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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/21**

Paper 2 Geographical Skills **May/June 2023**

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 May/June 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U 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)	A735/A road/main road.	**1**
1(a)(ii)	Place of worship/church with tower.	**1**
1(a)(iii)	Non-coniferous trees/coppice/scrub/plantation/Long walk plantation.	**1**
1(a)(iv)	Mast.	**1**
1(a)(v)	80 (metres).	**1**
1(b)(i)	3.6 kilometres (accept 3.5–3.7 km).	**1**
1(b)(ii)	146 (degrees) (accept 144−147).	**1**
1(b)(iii)	426382/427382.	**1**
1(c)(i)	It has a South-east facing slope; It is in the rural-urban fringe.	**2**
1(c)(ii)	• (Large area of) open land/space/not many buildings around; • Cheaper land on outskirts/rural-urban fringe; • Flatter/gently sloping relief (suits golf); • Lowland; • Close to settlement for customers/market/supplies; • Near to a road.	**3**
1(d)	**Human:** • Weirs; • Bridges/footbridge; • Cutting/embankments/levees; • Path. **Note:** can also credit levees under physical for reserve mark. **Physical (natural):** • Meanders; • Overall flow to west/west-south-west; • Confluence(s)/tributary(s); • Gentle gradient; • Widens/variable width; • Wide/20−30 m wide; • Straighter in west/south-west of map extract / more meanders in east/south-east of map extract. **Note:** 1 mark reserve for human/physical (natural).	**7**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	15 (%).	**1**
2(b)(i)	Correctly plotted and labelled.	**1**
2(b)(ii)	Population pyramid/(divided/compound) bar graph/pie graph/pie chart/donut graph.	**1**
2(b)(iii)	Germany is lower/the world is higher.	**1**
2(c)	• Need more care/nursing homes; • Pressure/strain/higher spending on health services; • More money needed for pensions; • Less economically active/smaller workforce; • Less tax payers/workforce need to pay higher taxes; • Increased proportion not contributing to economy; • Less <u>money</u> for other services e.g., education; • More difficult to defend country/recruit to forces; • Immigration to fill jobs; • Lower birth rate.	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	CBD; Rural-urban fringe; Residential.	**3**
3(a)(ii)	• High cost of land/cheaper to build upwards; • Shortage of land/saves space; • <u>Need/demand</u> for housing/offices; • Large population can be accommodated.	**1**
3(b)	• CBD in centre in both; • Both have rings; • MEDC has rings/LEDC has (rings and) wedges; • Industry in centre in MEDC and in wedge/toward outskirts in LEDC; • High class residential on outskirts in MEDC and in wedge/surrounding CBD in LEDC; • No low class residential in LEDC; • No medium class residential in LEDC; • No informal housing in MEDC; • Lower class toward centre in MEDC and toward outskirts in LEDC.	**4**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	D C E	**3**
4(b)(i)	• A starts at a lower level/discharge/B starts at higher level/discharge; • A rises more quickly/B rises more slowly; • A is a higher level / B is a lower level; • A falls more quickly/B falls more slowly; • A drops to a lower level/discharge/B drops to a higher level/discharge; **Note:** must be comparative.	**2**
4(b)(ii)	• A is deforested/B has vegetation; • A has steeper slopes/B has gentler slopes; • A has more streams/B has fewer streams; • A has impermeable surfaces (e.g., concrete)/B has permeable surfaces (e.g., grass); • A is urbanised/B is rural/countryside; • A is a circular/wide basin/B is a narrow basin; • A is a larger basin as it has the higher peak discharge/B is a smaller basin as it has a lower peak discharge/A is a smaller basin as it has shorter lag time/B is a larger basin as it has a longer lag time.	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	• Near/along equator/between Tropics/between 30° N and S; (allow any figure between 23.5−30°) • South America; • Central America; • Central Africa; • South/Southeast Asia.	**3**
5(b)(i)	250 (mm).	**1**
5(b)(ii)	26.5−27 (°C).	**1**
5(c)	• High temperatures/hot/temperatures above 26°C; • Low temperature range/constant/all year; • Range 1.5–2.5°C; • High rainfall; • Rainfall all year; • Less rainfall June−Oct/Nov/more rainfall Dec/Jan−May; • (Relatively) wide range in monthly totals; • Range 235−250 mm; • No seasons. **Note:** reserve 1 mark for temperature and 1 mark for rainfall	**3**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	North/north-west.	**1**
6(a)(ii)	• Hills/mountains; • Caving; • Beaches/bays; • Safaris.	**2**
6(b)	• Jobs/employment (or e.g., of tourist job); • Income/money/increase in the local economy/sales/profits/support for businesses; • Cultural exchange/learn languages/promotes local culture/cultural understanding; • Preserve traditions; • Development of roads/water supply/electricity/railways/ airports/ sewerage/telecommunications; • More facilities/services available for locals (or e.g., of tourist facility).	**2**
6(c)	• Limit tourist numbers/limit number of flights to the island; • Strict controls on tourist developments; • Fines for littering/noise; • Clean beaches/litter pick up exercises; • Educating/advertising/campaigns for tourists e.g., not littering/not disturbing wildlife; • Grants for eco-tourist developments; • Promote cycling/more cycle paths/free public bikes; • Electric vehicles/vehicles with reduced CO_2 emissions; • Develop public transport; • Use of renewable energy in tourist accommodation/attractions; • Nature reserves/conservation areas/national parks/marine parks; • Employ locals as tour guides; • Locals provide accommodation; • Limit water use/example of limiting water use; • Tourism tax.	**3**

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