



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



GEOGRAPHY

2217/12

Paper 1

October/November 2011

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler

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 IN ANY BARCODES.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

If additional space is required, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Answer **three** questions, **one** from each section.

The Insert contains Photograph A for Question 2, Photographs B, C and D for Question 3 and Photograph E for Question 4.

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

The Insert is **not** required by the Examiner.

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

This document consists of **23** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.



Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 1

(a) Study Fig. 1, which shows the Demographic Transition Model.

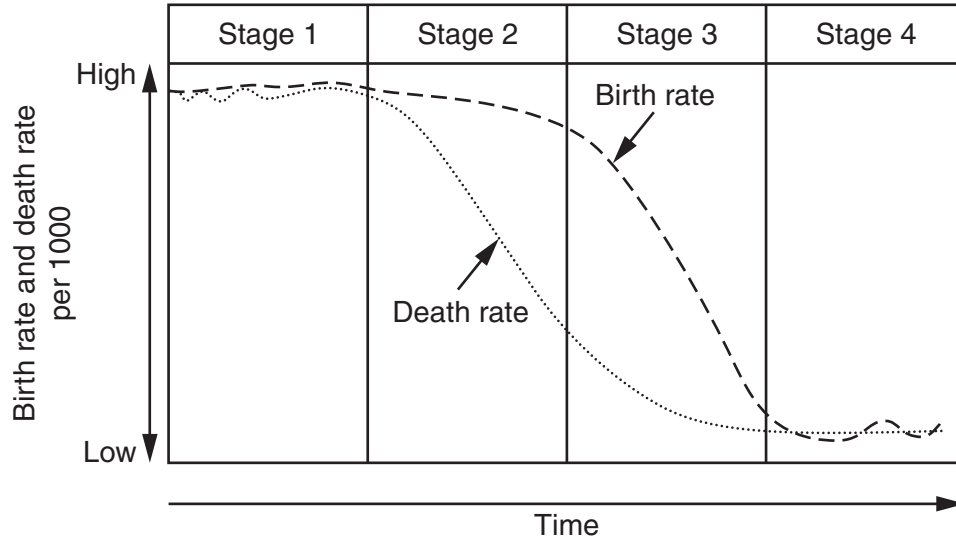


Fig. 1

(i) In which stage of the Demographic Transition Model are both birth rates and death rates high?

.....[1]

(ii) Use evidence from Fig. 1 **only** to explain why the rate of natural increase is high by the end of Stage 2 of the model.

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

(iii) Give **three** reasons why birth rates have fallen by the time a country reaches Stage 4 of the model.

1
.....
2
.....
3
.....[3]

QUESTION 2

(a) Study Fig. 3, which is a model of an LEDC city.

