

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY 2217/23

Paper 2 Investigation and Skills

October/November 2016

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 90

Published

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			Section A	
1	(a)	(i)	NE/NNE	[1]
		(ii)	10 <u>m</u>	[1]
	(b)		asured distance of 9.3 km to 9.7 km dition of 3 km	[2]
	(c)	V o Ang Flo	est/SW (Reserved mark) wer land to west of 10 m contour points upstream gle of confluence ws into sea in west ts wider to the west	[3]
	(d)	(i)	Lowland Mud Beach Headland Bay Bar Spit River mouth Tombolo Island	[6]
		(ii)	High tide	[1]
	(e)	(i)	200 m contour in 7728	[1]
		(ii)	North is higher/south is lower North is steeper/south is gentler North rises to 230 m but south only to 105 m North has 2 peaks while south has 1 peak North has tributary valleys on the slopes	[4]
	(f)	721	1158	[1]
				[Max 20]
2	(a)	(i)	South America/North America	[1]
		(ii)	Europe	[1]

Mark Scheme
Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016

Page 2

Syllabus 2217 Paper 23

Pag	<u>е</u> 3	3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016	2217	23
(I	b)	(i)	Africa Wider at base/highest % in 0–4 age group		[2]
		(ii)	Europe Wider at top/highest % in age groups of 60+		[2]
(0	c)	0–4 Inci Dec	arly 10%/most in 15–19 age group I has more than 5–9 reases from 5–9 to 15–19 creases from 15–19 to 25–29 les > females		[2]
					[Max 8]
3 (a	a)	(i)	Most common wind direction		[1]
		(ii)	Easterly/from east/ <u>to</u> west		[1]
	((iii)	Crest lines perpendicular to wind direction		[1]
	((iv)	Arrow towards SW or swash and backwash sequence		[1]
(I	b)	(i)	East side with extended beach/material trapped by groyne West side with reduced beach/material lost/material not replaced		[2]
		(ii)	B has wider beach for tourists/activities B has wider beach protecting cliffs from erosion B is higher above sea level compared to C B is away from the cliff edge B is on solid rock		[2]
					[Max 8]
4 (8	a)	(i)	Washing clothes Wet play for kids Animals drinking		[1]
		(ii)	Soap/detergent in water Dirt from clothes in water Sediment stirred up by feet		[1]
	((iii)	Upstream so water is clean/as dirt/soap/sediment is washed downs	tream	[1]
(I	b)	(i)	River flows at higher level/soil eroded by river Trampling for human access Animals come here to drink Vegetation has been cut down		[2]
		(ii)	Large boulders in river Plank bridge to cross river		[1]

Page 4		1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016	2217	23
	(c)	Pal	shes		[2] [Max 8]
5	(a)	Cor Cor Cor Mo	states ncentration in west/Pacific coast ncentration along Great Lakes ncentration in east/Atlantic coast ncentration along Gulf coast/south coast ncentration along Gulf coast/south coast re on east side than west/most in E/NE nds to be in clusters		[4]
	(b)	Pro Por Fou Cor Loc	w materials/oil available at these locations ducts from one provide raw materials for another/industrial linkages its for export and all over as needed everywhere neentrated where population/market/other industry is concentrated eated together for skilled labour ter supply		[4]
					[Max 8]
6	(a)	(i)	Correct completion of graph		[1]
		(ii)	82%		[1]
	((iii)	Egypt		[1]
	(b)	Hig Hig Lov	/pt – Reserve mark h(est) %/100% with access to electricity h/second highest adult literacy percentage v(est) % children in employment cept highest adult literacy in Gabon for 1 mark only		[4]
		ACC	cept nignest adult literacy in Gabon for 1 mark only		
	(c)	Eas	in supply lines can follow the valley sy to link population centres to the grid P may be available		[1]
					[Max 8]

Р	age	5	Mark Scheme Syllabus Par	er
			Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016 2217 2	
			Section B	
7	(a)	(i)	In a Stevenson Screen: wet and dry bulb thermometer and maximum-minimum thermometer Outside a Stevenson Screen: wind vane and rain gauge	
			All correct = 2 marks, 2 or 3 correct = 1 mark	[2]
		(ii)	Barometer	[1]
	(b)	(i)	To get comparable/fair/consistent/reliable reading So results not affected by change in AP during the day/AP (or it) varies during the day/AP varies at different times	[1]
		(ii)	Millibar	[1]
		• •		
		(iii)	35°	[1]
	(c)	(i)	Plot results: 1012 mb & 12° & 1019 mb & 9° 2 @ 1	[2]
		(ii)	Hypothesis is incorrect/false – 1 mark reserve There is no relationship between AP and temperature/no increase or decrease in temperature as AP increases (No credit for negative relationship) Highest AP = lowest temperature	
			Credit 2 marks maximum for data e.g. Highest AP = 4° and lowest AP = 8° 1002 mb = 8° and 1022 mb = 4° (need 4 figures) 1017 mb = temps of 5° 6° and 7° 1008 mb 1015 mb and 1017 mb all = 5°	[4]
	(d)	(i)	Diagram of traditional rain gauge: 1 mark maximum for diagram which includes funnel, collecting jar and outer casing	
			2 marks maximum for labels: Measuring jar/container/cylinder Funnel Outer casing Scale/measurement/mm If diagram is a 'home-made' gauge or pluviometer Credit 1 mark for diagram as appropriate and 2 marks for labels such as	
			scale/ruler/bottle	[3]

(ii) Playground: so that rain gauge is not interfered with/kicked/played with OR rain may splash into gauge

Trees: so that there is no interception of rainfall/prevents rain entering funnel/so trees don't block rain/so leaves don't block funnel/to avoid drips from leaves 2 @ 1 [2]

Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016	2217	23
Take collecting jar/container out of casing		
	ater in jar/pour w	ater into
	Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016 Take collecting jar/container out of casing	Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016 2217

measuring tube

Pour water from overflow container into measuring cylinder

Measure every day/daily/every 24 hours

Measure at same time

Empty jar after measuring

[4]

[2]

(iv) Plot AP = 1008 mb (need plot and line) and rainfall = 2.8 mm on 20th

2@1

(v) Hypothesis is **correct/**results **support** hypothesis – 1 mark reserve Highest rainfall = lowest AP No rainfall/0 mm of rain = highest AP

Credit 1 reserve mark (maximum) for supporting data to show contrast e.g.

