



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**GEOGRAPHY**

**2217/02**

Paper 2

**May/June 2008**

**2 hours 15 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

- Additional Materials:     Ruler  
                                   Calculator  
                                   Plain paper

1:50 000 Survey Map Extract is enclosed with this question paper.

**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 ON ANY BARCODES.**

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions.

**Section B**

Answer **one** question.

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

Insert 1 contains Photograph A for Question 4.

Insert 2 contains Fig. 7 for Question 6 and Figs 12 and 14 for Question 7.

The Survey Map Extract and the Inserts are **not** required by the Examiner.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

For Examiner's Use	
<b>Section A</b>	
<b>Q1</b>	
<b>Q2</b>	
<b>Q3</b>	
<b>Q4</b>	
<b>Q5</b>	
<b>Section B</b>	
<b>Q6</b>	
<b>Q7</b>	
<b>Total</b>	

This document consists of **25** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **2** Inserts.



Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 Study the 1:50 000 map extract of the Rusape area in Zimbabwe.

(a) What types of road are there in grid square 9852?

.....  
 ..... [2]

(b) Fig. 1 shows a cross-section along the line X to Y, which is marked on the map extract.

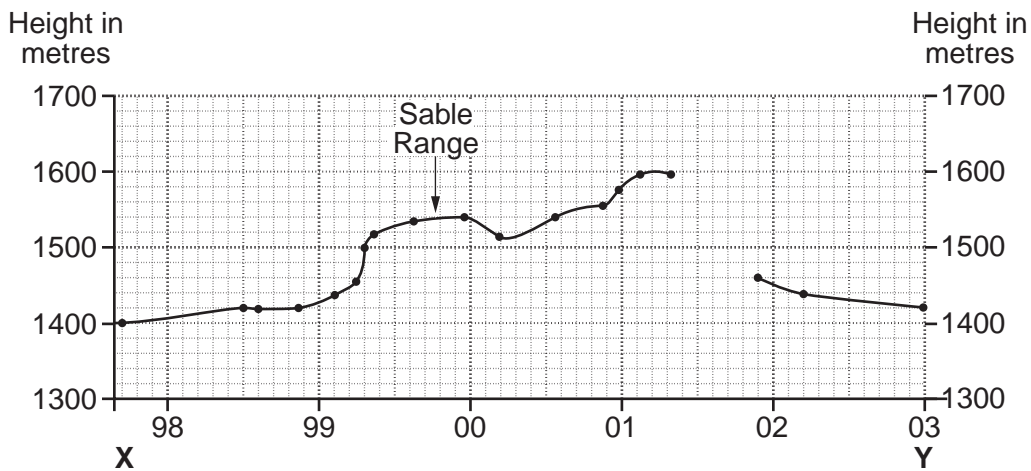


Fig. 1

(i) On Fig. 1, complete the cross section by plotting the remaining contours. [3]

(ii) Mark with an arrow, and label with the letter shown in brackets, the following features onto your completed cross section:

Pfunwa Hill (P); [1]

the 33kV Power Line (PL); [1]

a stream (S); [1]

the main area of cultivated land (C), also show how far it extends. [2]

(iii) Suggest a reason for the location of the cultivated land you have marked on the cross section.

.....  
 ..... [1]

(c) In which direction is Tandi School (in grid square 9749) from Pfunwa Hill?

.....

(d) (i) Describe the location of the huts in the western part of the map extract.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(ii) Suggest reasons for the location of these huts.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(e) There is a proposal to build a food processing factory in the area covered by the map. Three possible general areas have been chosen. These general areas are marked on the map in grid squares labelled **R**, **T** and **S**.

(i) Give a six figure reference for an appropriate site for the factory in **one** of the areas.

..... [1]

(ii) Using map evidence only, explain why you chose this site for the factory.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 2 (a) Study Fig. 2, which shows the changing fertility rate in China. Fertility rate is the average number of children a woman bears in her lifetime.

