Cambridge
O Level

CANDIDATE NAME	

| CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | | CANDIDATE NUMBER | | | | |

GEOGRAPHY 2217/13

Paper 1 **May/June 2015**

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler
                                       Calculator

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Answer **three** questions, **one** from each section.

The Insert contains Photograph A for Question 2, Photograph B for Question 3, Fig. 6 for Question 4 and Photographs C, D, E and Fig. 10 for Question 6.
The Insert is **not** required by the Examiner.
Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

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 **26** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.

[Turn over

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 1

1 **(a)** Study Fig. 1, which shows information about the birth rates and death rates in Cameroon, Ghana and Nigeria, three LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries) in West Africa.

Country	Birth rate (per 1000 of population)	Death rate (per 1000 of population)
Cameroon	32.5	11.7
Ghana	32.0	7.7
Nigeria	39.9	13.5

Fig. 1

(i) What is meant by *birth rate*?

....

.... [1]

(ii) Complete the table below by inserting the names of the three countries in Fig. 1.
The countries should be arranged in rank order of their natural population growth rates.

highest rate of natural population growth
lowest rate of natural population growth

[2]

(iii) Explain why there are high birth rates in many LEDCs.

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.... [3]

(iv) Describe the problems caused by high natural population growth in LEDCs.

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.... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows information about the population growth rates in China and Iran between 1970 and 2009.
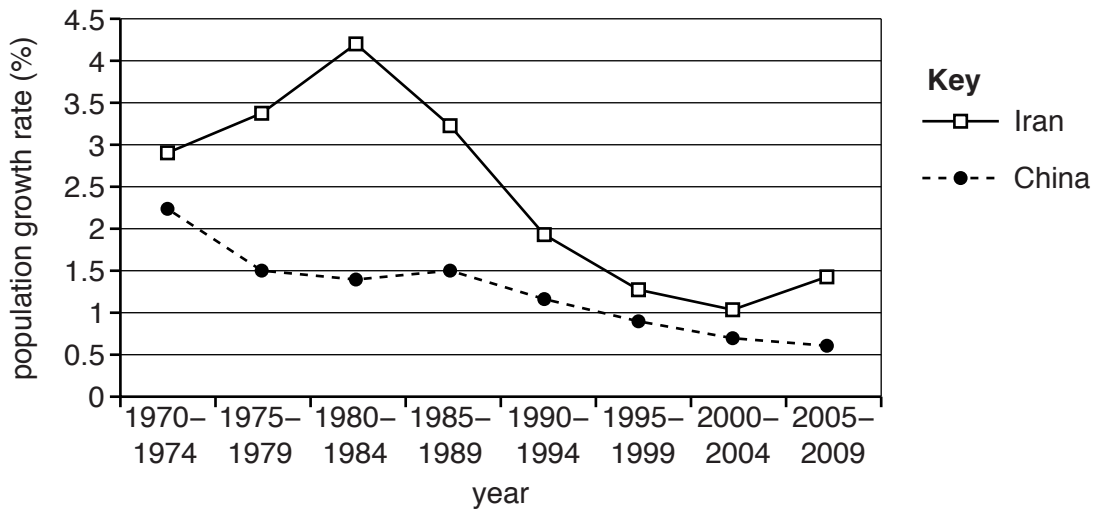
Fig. 2

(i) Compare the changes in population growth rates in China and Iran:

from 1970 to 1984; ....

....

from 1985 to 1999; ....

....

from 2000 to 2009. ....

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[3]

(ii) The governments of both China and Iran have used policies to reduce population growth during the period shown by the graph.

Describe policies which governments can use to reduce birth rates.

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(c) For an example of a country you have studied, describe the impacts of HIV/AIDS.

Chosen country ....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2

2 **(a)** Study Photograph A (Insert), which shows Laroya, a rural settlement in the Almeria region of southern Spain.

    (i) What is meant by a *rural settlement*?

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.... [1]

    (ii) Suggest **two** factors which may have limited the size of Laroya.

1 ....

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2 ....

.... [2]

   (iii) Suggest **three** reasons why people who live in Laroya may travel to nearby towns and cities.

