

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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- 1 (a) (i) Wide tarred road [1]  
(ii) W or SW or WSW [1]
- (b) From SE/S to NW/N [1]
- (c) (i) Height difference = 38 m [1]  
Road distance = 6800 – 7000 [1]  
Gradient = 1 in 179 to 1 in 185 [1]
- (ii) Road crossing valley  
Road goes down and up [1]
- (d) (i) Measuring from A:  
R at 3 – 7 mm  
I at 41 – 46 mm  
M at 97 – 103 mm [3]
- (ii) Cultivation  
Medium Bush  
Road  
Track/cut line/game trail  
Huts  
Building  
Orchard/Plantation [4]
- (e) (i) Transport  
Railway/Roads/Tracks/Aerodrome (landing area) [1]  
Leisure  
Sports Field/Club/Golf Course [1]  
Health  
Clinic/Sewage Ponds – allow Dip Tank [1]
- (ii) Accuracy of position  
Accuracy of shape  
Direction of flow towards north [3]
- [Total: max 20]**
- 2 (a) (i) Correct rainfall  
Correct temperatures [2]
- (ii) 1°C [1]
- (iii) Temperature = 27°C  
Rainfall = 70 mm [2]
- (b) Less sunshine/more cloud cover [1]

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- (c) Any two from:  
High rainfall...  
 can collect drinking water  
 waterborne diseases  
 mud  
 inadequate shelter  
High temperature...  
 no need for heating/blankets  
 promotes disease  
 food spoils quicker [2]

[Total: max 8]

- 3 (a) Algeria #  
 D.R. Congo /// [2]

- (b) Intensive  
 NE [2]

- (c) Advantages  
 higher yields  
 controls pests/diseases  
 allow development – increased income/less food shortages
- Disadvantages  
 contact with toxins (at work)  
 pollution in water supply  
 toxins in own food (subsistence)  
 eutrophication  
 can kill useful insects  
 Max 3 for each section [4]

[Total: max 8]

- 4 (a) Correct locations of B, C and P [3]

- (b) (i) Right has more vegetation on slope/left has less vegetation on slope  
 Right has rounded top/left is vertical to the top/left is steeper  
 Right has vegetation at base/left has no vegetation at the base [2]

- (ii) Right has base of cliff protected from wave action/left is exposed to wave action  
 Right has no cliff retreat/left has retreating cliff  
 Right has rounded top due to weathering/left has cliff collapse  
 Right has material not being washed away so veg. grows/left has erosion so no veg.  
 Right is protected from salt water/left has salt splash which prevents veg. growth [3]

[Total: max 8]

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- 5 (a) Ranked in order as follows:  
Norway  
Canada  
Italy  
New Zealand  
Indonesia  
Honduras  
Georgia  
Haiti [1]
- (b) (i) 2 correct plots [2]
- (ii) Indonesia 44% primary, 38% tertiary  
New Zealand 12% primary, 57% tertiary  
+ or – 1 on all figures  
1 correct for 1 mark, all correct for 2 marks. [2]
- (c) MEDCs have higher % tertiary/LEDCs have lower % tertiary  
MEDCs have lower % primary/LEDCs have higher % primary  
MEDCs have higher % in secondary/LEDCs lower % secondary [3]
- [Total: max 8]**
- 6 (a) Two correct divisions [2]
- (b) Central America [1]
- (c) Africa/Oceania/Canada [1]
- (d) Land border/adjacent area – Central America  
Close proximity – Caribbean  
Rich nation/perceived opportunities such as jobs – South America, Asia  
Lack of opportunity to emigrate – Africa  
Similar opportunities – Oceania and other MEDCs  
Low population – Oceania  
Links through companies/family – Europe [4]
- [Total: max 8]**

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- 7 (a) (i) For veg. cover and height need reference to use of equipment and/or what it does for first mark. Any 4 points below; no reserves.

**Examples**

Sample points are 1 metre apart/equidistant/systematic (1)

**Vegetation cover**

Tape used to measure width of path (1) by laying across 10 metre transect (1)

Quadrat used to measure area of veg/cover/bare ground (1).

