

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper**

**2217 GEOGRAPHY**

**2217/02**

Paper 2 (Investigation and Skills), maximum raw mark 90

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2217

**Section A**

- 1 (a) 1356
- (b) (i) Fish ponds [2]  
 Bridge
- (ii) 1.6 – 1.8 [1]
- (iii) NW [1]
- (iv) Valley [3]  
 Narrows and widens again / variable width  
 Steep (side) slopes  
 Slopes up to 500m  
 River  
 Tributaries  
 Hills  
 Low forest / woodland  
 Scrub  
 Sea  
 Cultivation / Plantation  
 Flat floodplain / valley bottom (must locate)
- (c) Sand / Mud [5]  
 Headland  
 Bay  
 Bar  
 Lagoon  
 Island (not St Lucia itself)  
Low Forest / Woodland / Scrub (Max 1 for vegetation)  
 Steep slope (on M Pinard) / rises to 661 m / 500 m  
Mouth of river  
 Roads / buildings / bunker (Max 1 for human features)
- (d) Hotel 127/8 555/6/7 [2]  
 Yacht club 129559  
 Ruin 125/6 550/1  
 Beach with grid reference at any location along beach
- (e) Coastal [3]  
 Close to settlements / within town areas  
 Scattered / dispersed  
 Small(er) areas in north / most in SW/S  
 Near river  
 Lowlands  
 Valley  
 Mostly flat / gentle slope

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2217

- (f) No mark for GR but 0 if GR does not relate to a cultivated area.  
Depends on square chosen but could include
- Near river for water supply
  - Near river as can't build there due to flood risk
  - Lowland so accessible
  - Flat so easy to use machines / irrigate / won't erode
  - Close to settlement for labour
  - Close to settlement for food supply (for areas not labelled C)
- [2]

[Max 20]

- 2 (a) Many / most in Asia / 9 in Asia / East Hemisphere  
South / SE of Asia  
Only one in Africa  
3 in North America  
2 in South America  
Most / 8 in tropics / 7 between Tropic of Cancer and Equator / 7 outside tropics  
On / near coast  
None in Europe / Australasia / other appropriate areas  
Most in LEDC  
Most / 12 in Northern Hemisphere / north of Equator
- Max 2 for numbers in specific continents [4]

- (b) Tokyo / Mumbai / Mexico / Sao Paulo / New York
- 3 or 4 correct = 1 mark  
All 5 correct = 2 marks [2]

- (c) Dhaka / Lagos / Jakarta / Karachi / Delhi.
- Correct identification and marking 3 of above [3]

[Max 9]

- 3 (a) (i) On graph [2]

- (ii) Japan  
Costa Rica  
Both needed for 1 mark [1]

- (iii) Higher  
India / Côte d'Ivoire / Congo  
Egypt  
Four [4]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2217

- (b) (i) USA, Japan, Costa Rica,
- (ii) USA is MEDC  
USA has more industries  
USA uses more energy  
USA has more domestic / industrial water use  
USA uses water for irrigation in dry areas  
USA has more cars per person  
USA more mechanised / technological society  
USA people travel more  
USA colder winters in some parts therefore more heating  
USA more use of air conditioning in summer  
USA wastes more energy  
USA has more resources so uses more per person

Or converse ideas for Costa Rica.  
Allow other relevant suggestions.

[3]

[Max 11]

- 4 (a) A has mountains / valley / hill / gorge  
A has interlocking spurs / meanders  
B has plain / flat land  
B has bare rock / cliff  
A has rounded slopes / steep slopes  
B has no vegetation in foreground  
A has forest / trees / bush / scrub  
B has trees and grass / savanna  
(Alternative to last 2 points  
A has more vegetation / B more open)

Must be at least one point from each photo

[4]

- (b) A – chemical/ biological  
B – biological/ chemical /physical

Accept named chemical processes  
Accept freeze thaw or exfoliation for physical weathering

[2]

- (c) Differences in rainfall  
Differences in temperature range  
(Alternative to last 2 points – differences in climate)  
Differences in geology  
Human use of land  
Tectonic / volcanic activity  
Vertical erosion compared to lateral erosion / river erosion

2 x 1 with 1 for development.

[3]

[Max 9]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2217

- 5 (a) China
- (b) (i) Italy [1]  
(ii) China [1]
- (c) China uses more coal / Japan uses less coal [3]  
China uses more HEP / Japan uses less HEP  
Japan uses more oil / China uses less oil  
Japan uses more gas / China uses less gas  
Japan uses more nuclear / China uses less nuclear  
Both have same % wind power  
Both have same % other sources  
China dominated by coal / both have coal as most used  
Japan has coal, gas and nuclear as similar %
- Max 1 for figures
- (d) HEP  
Wind
- Accept two first named if more than two given  
Accept solar, geothermal, biogas or wave if mention that this could be covered by 'other'. [2]
- (e) Wood or biomass [1]
- (f) High sunshine levels provides much potential solar energy [2]  
High rainfall in TRF or monsoon provides much potential HEP Energy  
can be generated locally  
Can be small scale / don't have to be expensive large schemes  
Water / wind / sun is free / no expensive imports  
No pollution / clean energy source

