

**GEOGRAPHY 2217
GCE O Level
2007**

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Further details are available from Customer Services at University of Cambridge International Examinations.

Exclusions

This syllabus must not be offered in the same session with any of the following syllabuses:

0460 Geography
2223 Geography for Southern Africa
2230 Geography for Brunei

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GEOGRAPHY 2217

GCE Ordinary Level

Available in the June and November examination sessions

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION	1
AIMS	1
ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES	2
ASSESSMENT	4
CURRICULUM CONTENT AND GUIDANCE	5
GLOSSARY OF COMMAND WORDS	21

NOTE

This syllabus has been revised for first examination in June 2006.

Please note that Paper 2 will now consist of combined question paper and answer booklet with candidates answering in the spaces provided. (Paper 1 will still require separate answer paper/answer booklet.)

Copies of syllabuses, past papers and Examiners' Reports are available on CD ROM and can be ordered using the Publications Catalogue, which is available at www.cie.org.uk under 'Qualifications & Diplomas' – 'Order Publications'.

This syllabus (2217) is available to candidates in all parts of the world with the following exceptions.

Candidates in **Brunei** must enter 2230

Candidates in **Southern Africa** must enter for 2223.

INTRODUCTION

GCE Ordinary Level syllabuses are designed as two-year courses for examination at age 16 plus. This syllabus is available for examination in both the June and November sessions.

The main sections of this syllabus are:

Aims

Assessment Objectives

Assessment

Curriculum Content/Guidance

Glossary.

AIMS

The aims of the syllabus are the same for all students. These are set out below and describe the educational purposes of a course in Geography for the GCE Ordinary Level examination. They are not listed in order of priority.

The aims are to encourage students to develop:

1. a sense of place and an understanding of relative location on a local, regional and global scale;
2. an awareness of the characteristics and distribution of a selection of contrasting physical and human environments;
3. an understanding of some of the processes affecting the development of such environments;
4. an understanding of the spatial effects of the ways in which people interact with each other and with their environments;
5. an understanding of different communities and cultures throughout the world and an awareness of the contrasting opportunities and constraints presented by different environments;
6. an appreciation of environments, thereby enhancing a sense of responsibility for the care of the earth;
7. a range of skills and techniques in observing, selecting, analysing and presenting data;
8. The ability to use a wide range of geographical information in making judgements and reaching decisions.

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

The four assessment objectives in Geography are:

- A Knowledge with understanding,
- B Analysis,
- C Judgement and decision making,
- D Investigation (enquiry skills, practical skills and presentation skills).

A description of each assessment objective follows.

A KNOWLEDGE WITH UNDERSTANDING

Students should be able to demonstrate an understanding of:

1. the wide range of processes, including human actions, contributing to the development of
 - (a) physical, economic, social, political and cultural environments and their associated effects on the landscapes;
 - (b) spatial patterns and interactions which are important within such environments;
2. the inter-relationships between people's activities and the total environment and an ability to seek explanations for them;
3. the importance of scale (whether local, regional or global) and the time at which spatial distributions and the working of systems are considered;
4. the changes which occur through time in places, landscapes and spatial distribution.

B ANALYSIS

Students should be able to:

5. select, organise, present and interpret geographical data;
6. use and apply geographical knowledge and understanding in verbal, numerical, diagrammatic, pictorial and graphical form;
7. use geographical data to recognise patterns in such data and to deduce relationships.

C JUDGEMENT AND DECISION MAKING

Through their geographical training students should be able to:

8. reason, make judgements (including evaluation and conclusions) which demonstrate, where appropriate
 - (a) a sensitivity to, and a concern for, landscape and the environment and the need for sustainable development;
 - (b) an aesthetic and environmental appreciation of the earth including its people, places, landscapes, natural processes and phenomena;
 - (c) an appreciation of the attitudes, values and beliefs of others in cultural, economic, environmental, political and social issues which have a geographical dimension;
 - (d) an awareness of the contrasting opportunities and constraints of people living in different places and under different physical and human conditions;
 - (e) a willingness to review their own attitudes in the light of new knowledge and experiences;

9. recognise the role of decision making within a geographical context as affected by
- (a) the physical and human contexts in which decisions are made;
 - (b) the values and perceptions of groups or individuals;
 - (c) the choices available to decision makers and the influences and constraints within which they operate;
 - (d) The increasing level of global interdependence.

D INVESTIGATION (ENQUIRY, PRACTICAL AND PRESENTATION SKILLS)

Students will be expected to demonstrate the ability to do the following:

- 10. select and use suitable basic techniques for observing, collecting, classifying, presenting, analysing and interpreting data;
- 11. use a variety of sources for obtaining information including maps, plans, pictures, statistics and written material;
- 12. depict information in simple map and diagrammatic form;
- 13. select, use and present geographical information in an appropriate form and an effective manner.