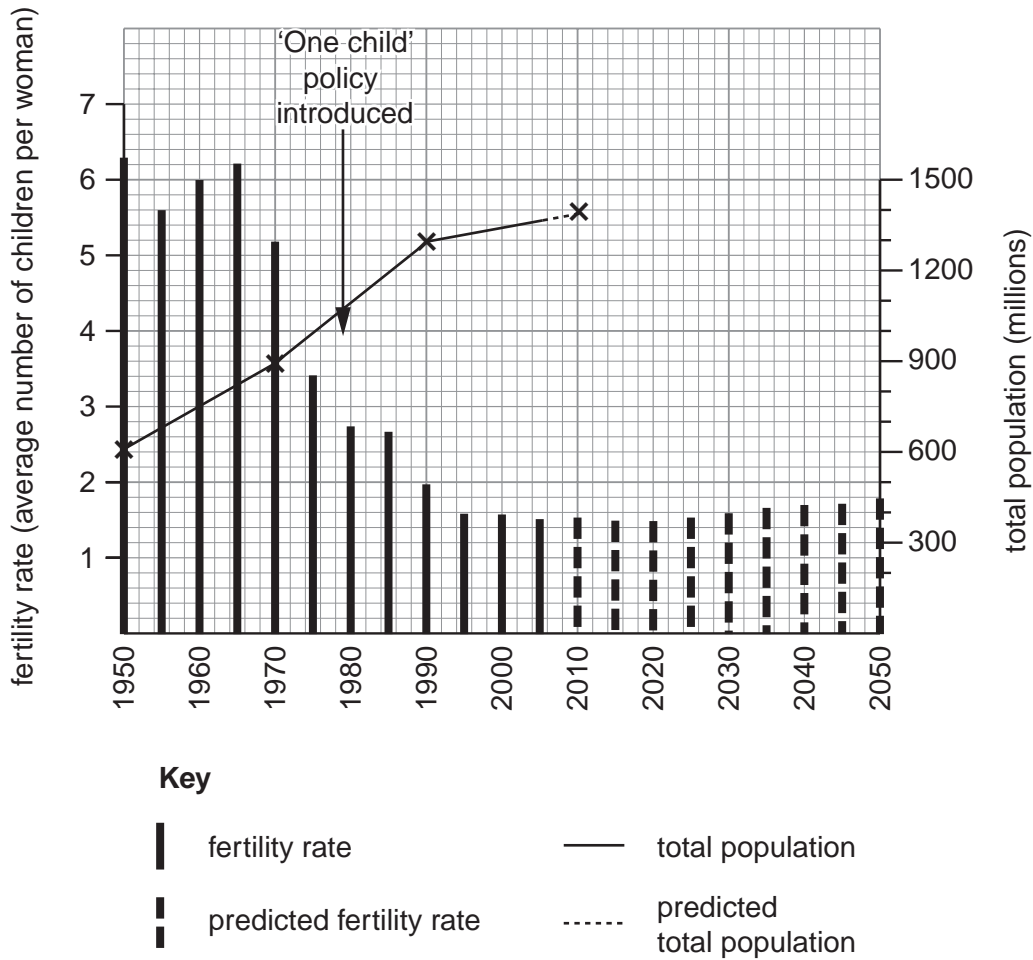


Fig. 2

What was the fertility rate in:

1960; .....

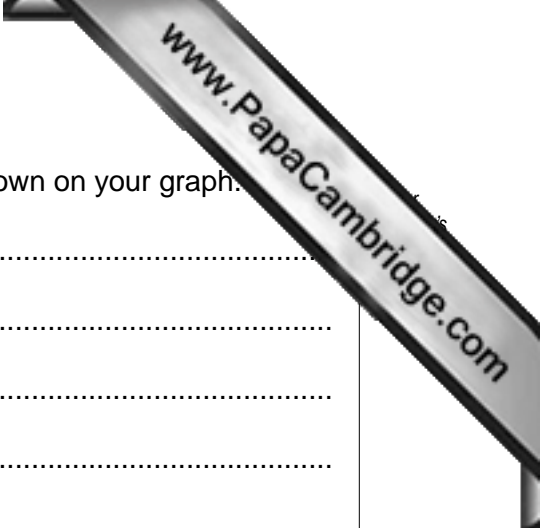
1980; .....

2000? ..... [2]

- (b) On Fig. 2, complete the line to show China's predicted population growth. Use the figures below.

Year	Population in millions
2030	1400
2050	1300

[2]



(c) Describe the general pattern of China's population growth shown on your graph.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

(d) Many people think that it is China's 'One child policy' that has caused the reduction in fertility. Does Fig. 2 support this idea? Support your answer with data from Fig. 2.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [4]

(e) Name **two** social or economic factors (other than population data), which might help to explain the changes in China's population.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

[Total: 13 marks]

3 Study Fig. 3, based on a newspaper article about a mudslide in the Philippines.

**Villagers buried alive**

18 February 2006

More than 1 500 people are feared dead after a wall of mud cascaded down a mountain and buried their village, on the Philippine island of Leyte. Virtually the whole of the village was buried by the landslide. A few tin roofs and bits of debris were visible above the sludge.

The disaster is being blamed on two weeks of heavy rain and the replacement of forests by shallow-rooted coconut plantations.

Local people reported an earthquake before the mudslide. Experts said its magnitude of 2.9 was too small to have triggered the landslide on its own.

**Fig. 3**

(a) How did people die?

.....  
.....[1]

(b) According to the newspaper article, what were the possible causes of the disaster?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[3]

- (c) Study Figs 4A and 4B below. Fig. 4A shows a forested slope with some explanation about the effects of the forest. Fig. 4B shows the same slope after the forest has been cut down, but with less explanation.

On Fig. 4B, write a sentence in each box to show what happens when the forest has been cut down. [3]

