Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge O Level

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

0227397994

GEOGRAPHY **2230/02**

Paper 2 Skills **October/November 2020**

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)
1:25 000 survey map extract (enclosed)
Protractor
Ruler

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- 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.
- Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].
- The insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

This document has **20** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

1 Study the map extract (1:25 000) of an area of Dominica. Dominica is an island in the Caribbean Sea.

(a) (i) State the four figure grid reference of the square containing POINTE MICHEL in the south of the map extract.

..... [1]

(ii) What is the straight line distance from the trigonometrical station at 680883 to the trigonometrical station at 681918? Give your answer in kilometres.

..... [1]

(iii) Calculate the difference in height between the two trigonometrical stations in **(a)(ii)**. The heights are shown in feet on this map extract.

.....

..... [1]

(b) Study grid square 6687, which contains *LA FALAISE*.

Describe the relief, drainage and natural vegetation in this grid square.

Relief .....

.....

Drainage .....

.....

Natural vegetation .....

.....

[3]

(c) Study Fig. 1.1, which shows part of the area in the north east of the map extract.

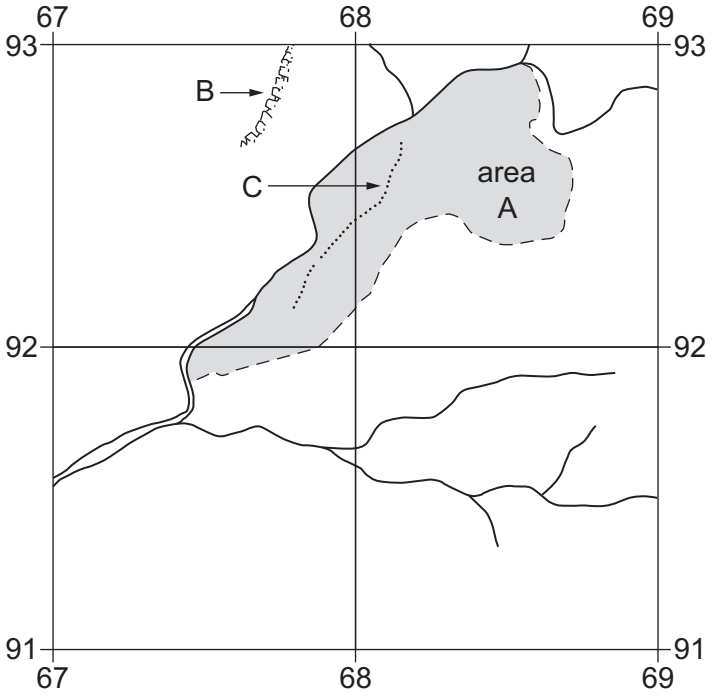


Fig. 1.1

(i) State the total area covered by the grid squares in Fig. 1.1. Give your answer in square kilometres.

..... [1]

(ii) Name the crop grown in the shaded area A in Fig. 1.1.

..... [1]

(iii) Name the features located at B and C in Fig. 1.1.

B .....

C .....
[2]

(iv) **On Fig. 1.1**, mark with a dot and label with the letter R the position of a reservoir. [1]

(d) Roseau is the capital city and largest port of Dominica.

(i) Give **two** pieces of map evidence that indicate Roseau is the capital city of Dominica.

1 .....

2 .....
[2]

(ii) Study grid square 6492.

Identify **one** agricultural product that is exported from Dominica.

..... [1]

(iii) Give a six figure grid reference for the end of Roseau Jetty.

..... [1]

(iv) What is the name of the river that flows through Roseau?

..... [1]

(v) In what compass direction is the river flowing when it enters the Caribbean Sea?

..... [1]

(e) There is a power station located at 650924. Use map evidence to suggest why this is a good location for a power station.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 20]

2 **(a)** Study Fig. 2.1, which shows the population pyramid for Brunei in 2016.

