



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY

0460/22

Paper 2

May/June 2020

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 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **8** 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)	mast	1
1(a)(ii)	(other) major building (allow industrial building)	1
1(a)(iii)	industrial area / industry (allow rock outcrop)	1
1(a)(iv)	(parish / other) church	1
1(a)(v)	39 (m), In (a)(i)–(v) if there is more than one answer and one is wrong = 0	1
1(b)	flows <u>to</u> south east / east / <u>from</u> north west / west, variable width / wider to east / southeast / narrower to west / northwest, meanders / bends etc., tributary / ies / confluence(s), bridge(s) / crossing / underpass	4
1(c)	A steeper / B more gentle / A steep <u>and</u> B gentle / flat, A higher / B lower / A high <u>and</u> B low / A more hilly (mountains, uplands = 0 but don't spoil higher / lower), A 65–165 <u>m</u> , (Allow heights between) B 39–65 <u>m</u> , (Allow heights between)	3
1(d)(i)	(public) road / motorway / E22, (not approach, through, private, street or park road)	1
1(d)(ii)	(Vramsán) river / watercourse	1
1(d)(iii)	land <u>rising</u> to <u>over</u> 150 m but below 180 m,	1
1(e)(i)	4000–4300 (metres),	1
1(e)(ii)	east / east northeast,	1
1(e)(iii)	77–80°	1
1(e)(iv)	360 987 = 2 360 983 = 1	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	a company which operates in two or more countries	1
2(a)(ii)	the increased links between different parts of the world	1
2(b)(i)	number of people per doctor – decreases, daily food supply – increases, cell (mobile) phone use – increases,	3
2(b)(ii)	<p><u>Percentage of workers employed in agriculture</u> = 1 industrialisation / development of secondary / tertiary industry, rural-urban migration / urbanisation, mechanisation of agriculture, can afford to import food</p> <p><u>Energy consumption</u> = 1 countries invest in power generation, individuals can afford to use it, increased use of vehicles, increased use in industry, increased household use</p> <p><u>Adult literacy</u> = 1 more (children) attend school / compulsory school attendance, parents can afford school fees, new jobs require education, more money invested in education, decrease in child labour, children teach parents, more schools / more accessibility / more available</p>	3

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p><u>Fig. 3.1</u> beach / sand, curved / crescent, bushes / scrub / shrubs, gently sloping / flat qualified (land or beach), dunes, cliff</p> <p><u>Fig. 3.2</u> cliff / steep(er), stepped, wave-cut platform / rock platform, notch, rocks / boulders, layers / strata, different colours, scree, pinnacle / pillar, grass</p> <p>Maximum four on each photograph.</p>	6
3(b)	differences in resistance / hard and soft (don't allow if rocks overlying each other or answer relating to cliff recession), differential erosion / soft rock eroded, discordant coastline	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>more / dense in E / SE / SSE, Extract if other areas given >10 / km² in E / SE / SSE, Extract if other areas given less / sparse in centre / W / SW / NE, Extract if other areas given < 1 / km² in west / centre / W / SW / NE,</p> <p>overall sparse / low, <u>small area(s)</u> of dense(r) population / >10 / km², (smaller = 0) <u>large area(s)</u> very low / < 1 / km² / medium / 1–10 km², (larger = 0)</p> <p>dense(r) areas along borders, (edges = 1, coast = 0)</p>	4
4(b)	there is a larger population in the wetter areas, most areas with less than 300 mm of rainfall have less than 1 person per km ² .	2
4(c)	the area above 1200 m in the south east is more densely populated, there is no strong relationship between population density and relief,	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	dense, forest / trees, climbers / vines / lianas / creepers, palm, (allow coconut etc.) emergent (or description of), green / luxuriant / lush / rich, varied species	4
5(b)	tall, sparse / few / <10 / widely spaced / scattered (allow 'not many' or 'not close'), branches / leaves at top / bare trunks, wide trunks (allow big), straight trunks, small / few leaves / little foliage / much wood to leaf (allow 'not many leaves'), same species	4

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	growth of industry, rural-urban migration	2
6(b)(i)	correct plot of Australasia with GDP per capita of 35 thousand US\$ and 70% in towns and cities (name not needed)	1
6(b)(ii)	positive correlation,	1
6(b)(iii)	highly urbanised with low GDP, more urbanised than expected, less GDP than expected	1
6(c)	all increased (must state this to get the mark), great(est) change / rapid urbanisation in Africa / more than doubled, great(est) change / rapid urbanisation in South America, Africa still less urbanised in 2015 small(est) change in North America, small(est) change in Europe, North America / Europe urbanised early / already urbanised in 1960	3