



Cambridge IGCSE™

GEOGRAPHY

0460/22

Paper 2

February/March 2022

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 February/March 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **7** 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)	cemetery,	1
1(a)(ii)	A/main/dual carriageway,	1
1(a)(iii)	coniferous trees/scrub,	1
1(a)(iv)	15,	1
1(a)(v)	path/route/trail,	1
1(b)(i)	325308, (Allow 324308)	1
1(b)(ii)	2150 m,	1
1(b)(iii)	8–12°,	1
1(c)(i)	(secondary/>4m) road,	1
1(c)(ii)	path labelled 12–15 mm from left margin,	1
1(c)(iii)	land rising then falling, summit 140–150 m,	2
1(d)(i)	golf, club house, (sandy) beach, hotel, war memorial, parking path/walking route/trail, public toilet, cycle route, viewpoint, picnic site, lighthouse, marina,	3
1(d)(ii)	sand/beach, wide beach, rocks/boulders/outcrop, (scree = 0) wave cut platform, flat/gentle, low/5m, headland/point/promontory/cape, Extract from place names throughout. bay, lake/lagoon/pond/pool, island/stack/stump, spring, cliffs at Port Ronald/headland,	5

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	North America, South America, America alone = 1 Europe, North Africa, Middle East, S/E/SE/SW Asia/China, Australia/Australasia, uneven, in north/northern hemisphere,	3
2(b)(i)	65.2,	1
2(b)(ii)	58 plotted,	1
2(b)(iii)	females longer, in every region, Southern Africa biggest difference (between males and females), Western Africa smallest difference (between males and females), Northern Africa longest <u>for both</u> , Western Africa shortest <u>for both</u> ,	3

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	rural-urban fringe/outer suburbs,	1
3(b)	<p><u>Fig. 3.1</u> shopping centre/mall/supermarket/hypermarket/indoor, large (building), car parking, disabled parking, no/few people/quiet, trolleys, glass front, trees/plants/greenery, security camera, modern, lights</p> <p><u>Fig. 3.2</u> stalls/market, open air/outdoor/canopies/tent, busy/lots of people, food/clothes, cafe/seating/benches, lights, traditional, pedestrians/people walk, tightly packed/clustered/crowded (stalls), many/several/multiple/small shops, narrow street, menu (banner)</p> <p>Reserve 2 marks for each part.</p> <p>Allow the points in Fig. 3.2 when expressed as comparatives.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	W/SW of USA/California, coastal, parallel to coast/NW–SE, further from coast in south,	2
4(a)(ii)	conservative, (allow transverse and transform)	1
4(a)(iii)	Parkfield,	1
4(a)(iv)	North Coast,	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(i)	bells ring, trees sway, loose objects fall, felt indoors by many, cars rock, windows broken, sleepers awakened, 2@1 mark each	2
4(b)(ii)	building construction/design, population density, gradient, geological factors,	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	prevailing wind/fetch = A river estuary = F salt marsh = D	3
5(b)(i)	stop erosion/longshore drift/wave action/maintain beach, maintain/improve tourism/economy, visual pollution, beach will protect housing/buildings,	3
5(b)(ii)	erosion of beach/spit/less sand/beach, destruction of habitats, loss of species/vegetation, reduce size of reserve, prevent loss of coral through sedimentation,	2

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	70,	1
6(a)(ii)	5/15 plotted and key used correctly,	1

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	<p><u>Agriculture</u> more demand for food (therefore more used), area used for agriculture increases (therefore more used), more irrigation (therefore more used),</p> <p>area used for agriculture decreases/primary employment decreases (therefore less used), food imported (therefore less used), more efficient irrigation (therefore less used),</p> <p><u>Industry</u> industrialisation/secondary employment increases (therefore more used), <u>greater use of water</u> for cooling/manufacturing, growth of tourism (therefore more used),</p> <p><u>Domestic</u> growing affluence/higher incomes/higher living standards (therefore more used), more use of domestic appliances (therefore more used), more baths/showers/car wash/swimming pools etc./used for hygiene (therefore more used), increase in mains water/sewerage/increased access to supplies (therefore more used), population growth (therefore more used),</p> <p>water conservation methods (therefore less used),</p> <p>Reserve one mark for each part.</p>	6