

Centre Number	Candidate Number	Name
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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY **2217/02**

Paper 2 May/June 2006

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Ruler
Calculator

1:25 000 Survey Map Extract is enclosed with this question paper.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

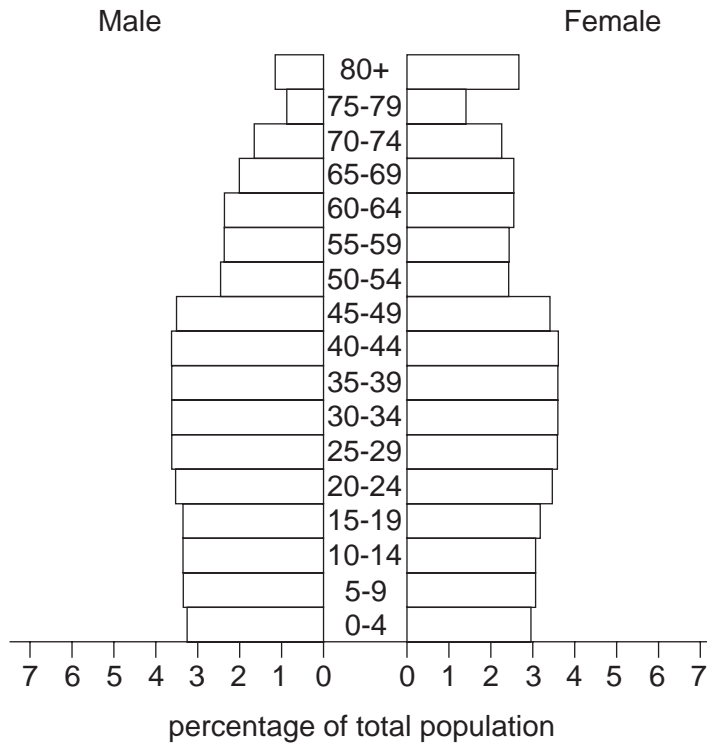
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

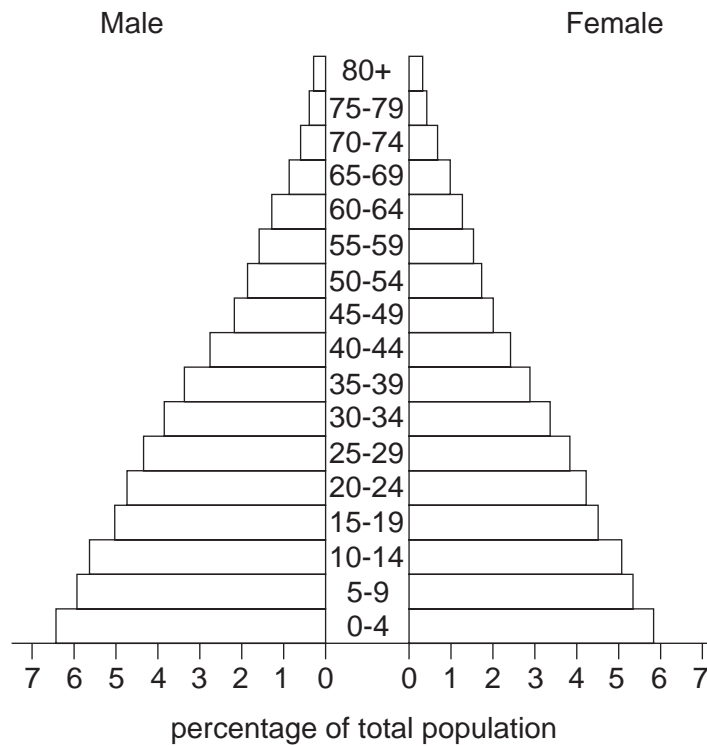
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
Q1	
Q2	
Q3	
Q4	
Q5	
Q6	
Q7	
Section B	
Total	

2 Study Fig. 1 which shows population pyramids for countries A and B.



Country A



Country B

Fig. 1

(a) What percentage of the population in **each** country is aged under 15?

Country A

Country B

[2]

(b) One of the countries is an LEDC and the other an MEDC.

(i) State the letter for the country you consider to be the LEDC.
Give **two** reasons for your choice.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

(ii) Give **two** reasons why you consider the other country to be an MEDC.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

(c) How might **each** of the two pyramids change over the next 20 years?

Pyramid for Country A

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.....