SPECIFICATION GRID

The relationship between the assessment objectives and components of the scheme of assessment.

Paper	Assessment Objective			
	A	B	C	D
	Knowledge with Understanding	Analysis	Judgement and decision making	Investigation
1	40%	30%	30%	-
2	10%	60%	15%	15%

The assessment objectives are weighted to give an indication of their relative importance. They are not intended to provide a precise statement of the number of marks allocated to particular assessment objectives.

ASSESSMENT

Scheme of assessment

All candidates will take Paper 1 and Paper 2

Paper 1: Geographical Themes (1 hour 45 minutes) (75 marks)

Candidates will be asked to answer three questions (3 x 25 marks).

The question paper will be divided into three sections of two questions each, with each section based on one of Themes 1, 2 or 3. Candidates will answer one question from each section.

Section A will consist of two questions on Theme 1, Population and Settlement.

Section B will consist of two questions on Theme 2, The Natural Environment.

Section C will consist of two questions on Theme 3, Economic Development and the Use of Resources.

Questions will be resource-based, will involve problem solving and free-response writing, and will set tasks described in Assessment Objectives A, B, C.

Paper 2: Investigation and Skills (2 hours 15 minutes) (90 marks)

The paper will be divided into two sections. Candidates must answer all the questions in Section A and one question from two in Section B. This paper will consist of a combined question paper and answer booklet.

Section A (60 marks) will be mainly skills-based and will test a candidate's ability to handle various ways of depicting geographical information. The questions will be neutral in that they will not require specific information of place. Candidates will be able to demonstrate skills of analysis and interpretation and application of graphical and other techniques as appropriate. One question will be specifically based on a large-scale (1:25 000 or 1:50 000) topographical map of a tropical area such as Zimbabwe, the Caribbean or Mauritius and will include a full key. Questions in Section A will assess mainly Assessment Objective B.

Section B (30 marks) will involve an appreciation from a theoretical standpoint of a range of techniques used in a variety of fieldwork studies. Questions will test the methodology of the following data collection enquiry skills.

- (a) questionnaires;
- (b) observation;
- (c) counts (such as pedestrian and traffic counts);
- (d) measurement techniques (appropriate to river, beach and weather studies)

Questions may involve the development of suitable hypotheses appropriate to specific topics linked to the relevant geographical knowledge and understanding. Methods used to process and to present data will also be tested using both cartographical and statistical techniques. An ability to analyse data collected and to formulate conclusions, as required by Assessment Objectives B and C, will also be examined in this paper.

Centres should note:

- (i) that candidates are not allowed to use atlases for the written papers;
- (ii) all measurements on the written papers will be metric;
- (iii) the twenty-four hour clock only will be quoted on the written papers.

Weighting of papers

Paper 1	50%
Paper 2	50%

CURRICULUM CONTENT AND GUIDANCE

The curriculum is divided into four themes which are collectively designed to develop an understanding of both the natural and human environment:

1. Population and Settlement
2. The Natural Environment
3. Economic Development and the Use of Resources
4. Geographical Investigation and Skills

RESOURCES

Questions in all written papers are resource based. The resources offered may be photographic, map extracts, drawings, diagrams, graphs, text extracts, statistics and tables of data.

Resource materials are selected from various world areas in order to match the aims of an international syllabus and examination. As a result candidates may be dealing with world areas with which they are not familiar. The resources used in questions **do not** require specific regional knowledge. They include sufficient information for questions to be answered without the necessity of specific regional knowledge. The resources used in the examination are for candidates to analyse and interpret.

The resource materials are designed to prompt candidates to relate general principles they have studied to the particular examples given.

CASE STUDIES

The curriculum gives teachers the opportunity to select case studies to illustrate the themes. Specified illustrations of case studies have not been included in the syllabus. This is to provide teachers with complete freedom in selecting appropriate specific examples to illustrate the content of the three themes. Further information on case studies is included in the amplification sections of the syllabus.

For each part of the syllabus or topic a brief outline is provided, followed by amplification which details what the candidates should be able to do on completion of that topic.

Theme 1. Population and Settlement

1.1 Population dynamics

- Describe the growth of the world's population and associated problems and show an understanding of the causes and consequences of over-population and underpopulation.
- Identify and suggest reasons for contrasting patterns of population growth in different parts of the world as influenced by migration, birth rate and death rate, especially the impact of HIV/AIDS.
- Describe the consequences (benefits and problems) of different patterns of population growth.
- Identify and suggest reasons for different types of population structure as shown by age/sex pyramids.
- Describe the factors influencing the density and distribution of population and population migration.