Population pyramid for Brunei, 2016

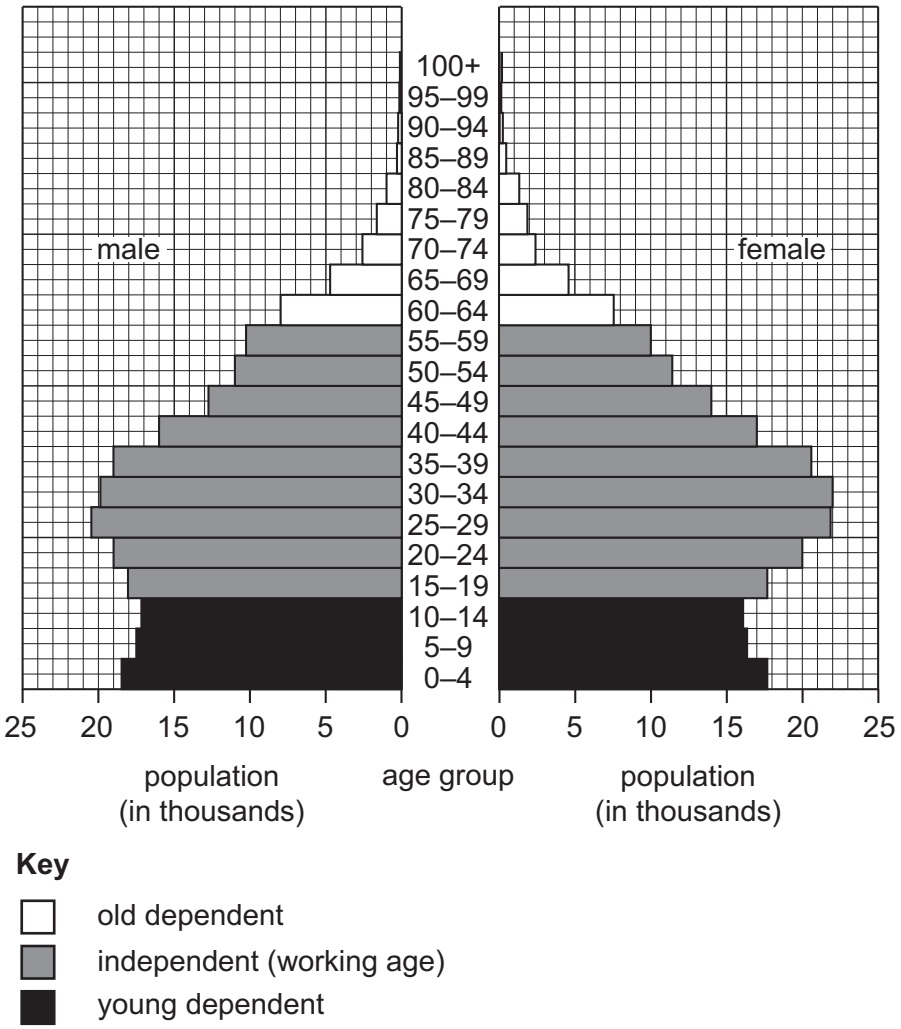


Fig. 2.1

(i) Which male age group has the largest population?

..... [1]

(ii) For the 75 and over age groups, are there more males or females?

..... [1]

(iii) Compare the size of the young dependent population with the size of the old dependent population.

.....

..... [1]

(iv) Suggest **two** reasons why the size of the old dependent population is likely to increase in the future.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Study Fig. 2.2, which shows population density in Borneo in 2015.

