



October/November 2020

1 hour 45 minutes

Cambridge O Level

GEOGRAPHY	,		2217	/12
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		
CANDIDATE NAME				

You must answer on the question paper.

Paper 1 Geographical Themes

You will need: Insert (enclosed)
Calculator

Ruler

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total, **one** from each section.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

Definitions

MEDCs – More Economically Developed Countries

LEDCs - Less Economically Developed Countries

This document has 32 pages. Blank pages are indicated.





Section A

Answer one question from this section.

1 (a) Study Fig. 1.1, which shows information about the Demographic Transition Model.

Demographic Transition Model

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Fig. 1.1

(i)	Identify the stage when population is growing most rapidly.	
		[1]
(ii)	Using Fig. 1.1 only, compare:	
	the birth rates in Stage 2 and Stage 3	
	the death rates in Stage 1 and Stage 2	
		[2]

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(111)	as a country moves from Stage 1 to Stage 4.
	[3]
(iv)	Explain why birth rates are still high in many LEDCs.
	[4]

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(b) Study Fig. 1.2, which shows information about the population of 10 urban areas in Botswar. (an LEDC in Africa) in 1991 and 2011.

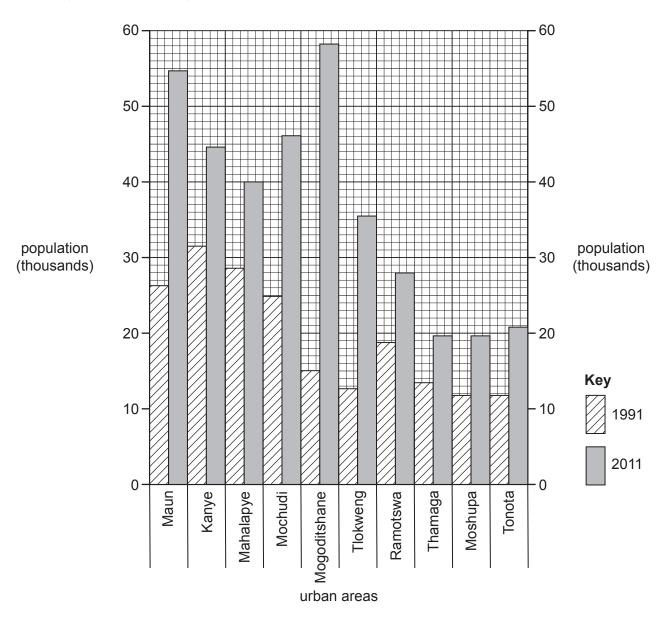


Fig. 1.2

(i) Put the following urban areas in rank order according to their population growth between 1991 and 2011.

Kanye	Maun	Mogoditshane	Thamaga	Tonota	
		Highest popu	lation growth		
		,			
		•	,		
		Lowest popu	lation growth		[3]



I)	Describe the problems caused by rapid population growth in urban areas in LEDCs.	
		[5



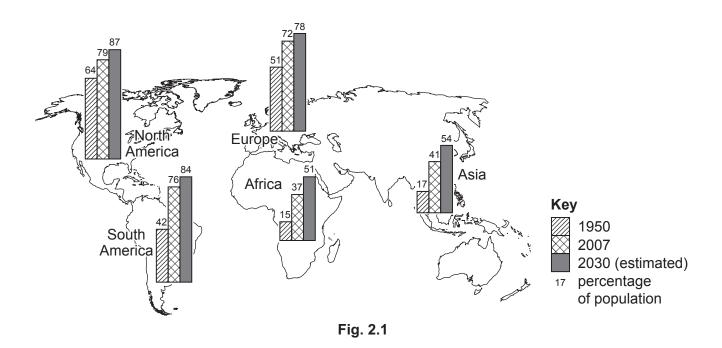
Jame of	country or area			
varrie or	country of area	 		



[2]

2 (a) Study Fig. 2.1, which shows information about the increasing percentage of people living "" urban areas in 1950, 2007 and 2030 (estimated).