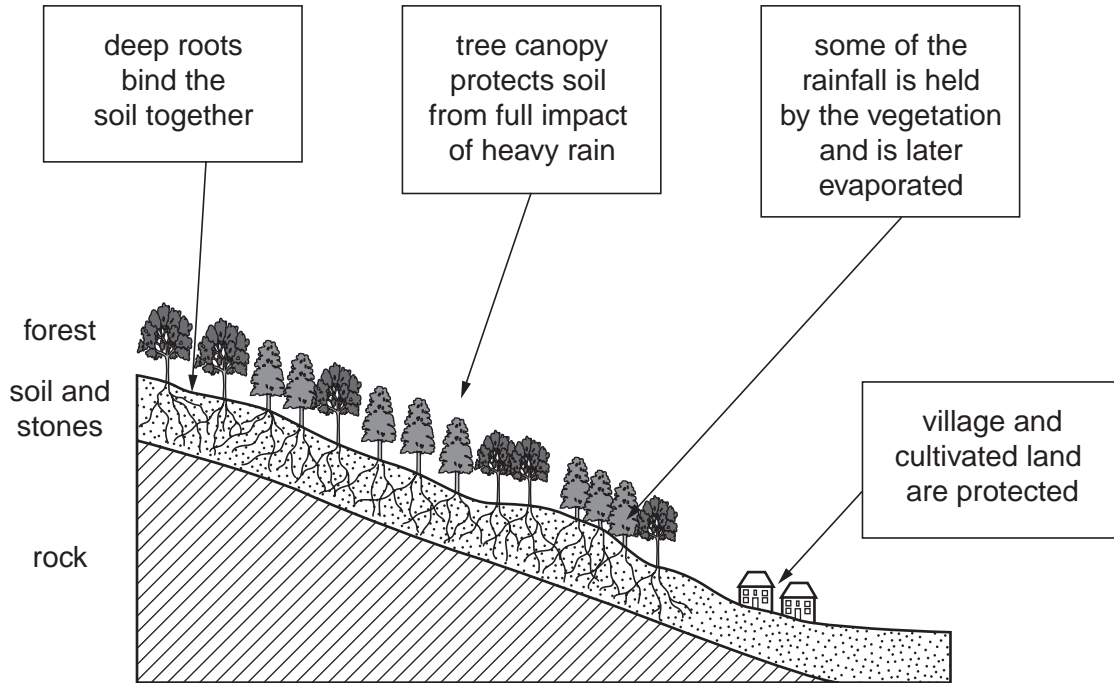


Fig. 4A

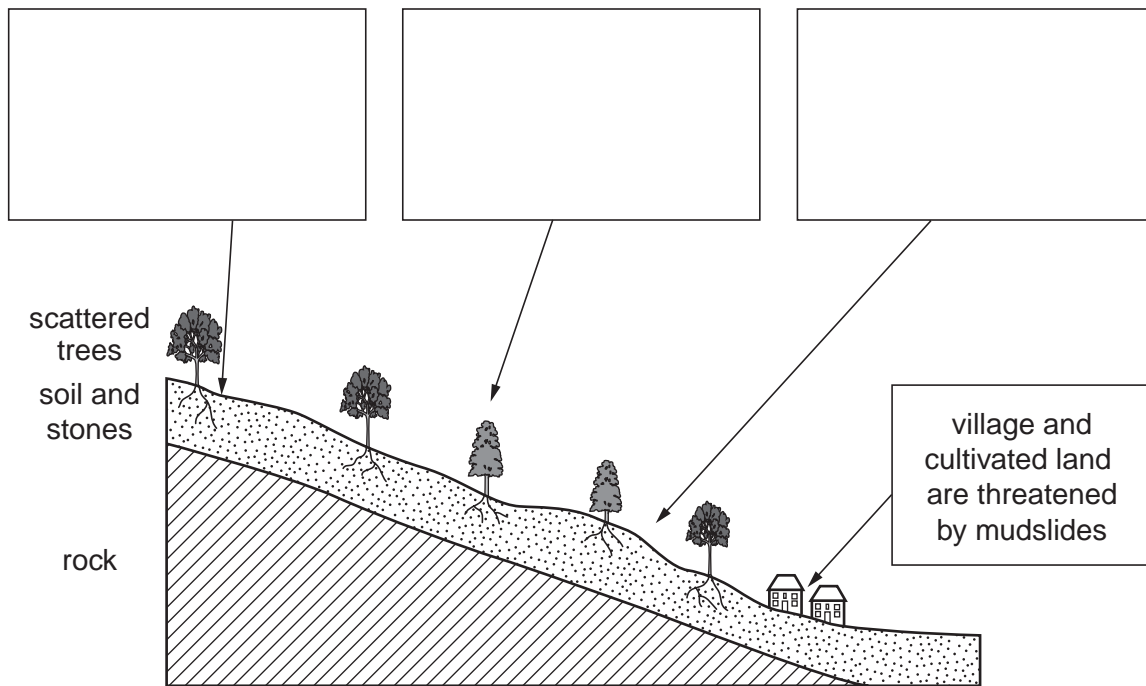


Fig. 4B

(d) Suggest what could be done to avoid further mudslides in areas such as that shown in Fig. 4B.

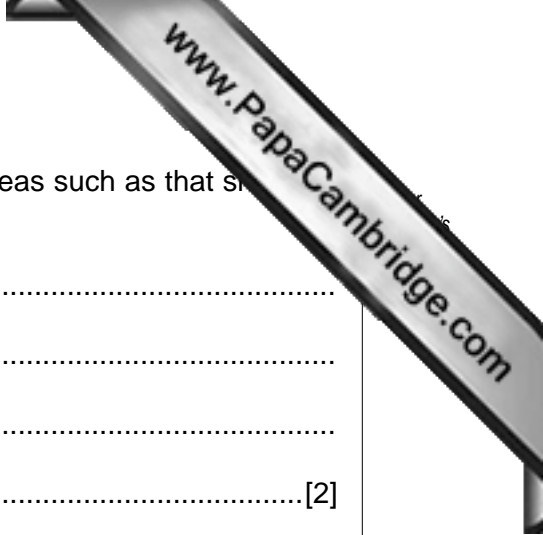
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..... [2]

