UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2008 question paper

2217 GEOGRAPHY

2217/02 Paper 2 (Investigation and Skills), maximum raw mark 90

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

Section A

1 (a) Gravel or earth
Track or cut line — 2 @ 1 mark [2]

(b) (i) Completing section
inaccurate but shows a step in the slope — 1 mark
2 accurately marked points — 2 marks
3 accurately marked points — 3 marks [3]

(ii) P, PL and S on cross section (3 possibilities for S) — 3 @ 1 mark [3]
C – 1 mark for locating C on western part of section;
– 1 mark for accurately delimiting land. — 2 @ 1 mark [2]

(iii) Flat land or gentle slopes. [1]

(c) WSW/SW [1]

(d) (i) At foot of steep slope
Near/along track
Near/along stream or river
Edge of/on cultivation — 2 @ 1 mark [2]

(ii) Access to water
Near transport route
Close to cultivated land
Avoid steep slope — 2 @ 1 mark [2]

(e) (i) Reference must be in one of the three squares and on reasonably flat land [1]

(ii) Flat land/gentle slope
Road or railway for transport
Cultivated land for inputs/raw materials
Power line
Settlement for labour/market
Water supply
No mark if feature is not present at site chosen — 3 @ 1 mark [3]

[Total: 20 marks]

2 **(a)** 1960 – 6
1980 – 2.7 – 2.79
2000 – 1.51 – 1.60
3 correct = 2 marks; 2 correct = 1 mark [2]

(b) Two correct plots = 1 mark
Broken line = 1 mark [2]

(c) 600 million in 1950
Rises to 1990/2010
More gradual rise 1990 to 2010
Levels out 2010 to 2030
Decreases from 2030 (to 2050) 3 @ 1 mark [3]

(d) refers to fertility rate going down after one child policy introduced 1 mark
refers to decline having started before policy 2 marks
refers to decline before policy but continued decline afterwards; comment is backed by figures 3/4 marks [4]

(e) Literacy rates
% women with education
% urbanised
GNP or similar
health indicators such as number of doctors etc.
Any other relevant set of data. 2 @ 1 mark [2]

[Total: 13 marks]

3 **(a)** Buried under mud or landslide [1]

(b) Heavy rain
Deforestation
Replacement of forest by coconut plantations
Earthquake (accept as it is 'possible') 3 @ 1 mark [3]

(c) Shallow roots do not bind soil
Earth takes full force of rain
Little vegetation to trap rain
Less evaporation from vegetation
Max 1 for development 3 @ 1 mark [3]

(d) Stop deforesting whole hillsides or steep slopes
Ensure sufficient trees left to bind earth on slope
Replant trees where necessary
Build terraces (to retain soil and water) 2 @ 1 mark [2]

[Total: 9 marks]

4 Cultivated land/fields in foreground/valley/flat land (d)
Use of machinery/avoid erosion/irrigation/flood fields/better soils (e)
Forests in background/on slope/valley sides (d)
Trees prevent erosion/too steep to cultivate (e)
Village/buildings/settlement at foot of slope/edge of cultivated land (d)
Slope difficult/expensive to build on (e)
Flat land needed for cultivation/danger of flooding (e)
People close to land where they work (e)
Road in middle (distance) (d)
Following valley (e)
Max 3 for description 5 @ 1 mark [5]

[Total: 5 marks]

5 **(a)** North
Three separate areas
All on coast
(Mostly) within city boundary
Eastern beaches extend beyond city boundary
Area 2 spreads further inland
City Centre 2 @ 1 mark [2]

(b) **(i)** Area 2
Old Havana and central Havana [1]

(ii) Area 3
Eastern beaches [1]

(c) Increase in all areas
Small(est) increase in area 2
Area 1 went from 200 – 1000 in 1988 to 3500 – 4000 in 2002
Area 2 went from 3500 – 4000 in 1988 to 4250 –4750 in 2002
Area 3 went from nothing in 1988 to 3500 –4000 in 2002 3 @ 1 mark [3]