Population density in Borneo, 2015

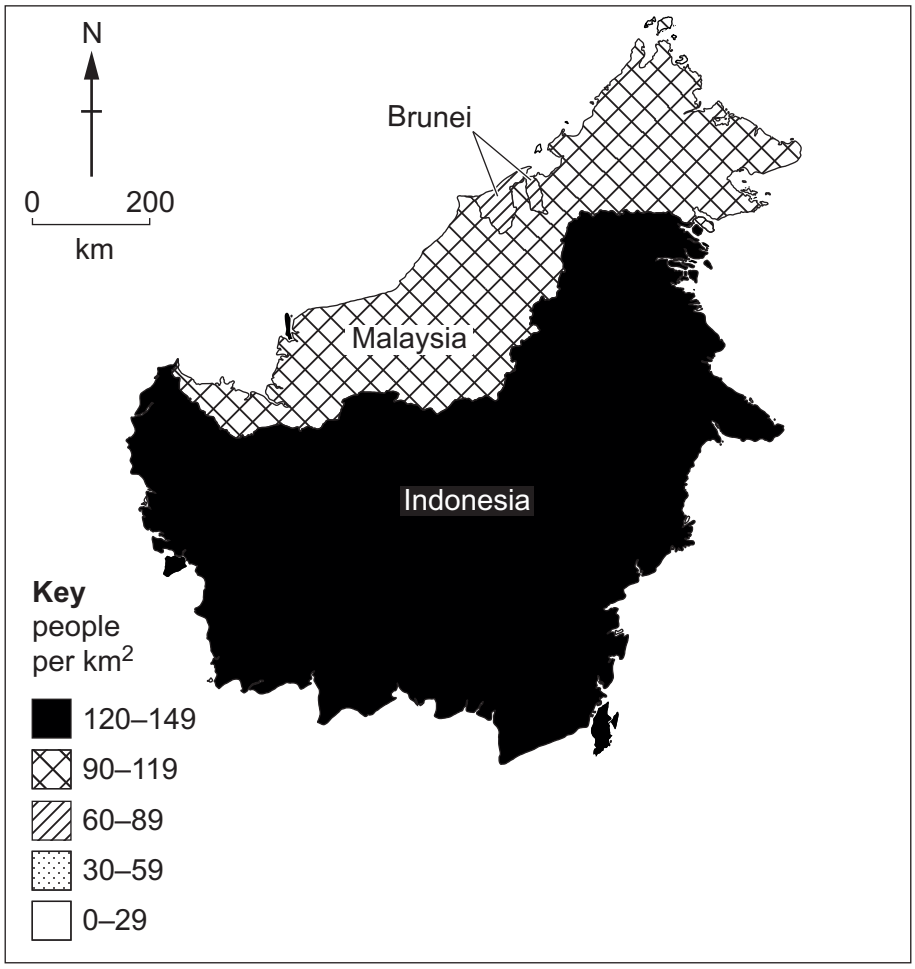


Fig. 2.2

(i) Compare the population densities of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia shown in Fig. 2.2.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) The population density in Myanmar in 2015 was 80 people per km^2. **Add shading for Myanmar below**, by referring to the key on Fig. 2.2.

[1]

(c) Study Table 2.1, which shows some population data for several ASEAN countries in 2015.

Table 2.1

country	birth rate (per 1000)	death rate (per 1000)	natural population growth (per 1000)	natural rate of population growth (percentage)	rank order population growth rate
Brunei	16.1	3.5	12.6	1.26	1
Indonesia	19.4	7.1			2
Malaysia	17.1	4.9	12.2	1.22	3
Myanmar	18.0	8.1	9.9	0.99	4

(i) **Complete Table 2.1** by filling in the missing data. [1]

(ii) Using only information from Table 2.1, explain why Brunei has the highest rate of population growth.

.....