Calculate percentage of veg/bare ground by counting squares (1)

**Vegetation height**

Ruler used to measure height of vegetation at each sample point (1)

Take a number of measurements and calculate average (1)

$4 \times 1 = (4)$  [4]

- (ii) Completion of kite diagram.

Tick P for each plot. Tick S for shading.

$2P + 1S = (3)$  [3]

- (iii) Completion of bar graph. Plot 4, 5, 12, 17. Tick P twice.

4 correct = 2 marks, 2 or 3 correct = 1 mark Shading/1 correct = 0 [2]

- (iv) Hypothesis is true – tick H (1) OR erosion **does** decrease away from centre of footpath. If write hypothesis must change wording of that given. Allow a tick D mark for ref. to any pair of data in evidence.

Evidence: More bare ground in centre. (1)

Vegetation increases in height away from centre (1)

No veg. at site 6 in the centre but heights of 14 cm and 11 cm at sites 1 and 11 away from centre (1 + 1D)

$1H + 2 = (3)$  [3]

- (b) (i) Must refer to three different pieces of equipment from diagram and what is done with each.

**Examples**

Push or hammer drainpipe/tube into ground (1)

Pour a set/measured amount of water from bottle/jug into pipe/tube (Water 1 max.)

Use stopwatch/watch to time how long it takes for the water to soak into ground (1)

$3 \times 1 = (3)$  [3]

- (ii) Completion of line graph. Plot 48, 30, 38. Tick P twice. Plots need not be squares; part of plot must be on the centre square above the relevant number.

3 correct plots + complete line = 2, 1 or 2 correct plots + complete line = 1.

3 correct plots but no complete line = 1 max.

$2 \times 1 = (2)$  [2]

- (iii) More bare ground equals **longer/slower/higher/more** infiltration time

OR reverse. [1]

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(iv) Focus on impact of people walking

**Examples**

More people walking/trampling (1)

Soil becomes compacted/pressed down/hard (1)

More bare ground/less vegetation in centre due to people walking (1)

$3 \times 1$  or  $(1 + 1) + 1 = (3)$

[3]

(c) Can refer to B and C in general or separately. Reserve 1 for H and W. Marks are for HOW and WHY (Tick H and tick W; max. 2 for each). Can match H/W any way.

**Examples**

HOW B and/or C different	WHY results differ
Vegetation could be taller (1)	Because less walkers (1)
More veg. cover/less bare ground (1)	Because further from car park (1)
Woodland path may be narrower (1)	Because trees restrict width for walkers (1)
Greater compaction/erosion (1)	Because walkers concentrated (1)
Less compaction/erosion (1)	Too far to walk to from car park (1)

$2H + 1W$  or  $1H + 2W = (3)$

[3]

(d) Pedestrian count to find out number of walkers.

Questionnaire to find out why people came to the area/frequency of visiting/when they came. If "destination" must refer to place within the map area.

Different times of year to see if results were affected by different weather/seasons/holiday patterns

$3 \times 1 = (3)$

[3]

(e) **First list OK with no qualification/elaboration**. Ideas such as:

Restoration of footpath/create permanent paths (1)

Create alternative/signposted paths (1)

Improve drainage (1)

Fence off areas/restrict access (1)

Re-seed area around footpath/allow area to recover (1)

Information and education centres (1)

Build small/low bridges (1)

Create nature reserves (1)

**List below needs qualification/elaboration**. Ideas such as:

Rules about how to behave/charges for car parking/fines for misdemeanours (1)

Use rangers to manage where visitors go/the environment (1)

More bins to reduce littering (1)

Education about the environment (1)

[Total: 30]

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- 8 (a) 1 mark for each street i.e. correct plot and direction = 1. If plots not labelled 05 and R5 no marks. Tick or x.

Direction – allow within middle 30 degrees for SW and NE.

Plot – R5 must be on 2 km line; allow 4.5 or 4.6 km for 05 plot.