[Max 11]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2217

**Section B**

- 6 (a) Cheap, frequently, work, open (1/2 correct =1; 3/4 correct = 2)  
2 @ 1 mark
- (b) (i) 'How did you travel here?/What mode of transport did you use?  
Layout in boxes of different transport e.g. car, bus, walk  
1 = Question (Not essential for expression to be in the *form* of a question),  
1 = Choices (3 relevant exc. other),  
1 for Layout (Boxes/grids or instruction that works e.g. circle)  
3 @ 1 mark [3]
- (ii) Regular sampling/equally spaced sampling/e.g. every fifth person;  
ref. to "Order" must be qualified.  
1 @ 1 mark [1]
- (iii) Advantages e.g. not biased/fair test (1); easy/simple/faster (1)  
1 @ 2 marks [2]
- (c) Complete proportional bar graph at 20%, 31% (51%), 17% (68%) and 32% with correct key.  
Mark 1 per line then 1 for correct key.  
4 @1 mark [4]
- (d) (i) 2.2/2.3 km  
1 @ 1 mark [1]
- (ii) Bicycle – most within 0.5km/all within 1.5km/close to market hall  
Bus – in lines away from market hall/grouped/clustered/certain directions/up to 2.2km  
Car – from all directions/up to 2.2/2.3km away/most 0.5/2km  
Walking – Close to market hall/most within 0.5km/up to 1km  
References to 2.5km too vague. Distance or pattern OK.  
4 @1 mark [4]
- (iii) Any sensible comment related to pattern of transport  
e.g. people not prepared to walk/bike far/not far as uses up energy/walking is free/no parking fines; bus in lines due to routes/bus routes to where non-drivers live; cars more flexible means of transport  
Maximum of 1 per means of transport.  
2 @ 1 mark [2]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2217

- (e) (i) Sketch line to include all outer most points (can join up) and inwards at western side to at least 4km ring.  
1 @ 1 mark
- (ii) Explain fully needs more than list; allow (1 + 1) for development.  
e.g. Higher land/mountain restricts access/no one lives there;  
Lake/sea may be there.  
River may be there – hard to get over/access issues.  
Poor roads – take too long.  
Another/cheaper sports centre is competition;  
Poorer area so cannot afford to travel/pay for sports.  
4 @ 1 mark [4]

Maximum 2 for simple list

- (f) Hypothesis – both are correct/partially correct 1  
Aim – Sports Centre has greater range or Sports Centre has larger sphere of influence; 1.  
Statements that support conclusion 2 maximum  
Data that support conclusion 2 maximum  
If use comparative data, both figures must be correct for 1 data mark.  
6 @ 1 mark [6]

Maximum 4 if no data

- 7 (a) (i) See through/transparent; located on post not the ground; secure not easily knocked over; measurements on jar; not cylindrical; wider top; no funnel. Accept reverse.  
1 @ 1 mark [1]
- (ii) 2,1,4,3  
(1/2 correct = 1; 3/4 correct = 2) [2]
- (iii) Bar graph/histogram (1); dates and rainfall (1); x/y could be either in latter e.g. horizontal bar graph.  
2 @ 1 mark [2]

- (b) Arrow head: shows the direction from which the wind is blowing  
Paddle: Larger surface area to push the arrow/catch the wind  
Compass points: orientation of the wind vane/all 4 points/indicates the direction  
Fixed on roof: not obstructed by building/secure/not sheltered/exposed/in open air.  
4 @1 mark [4]

- (c) Ideas should include detail of relief rainfall  
Water evaporated from sea/moist winds; winds from west travel over sea; air forced to rise/air rises; air cools; air condenses;  
relief/orographic rainfall  
4 @1 mark

Maximum 2 if no relief reference

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2008	2217

- (d) (i) Correct length of bars at 2 for E and 1 for N  
2 @ 1 mark
- (ii) Most common/most frequent direction of wind.  
1 @ 1 mark [1]
- (iii) Lack of winds from NW/NE; equal days from E/SE; more days from W/SW; more from S than N; more from W than E; most from SW  
OK. Must judge or compare.  
3 @ 1 mark [3]
- (e) (i) Correct plotting of 1,3,4,5 on the SW line  
(1/2 correct = 1 3/4 correct = 2) [2]
- (ii) Top box – anomaly/unusual/odd reading/student error/"only" once.  
Side box – The highest rainfall/westerly wind brings rain/ in varying amounts of rain  
Bottom box – No rain from these directions  
3 @ 1 mark [3]
- None if just list days.
- (iii) Yes  
1 @ 1 mark [1]
- (f) Longer time of investigation; twice each day; different season/month; measure wind speed; different instruments; traditional (accept "proper") rain gauge; compare to local weather station/other school/sites; more sites
- Credit mention of more reliable/more representative as development marks if they explain how their suggestions do this.  
5 @ 1 mark [5]