1 ....

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2 ....

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3 ....

.... [3]

   (iv) Laroya experienced an increase in population in 2011.

Explain why some people in MEDCs (More Economically Developed Countries) are choosing to live in settlements like Laroya, rather than living in towns and cities.

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.... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 3, which shows the rural settlement patterns in three different parts of Africa.

Key

each dot represents one home

A Pampaida, Nigeria
B Potou, Senegal
C Koraro, Ethiopia
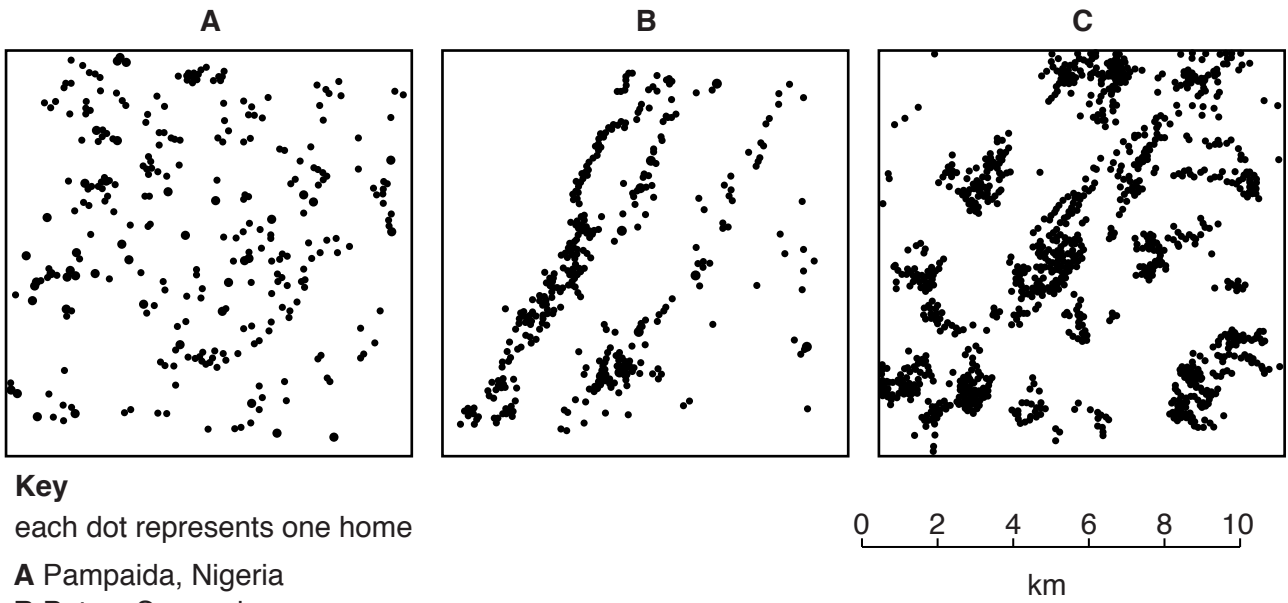
Fig. 3

(i) Identify the settlement patterns shown by each of the three maps in Fig. 3.

Pampaida, Nigeria ....

Potou, Senegal ....

Koraro, Ethiopia .... [3]

(ii) Explain why different rural settlement patterns develop in different areas.

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(c) Describe and explain the main functions of an **urban** settlement you have studied.

Chosen urban settlement ....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 2

[Turn over

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 3

3 **(a)** Study Photograph B (Insert), which shows an area affected by coastal erosion.

    (i) What landform is labelled **X** on Photograph B?

      .... [1]

    (ii) Name **two** processes of coastal erosion.

      1 ....