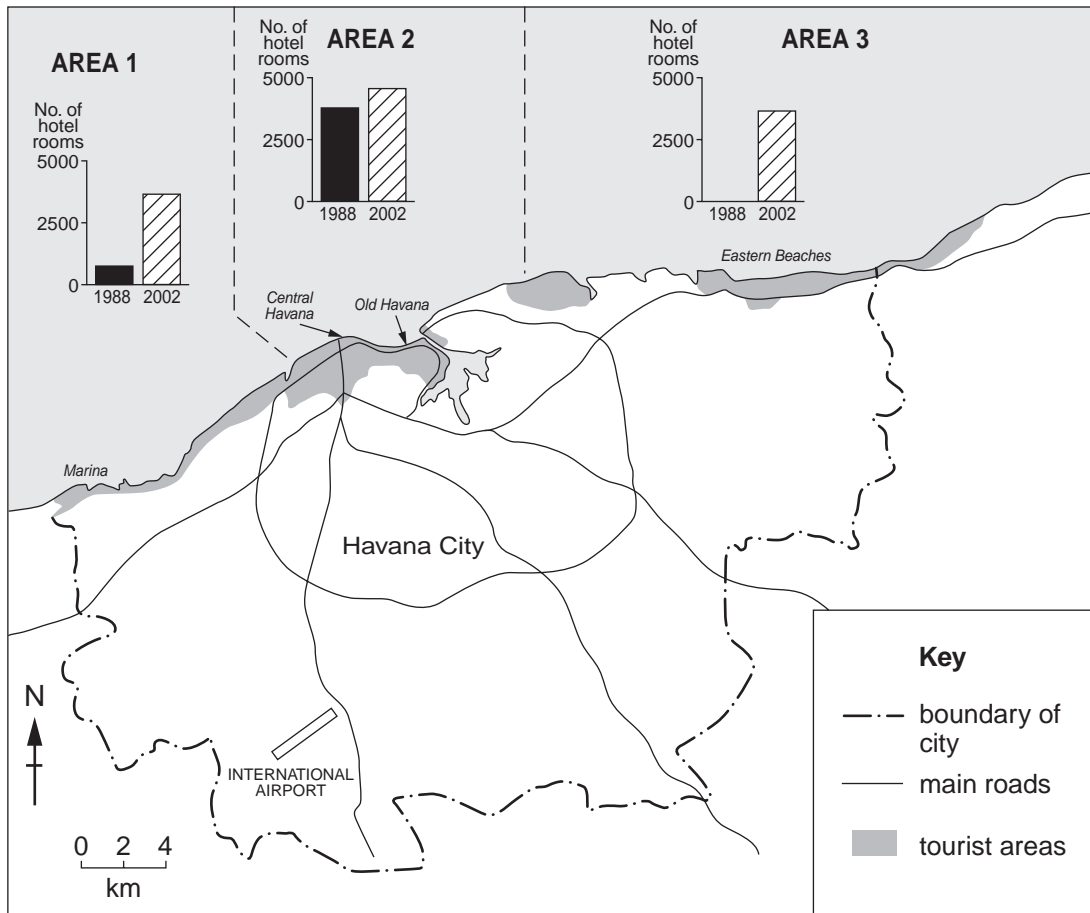
[Total: 9 marks]







5 Study Fig. 5, which shows Havana, the capital city of Cuba. Cuba is an island in the Caribbean.



**Fig. 5**

(a) Describe the location of the tourist areas shown on the map.

.....

.....

.....

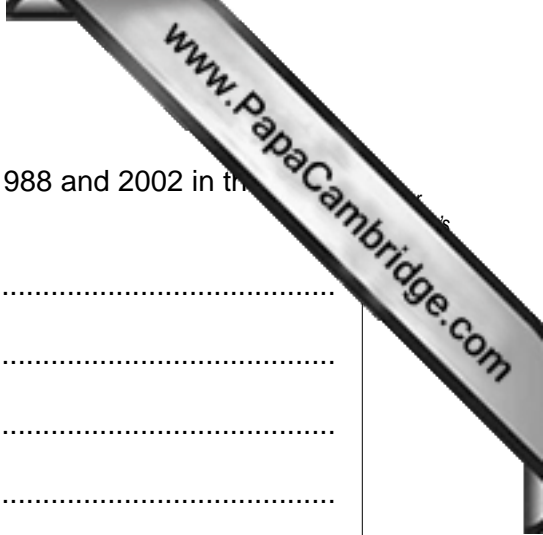
..... [2]

(b) (i) Which tourist area had the most hotel rooms in 2002?

..... [1]

(ii) Which area showed the biggest increase in number of hotel rooms between 1988 and 2002?

