



Cambridge IGCSE®

GEOGRAPHY

0460/02

Paper 2 Geographical Skills

For examination from 2020

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Specimen

This document has **8** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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)	R/regional	1
1(a)(ii)	county boundary (allow border and country)	1
1(a)(iii)	coniferous/plantation	1
1(a)(iv)	63 (m) If there is more than one answer and one is wrong, no mark is awarded.	1
1(b)(i)	dispersed	1
1(c)(i)	366 348 = 2 365 348 = 1	2
1(c)(ii)	5050–5300 (m)	1
1(d)	Any two reasons, such as: road junction/route centre (many roads lead to; good road connections); river for water or any stated use (allow transport but not fishing); castle for defence; bend in river for defence; gentle slopes (fairly flat etc.); bridge point.	2
1(e)	to the south west	1
1(f)	Use the ruler device to measure the answers. Arrows should end within about 1 cm of the profile. Measure to the point that the arrow projects to. There should be no ambiguity. If there is more than one response and one is wrong, or if a range is given and part is out of tolerance, then do not credit. Allow labels by names or question numbers.	
1(f)(i)	Anmer river 52–55 mm from left hand margin	1
1(f)(ii)	south facing valley side 4–54 mm from left hand margin	1
1(f)(iii)	R692 road 21–24 mm from left hand margin	1

Question	Answer	Marks
1(g)	<p>Any six features, such as:</p> <p><u>Relief:</u> high/hilly/hills/upland/mountain; steep slopes/scarps; concave slopes; narrow/small/V-shaped valley(s); many valleys (many small valleys = 2); spurs; (highest point) 721 m; low(er) in north west; ridge.</p> <p><u>Drainage:</u> small rivers/small streams/small tributaries (allow small affluents); many rivers/streams/high drainage density (many small rivers = 2, 'several' = 0); radial/description of radial/flow outwards from summit/three given directions; dendritic located (e.g. in SE/in N/in 3030/in 2932); intermittent streams; waterfall.</p> <p>Maximum 4 marks for either relief or drainage. Mark whole answer as one.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	completion of bar graph at 6 800 tonnes	1
2(a)(ii)	1968 Europe main continent 2013 Asia; (allow by numbers if clear) Asia: 1968 Japan/1 2013 all/5; Europe: 1968 4; 2013 0 (must give numbers).	2
2(a)(iii)	growing demand for ships in Asia; industrialisation/economic development in Asia/industrial decline in Europe; depletion of raw materials in Europe; cheaper raw materials in Asia/more expensive in Europe; cheaper labour in Asia/more expensive in Europe; If neither of the last two points given allow 1 mark for 'Asian ships cheaper'.	2
2(b)	globalisation; expansion in trade/increased demand for goods/economic development; larger ships/more ships; bulk carriers/tankers; cheaper to transport goods in bulk; cheaper to move goods by sea; improved technology/cost efficiency <u>in shipbuilding</u> ; development of cruise ships.	3

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Any six features, such as: tall trees/long trunks; thin trunks/stems/trees; emergents; bare/branchless trunks/leaves at top; straight trunks; palms (allow coconut); banana/plantain; short(er) trees (or plants)/few tall trees/shrubs/bushes/different heights; broad/large leaves; luxuriant/lush; red/brown/yellow/orange leaves/flowers; dense/close together; creepers/lianas/vines; grass in foreground.	6
3(b)(i)	drain water from surface of leaf/get rid of excess moisture	1
3(b)(ii)	for maximum/much/increased/large area for transpiration/photosynthesis (names of terms needed)	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	correct plot of 50 per thousand at 8–9 mm (almost same as Brong Ahafo). Shading not needed.	1
4(b)	Any three features, such as: most/much to Greater Accra; north losing population/from north; south/SE/SW gaining population/to south/SE/SW (movement from north to south = 2); east losing population/from east; centre/west gaining population/to centre/west; inland regions losing population/from inland.	3
4(c)(i)	from every region (allow 'countries'); most/many from closer/south and Eastern regions; most/many from Ashanti/Volta/Central; few(er) from more distant/north regions; few(er) from Upper West/Upper East.	2
4(c)(ii)	cheaper/easy travel (from south)/hard/expensive to travel from north; more familiar; higher population in south/lower population in north; have relatives.	1
4(d)	Any one from: for work/working population; to bring wages/remittances; for education.	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	shallow focus	1
5(b)(i)	very variable/large variation/many versus few/some years many/much more; 0–227 898; 0–thousands.	1
5(b)(ii)	Any two reasons, such as: some areas more densely populated; some areas better prepared/more warning/receive more aid/rescue services; different building types/earthquake-proof buildings; time of day; some in oceans; some coastal and this may cause tsunami. Comparative comment not needed.	2
5(c)	<u>Description</u> most/many in Asia (allow S/SE/E Asia); three/many in Japan; three/many in Indonesia; one in South America; one in China; one in Pacific Ocean; any two of Eurasian/Australian/Pacific plates/edge of any one of Eurasian/ Australian/Pacific plate (as location of a plate margin); <u>Reasons</u> (allow these points if referring to a single boundary) plate boundaries; convergent/destructive/where plates collide/move towards each other (do not allow reference to conservative boundaries); subduction/plates sink; build-up/release of pressure/stress/tension/friction. Reserve one mark for each of description and reasons.	4

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	Any two ideas, such as: irrigation; deforestation; drainage; terracing; using areas of bush/natural vegetation.	2
6(a)(ii)	Any two ideas, such as: more fertiliser; improved crop varieties; improved methods of cultivation/harvesting. Allow mechanisation once under either heading.	2

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	<p><u>Valley sides:</u></p> <p>steep; natural vegetation/unused/not used for agriculture/barren/scrub/bushes/ shrubs.</p> <p><u>Valley floor:</u></p> <p>flat/gentle; cultivated/fields/plantation/houses/trees/farms/crops/agriculture/vineyard.</p>	4

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