$2 \times 1 = (2)$

[2]

- (b) (i)

Clear road with light parking
Traffic moving freely, light parking
Traffic moving freely, heavy parking
Traffic congested, not moving freely

All correct for mark. Tick or x.

[1]

- (ii) Ticks and/or x.

<b>BEST = e.g. intermediate level of noise</b>
<b>WORST = e.g. High/loud/very noisy</b>

Or similar descriptions. Look for a “step-up” in noise as go down the table.

$2 \times 1 = (2)$

[2]

- (iii) Do not allow what they have already done e.g. chosen sites/area of town to survey; prepared an env. survey sheet.

**Examples**

Whether to survey individually or in a group/pairs (1)

How much time was available to do surveys (1)

When would be best to do the surveys (1)

Subjective nature of survey (1)

Whether to base survey on whole street or measured section (1)

Ground floor only/all floors land-use (1)

How to identifying main land use (1)

Safety refs (1 max.)

$4 \times 1 = (4)$

[4]

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- (c) Question is about designing a sheet that would work NOT fill in a sheet with one street's imaginary results. If do latter allow max. 1 for Category mark below.

Tick C for land-use categories; must have min. of three from list below.

Tick S for a scoring system that relates to 0–3

Tick T for ref. to totalling the env. scores.

### Environmental Quality Survey

(Name of Street .....

Litter	3	2	1	0
Roads and pavements	3	2	1	0
Trees, shrubs, grass verges	3	2	1	0
Street furniture	3	2	1	0
Road signs	3	2	1	0
Traffic	3	2	1	0
Noise	3	2	1	0

### Total environmental quality score

$$3 \times 1 = (3) \quad [3]$$

- (d) (i) Plotting on dispersion graph. Plot 8 and 17 (two ticks P) plus circling Median of 15 Tick M.

$$2P + 1M = (3) \quad [3]$$

- (ii) Shopping, Residential, Open space, Industrial. All correct for mark [1]

- (iii) **Agree with Hypothesis** Tick H or Main land use does affect the quality of environment. Need it stating in different words for latter.

**Evidence:** Different land-uses have different env. scores (1)

Median scores are different for different land-uses (1)

Shopping has higher env. score than industry which is lowest (1)

$$2 \times 1 = (2) \quad [2]$$

- (iv) No need to compare.

**Shopping areas have higher environmental score because:**

Better looked after, jobs to improve environment

Need to attract customers, therefore needs to be attractive

May be newer or re-developed areas

**Industrial areas have lower environmental score because:**

Noise from heavy machinery/heavy lorries accessing/leaving area

Air pollution from factory

Old sites, maybe semi-derelict

$$3 \times 1 = (3) \quad [3]$$

- (e) (i) Plotting on scatter graph. 1.4/8; 2/12; 4.4/17

$$3 \times 1 = (3) \quad [3]$$



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- (ii) No marks for accepting/rejecting H. Marks for evidence supporting either.  
Credit data mark tick D if refer to two distances/env. scores.

Agree with the hypothesis that it does vary because there is a range of environmental scores with high scores both close and far away from the centre and lower scores between.

Disagree: because there is no clear overall pattern that environmental quality is affected by distance from the town centre

$2 \times 1 = (2)$

[2]

- (f) Reserve of 1 mark in each.

Environmental quality reference sheet:

Descriptions are vague (e.g. small amount of litter and much litter. No noise)

Not all subject categories apply to each street (e.g. Open space street may have no street furniture)

Individuals will score the same street differently because survey is subjective

New categories needed e.g. type of pollution.

Four land use categories:

Most streets contain a mixture of different land uses

Land use categories are wide (e.g. residential, open space)

Not enough categories/more land-uses/not varied enough

Open space may be farmland or derelict land or

Industrial may be a modern distribution site or 19<sup>th</sup> century factory

No commercial/offices

No schools/leisure centres/ other specific uses/"Others" (1 max)

$3 + 1$  or  $2 + 2 = (4)$

[4]

**[Total: 30]**