GEOGRAPHY   **2217/12**

Paper 1   **October/November 2010**

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions, **one** from each section.
Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.
The Insert contains Fig. 4 for Question 2, Photographs A and B for Question 4 and Photographs C, D and E for Question 6.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

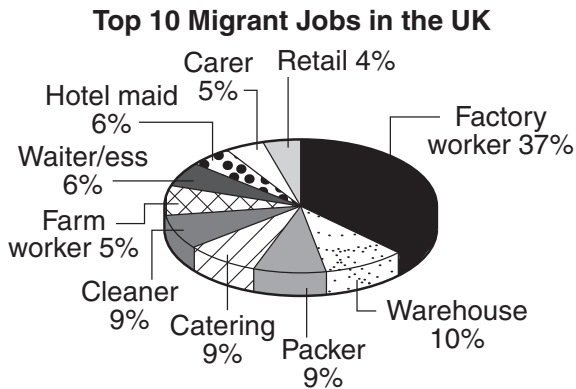This document consists of **10** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.

UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

[Turn over

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

1 **(a)** Study Figs 1A, 1B and 1C, information about migration from Poland in 2006.
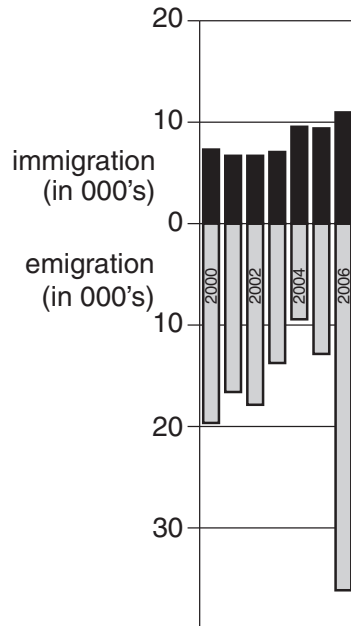Poland is an MEDC which joined the European Union (EU) in 2004.

Migration from Poland in 2006

USA

UK

POLAND

Ireland

Germany

Other
Countries

Netherlands

Spain

Italy

Scale 1 mm = 1% of emigrants

Fig. 1A

Top 10 Migrant Jobs in the UK

Carer 5%   Retail 4%

Hotel maid 6%

Factory worker 37%

Waiter/ess 6%

Farm worker 5%

Cleaner 9%

Catering 9%

Packer 9%

Warehouse 10%

**Emigration from, and immigration to,
Poland 2000 – 2006**

20

10

immigration
(in 000's)

0

emigration
(in 000's)

10

2000   2002   2004   2006

20

30

Fig. 1B

Fig. 1C

(i) Name the country which was the destination of the largest percentage of migrants from Poland in 2006. [1]

(ii) For each of the following, suggest **one** reason why a greater percentage of migrants from Poland to the UK:

    A were employed in factories rather than on farms,

    B were employed as cleaners rather than teachers. [2]

(iii) Using Fig. 1C, briefly compare the amount of emigration from, and immigration to, Poland between 2000 and 2006. [3]

(iv) What difficulties might be faced by migrants from Poland when living in countries such as the UK? [4]

(b) Study Fig. 2, an article about migration from Poland to the UK.

'Nearly 600,000' new EU migrants

Almost 600,000 people from Poland and the seven other countries which joined the EU in 2004 have applied to work in the UK, where full work rights have been given to all citizens of EU countries. Each morning in Hammersmith, west London, many Poles gather to look in a shop window at adverts for work. Here you will find graduates scribbling down details of work in catering and cleaning, delivering pizza takeaway leaflets and ironing.

"I am not here to claim benefits," says Radek, 25. "I am here to earn money, as much as I can make and then go home. At home in Poland unemployment is 20 to 25% and the wages are very low." He notes down the number of a builder from an advert looking for plasterers, kitchen fitters and electricians. "I can do all of those, I studied at Poznan technical college as an electrician. I have a qualification." Newly arrived Poles, like many immigrants to Britain before them, are often doing the work that Britons seemingly no longer want to do. For example, when Tesco needed 140 new lorry drivers recently, it hired Poles because of the lack of British applicants.

