CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

2217 GEOGRAPHY

2217/23

(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.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.



Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2013	2217	23

Section A

1	(a)	(i)	Quarry/excavation	[1]
		(ii)	Bridge	[1]
		(iii)	Reservoir	[1]
		(iv)	Building	[1]
		(v)	Correct in relation to dam wall E Correct in relation to dam wall F on both sides	[2]
	(b)	539	857	[1]
	(c)		0 – 3700	[2]
	(d)	Med Lan Ord Nor Cul Awa	dium bush along river banks dium bush in tributary valleys d possibly floods hard on south side of valley th facing slope gets more sun tivation ay from flooding/waterlogging ar water supply	[4]
	(e)	(i)	High/hills/mountains Ridge Rises to 1300m Gentle slopes on highest and lowest land Steep slopes between Valleys Main valley goes to NE Small rivers/streams Tributary rivers join at 90°/trellis pattern Some rivers flow NW	[5]
		(ii)	Mine name Derelict building Other building Mining/prospecting trench Track/cut line/game trail	[2]

[Total: 20]

	Page 3			Syllabus	Paper
			GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2013	2217	23
2	(a) England Australia Samoa China Scotland South Africa/Fiji Fiji/South Africa India			[1]	
	(b)	(i)	England		[1]
		(ii)	China		[1]
		(iii)	Scotland		[1]
	(c)	(i)	Correct completion of graph		[1]
		(ii)	1998, 1999, 20001		
		(iii)	Decrease Birth rate, death rate		[2]
					[Total: 8]
3	(a)		gest area of adjacent flat land		[2]
	(b)	(i)	48–50m		[1]
		(ii)	Steep sides Deep No Valley floor Narrow V-shape Asymmetrical Straight slope on left Convex slope on right		[3]
	(c)	Clo	ser to river on left than right at point of crossing section	line.	[1]
	(d)	В, С	C, A		[1]
					[Total: 8]

	Page 4	wark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2013	2217	23
4	(a) Flat/g Terra Low e Low r Areas Cultiv Earth Moun Buildi	[5]		
	(b) (i) C	Correct completion of graph		[1]
	(ii) ⊢	łot		
		Rain all year/plenty of rain		[2]
				[Total: 8]
5	T A	Primary Secondary Fertiary All correct = 2 marks; 1 correct = 1 mark		[2] [1]
	. , . ,	Лilk Calves		[2]
	(ii) S	Sugar		[1]
	(iii) L	abour, building and machinery		[1]
	(c) Comr	mercial mixed farm		[1]
				[Total: 8]

Mark Scheme

Syllabus

Paper

Page 4

	Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2013	O LEVEL – October/November 2013 2217	
6	Mostly i 3 in Eur 4 in Asi	outside of the tropics northern hemisphere/1 in southern hemisphere ope/France/Germany/Ukraine a/Russia/Pakistan/India/China th America/USA/Canada a		[4]
	() ()	million metric tons		[1]
	. ,	mpletion of graph eat is mainly a temperate crop		[1

(ii) Relatively little land at temperate latitudes

Countries are relatively small

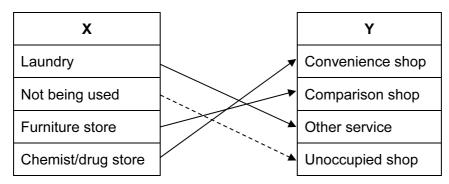
[Total: 8]

[1]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2013	2217	23

Section B

1 (a) (i)



All 3 correct = 2 marks, 1 or 2 correct = 1 mark

[2]

(ii) Shop owners losing money/bankrupt/went out of business Competition from other shopping centres/too many shops selling same goods High rents

Decrease in number of customers/not enough customers/lack of demand New shopping centre/still looking for new business Undergoing renovation

2 @ 1 [2]

- (iii) People travel further to buy comparison goods than convenience (low order) goods
 Comparison goods usually cost more than convenience goods
 If more than 2 answers deduct 1 mark for each incorrect answer

 2 @ 1 [2]
- (b) (i) Work in pairs, not alone

Don't block pavement/entrance to shops

Be polite to interviewees

Accept that people won't want to answer questions/too busy/in a hurry

Ask a range of people/get a representative sample of age or gender/distribute at random

Choose a time when there are plenty of people shopping

Ask people leaving different shops

2 @ 1 [2]

(ii) Hypothesis is **true/partially true** people buy different types of goods – 1 mark reserve

CBD contains more comparison shops/local shopping centre contains more convenience shops. Allow 'only' with figures

People go to CBD for comparison goods/to local shopping centre for convenience goods OR individual purchases. Allow 'only' with figures

People buy some goods in both centres e.g. food/convenience goods

Credit use of paired data which compares the types of shops (Table 1) or goods purchased (Table 2) to 2 marks max

e.g. convenience goods – 15 bought in CBD, 27 bought in local shops

47 comparison shops in CBD & 3 in local shopping centre

Hypothesis conclusion is incorrect/false no credit

[4]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2013	2217	23

- (c) (i) Completion of histogram less than 10 minutes (21 Larco Ave and 25 Enrique Palacios). Ignore shading 2 @ 1 [2]
 - (ii) Completion of pie chart between 2 and 6 days = 50%, between 1 and 4 weeks = 22% 1 mark for correct position of line, 1 mark for shading

 No mark for line if plotted wrong way round, but credit shading if correct [2]
 - (iii) Overall hypothesis is not true/partially true 1 mark reserve

'Longer' hypothesis is partially true/not true

'Frequency' hypothesis is not true

If answer as two separate sections consider each hypothesis separately and credit 1 max for hypothesis. If both hypothesis conclusions agree with mark scheme go to 4 marks max. If one conclusion agrees with mark scheme but the other conclusion does not agree with mark scheme go to 2 marks max.