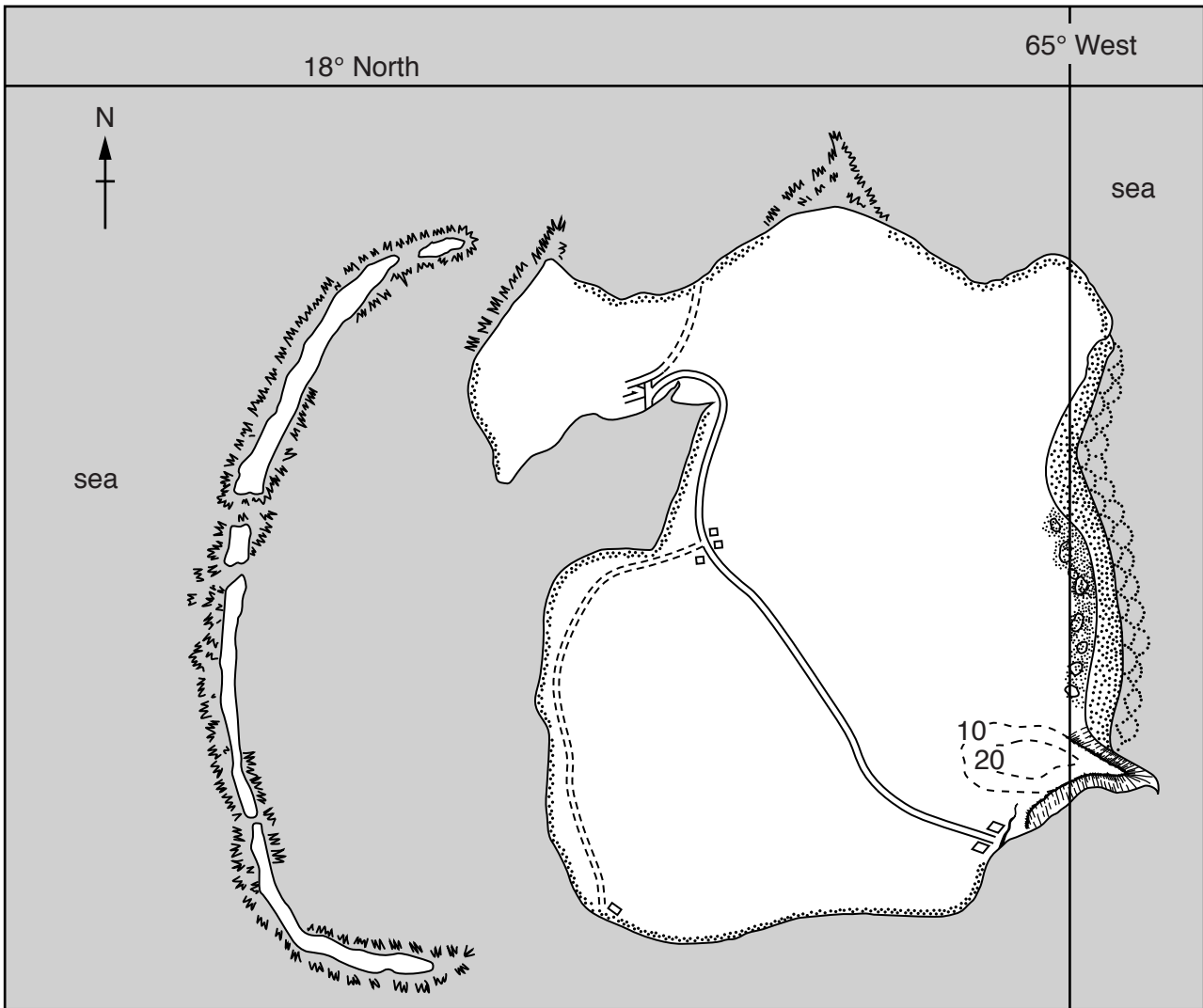   2 .... [2]

    (iii) The feature labelled **Y** on Photograph B is a wave cut platform. Explain how a wave cut platform is formed.

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      .... [3]

    (iv) Describe the differences between constructive and destructive waves.

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      .... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 4, a map showing a small Caribbean island.

Key

breakers		cliffs	
coral		dunes	
beach		--10--	height in metres
road			settlement

0 1 2 3 4
km
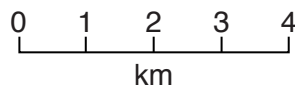
Fig. 4

(i) Describe the distribution of the areas of coral shown in Fig. 4.

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(ii) Describe the conditions which are required for the development of coral reefs.

