

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		



GEOGRAPHY 2217/12

Paper 1 October/November 2011

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler

### **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 a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, 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, Photographs B, C and D for Question 3 and Photograph E for Question 4.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

The Insert is **not** required by the Examiner.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



### **Section A**

Answer one question from this section.

### **QUESTION 1**

(a) Study Fig. 1, which shows the Demographic Transition Model.

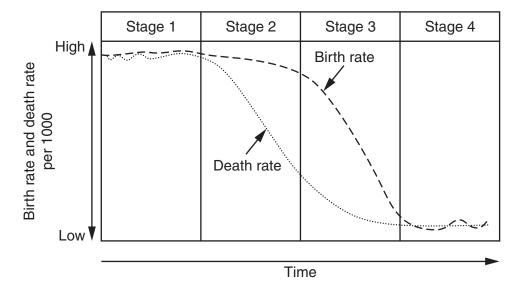


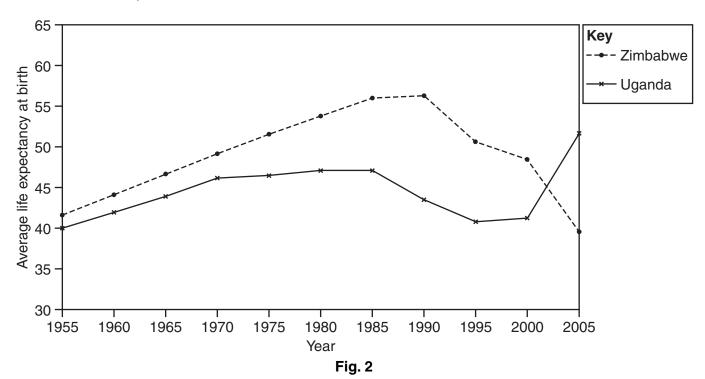
Fig. 1

(i)	In which stage of the Demographic Transition Model are both birth rates and death rates high?
	[1]
(ii)	Use evidence from Fig. 1 <b>only</b> to explain why the rate of natural increase is high by the end of Stage 2 of the model.
	[2]
(iii)	Give <b>three</b> reasons why birth rates have fallen by the time a country reaches Stage 4 of the model.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]

(iv)	Name a country and identify the stage of the Demographic Transition Model which it has
	reached.
	Use birth and death rate statistics to justify your answer.

Name of country	Stage
	[4]

**(b)** Study Fig. 2, which shows changes in the life expectancy in Uganda and Zimbabwe (LEDCs in Africa) between 1955 and 2005.



Compare the life expectancy of Uganda and Zimbabwe between 1955 and 2005.

	[0]

© UCLES 2011 2217/12/O/N/11 **[Turn over** 

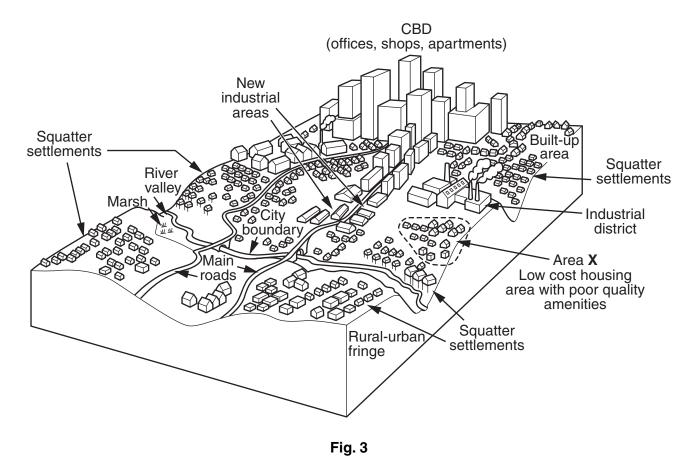
	(ii)	Suggest possible reasons for the changes in life expectancy in <b>either</b> Uganda <b>or</b> Zimbabwe between 1955 and 2005.
		Country chosen
		[5]
(c)	For	a named example of a country which you have studied, describe the policies used by the
		rernment to reduce natural population growth rates.
	Nar	me of country
		[7]

[Total: 25 marks]

### **QUESTION 2**

1

(a) Study Fig. 3, which is a model of an LEDC city.



