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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the June 2005 question paper

2217 GEOGRAPHY

2217/02

Paper 2, maximum mark 90

This mark schemes is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

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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June 2005

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GCE O LEVEL

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 90

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 2217/02

GEOGRAPHY

F	Page	1 Mark Scheme Pa	per 2
1	(a)	QL,	
		(ii) Post office	Mon
		(iii) North East	1
	(b)	1900-2000 metres]
	. ,	Radial	[
	(d)		
		(ii) North is highland, west is lowland/erosion by waves/sheltered deposition	[
	(e)	(i) Linear	
		(ii) Along roads and tracks	[
		(iii) Positive: coast is lower, flatter, better agricultural land Negative: inland is high, with steep slopes	
		0 = fish/supply of water	[
	(f)	(A number of) estates, agricultural centre, banana loading/boxing plant, jetty for p export, land under cultivation	ossib
		Any four	[
	(g)	Highland, watershed in north, river Palmasonian valley in south	[
2	(a)	Credit for: use of line graph, axes labelled correctly, general accuracy Max 1 if bar graph, etc	[
	(b)	South Asia	[
	(c)	East and South-east Asia	[
	(d)	Population growth, war, drought	
		Any one	
		0 = natural disaster	[
3	(a)	A = pyramid peak B = arete C = corrie/cirque	
		0 = peak	[
	(b)	(i) Freeze-thaw/frost shattering	
		0 = frost action	[
		(ii) Melting of snow freezes in cracks in rock, forcing the rock apart, along the joints/bedding planes, repeated process, rock breaks up	[
4	(a)	30-34	[
	. ,		

age	2	Mark Scheme GCE O LEVEL – JUNE 2005 Paper	-
(c)	(i)	Both high/long, but more women liver longer/about 85 years	[2]
	(ii)	Old people's homes/health care for the elderly are most likely but any answe supported by a valid reason acceptable	rido
		If no valid reason given, no marks	
(a)	(i)	Akassa	[1]
	(ii)	Hot season/summer, May-September	[1]
	(iii)	Steady decline, from south to north/away from the sea; or steady increase from n to south or from inland to the coast/upwards	orth [2]
	(iv)	It gets shorter from south to north/with distance from sea	
		0 = across region	[1]
(b)	(i)	Agades	[1]
	(ii)	It is further from the sea, further from the Equator, less rain in summer so less cl to cover sun	loud
		Any one	[1]
(a)			ast, [3]
(b)	(i)	The oil terminal	[1]
	(ii)	Scattered nature, distant from the oil terminal, would suggest that they are farm not oil workers/agriculture/planting	ing, [2]
(c)	(i)	To bring in supplies, oil terminal workers	
		0 = more people	[2]
	(ii)	For oil exports/imports, deep water channel/exporting goods	[1]
(a)	(i)	Maize	[1]
	(ii)	Millet	[1]
(b)	(i)	Double/increase from 2000-4000 Birr	
		0 = 2000	[1]
	(ii)	High cost of chemicals, organic compost is free, so with some crops greater incorps attained/higher profits	mes
		is obtained/higher profits	
	(c) (a) (b) (c) (a)	(a) (i) (ii) (iv) (b) (i) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (i	(c) (i) Both high/long, but more women liver longer/about 85 years (ii) Old people's homes/health care for the elderly are most likely but any answer supported by a valid reason acceptable If no valid reason given, no marks (a) (i) Akassa (ii) Hot season/summer, May-September (iii) Steady decline, from south to north/away from the sea; or steady increase from note south or from inland to the coast/upwards (iv) It gets shorter from south to north/with distance from sea 0 = across region (b) (i) Agades (ii) It is further from the sea, further from the Equator, less rain in summer so less of to cover sun. Any one (a) Scattered, mainly in southern half, mainly along roads, mostly away from the covirtually none in the north (b) (i) The oil terminal (ii) Scattered nature, distant from the oil terminal, would suggest that they are farm not oil workers/agriculture/planting (c) (i) To bring in supplies, oil terminal workers 0 = more people (iii) For oil exports/imports, deep water channel/exporting goods (a) (i) Maize (ii) Millet (b) (i) Double/increase from 2000-4000 Birr 0 = 2000