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.... [5]

(c) For a named area you have studied, describe the impacts of a tropical storm.

Name of area ....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 3

QUESTION 4

4 **(a)** Study Fig. 5, which shows a climate graph for Jornada, an area in the Chihuahuan Desert of Mexico.
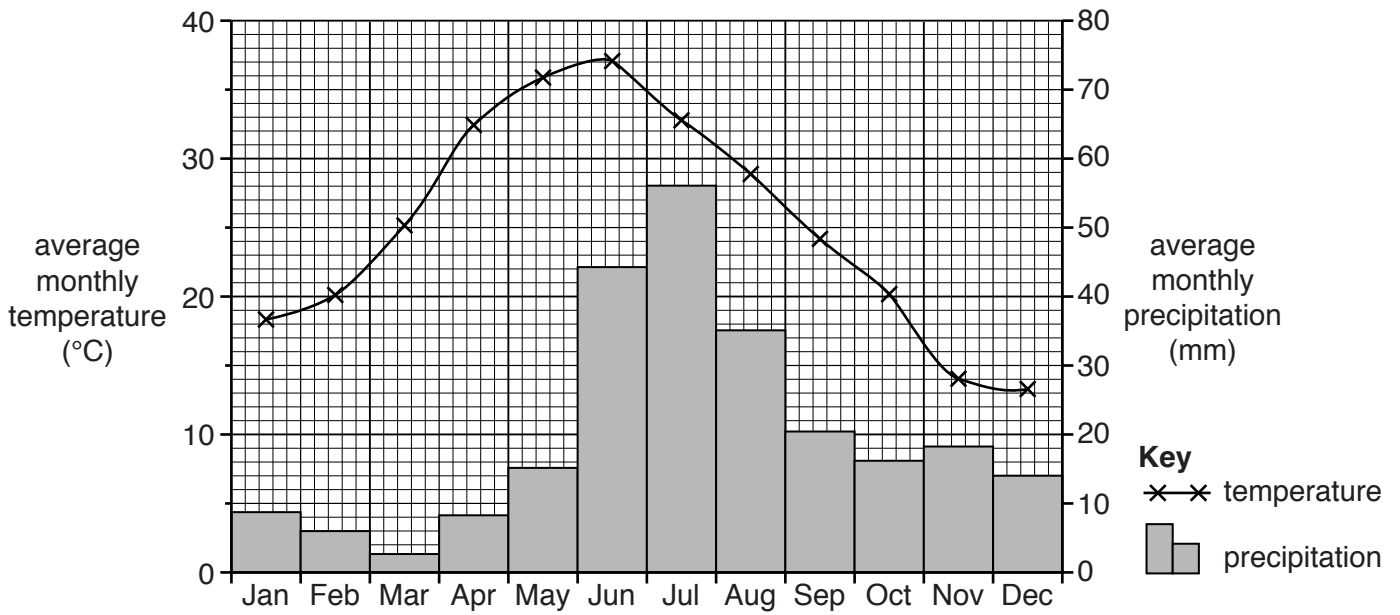
Fig. 5

(i) Estimate the annual precipitation of Jornada.

Underline your answer.

25 mm   65 mm   240 mm   465 mm   [1]

(ii) Compare the average monthly precipitation at Jornada in January and July. You should include statistics in your answer.

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.... [2]

(iii) Describe the variation in temperature at Jornada during the year.
You should refer to data from Fig. 5.

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.... [3]

(iv) Explain why the temperatures in tropical deserts:

vary during the year; ....

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....

change from day to night. ....

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.... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 6 (Insert), a map showing the location of the Chihuahuan desert.

(i) Describe the location of the Chihuahuan desert.

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.... [3]

(ii) Suggest reasons why the rainfall is low in the Chihuahuan desert.

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(c) For a named area of tropical desert you have studied, explain how the vegetation and wildlife are adapted to the climate.