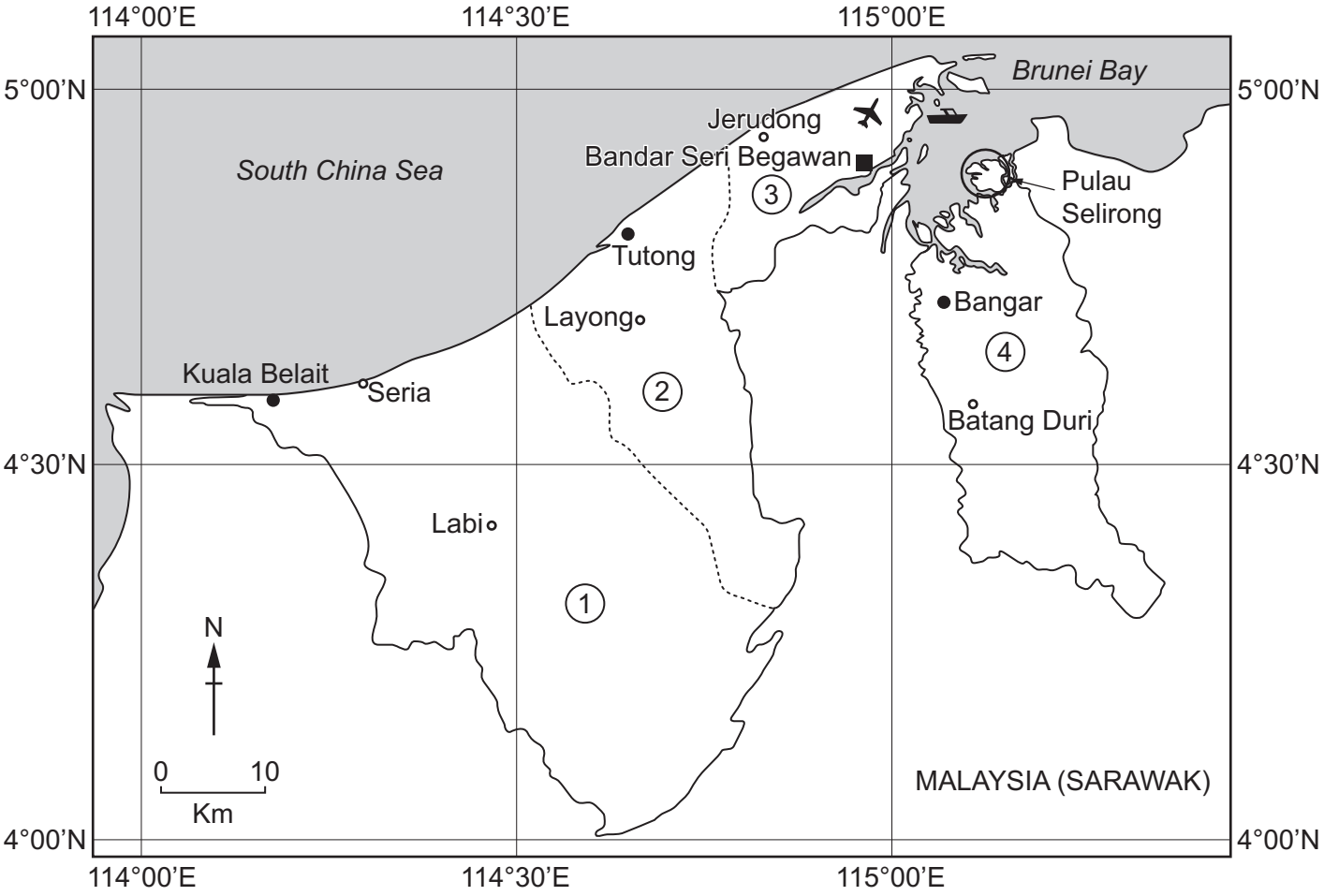
..... [1]

[Total: 10]

3 Pulau Selirong is a mangrove-forested island in Brunei which can only be reached by boat.

(a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows the location of Pulau Selirong.

Location of Pulau Selirong



Key

- International boundary
- District boundary
- Capital City
- District Capital
- Town
- Brunei International Airport
- Muara Port
- (1) Belait district
- (2) Tutong district
- (3) Brunei-Muara district
- (4) Temburong district

Fig. 3.1

Use Fig. 3.1 to describe the location of Pulau Selirong.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Study Fig. 3.2 (Insert), a photograph which shows a mangrove forest in Pulau Selirong Recreational Park.

Describe the appearance of the mangroves shown in Fig. 3.2.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(c) Pulau Selirong is a forest reserve to protect the mangrove forest, but it is also an ecotourism destination.

Suggest **one** argument in favour of and **one** argument against the development of tourism at Pulau Selirong.

In favour of .....

.....

Against .....

.....

[2]

(d) Study Fig. 3.3, which shows the percentage of land that is protected from development in the ASEAN countries in 2016.

