Cambridge O Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

7791119329

GEOGRAPHY **2217/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 2016**

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, B and C for Question 1, Photograph D for Question 4, and Fig. 8 and Photograph E for Question 5.
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.

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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 the population and area of four countries.

Country	Area (square kilometres)	Population	Population Density (per square kilometre)
Chile	756 102	17 363 894	
France	643 801	66 259 012	102.9
Mauritania	1 030 700	3 516 806	3.41
Mongolia	1 564 116	2 953 190	1.89

Fig. 1

(i) Tick the statement in the table below which best defines population density.

Statement	Tick (✓)
Many people live in a square kilometre of land	
The total population who live in the country	
The average number of people who live in a unit of area	
A country which has high population growth	

[1]

(ii) Calculate the population density of Chile.
You should show your calculations below.

..... per square kilometre

[2]

(iii) Many parts of Mauritania have a hot desert climate. Explain why such areas have a low population density.

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(iv) France and Chile have long areas of coastline but Mongolia has no coastline; it is landlocked.

Explain why countries with coastlines may be more densely populated than landlocked countries.

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(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows information about the population density in Iceland (an MEDC in Europe), and Photographs A, B and C (Insert).

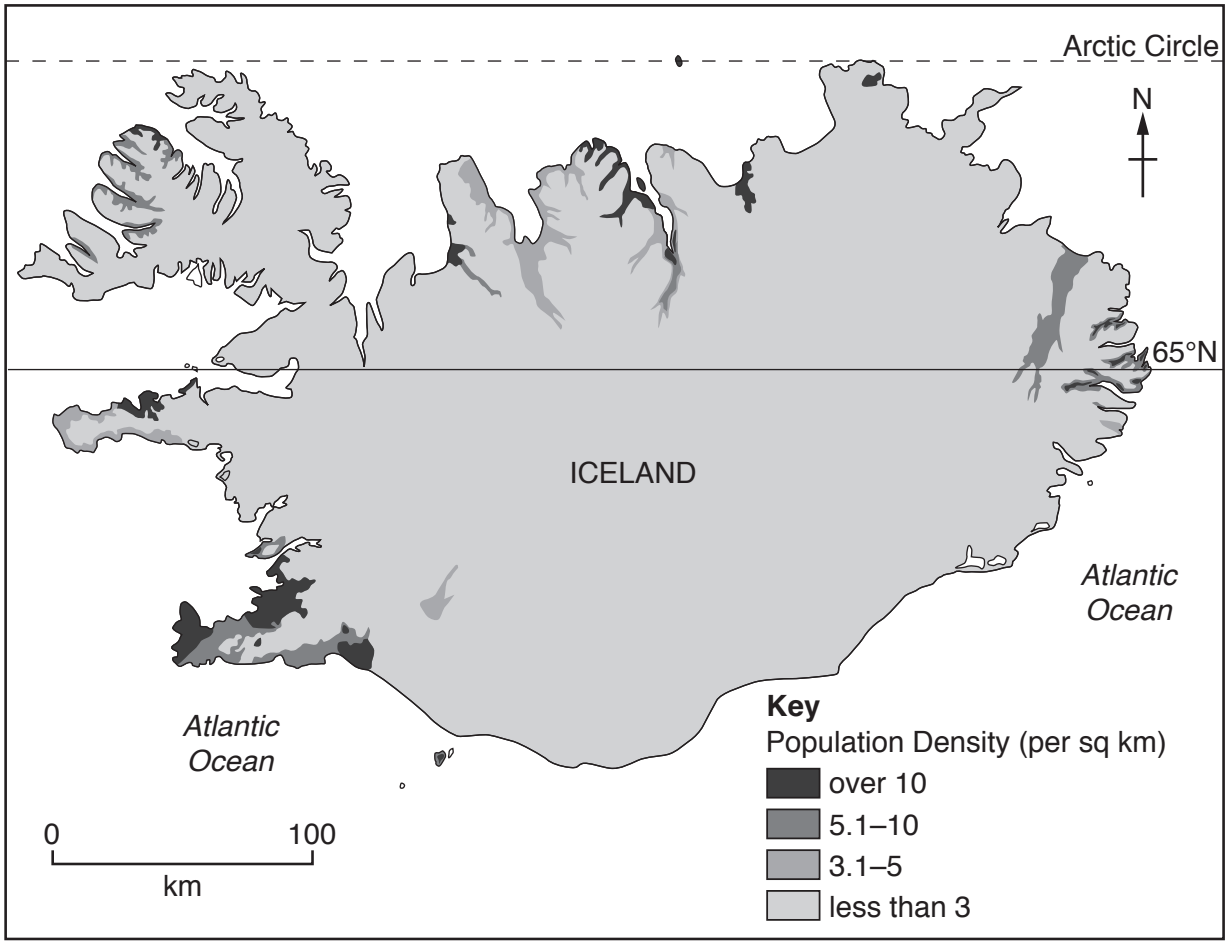

Fig. 2

(i) Describe the distribution of areas with a population density of over 10 people per square kilometre.

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(ii) Using evidence from Fig. 2 and Photographs A, B and C **only**, explain why large areas of Iceland have a low population density.

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(c) Urban areas are densely populated.
Explain why many people are migrating from rural areas to a named urban area you have studied.

Name of urban area .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 1

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QUESTION 2

2 **(a)** Study Fig. 3, which shows information about Berlin, a city in Germany (an MEDC in Europe).