<i>Amplification</i>	
1.1 Population dynamics	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and suggest reasons for the rapid increase in the world's population in recent times, 'the population explosion'. - Define the main factors influencing population growth - birth rate, death rate and migration. - Describe the relationship between population growth and resources and explain why problems may result in some areas such as overpopulation and under-population. - Identify and suggest reasons for contrasting patterns of population growth in different world areas as influenced by differences in birth rate, death rate and migration. Factors affecting these influences should be considered such as differences in social, economic and other factors e.g., government policies and their impact upon birth rates, differences in health care, social and other factors influencing death rates, especially the impact of HIV/AIDS. These factors should be illustrated by reference to selected examples. - Describe the consequences (benefits and problems) of different patterns of population growth. Consideration should be given to variations in the size and nature of dependent populations and standards of living. - Identify and suggest reasons for different types of population structure as shown by age-sex pyramids. Candidates should be able to describe population pyramids and relate them to the different stages of the Demographic Transition Model. - Identify the major influences on population density and population distribution. Reference should be made to physical, economic and human factors. - Describe and suggest reasons for population movements. Reference should be made to internal movements such as rural-urban migration as well as to international movements both voluntary and involuntary.

Throughout population studies candidates should make use of statistics, graphs, diagrams and maps.

1.2 Types of settlement

- Describe and explain the factors influencing the size, development and function of urban and rural settlements and their spheres of influence.
- Describe and give reasons for the characteristics of land use zones of urban areas in LEDCs and MEDCs.
- Describe the problems of urban areas in LEDCs and MEDCs, their causes and possible solutions.
- Describe the effects on the environment resulting from urbanisation and possible solutions to reduce this impact.

<i>Amplification</i>	
1.2 Types of settlement	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the patterns of rural settlements - dispersed, linear, nucleated. - Explain how physical factors (relief, soil, water supply) and other factors such as accessibility, agricultural land use, influence the sites and patterns of rural settlements. - Describe and explain the factors which may influence the size, growth and functions of rural and urban settlements. - Describe and suggest reasons for the hierarchy of settlements and services. - Describe and explain the internal structure (morphology) of towns and cities to include the Central Business District (CBD), residential areas, industrial areas, the provision of open spaces and transport routes. Differences in the patterns of urban structures in cities of the developing and developed countries of the world should be identified. - Describe and explain the land use zones of towns and cities to include the Central business District (CBD), residential areas, industrial areas, the provision of open spaces and transport routes. Differences in the patterns of urban structure in cities of LEDCs and MEDCs should be identified. - Describe problems associated with the growth of urban areas such as congestion in the CBD, housing shortages, traffic congestion, squatter settlements. Suggested solutions to overcome these problems should be illustrated by reference to selected examples. - Describe the effects of urbanisation on the environment - pollution (air, water, visual and noise), the results of urban sprawl on surrounding areas, the growth of out-of-town urban activities - shopping areas, sports facilities etc.

Settlement studies offer opportunities for developing survey map skills, photograph interpretation, geographical investigations, etc.

Theme 2. The Natural Environment**2.1 Plate tectonics**

- Describe the distribution of earthquakes, volcanoes and fold mountains in relation to plate margins.
- Describe the causes and effects of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

<i>Amplification</i>	
2.1 Plate Tectonics	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the general distribution of fold mountains, volcanoes and earthquake zones and explain how this distribution is related to movements at plate boundaries. - Show a basic understanding of plate tectonics, describing the global pattern of plates, their structure, and be aware of plate movements and their effects - plates moving away from each other (sea floor spreading), plates moving towards each other (subduction) and plates sliding past each other. - Demonstrate an understanding of the main features of volcanoes (and their eruptions) and earthquakes.

2.2 Landforms and landscape processes

- Describe weathering, river and marine processes.
- Describe and explain the landforms associated with these processes.

<i>Amplification</i>	
2.2 Landforms and landscape processes Weathering	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognise that weathering involves the breakdown of rock <i>in situ</i>, and as such should be distinguished from erosion. - Describe what is meant by different types of weathering - physical/mechanical (freeze-thaw action, exfoliation), chemical (carbonation, oxidation) and biological. - Explain the main factors influencing the type and rate of weathering - climate and rock features (mineral composition, grain size of the rock, presence of lines of weakness). The influence of climate on the rate of weathering could be illustrated with reference to simple explanation as to why weathering is more rapid in humid tropical regions of the world than in temperate regions.
River Processes	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate an understanding of the work of a river in eroding, transporting and depositing. Reference should be made to the erosional processes of hydraulic action, corrosion, corrosion (solution) and attrition. River transport should include the processes of traction, saltation, suspension and solution. Reasons why and where in a river's course deposition takes place should be studied. It should be realised that the effectiveness of the river processes concerned will vary according to the volume and velocity of the running water and the nature of the load (boulders, pebbles, sand and silt) which in turn will be affected by the bed-rock along the course of the river.