Protected land in the ASEAN countries, 2016

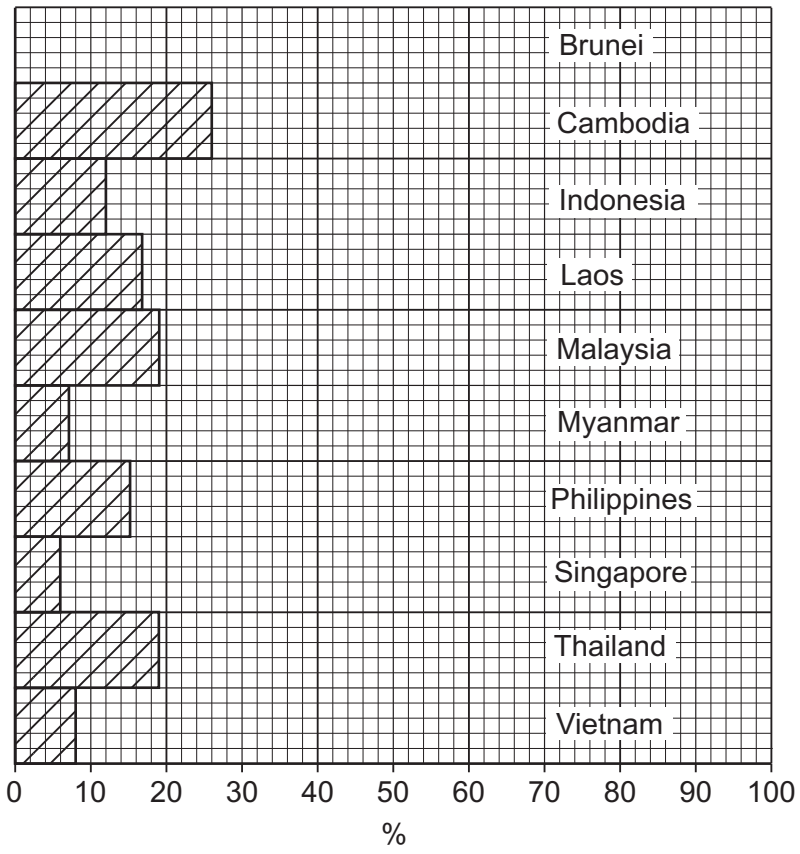


Fig. 3.3

(i) **Complete the graph in Fig. 3.3** to show that 47% of the land in Brunei is protected. [1]

(ii) What does Fig. 3.3 tell you about the percentage of protected land in the ASEAN countries?

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 10]

4 **(a)** Study Fig. 4.1 (Insert), which shows the percentage of population with access to safe water in 2015.

(i) Name a continent where all the countries have more than 90% access to safe water.

..... [1]

(ii) Describe the pattern of access to safe water in Africa.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) Study Fig. 4.2, a scatter graph to show the relationship between GDP per person and access to safe water in some countries in Africa in 2015. GDP is an indicator of the wealth of a country.

