e)(ii)	(both) decrease	**1**
2(f)(i)	birth rates lower in north/higher in south greater decrease in south/smaller decrease in north Answer must refer to north or south. Allow if referring to one period only.	**1**
2(f)(ii)	(both) decrease In **(e)** and **(f)** comparisons of a single pair of countries and figures from Table 2.1 = 0. However, allow general expressions using figures e.g. 'In 1970 birth rates were over 40 per thousand in the south but less than 20 per thousand in the north'. These need to be checked for accuracy using Table 2.1.	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	shanty/informal/slum/squatter/favela small single storey/low no/few/small windows flat/gentle roofs rocks/rubble on roofs metal (sheets)/corrugated sheeting plastic (sheeting) dense/no open space/clustered/crowded/no gardens/no yards fence electricity/poles/wires/phone lines/street light randomly arranged/unplanned on low ground	**5**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	gardens/yards/food plots/space to cultivate space/access for cars/parking space for drying space for privacy toilets/latrines windows substantial buildings/good shelter from weather/strong/safe (not electric)/good building materials/good construction/quality building materials easier to heat/cool	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	correct plot of 28 °C and solid lines drawn correct plot of 17 °C and dashed lines drawn 2 correct plots and no lines = 1.	**2**
4(a)(ii)	(February) 3	**1**
4(a)(iii)	millibars	**1**
4(b)(i)	21 °C 28 °C	**1**
4(b)(ii)	7 °C Error carried forward from **(i)** Units should be used in both **(i)** and **(ii)**.	**1**
4(b)(iii)	53 % If there is no response check Table 4.1. ECF from **(i)**(– dry bulb reading) and **(ii)**(– depression).	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	A divergent/constructive B convergent/destructive	**1**
5(b)	diverging arrows on Fig. 5.2 converging arrows on Fig. 5.3 Allow if one arrow shows subduction.	**2**
5(c)	constructive/divergent boundary/plates diverge (in ocean/at A) lava at surface/magma rises/volcanoes form (in ocean/at A) new plate created/new land created/ (in ocean/at A) convection currents sea floor spreading few/no destructive boundaries plate not being destroyed	**3**
5(d)(i)	volcanoes/volcanic islands/island arc	**1**
5(d)(ii)	subduction	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will increase global warming global warming is a result of an increase in the greenhouse effect	**2**
6(b)(i)	25% drop correctly plotted on Fig. 10	**1**
6(b)(ii)	60% decrease 6% increase	**2**
6(c)(i)	grow (more)/increase wheat if temperature increases low/1 °C/2 °C grow (more)/increase maize if temperature increase high/3 °C	**3**
6(c)(ii)	grow less maize/more wheat <u>and</u> rice if temperature increase low/1 °C grow less wheat <u>and</u> maize grow (more)/increase rice Answers must be describing farmers' decisions and not just repeating data about yields from Fig. 6.2. Allow 'move to other crops (apart from wheat, rice and maize)' once. No marks for other farming practices.	

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