<p>Marine Processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and explain the landforms associated with these processes. <p><i>A study should be made of the following</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forms of river valleys - long profile and shape in cross section, rapids, waterfalls, potholes, meanders, oxbow lakes, deltas, levées and flood plains. <p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate an understanding of wave processes in eroding a coastline and re-sorting and depositing materials removed through erosion. Candidates should understand the types of waves (constructive and destructive) and the components of waves, swash and backwash. The erosional processes of wave action should include an understanding of corrasion, hydraulic action, corrosion and attrition. Transport of material along a coastline should be appreciated; onshore and offshore movements together with an understanding of movement along a coastline (longshore drift). The action of wind in shaping coastal sand dunes should also be understood. - Describe and explain the landforms associated with these processes. - Describe the conditions required for the development of coral reefs. - Describe fringing and barrier reefs and atolls. <p><i>A study should be made of the following coastal landforms</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cliffs, wave-cut platforms, caves, arches, stacks, bay and headland coastlines, beaches, spits and bars, coastal sand dunes and marsh.
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In studying landforms use should be made of photographs, survey maps and field studies (where possible).

- 2.3 Weather, climate and natural vegetation**
- Describe the methods of collecting and measuring meteorological data.
 - Describe and explain the characteristics of the climate and natural vegetation of two ecosystems:
tropical rain forest;
tropical desert.
 - Describe and explain the relationship between the climate and natural vegetation in these two ecosystems.

<i>Amplification</i>	
2.3 Weather, climate and natural vegetation	
<i>Weather</i>	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draw, describe and explain the use and siting of the following instruments at a weather station: rain-gauge, maximum-minimum thermometer, wet and dry bulb thermometer (hygrometer), barometer, anemometer and wind vane. - Make calculations using information from these instruments. - Describe and explain the characteristics, siting and use made of a Stevenson screen. - Describe the main types of cloud and be able to estimate the extent of cloud cover.
<i>Climate</i>	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and explain the main characteristics of the climate in the regions listed in the syllabus [tropical rain (evergreen) forest, tropical desert]: temperature - mean temperature of the hottest month, mean temperature of the coolest month, therefore the annual range; - rainfall the amount and seasonal distribution; other climate features - wind, cloud, humidity, etc. Factors influencing these characteristics should be noted such as latitude, pressure systems and the winds to which they give rise, distance from the sea, altitude and ocean currents. Candidates should be familiar with climatic graphs showing the main characteristics of temperature and rainfall of the climates in the regions listed.
<i>Ecosystems</i>	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the characteristics and distribution of the two ecosystems [tropical rain (evergreen) forest, tropical desert]. - Explain the relationship of each type of natural vegetation and climate.

Weather studies should involve the use of simple weather instruments where possible. Weather data offers many opportunities for data handling and presentation.

2.4 The inter-relationship of physical and human geography

- Demonstrate the interaction between the natural environment and human activities with reference to natural hazards, landscape processes, climate and the two named ecosystems.

<i>Amplification</i>	
2.4 The inter-relationship of physical and human geography	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate an understanding that the natural environment presents hazards and offers opportunities for human activities. Reference could be made for example to the hazards posed by volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tropical storms, flooding and drought. - Use could be made of the study of contemporary examples to illustrate. This information would provide candidates with valuable case study information. Such examples could form resource material given in examination questions when candidates might be expected to illustrate inter-relationships between the natural environment and human activities from the data presented. Reference to the opportunities and problems posed for people could be incorporated when studies are made of the natural environment, for example the advantages and difficulties offered by river flood plains and deltas. The impact of human activities on the two named ecosystems should be considered.

Theme 3. Economic Development and the Use of Resources

3.1 Agricultural systems

- Describe and identify the influence of inputs (natural and human) on the processes and outputs (products) of each of the following agricultural systems:
a large-scale system of commercial farming,
small-scale subsistence farming.
- Recognise the causes and effects of shortage of food and describe possible solutions to this problem.

<i>Amplification</i>	
3.1 Agricultural systems	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe in general terms the main features of an agricultural system: inputs, processes and outputs. - Describe the influence of natural and human inputs on the processes and outputs of examples of the agricultural systems listed in the syllabus [a large-scale system of commercial farming, small-scale subsistence farming]. Studies should include natural inputs (relief, climate and soil) and human inputs (economic, social and sometimes political). Their combined influences on the scale of production, methods of organisation and the products of each system should be studied. Reference may be made to an example such as plantation agriculture or extensive commercial cereal farming or extensive livestock production etc., to illustrate a large-scale system of commercial farming. Examples such as intensive subsistence rice cultivation or shifting cultivation etc., could profitably illustrate a system of small-scale subsistence farming. Other illustrations might be selected rather than the above. In each case reference should be made to a detailed case study. - Recognise the causes and effects of food shortages. Shortages of food may be related to natural problems such as soil exhaustion, drought, floods, tropical cyclones, pests, disease etc. There should be an awareness of the effects of these natural problems on selected areas mainly in LEDCs. Economic and political factors and their effects upon food shortages should be noted, for example low capital investment, poor distribution/transport difficulties, wars etc. The effects of food shortages in encouraging food aid and measures such as those of the 'Green Revolution' to produce more food should also be considered.