Name of tropical desert ....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 4

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 5

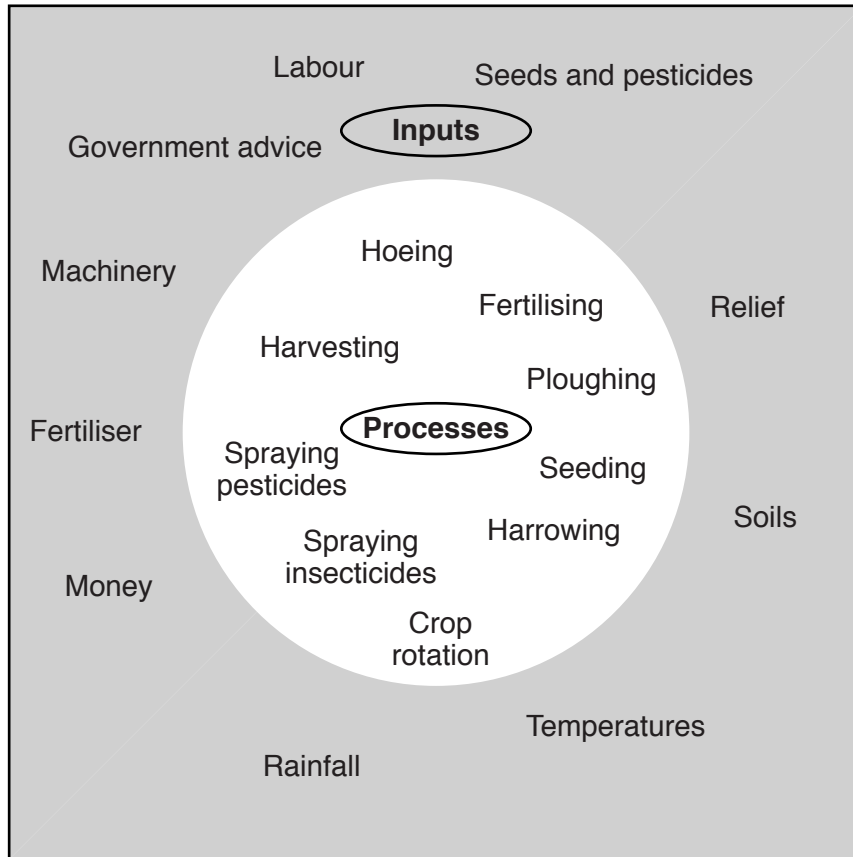**5** **(a)** Study Fig. 7, which shows information about inputs and processes on commercial farms.

Fig. 7

(i) What is meant by a *commercial farm*?

....

.... [1]

(ii) Identify from Fig. 7:

– one natural (physical) input; ....

– the process which is carried out just before crops are

marketed. ....

[2]

(iii) Explain how the relief of the land can influence agricultural land use.

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.... [3]

(iv) Explain how commercial farmers have been able to increase their output.

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.... [4]