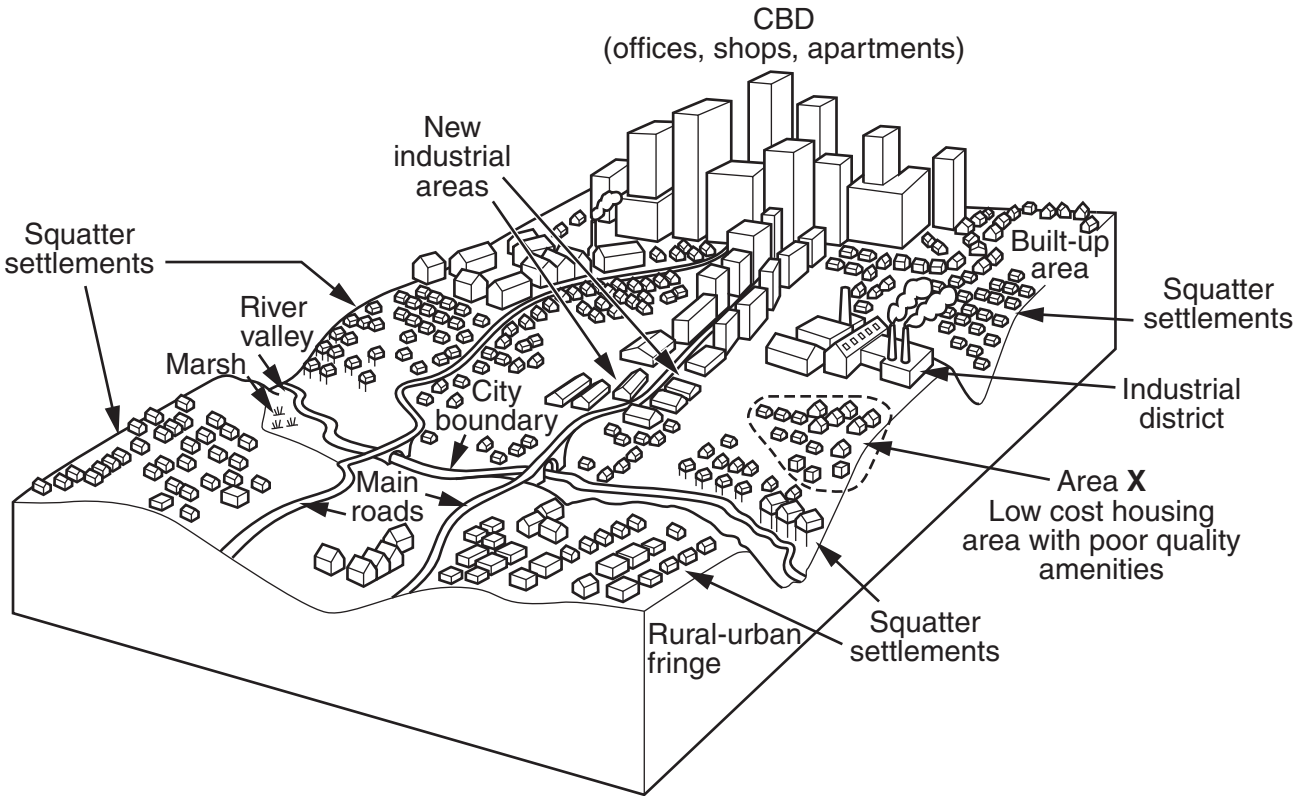


Fig. 3

(i) Identify from Fig. 3 **one** example of land use in the CBD.

.....[1]

(ii) Suggest **two** examples of amenities in the housing in the area marked **X** in Fig. 3 which are likely to be of poor quality.

1

2[2]

(iii) Describe **three** different types of location where squatter settlements have developed in cities in LEDCs.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....[3]

(iv) Explain why large numbers of people live in squatter settlements in cities in LEDCs.

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

(b) Study Photograph A (Insert), which shows part of an urban area.

(i) Suggest **three** likely problems of living in the urban area shown in Photograph A.

1
.....
2
.....
3
.....[3]

(ii) Describe the methods which can be used by city planners to solve **one** of the problems which you have suggested in (b)(i).

Problem chosen

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[5]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 3

(a) Study Photographs B, C and D (Insert) which show a river at different locations along its course.

(i) Which Photograph is taken closest to the source of the river?[1]

(ii) Briefly describe the difference between:

A the gradient of the river in Photographs B and C,

.....

B the depth of the river in Photographs B and D.

.....[2]

(iii) In which Photograph, B, C or D, will most deposition be occurring?
Give reasons for your answer.

Photograph

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(iv) Explain how rivers transport their load by each of the following processes:

traction,

.....

saltation,

.....