	age 3		GCE O LEVEL – JUNE 2005	Рар	eı
		<u> </u>	GCE O LEVEL - JUNE 2005	ag.	
8	(a)	(i)	On Insert plot 550, 350 and 108 at the correct site location Correct curved/freehand/smooth line drawn from source on axis joining points	4 @ 1 mark Max 3 if no line not freehand	bridge
		(ii)	Expect to see:	2 @ 1 mark	
			Site A – waterfalls and rapids also interlocking spurs, v shaped valleys – Not meanders	must have both features correct	
			Site C – ox bow lakes and flood plains also meanders, levées, delta		
			so credit other appropriate river features		[2]
	(b)	(i)	i.e. what makes the sketch identifiable after the event Date; Name; Time; weather conditions	2 @ 1 mark	
			Not labels or annotation or season or month		[2]
		(ii)	Advantage e.g. visual/see rather than memory; add explanations	2 @ 1 mark	
			<u>Disadvantage</u> e.g. depends on skill of student; no scale; can be inaccurate/subjective/biased; slow compared to photo		[2]
	(c)	Min	imum general comment of friction influencing speed;	4 @ 1 mark credit	
			ction – rocks increase friction; bigger rocks produce more cion;	development Res 1 mark for each friction,	
			eed - increased friction reduces the speed of the water	speed and flow	
		Cre	dit the use of the term 'wetted perimeter'		[4]
	(d)	(i)	Correct bar graph completion of 9 and 7.5 Appropriate accuracy of bar widths	2 @ 1 mark Max 1 if incorrect	
				format	[2]
		(ii)	 Pebbles become eroded/worn away with move downstream; Method of erosion named or described as development 	2 @ 1 mark Credit dev	[2]
		(iii	i) Student bias/error	1 @ 1 mark	[1]
		(iv	select 19 pebbles and line up; systematic/regular	2 @ 1 mark	
			intervals; increase number in sample/more than one student; measured distance. Must be practical and relate to data collection, not site selection		[2]

Mark Scheme

Paper

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Par	ge 4	1	Mark Scheme	The Par	ner
i-a	<u>y⊍ +</u>		GCE O LEVEL – JUNE 2005	7.0 Pa)
	(e)	(i)	The velocity increased $(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{B})$ then decreased $(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{C})$ Must have both parts of change	1 @ 1 mark res 1 mark for	nbric
		(ii)	I: velocity decreased (how) due to less water and increased friction with river bed (why)	3 @ 1 mark res 1 mark for each point	Se
			II: insufficient energy for the stream to carry the load so deposits	·	[3]
	(f)	Leve	ls marking		
		Only	Handa (1)	Level marking Max 3 if no data	
		Com	$\frac{12-(2-3)}{2}$ ment includes one or two points with some data or ion of sketch	Also credit evaluation comments of	
		Com	1.3-(4-5) ment includes height/gradient or distance from source d to pebble size and velocity with data to support each.	data collection methods	
			evel should include human influence		[5]
				Total 30 m	narks
9	(a)	How	 noisy/noise pollution; congested/slows traffic; air pollution; lack of parking space 	3 @ 1 mark res. 1 mark for each how and	
		Why	 employment; services/offices/shops located in centre; historically small/narrow roads; meeting point of roads; 	why	
		Not p	pollution on its own		[3]
	(b)	(i)	Fast recording method; quick to total/read; more accurate than writing numbers; easy to use; easy to total/read; efficient	2 @ 1 mark	
			Not just 'accurate' on own. Easy is same as simple		[2]
		(ii)	Correct construction of proportional squares on Insert S = 12mm x 12mm U = 9mm x 9mm	4 @ 1 mark Max 3 if incorrect	
				shading	[4]
		(iii)	Comments to reflect that total traffic generally decreases but credit development of further description – no explanation required	2 @ 1 mark	
			1 mark = simple 'decrease' 2 nd mark for further comment or data to support		[2]

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ge 5		Mark Scheme GCE O LEVEL – JUNE 2005	Pap	er	
		OCE O ELVEE - JONE 2003	all a		
(c)	(i)	That Site V always has more traffic than U Comments should identify that both sites have more traffic flowing towards the centre at 08.30 than other times but then it decreases and at 16.30 the flow is greatest away from the centre	4 @ 1 ma max. 1 marn no comparative data Max 3 if no V>U List = 0 marks	bridg [4]	
	(ii)	Site Q Towards = 14 so 7 mm Away = 44 so 22mm	1 @ 1 mark need both correct	[1]	
	(iii)	% at R flowing towards at 08.30 is 26 vehicles out of 64 total therefore 40%/41% (actual = 40.625%) Also accept 78%/79% as total of day i.e. R is 26/33	1 @ 1 mark	[1]	
(d)	(i)	Key is land use and changing traffic flow e.g. Residential – traffic flow away in am and to in pm e.g. Education – to in morning and away in afternoon e.g. Stadium – event day traffic flow	3 @ 1 mark	[3]	
	(ii)	Must be land use related	4 @ 1 mark		
		Ideas such as:	credit dev up to		
		Observe/survey buildings; organise in groups/divide town; classify/function of buildings; transect/systematic survey; record/mapping; land values	2 marks		
		Not people count or Questionnaires = 0 marks		[4]	
(e)		thesis 1 = true; but depends on the route/direction; thesis 2 = true; but depends on location as to the extent of the change;	6 @ 1 mark		
	Data 5 mir	it data to support statements collection evaluation may include only one day; only for outes; single student may not be accurate; depends on ocation chosen;	max 4 if no data used Max 5 if no evaluation		
		Evaluation comments can be positive too.			

Total marks = 30

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