9.3 mm of rain = 1003 mb and 0 mm of rain = 1020 mb (need 4 figures)

 $4.1 \, \text{mm}$ of rain = $1007 \, \text{mb}$ and $2.5 \, \text{mm}$ of rain = $1012 \, \text{mb}$

[3]

(e) Sunshine recorder is placed south facing in northern hemisphere

Put sunshine recorder in open space/not affected by shade/exposed to sun's rays/top of building/on a pedestal or stand

Lens/glass ball focuses the sun's rays onto a piece of card/paper

Sun's rays scorch card (paper)/burns a line in the card (paper)

Measure length of burn line/length of (burn) line shows hours of sunlight/discontinuous or interrupted line if sun is obscured by cloud

Replace card (paper) each day/put card (paper) into sunshine recorder

[4]

[Total: 30 marks]

Page 7		<u>'</u>	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Pape	er		
			Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016	2217	23			
8	(a)	(i)	Energy which comes from resources that will not run out			[1]		
		(ii)	6 (accept 5–7)			[1]		
	((iii)	Pie chart completion 1 mark for dividing line at 73%, 1 mark for shading			[2]		
	((iv)	Coal decreases/more coal in 1990 Oil decreases Gas increases Total decreases	2	! @ 1	[2]		
	(b)	(i)	Includes gender/age groups/age groups don't overlap/doesn't ask about gender	exact age o	r direct	ly		
			Contains introduction/explanation/purpose of study/polite/respects privacy/not too personal Asks for reason/opinion Gives scale of agreement/agree or disagree					
			Contains categories to choose/yes/no question/multiple choice/closed questions Can convert to statistics/percentages/easy to graph/easy to put into chart Questions are relevant to hypothesis/covers everything needed/asks relevant questions/					
			balanced	3	@ 1	[3]		
		(ii)	Stratified (quota)/systematic/random			[1]		
	(iii)	Stratified: Gender/age balance Appropriate to population of town/socio-economic status/different a	areas of tow	n			
			Systematic: Regular intervals/regular pattern Every tenth person					
			Random: Ask anybody/next person/no pattern Use random number tables/pick numbers out of a hat to generate e.g. if number 6 selected ask the 6th person (DEV)	order to ask	people	€		
			If no name/incorrect name of method in (ii) credit one appropriate of If name in (ii) does not match description in (iii) credit (ii) but no credit (iii) but no credit (iiii) but no credit (iiii) but no credit (iiii) but no credit (iiii) but no credit (iiiii) but no credit (iiiiiiiiii) credit (iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	•	n (iii)	[2]		
	(c)	(i)	Tidal power does not pollute the atmosphere			[1]		
		(ii)	Completion of bars Turbines = 17, Free = 8	2	2 @ 1	[2]		
	((iii)	Yes / results do support hypothesis (✓HA) 1 mark for comparable data e.g. Yes = 71, No = 29/71 out of 100 people agree/over 70 agree/71% disagree/29% disagree	agree/29 ou	it of 10	0 [2]		

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016	2217	23

(d) (i) Completion of divided bar

Two marks for dividing lines at 74% and 94% 1 mark for shading

[3]

(ii) Construction of the barrage will create jobs in the area

[1]

(iii) 1 mark (not reserve) for general idea such as:

About same amount of people/even balance of people agree and disagree/equal numbers have positive and negative opinions

e.g. 'negligible difference between the number of positive and negative opinions' Most people agreed with the positive statements (or an example of a positive statement) and most people agreed with the negative statements (or an example of a negative statement)

e.g. 90 said barrage will be a tourist attraction and 93 said barrage will threaten natural habitats

Credit 2 marks maximum for comparable data of **total** number of opinions against and for barrage e.g.

'strongly agree' 121 negative and 128 positive opinions 'strongly agree' and 'agree' 217 negative and 219 positive opinions Agree can be column 2 or columns 1 and 2 combined

Credit 1 mark maximum for comparable data evidence of one opinion against barrage and one opinion in favour of barrage e.g.

90 agree that barrage will threaten natural habitats and 93 agree that barrage will be a tourist attraction

Credit 1 mark maximum for comparison between agree and disagree for **total** responses about benefits (NOT problems) i.e.

219 agree and 81 disagree that the scheme brought benefits

[3]

(e) (i) HEP/hydro

Solar

Geothermal

Wave

Wind

Wood

Biomass/biofuel

2 @ 1 [2]

(ii) Burning fossil fuels or coal/cars use petrol/release greenhouse gases/release CO2 CO2/greenhouse gases build up or increase in atmosphere

Sun's energy/radiation passes through the earth's atmosphere

Heats up earth's surface/absorbed by the earth's surface

Radiation re-radiated back towards space/reflected back

Greenhouse gases absorb/prevent escape of/trap outgoing radiation/reflect heat back Reference to ozone layer: if ozone layer is **entire** context of answer award 0 but otherwise credit ideas which apply to global warming and ignore ozone layer reference

[4]

[Total: 30 marks]