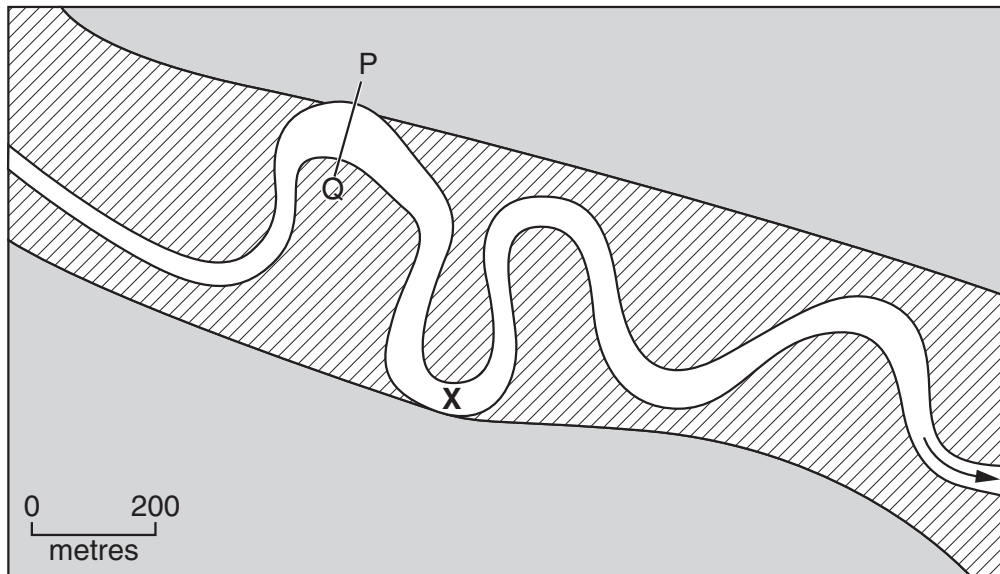
suspension,

.....

solution.

.....[4]

(b) Study Fig. 4, which shows part of a river and its valley.



Key



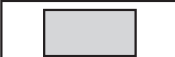

	River
	Flood plain
	Higher land
	Direction of flow

Fig. 4

- (i) Draw and label a cross section along the line P–Q, shown on Fig. 4, to show:
- the differences in the depth of the channel,
 - a slip off slope,
 - a river cliff.

QUESTION 4

- (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows information about the main types of weathering which take place in areas with different climates.