Pyramid for Country B

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..... [4]

3 Fig. 2 shows two drawings from a booklet produced by an LEDC country about development options. One drawing is intended to show a positive view of the future and the other a negative view.

(a) From the 'future positive' drawing select **two** images and draw circles around these on Fig. 2. State what each image shows and why each is thought to be positive.

Image 1
.....
.....
.....
.....

Image 2
.....
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.....
.....[4]

(b) From the 'future negative' drawing select **two** images and draw circles around these on Fig. 2. State what each image shows and why each is thought to be negative.

Image 1
.....
.....
.....
.....

Image 2
.....
.....
.....
.....[4]

4 Study Photograph A, then complete the passage below.



Photograph A

Photograph A was taken in an area which suffers from drought. It shows that, apart from the scattered trees, there is almost no When it rains there are often heavy storms which can cause the soil to be The people in the photograph are planting young trees which will improve the area by the soil. The row of stones is called a diguer. This has been created near to the row of trees in order to [4]

5 Study Fig. 3 which gives figures for eight major cash crops.

Cash Crops

Cash crop	Total quantity exported (million tonnes)	Main producer countries	% of world exports	Export earnings (\$ millions)
Sugar	134	Brazil	32.4	3,190
		EU	14.4	1,410
Soybeans	55	USA	49.2	4,770
		Brazil	28.1	2,720
Rice	24	Nigeria	6.7	270
		Indonesia	6.3	260
Bananas	11	Ecuador	35.5	2,740
		Costa Rica	16.4	1,270
		Colombia	13.6	1,050
Cotton	5	USA	30.0	1,900
		Former USSR	18.0	1,140
Coffee	5	Brazil	20.0	1,200
		Vietnam	13.0	780
		Colombia	10.0	600
Rubber	5	Thailand	43.6	1,600
		Indonesia	27.8	1,020
Cocoa	2	Côte d'Ivoire	55.0	1,480
		Ghana	14.0	380
		Indonesia	13.6	370

Fig. 3

(a) Which crop is largest in terms of total quantity exported?

.....[1]

(b) Which crop earns the most for a single country?

.....[1]

(c) Name the crops which have more than 33% of world exports from a single country.

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

(d) State **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages for a country that produces a large amount of cash crops for export.

Advantages

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.....

Disadvantages

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.....[4]

