

CANDIDATE
NAME

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NUMBER

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NUMBER

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GEOGRAPHY

2217/13

Paper 1

October/November 2017

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler
 Calculator

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, 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 pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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

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

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

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.

Definitions

MEDCs – More Economically Developed Countries

LEDCs – Less Economically Developed Countries

This document consists of **31** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 1

1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows population pyramids for Australia and Canada (MEDCs).

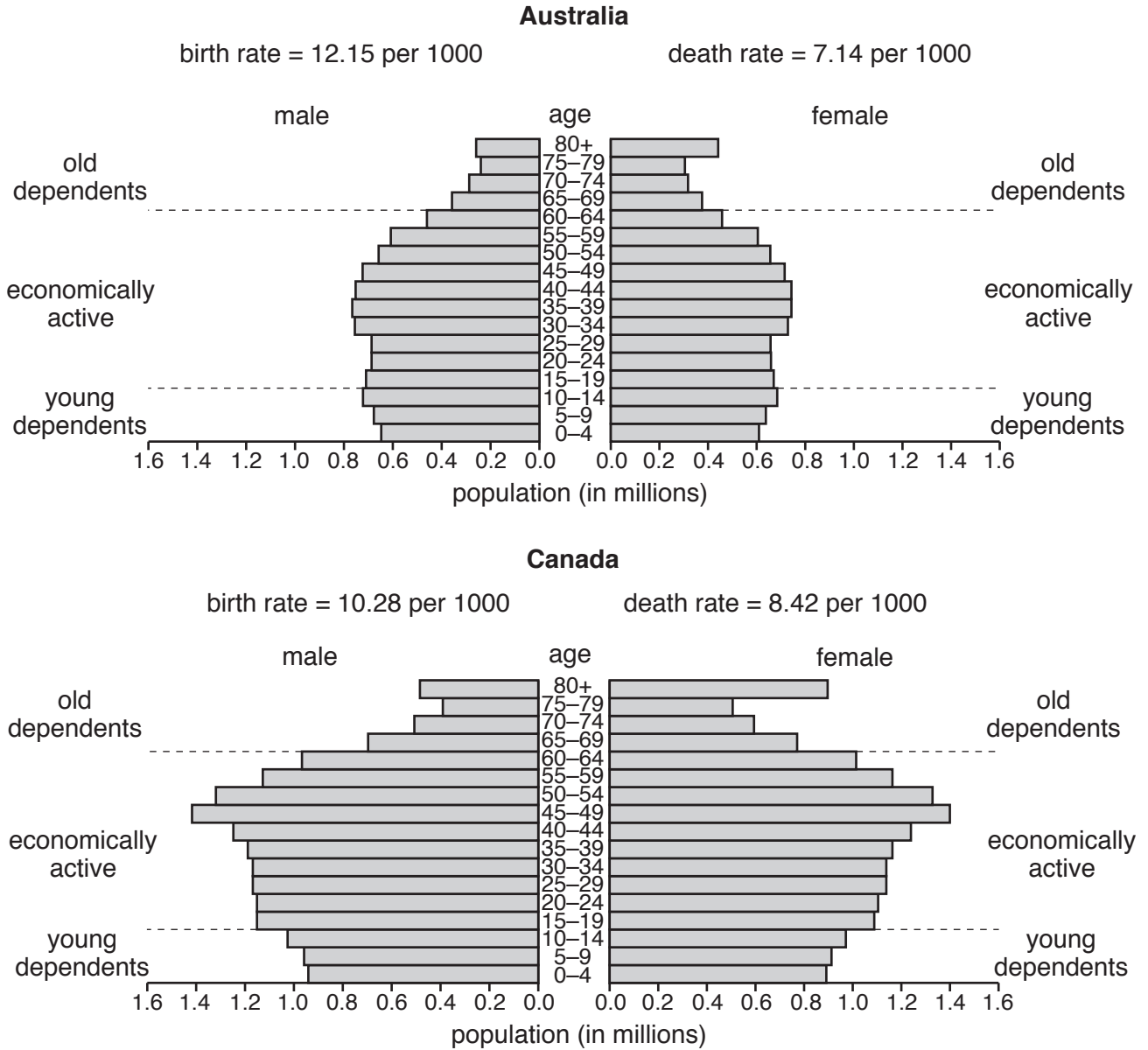


Fig. 1

(i) Estimate the number of old dependents in Australia.

Choose from the list below and circle your answer.