(i)	Identify from Fig. 3 <b>one</b> example of land use in the CBD.	
	[1	]

(ii) Suggest **two** examples of amenities in the housing in the area marked **X** in Fig. 3 which are likely to be of poor quality.

	••
2[2	21

(iii) Describe **three** different types of location where squatter settlements have developed in cities in LEDCs.

2			
۷	 	 	 

3 .....

(	iv)	Explain why large numbers of people live in squatter settlements in cities in LEDCs.
		[4]
		dy Photograph A (Insert), which shows part of an urban area.
	(i)	Suggest <b>three</b> likely problems of living in the urban area shown in Photograph A.
		1
		2
		3
		[3]
(	(ii)	Describe the methods which can be used by city planners to solve <b>one</b> of the problems which you have suggested in <b>(b)(i)</b> .
		Problem chosen
		[5]

(c) In many towns and cities there have been changes in shopping facilities in recent years.

Describe <b>one</b> recent change in shopping facilities in a named town or city which you have studied. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of this change for the people who live in the town or city.
Town or city studied
[7]
[Total: 25 marks]

**END OF QUESTION 2** 

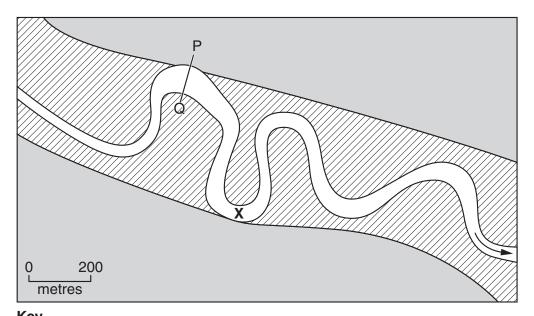
### Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

### **QUESTION 3**

(a)	Stu cou	-	Photographs B, C and D (Insert) which show a river at different locations along its
	(i)	Wh	nich Photograph is taken closest to the source of the river?[1]
	(ii)	Bri	efly describe the difference between:
		A	the gradient of the river in Photographs B and C,
		В	the depth of the river in Photographs B and D.
	(iii)		which Photograph, B, C or D, will most deposition be occurring?  /e reasons for your answer.
		Ph	otograph
			[3]
	(iv)	Ex	plain how rivers transport their load by each of the following processes:
		trac	ction,
		sal	tation,
		Sus	spension,
		sol	ution.
			[4]

**(b)** Study Fig. 4, which shows part of a river and its valley.



Key	
	River
	Flood plain
	Higher land
	Direction of flow

Fig. 4

- (i) Draw and label a cross section along the line P-Q, shown on Fig. 4, to show:
  - the differences in the depth of the channel,
  - a slip off slope,
  - a river cliff.

	(ii)	Explain how an oxbow lake may form at <b>X</b> on Fig. 4.
		[5]
(c)		a named river which you have studied, describe the advantages and difficulties of living ts flood plain.
	Nan	ne of river
		[7]
		171

[Total: 25 marks]

### **QUESTION 4**

(a) Study Fig. 5, which shows information about the main types of weathering which take place in areas with different climates.