Fig. 2

(i) Use your own words to give **three** reasons why many people from Poland have migrated to the UK since 2004. [3]

(ii) Explain the problems which may be caused in Poland by this migration. [5]

(c) Name an example of a city or country to which large numbers of people have migrated from other countries. Describe the effects of international migration on your chosen city or country. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

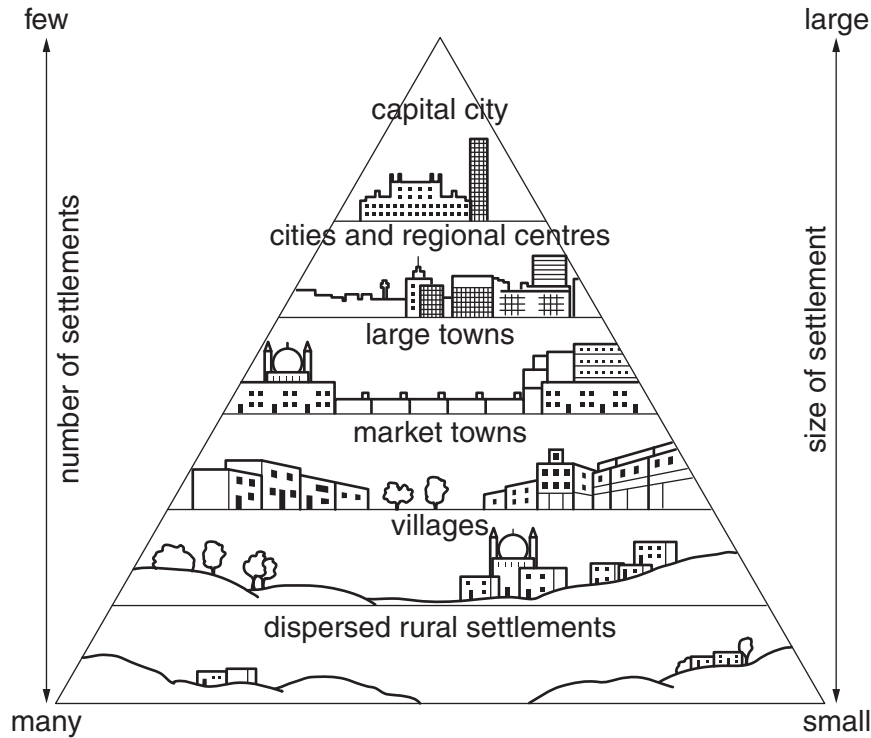**2** **(a)** Study Fig. 3, which shows the hierarchy of settlements.

Fig. 3

(i) What does Fig. 3 show about the relationship between the number and the size of settlements in an area? [1]

(ii) Describe **two** features of an area of dispersed rural settlement. [2]

(iii) Describe **three** differences between the services provided in a village and those provided in a city. [3]

(iv) Explain why many capital cities have a large sphere of influence. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 4 (Insert), which is a land use map of a suburban area of Lima, in Peru (an LEDC).

(i) Describe the location of San Isidro Shopping Centre. [3]

(ii) Explain why many new shopping and entertainment centres are being built in suburban areas rather than in the centre of cities. [5]

(c) Many towns and cities are growing rapidly.

With reference to a named urban area which you have studied, describe the problems in its rural-urban fringe which are being caused by its growth. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

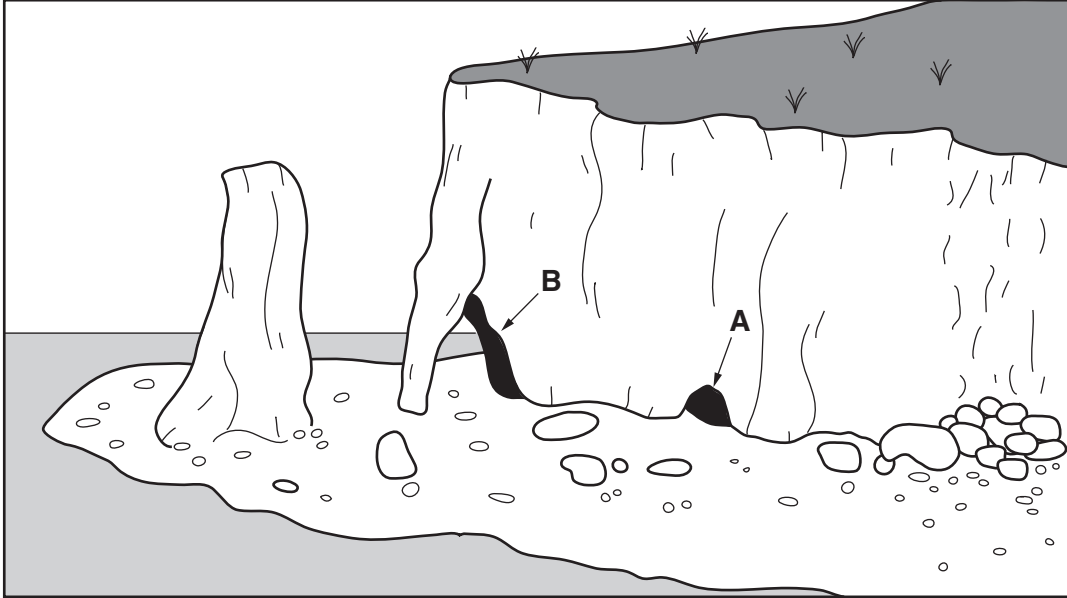**3 (a)** Study Fig. 5, a sketch showing a headland at low tide.

