Cambridge O Level

**Cambridge International Examinations**
Cambridge Ordinary Level

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| CANDIDATE NAME | |

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*6772417024*

**GEOGRAPHY** **2217/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 2014**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler
Protractor
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 page 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, Photographs E and F for Question 3, and Photograph 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.

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 some of the factors which influence population density.

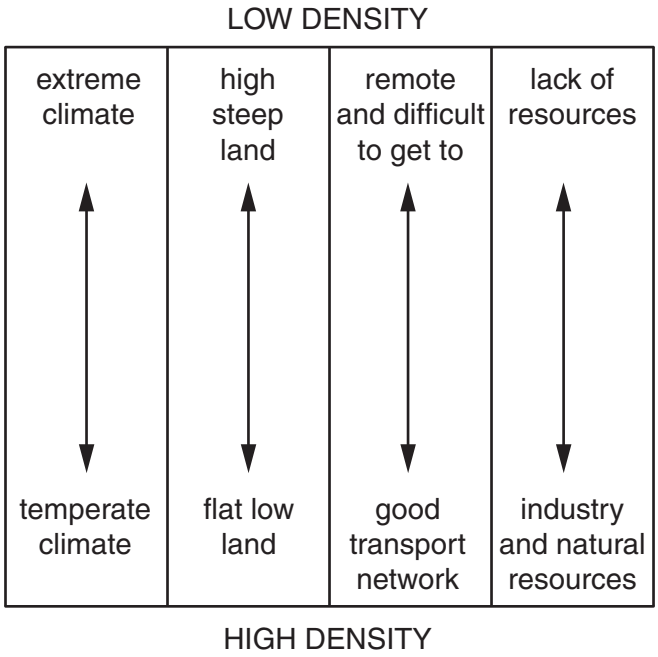


**Fig. 1**

**(i)** What is the difference between a high and a low population density?

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.....[1]

**(ii)** Using Fig. 1 **only**, state the relationship between:

access and population density;

.....

.....

relief and population density.

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.....[2]

**(iii)** Explain how variations in climate can influence population density.

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.....[3]

**(iv)** Explain how industry and natural resources can lead to a high population density in an area.

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**(b)** Study Fig. 2, which shows information about the population structure of Japan (an MEDC) in 2005 and 2020 (estimated).

