



GEOGRAPHY

0460/21

Paper 2

October/November 2016

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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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0460	21

- 1 (a) (i) mixed wood, [1]
- (ii) 181 (metres), [1]
- (iii) B/secondary/B5289, [1]
- (iv) (current or former) place of worship with spire/minaret/dome, [1]
- (v) Derwent,
- If more than one answer and one is wrong no credit given [1]
- (b) 3 km², [1]
- (c) (i) steep,
high/upland/mountain/hill/peak,
(highest point) 931 m,
lowest 70 – 90 m,
small/V-shaped valley(s),
many valleys,
spurs,
cliff,
saddle/col/pass, [4]
- (ii) narrow/small/thin, [1]
- (iii) radial/3 stated flow directions, [1]
- (d) (i) 3750 – 4100 (metres), [1]
- (ii) 270°, [1]
- (iii) 26 3244, [1]
- (e) (i) by pass/ring road/around settlement/avoids settlement,
north of settlement,
avoid congestion in settlement,
quick for through traffic,
no need to demolish buildings,

Allow settlement/built-up area/town/Keswick throughout. [2]
- (ii) avoids high/avoids steep/keeps flat/keeps gentle/keeps low,
avoids lake,
avoids marsh,
avoids flooding,
bridge point of river,
avoids wood/forest, [2]
- (iii) cuttings and embankments, [1]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 2 (a) (i) Kenya,
Tanzania,
Uganda,
South Africa,
Madagascar,
- 2 countries = 1 mark. [1]
- (ii) some go direct/first time migrants,
some (later migrations) via Fiji, [2]
- (iii) UK, [1]
- (b) (i) Bangladesh, [1]
- (ii) Pakistan, [1]
- (iii) increased, (allow for one country)
increased as a total and as a percentage of the UK population/increased by 2.5% and
1794 thousand,
increased from all three countries, [2]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 3 (a)** beach,
pebbles/shingle/rocks/rocky/boulders (on beach),
bay/bayhead,
crescent/curved (beach),
point/headland,
rocks in water,
cliffs/steep slopes,
(cliff) not vertical/sloping,
bare rock (on cliff), [5]
- (b)** sandy beach,
at low tide/exposed,
sand dries out,
onshore wind/wind from sea,
wind blows sand inland/sand carried inland by wind/to Y, [3]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 4 (a) (i) grass/short vegetation/sparse vegetation/soft/flat/plain, [1]
- (ii) sharp rim to measure from precise area,
enclosed collecting vessel to prevent evaporation,
deep funnel to prevent rain splashing out,
underground/buried to stop evaporation/for stability,
(30cm) above ground to prevent rain splashing in/for standardisation,
standard diameter, [3]
- (b) (i) 10 °C and 18 °C, [1]
- (ii) 8 °C, Error carried forward.
- Deduct one mark in (i) or (ii) if units not given once. [1]
- (iii) 33, Error carried forward.
%, [2]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 5 (a) (i)** 600km, [1]
- (ii)** (mostly) in west,) allow south west
 (mostly) in south,) if neither given
 close to border,
 none on coast,
 widespread,
 more than one/three/group around Poznan, [3]
- (b) (i)** smaller sector $20 - 23^\circ = 2$,
 smaller sector $18 - 25^\circ = 1$, [2]
- (ii)** 7, [1]
- (iii)** 30/36(%), [1]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 6 (a) desert margins,
both tropical and non-tropical,
north/Mediterranean coast,
Sahel/belt across tropical north Africa/10 – 20°N/belt south of Sahara,
area in SW Africa,
southern Madagascar, [2]
- (b) (i) produce meat/milk/food for growing population/refugees,
dung fertiliser for poor soils/to improve soils,
overgrazing/removal of vegetation by animals,
soil erosion,
trampling/compacting, [2]
- (ii) fuel for heating/cooking for growing population/refugees,
exhaust/remove vegetation/deforestation/less wood,
vegetation will not regenerate in dry climate/poor soils,
smoke a health risk for local people, [2]
- (iii) produce food for growing population/refugees,
overcropping,
soil erosion,
use up soil moisture,
soil exhaustion/loss of fertility,
One positive and one negative in each case. [2]