3.2 Industrial systems

- Classify industries into primary, secondary and tertiary.
- Describe and explain how the proportions employed in primary, secondary and tertiary industries differ in LEDCs and MEDCs and may change with time and level of development.
- Describe and identify the influence of inputs on the processes and outputs (products and waste) of industrial systems.
- Describe and explain the factors influencing the distribution and location of high technology industries *and one other manufacturing/processing industry*. Distribution should be studied on a global/national scale. Study should also be made of particular zones and/or industrial plants with respect to locational and siting factors.

<i>Amplification</i>	
3.2 Industrial systems	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classify industries into primary, secondary and tertiary and be able to give illustrations of each. Describe and explain how the proportions employed in each sector changes with respect to the level of development, including Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs). - Demonstrate an understanding of an industrial system: inputs, processes and outputs (products and waste). Specific illustrations of high technology industries should be studied along with one other processing/manufacturing industry. - Describe how a variety of factors must be considered when seeking the location for high technology industries and the selected industry.

3.3 Leisure activities and tourism

- Describe and account for the growth of leisure facilities and tourism in relation to the main attractions of the physical and human landscape.
- Assess the benefits and disadvantages of tourism to receiving areas.

<i>Amplification</i>	
3.3 Leisure activities and tourism	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and explain the growth of leisure facilities and tourism in relation to the main attractions of the physical and human landscape in an area or areas selected for study. - Demonstrate an understanding that the effects of a growth in tourism are generally positive and that careful management is needed if problems are to be avoided. Reference could be made to advantages accruing from tourism such as growth in income, an increase in foreign exchange, employment opportunities, the development of infrastructure and facilities which may be used by the local population, the encouragement of other developments to take place in an area, cultural advantages etc. Disadvantages might include seasonal unemployment, under-use of facilities at certain times of the year, increased congestion, pollution, a shortage of services e.g., water supplies, social/cultural problems, damage to the physical landscape etc. A selected sample study should be used to illustrate both the benefits and disadvantages associated with the growth of tourism.

3.4 Energy and water resources

- Describe the significance of fuelwood, non-renewable fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas) and renewable energy supplies (geothermal, wind, running water, solar, biogas).
- Describe the factors influencing the development and siting of power stations (thermal, hydro-electric power, nuclear).
- Describe the uses, provision, management and competition for water resources.

<i>Amplification</i>	
3.4 Energy and water resources	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the significance of fuelwood in LEDCs and of non-renewable fossil fuels in terms of their availability in certain areas and in terms of the contribution made by coal, oil, natural gas and wood in supplying vast amounts of energy. - Describe the growing significance of renewable energy supplies [geothermal, wind, running water, solar, biogas] to reduce dependence upon fossil fuels, to alleviate the world's energy crisis, and to offer opportunities for the development of alternative energy sources. - Describe the factors influencing the siting of different types of electrical power stations with reference to those listed in the Syllabus [thermal, hydro-electric power, nuclear]. - Describe the uses made of water for agriculture, domestic and industrial demand. Candidates should also recognise that in certain areas there are water shortages which impact upon the local people and the potential for development. This leads to competition for the use of the available water resources and requires careful management. <p>All these aspects would benefit from the selection of appropriate case studies.</p>

3.5 Environmental risks and benefits: resource conservation and management

- Describe how human activities (agriculture, manufacturing industries, tourism and energy production) may improve the quality of life and/or pose threats to the environment:
soil erosion;
global warming;
pollution (water, air, noise, visual).
- Demonstrate the need for sustainable development, resource conservation and management in different environments.
- Identify areas at risk and describe any attempts to maintain, conserve or improve the quality of the environment.

<i>Amplification</i>	
3.5 Environmental risks and benefits: resource conservation and management	<p><i>Candidates should be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate the need for sustainable development, resource conservation and management in different environments. It is not intended that candidates should be familiar with a wide variety of illustrations here. Rather by the use of well selected case studies, possibly integrated with the study of other concepts referred to above, candidates become familiar with general principles and can illustrate from these examples. - Identify and describe the benefits associated with the development of agriculture, manufacturing industries, energy production, tourism and transport. This could be incorporated with the studies outlined above (3.1 - 3.4). - Describe how these developments may also pose threats to the environment when natural ecosystems are interfered with, including soil erosion, global warming effect and pollution (air, water, noise and visual). - Identify areas at risk from these threats to the environment and describe attempts made to maintain, conserve or improve the quality of the environment.

