Cambridge O Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

2207173583

GEOGRAPHY **2217/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2017**

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Calculator
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 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, B, C and D for Question 2 and Photographs E, F and G for Question 4.
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 **28** printed pages and **1** Insert.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 1

1 **(a)** Study Fig. 1, which shows information about population changes in three countries.

Country	Birth rate (per 1000)	Death rate (per 1000)	Natural population growth (per 1000)
Bolivia	22.8	6.5	16.3
Germany	8.5	11.4	–2.9
New Zealand	13.3	7.4	

Fig. 1

(i) What is meant by *natural population growth*?

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.....[1]

(ii) Calculate the natural population growth of New Zealand. You should show your calculations and answer in the box below.

..... per 1000

[2]

(iii) Suggest reasons why the population is declining in MEDC countries such as Germany.

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(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows information about the child mortality rate in countries in Africa. Child mortality is the number of deaths of children aged under 5 per 1000 live births during a year.

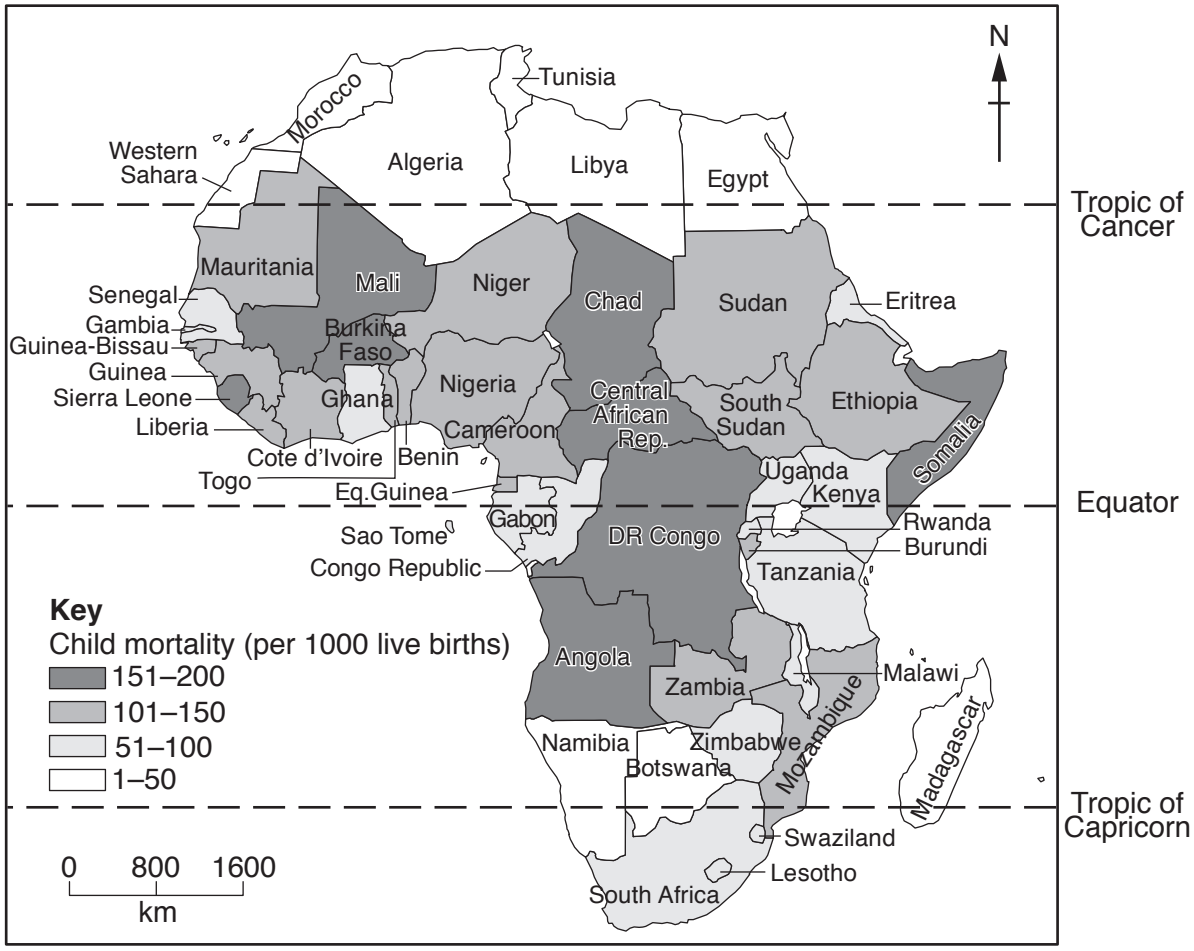

Fig. 2

(i) Describe the distribution of the countries in Africa with a child mortality rate of over 150 per 1000 live births.

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(ii) Suggest reasons why child mortality is high in some countries in Africa.

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(iii) Explain why countries with high child mortality are likely to have high birth rates.

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(c) For a named country you have studied, describe a population policy which has been used to influence its population growth rate.

Name of country .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2

2 **(a)** Study Fig. 3, which shows information about a settlement hierarchy.

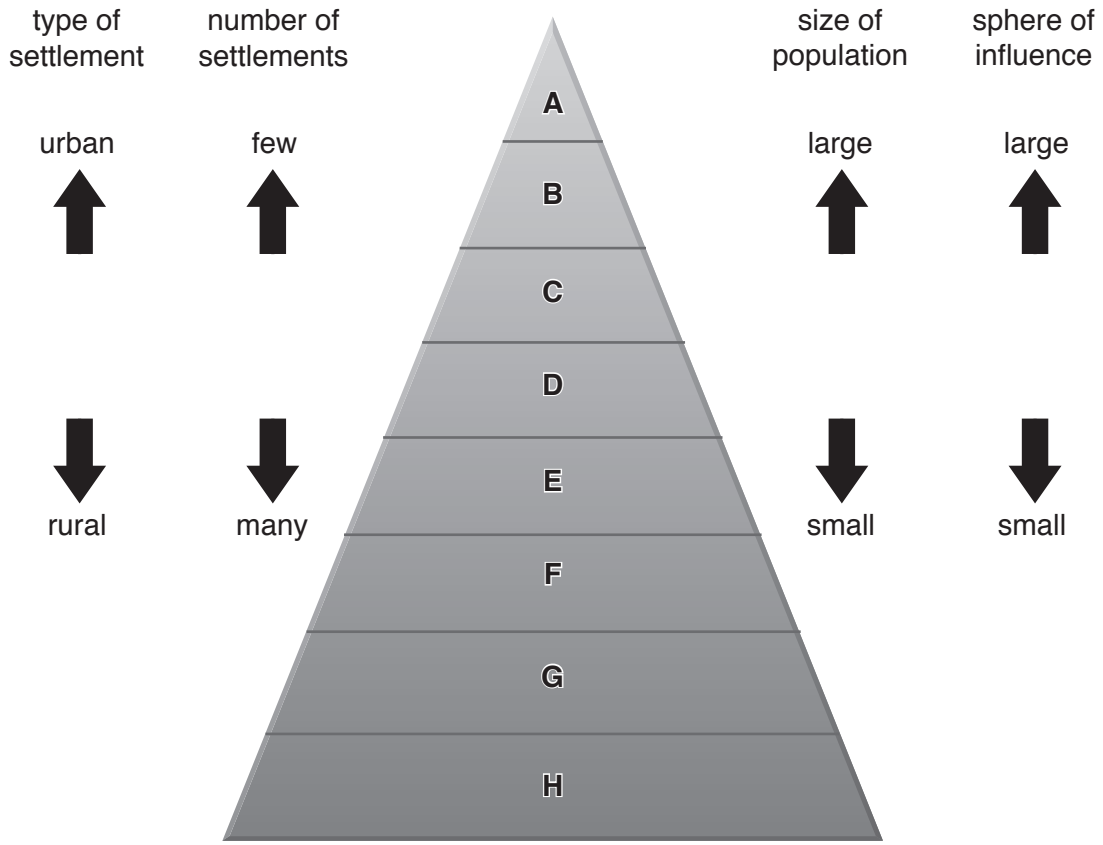

Fig. 3

(i) What type of settlement is shown by **F** on Fig. 3?

