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CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY **0460/22**

Paper 2 Geographical Skills **October/November 2024**

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 descriptions 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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Marking Annotations

Examiners must use the following annotations:

Annotation	Meaning
	Correct point
	Incorrect point
BOD	Benefit of the doubt given
IRRL	Irrelevant to the question being asked
NAQ	Material that does not answer the question
REP	Point has been repeated
TV	Point is too vague
LNK	Two or more ideas or paired data have been linked together for credit
^	Omission mark; the answer does not go quite far enough to gain a mark
Highlight	Highlight used to show a significant part of the response or can be used with another annotation e.g. IRRL
[ ]	Brackets used to show a significant part of the response or can be used with another annotation e.g. LNK
SEEN	Used to show that questions with no response have been checked and all additional pages have been checked

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	(F.) Rienza	**1**
1(a)(ii)	Main road/49	**1**
1(a)(iii)	Path with signs	**1**
1(a)(iv)	1412 (metres)	**1**
1(b)	North-west – south-east/east or vice-versa **OR** travels NW/SE/E/ESE; (NOTE where a series of directions are given take the first and last. If only one direction given, it must be the direction it is going to.) Winding/bends/zigzag/curves/meanders; In valley; On lowland/avoids hills; On flatter/gentle(r)/avoids steep(er) land; Passes Niederolang/passes through/by/goes to Niederolang/a settlement in 7283/passes by/near/to the north of Olang Valdaora/Mitterolang; Crosses/goes above/under/through bridges OR goes over/under roads/over rivers; Follows course of river/along/near river/S/SW of river.	**3**
1(c)(i)	River or stream/Rio Furcia/Furkelbach/other road/path/minor road	**1**
1(c)(ii)	Mitterolang/Valdaora di mezzo/Moar/Tharer or Maier Moar Tharer	**1**
1(c)(iii)	Land rising steadily to above 1350 m but below 1450 m; (NOTE should touch the left-hand axis. Allow a slight hump/dip.)	**1**
1(d)(i)	1750–2000(metres)	**1**
1(d)(ii)	28–30 (degrees)	**1**
1(d)(iii)	North north-east	**1**
1(d)(iv)	741 841	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	*Relief* High/upland/mountain/hilly; (NOTE allow hill/mountainous) Steep OR gentle(r) to the north/steep(er) to the south; Spur(s); V-shaped valleys/small valleys; Highest point 1780–1799 m; Lowest point 1100–1108 m; Lower in north/higher in south/descending to north; North facing; Cliff. *Drainage* Small river(s)/stream(s); Tributary(ies)/confluence(s) Flow N/NE; Spring(s); Intermittent stream(s). NOTE Reserve 2 marks for relief and 2 marks for drainage.	**6**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	300 thousand/300 000/0.3 million; 950 thousand/950 000/0.95 million/1 million/1 000 000.	**2**
2(b)	Young – Somalia more/Sweden less; Working – Somalia less/Sweden more; Old – Somalia less/Sweden more. NOTE: Allow higher/lower/highest/lowest etc. Only credit reference to the whole group. Not part e.g. 20–29-year-olds.	**3**
2(c)	South Africa Somalia Sweden 3 correct = 2, 1 correct = 1	**2**
2(d)	Low birth rate; High infant mortality rate; Emigration; Famine; Disease; War; Natural disaster.	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	Positive relationship; Directly proportional; High(er) rank = high(er) population/low(er) rank = low(er) population.	**1**
3(a)(ii)	Negative relationship; Inversely proportional; High(er) rank = low(er) number/low(er) rank = high(er) number,	**1**
3(b)	Comparison shops; Secondary school. NOTE Only credit services named in Table 3.1.	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)(i)	Uneven distribution; In N/NW/WNW/more in N than S; In W/near the coast;(close to coast needs more than one settlement) Large areas with no settlement/centre has no settlements; Isolated area/few/one town/Millom/two settlements/one village in S/SE some/many inland; On/along/at the side of/near the (main) road/main towns at junction of (main) roads; Around/surrounding/close to/near Whitehaven. NOTE. Allow town/principal town and key centre as interchangeable.	**3**