Theme 4. Geographical Investigation and Skills

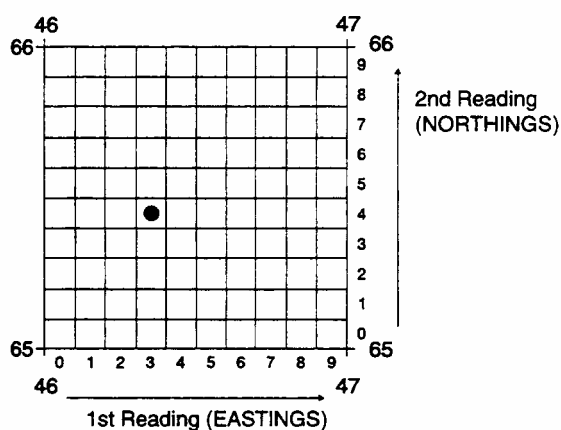
It is envisaged that the content in Theme 4 is integrated within the other three themes for teaching purposes. In the examination, candidates will be set a series of tasks on issues relating to one or more of syllabus themes:

1. Population and Settlement
2. The Natural Environment
3. Economic Development and the Use of Resources.

4.1 Geographical Skills

The geographical skills identified below will be assessed in Section A of Paper 2. Some of the skills may also be assessed in the interpretation and analysis of resources used in Paper 1.

<i>Amplification</i>	
Mapwork	<p>One question, worth 20 marks, will be based on a topographical map.</p> <p>The large-scale maps chosen for examination purpose will be on a scale of either 1:25 000 or 1:50 000 and will always contain a full key. The maps will be of a tropical area such as Zimbabwe, the Caribbean or Mauritius.</p> <p>Candidates should recognise that one third of the marks available on this paper are awarded to the mapwork question and, therefore, it is essential that they become proficient in map reading and interpretation skills to enable them to describe and analyse topographical maps.</p> <p>Candidates should be able to use a co-ordinate reference system and be able to give and to read four figure and six figure grid references to locate places. To give the six figure grid reference, first of all identify the grid square, in this case 4665. The third figure is obtained by dividing the space between grid lines 46 and 47 into ten equal parts. Similarly the sixth figure is obtained by a similar division of the gap between northings 65 and 66. This would result in a grid reference of 463654 for the dot.</p>



	<p>Candidates should be able to give the compass direction and the bearing from grid north of one place from another. It is, therefore, important that they have protractors in the examination room with them. They should be able to measure horizontal distances, use scale lines and read contours to calculate differences in height. The information so gained should enable candidates to calculate gradients using the formula:</p> $\frac{\text{Vertical Interval}}{\text{Horizontal Equivalent}} = \frac{(\text{Difference in height})}{(\text{Horizontal distance})}$ <p>It should be noted that both measurements must be made in the same units before the calculation can be made.</p> <p>Cross-sections may be set for interpretation but candidates will not be asked to construct them.</p> <p>Candidates should be able to translate the scale of a feature by describing its size and shape in real terms. They should also be proficient in using the key to the map to enable them to identify features on the map.</p> <p>Candidates should be able to draw inferences about the physical and human landscape by interpretation of map evidence such as patterns of relief, drainage, settlement, communication and land use.</p> <p>Candidates are advised to practice identifying basic landscape features such as river valleys and uplands and to give brief descriptions of them using appropriate geographical terms (such as ridge, plateau, scarp, flood plain) and simple adjectives showing an appreciation of their nature (such as broad, flat, steep sided, deeply cut, gently sloping). To interpret these maps candidates should be able to recognise essential differences in density of drainage, stream patterns, gradients or sizes of streams in relation to the relief. They should be able to describe the physical features of coastlines and the shape and form of river channels as they are shown on large-scale maps.</p> <p>Practice in describing variations in land use should be part of the preparation for the examination. The interpretation of 'human' features would also require candidates to recognise and analyse patterns of settlement (dispersed, nucleated, linear) and candidates should be able to draw sketch maps illustrating these patterns. Candidates should be able to interpret and describe features of urban morphology as represented on large scale maps and be able to describe the functions of and services provided by settlements. They should also be able to give reasons for the site and growth of individual settlements. Communication networks should be recognised in terms of their type and density in relation to physical and human features.</p> <p>Explanations should be based clearly on map evidence showing the interaction between humans and their physical environment e.g., differences in land use between upland and lowland, differences in land use within a town, differences between dense settlement on river plains and sparse settlement on steep upland slopes.</p> <p>NOTE: It must be stressed that all answers to the mapwork question must be based on map evidence only.</p>
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<p>Maps, Diagrams, Graphs, Tables of Data, Written Material</p>	<p>Questions will be set using some or all of these resources. They should be regarded as important ways of representing geographical data. They may be used to illustrate a basic principle and it is essential that candidates should be directed towards their interpretation. For example, a population pyramid may be used to illustrate the age and sex structure of a country. With such a resource a candidate may be required to describe the broad features of the population structure to show comparisons and contrasts between the male and female populations, the working and non-working population and the young and old age groups.</p> <p>Maps based on global and other small scales may be used and candidates may be asked to identify and describe significant features of the human and physical landscape on them - e.g., population distribution, population movements, transport networks, settlement lay out, relief and drainage. Candidates may be asked to recognise patterns and deduce relationships.</p> <p>Candidates will be expected to be able to extract specified geographical information from simple graphs, diagrams, tables of data and written material. Pie graphs may be used and candidates may be asked to describe variations and identify trends in information from two-dimensional graphs or more complex graphs. Graphs may show, for example, temperature, birth rate, death rate, energy, rainfall distribution, river discharge.</p> <p>Candidates may be required to plot information on graphs when axes and scales are provided.</p> <p>Data tables may provide information on physical phenomena, on economic activities, on population/settlement, on agricultural and manufacturing output; and candidates may be asked to describe and analyse features and trends from the data provided. They may also be asked to suggest an appropriate form of graphical representation for the data provided.</p> <p>Written material may be extracts from books, periodicals and newspapers and candidates will be expected to show an understanding of the material presented.</p>
<p>Photographic and Pictorial Material (including Field Sketches)</p>	<p>Oblique photographs will be used. Candidates should be able to describe human and physical landscapes (landforms, natural vegetation, land use and settlement) and geographical phenomena from photographs. Simple descriptions only will be required.</p> <p>Candidates may be expected to add specified detail on maps or other material provided thereby applying geographical knowledge and understanding. Candidates may also be asked to use supporting material in conjunction with large-scale maps to identify, describe and analyse features and thereby recognise patterns and deduce trends.</p>