(d) Tourism in Old Havana because of historical interest
Tourism in Central/Old Havana because of facilities
Airport road goes directly to the central area
Already established tourism so slow growth
City centre has less space for new tourist accommodation
East has new development on coast for beaches
Coastal areas increased the most because of beach holidays
Marina attracts cruisers
Max 1 for development 3 @ 1 mark [3]

(e) separate statements about income and number of tourists or simply states that both increase 1 mark
refers to both increasing up to 2001 then decreasing or mentions a change in the rate of increase or states directly proportional 2 marks
refers to both the change in rate and the decrease after 2001 or one of these but backed by figures. 3 marks [3]

[Total: 13 marks]

Section B

6	**(a)**	**(i)**	Wind would change temperature; easy to see effects/influence of building/ground surface; varies due to windy/storm conditions; shelter influence – no credit for ref. to time of year/month. Credit influence of rain/damp if refers to influencing Relative Humidity; not just lists of different weather events.	2 @ 1 mark	[2]
		(ii)	November so heating on in buildings; heat passes through building/windows/walls/roof to increase air temperature outside; buildings retain heat during the day and reradiate at night; walls facing S/SW are heated by sun in November; sites further away will be less affected; buildings bring shelter/block sunlight.	2 @ 1 mark	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	Away from buildings – so no influence; no trees close by to shade; on grass not concrete – so not alter temperature/absorbs heat. Marks are for two reasons only; not locations.	2 @ 1 mark	[2]
		(ii)	Max. temperature 12-13°C inclusive; min. temperature 1/2°C inclusive; present temperature 3/3.2°C inclusive. Boxes completed with correct temperature ranges.	3 @ 1 mark	[3]
	(c)	**(i)**	Disadvantage e.g. unsure if same location; different heights of waist; student error in timing, 30 seconds may not be enough for true reading; 3 days may not be long enough for reliable figure; effect of body heat on reading etc.	1 @ 1 mark	[1]
		(ii)	Temperature will change during the day; different temperatures to check; reference to an average/range for the day. 'more accurate' = 0	1 @ 1 mark	[1]
	(d)		Day 1 cold morning but warm afternoon but day 2 colder and day 3 similar to day 2; mornings always colder than afternoons. Allow increase/decrease (+ goes up/down); can refer to figures – no need for C. Must refer to another day to get third mark. Data not essential – if given 1 max. Can credit similarity (not a change) if use evidence e.g. Day 2 am and day 3 am same.	3 x 1 descriptive points covering 2 days. Data 1 max. One day only 2 max.	[3]

(e)	**(i)**	F: 5.2 at 17m, G: 5.4 at 9m, H: 5.8 at 2m. No marks if letters missing but allow if 2/3 letters given.	3 @ 1 mark	[3]
	(ii)	Line of best fit within tolerance – RHS 4.6/5.3 to LHS 5.4/6.1 Straight or curved; 0 for joining plots.	1 @ 1 mark	[1]
	(iii)	E.g. the sites closest to the buildings have warmer average temperatures OR The furthest site has the lowest temperature – no credit for opposites. Credit data e.g. with distance (metres) temperature (C) is reduced idea. No need to refer to the map, if do credit to 1 max.	1 for trend 1 for data 1 other.	[3]
(f)		Sites with plants = A + B + F = 75 + 77 + 73 = 225/3 = 75%. IGNORE WORKING. Sites without plants = C + D + E + G + H = 76 + 75 + 73 + 75 + 7 = 376/5 = 75.2% but accept 75.25%. Credit "No" or negative statement. Credit "Yes"/positive statement if correct judgement using wrong figures.	1 for totals. 1 for correct decision based on figures.	[2]
(g)	**(i)**	Hypothesis 1 – Yes/to some extent (1); Reason e.g. site B/E has higher temperature than A/D but can give reasons for why temperature higher – windier further away/heated from inside. Hypothesis 2 – To some extent/No (1); Reason e.g. little difference/almost same between vegetated/non vegetated sites.	2 @ (1 + 1) marks	[4]
	(ii)	E.g. only three days; only twice each day; should be at other times of the year; student error in measuring; measure at waist height. Credit practical ideas to improve investigation. Expect three negative, allow one positive.	3 @ 1 mark credit development 1 max. for + ve.	[3]