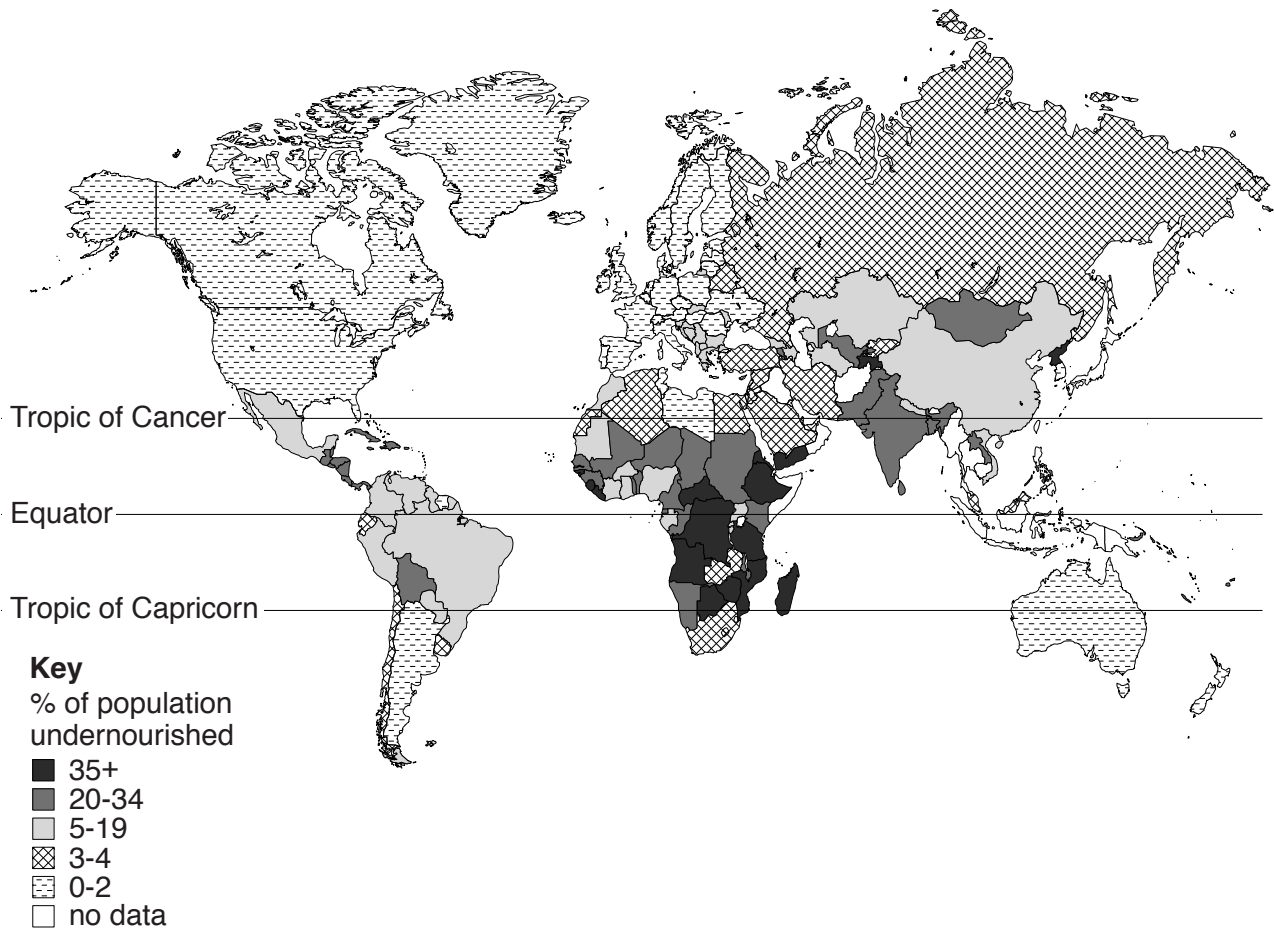**(b)** Study Fig. 8, a map showing the percentage of the population that is undernourished in different countries.

Fig. 8

(i) Describe the distribution of areas where over 20% of the population is undernourished.

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.... [3]

(ii) Explain why there are food shortages in some parts of the world.

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(c) Name an area where small scale subsistence farming takes place.
    Explain why the farmers are subsistence farmers.

Name of area ....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 5

 [Turn over

QUESTION 6

6 **(a)** Study Figs 9A and 9B, information about tourism in Ibiza, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Fig. 9A shows the origin of tourists to Ibiza, 1997 to 2011.
Fig. 9B shows the number of international tourists to Ibiza, 1997 to 2011.
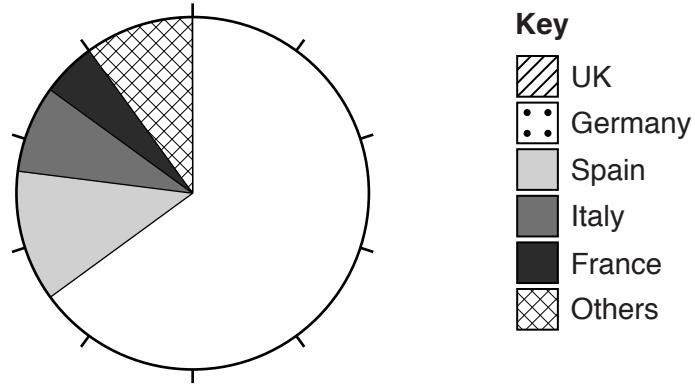
Origin of tourists to Ibiza from 1997 to 2011