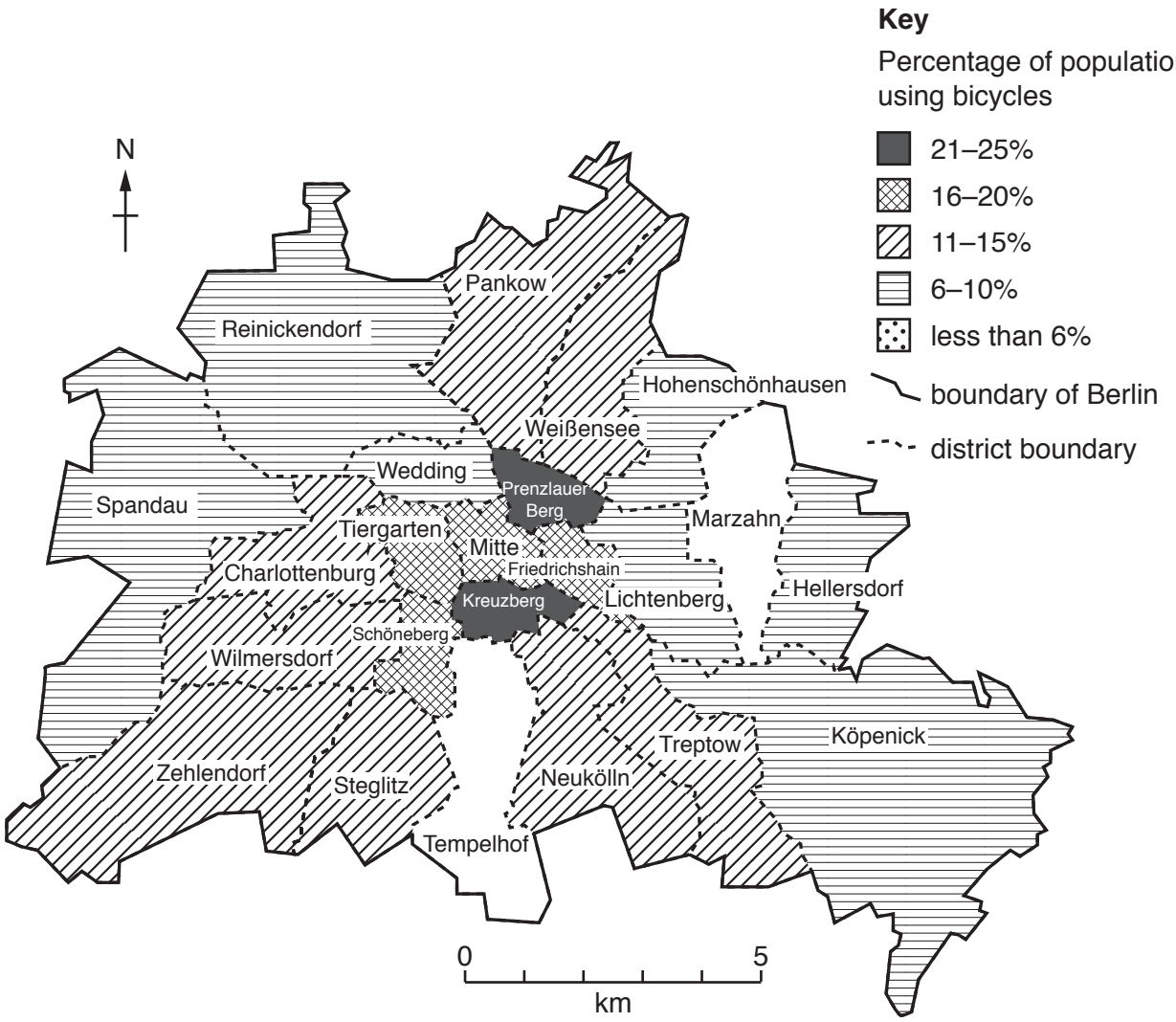

Fig. 3

(i) Put the following districts of Berlin in rank order according to the percentage of the population who use bicycles as a form of transport.

Charlottenburg Hellersdorf Kreuzberg

1st ..... highest

2nd .....

3rd ..... lowest [1]

(ii) On Fig. 3, shade the following areas using the key provided:

– Marzahn: less than 6% of the population use bicycles;

– Tempelhof: 6–10% of the population use bicycles. [2]

(iii) Using evidence from Fig. 3, describe the variation in the percentage of the population using bicycles in Berlin. Refer to different areas and use statistics in your answer.