Fig. 5

    (i) What is a headland? [1]

   (ii) Identify the features labelled **A** and **B** on Fig. 5, which are formed by coastal erosion. [2]

 (iii) Name **three** processes of coastal erosion. [3]

 (iv) Explain how bays and headlands may be formed along a coast. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 6, a map showing the coastline around the Dyfi estuary in Wales (UK).
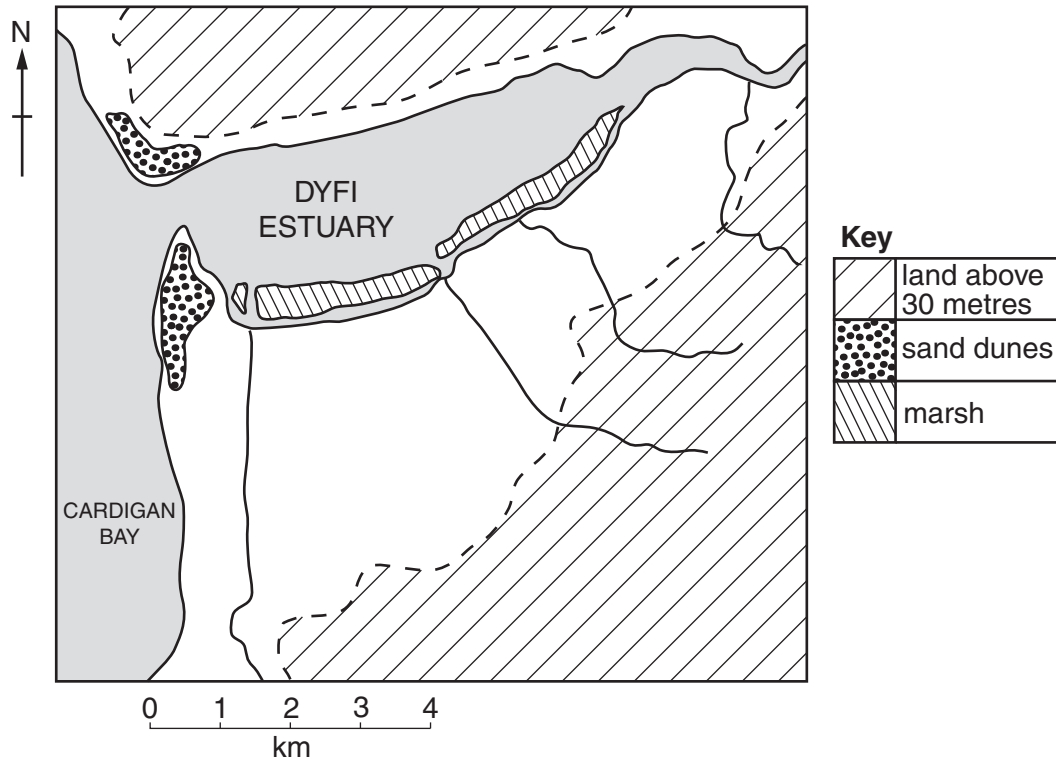
Fig. 6

   (i) Compare the location of the sand dunes with the location of the marsh in the area shown by Fig. 6. [3]

   (ii) Describe and explain the conditions which lead to the development of a coastal marsh. [5]