Percentage of population in urban areas



(1)	living in urban area		to describe the inci	ease in the percentage	ог реоріс
	Circle one of the fo	ollowing:			
	depopulation	emigration	immigration	urbanisation	[1]
(ii)	Identify the contine	ent where the per	centage of population	on living in urban areas:	

-	was the largest in 2007
-	is estimated to increase the most between 2007 and 2030.

Describe three impacts of the growth of urban areas on the surrounding natural

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	(1V)	from them.
		[4]
(b)		dy Fig. 2.2 (Insert), which is a photograph showing homes in a squatter settlement in ra, Ghana (an LEDC in Africa).
	(i)	Describe three features of the buildings shown in Fig. 2.2.
		1
		2
		3
		[3]
	(ii)	Explain why many people who live in squatter settlements suffer from diseases.
		[6]





Section B

Answer one question from this section.

3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows information about flows through a drainage basin.

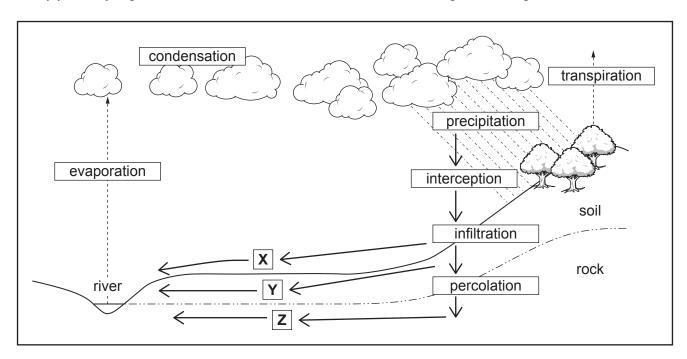


Fig. 3.1

(i)	What is meant by transpiration?
	[1]
(ii)	Explain why the amount of interception varies:
	- from place to place
	- at different times of the year.
	[2]
(iii)	Identify the processes which take place at X , Y and Z in Fig. 3.1.
	X
	Υ
	Z



- (iv) Cawston Creek is a small river in Canada. On the outline map, Fig. 3.2 below, mark wi... 07777898626 arrows and label the following:
 - a source (label S)
 - a confluence (label **C**)
 - a tributary which is less than 1 km long (label **T**)
 - the watershed (label **W**) [4]

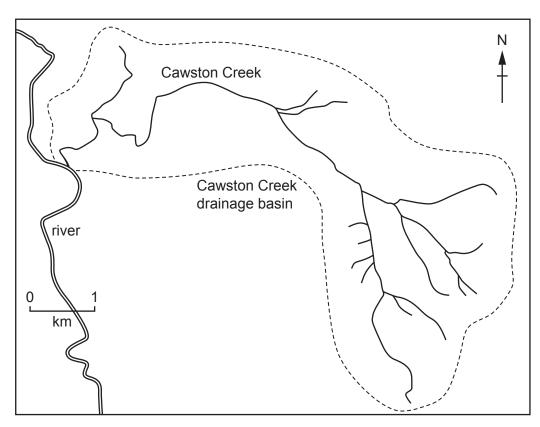


Fig. 3.2



(b) Study Figs. 3.3 and 3.4 (Insert), which are photographs showing two different rivers and the... 0777898626 valleys.

(i)	Describe the similarities and differences between the rivers shown in Figs. 3.3 and 3.4.
	[3]
(ii)	Explain how rivers erode their valleys.



(c)	Draw a labelled diagram to show the features of a river delta. Explain how a river delta is formed.										
		[7]									



4 (a) Study Fig. 4.1, which is a cross section through a volcano.