### Weathering regions of the world

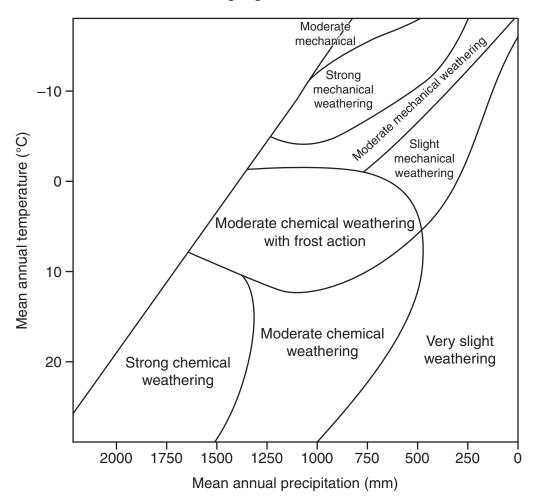


Fig. 5

(i)	Identify the type of weathering most likely to occur in a climate with a mean annua temperature of 20 °C and mean annual precipitation of 1000 mm.
	[1]

(ii) State a mean annual temperature and precipitation amount in an area where 'moderate chemical weathering with frost action' is likely to take place.

.....[2

(1	iii)	Exfoliation is a type of mechanical weathering which occurs in an area with a large daily temperature range.  Explain why a large daily temperature range is required for exfoliation to occur.
		[3]
(1	iv)	Explain why large amounts of weathering occur in warm, wet tropical regions.
		[4]
		ly Photograph E (Insert), which shows a mountain area in a temperate climate where thering is taking place.
	(i)	Describe the main features of the landscape shown in Photograph E.
		[3]

(ii)	Explain how <b>mechanical</b> weathering is operating in the area shown in Photograph E You may use a labelled diagram in your answer.
	[5

(c) In many parts of the world weather and climate may cause natural disasters.

These include drought and tropical storms.

For <b>either</b> a drought <b>or</b> a tropical storm which you have studied, describe the impacts on a named area which you have studied.
Name of natural disaster Area studied
[7]

[Total: 25 marks]

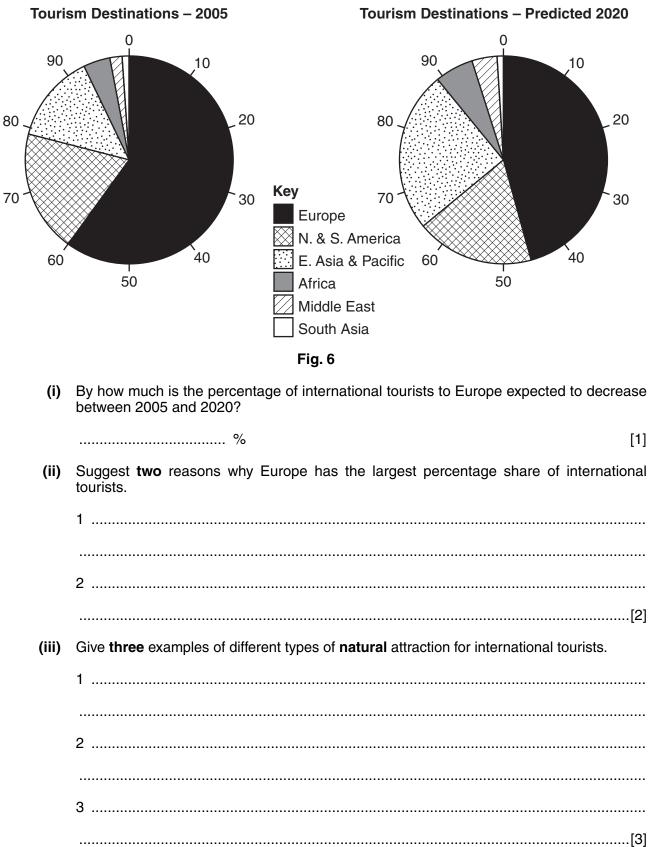
**END OF QUESTION 4** 

### **Section C**

Answer one question from this section.