Choose from the types below and circle your answer.

city town village [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 3 **only**, describe the relationship between:

population size and the number of settlements; .....

.....

.....

population size and sphere of influence. .....

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.....[2]

(iii) Give **three** reasons why some settlements grow into large urban areas but others remain small.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

.....[3]

(b) Study Photographs A, B, C and D (Insert), which show different types of services in settlements.

(i) Which of Photographs A, B, C or D shows:

a transportation service; Photograph .....

a service providing entertainment; Photograph .....

a service providing health care; Photograph .....

a service selling comparison goods? Photograph ..... [3]

(ii) Explain why low order services are found in most settlements.

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(iii) Explain why shops selling comparison goods are usually located in middle and high order settlements.

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(c) For an urban area you have studied, state **one** problem which occurs and explain its causes.

You should choose from the following problems:

Housing issues

Traffic congestion

Air pollution

Name of urban area .....

Problem .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 2

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 3

3 **(a)** Study Fig. 4, which shows a diagram of a volcano.

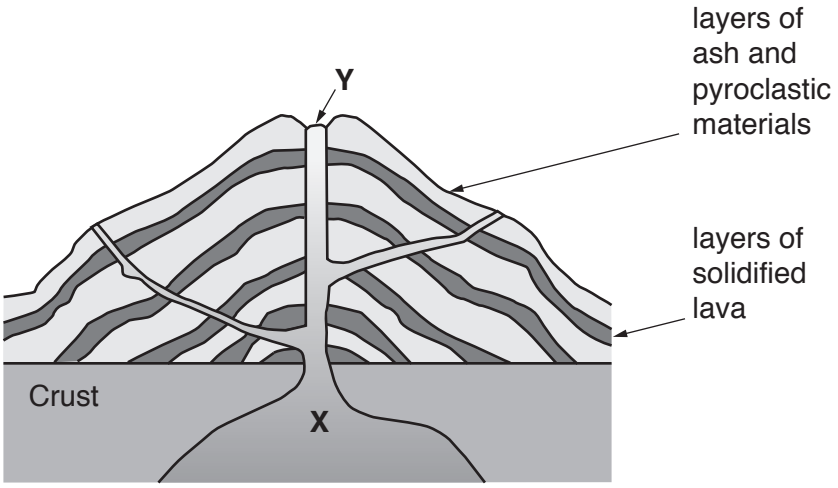

Fig. 4

(i) What type of volcano is shown in Fig. 4?

.....[1]

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

X .....

Y ..... [2]

(iii) Describe **three** ways in which a shield volcano would differ from the volcano shown in Fig. 4.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

.....[3]

(iv) Describe the global distribution of volcanoes.

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.....[4]

(b) Study Fig. 5, which shows information about volcanoes in Iceland.