- 1.4 million 2.5 million 3.5 million 6 million [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 1 **only**, describe **one** similarity and **one** difference between the population structure of Australia and Canada.

Similarity

.....

Difference

.....[2]

(iii) Give **three** reasons why the birth rates of MEDCs, such as Australia and Canada, are low.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....[3]

(iv) Describe how the population structure of an LEDC is likely to be different from the population structure of MEDCs such as Australia and Canada.

.....

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.....

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.....

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.....[4]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows information about changes in the percentage of the world population of different ages between 2000 and 2040 (estimated).

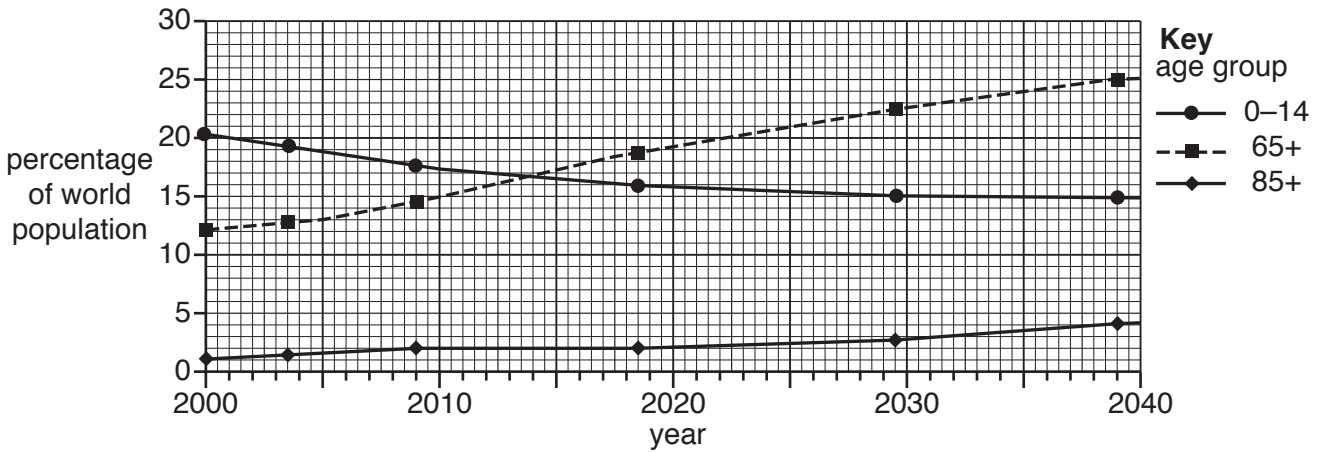


Fig. 2

(i) Using Fig. 2 **only**, describe the changes in the percentage of dependents:

aged from 0 to 14;

.....

aged 65 and over;

.....

aged 85 and over.

.....[3]

QUESTION 2

2 (a) Study Fig. 3, which shows information about the population of five LEDCs.

Country	Total population (millions)	Urban population (percentage)	Largest city	Population of largest city (millions)
Angola	19.1	59	Luanda	4.5
Brazil	202.7	87	São Paulo	20.0
Indonesia	253.6	44	Jakarta	9.1
Kenya	45.0	22	Nairobi	3.4
Mexico	120.3	78	Mexico City	19.3

Fig. 3

(i) Name the city with the largest population in Kenya.

.....

[1]

(ii) Using Fig. 3 **only**, identify the country which has the largest percentage of:

- the total population of the country living in towns and cities;

.....

- the total population of the country living in its largest city.

.....

[2]

(iii) The largest cities named in Fig. 3 are examples of high-order settlements. Give **three** characteristics of high order settlements.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....[3]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 3

3 (a) Study Fig. 4, a map of the Rio Puerco drainage basin in the USA.