[Total: 30 marks]

7	**(a)** **(i)**	E.g. data collected by oneself/ourselves/the students completing the investigation; not collected by others/first-hand. No mark for an example.	1 mark	[1]
	(ii)	E.g. questionnaire/traffic or pedestrian count/interview/; bi-polar surveys; sketches; their own photographs. Need TWO examples.	1 mark for two examples	[1]

(b)	**(i)**	Most visitors come by car; no visitors come by bicycle; train and bus is the least favourite method given; data range cars 69/73%, bus/coach 19/23, train bus 6/10%. First %age counts. E.g. Tourists have flexibility to move around as they wish; mountains make it inaccessible for other transport; luggage; no parking problems.	3 @ 1 mark 1 mark for description. 1 mark for reason. 1 other e.g. data or description or reason	[3]
	(ii)	Complete pictograph with three symbols in "Very difficult" (sad faces) and one symbol in "A little difficult" (medium face). Expressions do not matter.	1 mark each category.	[2]
(c)	**(i)**	<u>Length of stay</u> - e.g. the longer tourists stay, then the more money is spent; the demand for services increase; impact on environment e.g. more noise pollution; less impact if short-stay. <u>Accommodation</u> - e.g. If staying in hotels then greater number of jobs; campsites may bring in less money; issues of litter at campsites. Pollution must be qualified.	3 @1 mark (2 + 1) <u>Reserve mark for each question</u>. Credit development	[3]
(d)		Correct construction of bar graph. - Axis labels of frequency and reasons or listed separately (1) - Sequence of figures on vertical axis in correct order/range. (1) - Correct plotting of numbers – 1st 3 correct (1) 2 out of other 3 correct. (1)	No marks for shading. Can be horizontal or vertical and with gaps between bars.	[4]
(e)	**(i)**	AGE - No – not equal numbers from each age group/more 20 – 40 years/people over 40 are under-represented; GENDER - Yes – male/female are fairly equal numbers; No – if qualify with statistics e.g. 43/37.	2 @ 1 mark (1 + 1)	[2]
	(ii)	Time of year – e.g. in winter more visitors skiing; fewer visitors, if any, camping in winter. Time of day – e.g. non-working people may visit in day; those on holidays in day; workers in evenings especially summer; school parties during day. No credit for references to daylight and darkness.	3 @ 1 mark Credit development. Can be both – ignore <u>or</u> in question.	[3]
(f)		Decision about hypothesis/yes/I agree/almost agree; Evidence using data Q1 e.g. 66% have tourism related jobs; 83% improved facilities; Lack of problems (40%); some problems (under 22%) Q2 e.g. 42% tourists stay in hotels/hostels so bringing income to owners. Marks for positive evidence supporting hypothesis. No credit for negative statements.	1 for decision on hypothesis. 2 for data (max) 3 for relevant statements. Max. 5 if only ref. to 1 Q.	[6]

(g) Credit detail of equipment, instrument, recording sheet, practical details of time of day, duration of survey etc. If questionnaire suggested, it must be for something relevant and not already asked.
E.g. Environmental survey;
devise scoring system;
observe a variety of sites;
score litter/noise/traffic;
record.
Secondary data use must be qualified e.g. could research previous records of noise pollution.

5 @ 1 mark
Credit development.
Max 3 marks on one method.

[5]

[Total: 30 marks]