..... [1]



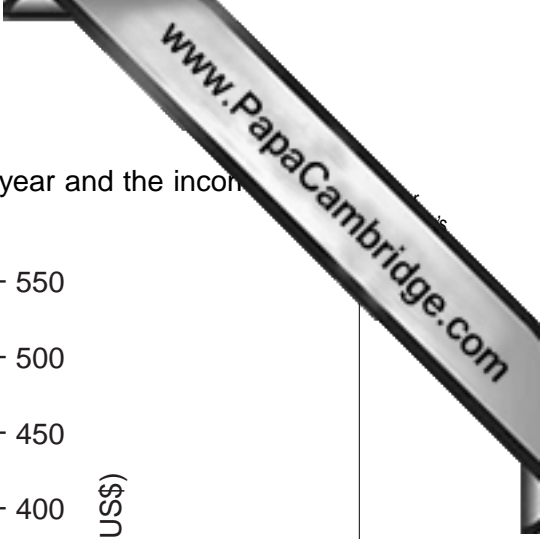
(c) Describe how the number of hotel rooms changed between 1988 and 2002 in the areas shown on the map.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
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.....  
.....  
.....[3]

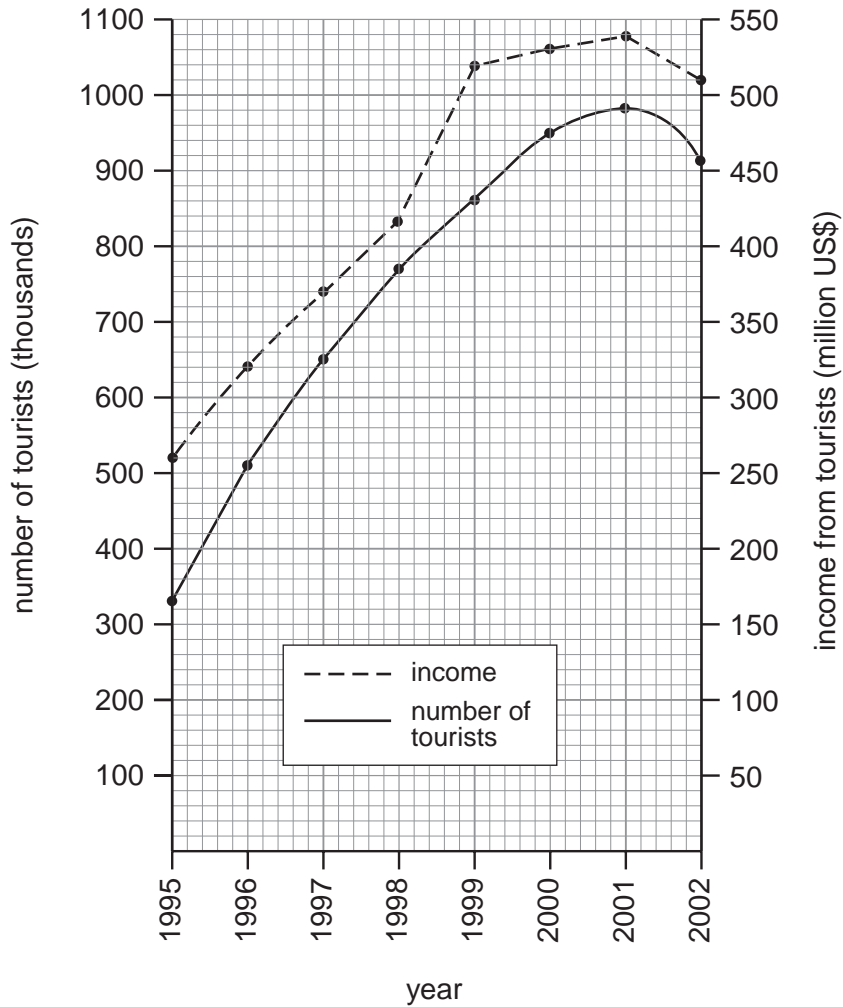
(d) Suggest reasons for the location of the tourist areas and their different growth rates.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[3]

**QUESTION 5 CONTINUES ON PAGE 12**



- (e) Fig. 6 shows the number of tourists arriving in Havana each year and the income from these tourists.



**Fig. 6**

Compare the changes in numbers of tourists and income from tourists between 1995 and 2002.

.....

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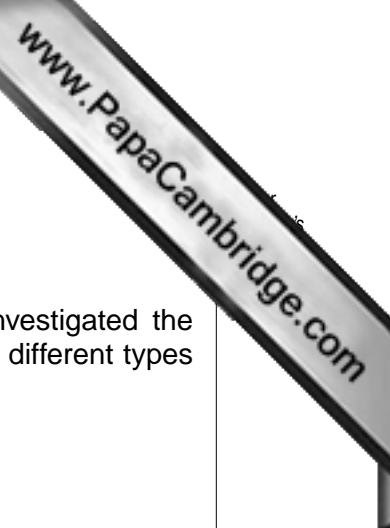
.....

[3]

[Total: 13 marks]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.



6 Students at a school in the Netherlands, a northern European country, investigated the microclimate around their school. This was to find out whether buildings and different types of ground surface influenced the air temperature and the relative humidity.

The two hypotheses used by the students were

- *'the school buildings increase the outside air temperature'*
- *'vegetation on the surface of the ground affects the relative humidity'*

(a) (i) The recording of air temperature and relative humidity took place in calm, stable conditions during November. Why was this important to the investigation?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[2]

(ii) Study the map, Fig. 7 (Insert 2), which shows eight sites, labelled A to H, around the school buildings. These sites were used by the students for measuring the air temperature and relative humidity. Explain how school buildings in November (a winter month) may influence the outside air temperature at different sites.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[2]

(b) (i) The school's Stevenson screen is located at Site A. Suggest reasons why this is the best location for a Stevenson screen.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[2]

- (ii) A traditional maximum-minimum (Six's) thermometer is located in the Stevenson screen. Use Fig. 8 to identify maximum, minimum and present temperature shown on the thermometer. Record these in the boxes on Fig. 8.