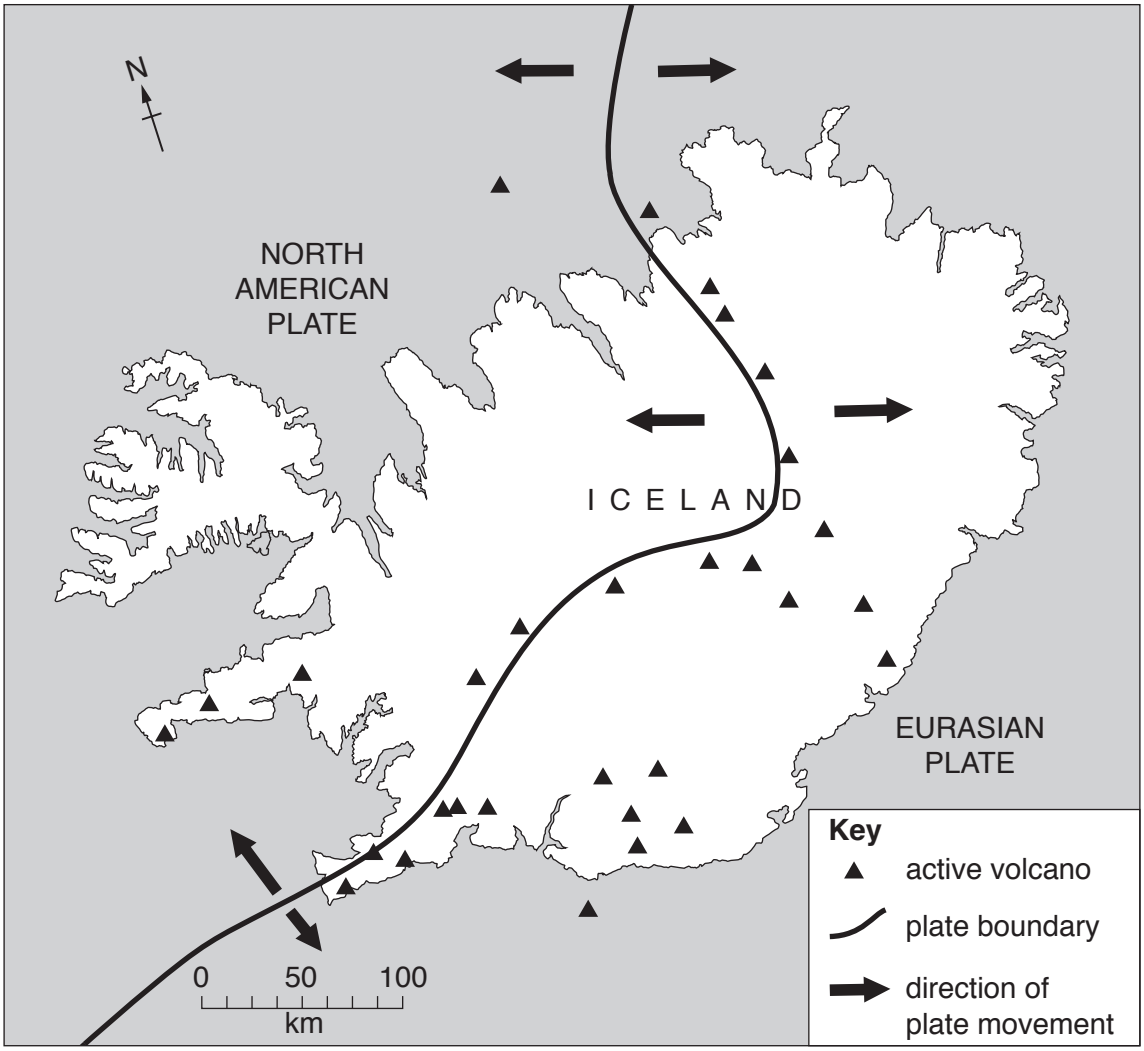

Fig. 5

(i) Explain why there are active volcanoes in Iceland.

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(ii) Explain why people live in areas where there are active volcanoes.

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(c) **Earthquakes** are another natural hazard.

Describe the impacts of an earthquake in a named area you have studied.

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 3

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QUESTION 4

4 **(a)** Study Fig. 6, which shows coastal landforms.