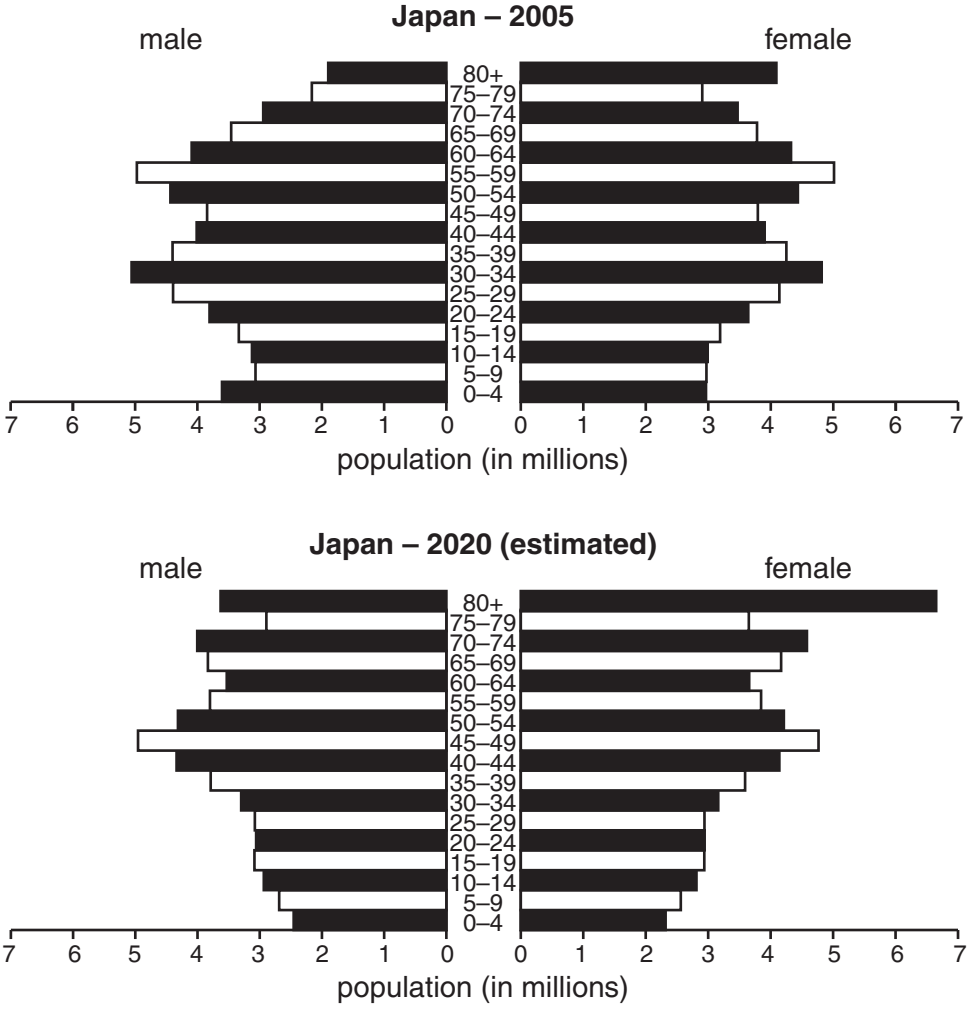


**Fig. 2**

**(i)** Describe the changes which are expected to take place in the population structure of Japan between 2005 and 2020. You should refer to the young dependents, economically active, and old dependents.

Young dependents

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.....

Economically active

.....

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Old dependents

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.....[3]

**(ii)** Suggest reasons for the expected changes in Japan's population structure between 2005 and 2020.

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**(c)** For a named country you have studied, describe the problems caused by overpopulation.

Name of country .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

**END OF QUESTION 1**

**QUESTION 2**

**2** **(a)** Study Fig. 3, a map of Gdansk, an urban area in Poland (an MEDC), along with Photographs A, B, C and D (Insert).

