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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

GEOGRAPHY **2217/01**

Paper 1 **May/June 2009**

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper
Ruler

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions, each from a different section.
Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.
The Insert contains Photographs A, B and C for Question 2, Photograph D for Question 3, Photograph E for Question 4 and Photograph F for Question 6.

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 **11** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.

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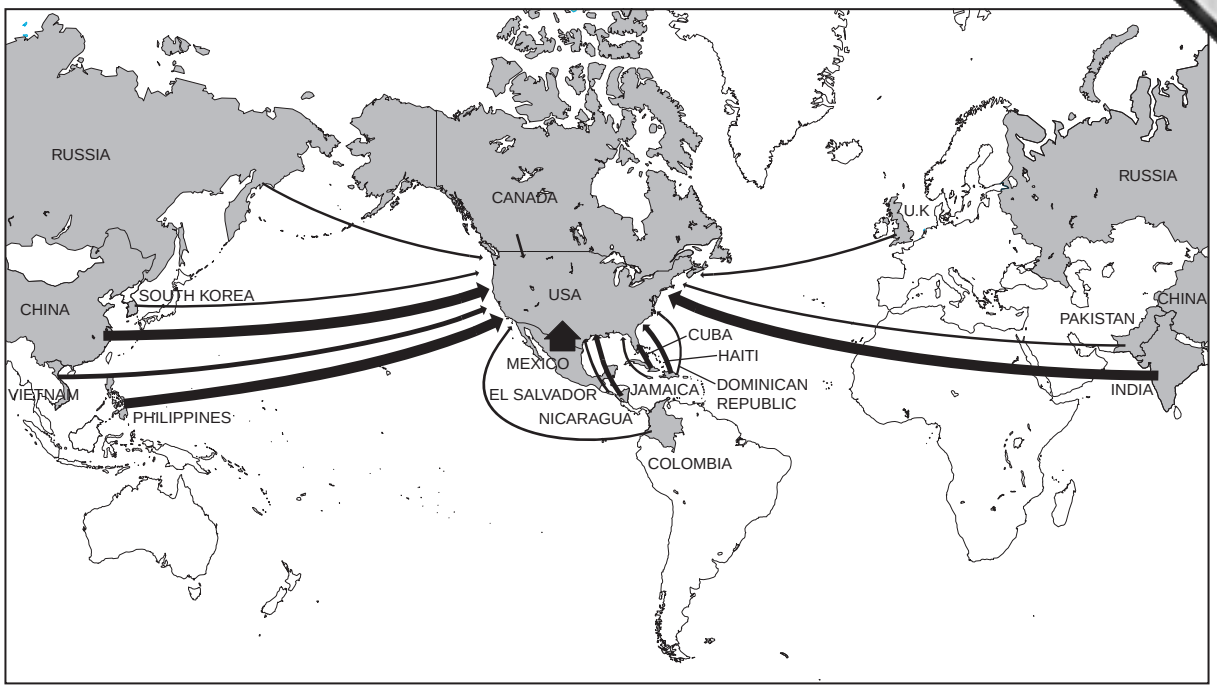
1 **(a)** Study Fig. 1, which shows the number of international migrants to the USA from other countries in 2000.



Key

- 20 000 or fewer
- 20 001 to 40 000
- 40 001 to 60 000
- over 60 000

Fig. 1

(i) What is meant by *international migration*? [1]

(ii) Using Fig.1 only, name:

A a country from which there were more than 40 000 migrants to the USA in the year 2000;

B a country from which there were fewer than 20 000 migrants to the USA in the year 2000. [2]

(iii) Describe **three** pull factors of MEDCs to migrants from LEDCs. [3]

(iv) Many people from LEDCs who have migrated to MEDCs still end up with a poor quality of life. Suggest reasons for this. [4]