(c) Explain how and why a delta is formed. You should refer to an example you have studied and include labelled diagrams. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

4 **(a)** Study Fig. 7, a climate graph of an area of tropical desert in the Northern Hemisphere.
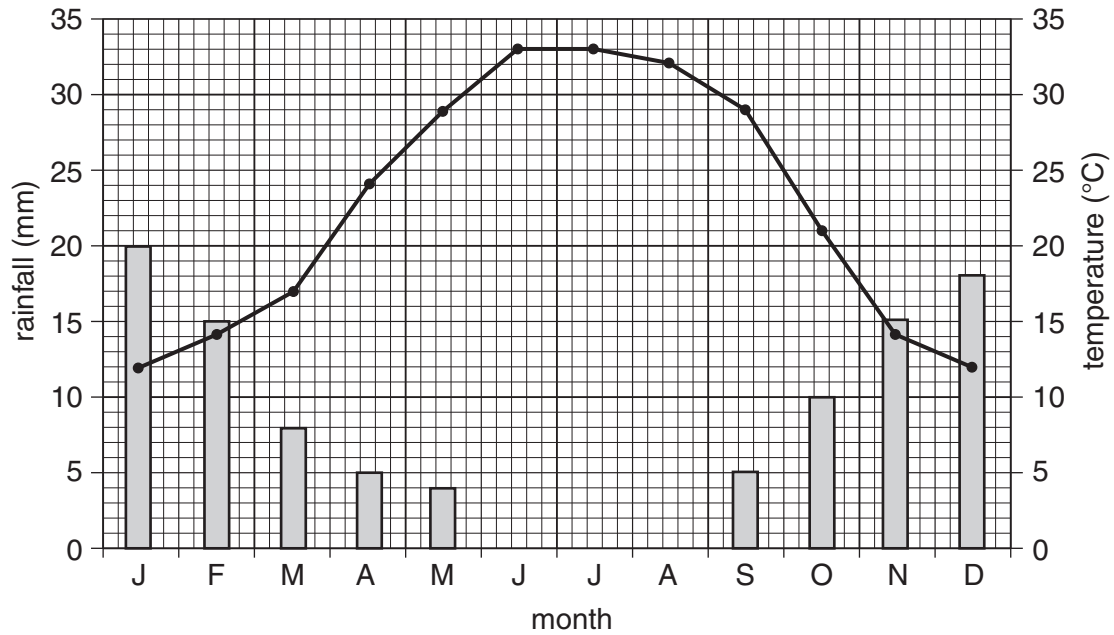
Fig. 7

   (i) Name the month with an average temperature of 21 °C and an average rainfall of 10 mm.
[1]

   (ii) Use Fig. 7 to estimate:

   A the annual range of temperature,

   B the annual average rainfall. [2]

   (iii) Explain why average temperatures between May and September are high in the desert
area shown in Fig. 7. [3]

   (iv) Explain why tropical deserts have a low annual rainfall. You may use labelled diagrams or
sketch maps in your answer. [4]

(b) Study Photographs A and B (Insert), which show vegetation in a tropical desert.

   (i) Describe the differences in the vegetation shown in Photographs A and B. [3]

   (ii) What adaptations are used by vegetation, such as that shown in Photographs A and B,
to survive in tropical desert areas? [5]

(c) For a named area of tropical desert you have studied, explain why and how it is at risk from
human activities. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

5 **(a)** Study Figs 8A and 8B, which show information about the percentage of total electricity generated by nuclear power stations.

Percentage of total electricity generated by nuclear power stations for countries in Europe