Major streams of the Rio Puerco drainage basin

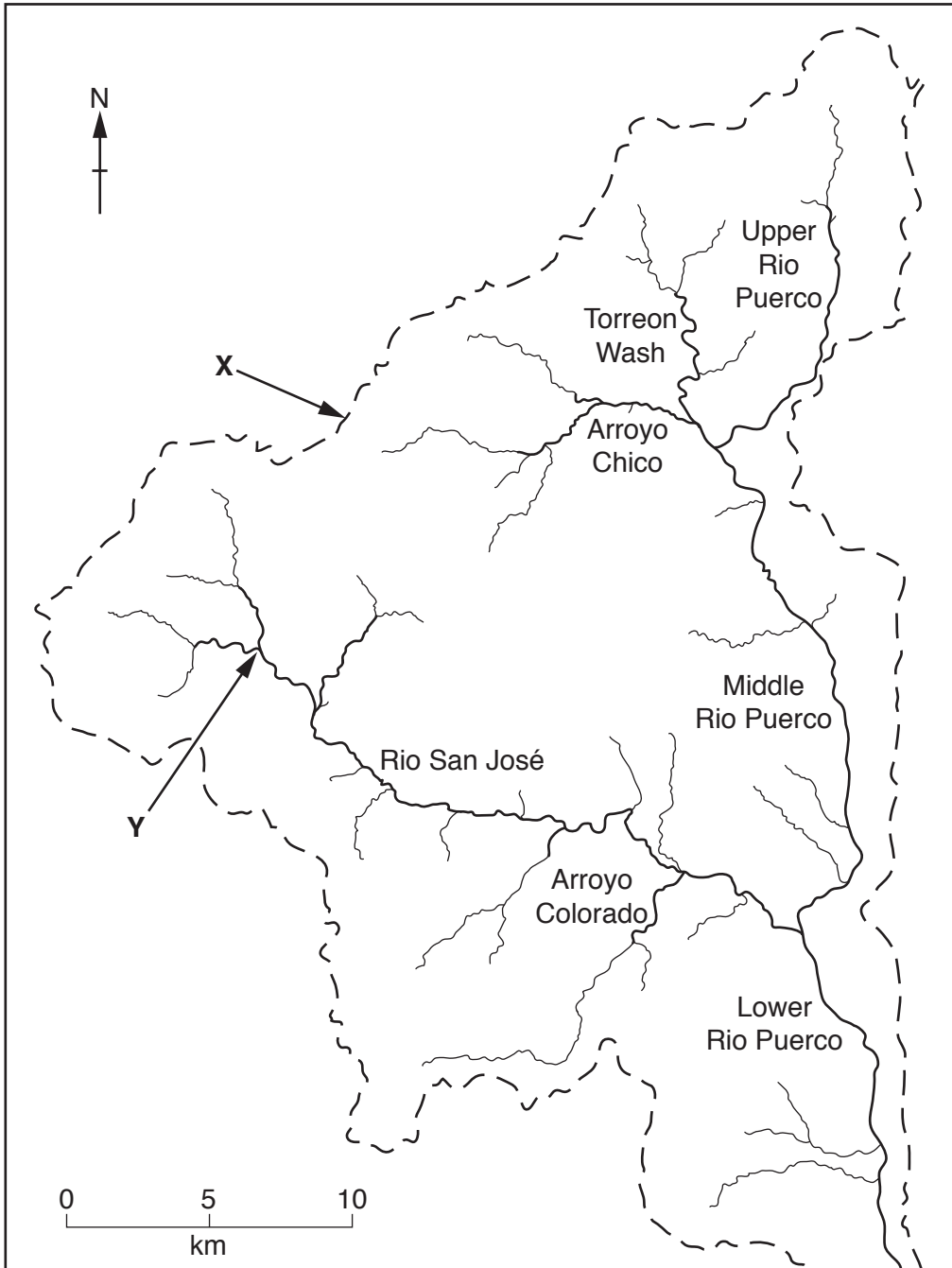


Fig. 4

(i) What is meant by the term *drainage basin*?

.....
.....

[1]

(ii) Identify the features labelled **X** and **Y** on Fig. 4.

X

Y

[2]

(iii) Using evidence from Fig. 4, suggest why flooding is more likely in the Lower Rio Puerco than in the Torreon Wash.

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

(iv) Describe **four** different strategies which can be used to reduce river flooding.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

4

.....[4]

(b) Study Photograph C (Insert), which shows a river close to its source.

(i) Identify **three** ways in which the river shown in Photograph C is typical of a river close to its source.

1

.....

2

.....

3

..... [3]

(ii) Explain how the long profile and cross section of the valley of the river shown in Photograph C will change as the river flows towards the sea.

.....

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..... [5]

QUESTION 4

4 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows the climate of Balikpapan, an area of equatorial climate in Borneo in south east Asia.