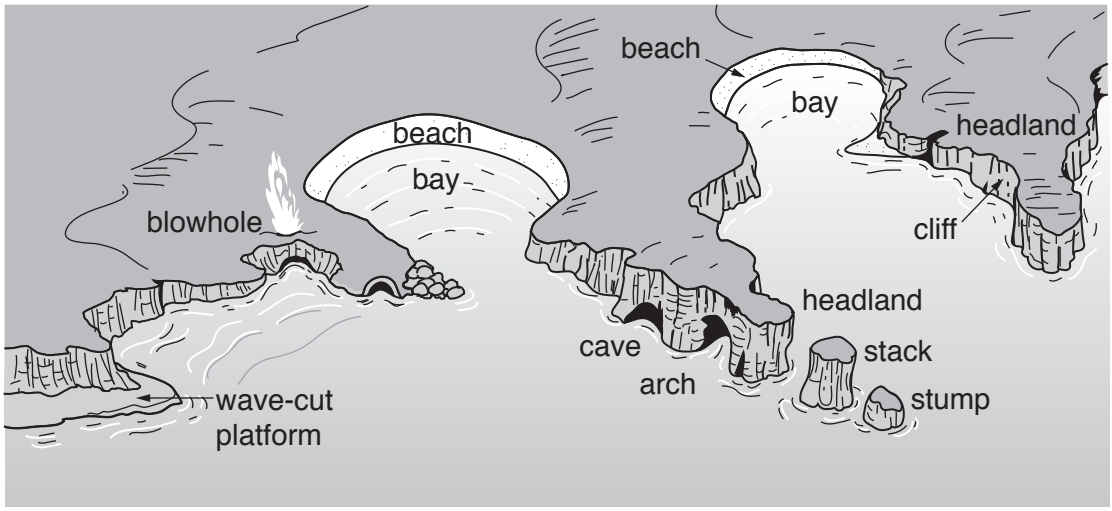

Fig. 6

(i) Which of the landforms shown in Fig. 6 is formed as a result of **deposition** by the sea?

Choose from the landforms below and circle your answer.

bay beach cliff stack [1]

(ii) Describe **two** characteristics of a wave-cut platform.

1 .....

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2 .....

.....[2]

(iii) Explain how a wave-cut platform is formed.

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(iv) Suggest reasons why bays and headlands have formed along the coast shown in Fig. 6.

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(b) Study Photographs E, F and G (Insert).

(i) Using Photographs E, F and G **only**, describe **three** different opportunities which these coastal areas provide for people.

Photograph E .....

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Photograph F .....

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Photograph G .....

.....[3]

(ii) Explain why living on or close to a coast can be hazardous.

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(c) For an area you have studied, describe how coastal hazards are being managed.

Name of area ....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 4

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Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

QUESTION 5

5 **(a)** Study Fig. 7, which shows information about Zambia (an LEDC in Africa) and Malaysia (a newly industrialized country in Asia).

Development indicator	Zambia	Malaysia
Total population	15 million	30.5 million
Value of exports (US$)	9.2 billion	231.3 billion
GDP per capita (US$)	4100	24 700
HDI rank	141	62
Life expectancy (years)	52.2	74.7
Population below poverty line	60.5%	3.8%

Fig. 7

(i) What is meant by the initials *HDI*?

H ..... D ..... I ..... [1]

(ii) State **two** problems which are likely to be faced by people in Zambia as a result of living below the poverty line.

1 .....

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2 .....

.....[2]

(iii) Explain why HDI is a good development indicator.

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(iv) Suggest reasons to explain the inequalities between Zambia and Malaysia shown on Fig. 7.

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(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows information about the benefits of a village clinic in an LEDC.