Nuclear power as percentage of total world electricity generation
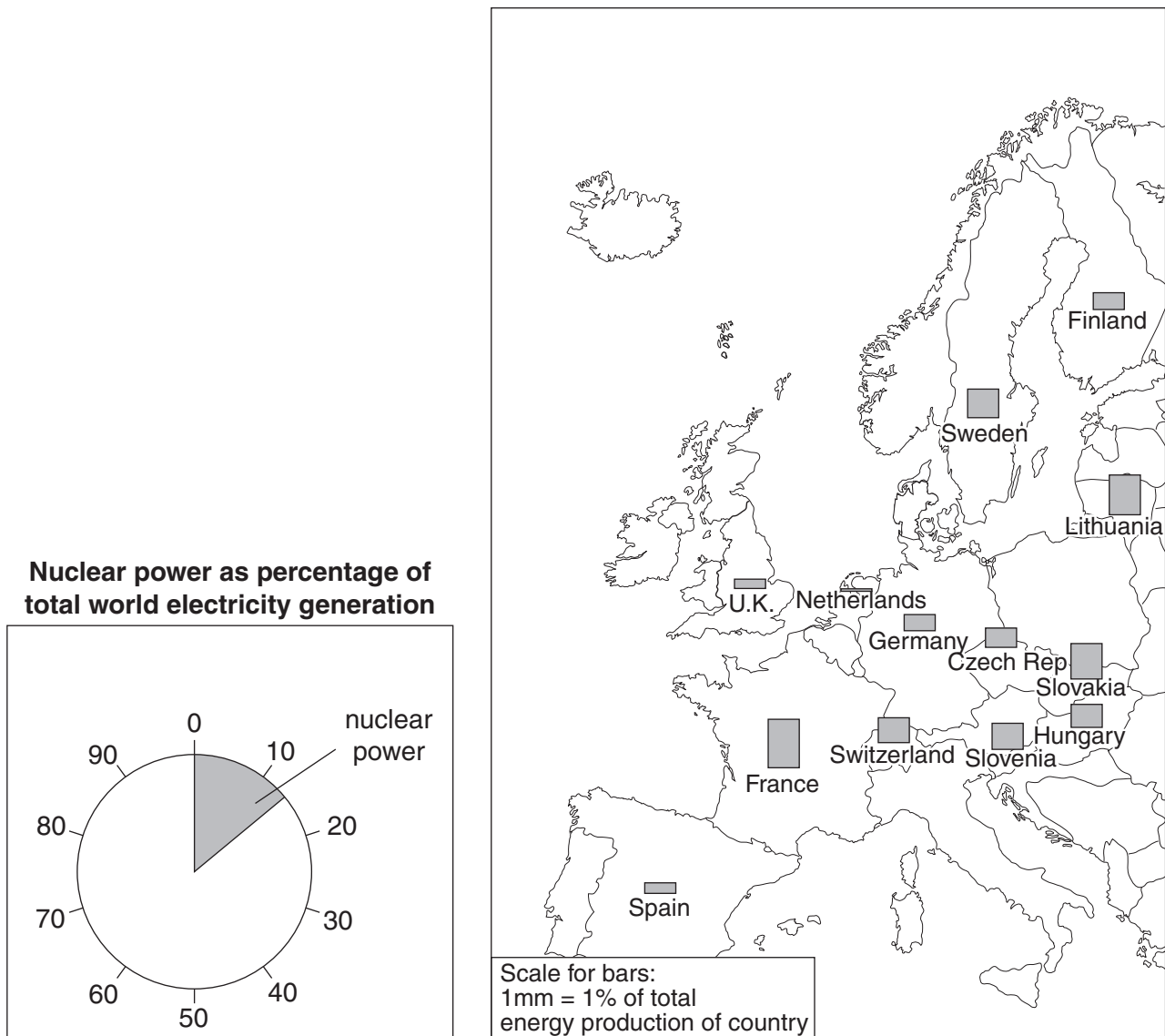
Fig. 8A   Fig. 8B

(i) Using Fig. 8A, state the percentage of the world's electricity which is generated by nuclear power stations. [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 8B, compare the importance of nuclear power in France and Germany. Support your answer with statistics. [2]

(iii) Suggest reasons why the importance of nuclear power varies from country to country. [3]

