

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2
October/November 2016
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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Page 2		2	Mark Scheme		Paper
			Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0460	22
1	(a)	(i)	post office,		[1]
		(ii)	439 570,		[1]
		(iii)	225 <u>m</u> ,		[1]
		(iv)	(Holy) Well,		
			If more than one answer and one is wrong then no credit		[1]
	(b)	(i)	third class, (Allow third class and other roads)		[1]
		(ii)	dispersed,		
			If more than one answer and one is wrong then no credit		[1]
	(c)	(i)) line should pass around the outside or along the edge of the built-up area in squares 5054 and 5154 then go straight to F. (Allow if mostly within 3 mm of either side of edge of built-up area),		
		(ii)	radial routes/route centre/focal/nodal/to or from city (centre)/to or from all directions,	rom many di	rections/to
			ring road/by pass/around built-up area/avoiding built-up area/surro	unding built-	up area, [2]
	(d)	to/fi stra to/fi	cDonagh Station, rom E/SE, night, rom city <u>centre,</u> ninus/only one line,		[2]
			doronny one mie,		[-]
	(e)	(i)	meanders/bends/curves,		[1]
		(ii)	4050–4350 (metres),		[1]
		(iii)	157–161° (Must give degrees),		[1]
	(f)	Allo	igher/Q lower/P high <u>and</u> Q low/P more hilly/P more valleys. ow for 2 figures with metres. teeper/Q gentler/P steep <u>and</u> Q flat/gentle,		
		Diff	erences must be given.		[2]

Pag	ge 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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((g) (i)	Gorteenteen,		[1]
	(ii)	road/regional road/river/stream/track		[1]
	(iii)	Summit completed as follows:		
		distance from base: 42–46 mm (210 and 230 m altitude), distance from left hand side: 20–25 mm,		
				[2]
2 ((a) iso	lated house,		
·		age		[2]
((b) (i)	nucleated,		[0]
		linear,		[2]
	(ii)	junction/route focus/route centre/nodal point/cross roads, roads from all directions/roads from north/south <u>and</u> east/west, bridge,		[2]
	(iii)	risk of flooding/on flood plain,		[1]
	(iv)	hill/high/higher		[1]
3 ((a) steep (sides), steep long profile/gradient, cliffs, (steep cliff = 1) V - shape, narrow valley/floor, deep/gorge, straight, gentler upper slopes/convex, 			
	_	(interlocking) spurs,		[4]
((b) (i)	B traction/rolling, C suspension		[2]
	(ii)	less load/finer load (downstream),	= 1	
		load deposited/trapped/blocked/held in lake/dam , loss of velocity/energy/discharge/flow (in dam or downstream),	= 1	[2]

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4 (a) A gentler,

A wider/50 km – 10 km/greater circumference/bigger,

A higher,

A wider/larger crater,

A lava B lava and ash/A no ash B ash,

A no parasitic cone/side vent/B more vents,

A larger magma chamber,

Or emphasis on B or pairs of points.

Statements must be comparative.

[4]

(b) A shield,

B strato/composite,

[2]

(c) A away from plate boundaries/mid-plate/hot spot,

B destructive/convergent/collision margin/boundary/zone,

[2]

5 (a) (i) for sale/profit,

[1]

(ii) crops, (reference to subsistence spoils)

[1]

(b) tropical/near tropics/near Equator,

Caribbean/West Indies/named country in this shaded area,

North/north west of South America/named country in this shaded area, south of North America/Central America/named country in this shaded area,

West/North West Africa/named country in this shaded area,

Southern Europe (SE = 0)/Mediterranean/named country in this shaded area,

South/East/SE Asia/named mainland country in this shaded area,

Japan,

Indonesia/Philippines/Borneo/islands of Asia/islands of Australasia,

(eastern) Madagascar,

small area in Iraq/Iran/Kuwait/SE/S Australia,

more in northern <u>hemisphere</u> (no alternatives),

[4]

(c) rice needs high<u>er</u> temperatures/wheat needs low<u>er</u> temperatures, rice needs high<u>er</u> rainfall/wet<u>ter/more</u> humid conditions/wheat needs low<u>er</u> rainfall/dri<u>er</u> conditions. (Allow rice needs more water unless referring to irrigation)

If neither of these points score allow:

"different climatic requirements",

differing demand/diets (in different parts of the world),

All points must be stated as comparisons/differences.

[2]

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- 6 (a) the increased links between different parts of the world, such as the availability of food and clothing from other countries and increased international population migration. [1]
 - (b) operates in two or more countries/parts of the world, does not identify itself with a national home. [1]
 - (c) (i) 3, 6, 9,
 - (ii) 1, 4, 7, [2]
 - (iii) 2, 5, 8,