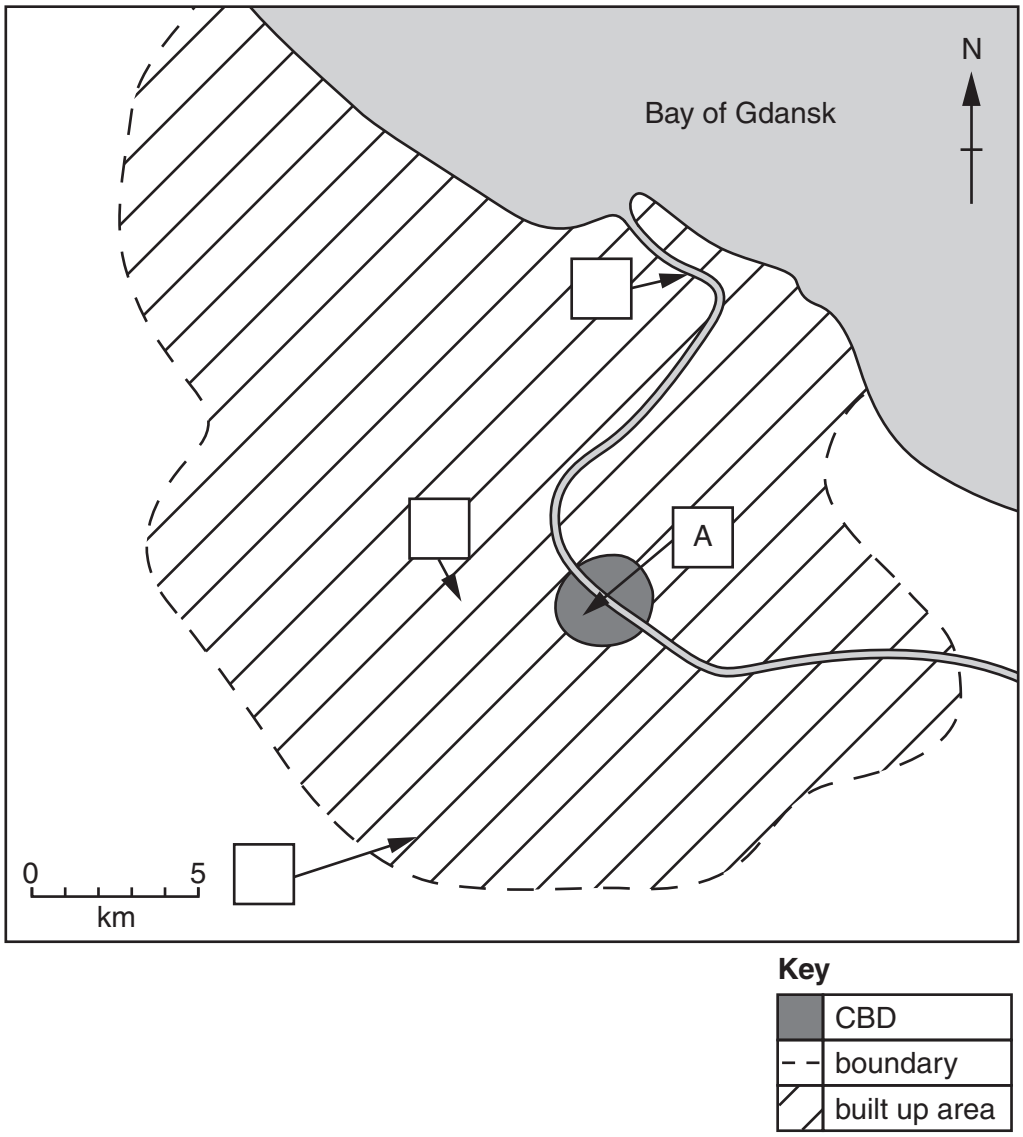


**Fig. 3**

**(i)** Write the letters B, C and D into the correct boxes on Fig. 3 to show their likely location in the urban area. The location of Photograph A has been done for you. [1]

**(ii)** Give **two** pieces of evidence from Photograph A that the area shown is part of the CBD (Central Business District).

1 .....

2 .....[2]

**(iii)** Describe the causes of traffic congestion in the CBDs of major urban areas.

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.....[3]

**(iv)** Explain how the problems of traffic congestion in cities can be solved.

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.....[4]

**(b)** Study Fig. 4, which shows information about urban growth in the USA.

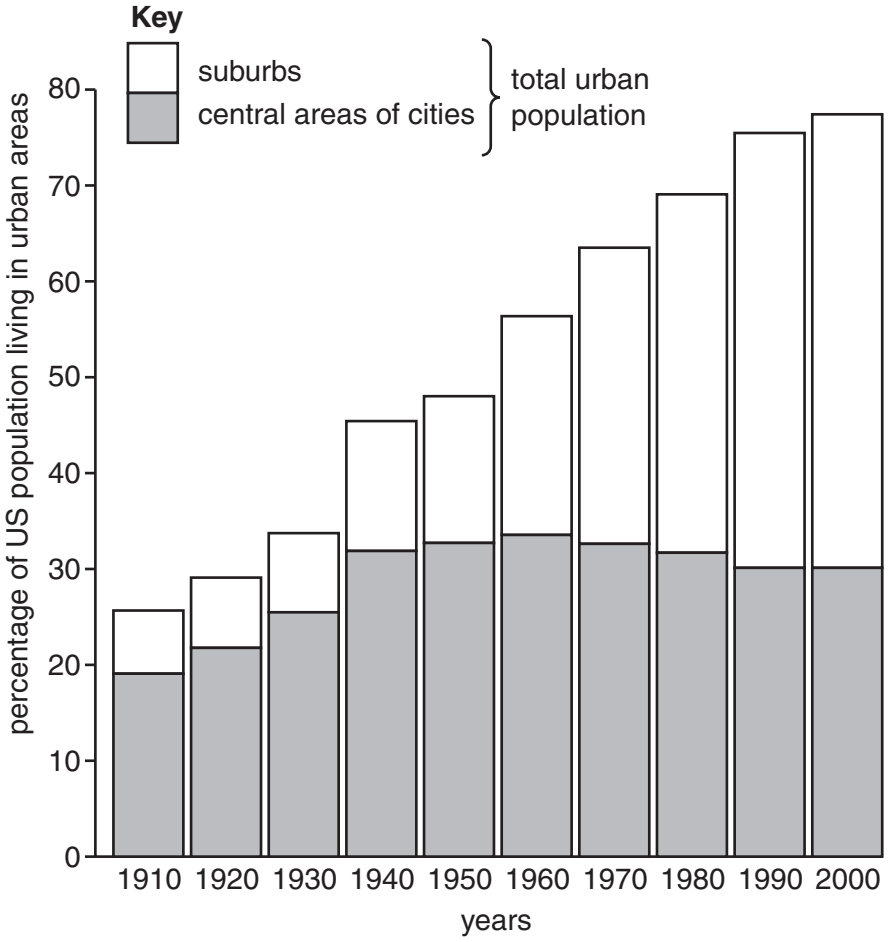


**Fig. 4**

**(i)** Describe the changes in the **total** percentage of population living in urban areas in the USA between 1910 and 2000. You should include statistics in your answer.