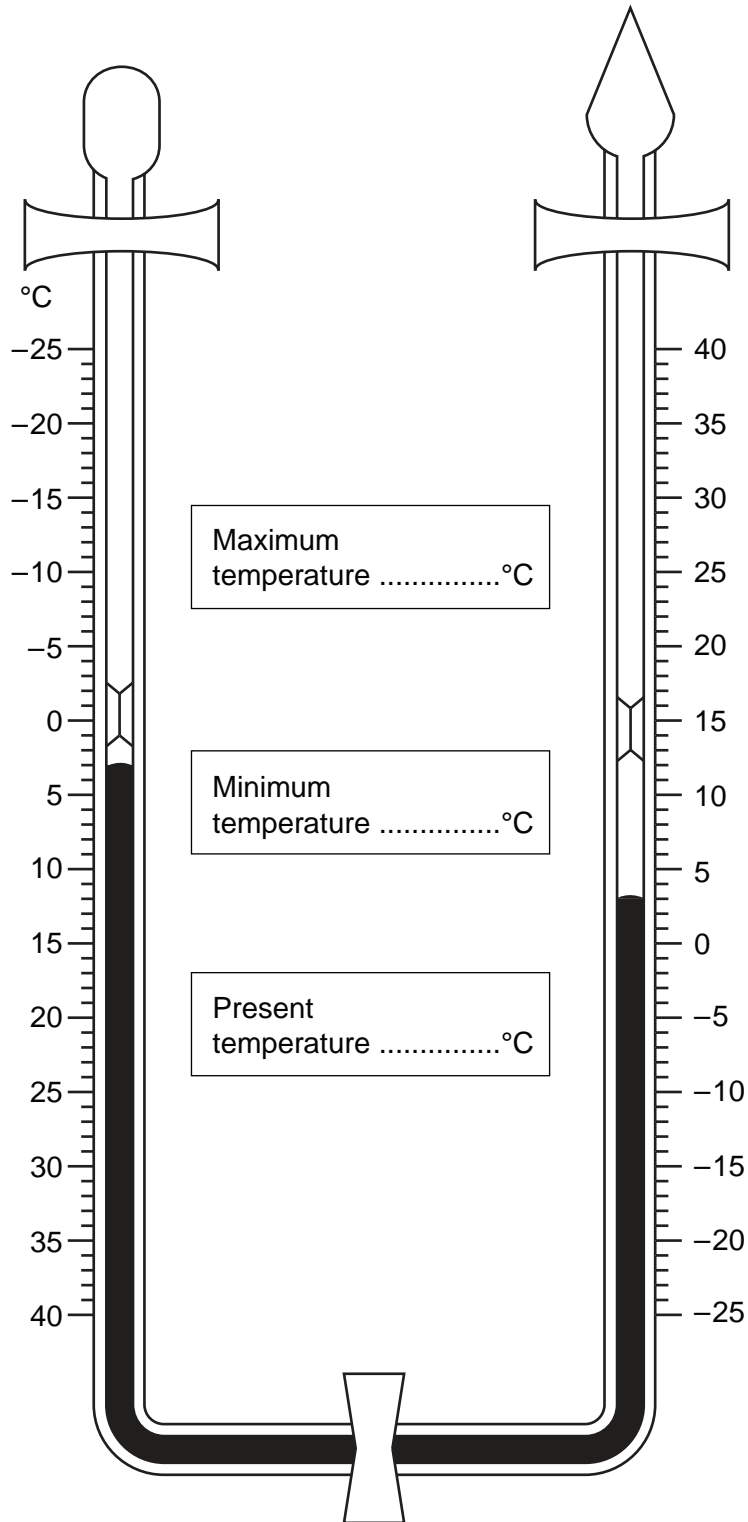


Fig. 8

- (c) The air temperature at the other seven sites was measured using a hand-held thermometer. Study the instructions from the teacher (Fig. 9).

Readings should be taken at each site at 08.00 and 15.00 hours. Hold the digital thermometer at waist height for 30 seconds. Write the air temperature on the recording sheet. Repeat the measurement two minutes later. Calculate the average (mean) temperature of the two readings. Record this on the sheet too. Do this in the morning and in the afternoon for three days.

Fig. 9

- (i) State a disadvantage of this method.

Disadvantage: .....  
..... [1]

- (ii) Suggest why the recordings were repeated each morning and afternoon.

.....  
..... [1]

(d) Study Table 1, which shows the air temperature at each site.

**Table 1**

**Air temperature at each site (°C)**

Site	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Average temperature (08.00 and 15.00)
Distance from building	32m	2m	3m	40m	1m	17m	9m	2m	
Day 1, 08.00	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.6
Day 1, 15.00	12.0	11.8	13.0	11.6	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.0
Day 2, 08.00	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3
Day 2, 15.00	3.0	3.4	4.4	3.4	4.6	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.6
Day 3, 08.00	3.0	3.1	4.5	2.8	4.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3
Day 3, 15.00	5.0	5.9	7.0	4.6	6.2	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.6
Three day site average	5.2	5.5	6.4	5.1	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.8	

Use the average temperature (08.00 and 15.00) data to describe the changes in air temperature during the three days.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 ..... [3]







- (f) At the same times of each day, the students also used a digital hygrometer to measure the relative humidity at each site. The students observed and recorded the type of ground surface.

