



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY

0460/21

Paper 2

October/November 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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **5** printed pages.

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.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	marsh liable to flooding,	1
1(a)(ii)	arable,	1
1(a)(iii)	10 (metres),	1
1(a)(iv)	12 (metres),	1
1(a)(v)	electricity transmission line,	1
1(a)(vi)	wind <u>generators</u> ,	1
1(b)(i)	1 narrower / 2 wider,	1
1(b)(ii)	1 more meandering / 2 more straight,	1
1(b)(iii)	1 to east / south east, 2 to south-south west (but allow to north-north east),	2
1(c)	P linear, Q dispersed, R nucleated,	3
1(d)	X arable, Y forest,	2
1(e)(i)	7300–7800 (metres),	1
1(e)(ii)	SSE,	1
1(e)(iii)	154–158°,	1
1(e)(iv)	495021 = 2, 496022 = 1,	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	6.0–6.3 (million),	1
2(a)(ii)	0.5–0.7 (million),	1
2(b)(i)	Japan,	1
2(b)(ii)	Mozambique,	1
2(b)(iii)	USA,	1
2(b)(iv)	USA,	1
2(b)(v)	Japan,	1
2(b)(vi)	Mozambique,	1

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Small / single story, spaced/scattered/detached/separated/sparse etc., flat roofs, no / few windows, metal / corrugated sheets, silver/blue/red/grey, tyres on roofs, caravan/trailer, satellite dish, similar style.	5
3(b)	3.2 denser, (densely populated = 0 unless clearly referring to houses) 3.2 larger houses / more storeys, 3.2 better built / better materials / brick or concrete but B.1 metal, 3.2 more trees / vegetation, 3.2 more windows, 3.2 less uniform, 3.2 tarred roads 3.1 gravel roads, 3.2 street lights 3.1 no street lights, 3.2 air con 3.1 none, Or emphasis on 3.1. Must be comparative	3

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	position of Arenal above rising magma, Label needed.	1
4(a)(ii)	two converging arrows (or one subducting),	1
4(a)(iii)	Caribbean,	1
4(a)(iv)	convergent,	1
4(b)	fertile soils, geothermal power / hot water, tourism, mineral wealth / deposits,	2
4(c)	ash falls / ash clouds / burial in ash, (specific comment needed) pyroclastic flows, lateral blasts, mudflows/lahars, poisonous gases / smoke, post eruption famine, lava <u>flow</u> , (specific comment needed) volcanic bombs, toxic lakes,	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	X wave-cut platform, Y cliff, Z beach,	3
5(b)	bay, beach, sand/dunes, rocks/boulders, (not as formation point) headland/point/peninsula, surf / breaking waves / swash, curved wave fronts / refraction, grass/scrub, gentle slope,	5

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	nearby MEDCs, wealthy people can afford foreign holidays / spend more, (many) shared borders / neighbouring countries / surrounding countries / France between countries, (not just near) quantification of distance, (e.g. within 1000 km) travel by land / car / no air travel, coastal location for beach tourism / beaches,	3
6(b)	Development of any of the following: beaches, (e.g. swimming) mountains, (e.g. climbing / beautiful scenery) winter snow, (e.g. ski-ing) sunny climate, (e.g. all year / most days / sunbathing)	3
6(c)	loss of fauna / flora/ecosystems/habitats/deforestation, water pollution from sewage / litter/plastic etc., air pollution from motor vehicles etc., visual pollution from litter, buildings etc., erosion by walking,	2