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.....[3]

(iv) Give the advantages of using bicycles to reduce the problems caused by traffic congestion in urban areas.

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(b) Study Fig. 4, which shows information about changes in transport used in the city of Istanbul.

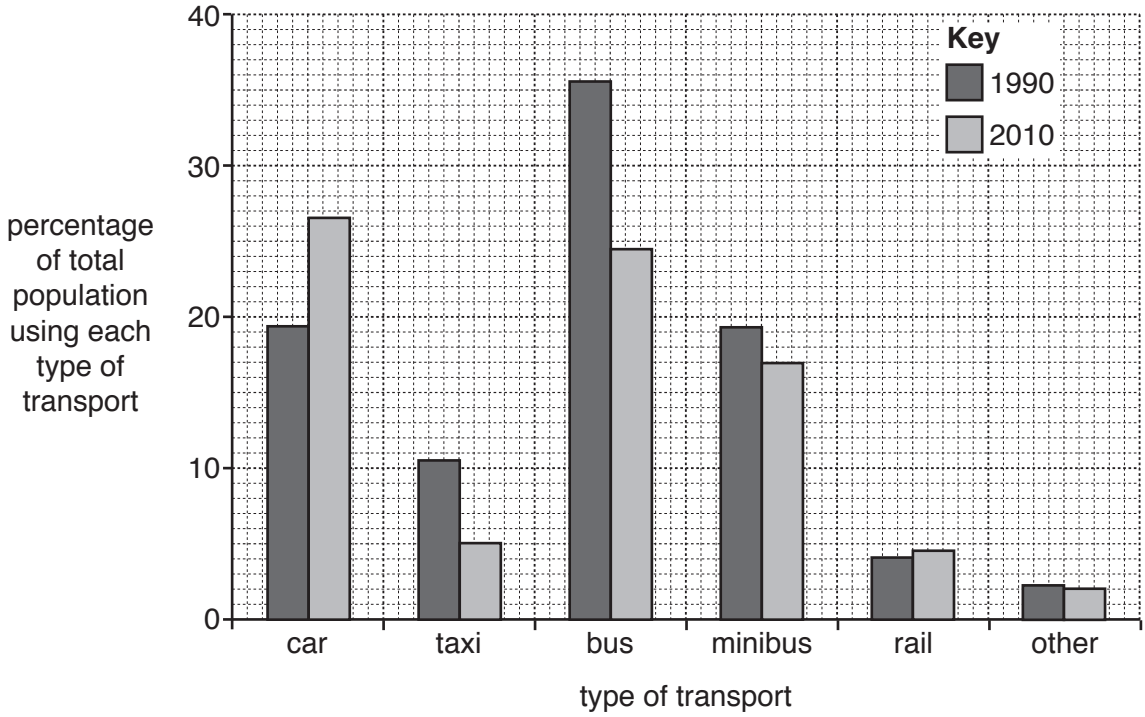

Fig. 4

(i) Using evidence from Fig. 4 **only**, compare the percentage of the total population using cars and buses in 1990 and 2010. Include statistics in your answer.

