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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/22**

Paper 2 **October/November 2021**

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 2021 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 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)	railway,	**1**
1(a)(ii)	regional/D road/D765,	**1**
1(a)(iii)	25 (metres),	**1**
1(a)(iv)	hospital,	**1**
1(a)(v)	moor,	**1**
1(b)	004802,	**1**
1(c)	tourist information centre, campsite, place of interest, hiking route, (notable) monument,	**2**
1(d)(i)	2 650 metres,	**1**
1(d)(ii)	south east,	**1**
1(d)(iii)	127–130 °C,	**1**
1(e)(i)	road/secondary road,	**1**
1(e) (ii)	river/boundary/Le Loch,	**1**
1(e) (iii)	land rising to between 25 and 40 m,	**1**
1(f)	<u>River</u> flows south/from north, variable width, meanders, tributaries/confluence, island, tidal/mud flats, lake, <u>Valley</u> steep (sides), narrow(er) in north/upper course/wide(r) in centre/middle course, flat (floor)/flood plain, winding, spurs, V shaped, Reserve 1 mark for each part. Allow points for each part anywhere in the answer.	**6**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	pie/divided bar/bar,	**1**
2(b)(i)	Gauteng,	**1**
2(b)(ii)	5 670	**1**
2(c)	in east, in north/north east and south/south east, on edge/borders/coast,	**2**
2(d)	poor(er,est)/low(er,est) GDP provinces lose population/emigration/low (er,est) net migration/negative migration, e.g. EC/KZN/LP, (development point) rich(er,est)/high(er,est)/GDP provinces gain population/immigration/high (er,est) net migration/positive migration, e.g. GP/WC, (development point)	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	increase in all types, high income countries small(est) increase/already urbanised, middle income countries large(est) increase/doubled, low income countries large(est) increase/doubled,	**3**
3(b)	Fig. 3.2 construction (site)/area cleared (of vegetation), free space/unused areas (for development), motorway/main road/ring road/wide road/new road, sports ground/stadium/recreational area, golf course, residential, offices/factory, low rise/single storey/double storey, Fig. 3.3 shanty/informal settlement/poor quality/squatter/shacks/houses in poor condition/unstable houses, unplanned/randomly arranged/irregular pattern, dirt/sand/gravel/dusty/unbuilt/beginning to be tarred roads, (some) new/modern/brick/well-built houses (on right), main road/wide road (in background), Reserve one mark for each part.	**5**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	letter E in intensity 8 area,	**1**
4(a)(ii)	line between 3 and 4 values,	**1**
4(a) (iii)	bells ring, trees sway, objects fall, windows broken, sleepers awakened, cars rock, felt by many,	**2**
4(b)	it is not on a plate boundary,	**1**
4(c)	compression, subduction/description of subduction, of oceanic plate/denser plate (development point), friction, fracturing/faulting, build up/release of energy/pressure/stress,	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Stevenson Screen,	**1**
5(b)(i)	to reflect the sun/heat/light/radiation/absorb less heat,	**1**
5(b)(ii)	to allow air to enter/circulate/reach instruments/ventilation,	**1**
5(b)(iii)	to avoid ground heat/ground conditions, standardised height/comparability with other stations,	**1**
5(c)(i)	correct label of alcohol, (two possibilities)	**1**
5(c)(ii)	correct label of mercury,	**1**
5(d)(i)	30 °C,	**1**
5(d)(ii)	20 °C,	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Fig. 6.2 north high/rich(er,est)/south low/poor(er,est), south: allow any figure 25 000 or below, north: allow any figure above 25 000, (20 000 doesn't spoil) Fig. 6.3 more/many in north/fewer in south, few in south, 7 in south/17 in north, south all coastal, Fig. 6.4 no clear correlation with north-south, high(er,est)/low(er,est) areas in both north and south, differences between north and south are small/all/both 75 – 77, Reserve one mark for each feature.	**6**
6(b)	relief, animal disease, pests, natural disasters/floods/earthquakes/tsunami, natural resources/minerals/water resources, climatic factors, soil quality/agricultural productivity, remoteness/accessibility/transport/landlocked, food supply, medical facilities, disease in humans, wealth/investment, level of education/skills, degree of industrialisation, stability of government/war/conflict, government focus/corruption, regional multiplier effect, migration, tourism,	**2**

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