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**(ii)** Suggest why the percentage of the urban population living in the suburbs of cities in the USA has increased rapidly since 1910.

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**(c)** For a named example of a town or city you have studied, describe the impacts of urban sprawl on the natural environment.

Name of town or city .....

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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 and Photograph E (Insert), which show an area of coastline.

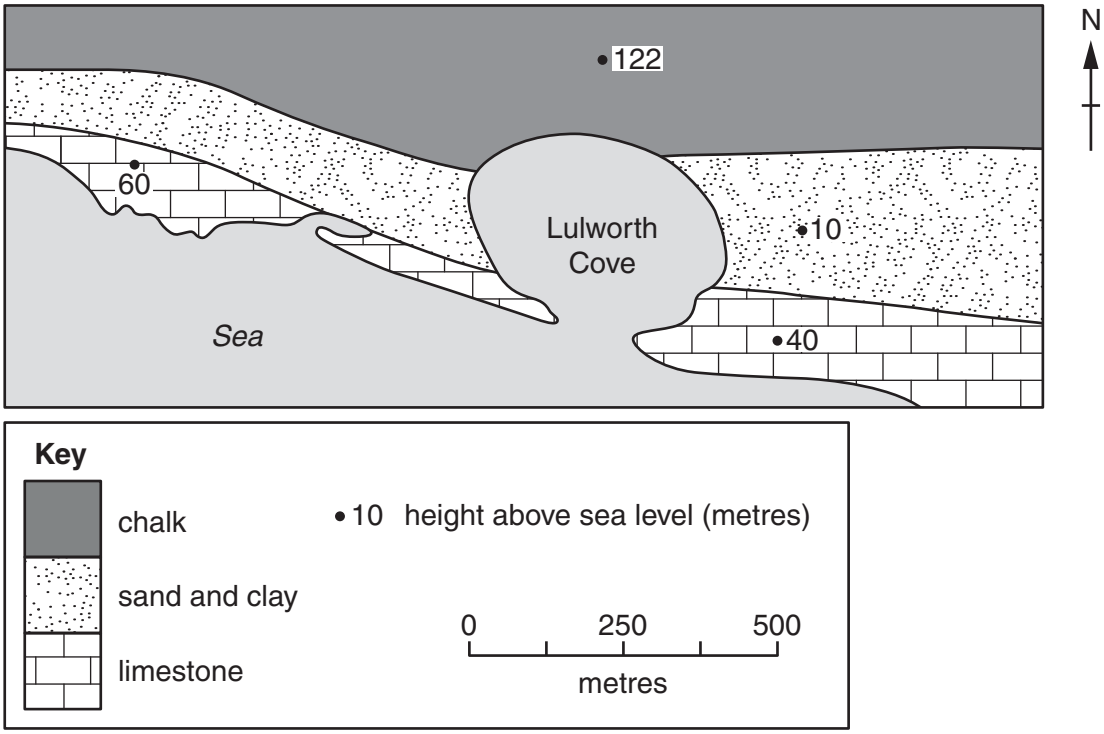


**Fig. 5**

**(i)** What is the width of the entrance to Lulworth Cove?

..... metres [1]

**(ii)** Identify the type of rocks which form:

the entrance to Lulworth Cove;

.....

the back of Lulworth Cove.

.....[2]

**(iii)** Suggest how Lulworth Cove was formed.

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.....[3]

**(iv)** Explain why areas of coastline, such as the one shown in Photograph E, are important to many people.

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.....[4]

**(b)** Study Photograph F (Insert), which shows a stack.

**(i)** Describe **three** features of the stack shown in Photograph F.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

.....[3]

**(ii)** Explain the formation of a stack.

You may include a labelled diagram as part of your answer.

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[5]

**(c)** For a named area you have studied, explain the conditions required for the formation of a coral reef.

Name of area of coral reef .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