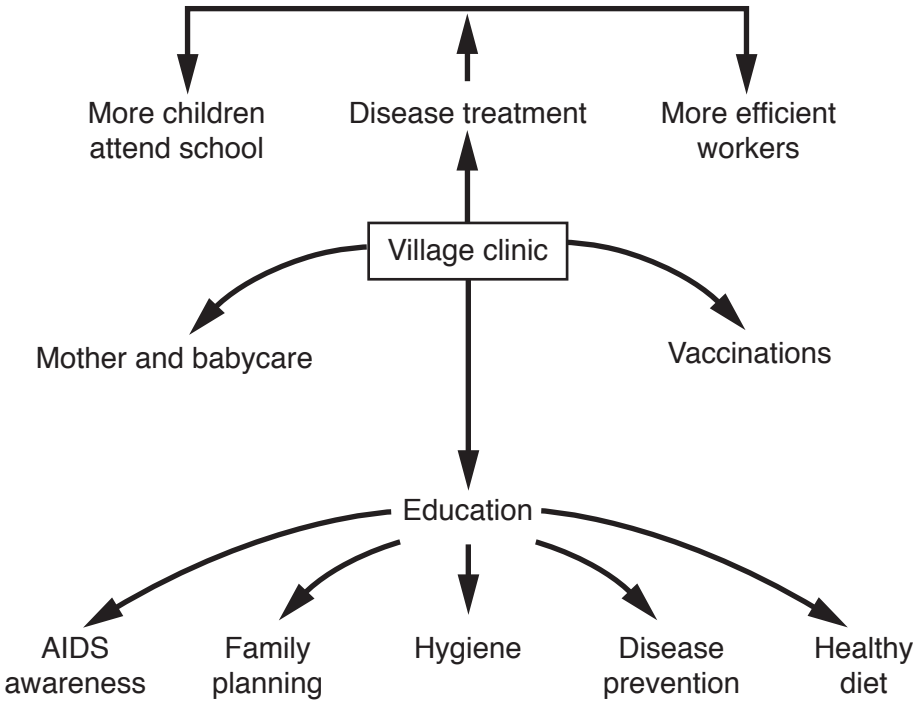

Fig. 8

(i) Using information from Fig. 8 **only**, explain how a village clinic is likely to:

reduce birth rates; .....

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reduce death rates; .....

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increase literacy. .....

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.....[3]

(ii) Suggest how the building of village clinics in Zambia is likely to change the statistics for **one** of the development indicators in Fig. 7.

Give reasons for your answer.

Development indicator chosen .....

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(c) Describe the impacts of a named transnational corporation (TNC) on a country where its goods are produced or services provided.

Name of transnational corporation (TNC) .....

Name of country .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 5

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QUESTION 6

6 **(a)** Study Fig. 9, which shows information about where three cash crops are grown commercially in Bangladesh (an LEDC in Asia).