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(ii) Explain how public transport can be developed to reduce traffic congestion in urban areas.

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(c) Another issue faced by planners in many urban areas is urban sprawl.

For an urban area you have studied, describe the impacts of urban sprawl.

Name of urban area .....

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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. 5, which shows information about the impacts of five different types of natural hazard.

HIGH ↕ LOW	Loss of life	Financial Cost	HIGH ↕ LOW
	Drought	Earthquake	
	Earthquake	Tropical Storm	
	Tropical Storm	Flood	
	Flood	Drought	
	Volcanic eruption	Volcanic eruption	

Fig. 5

(i) Identify the type of natural hazard which causes the least deaths.

.....[1]

(ii) Using Fig. 5 **only**, compare the impacts of droughts and floods.

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.....[2]

(iii) Give **three** different reasons why earthquakes have a high financial cost.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

.....[3]

TURN PAGE FOR QUESTION 3 (b)

(b) Study Fig. 6, which shows information about the eruption of a volcano, Mount Sinabung.

Thousands evacuated as Mount Sinabung erupts

Fri 15 Nov 2013

Key

□ capital city

△ volcano

Mount Sinabung has erupted with volcanic ash reaching a height of seven kilometres.

Around 5500 people who live near the volcano moved to evacuation centres.

Local resident Replika Sitepu stayed at the evacuation centre at night but returned home during the day.

“When I arrived at my village to change my clothes and water my cabbage farm, suddenly I felt a tremor and heard a sound,” he said.

“I decided to come here and I saw the volcano erupt.”

Sinabung had been inactive for 400 years before erupting in August 2010.

Sinabung is one of nearly 130 active volcanoes in Indonesia.

Fig. 6

(i) Describe the location of Mount Sinabung.

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(ii) Explain why volcanic eruptions, such as that of Mount Sinabung, do **not** cause many deaths even though many people live close to them.

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(iii) Explain why many people live close to active volcanoes.

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(c) For a named volcano you have studied, explain the causes of an eruption.

Name of volcano .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 3

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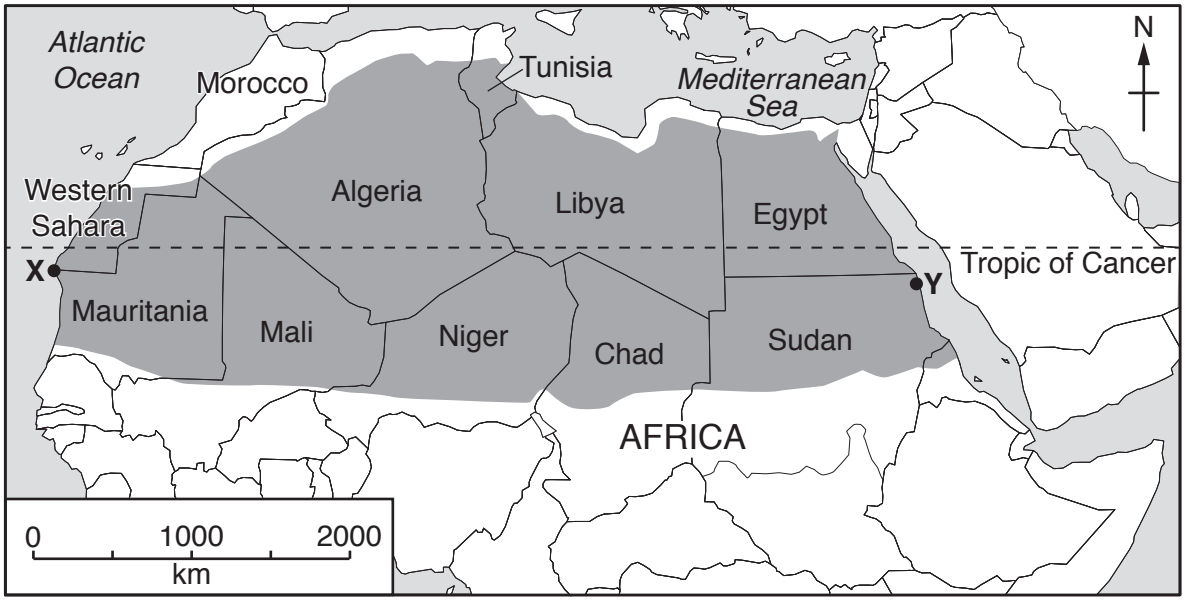
QUESTION 4