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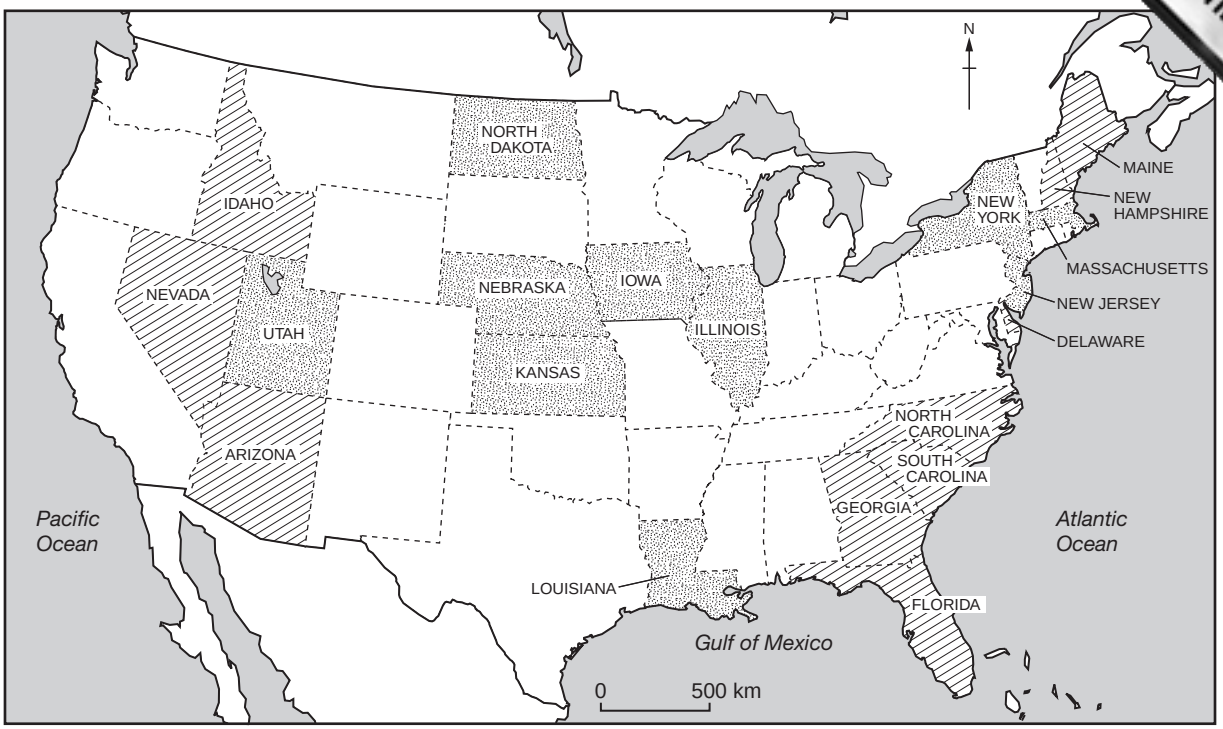
(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows information about internal migration in the USA.



Key	
	states with high rates of migration into the state
	states with high rates of migration out of the state

Fig. 2

(i) Describe the distribution of states where there are high rates of migration into the state. [3]

(ii) New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts are states with large urban areas. Suggest why many people are migrating away from urban areas in MEDCs. [5]

(c) For a named area which you have studied, explain why it has a low population density. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

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2 **(a)** Study Fig. 3, a newspaper article about urban planning in Amman, the capital city

New high-rises set to transform Amman's skyline

AMMAN — The first phase of the Amman Master Plan will add 260 high-rise buildings to the capital's skyline, the mayor said on Thursday.

"Since 1999 our population has increased from 1.4 million to 2.2 million.

Based on our studies, this number of high-rise buildings will cater for the growth of the city over the next 25 years," said the mayor.

The high-rises will be located in four areas: Abdali, Abdoun, Jubeiha and the airport road.

In Abdali, they will form part of the Abdali Urban Regeneration Project — a 30-hectare site in the heart of Amman that will include a modern downtown area complete with shops and restaurants.

The master plan is a response to the growth of the capital over the past several years, particularly with the arrival of 500,000 Iraqis.

But the huge population increase has placed a strain on Amman's limited infrastructure.