**END OF QUESTION 3**

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**QUESTION 4**

**4** **(a)** Study Figs 6 and 7, which show information about the Mississippi River floods in 1993.

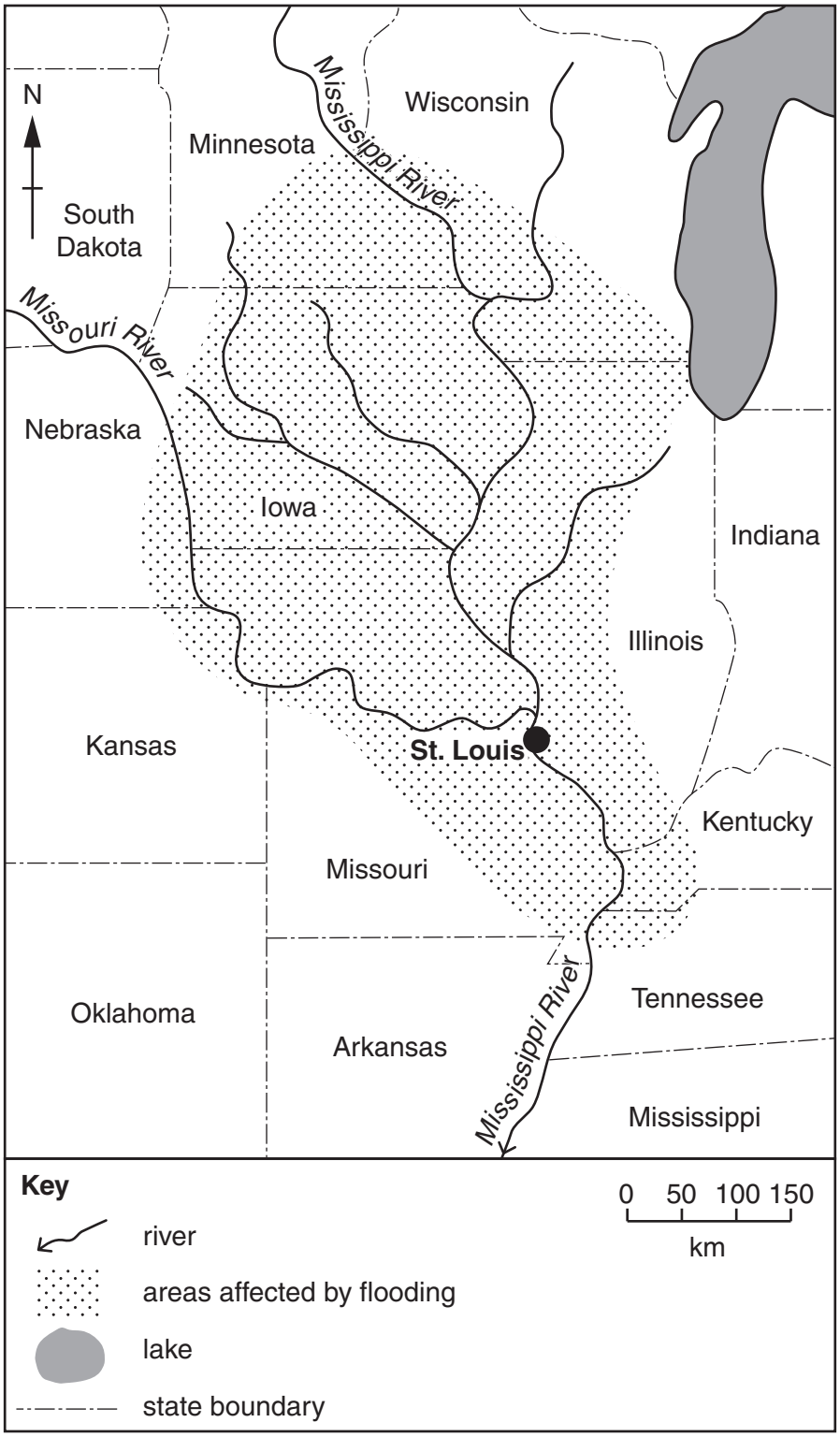


**Fig. 6**

In June 1993, the Mississippi River flooded an area the size of England.

The flat area on either side of the river is called the flood plain, an area where the river would naturally flood and deposit fertile sediment. However, settlement and economic activity are increasingly located on the flood plain.

For many years, engineers have managed the river to prevent flooding. The river has been straightened, 200 dams have been built and levées have been made even higher. The river waters now flow up to 12 metres above the level of the surrounding land. The cost of these measures is 180 million dollars a year in maintenance alone.

**Fig. 7**

**(i)** Name **two** states which were affected by the flooding in 1993.

.....[1]

**(ii)** Using evidence from Fig. 6 **only**, suggest **two** reasons why there was serious flooding at St. Louis.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....[2]

**(iii)** Using Fig. 7, identify **three** methods used to try to prevent the flooding of the Mississippi River.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

.....[3]

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**(iv)** Explain why settlement and economic activity on flood plains is likely to increase the hazard of river flooding.