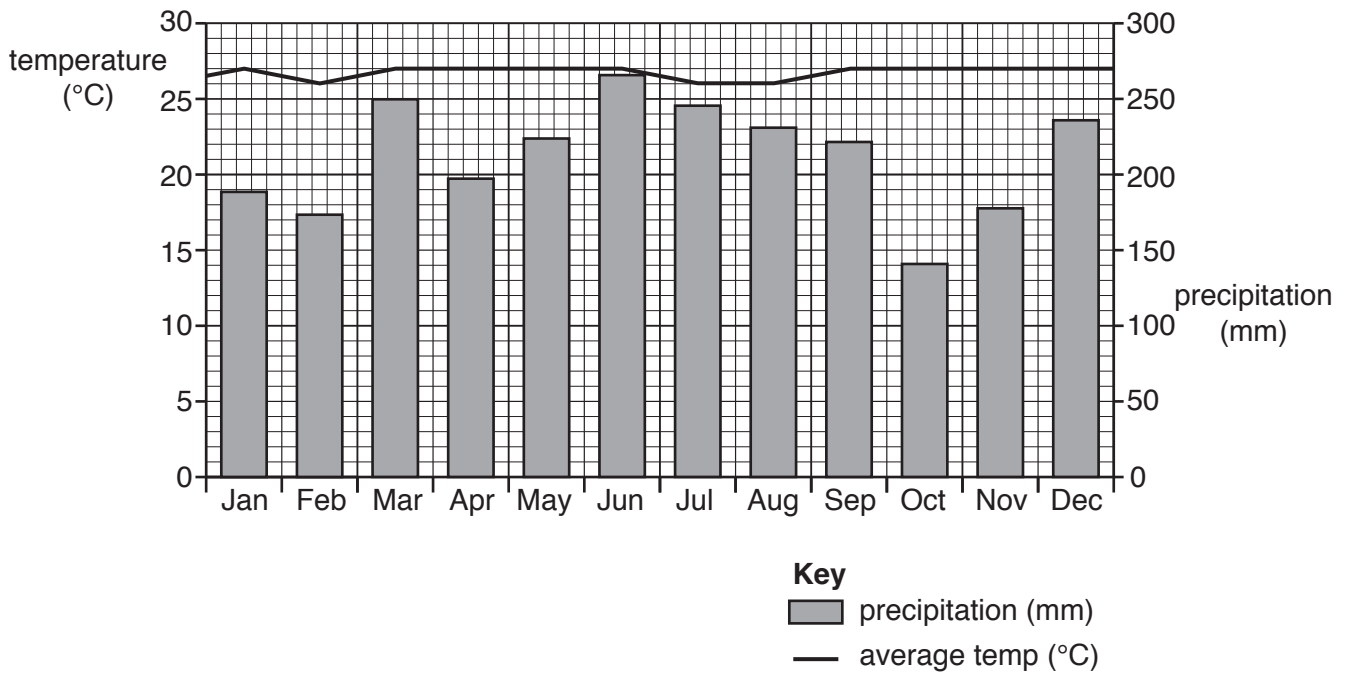


Fig. 5

(i) What is the precipitation at Balikpapan during the wettest month?

..... mm

[1]

(ii) Calculate the annual temperature range at Balikpapan. You should show your calculations in the box below.

..... °C

[2]

(iii) Explain why equatorial climates have a low temperature range.

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

(iv) Explain why equatorial climates have large amounts of rainfall.

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

(b) Study Fig. 6, which shows information about the tropical rainforest ecosystem.

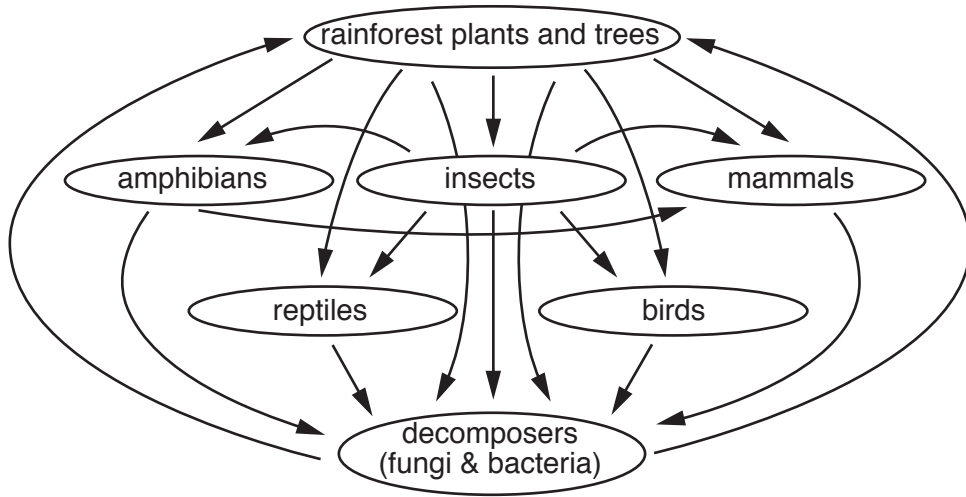


Fig. 6

(i) Using Fig. 6 **only**, suggest **three** impacts of deforestation on the tropical rainforest ecosystem.