4 **(a)** Study Fig. 7, which shows the location of the Sahara Desert.



Key

Sahara Desert

Fig. 7

(i) What is the distance across the Sahara Desert between **X** and **Y**?

..... km [1]

(ii) Describe the location of the Sahara Desert.

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.....[2]

(iii) Describe and explain the main characteristics of the hot desert climate.

A Description

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B Explanation

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(b) Study Photograph D (Insert), which shows an area of hot desert.

(i) Describe the characteristics of the hot desert area shown in Photograph D.

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(ii) Explain how natural vegetation has adapted to survive in a hot desert.

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(c) Another area of natural vegetation is a **mangrove swamp**.

Describe the main characteristics of mangrove swamps and explain why they develop in some areas.

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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. 8 (Insert), a map produced by the Tourist Information Office of Geiranger in Norway (an MEDC in Europe), along with Photograph E (Insert).

(i) Identify from Fig. 8, **two** different types of accommodation for tourists.

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

(ii) Suggest **two** different jobs created by the tourist industry in Geiranger.

1 .....

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2 .....

.....[2]

(iii) Describe the attractions of the natural environment in the area around Geiranger shown in Photograph E.

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(iv) Geiranger is visited by cruise ships, some of which carry more than 2000 passengers. Suggest how this may cause problems for people who live and work in Geiranger.

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(b) Study Fig. 9, which shows information about the number of international tourists visiting Norway between 1995 and 2012.

