

#### **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 60
Published

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			Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0460	22
1 (a	1)	(i)	R/regional,		[1]
	(	ii)	county boundary, (allow border and country)		[1]
	(i	ii)	coniferous/plantation,		[1]
	(i	v)	63(m), If more than one answer and one is wrong = 0		[1]
(b	) ·	disp	persed,		[1]
(с	;)	(i)	366 348 = 2, 365 348 = 1,		[2]
	(	(ii)	5050-5300(m)		[1]
(d		rive cas ben gen	d junction/route centre, (many roads lead to = 1, good road connecti r for water or any stated use, (allow transport but not fishing) tle for defence, d in river for defence, tle slopes, (fairly flat etc. = 1) ge point,	ons = 1)	[2]
(e	e) †	to s	outh west,		[1]
(f)	)	(i)	river 52–55mm from left hand margin,		[1]
	(	(ii)	south facing valley side 4-54mm from left hand margin,		[1]
	(i	ii)	road 21–24mm from left hand margin, Use the ruler device to measure the answers. Arrows should end within about 1cm of the profile. Measure to the projects to. There should be no ambiguity. If there is more than one response and one is wrong, or if a range i out of tolerance, then do not credit. Allow labels by names or question numbers.		

Mark Scheme

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Syllabus

**Paper** 

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c r	steep slopes/scarp, concave slopes, narrow/small/V–shaped valley(s), nany valleys, (many small valleys = 2)		
	purs.		

## Drainage:

ridge,

(highest point) 721m, low(er) in north west,

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/3 given directions, dendritic located, (e.g. in SE/in N/ in 3030/in 2932) intermittent streams, waterfall.

Max 4 for either relief or drainage.

Mark whole answer as one.

2 (a) input = capital, process = marketing, output = waste products/capital, (do not credit capital twice)

[3]

[6]

(b) (i) in several/most/many/every continents, mostly northern hemisphere, many in MEDCs many in Europe, many in China/Asia, (allow S/SE/E Asia) 3/same/similar number in India, 3/same/similar number/few(er) in Africa, 1 in UK.

[2]

(ii) T in Australia (or Oceania) VW not/T in every continent VW not, T in Japan VW not.

VW more in Europe/T fewer in Europe,

VW more in South/Central America/T fewer,

T more in North America (or USA)/VW fewer,

VW more in southern Africa,

few in Australia,

T in northern Africa VW not,

T more in Asia/VW less, (allow S/SE/E Asia)

VW more clustered/T less, (not within a single area)

T mainly Asia VW mainly Europe,

All points need to be comparative.

[2]

(c) tariffs/import duties,

access to markets, (not just more trade/business) skilled/adaptable/cheap labour,

Page 4		4	Mark Scheme		Paper	
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		site	vernment incentives/tax breaks, e factors (in host country, e.g. cheap land etc.), es transport costs,		[1]	
3	(a)	thir em- bar stra pali bar sho bro luxi red der cre	trees/long trunks, a trunks/stems/trees, ergents, e/branchless trunks/leaves at top, aight trunks, ms, (allow coconut) hana/plantain, ort(er) trees (or plants)/less tall trees/shrubs/bushes/different heights, ad/large leaves, uriant/lush, /brown/yellow/orange leaves/flowers, hse/close together, epers/lianas/vines, ss in foreground	,	[6]	
	(b)	(i)	drain water from surface of leaf/get rid of excess moisture,		[1]	
		(ii)	for maximum/much/increased/large area for transpiration/photosynterms wanted)	thesis, (nam	nes of [1]	
4	(a)		rect plot of 50 per thousand at 8–9mm, (almost same as Brong Ahafading not needed.	0)	[1]	
	(b)	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]		
	(c)	(i)	from every region, (allow "countries")			
			most/many from closer/south regions, most/many from Eastern/Ashanti/Volta/Central,			
			few(er) from more distant/north regions, few(er) from Upper West/Upper East,		[2]	
		(ii)	cheaper/easy travel (from south)/hard/expensive to travel from nort more familiar, higher population in south/lower population in north, have relatives,	h,	[1]	
			<b>,</b>		1.1	

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(d) for work/working population, to bring wages/remittances, for education,

[1]

5 (a) shallow focus

[1]

(b) (i) very variable/large variation/many versus few/some years many/much more, 0–227 898.

[1]

(ii) 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,

0-thousands,

some in oceans,

some coastal and liable to tsunami,

Comparative comment not needed.

[2]

#### (c) Description

most/many in Asia, (allow S/SE/E Asia)

3/many in Japan,

3/4/many in Indonesia,

1 in south America,

1 in China,

1/2 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),

Reasons (allow these points if referring to a single boundary) plate boundaries.

convergent/destructive/where plates collide/move towards each other, (don't allow reference to conservative boundaries to spoil)

subduction/plates sink,

build up/release of pressure/stress/tension/friction,

Reserve one mark for each of description and reasons.

[4]

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# 6 (a) (i) irrigation,

deforestation,

drainage,

using areas of bush/natural vegetation,

terracing,

[2]

### (ii) more fertiliser,

improved crop varieties,

improved methods of cultivation/harvesting,

Allow mechanisation once under either heading.

[2]

## (b) Valley sides:

steep,

natural vegetation/unused/not used for agriculture/barren/scrub/bushes/shrubs,

## Valley floor:

flat/gentle,

cultivated/fields/plantation/houses/trees/farms/crops/agriculture/vineyard,

Within each of the two sections allow marks to score anywhere.

[4]