Fig. 3

(i) By how much has the population of Amman increased over the last ten years? [1]

(ii) Name **two** areas of Amman where new high-rise development is planned. [2]

(iii) Explain why there are high-rise buildings in large urban areas such as Amman. [3]

(iv) Explain how the migration of people from Iraq is likely to put pressure on the infrastructure of Amman. [4]

(b) Study Photographs A, B and C (Insert), which show different parts of Amman.

(i) Describe the main urban land use in each of the areas in the photographs. [3]

(ii) Use evidence from the photographs to suggest the benefits of living in urban areas such as Amman. [5]

(c) In many urban areas there are problems of housing shortages.
Name an urban area which you have studied where there is a shortage of houses.

Describe:

- the causes of this problem
- attempts which have been made to solve the problem [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

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3 **(a)** Study Photograph D (Insert), which shows an area of coastline in southern Engl

(i) What type of coastal landform is labelled **X** on Photograph D?

(ii) Coastal landform **X** has been formed by marine erosion processes such as hydrau action and corrosion.

What is meant by:

A *hydraulic action*;

B *corrosion*? [2]

(iii) Using evidence from Photograph D, describe the main features of landform **X**. [3]

(iv) Explain how constructive waves may form beaches such as the one which is marked **Y** on Photograph D. [4]

(b) Study Figs 4A, 4B and 4C, which show three different types of islands with coral reefs.

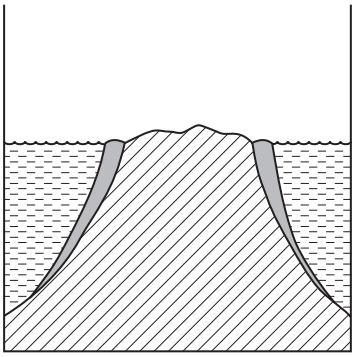

Fig. 4A

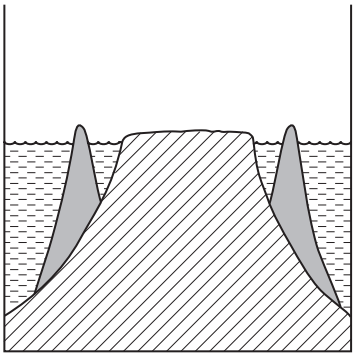

Fig. 4B

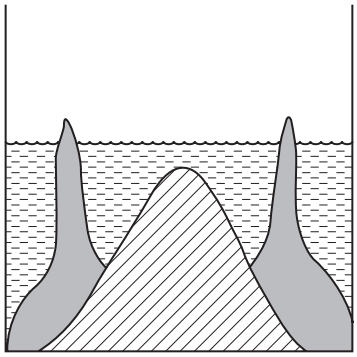

Fig. 4C

Key		
		coral
		sea
		island

(i) The three types of coral reef are:

atoll;

barrier reef;

fringing reef.

For each of Figs 4A, 4B and 4C, identify which type of coral reef is shown. [3]

(ii) Describe the conditions required for the development of a coral reef. [5]

(c) Explain how and why coastal sand dunes have formed in a named area which you have studied. You may use a labelled diagram or diagrams in your answer. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

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4 **(a)** Study Figs 5A, 5B and 5C, which show types of weathering processes.

