Cambridge O Level

GEOGRAPHY	**2217/02**
Paper 2 Geographical Skills and Investigations	**For Examination from 2016**
SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME	
	2 hours 15 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK: 90

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

Section A

1 **(a)** **(i)** 1985 or 2286 or 2287 or 2384   [1]

     (ii) 216840/1   [1]

     (iii) Gliding Club
            Country Club
            Golf Course   2 @ 1 mark   [2]

  (b) **(i)** 6–6.2 km   [1]

     (ii) Embankments
            Curving route to follow contours   [2]

  (c) **(i)** Mine Name
            Mine Dump
            Quarry or Excavation
            Mining or Prospecting Trench   3 @ 1 mark   [3]

     (ii) In mining area
            On/next to cultivated land
            Around reservoir
            Along track/cut line/game trail
            Near river
            Around railway
            Along road
            Next to orchard/plantation
            Avoid highland
            At 10A Long Acres   4 @ 1 mark   [4]

  (d) **(i)** Near river
            Main area is east of river
            Adjacent to roads or tracks
            Within or next to cultivation   2 @ 1 mark   [2]

     (ii) Gradient almost flat
            Variable width/measurement of width
            Meandering
            Tributaries
            Weir
            Dam   4 @ 1 mark   [4]

[Total: 20]

2　(a)　(i)　June, July, August, September [1]

　　　　(ii)　No, graph shows average figures [1]

　　(b)　(i)　Correct temperature plot
　　　　　　Correct rainfall plot [2]

　　　　(ii)　La Paz has lower temperatures
　　　　　　La Paz has more rain
　　　　　　La Paz has rain in every month but Arica has rain in only 4 months
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　2 @ 1 mark [2]

　　(c)　Temperature – effect of altitude
　　　　Rain – Arica in rain shadow of Andes [2]

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　[Total: 8]

3　(a)　Hilly
　　　　Valley
　　　　Gentle slope along river/valley
　　　　Steep valley side
　　　　(river) cliff
　　　　flat floodplain　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　3 @ 1 mark [3]

　　(b)　(i)　Annotations of
　　　　　　Woodland/forest
　　　　　　grass
　　　　　　individual trees (along river)
　　　　　　bushes
　　　　　　<u>long</u> grass　　　　　　　　　　　　　　3 @ 1 mark [3]

　　　　(ii)　Steep slope not suitable for cultivation/building
　　　　　　Trees reduce soil erosion/stabilise slope [2]

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　[Total: 8]

4 (a) Central
North of the central area
Along railways
Along roads
Along river
Mining area
Tourist area   3 @ 1 mark   [3]

(b) (i) 2–2.2 (%)   [1]

(ii) Migrants for work
Less commitments so more mobile
(Money to support) families elsewhere   2 @ 1 mark   [2]

(iii) Lack of females
Males have families back home
Females come to work not raise families/have children later
Contraception more easily available in urban area   2 @ 1 mark   [2]

[Total: 8]

5 (a) (i) 1 million (per year)   [1]

(ii) Western Europe
Japan
China   [1]

(iii) Large populations to buy cars
Large labour force for car factories
Rich populations can afford cars
Good road networks
Tradition of the industry in Western Europe and Japan
China is an emerging industrial nation   2 @ 1 mark   [2]

(b) Flat floodplain
River – water supply/cooling
River – transport/export
Railway
Road
Power supply
Residential area – labour   4 @ 1 mark   [4]

[Total: 8]

6 **(a)** Correct data plot
Line joined correctly [2]

(b) Steady 2003–2004
Increase in 2005
Decrease in 2006...
... to near 2003/4 level 3 @ 1 mark [3]

(c) War relief
Natural disaster relief
Influx of refugees
Decrease after peak due to recovery of own supplies
Steady decrease due to improvement in agriculture
Decrease due to more urgent need elsewhere
Decrease due to shortage in source country
Variations in weather causing variations in harvest 3 @ 1 mark [3]

[Total: 8]

7 **(a)** Wind would affect temperature;
easier to see effects of building/ground surface;
rainfall would affect relative humidity   2 @ 1 mark   [2]

    (b) **(i)** Away from the influence of buildings;
no trees nearby to create shade;
on grass so this will not absorb heat/alter temperature.   2 @ 1 mark   [2]