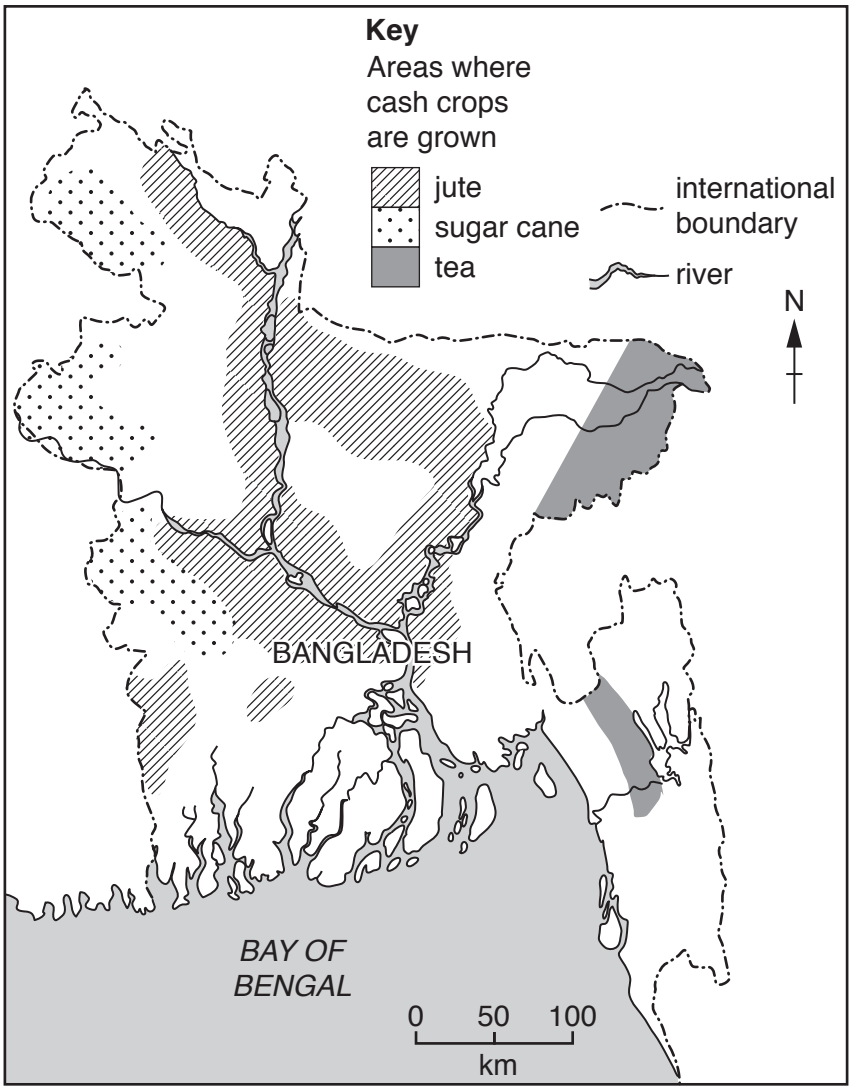

Fig. 9

(i) What is meant by *commercial farming*?

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.....[1]

(ii) Compare the distribution of the areas where jute and sugar cane are grown in Bangladesh.

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(iii) Suggest why factories which process crops such as jute, sugar cane and tea are close to areas where they are grown.

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(iv) Explain how **two** other factors are likely to influence the location of manufacturing industries.

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(b) Study Fig. 10, which shows the percentage change in the area of land used for growing jute, sugar cane and tea in Bangladesh and the amount produced between 1997 and 2010.

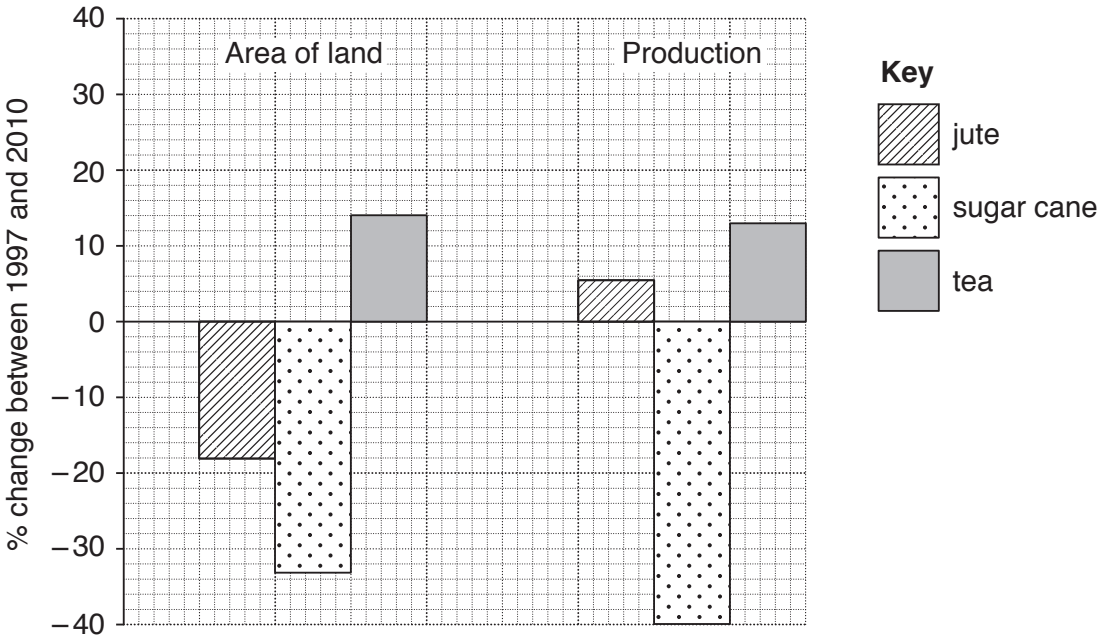

Fig. 10

(i) Compare the changes in the area of land used for growing sugar cane and tea in Bangladesh between 1997 and 2010. Use statistics in your answer.

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(ii) Suggest how farmers growing jute were able to increase their production between 1997 and 2010 even though they used less land for growing the crop.

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(c) For a named farm or agricultural area you have studied, explain how the natural environment (climate, relief and soil) has influenced how the land is used.

Name of farm or agricultural area .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 6

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