Study Table 2, which shows the results of the students' measurements and observations.

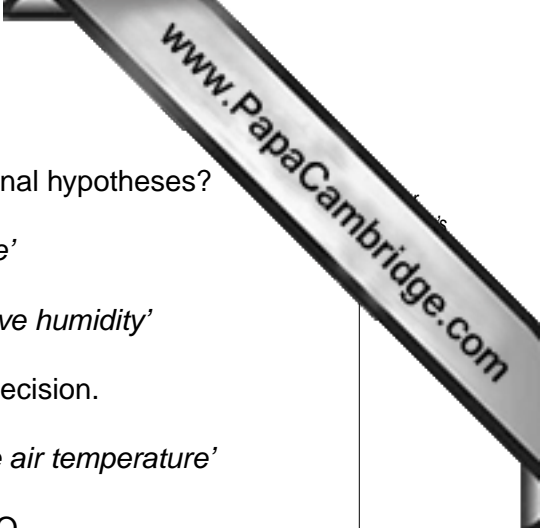
**Table 2**

Site	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Average relative humidity	75%	77%	76%	75%	73%	73%	75%	77%
Type of ground surface	grass	small plants	concrete	tarmac	concrete	trees	near water	concrete

Is there a higher relative humidity at the sites where there is vegetation on the surface? Use the space below, and the average relative humidity data in Table 2 to calculate your result and state your answer.

**Space for calculations and answer**

Average relative humidity for sites with vegetation	
Average relative humidity for sites without vegetation	
Is there a higher relative humidity at the sites where there is vegetation on the surface?  Your answer	



(g) (i) Does the data collected by the students support the original hypotheses?

- *'the school buildings increase the outside air temperature'*
- *'vegetation on the surface of the ground affects the relative humidity'*

Ring your answer for each hypothesis and explain your decision.

Hypothesis 1 – *'the school buildings increase the outside air temperature'*

Answer        YES        TO SOME EXTENT        NO

Reason .....  
.....  
.....

Hypothesis 2 – *'vegetation on the surface of the ground affects the relative humidity'*

Answer        YES        TO SOME EXTENT        NO

Reason .....  
.....  
.....[4]

(ii) Critically evaluate the data collection methods used in this investigation.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[3]

[Total: 30 marks]

- 7 Students investigated the impact of tourists on the settlement of Pescasseroli in the Abruzzi National Park in central Italy. The hypothesis for the investigation is *‘the tourists who visit the Abruzzi National Park have a positive impact on the settlement of Pescasseroli’*. Information about the settlement of Pescasseroli is shown below.

Pescasseroli is a settlement of 2000 inhabitants. It is located on a wide plain surrounded by mountains, in the heart of the Abruzzi National Park. Activities in winter include downhill skiing and cross country skiing. In the summer there are ample opportunities for a variety of trekking and outdoor activities. There are six hotels in the settlement and 11 restaurants for visitors and residents to use.

**Fig. 11**

- (a) The students used the Internet to find out about the settlement. The information in Fig. 11 is from this secondary source of data. They also collected primary data.

- (i) What is meant by a *primary* source of data?

.....  
 ..... [1]

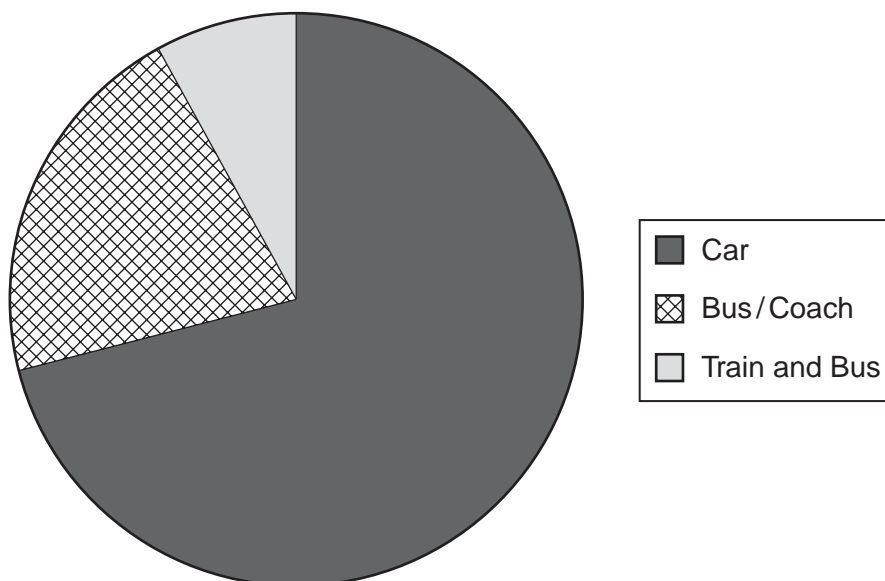
- (ii) State **two** examples of a primary source of data.