6 Study Fig. 4 which shows the traditional system of farming in rainforest areas.

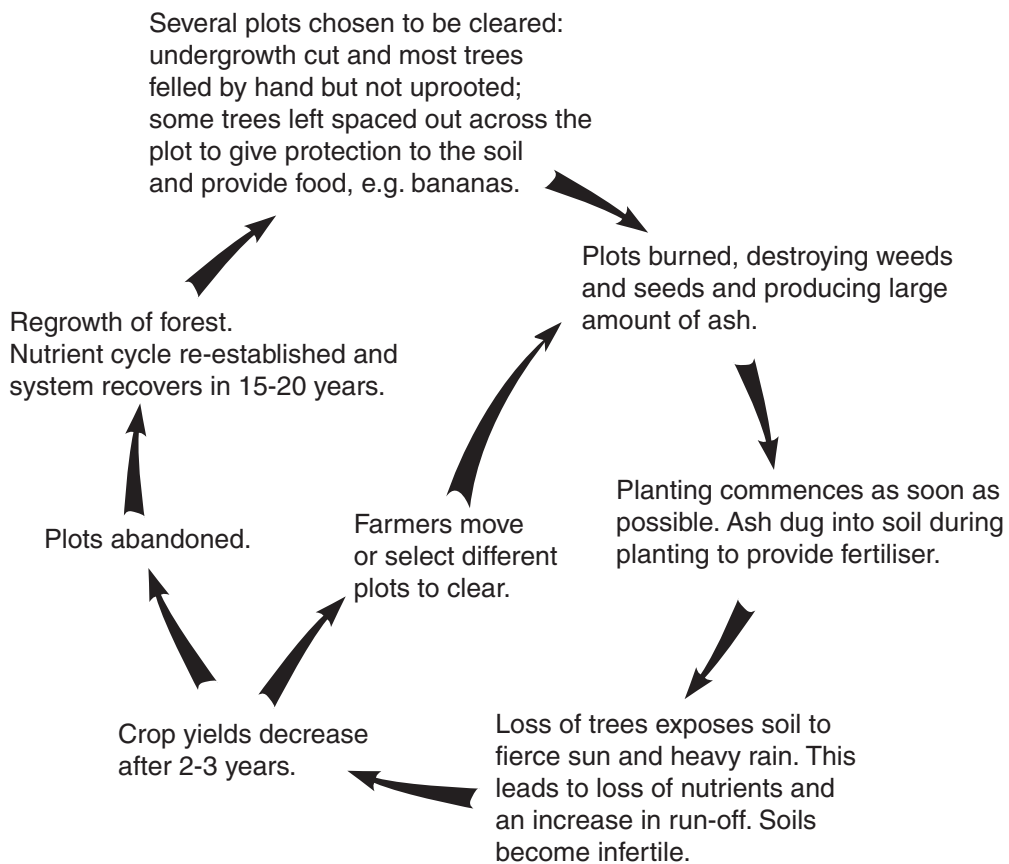


Fig. 4

(a) Why might plots be abandoned by farmers?

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.....[2]

(b) Why are some trees left when forest is cleared?

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.....[1]

(c) Describe what could happen if plots were not abandoned but kept in continuous cultivation.

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.....[3]

7 Study Photograph B.



Photograph B

(a) Describe the pattern of settlement shown on this photograph.

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.....[2]

(b) Give **one** advantage of living in this type of settlement.

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

(c) Give **one** disadvantage of living in this type of settlement.

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

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

8 Students investigated two shops in a city. The simple hypothesis for this coursework was

'shop B is larger, busier and more important than shop A'.

The students visited both shops and interviewed the managers, counted customers, measured the fronts of the shops and studied the car parking areas. Table 1 shows their results.

Table 1

Data collection method	Shop A	Shop B
Interview with the manager to gain information about the shop	½ km from city centre	2½ km from city centre
	located on busy main road	located at the junction of several main roads
	employs 3 staff	employs 220 staff
	owned by manager	owned by international company
Observations from a walk around inside of shop	selling mainly convenience items	selling convenience and comparison items
Measurement of frontage of shop	12 paces	128 paces
Customer count for 10 minutes at 12.00 hours	64 people (at only door)	213 people (at main door)

(a) (i) What is a 'convenience item'?

.....

Give one example of a 'convenience item'.

.....[2]

- (ii) When deciding where to locate a shop, the owner needs to consider the cost of the land and the accessibility of the site by road. Complete Fig. 5 by describing how these change as distance from a city centre increases. Give a reason for each change.

Cost of land change: description and reason
Accessibility by road change: description and reason

Fig. 5

[4]