FREEZE – THAW

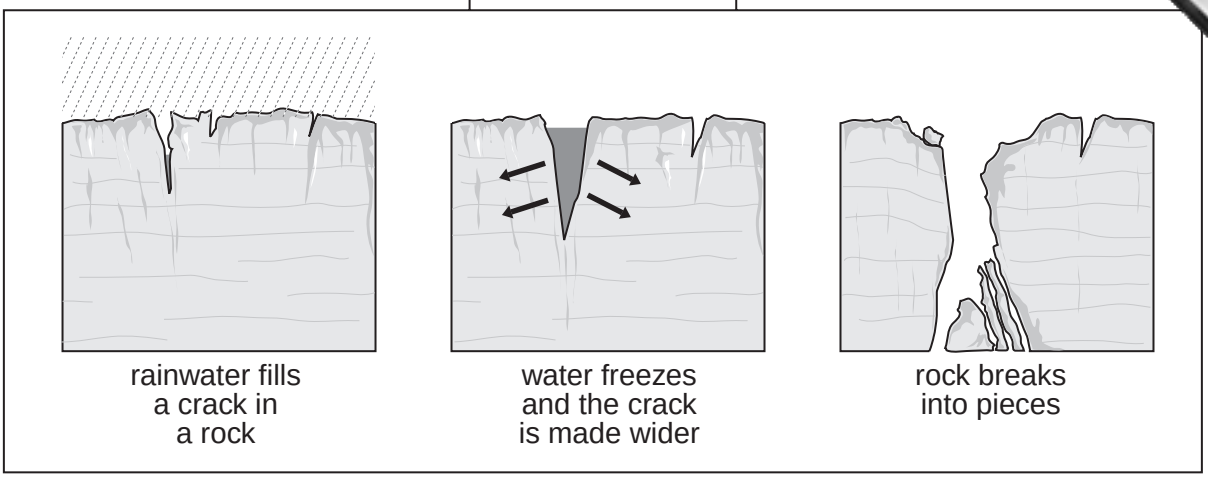


Fig. 5A

EXFOLIATION

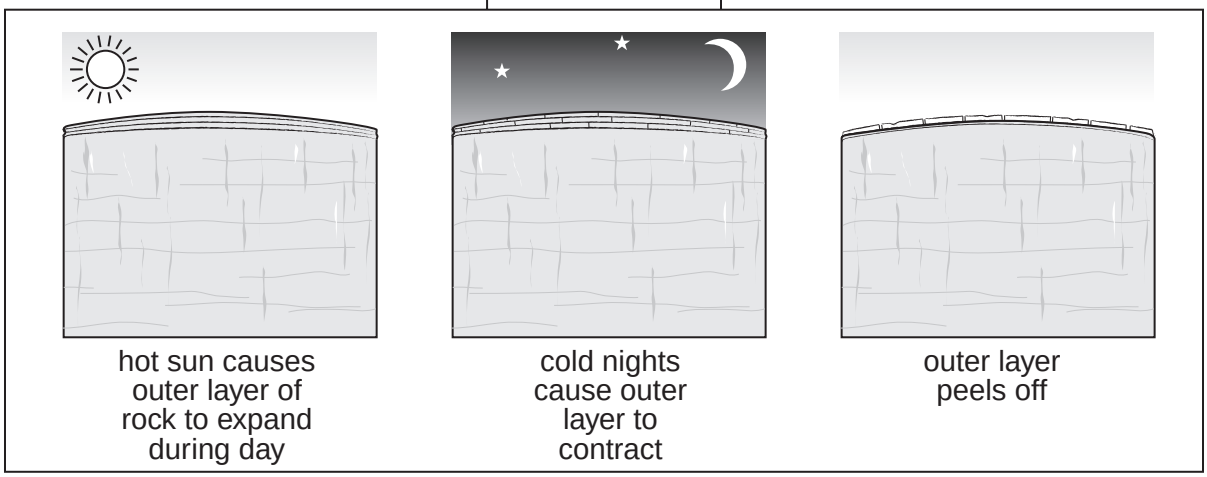
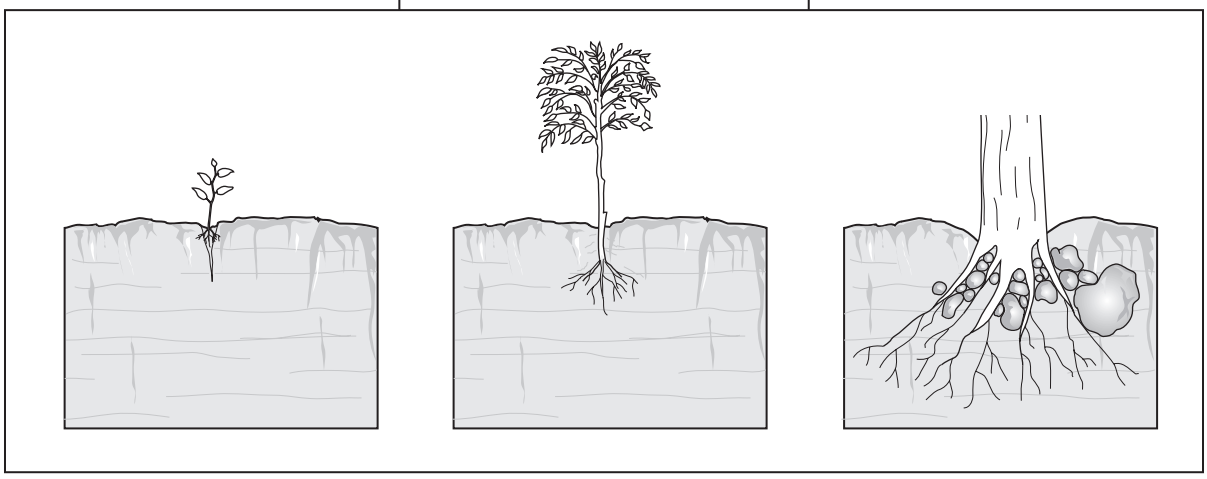