(iv) Give **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of using nuclear power stations to generate electricity. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 9, which shows the location of the Paks nuclear power station in Hungary.
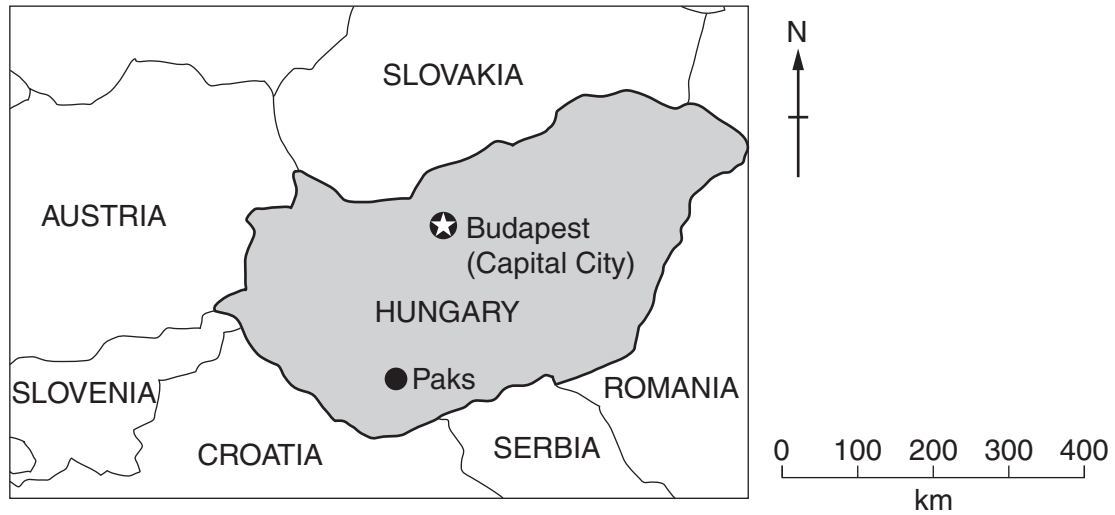
Fig. 9

(i) Describe the location of the Paks nuclear power station shown on Fig. 9. [3]

(ii) Describe and explain the factors which influence the location of nuclear power stations. [5]

(c) Identify a form of energy and describe how its use threatens the natural environment in a named country or area which you have studied. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

6 **(a)** Study Photographs C, D and E (Insert), which show three different types of farming.

    (i) Which **one** of the Photographs C, D and E, shows pastoral farming? [1]

    (ii) The farmers in the areas shown in Photographs C and D are subsistence farmers.

        Give **two** reasons why many people in less economically developed countries (LEDCs) are subsistence farmers. [2]

    (iii) Describe **three** features of the commercial farm shown in Photograph E. [3]

(b) Study Fig. 10, which shows the number of people who were under-nourished in Sub-Saharan Africa and in South and East Asia.
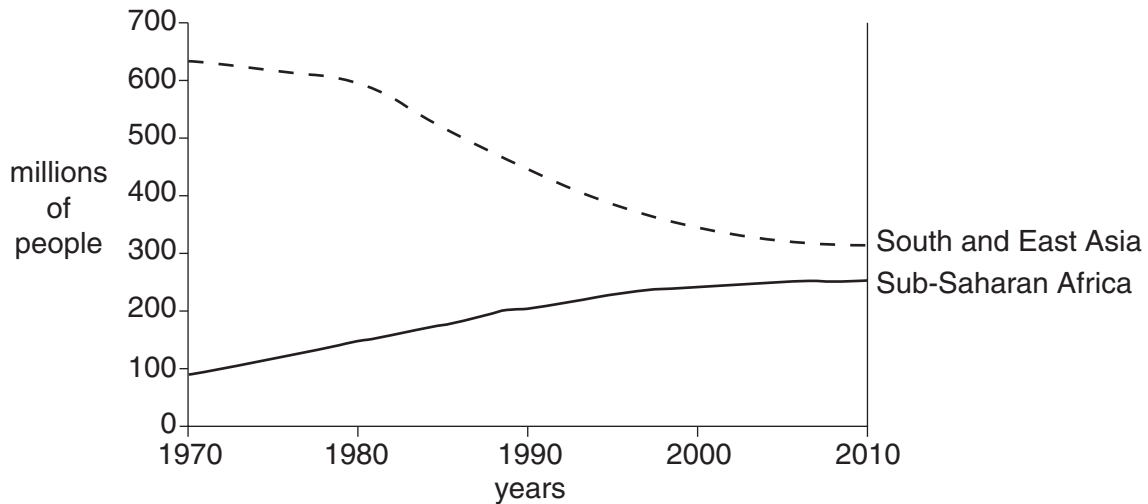
Fig. 10

    (i) With reference to data from Fig. 10, compare the trends in the number of under-nourished people in Sub-Saharan Africa and South and East Asia between 1970 and 2010. [3]

    (ii) Explain how food shortages may be caused by human and economic factors. [4]

    (iii) Explain how farmers in LEDCs might increase their production of food. [5]

(c) All farming systems have inputs, processes and outputs.

    Name an area where large-scale commercial farming takes place. Describe the inputs, processes and outputs of this farming system. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

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