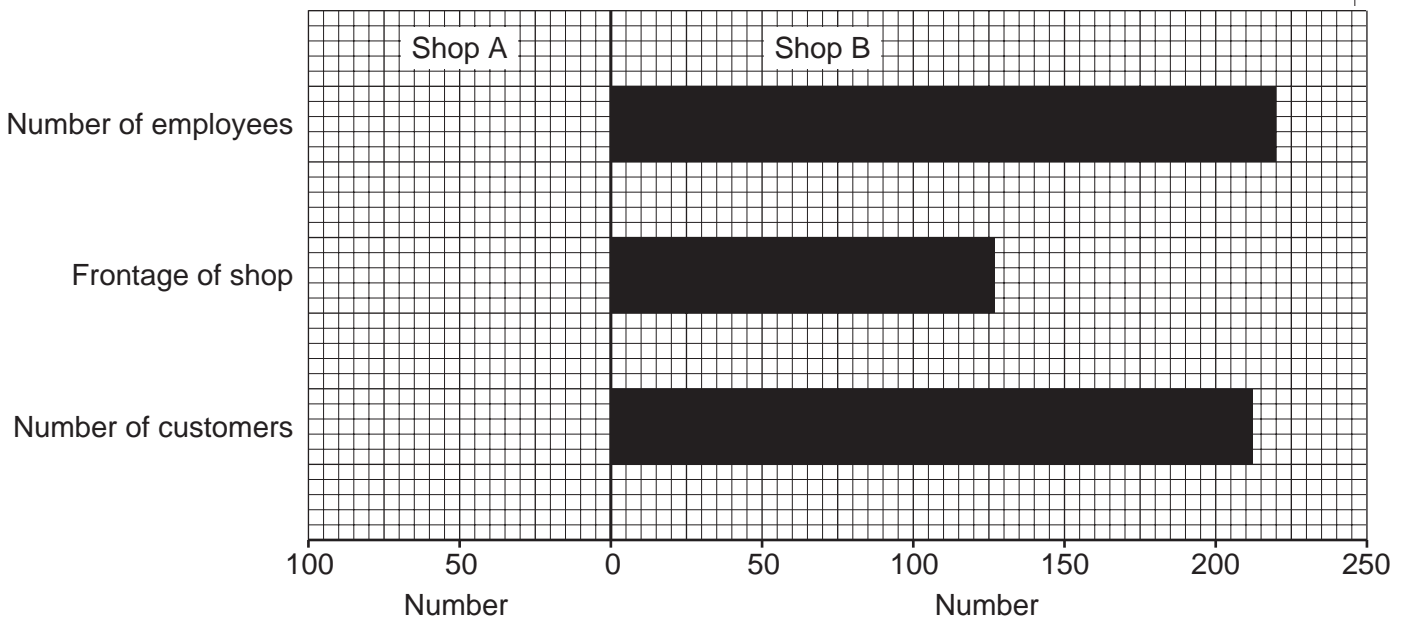


Fig. 6

- (b) (i) Plot the data from Table 1 for shop A onto Fig. 6 to show the differences between shop A and shop B. [3]

- (ii) Briefly describe the pattern shown by the graph Fig. 6.

.....

 [2]

- (c) The students paced the front of each shop to assess the size of the shop. Suggest an advantage and a disadvantage of this method of measurement.

Advantage:

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Disadvantage:.....

..... [2]

Table 2

	Shop A	Shop B
Car park size	6 vehicle spaces	500 vehicle spaces
Number of vehicles in the car park at 12.00 hours	5	175

- (d) (i) Study Table 2. Suggest what the car park size shows about the transport methods of shoppers to shop B.

.....

..... [1]

- (ii) Using the data in Table 2, calculate the percentage of the car park used at shop B.

Percentage use =

[1]

- (iii) Complete Fig. 7 by plotting the percentage use for shop B using the key. [2]

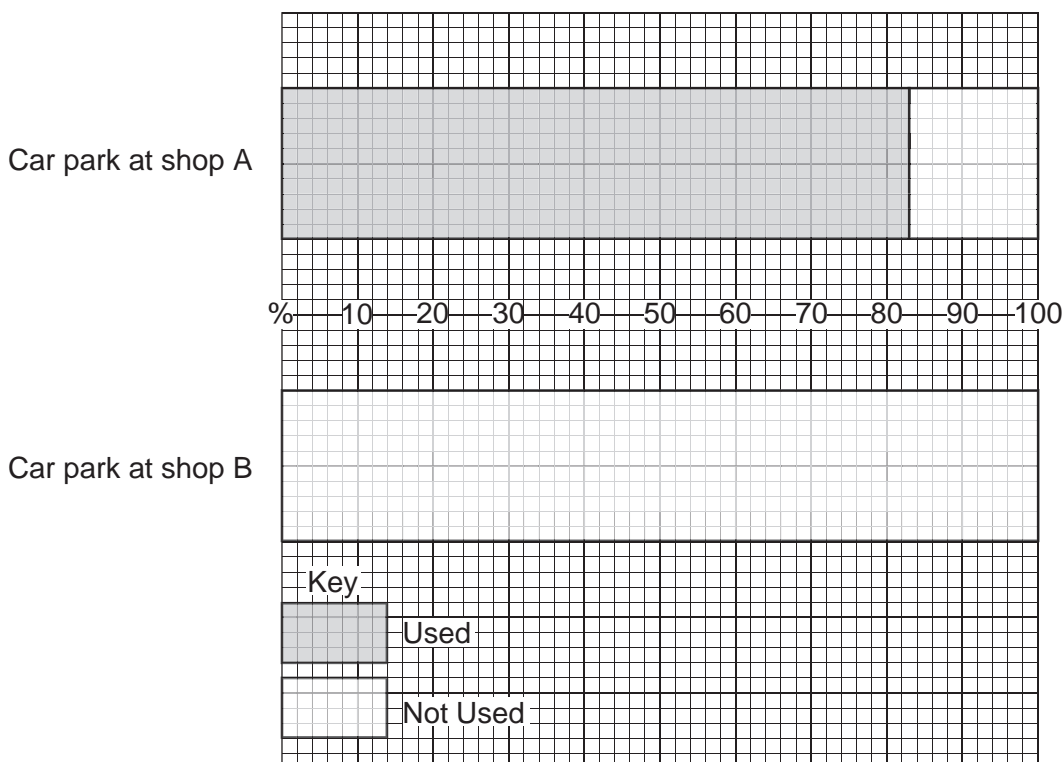


Fig. 7

2217/02/M/J/06

(e) The teacher suggested that the cost of items in shop B was cheaper than in shop A.