Fig. 5B

BIOLOGICAL WEATHERING



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(i) What is meant by *weathering*? [1]

(ii) Which figure, 5A, 5B or 5C, shows the type of weathering most likely to take place

A tropical desert areas;

B temperate mountainous areas? [2]

(iii) Explain how biological weathering may help to break down rocks. [3]

(b) Study Photograph E (Insert), which shows a landscape formed in an area of limestone rocks.

(i) Describe the appearance of the landscape shown in Photograph E. [3]

(ii) Explain how chemical processes cause weathering of limestone. [4]

(iii) Suggest how areas of natural environment, such as that shown in Photograph E, may offer opportunities to people. [5]

(c) In many parts of the world the natural environment presents hazards to people. Choose an example of **one** of the following:

- tropical storm
- flooding
- drought

For a named area, explain the causes of the hazard which you have chosen and describe its impacts on people living there. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

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5 **(a)** Study Fig. 6, which shows changes to the employment structure as a coun s economically.

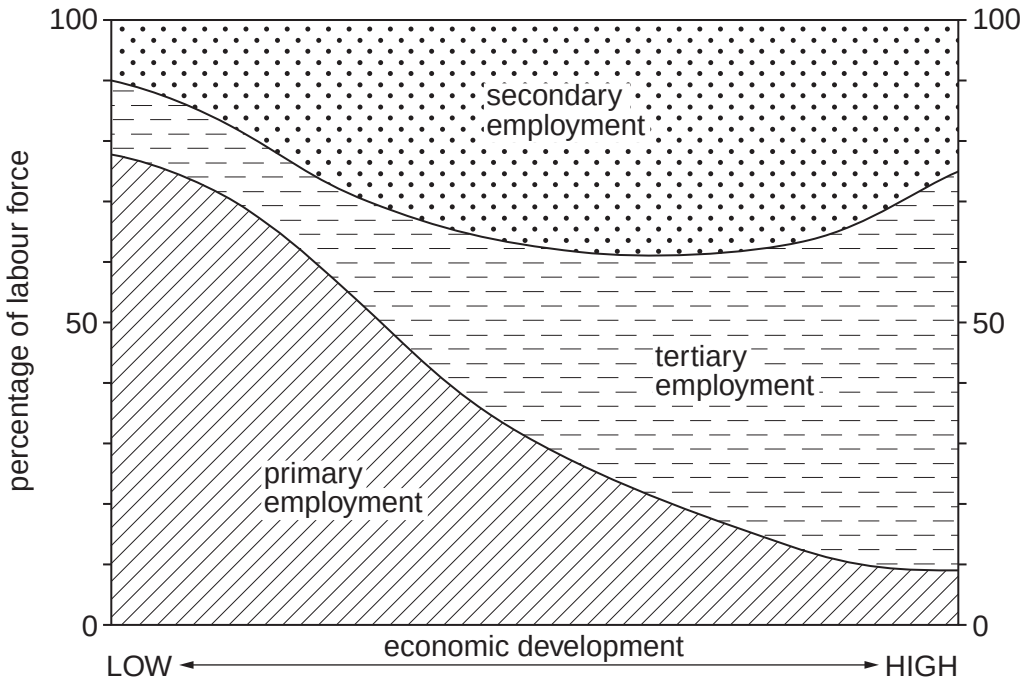

Fig. 6

(i) What is meant by *employment structure*? [1]