Key

UK
Germany
Spain
Italy
France
Others
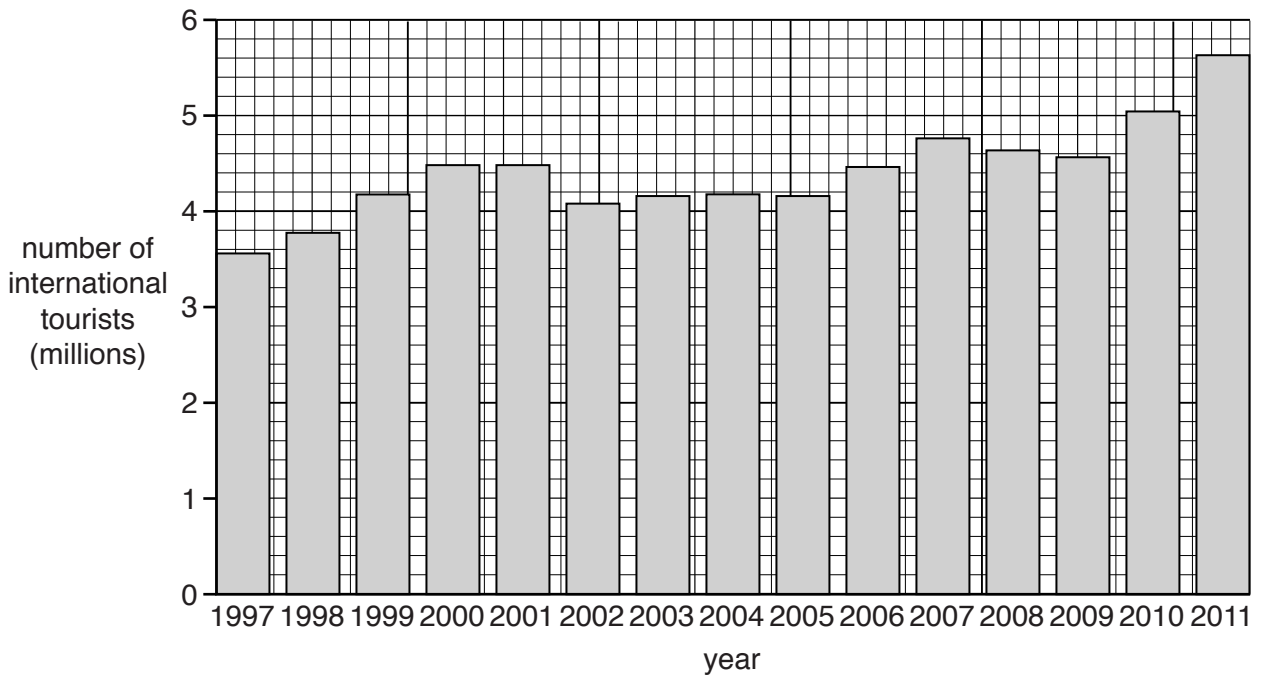
Fig. 9A

Fig. 9B

(i) What is meant by an *international tourist*?

....

.... [1]

(ii) Complete the pie chart (Fig. 9A) using the following information:

39% of visitors were from the UK;

26% of visitors were from Germany.

[2]

(iii) Describe the changes in the number of international tourists to Ibiza shown in Fig. 9B.

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.... [3]

(b) Study Fig. 10 (Insert), a map showing Ibiza, along with Photographs C, D and E (Insert), which were taken in Ibiza.

(i) Suggest **three** different ways in which people who live in Ibiza might benefit from the tourist industry.

1 ....

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2 ....

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3 ....

.... [3]

(ii) Suggest **four** different problems which tourism may cause for people who live in Ibiza.

1 ....

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2 ....

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3 ....

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4 ....

.... [4]

(iii) Using evidence from Fig. 10 and Photographs C, D and E **only**, explain why Ibiza attracts large numbers of tourists.

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.... [5]

(c) For an area you have studied where tourism is important, explain how its negative impacts are managed.

Name of area ....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 6

Additional Page
If you use the following lined page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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