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.....[4]

**(b)** Study Photograph G (Insert), which shows a waterfall.

**(i)** Describe the features of the waterfall shown in Photograph G.

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.....[3]

**(ii)** Suggest what might happen to the waterfall in Photograph G in the future. Give reasons for your answer.

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**(c)** Describe and explain **one** of the following types of weathering. You may use a diagram.

Carbonation Exfoliation

Weathering process chosen .....

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[7]

[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, which shows information about international tourists who visit Kenya from different continents.

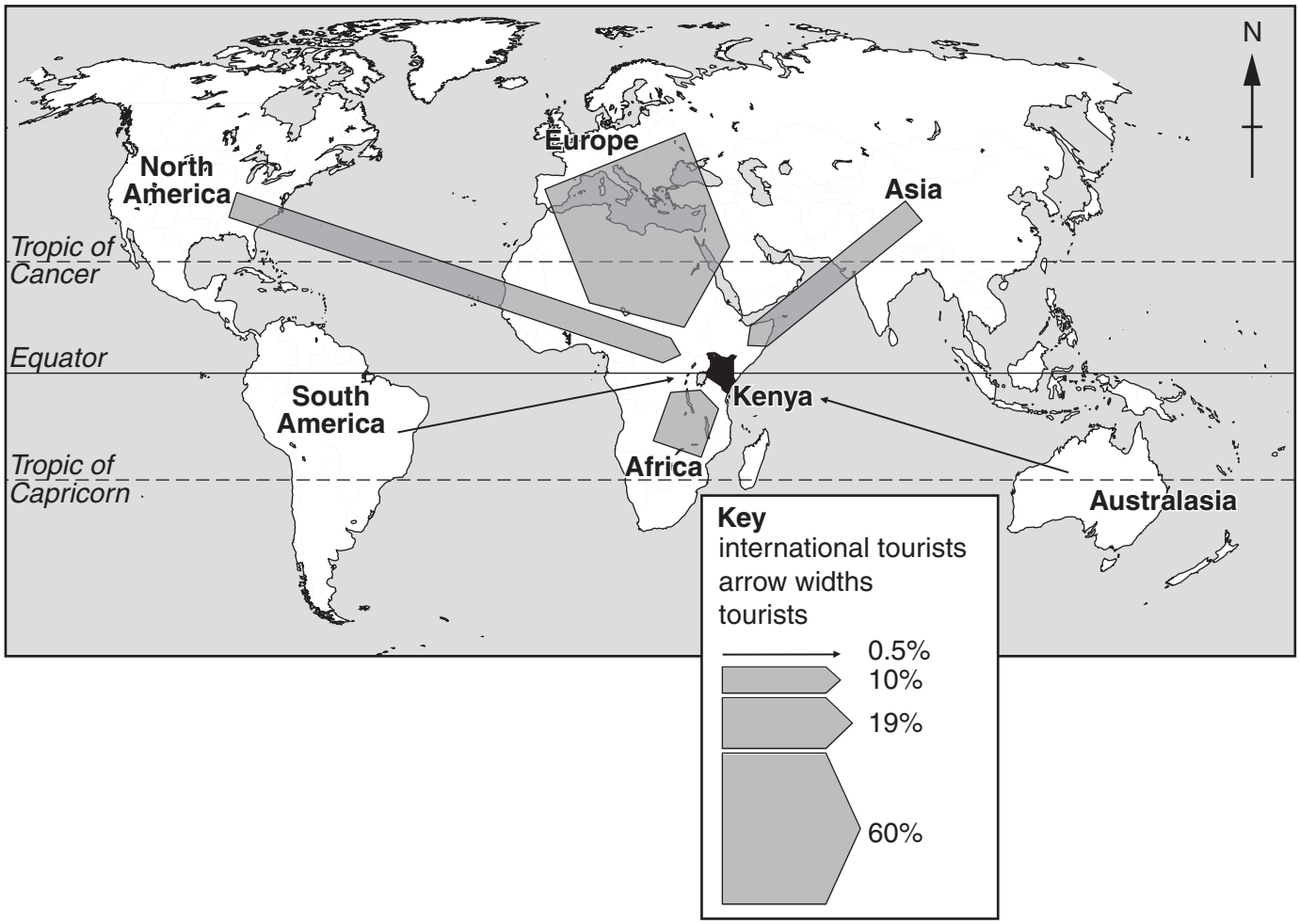


**Fig. 8**

**(i)** What is meant by *international tourist*?

.....

.....[1]

**(ii)** Compare the percentage of international tourists to Kenya from Europe and Asia. You should include statistics in your answer.