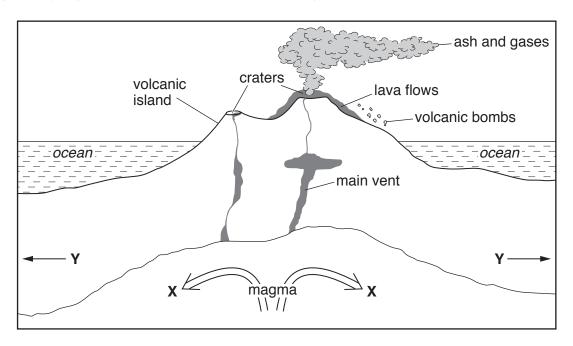


Fig. 4.1

(i)	What type of plate boundary is shown in Fig. 4.1?
	[1
(ii)	Choose the correct labels for features X and Y shown in Fig. 4.1.
	Choose from the list below:
	- convection currents
	- direction of plate movement
	- lava escaping from the volcano
	- new crust created
	- subduction.
	x



(111)	cause injuries, deaths and damage.
	1
	2
	3
	[3
(iv)	Describe the benefits of living near volcanoes.
	[4



(b) Study Fig. 4.2, which shows information about two earthquakes, one which occurred in an LEDC.

Location	Kobe (in an MEDC)	Port-au-Prince (in an LEDC)
time of day	05:46	16:53
depth of focus	16 km	12 km
magnitude (Richter scale)	7.2	7.2
deaths	6434	220 000
injured	40 000	300 000
homeless people	316 000	895 000
cost of damage	US\$220 billion	US\$11 billion

Fig. 4.2

(i)	Describe the differences in the impacts of the earthquakes at Kobe and Port-au-Prince.
	[3]
(ii)	Explain why earthquakes of the same magnitude may have different impacts.
	(A)



Name of example



Section C

Answer one question from this section.

5 (a) Study Fig. 5.1, which is a diagram showing development indicators for four countries.

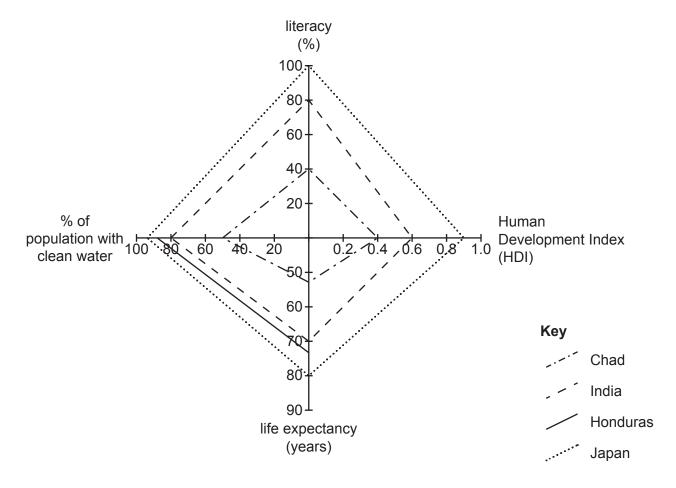


Fig. 5.1

(i) Identify the country shown in Fig. 5.1 which has the shortest life expectancy.

.....[1]

- (ii) Complete Fig. 5.1 by plotting the following information:
 - 90% of the population of Honduras are literate.
 - the Human Development Index (HDI) of Honduras is 0.63. [2]

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development between countries.
[3
(iv) Explain why there may be inequalities in levels of development within a country.
[4



(b) Study Fig. 5.2, which shows four plans that the government of an LEDC in Africa considering.