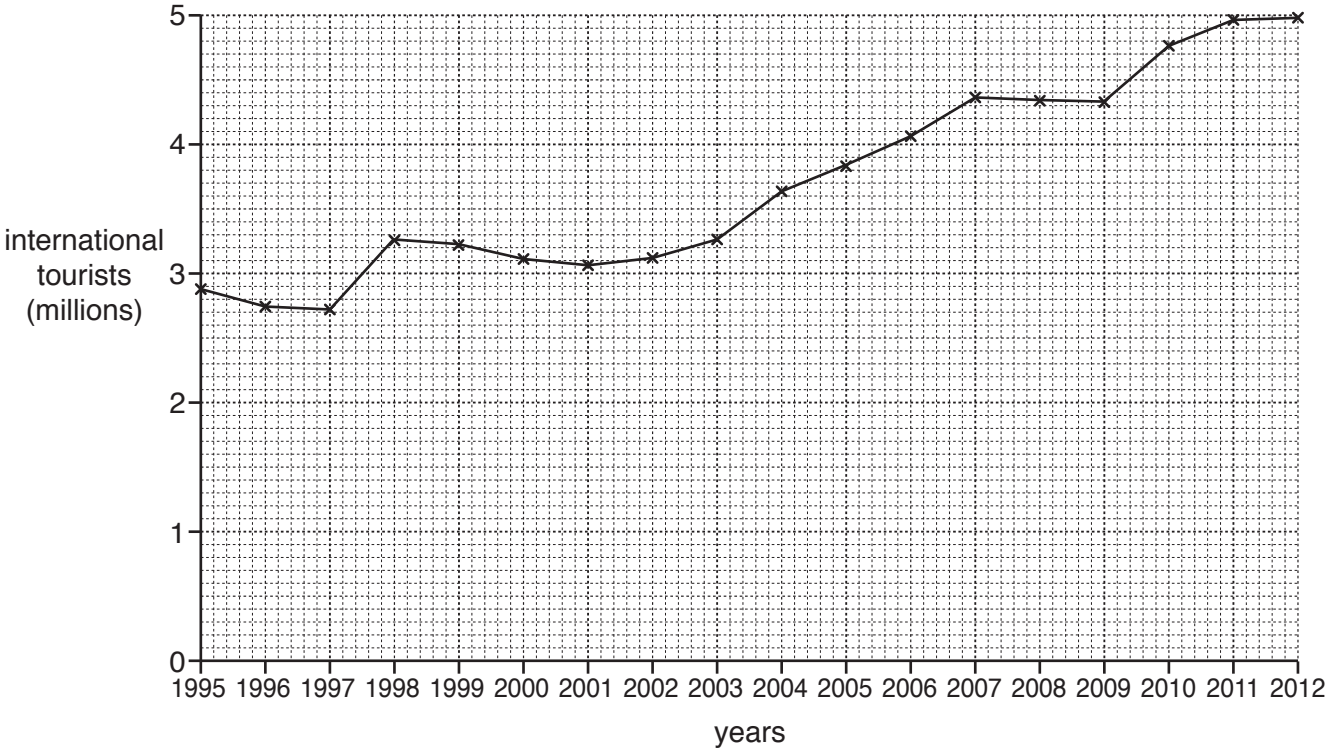

Fig. 9

(i) Describe the changes in the number of international tourists visiting Norway between 1995 and 2012. Include statistics in your answer.

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(ii) Explain how the growth of international tourism encourages the development of the economy and infrastructure in a country.

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(c) For a named area you have studied, describe an economic activity which takes place and explain how this is threatening the local natural environment.

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 5

QUESTION 6

6 **(a)** Study Fig. 10, which shows information about different farming systems.