Most people do not take longer to get to Larco Ave/CBD/little difference

People go more frequently to Enrique Palacios/local shopping centre/ people go less frequently to CBD

Credit use of paired % data which compares the two centres to 1 mark maximum

Hypothesis conclusion is true/correct no credit

[4]

(d) (i) More/larger percentage walked to Enrique Palacios/local shopping Centre OR two correct statistics (28 and 8) More/larger percentage went by car to Larco Avenue/CBD OR two correct statistics (22 and 36)

More go by car than walk to CBD OR two stats (36 and 8) More walk than go by car to local shops (28 and 22)

[2]

(ii) Would not change the conclusion/conclusion would still be valid/hypothesis would still be false

Helps to provide an explanation e.g. such as quicker to travel by car than walk/takes longer to walk than go by car/method of transport will affect time taken [2]

(iii) Distance to travel/how long it will take to travel to shopping centre

Likely duration of visit/how long shoppers stay

What/how much they are buying/what they are buying/type of shop they visit

Availability of regular bus service/public transport/taxi

Availability/cost of car parking

Weather conditions/weather forecast/more likely to travel by car if raining

Level of car ownership/do shoppers own a car/can shoppers afford car/car sharing/can shopper afford petrol or bus fare

Traffic congestion/amount of traffic

How much time they have

Risk of crime/safer to drive/no pavements to walk on

3 @ 1 [3]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2013	2217	23

(e) Choropleth map/pictogram

Divide city/draw map to show different districts/show where groups of people live Devise categories for choropleth shading/symbols

Shade different districts according to key

Include a key of categories

[3]

[Total: 30]

2 (a) Keep away from base of cliff/overhang

Don't stand on edge of cliff

Check tide times before setting off/watch for incoming tide/do fieldwork at low tide

Avoid slippery rocks/sharp rocks

Measure waves from safe position/don't go into sea

Take mobile/cell phone/whistle

Work in groups/pairs/not alone

Tell teacher/adult where you are going

Suitable clothes/protective clothes/footwear/sunblock

3 @ 1 [3]

(b) (i) Place marker poles along rope/transect line

Put poles at each break of slope

Ensure they are vertical

Same length of pole above surface at each point

Use a clinometer to measure angle/read angle

Hold clinometer next to top/at agreed height on marker pole/eye level

Sight other marker pole at top/agreed height

Repeat along transect/different places up beach

Measure distance between marker poles

[4]

(ii) Cala Bassa (sandy) is wider or longer or larger/Cala Blanca (pebbles) is narrower or shorter or smaller

Cala Bassa is 35 m and Cala Blanca is 17 m

[1]

(iii) Hypothesis is **true**/pebble beach (Cala Blanca) has steeper profile 1 mark reserve

Cala Blanca is narrower beach than Cala Bassa but both go to same height (elevation)/Blanca goes to greater height (elevation)

Cala Blanca increases 5-5.5 m in 16.9-17 m and Cala Bassa increases 5 m in 34.5-35 m

1 mark for paired gradient measurements (Blanca 1 in 3, Bassa 1 in 7)

1 mark for paired angle measurements, these could be at individual points or average for the beach

Hypothesis conclusion is false no credit

[4]

i age s		Wark Ocheme	Cynabus	i apei
	GC	E O LEVEL – October/November 2013	2217	23
., .,	Count the r Do more th	t on ground/beach/throw quadrat number of squares with different types of bea an one measurement and calculate average each section of beach profile	ch material	[3]
, ,	oe classifie Some types Estimating Measuring	on as sand, shingle, pebbles or cobble is sub d differently at different sites s of material look similar the percentages may lead to inaccuracy/inco individual beach material would take a lot of alder/bare rock/seaweed/driftwood/litter in qua	nsistency	[1]
	2 marks for	of divided bar graph: shingle – 48, pebble – dividing lines shading – must be in correct order	40, cobble – 12	[3]
` '	Hypothesis eserve	is true for Cala Blanca beach/larger beach	material away fro	m sea – 1 mark
	percentage	data which refers to pebbles or cobbles or c s and locations increases from A – B 0% to H – I 20% OR a		
	- Hypothesis	conclusion is false/partially true no credit		
	Hypothesis	is not true for Cala Bassa beach – 1 mark r	reserve	
	percentage e.g. over 80	data which refers to sand or shingle or s and locations % sand in all sections 00% sand in A–B and E–F	compares two	profiles – need

Syllabus

Paper

2 + 2

[4]

Mark Scheme

Page 9

Hypothesis conclusion is true/partially true no credit

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2013	2217	23

(d) (i) Possible hypothesis:

Lighter beach material is moved more quickly by longshore drift

Groynes on the beach interrupt the movement of longshore drift

Rate of longshore drift is affected by wave height/wave frequency

More longshore drift on a sandy beach/Cala Bassa than a pebble beach/Cala Blanca or vice versa

Where more longshore drift takes place there is smaller material

Longshore drift occurs in direction of prevailing wind

Must include 'longshore drift'

Can be evidence that longshore drift has taken place

[1]

(ii) Description must link to chosen hypothesis. If chosen hypothesis is not credited in (b)(i) go to 2 marks max if linked to longshore drift.

Possible method first hypothesis:

Paint 50 pebbles of varying sizes

Group them in the wave swash/backwash zone

Leave them for period of time

Find the pebbles and measure distance from starting point

Measure long axis of pebble

Credit other ways to measure longshore drift, if appropriate.

[4]

[Total: 30]