(i) Students are going to investigate the difference in price of five items sold at both shop A and shop B. Write a set of instructions for the students to follow. Use the space on Fig. 8. [2]

(ii) Design one recording sheet to record the price of the same five items at both shop A and shop B. Use the space on Fig. 8. [4]

Differences in price of five items at shop A and shop B	
Instructions to students	
Recording Sheet	

Fig. 8

- (f) The sphere of influence may show the importance of a shop. The sphere of influence is the area around a shop where the people live who are served by the shop.

Describe the expected differences between the sphere of influence of shop A and shop B. Give detailed reasons for these differences by using information from Table 1 or Table 2.

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.....[3]

- (g) Write a conclusion to this investigation. You should comment on the hypothesis 'shop B is larger, busier and more important than shop A'. You must state data from this investigation to support your views.

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.....[4]

Total 30 marks

- 9 For eight days in January, students measured atmospheric pressure and wind speed at their school (school X) which is located in the northern hemisphere at 25°N. The climate at school X is described as a desert climate. Further data was collected from school Y in a different climatic area. The hypothesis used in the investigation was

'as atmospheric pressure increases the wind speed decreases'.

- (a) Write the descriptions from Table 3 into Table 4 to show the characteristics of high and low atmospheric pressure. [3]

Table 3

Characteristics
Sinking air
Rising air
Stable unchanging conditions
Unstable and changeable conditions
Expected dry weather
Expected wet weather

Table 4

High pressure	Low pressure

- (b) (i) The students used a barometer and recorded the atmospheric pressure at 08.00 hours each day. The results are shown on Table 5 below. Why were the measurements taken at the same time each day?

.....
[1]

- (ii) Read the barometer for 7th January at school X on Fig. 9 and fill in the pressure reading on Table 5. Use this reading to complete the line graph for School X on Fig. 10.

- (iii) Explain how and why the index pointer on the barometer is used.

.....

[2]

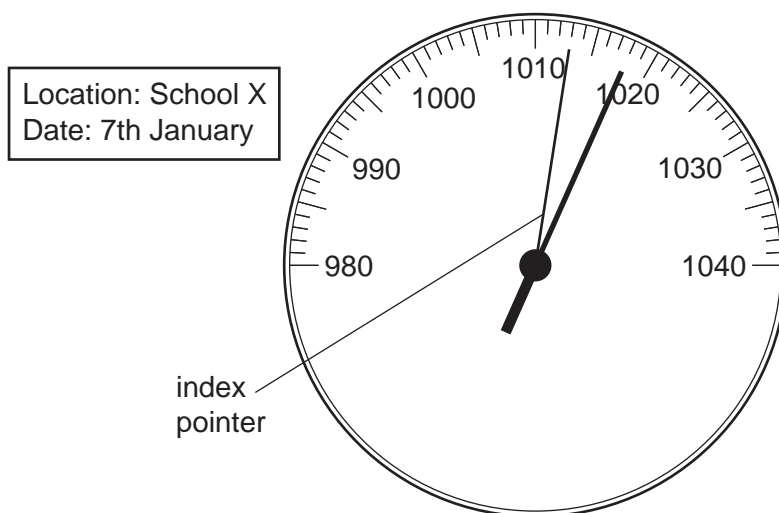


Fig. 9

Table 5

		7th Jan	8th Jan	9th Jan	10th Jan	11th Jan	12th Jan	13th Jan	14th Jan
Atmospheric pressure (Mb)	School X		1019	1016	1019	1016	1020	1016	1016
	School Y	1012	1013	1013	1013	1012	1012	1012	1011
Wind Speed (km/hr)	School X	4	4	12	13	11	9	5	3
	School Y	4	7	4	5	8	5	7	8

For information:

Light Wind = 6–12 km/hr Strong Breeze = 41–50 km/hr Gale Force = 75–89km/hr

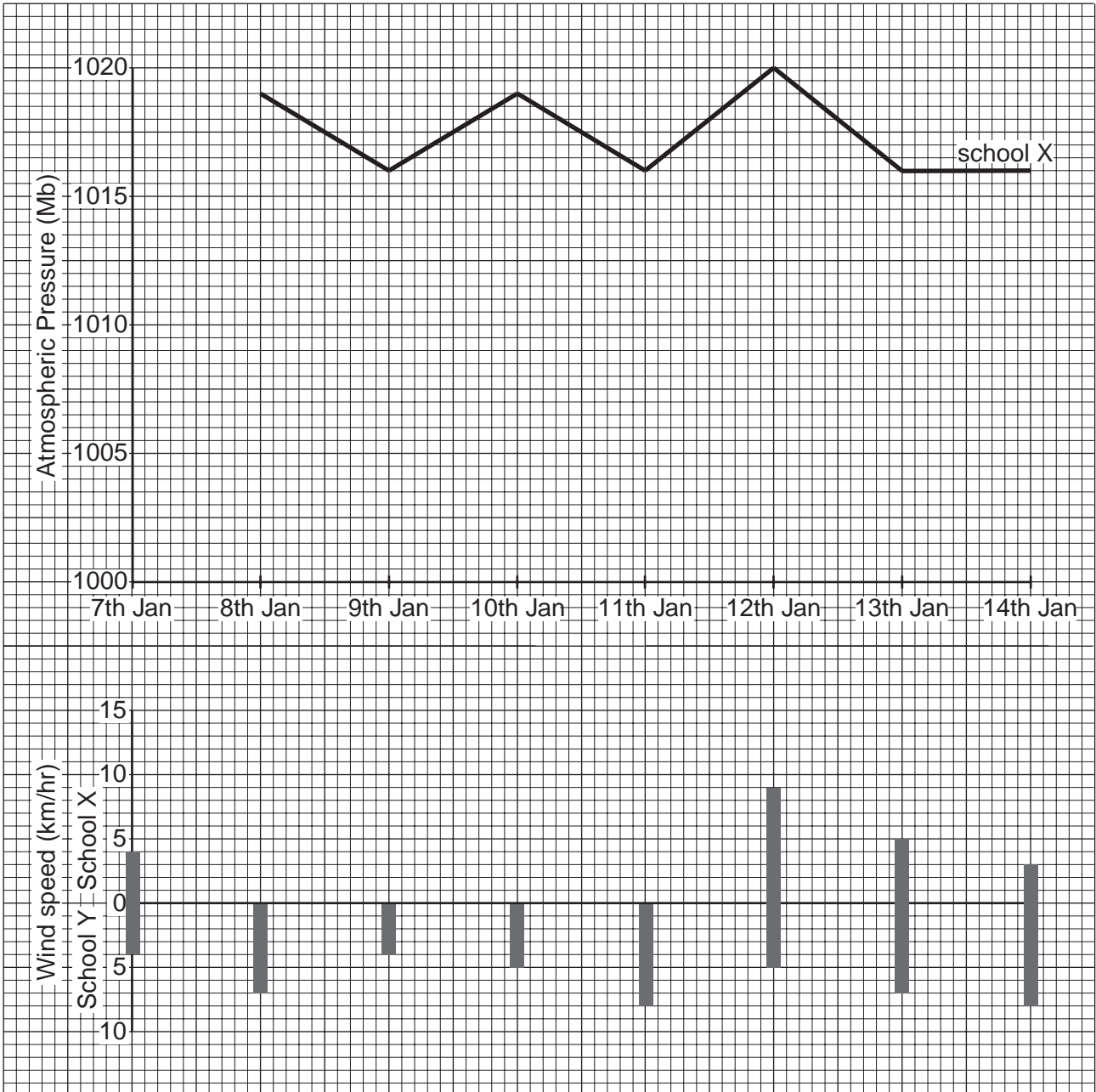


Fig. 10

(c) Study Fig. 10 showing the atmospheric pressure changes during the eight days at school X. Describe the pattern of change.

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..... [2]

- (d) (i) Wind speed was also measured by the students at 08.00 hours using a hand held digital anemometer. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using this instrument?

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.....[2]

- (ii) Use Table 5 to complete the wind speed bars for school X on Fig. 10 from 8th January to 11th January. [2]

- (e) The teacher at school X suggested that the pressure readings did not show enough change to investigate the hypothesis. School Y was contacted via the internet and atmospheric pressure and wind speed data for the same eight days was exchanged. The results are shown in Table 5. School Y is located at 2°N and is in an area of tropical rainforest climate.

Outline how a tropical rainforest climate is different from a desert climate. Give reasons for your answer.

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.....[3]

- (f) (i) Plot the atmospheric pressure data for school Y as a line graph on Fig. 10. [4]

- (ii) Compare the atmospheric pressure during the eight days at school X and school Y. Suggest reasons why the atmospheric pressure is different at the two schools in January. [4]

Comparison between school X and school Y

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Reasons

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