        (ii) Max. temperature 12–13 °C inclusive;
min. temperature 1–2 °C inclusive;
present temperature 3–3.2 °C inclusive.   3 @ 1 mark   [3]

    (c) **(i)** Quick/instant reading
Accurate to a decimal point   [1]

        (ii) Unsure if same location for each reading;
height at waist will vary between people;
student error in timing;
3 days may not be long enough for reliable figure;
effect of body heat on reading.   1 @ 1 mark   [1]

      (iii) Temperature will change during the day;
shows the range of temperature during the day.   1 @ 1 mark   [1]

    (d) Day 1 cold morning but warm afternoon, day 2 colder, day 3 similar to day 2;
mornings always colder than afternoons.
Use of paired statistics to show change to 2 marks max.   [4]

    (e) **(i)** G: 5.4° at 9 m, H: 5.8° at 2 m.   2 @ 1 mark   [2]

        (ii) Best fit line straight or curved;   1 @ 1 mark   [1]

      (iii) Hypothesis is true (1 mark reserve)
Negative relationship on graph/temperature decreases as distance increases
Anomaly at C – highest temperature but not nearest to building
Use of paired statistics to show change to 1 mark maximum   [4]

      (iv) Buildings/tarmac/concrete absorb heat from sun or internal heating system
Buildings radiate heat around them
Aspect/south facing/facing sun
Funnelling effect of buildings
Shade from sun by trees/buildings   2 @ 1 mark   [2]

(f) Sites with plants = A + B + F = 75 + 77 + 73 = 225/3 = 75%.
Sites without plants = C + D + E + G + H = 76 + 75 + 73 + 75 + 77 = 376/5
= 75.25%.
Credit "No" or negative statement.
not a higher relative humidity.
1 mark for calculations, 1 mark for decision [2]

(g) **(i)** Hypothesis 2 – <u>To some extent/No (1)</u>;
little difference/almost same between areas with and without
vegetation. [2]

(ii) Collect data on more than three days;
collect data more than twice a day;
collect data in other months/other seasons;
students check each other's readings;
Same person takes readings to reduce height difference. 3 @ 1 mark [3]

[Total: 30 marks]

8 **(a)** **(i)** Secondary [1]

(ii) Data collected by students/oneself [1]

(iii) Questionnaire/pedestrian count/traffic count/river depth measurements [1]

(b) **(i)** Pie chart completion
Dividing line = 1 mark, shading = 1 mark [2]

(ii) Most visitors come by car
More come by bus or coach than by train
None come by bike [2]

(iii) Car gives independence/flexibility to travel
Train service may be infrequent [1]

(iv) Completion of 'very difficult' = 3 symbols [1]

(c) **(i)** Completion of bar graph using No. column – walking = 15 and
other = 9
Do not credit % figures 2 @ 1 mark [2]

(ii) Hypothesis is true/partially true (1 mark reserve)
Physical activities/cycling is more popular with under 40 age groups
Walking is most popular with 20–60 age groups
Scenery is most popular with over 60 age group
Wildlife is popular with all age groups
Credit paired use of statistics to show differences to 2 marks max [4]

(iii) More visitors skiing in winter
Fewer come for other activities in winter – cycling/walking [2]

    (iv) Length of stay:
If tourists stay longer in the village they spend more money
Demand for different services such as restaurants if people stay more
than 1 day

Accommodation:
If most people visit for 1 day less accommodation is needed
More demand for hotels creates most jobs/most income
Youth hostel/campsite may create more demand for bars/fast-food

1 mark reserve for length of stay and accommodation [3]

    (v) Divided bar graph completion
dividing line correct = 1 mark, shading = 1 mark [2]

(d) Hypothesis is true/generally true (1 mark reserve)
Residents' views on effects of tourism are generally positive
40% of residents say there are no main problems
Credit paired use of statistics to support evidence to 2 marks max [4]

(e) Equipment – recording sheet, watch
Suggested locations of traffic survey
Times of traffic survey during day
Different days of week – weekday and weekend
Different seasons to compare results
Methodology – tally system
Reliability – e.g. all surveys done at same time [4]

[Total: 30 marks]