3(c)(ii)	Mineral wealth/mining or named mineral; Water supply; Flat/gently sloping land/low land/avoiding highland/steep slopes; Better/fertile soils; Manufacturing industry by main road for accessibility to services/markets/ports/for trade/schools/transfer of goods/hospitals; Whitehaven/St Bees/Seascale/on coast/access to sea for trade/exports/imports/transfer of goods/shipping routes/fishing/ ports/harbours; Tourism; By principal towns/key centres/Whitehaven for the availability of services/schools/hospitals/large shops/high(er) order shops/range of goods/employment. NOTE Do not double credit e.g. for services/named services/trade.	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	*Fig. 4.1 Rivers and channels* Meandering/winding; Sandy; Variable width (river); Low flow/discharge/slow flow; Wide/broad/space available for higher discharge/for river to widen; Shallow; Flat/gentle (gradient) Slip-off slopes. *Fig. 4.2 Rivers and channels* Rocky/boulders/flows around rock; Steep (gradient); Variable width (river) Fast flowing/rapids; Island/divides and rejoins/splits or divides into two channels/eyot; Narrow; Shallow; Pools. NOTE This is not a comparison question so do not accept comparatives. Reserve one mark for each photograph.	**4**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	*Fig. 4.1 valley* Flood plain/plain; Wide; Flat/gentle; Grass/savanna/prairie/bushes. *Fig. 4.2 valley* Narrow; V shaped; Steep (sides)/deep; Spurs; Rocky/rocks (sides/rock outcrops); Trees/forest. NOTE This is not a comparison question so do not accept comparatives. Reserve one mark for each photograph.	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	30 (°C),	**1**
5(a)(ii)	23.5 (°C),	**1**
5(b)(i)	N more moderate/I more extreme; (NOTE accept hot v moderate) N has a more constant/consistent/stable temperature/I has wider range/variation in temperature/I higher in summer + lower in winter; I hotter/N cooler May – September or any month within range; I cooler/N warmer October – March or any month within range; N wetter/I drier; N rain in August/Sept but I doesn't; I rainfall more evenly distributed.	**1**
5(b)(ii)	N coastal and I inland/N closer to the coast/different distances from the coast. Difference in altitude.	**1**
5(c)	The presence of high pressure; Descending air; Lack of condensation/clouds/few clouds; Few/not many/lack of water bodies/sources/far from coasts/land-locked; Limited evaporation/little water vapour; Absence/lack of/sparse vegetation/trees/forest; Evapo-transpiration is limited; Offshore winds/winds formed over land/wind carries little moisture/dry winds; Cold ocean currents; Rain shadow area.	**4**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	A quaternary B primary C secondary D tertiary 4 correct = 3 2/3 correct = 2 1 correct = 1	**3**
6(b)	In most of the countries between 70 and 80% of workers are employed in the primary sector.	**1**
6(c)(i)	African countries/centre of Africa/E/SE/W Africa; Clustered/in a group/next/close to each other; Uneven: Only two non-African: Tropical/equatorial/between the tropics/close/near to the Equator/between either Tropic and the Equator; Majority are landlocked/inland.	**2**
6(c)(ii)	Harsh climate/extreme heat/droughts/land dry/desertification; Low food production/lack of food to sell; Crop disease/pests ruin crops; Poor soils; Lack of natural resources/minerals/energy reserves; Less working age people compared to proportion of young people/elderly/migration of highly educated/working age people/shortage of workers; Constraints on female employment; Lack of funds/investment for mechanisation/industry/businesses; Lack of education/low literacy rates/unskilled workforce; Poor medical facilities/spread of disease/reduced workforce due to illness; War/civil war/political instability; Overpopulation/high population leading to a lack of resources to go round/unemployment; Poorly paid jobs so not much money raised through taxes; Dominated by primary industry/little secondary or tertiary industry/few jobs in multi-nationals; Low level/lack of technology/mechanisation/industrialisation; Limited value added good produced/value of imports higher than exports; Poor transport/communications/land-locked make it difficult to trade/export/import goods.	**2**

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