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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/22**

Paper 2 Geographical Skills **May/June 2022**

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)	B/secondary road/Muirhouse Farm/farm/well	**1**
1(a)(ii)	bracken/heath/rough grassland	**1**
1(a)(iii)	mast	**1**
1(a)(iv)	198 (metres)	**1**
1(a)(v)	coniferous/non-coniferous woodland/mixed woodland/scrub	**1**
1(b)(i)	2425–2650 metres	**1**
1(b)(ii)	47–53 (degrees)	**1**
1(b)(iii)	100 000 (metres²)	**1**
1(c)(i)	golf course/golf club/golf links	**1**
1(c)(ii)	59-63mm from left hand margin or 57–61 mm from right hand margin + arrow/line without arrowhead	**1**
1(c)(iii)	relatively flat/flatter line at first then steeper = 1 (plateaus at 160 m so shouldn't go over 165 m in the first part – allow a decline before a rise) line to 165–175 m on right hand margin = 1	**2**
1(d)	steep (near road); highest point 259 m (Corkindale Law); lowest point 85–120 m; If neither of highest or lowest given: rises 139–174 m; height declines to the N/NW / further from road gentle(r)/flatter slopes to the N/NW / further from road; small valleys; steepest/cliffs NW/N of Loch Libo/Caldwell Law/4255/4355; side of valley/escarpment; SE facing slope/slopes parallel to A736; circular/rounded hill(s)/knoll(s);	**4**

1(e)	uneven distribution;
	scattered/dispersed/spread out (settlements);
	large(r/st) settlements are 3/4 km apart;
	large(r/st) settlement(s) clustered/nucleated;
	Uplawmoor/2nd largest settlement is linear;
	large(r/st) settlement(s) close to/<1 km from A/main road / roads >4 m wide;
	large(r/st) settlement in NE/E / large settlement in SW/W/S;
	smaller settlements are away from A/main road/to S/SE;
	smaller settlements are on minor/small roads/tracks/roads <4 m wide;
	smaller settlements are isolated;
	
	Accept 'hamlets/farms/buildings/houses' instead of 'smaller settlements'.
	Accept 'Uplawmoor', 'Neilston', 'in SW/W/S', 'NE/E', '4355', '4756/57' instead of 'large(r/st)'. Also accept 'south of Loch Libo' for Uplawmoor.
		4

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	flow line maps/proportional arrows/lines; (located) bar graphs; choropleth map/colour coded/map with different colours/different intensities of the same colour/heat map; different shading/patterns of shading; dot distribution map/proportional circles;	**2**
2(a)(ii)	increase (over time)/all provinces increase; Sichuan loses fewest/least/smallest migrants/less than the others/from that area; Zhejiang loses largest/most number overall; Jiangsu loses most in 1985–90, but Zhejiang loses most in 1990–95; Jiangsu has smallest increase/does not vary much; Zhejiang has biggest increase; coastal provinces lose the most migrants/more from the east than west; the longer the distance the less the number of migrants or vice-versa / more come from nearby/bordering provinces or vice-versa;	**3**
2(b)	long(er) distance to travel/1200–1800 km away/not near/cost of travel is more	**1**
2(c)	unemployment/not enough jobs; cost of healthcare/hospitals; cost of schools/education; cost of sanitation/sewerage/clean water/food/energy/transport; cost of housing/rent increase; Accept 'lack of' / 'need for' / 'pressure on' / 'not enough' / 'shortage of' instead of 'cost of'. Answers must refer to problems in Shanghai.	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	A A C B B All 5 correct = 3 marks 3 or 4 correct = 2 marks 1 or 2 correct = 1 mark	**3**
3(b)(i)	2.5 (%)	**1**
3(b)(ii)	positive/direct relationship / high(er) income the greater % population 65+ / low(er) income the less % population 65+; strong relationship; higher the income the greater the increase or vice versa/low income has a low increase and high income has a large increase;	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Pensions; better/good healthcare/medicine/greater amount of money spent on disease prevention; better/good sanitation/clean water supply; old people's homes; better/good diet/better knowledge of dietary requirements/balanced diet/better/good food supply; (education about) healthy lifestyle/exercise; low(er) birth rate/less children;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	Kilauea/volcano/eruption	**1**
4(a)(ii)	evacuation (centres)/prepared; police force to alert; lived there for (35) years/long time/all life/don't want to leave/attachment to the place/their homes; know how to survive/part of life/adapt to it/used to it (eruptions)/frequent occurrence; lava tunnels (on their property) (so feel safe); Answers should refer to or be directly implied by Fig. 4.1.	**3**
4(b)(i)	in the sea/Pacific Ocean/off the coast/offshore/underwater/on ocean floor; (off the coast of Hawaii = 1) close to/near/next to Hawaii; 10-15 km from Hawaii; West/SW/WSW/SSW of Hawaii;	**2**
4(c)(ii)	37–43 (minutes)	**1**
4(c)(iii)	completion of line between 10 and 20 (not touching) and hitting the bottom edge of Fig. 4.2/map, clearly away from the 20 isoline;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	**A: Reserve 1 mark** shops/markets/souvenirs/local crafts; restaurants/cafes/food and drink; historical/brightly painted/colourful/interesting buildings/architecture; street artists/art/paintings; brightly lit streets/night life/local/Thai culture; **B: Reserve 1 mark** (sandy) beaches; blue/calm/clear seas; blue sky/no cloud/sunshine; boat trips/fishing trips/sailing/traditional boats; (offshore) islands/rocks/visiting islands;	**5**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	jobs/employment; income/money/ increases local economy/selling to tourists/increases business; (development of) roads/railways/airports/sewerage/water/ telecommunications; cultural exchange/learn languages/understanding of/promotes local culture; preservation of historical/cultural sites; more facilities/services available for locals;	**2**
5(c)	air/litter/waste/noise/water pollution/damage to habitats/footpath erosion; traffic congestion/overcrowding of streets/services; seasonal/poorly paid jobs; use water resources/electricity; poor behaviour of tourists/don't respect culture/inappropriate dress; loss/dilution of culture; higher prices; loss of privacy; risk of importing disease; increase in crime/drugs;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	52–54 (%)	**1**
	40 (%)	**1**
6(a)(ii)	bar/divided/compound bar graph/pie graph	**1**
6(b)	increased	**1**
6(c)	import of food; mechanisation; labour force more educated/skilled/prefer/more manufacturing jobs/tertiary jobs/less primary sector jobs/better paid jobs/poorly paid in countryside/ moved to towns for work/less physical jobs; land degradation/soil erosion/exhaustion/overcultivation; flooding/cyclones/drought; land taken for expansion of cities/build houses/urban sprawl;	**2**
6(d)	loss of working age/less economically active/less 16–65 (or ages in between)/ageing workforce; ageing population/older dependents remain/more older dependent population; less children born/lower BR/less young(er) people; less males/more females/gender imbalance;	**2**

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