(ii) Give one example of each of the following:

A primary employment;

B tertiary employment. [2]

(iii) Using evidence from Fig. 6 only, describe the changes to the employment structure which take place as a country develops economically. [3]

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(b) Study Fig. 7, which is a flow diagram showing information about a meat processing factory in Lobatse, an urban settlement in Botswana.

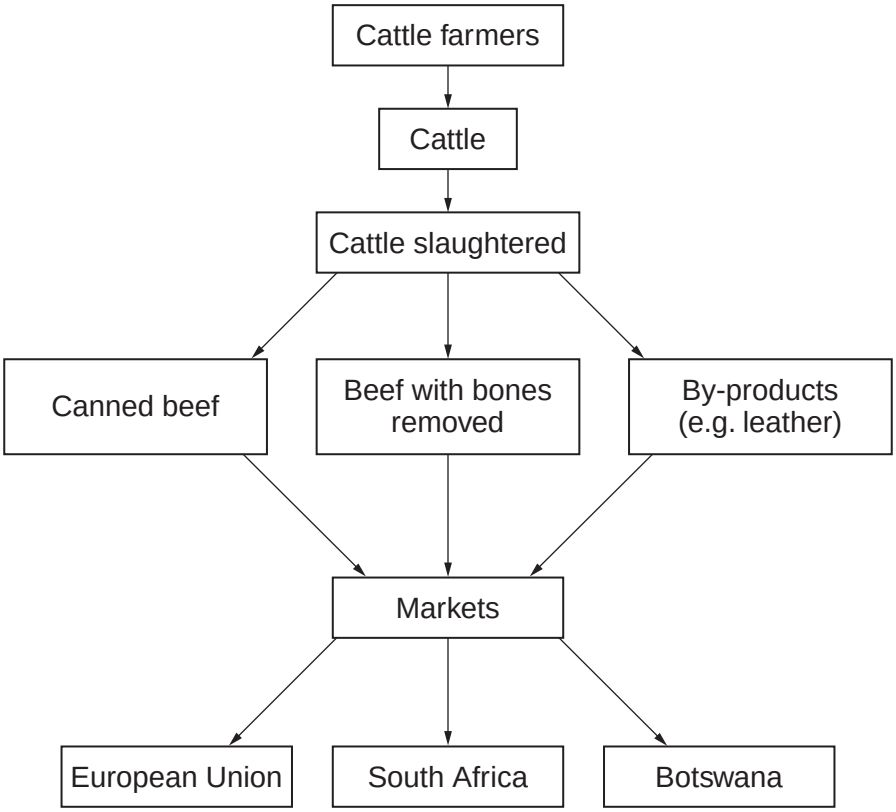

Fig. 7

(i) Using the information in Fig. 7, identify an input, a process and an output of the meat processing factory. [3]

(ii) Describe the likely benefits to the people of Lobatse of the development of manufacturing industry in the area. [4]

(iii) Describe the problems which manufacturing industries, such as the meat processing factory, might cause for the natural environment in and around Lobatse. [5]

(c) High technology industries are science-based industries such as aerospace, pharmaceuticals, computers, and manufacture of communication equipment and scientific instruments.

For a named country or area which you have studied, explain why high technology industries were located there. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

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6 **(a)** Study Fig. 8, which shows the percentage of Turkey's income from commercial agriculture, manufacturing industry and international tourism for 1970, 1985 and 2005.