4.2 Geographical Investigations

A primary feature of questions to be included in Section B of Paper 2 that they will involve an appreciation from a theoretical standpoint of the range of techniques appropriate to a variety of field work studies associated with this level of examination.

In this context relevant aspects of Assessment Objective D, Investigation, are significant. Questions will test the methodology used in the application of the following types of enquiry skills in field work:

- (a) questionnaires;
- (b) observation;
- (c) counts such as pedestrian and traffic counts;
- (d) measurement techniques appropriate to river, beach and weather studies (Syllabus Theme 2.1 and 2.2).

Methods used to process and to present data obtained by these enquiry skills will also be tested. These methods will include both cartographical techniques and statistical techniques. Enquiry skills and presentation skills are to be studied against the background of the range of other aspects involved in field work. Questions may involve the aims of particular studies and in this context will include, for example, the development of suitable hypotheses appropriate to specific topics. An ability to analyse data collected and to formulate conclusions, as required by Assessment Objectives B and C, will be examined in this section.

Students should be made aware of the general requirements for Section B of Paper 2. Some practical experience, however limited, of coursework methodology is preferable in preparation for this paper. One approach is to introduce the appropriate enquiry skills and techniques relevant to Section B of Paper 2 after the teaching of a specific topic for Paper 1 from one of the syllabus themes. For example after the river topic (Theme 2.1) time could be spent discussing how rivers could be measured, the plotting of depth data and the calculation of cross sectional area and discharge. The skill required for questionnaires, counts and observations may be introduced in a variety of topics where practical for the Centre.

References should be made to the range of aspects involved in coursework assignments, such as (i) formulating aims and hypotheses (ii) using enquiry skills to collect data (iii) presentation techniques to display data (iv) making analyses of data and (v) the formulation of conclusions.

<i>Amplification</i>	
Formulating aims and hypotheses	Candidates should be familiar with hypotheses as statements that form the basis of coursework assignments. The hypotheses may investigate a geographical concept e.g. 'A CBD has the highest concentration of comparison shops'. Collecting relevant data, analysis and drawing conclusions using the data as evidence can test these.

Enquiry skills to collect data	<p>Questions on this paper will test knowledge and application of the methodology used in the following range of data collection enquiry skills.</p> <p>Questionnaires – Questionnaires can be oral or written to gain information from an individual or a group of individuals. Suitable themes in the syllabus where questionnaires may be appropriately studied include spheres of influence, use of services, shopping habits, a farm study, a factory or industrial study, leisure activities, tourism, or attitudes of the public to developments associated with resource development. Consideration should be given to factors influencing the successful design of questionnaires e.g. layout, format of questions, the appropriate wording of questions and the number of questions. The practical considerations of conducting a questionnaire e.g. the sampling methods, pilot survey, and location of survey should also be discussed.</p> <p>Observation – Examples of using observations as an enquiry skill to collect data include the recording of land use in an urban area or observations of river or coastal features. Maps, recording sheets, field sketches and annotated photographs may all be used to record student observations.</p> <p>Counts – Pedestrian and traffic counts are two significant examples of this enquiry skill. Appropriate methods for recording the counts should be discussed including the layout of recording sheets, instructions and the necessary information required to identify the sheet following the count (i.e. time, date, location and name of recorder).</p> <p>Measurement – When recording measurements, due consideration should be given to planning the layout of the recording sheet, the location of instruments and the sampling methods adopted to provide reliable data. Knowledge of the equipment used in measurement is required such as the quadrat, the clinometer and the pebbleometer or callipers. Candidates should be familiar with river measurements of channel width, depth, speed of flow and the size and shape of bedload; beach studies of beach profile, the size and shape of pebbles and the movement of beach material and weather study instruments closely linked to Theme 2.2.</p>
Data presentation techniques	A knowledge of the illustrative techniques to present data across the topics for Paper 4 is required. This should include, various types of graphs, maps and diagrams for example line graphs, bar graphs, divided bar graphs, histograms, flow diagrams, wind rose graphs, isoline maps and scattergraphs.
Analysis	Candidates should be able to describe the patterns in data presented in graphs and tables of results. Reference to relevant geographical knowledge and understanding is often required in the interpretation of the data. Practise of this skill will improve success in Paper 4 questions.
Formation of Conclusions	Using the evidence from the data, candidates should be able to make judgements on the validity of the original hypothesis or aims of the assignment. Reference is also required of the reliability of the collected data and a critical evaluation of the chosen data collection methods.