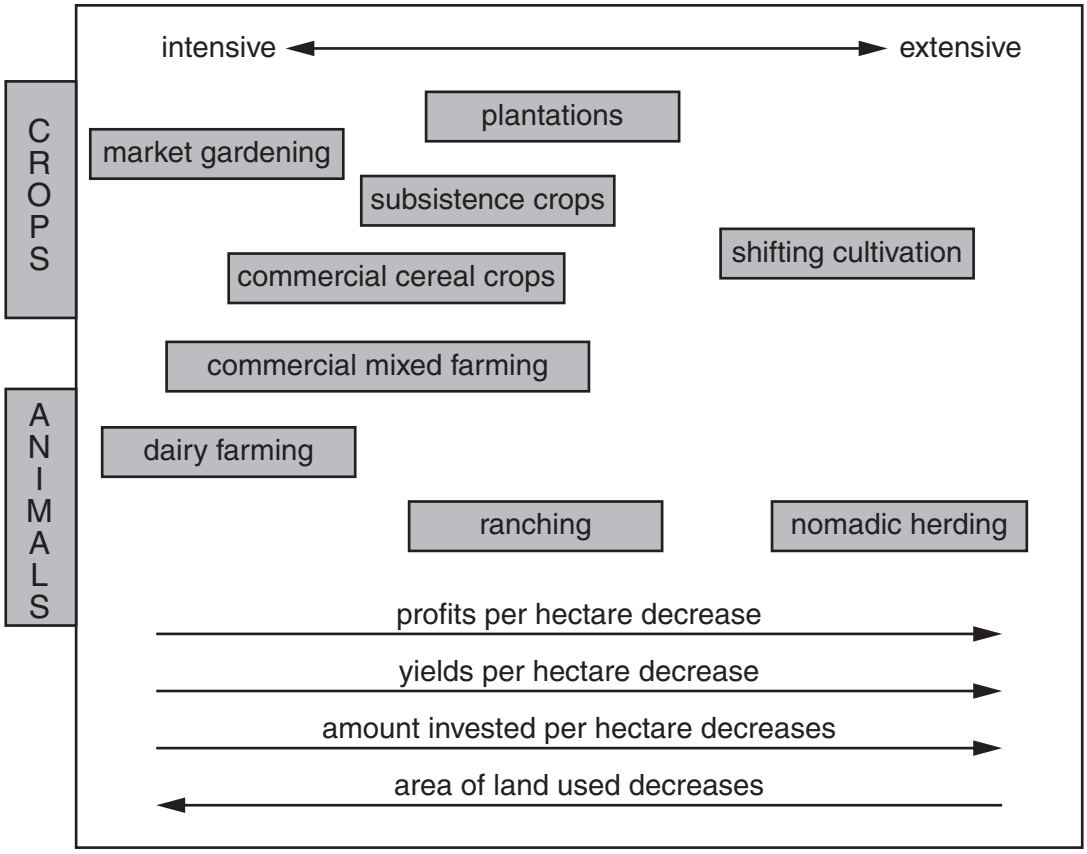

Fig. 10

(i) Give **one** example of an intensive farming system which is shown in Fig. 10.

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(ii) What is the difference between subsistence and commercial farming?

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(iii) Identify the following types of farming which are shown in Fig. 10:

- The extensive rearing of animals by farmers who move from place to place in search of pasture;

  …….

- The intensive rearing of animals for milk;

  …….

- The production of both crops and animals for sale.

  ……. [3]

(iv) Suggest reasons why many farmers carry out intensive farming.

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(b) Study Fig. 11, which shows a small farming system in China.

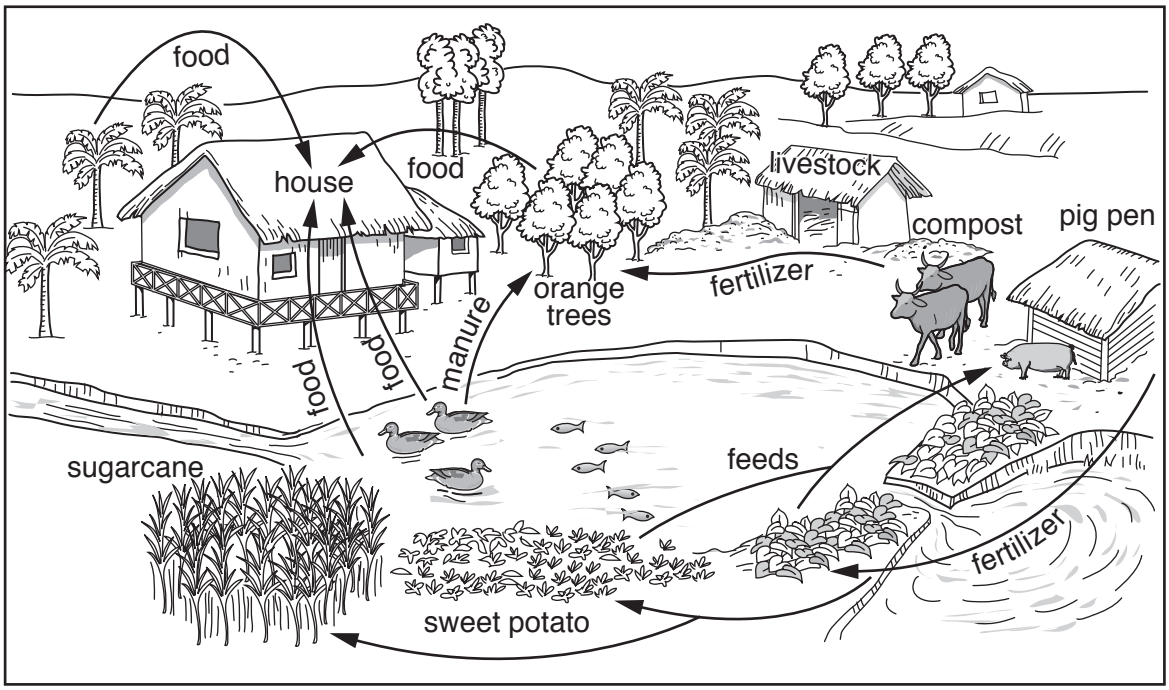

Fig. 11

(i) Describe **three** different processes which take place in the farming system shown in Fig. 11.

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2 .....

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(ii) Suggest how the land use shown in Fig. 11 may have been influenced by natural and human factors.

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(c) For a named country or region you have studied, describe the causes of food shortages.

Name of country or region .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION 6

Additional Pages

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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