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.....[2]

**(iii)** Suggest reasons why the number of tourists to Kenya from different parts of the world varies.

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.....[3]

**(iv)** Explain why international tourism has increased in the last 50 years.

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.....[4]

**(b)** Study Fig. 9, information about Kenya.

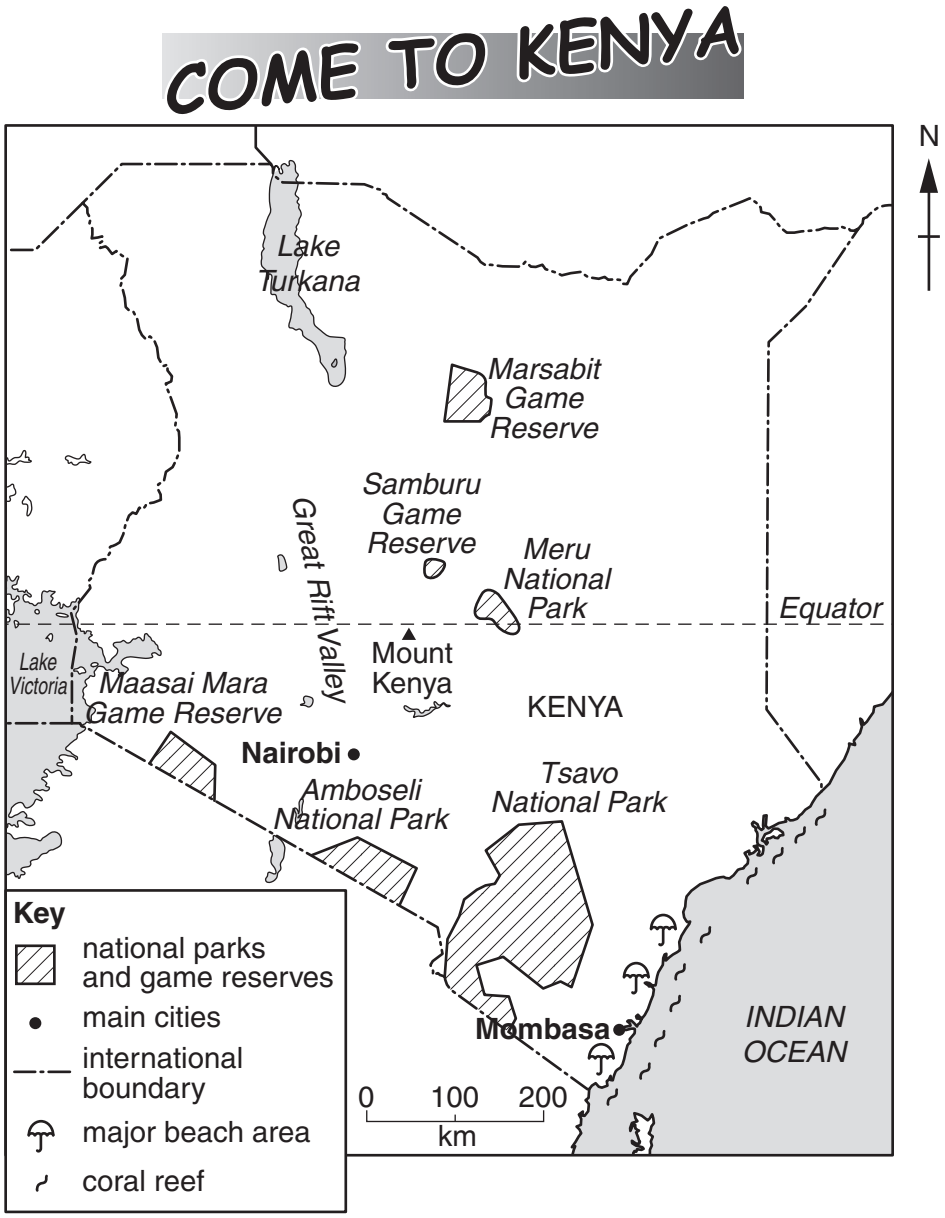


**Fig. 9**

**(i)** Using **only** evidence from Fig. 9, suggest **three** different types of tourism which are important to Kenya.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....[3]

**(ii)** Explain how the creation of game reserves and national parks in Kenya is likely to help tourism to be sustainable.

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**(c)** For a named area you have studied, describe the benefits and problems of tourism for local people.