..... [1]

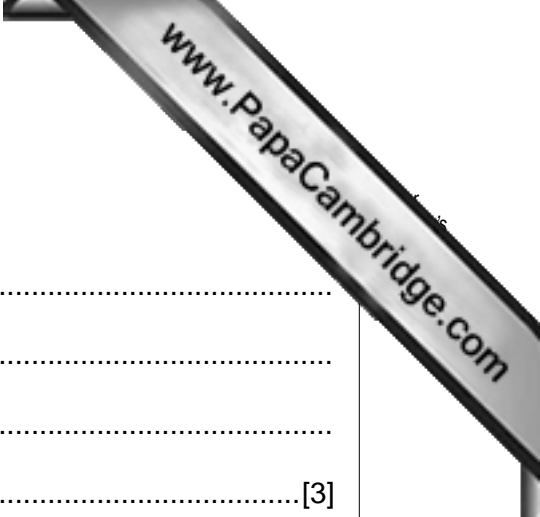
- (b) The students designed questionnaires for the tourists and residents to assess the impact of tourists. Fig. 12 (Insert 2) shows the questionnaires.

Question T1 (i) to the tourists was designed to investigate the method of transport used by tourists to reach the National Park. Fig. 13 is a pie chart of the results.

**Method of transport used by tourists**



**Fig. 13**



- (i) Describe the pattern shown by these results.  
Suggest **one** reason for this pattern.

Describe .....




.....

Reason .....

.....[3]

- (ii) Fig. 14 (Insert 2) shows the results of the questionnaire for tourists. Use the results from question T1 (ii) to complete the pictograph on Fig. 15, to represent the tourists' opinions about parking problems in the settlement. [2]

**Tourists' opinions about parking**

 Very difficult	
 A little difficult	
 No problem	

 or  or  = 4 people

**Fig. 15**

- (c) Study question T2 and question T3 of the questionnaire for tourists, Fig. 12 (Insert 2). Explain why these are important questions for the investigation.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

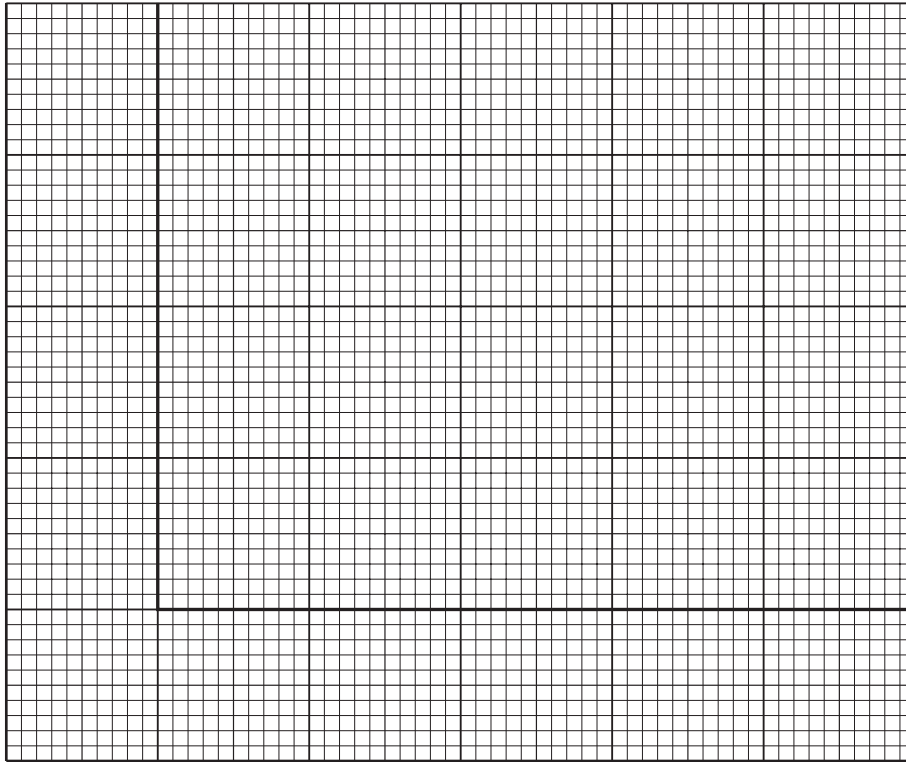
.....

.....[3]



- (d) Study the results of question T4 of the questionnaire for tourists, Fig. 14 (Insert 1). Draw a bar graph on Fig. 16 to show the main reasons why visitors come to the Abruzzi National Park.

**Reasons for visiting the Abruzzi National Park**



**Fig. 16**

- (e) (i) Use the age and gender information from Fig. 14 (Insert 2) to explain whether the tourist questionnaire results in this sample are reliable and representative.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[2]

- (ii) Suggest how the main reason for visiting the National Park may change at a different time of the year or at a different time of the day.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[3]

## Results of questionnaire for residents (125 results)

			Number	%
R1	Length of residency	Under 5 years	19	15
		5–10 years	22	18
		11–15 years	66	53
		Over 15 years	18	14
R2	Opinion of main problems	None	50	40
		Crowded	18	14
		Litter	15	12
		Traffic	26	21
		Noisy people	16	13

			Yes	No
R3	Residents' views on benefits of tourism	Tourism related job	66%	34%
		Adequate tourist facilities	72%	28%
		Adequate parking	69%	31%
		Improved facilities	83%	17%

Fig. 17









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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Question 4 Photograph A A. Hudson © UCLES.

Question 5 Fig. 5 © R.B. Potter; Geographical Association, 2006. DPPF-CH, 1999; Intur, 1988.

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