- 1
-
- 2
-
- 3
-[3]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 5

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows information about access to clean drinking water sources in rural and urban areas in eight countries in 1990 and 2014.

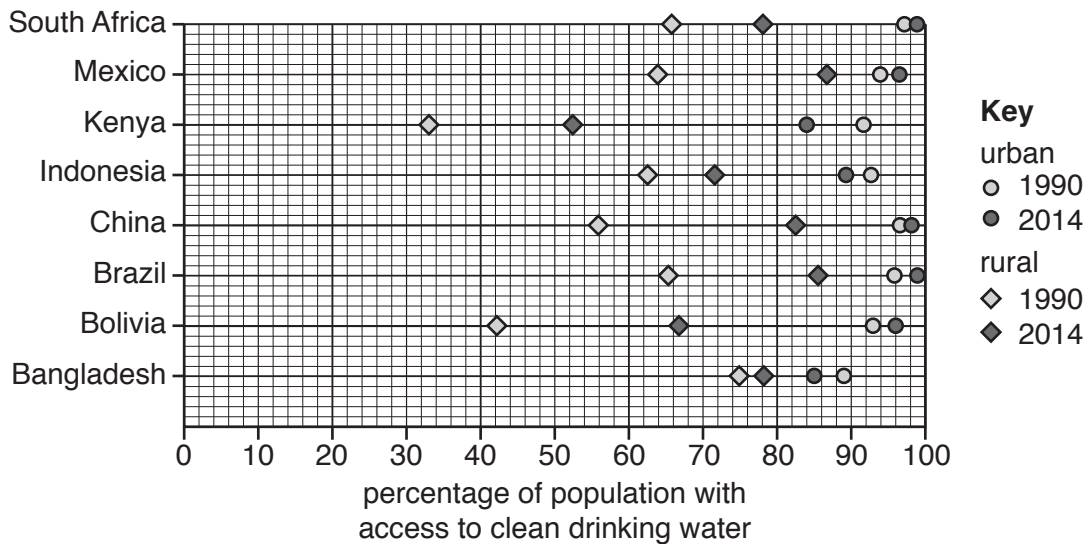


Fig. 7

- (i) What percentage of the rural population in Kenya had access to clean drinking water supplies in 2014?

..... % [1]

- (ii) Using Fig. 7, identify a country:

- where access to clean drinking water for people in both rural and urban areas improved between 1990 and 2014;

.....

- where over 80% of people had access to clean drinking water in 2014 in both rural and urban areas.

..... [2]

- (iii) Describe **three** methods of increasing supplies of clean drinking water.

1

.....

2

.....

3

..... [3]

QUESTION 6

6 (a) Study Fig. 9, which shows information about the gold industry in Mumbai, India (an LEDC).

Toxic fumes in Mumbai are giving residents deadly diseases

Residents of two congested streets in part of Mumbai are inhaling fumes from gold dust purifying units. Local residents have suffered from bronchitis, asthma, high blood pressure and breathing problems.

There are 40 units which recover gold by melting dust collected from jewellery shops. Some of the units were established around 40 years ago, but their numbers have risen.

The dust is dipped in acid to separate the gold, which is what gives off dangerous fumes. These units are important for jewellers as they help recover gold which would otherwise have been lost in the dust.

The fumes are damaging the health of residents. One resident said, "The air we breathe smells of acid. The wind carries the fumes into our homes."

Another nearby resident has developed severe breathing problems. He said, "We cannot breathe in our homes. It's like I am dying a slow death." Showing skin peeling off her hands, his wife said, "We've lived here for decades but this never happened before the units increased in number."

People say that if the units are health hazards then they should either be moved or fitted with a proper ventilation system and air purifier. The problem is that the buildings are so old that air purifiers cannot be installed in them.

Fig. 9

(i) What type of pollution is described in Fig. 9?

Choose from the words below and circle your answer.

air noise visual water

[1]

(ii) Explain why the pollution described in Fig. 9 is occurring.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(iii) Using Fig. 9 **only**, describe the impacts of the pollution on local people.

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.....[3]

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