Name of area .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

**END OF QUESTION 5**

**QUESTION 6**

**6** **(a)** Study Fig. 10, which shows information about the employment structure of three countries in Asia.

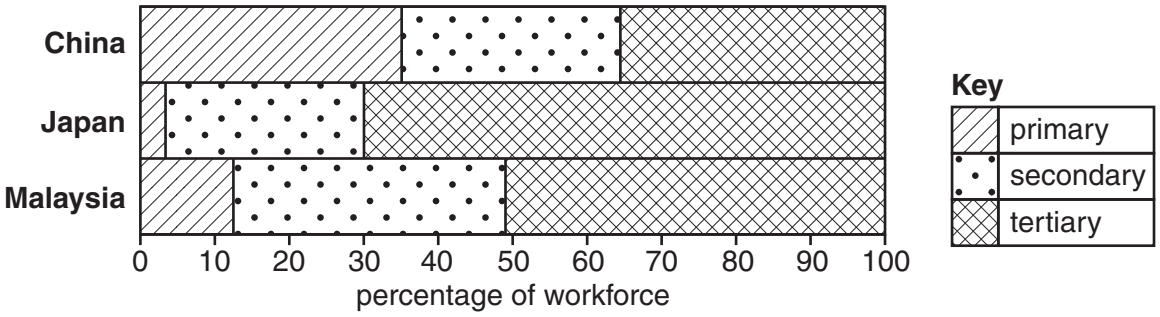


**Fig. 10**

**(i)** What percentage of the population of Malaysia works in the primary sector?

.....% [1]

**(ii)** Describe **two** differences between the employment structures of China and Japan.

1 .....

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2 .....

.....[2]

**(iii)** In rural areas of Malaysia there is still much primary employment. However, in the cities, such as Kuala Lumpur, there are many service industries in the CBD and high technology industrial parks in the rural-urban fringe.

Give an example of:

primary employment in a rural area;

.....

an industry which is likely to locate on a high technology industrial park;

.....

a service industry in a CBD.

.....[3]

**(iv)** Explain why there is a large reduction of the workforce in the primary sector as a country develops.

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.....[4]

**(b)** Study Fig. 11, information about the exports of Malaysia.

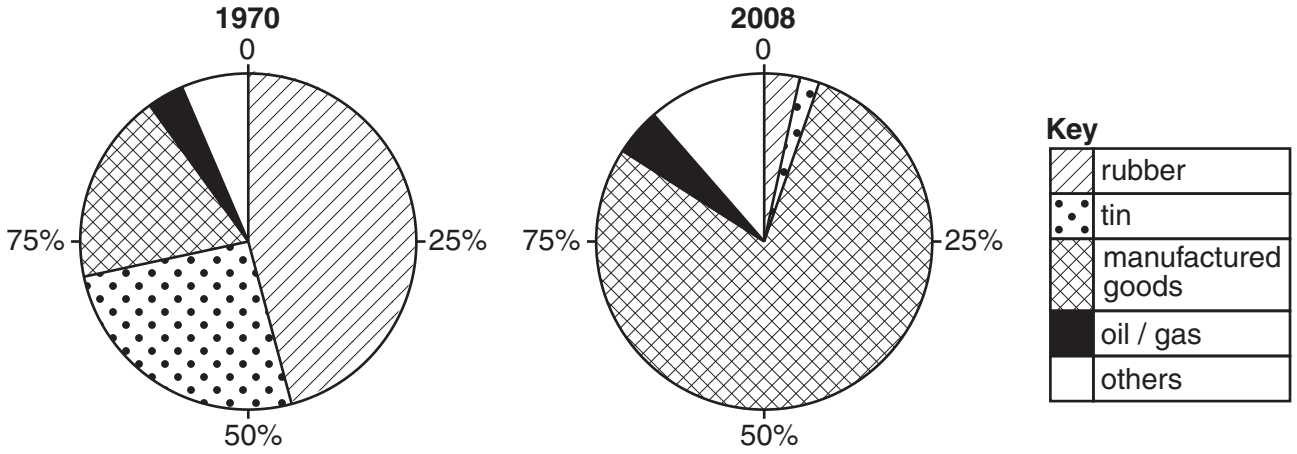


**Fig. 11**

**(i)** Using Fig. 11, describe the changes in Malaysia's exports between 1970 and 2008. Use statistics from Fig. 11 in your answer.

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**(ii)** Explain why many high technology industries have grown up in newly industrialised countries (NICs).

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**(c)** For a named area you have studied, describe the impacts of agriculture on the natural environment.

Area studied .....

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[Total: 25 marks]

**END OF QUESTION 6**

## Additional Page

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

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

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