



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary 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
long 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]

Section B

- 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 – To some extent/No (1);
 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]