UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper

2217 GEOGRAPHY

2217/02

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

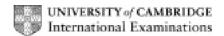
This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

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.

• CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2008 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



Page	2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2217	02
ection A				
ction A				
(a) 13	356			
(b) (i)	Fish	ponds		
() ()	Bridg			
/ii\	1.6 –	1.0		
(ii)	1.0 –	1.0		
(iii)	NW			
(is/)	Valle	A.		
(14)		bws and widens again / variable width		
	Steep	p (side) slopes		
		es up to 500 m		
	River	taries		
	Hills	itanos		
		forest / woodland		
	Scrul Sea	b .		
		vation / Plantation		
		loodplain / valley bottom (must locate)		
(c) Sa	and / M	ud		
	eadland			
Ba	•			
Ba	ar agoon			
	-	ot St Lucia itself)		
		est / Woodland / Scrub (Max 1 for vegetation)		
		ope (on M Pinard) / rises to 661 m / 500 m		
	outh of	river buildings / bunker (Max 1 for human features)		
1	Jaus / L	dildings / bunker (wax 1 for numan realares)		
/ IV 11		7/0 555/0/7		
		7/8 555/6/7 lb 129559		
		/6 550/1		
Ве	each wi	th grid reference at any location along beach		
(e) Co	oastal			
CI	ose to	settlements / within town areas		
		d / dispersed		
	mall(er) ear rive	areas in north / most in SW/S		
	wlands			

[3]

Valley

Mostly flat / gentle slope

Page 3		je 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2217	02
	(f)	Near riv Near riv Lowland Flat so Close to	k for GR but 0 if GR does not relate to a cultivated and son square chosen but could include wer for water supply wer as can't build there due to flood risk does accessible easy to use machines / irrigate / won't erode to settlement for labour to settlement for food supply (for areas not labelled Consequence).		[2] [Max 20]
2	(a)	South / Only on 3 in Nor 2 in Sou Most / 8 On / ne None in Most in Most / 1	most in Asia / 9 in Asia / East Hemisphere SE of Asia ie in Africa ith America ith America 3 in tropics / 7 between Tropic of Cancer and Equato ar coast is Europe / Australasia / other appropriate areas LEDC I2 in Northern Hemisphere / north of Equator or numbers in specific continents	r / 7 outside tropics	[4]
	(b)	Tokyo /	Mumbai / Mexico / Sao Paulo / New York		
			orrect = 1 mark rrect = 2 marks		[2]
	(c)	Dhaka /	/ Lagos / Jakarta / Karachi / Delhi.		
		Correct	identification and marking 3 of above		[3]
					[Max 9]
3	(a) (i) On g	ıraph		[2]
	(i		n a Rica needed for 1 mark		[1]
	(ii		r / Côte d'Ivoire / Congo ot		[4]

Page 4			Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper	
			GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008		2217	02
	(b)	(i)	US	A, Japan, Costa Rica,		[1]
		/ii\	ΠC	A is MEDC		
		(ii)		A has more industries		
				A uses more energy		
				A has more domestic / industrial water use		
				A uses water for irrigation in dry areas		
				A has more cars per person		
				A more mechanised / technological society A people travel more		
				A colder winters in some parts therefore more heatir	na	
				A more use of air conditioning in summer	· ·	
				A wastes more energy		
			US	A has more resources so uses more per person		
				converse ideas for Costa Rica.		
			Allo	ow other relevant suggestions.		[3]
						[Max 11]
4	(a)			nountains / valley / hill / gorge		
				nterlocking spurs / meanders plain / flat land		
				pare rock / cliff		
		Αŀ	nas r	ounded slopes / steep slopes		
				no vegetation in foreground		
				orest / trees / bush /scrub		
				rees <u>and</u> grass / savanna rnative to last 2 points		
				nore vegetation / B more open)		
		Mι	ıst be	e at least one point from each photo		[4]
	(b)			emical/ biological		
		В-	- DIO	logical/ chemical /physical		
				named chemical processes		101
		Ac	cept	freeze thaw or exfoliation for physical weathering		[2]
	(c)	Dif	ferer	nces in rainfall		
	(-)			nces in temperature range		
			•	rnative to last 2 points – differences in climate)		
				nces in geology		
				use of land		
				ic / volcanic activity I erosion compared to lateral erosion / river erosion		
		2 x	(1 w	ith 1 for development.		[3]
						[Max 9]
						[Max J]

(a)	China	[1]
(b)	(i) Italy (ii) China	[1] [1]
(c)	China uses more coal / Japan uses less coal China uses more HEP / Japan uses less HEP Japan uses more oil / China uses less oil Japan uses more gas / China uses less gas Japan uses more nuclear / China uses less nuclear Both have same % wind power Both have same % other sources China dominated by coal / both have coal as most used Japan has coal, gas and nuclear as similar % Max 1 for figures	[3]
(d)	HEP Wind Accept two first named if more than two given Accept solar, geothermal, biogas or wave if mention that this could be covered by 'other'. [2]]
(e)	Wood or biomass	[1]
(f)	High sunshine levels provides much potential solar energy High rainfall in TRF or monsoon provides much potential HEP Energy can be generated locally Can be small scale / don't have to be expensive large schemes Water / wind / sun is free / no expensive imports No pollution / clean energy source	[2]