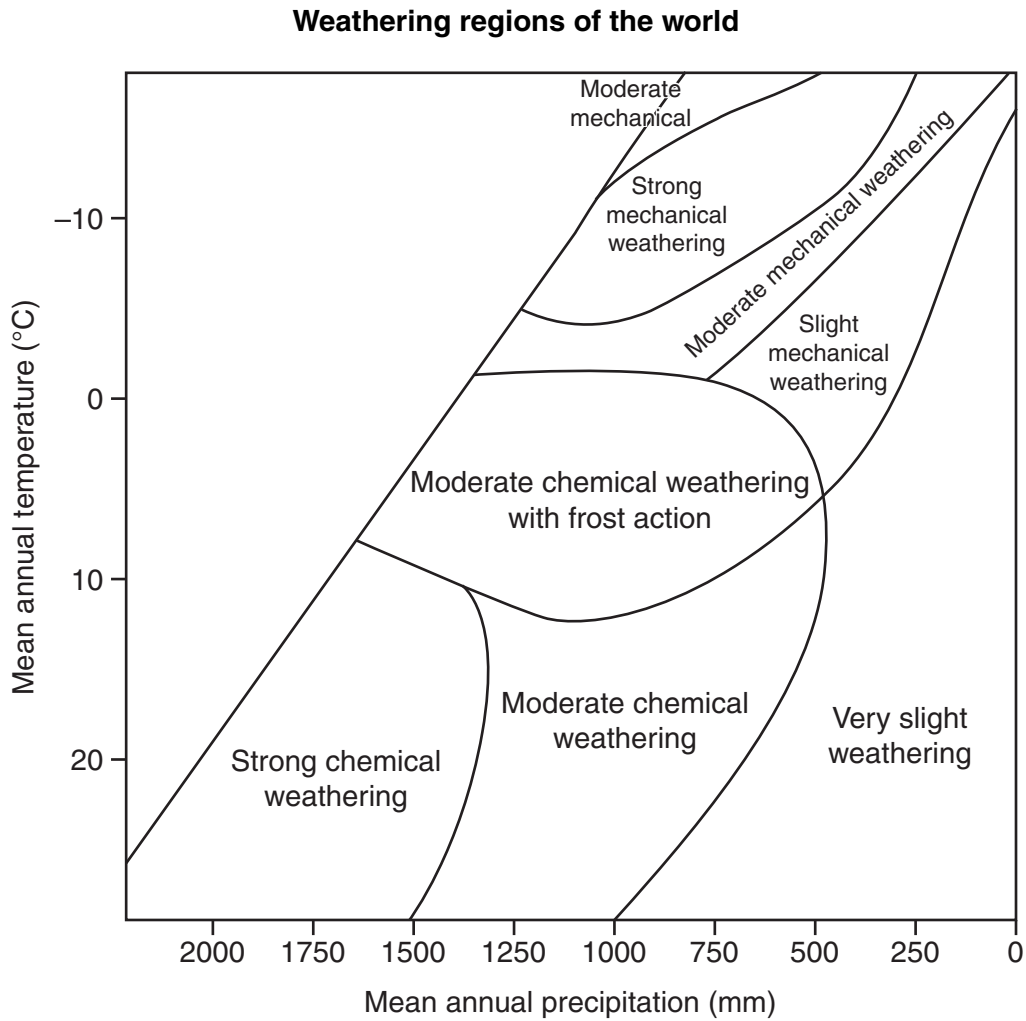


Fig. 5

- (i) Identify the type of weathering most likely to occur in a climate with a mean annual temperature of 20°C and mean annual precipitation of 1000 mm.

.....[1]

- (ii) State a mean annual temperature and precipitation amount in an area where ‘moderate chemical weathering with frost action’ is likely to take place.

.....[2]

(iii) Exfoliation is a type of mechanical weathering which occurs in an area with a large daily temperature range.

Explain why a large daily temperature range is required for exfoliation to occur.

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

(iv) Explain why large amounts of weathering occur in warm, wet tropical regions.

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

(b) Study Photograph E (Insert), which shows a mountain area in a temperate climate where weathering is taking place.

(i) Describe the main features of the landscape shown in Photograph E.

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

Section C

Answer one question from this section.

QUESTION 5

(a) Study Fig. 6, which shows information about international tourism.

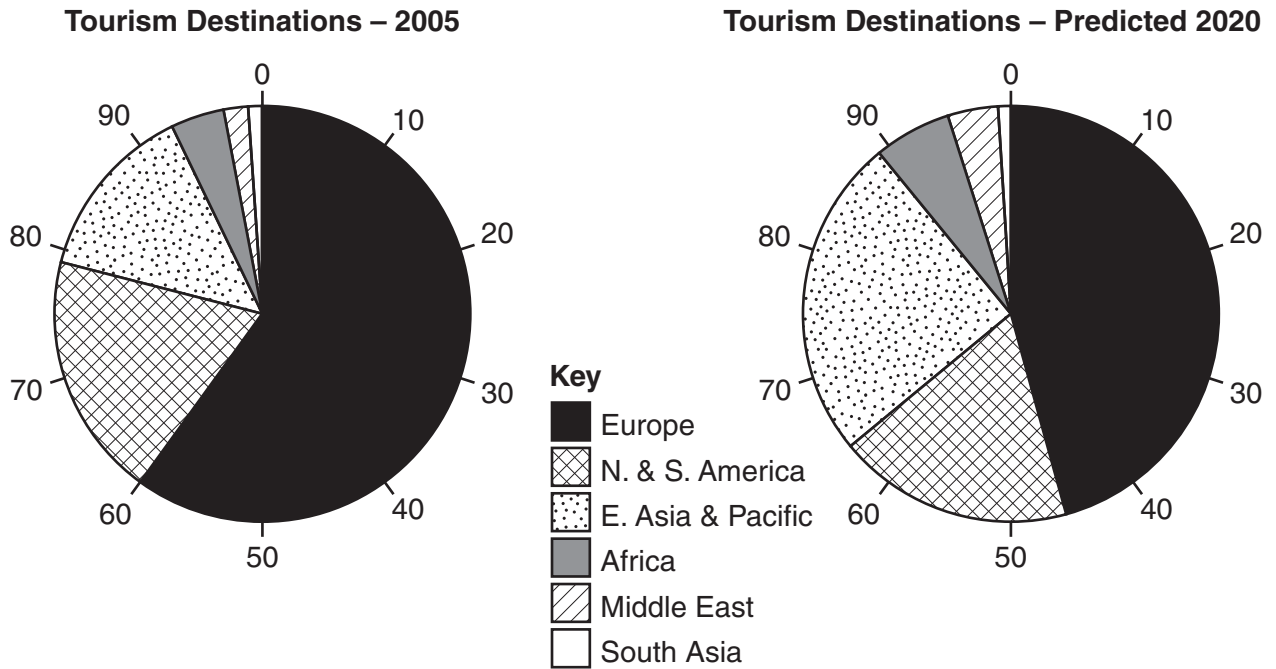


Fig. 6

(i) By how much is the percentage of international tourists to Europe expected to decrease between 2005 and 2020?