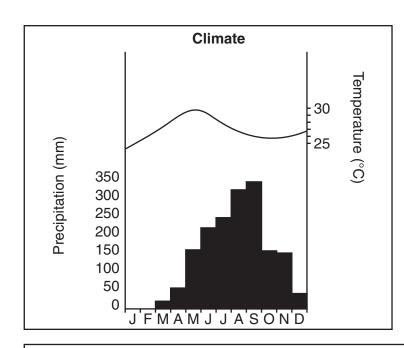
### **QUESTION 5**

(a) Study Fig. 6, which shows information about international tourism.



Explain how the built environment can attract international tourists.	
	[4]

**(b)** Study Fig. 7, information about a landlocked country in Africa where the government would like to develop a tourist industry.



### **Animals**

The government zoologists report that there are large numbers of

birds antelopes anteaters lizards snakes

There are very few large animals. Elephants, zebra, giraffe and lions are not common.

### **Transport**

(iv)

There are several grass air strips in the country. Most of the roads are not surfaced and are often impassable between May and the end of August. There is one single track railway which links a large mine with the coast – a distance of 1200 km.

### **Services**

There are 3 hotels in the capital. One is up to European standards. The other towns and villages are traditional. Water supplies are carried from wells. The sewerage systems are out dated – down the middle of the roads.

### **People**

Most of the people have no contact with the outside world. They are nomadic cattle herders or traditional farmers using shifting cultivation methods.

Fig. 7

(i)	Suggest <b>three</b> difficulties of developing a tourist industry in the country described in Fig. 7.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]
(ii)	Explain the benefits and disadvantages to the people living in the country if a tourist industry were developed there.
	[5]

(c)	Name an area which you have studied where the environment is at risk from tourism. Explain how tourism is damaging the natural environment of your chosen area.
	Name of area
	[7]
	[7]

[Total: 25 marks]

**END OF QUESTION 5** 

### **QUESTION 6**

(a) Study Fig. 8, which shows information about pollution of the environment.

# Industry Agriculture Energy Transport Pollution Air Visual Water Pollution Pollution Pollution Pollution Pollution

Types of pollution

Fig. 8

(i)	What is meant by a source of pollution?
	[41]
	[1]
(ii)	Describe <b>one</b> way in which the air can be polluted by each of:
	A agriculture,
	B transport.
	[2]
(iii)	Describe <b>three</b> different problems which pollution might cause for people who live in a large urban area.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]

(b) Study Fig. 9, a newspaper article about global warming.

# WORLD'S FIRST UNDERWATER CABINET MEETING

(15th Oct 2009)

The President of the Maldives, Mohamed Nasheed, and his ministers will be holding the world's first underwater cabinet meeting on Saturday 17 October, to draw global attention to the issue of climate change.

After the underwater cabinet meeting on 17 October, President Nasheed will hold a press conference, where he will call for carbon dioxide reductions. President Nasheed has often warned of the dangers climate change poses to the Maldives – a country with over 1000 islands that is so beautiful it has reached

the final of the 'New 7 Wonders of Nature' competition.

Famed for its coral reefs, the Maldives stands at the frontline of the climate change battle. Nowhere in the country is the land higher than 2 metres above sea level and communities are threatened by rising sea levels. To call attention to their country's plight, ministers will use hand signals and slates to communicate and call for rapid greenhouse gas reductions. The statement will be presented at the landmark UN climate change talks in Copenhagen this December.

### Fig. 9

(i)	Explain why the President of the Maldives is concerned about global warming.
	[3]
(ii)	Explain why reducing carbon dioxide emissions may be necessary to reduce global warming.
	[4]

(iii)	Describe the strategies which can be used to reduce carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere.	16
		•••
	ı	5

(-)	For a named country or area which you have studied, describe the causes and effects o water pollution.
	Name of country or area
	[7

[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.		

### **BLANK PAGE**

### Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 6 Fig. 9 © http://www.miadhu.com/2009/10/local-news/world%E2%80%99s-first-underwater-cabinet-meeting-on-saturday; 28 July 2010. Photographs A–E Steve Sibley © UCLES.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.