
GEOGRAPHY**0460/23**

Paper 2

May/June 2018

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.

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This document consists of **6** 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)	(unmarked) footpath,	1
1(a)(ii)	254,	1
1(a)(iii)	state (also allow country, country and district),	1
1(a)(iv)	dominant	1
1(a) (v)	industrial, (buildings don't spoil)	1
1(b)(i)	forest, (group of trees spoils but trees doesn't)	1
1(b)(ii)	private road 71–75 mm from left hand margin, (allow 41–44 mm)	1
1(b)(iii)	unmarked footpath 52–56 mm from left hand margin,	1
1(b)(iv)	Daltveitelva river 102–106 mm from left hand margin, 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. Allow labels by names or question numbers.	1
1(c)(i)	south east to north west,	1
1(c)(ii)	opposite direction to V shape of contours/V shape of contours points to higher ground, the heights of two contours crossing the river or one contour and the lake level 348 m, angle of the tributary/angle of a tributary in the S/SE,	1
1(d)	high/hill(s)/mountain(s)/upland, ridge/spur, 319 <u>m</u> , 340–360 <u>m</u> , steep, gentle(r)/flat qualified summit(s), steeper in SW/scarp in SW, valley(s), <u>small</u> stream/ <u>small</u> river, flows towards south east, marsh, low drainage density/only one river, Reserve one mark for each part.	5
1(e)(i)	2200 to 2300,	1
1(e)(ii)	022114 = 2 023114 = 1	2
1(e)(iii)	44–48,	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	bar drawn to 165 000 and shaded,	1
2(a)(ii)	Morocco,	1
2(a)(iii)	730 000,	1
2(a)(iv)	698 000–700 000, Carry error from part (iii) forward. Subtract 30 000 to 32 000 from the answer to (iii).	1
2(b)(i)	from a low(er) income country/to a high(er) income country, comparative data to illustrate difference in incomes between Ecuador/Colombia and Spain, E.g. 29 940 + 6040 or 7780, or 29 940 + 6910, or 29 940 + 6000–8000, or over 20 000 difference, etc. Units don't matter. common language/Spanish speaking,	3
2(b)(ii)	was not a member of the EU in 2001, member of EU in 2014 but not 2001, joined EU in 2007,	1

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	highest–Lelystad, middle–Emmeloord, middle–Dronten,	3
3(b)(i)	biggest settlement/Emmeloord in the middle/smaller ones on outer area, equally spaced, lower order settlements/villages within easy reach of Emmeloord, at road junctions,	1
3(b)(ii)	radial/radiating/focus on Emmeloord/Emmeloord route centre, circular/ring road/a square, spider's web/wheel,	2
3(c)	near(er) railway, near(er) airport, near(er) Lelystad's services/shops,	1
3(d)	more shops/services/goods, better shops/services/goods, cheaper goods/services/goods, work in Lelystad, higher order goods available, Accept other suggestions.	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	stack/island, arch, headland, cliff, stump, If written as formation extract relevant points.	3
4(a)(ii)	lines of weakness/joints/cracks,	1
4(b)(i)	yellow/gold/brown, sand, curved/crescent, long, gently sloping/flat qualified, footprints/uneven,	2
4(b)(ii)	Either: bay, sheltered/low energy environment/calm, Linked to bay, Fig. 4.2, or following on from wording of the question) Or: headland, exposed to waves/high energy environment – linked to headland or Fig. 4.1,	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	E, A, C, F, B,	5
5(b)(i)	at ridge/constructive plate margin/divergent plate margin/where magma rises,	1
5(b)(ii)	magma rises to surface/magma cools/magma solidifies/volcano erupts, (subduction spoils)	1
5(b)(iii)	dragged by convection current,	1

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	headquarters/administration in Europe/an MEDC, very large organisation/lots of factories, (ignore location) factories in many/most countries/world-wide,	2
6(b)(i)	employment/income for <u>people</u> , raises standard of living/improved quality of life/or example e.g. health, housing, leads to setting up of more industry/multiplier effect, foreign exchange for the country, improves skills/education of workforce, improves technology in the country, (may lead to) infrastructure development/improvements/example of, may supply social facilities/schools/clinics/medical care for workers, people have access to the product/products for local market, may lead to development of mineral wealth/energy/commercial agriculture/company buys local raw materials, country becomes known/prestige, boosts economy/GDP/GNP/income of <u>country</u> , tax income,	3
6(b)(ii)	factory could close at any time, job/income lost, water/air/noise pollution/waste from factory/specified adverse environmental effect, loss of agricultural land, employs relatively few local people, usually low wages, poor workers' rights/or example, few local people occupy skilled roles, most of profits leave the country, mechanisation leads to fewer workers, effect on local culture,	3