..... % [1]

(ii) Suggest two reasons why Europe has the largest percentage share of international tourists.

1
.....
2
..... [2]

(iii) Give three examples of different types of natural attraction for international tourists.

1
.....
2
.....
3
..... [3]

QUESTION 6

(a) Study Fig. 8, which shows information about pollution of the environment.

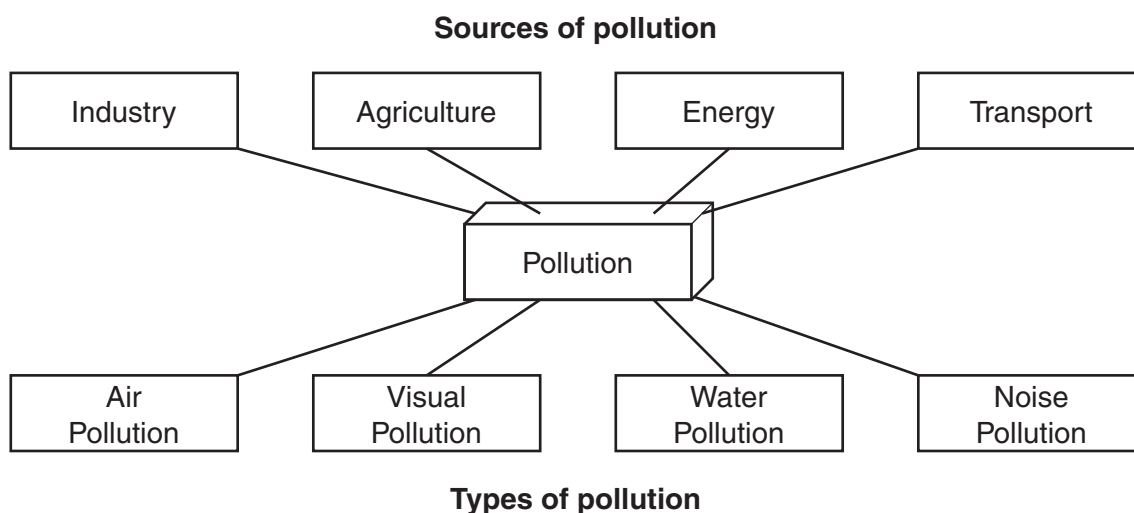


Fig. 8

(i) What is meant by a *source* of pollution?

.....
 [1]

(ii) Describe **one** way in which the air can be polluted by each of:

A agriculture,

.....

B transport.

..... [2]

(iii) Describe **three** different problems which pollution might cause for people who live in a large urban area.

1

2

3
 [3]

(b) Study Fig. 9, a newspaper article about global warming.

**WORLD’S FIRST UNDERWATER
CABINET MEETING**
(15th Oct 2009)

The President of the Maldives, Mohamed Nasheed, and his ministers will be holding the world’s first underwater cabinet meeting on Saturday 17 October, to draw global attention to the issue of climate change.

After the underwater cabinet meeting on 17 October, President Nasheed will hold a press conference, where he will call for carbon dioxide reductions. President Nasheed has often warned of the dangers climate change poses to the Maldives – a country with over 1000 islands that is so beautiful it has reached the final of the ‘New 7 Wonders of Nature’ competition.

Famed for its coral reefs, the Maldives stands at the frontline of the climate change battle. Nowhere in the country is the land higher than 2 metres above sea level and communities are threatened by rising sea levels. To call attention to their country’s plight, ministers will use hand signals and slates to communicate and call for rapid greenhouse gas reductions. The statement will be presented at the landmark UN climate change talks in Copenhagen this December.

Fig. 9

(i) Explain why the President of the Maldives is concerned about global warming.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(ii) Explain why reducing carbon dioxide emissions may be necessary to reduce global warming.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 6 Fig. 9 © <http://www.miadhu.com/2009/10/local-news/world%E2%80%99s-first-underwater-cabinet-meeting-on-saturday>; 28 July 2010.
Photographs A–E Steve Sibley © UCLES.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.