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[Max 11]

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Section B

Cheap, frequently, work, open (1/2 correct =1; 3/4 correct = 2) 6 (a) 2 @ 1 mark [2] (b) (i) 'How did you travel here?/What mode of transport did you use? Layout in boxes of different transport e.g. car, bus, walk 1 = Question (Not essential for expression to be in the form of a question). 1 = Choices (3 relevant exc. other), 1 for Layout (Boxes/grids or instruction that works e.g. circle) 3 @ 1 mark [3] (ii) Regular sampling/equally spaced sampling/e.g. every fifth person; ref. to "Order" must be qualified. 1 @ 1 mark [1] (iii) Advantages e.g. not biased/fair test (1); easy/simple/faster (1) 1 @ 2 marks [2] (c) Complete proportional bar graph at 20%, 31% (51%), 17% (68%) and 32% with correct key. Mark 1 per line then 1 for correct key. [4] 4 @1 mark (d) (i) 2.2/2.3 km 1@1 mark [1] (ii) <u>Bicycle</u> – most within 0.5km/all within 1.5km/close to market hall <u>Bus</u> – in lines away from market hall/grouped/clustered/certain directions/up to 2.2km Car – from all directions/up to 2.2/2.3km away/most 0.5/2km Walking – Close to market hall/most within 0.5km/up to 1km References to 2.5km too vague. Distance or pattern OK. 4 @1 mark [4] (iii) Any sensible comment related to pattern of transport e.g. people not prepared to walk/bike far/not far as uses up energy/walking is free/no parking fines; bus in lines due to routes/bus routes to where non-drivers live; cars more flexible means of transport Maximum of 1 per means of transport. 2 @ 1 mark [2]

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(e)	(e) (i) Sketch line to include all outer most points (can join up) and inwards at western side to at least 4km ring.1 @ 1 mark				
	(ii)	e.g. h Lake/ River Poor Anoth Poore 4 @	ain fully needs more than list; allow (1 + 1) for develor digher land/mountain restricts access/no one lives the sea may be there. If may be there — hard to get over/access issues. It may be there		[4]
(f)	Air spl Sta Da If u	<u>n</u> – Sp nere of atemer <u>ta</u> that	sis – both are correct/partially correct 1 orts Centre has greater range or Sports Centre has f influence; 1. ots that support conclusion 2 maximum s support conclusion 2 maximum oparative data, both figures must be correct for 1 da ork		[6]
	Max	kimum	4 if no data		[0]
7 (a)	(i)	easily	hrough/transparent; located on post not the ground; / knocked over; measurements on jar; not cylindrical		
			no funnel. <u>Accept reverse.</u> 1 mark		[1]
	(ii)	2,1,4 (1/2 c	,3 correct = 1; 3/4 correct = 2)		[2]
	(iii)	latter	raph/histogram (1); dates and rainfall (1); x/y could t e.g. horizontal bar graph. 1 mark	oe either in	[2]
(b)	Pa Co dire Fix	ddle: L mpass ection ed on	ad: shows the direction from which the wind is blowing arger surface area to push the arrow/catch the wind spoints: orientation of the wind vane/all 4 points/indicators not obstructed by building/secure/not l/exposed/in open air.		
		@1 ma			[4]
(c)	Wa sea reli	ater ev a; air fo	buld include detail of relief rainfall aporated from sea/moist winds; winds from west travorced to rise/air rises; air cools; air condenses; graphic rainfall rk	vel over	
	Ма	ximun	n 2 if no relief reference		

(d)	(i)	Correct length of bars at 2 for E and 1 for N	[4]			
()	()	2 @ 1 mark	[2]			
	(ii)	Most common/most frequent direction of wind. 1 @ 1 mark	[1]			
	(iii)	Lack of winds from NW/NE; equal days from E/SE; more days from W/SW; more from S than N; more from W than E; most from SW OK. Must judge or compare.				
		3 @ 1 mark	[3]			
(e)	(i)	Correct plotting of 1,3,4,5 on the SW line (1/2 correct = 1 3/4 correct = 2)	[2]			
	(ii)	<u>Top box –</u> anomaly/unusual/odd reading/student error/"only" once. <u>Side box</u> – The highest rainfall/westerly wind brings rain/ in varying amounts of rain <u>Bottom box</u> – No rain from these directions				
		3 @ 1 mark	[3]			
		None if just list days.				
	(iii)	Yes 1 @ 1 mark	[1]			
(f)	(f) Longer time of investigation; twice each day; different season/month; measure wind speed; different instruments; traditional (accept "proper") rain gauge; compare to local weather station/other school/sites; more sites					
	Credit mention of more reliable/more representative as development marks if they explain how their suggestions do this. 5 @ 1 mark [5]					

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