GLOSSARY OF COMMAND WORDS

It is hoped that this glossary of command words used in the Geography Papers (and which is relevant only to Geography) will prove helpful to candidates as a guide, i.e., it is neither exhaustive nor definitive. Command words are those words in a question that tell the candidate what they have to do. The glossary has been deliberately kept brief with respect to the descriptions of meanings. Candidates should appreciate that the meaning of a term must depend in part on its context.

<i>Annotate</i>	Add labels of notes or short comments, usually to a diagram, map or photograph to describe or explain.
<i>Calculate</i>	Work out a numerical answer. In general, working should be shown, especially where two or more steps are involved.
<i>Compare</i>	Write about what is similar and different about two things. For a comparison, two elements or themes are required. Two separate descriptions do not make a comparison.
<i>Complete</i>	To add the remaining detail or details required.
<i>Contrast</i>	Write about the differences between two things.
<i>Define or State the meaning of or What is meant by</i>	Give the meaning or definition of a word or phrase.
<i>Describe</i>	Write what something is like or where it is. Describe may be used for questions about resources in the question paper (describe the trend of a graph, the location of a settlement on a map, etc.). It may also be used when you need to describe something from memory (describe a meander, etc.). It is often coupled with other command words such as <i>Name and describe</i> (name the feature and say what it is like), <i>Describe and explain</i> (say what it is like and give reasons for),
<i>Devise or Plan</i>	Presentation of a particular feature such as a form or questionnaire to meet a specific requirement or requirements.
<i>Draw</i>	Make a sketch of. Often coupled with a <i>labelled diagram</i> (draw a diagram/illustration with written notes to identify its features).
<i>Explain or Account for or Give reasons for</i>	Write about why something occurs or happens.
<i>Giving your views or Comment on</i>	Say what you think about something.
<i>How</i>	In what way? To what extent? By what means/method? May be coupled with <i>Show how</i> (prove how, demonstrate how).
<i>Identify</i>	Pick out something from information you have been given.
<i>Illustrating your answer</i>	Account for by using specific examples or diagrams. Often coupled with <i>by a labelled diagram</i>].
<i>Insert or Label</i>	Placing specific names or details to an illustrative technique in response to a particular requirement.
<i>Justify</i>	Say why you chose something or why you think in a certain way.
<i>List</i>	Identify and name a number of features to meet a particular purpose.
<i>Locate</i>	Find where something is placed or state where something is found or mark it on a map or diagram.
<i>Measure</i>	Implies that the quantity concerned can be directly obtained from a suitable measuring instrument.
<i>Name</i>	To state or specify or identify. To give the word or words by which a specific feature is known or to give examples which illustrate a particular feature.
<i>Predict</i>	Use your own knowledge and understanding, probably along with information provided to state what might happen next.
<i>Refer to or With reference to</i>	Write an answer which uses some of the ideas provided in map/photograph/diagram, etc. or other additional material such as a case study:
<i>State</i>	Set down in brief detail. To refer to an aspect of a particular feature by a short statement or by words or by a single word.
<i>Study</i>	Look carefully at (usually one of the Figures in the question paper).
<i>Suggest</i>	Set down your ideas on or knowledge of. Often coupled with <i>why</i> [requires a statement or an explanatory statement referring to a particular feature or features].
<i>Use or Using the information provided</i>	Base your answer on the information.

<i>With the help of information in</i>	Write an answer which uses some of the information provided as well as additional material.
<i>What</i>	Used to form a question concerned with selective ideas/details/factors.
<i>What differences are shown between A and B</i>	Use comparative statements to describe the changes involved as A changes to B. Factual descriptions of A and B are not required.
<i>Where</i>	At what place? To what place? From what place?
<i>Why</i>	For what cause or reason?