Plan 1 filld more schools in rural areas and allow all children up to the age of 16 to end free of charge. Plan 2 filld a multi-purpose dam across a major river which flows through the centre of ecountry. Plan 3 fer financial incentives to attract transnational corporations which manufacture ectrical goods. Plan 4 filld one large coastal tourist resort and another resort close to a national park in emountains.
Plan 2 iild a multi-purpose dam across a major river which flows through the centre of ecountry. Plan 3 fer financial incentives to attract transnational corporations which manufacture ectrical goods. Plan 4 iild one large coastal tourist resort and another resort close to a national park in emountains.
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Plan 3 fer financial incentives to attract transnational corporations which manufacture ectrical goods. Plan 4 filld one large coastal tourist resort and another resort close to a national park in a mountains.
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Plan 4 iild one large coastal tourist resort and another resort close to a national park in a mountains.
ild one large coastal tourist resort and another resort close to a national park in emountains.
e mountains.
Fig. 5.2
Suggest three reasons why the government is considering Plan 1.
1



(ii) Choose Plan 2, 3 or 4.

Explain why the plan which you have chosen will result in development in the country.
Plan chosen



Name	of area .	 	 	 			



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6 (a) Study Figs. 6.1 and 6.2, which show information about a subsistence farming area in The Gambia (an LEDC in Africa).

Cross section of farming area

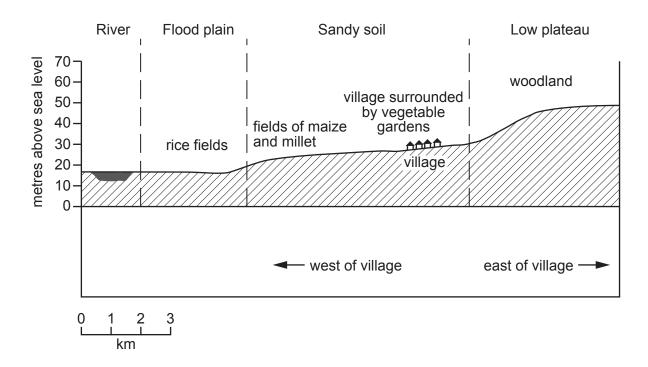


Fig. 6.1

Sketch map of farming area

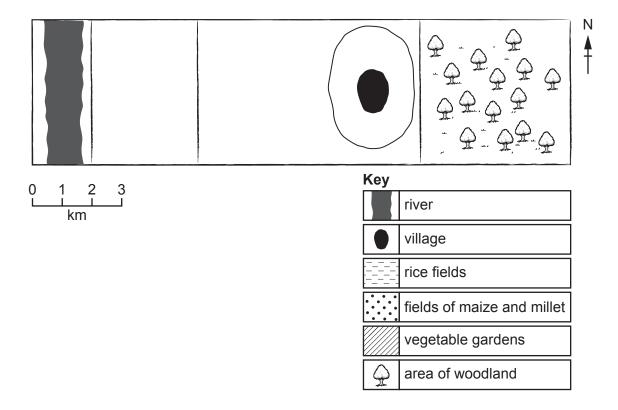


Fig. 6.2



,	What is meant by subsistence farming?
	[1]
	Use the key to complete the sketch map , Fig. 6.2, which shows land use in the farming area by shading:
	- the rice fields
	- the vegetable gardens
	- the fields of maize and millet. [2]
	Suggest three reasons why the vegetable gardens are closer to the village than the rice fields.
	1
	2
,	3
	[3]
	Describe the problems which may be caused for local people if the area of woodland to the east of the village was cleared to grow more maize and millet.
	[4]



(b) Study Fig. 6.3, which shows recommendations which agricultural experts have given subsistence farmers in areas such as the one shown in Fig. 6.1.

Recommendation 1						
Build a covered, concrete-lined well close to the farm.						
Recommendation 2						
Put electric fences around the fields of maize and millet.						
Recommendation 3						
Use some of the land to graze a small herd of goats.						

Fig. 6.3

food supply.
Build a covered, concrete-lined well close to the farm
Put electric fences around the fields of maize and millet
Use some land to graze a small herd of goats
[3]



(ii)	Describe other methods farmers in LEDCs can use to increase their agricultural output.
	re:



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(C)	food shortages.
	Name of country or region
	[7]

[Total: 25]

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Additional Pages

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