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Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY **0460/23**

Paper 2 **May/June 2019**

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 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)	(tractor) track,	**1**
1(a)(ii)	public road,	**1**
1(a)(iii)	less than 6m,	**1**
1(a)(iv)	mast,	**1**
1(a)(v)	farm,	**1**
1(b)	F – deciduous forest, G – marsh, H – marsh liable to flooding,	**3**
1(c)(i)	491/2 024,	**1**
1(c)(ii)	linear / nucleated,	**1**
1(d)	railway, motorway, roads / routes in all / many directions / route centre / bridge point, water supply from sea/river, labour from town, market in town, flat land, space for expansion, cheap marshland, port/sea/river for transport, agricultural raw materials,	**4**
1(e)	sport and leisure are important functions of the settlement, the CBD is on the east side of the river Helge å, there are areas of forest within the town, Deduct one mark for every tick more than 3.	**3**
1(f)	K higher / L lower / K high and L low / K 15 – 75m and L 5–20m (any figure between), K steeper / L flatter / K steep and L gentle / flat,	**2**
1(g)	Strömdalen,	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	16.4,	**1**
2(a)(ii)	1999,	**1**
2(a)(iii)	2012 (accept also 1991),	**1**
2(a)(iv)	birth rate and death rate were the same,	**1**
2(a)(v)	the population total decreased,	**1**
2(a)(vi)	death rate was higher than birth rate, the growth rate was negative,	**1**
2(a)(vii)	the population total increased,	**1**
2(b)	(net) migration / immigration / emigration,	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	steep slopes / valley + rapid runoff, (both needed)	**1**
3(a)(ii)	deposition,	**1**
3(a)(iii)	water from tributary (is added to the river), bigger catchment,	**1**
3(b)(i)	it removes water from the river channel / water held back, less water will flow downstream, more evaporation/percolation, reduced speed,	**1**
3(b)(ii)	flat (valley floor easily flooded), wide / large valley floor / flood plain, water sinks into the permeable rock, no settlement/away from village,	**2**
3(c)	expensive dam, an eyesore / visual pollution, possible danger from dam collapse, sedimentation reduces water storage, destroys habitats/disturbs wildlife / agriculture / environmental damage, (upstream) noise / dust pollution during construction, effect of low flow on environment downstream,	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	low / short, (allow 'small' if sense correct) sparse / scattered/bare areas, bush / shrub/scrub, 1/2 / few tree-like plants / quiver trees, no / few leaves	**3**
4(a)(ii)	large rocks/rocks restrict the area available for plant growth/rocks on surface, rocky / shallow soil, dry / water will run into the soil quickly, loose soil / soil blows away, lacks humus,	**2**
4(b)	sand / no rocks, low(er) / short(er) / small(er) / no tall plants, no tree-like plants / bushes, denser / more ground cover / plants spreading sideways, animals, can live / burrow in sand, Emphasis on 4.2.	**3**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	small labour force, large farm, large fields make machine use easy, cereals / wheat / oats / barley cultivated / harvested by machine / combine harvester, Allow comparatives with Farm S.	**2**
5(a)(ii)	arable,	**1**
5(a)(iii)	fertilisers to increase yield / shorten growing time, irrigation because climate is dry / drought, hand tools because the fields too small for machinery, hand tools because can't afford machines, hand tools because crops not suitable for machines / avoid damage to crop, One mark for each of the three inputs.	**3**
5(b)	Any complete statement = 2 marks: large labour force for size of farm = 2, small farm for number of workers = 2, small farm for spending on inputs = 2, high spending on inputs / fertiliser / irrigation / labour / tools for size of farm = 2, high yield per hectare = 2, Incomplete statement = max 1: large labour force = 1, small farm = 1, high spending on inputs = 1, high yield = 1, Allow comparatives as in **(a)(i)**	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	livestock more growth/figures: 26 to 46 c/w 29 to 64 million /20 c/w 35 million, livestock slower (rate of) growth at first, livestock more rapid growth after 2005, livestock more irregular rate of growth Allow emphasis on human population change.	**2**
6(b)(i)	small area of grassland, large area of sparse grass/scrub, little grass in dry season, desertification reduces grazing/grass,	**1**
6(b)(ii)	trampling kills vegetation, trampling compacts the soil leading to surface run-off / erosion, trampling breaks the soil to dust / fine particles, trampling causes movement trails,	**1**
6(c)	overgrazing / overstocking, overcultivation / extension of cultivation, deforestation, Allow descriptions for terms e.g. ‘all plants eaten’ for overgrazing.	**2**
6(d)(i)	lack of food/needed for food/would need to find another food source,	**1**
6(d)(ii)	cost / more expensive, need to change / adapt stoves, difficulty of accessing oil/gas (in rural areas),	**1**

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