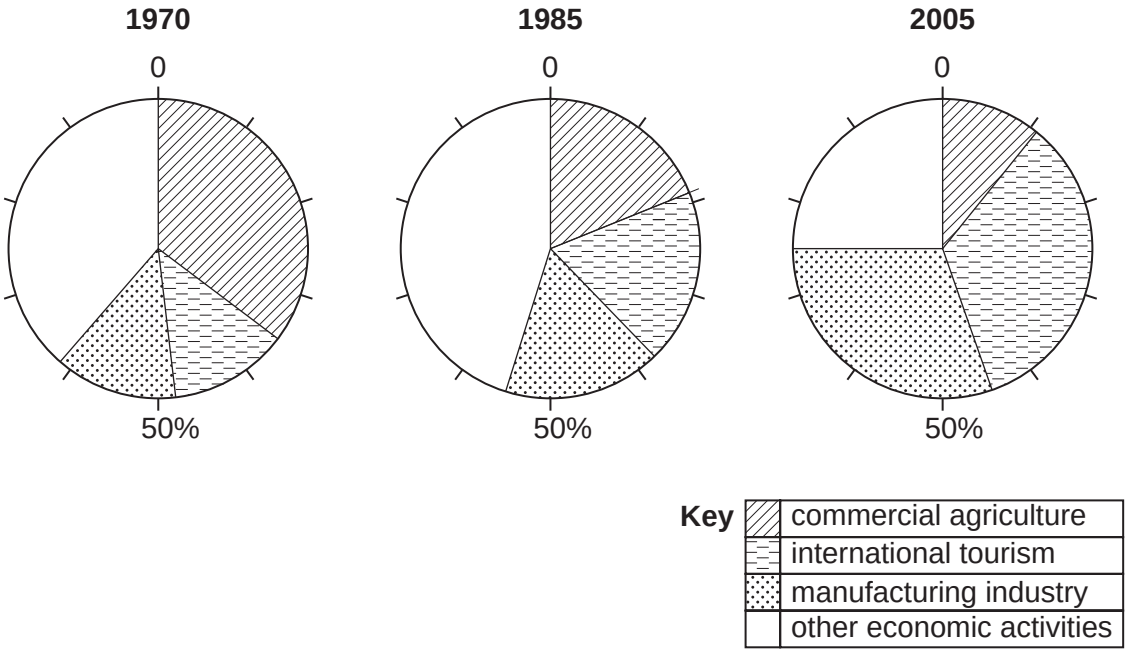

Fig. 8

(i) In which year did commercial agriculture and international tourism earn the same percentage of Turkey's income? [1]

(ii) What is meant by:

A *commercial agriculture*;

B *international tourism*? [2]

(iii) Describe the changes in the importance of commercial agriculture and international tourism to Turkey between 1970 and 2005. Support your answer with dates and figures. [3]

(iv) Explain how international tourism earns foreign exchange for countries such as Turkey. [4]

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(b) Study Photograph F (Insert), which was taken on the Mediterranean coast o[illegible]d Table 1, which shows climate statistics for the area.

Table 1

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sunshine hours	3.5	4.1	4.4	6.0	6.9	10.6	11.3	11.2	10.2	7.3	4.8	3.7
Mean temperature (°C)	10	11	13	16	21	25	28	28	24	20	15	12
Rainfall (mm)	239	190	102	48	28	8	5	3	13	71	150	224

Using evidence from Table 1 and Photograph F only:

(i) identify **three** difficulties faced by commercial farmers in the area; [3]

(ii) describe the physical and human attractions of the area for the tourist industry. [5]

(c) There are large scale food shortages in some countries.

These may be the result of:

- physical factors
- economic factors
- political factors

For an area or country which you have studied, explain why there are food shortages. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 2	Fig. 3 © *Jordan Times*, 23 February 2007.
Question 2 Photograph A	S. Sibley © UCLES.
Question 2 Photograph B	S. Sibley © UCLES.
Question 2 Photograph C	S. Sibley © UCLES.
Question 3 Photograph D	S. Sibley © UCLES.
Question 4 Photograph E	S. Sibley © UCLES.
Question 6 Photograph F	S. Sibley © UCLES.

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