GDP per person and access to safe water in some countries in Africa, 2015

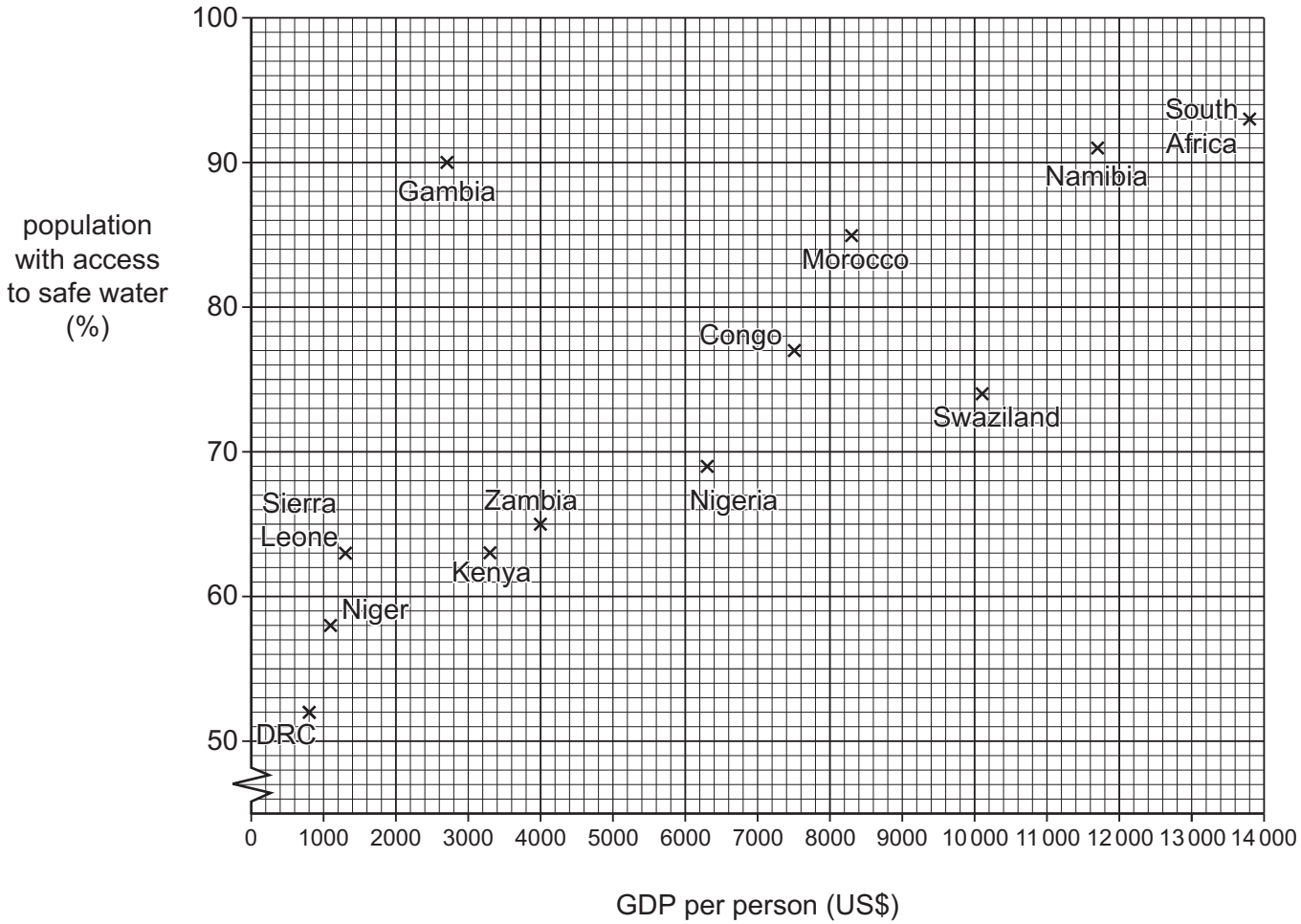


Fig. 4.2

(i) Use the information below to **plot the data for Tanzania on Fig. 4.2**.

country	GDP per person (US$)	population with access to safe water (%)
Tanzania	3000	56

[1]

(ii) **Add a 'line of best fit' onto Fig. 4.2** to show the general trend between GDP per person and access to safe water. [1]

(iii) Does the scatter graph show a negative relationship, a positive relationship or no relationship between GDP per person and access to safe water?

..... [1]

(iv) Using named examples from Fig. 4.2, give evidence to support your answer to **(b)(iii)**.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(v) Name **one** country that is an anomaly to the general trend shown in Fig. 4.2.

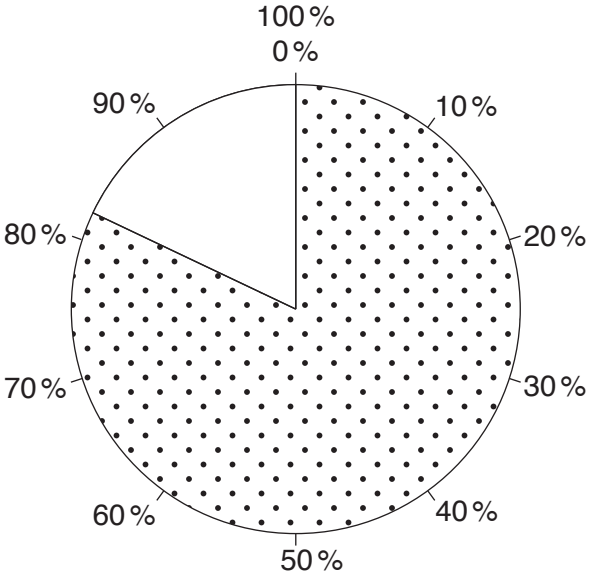
..... [1]

[Total: 10]

BLANK PAGE

5 **(a)** Study Fig. 5.1, which shows greenhouse gas emissions in the USA in 2015.

Greenhouse gas emissions in the USA, 2015



Key	greenhouse gas	%
	carbon dioxide (CO_2)	82
	methane	9
	nitrous oxide	6
	fluorinated gas	3

Fig. 5.1

Use the information in the key to **complete Fig. 5.1**. [3]

(b) Study Fig. 5.2, which shows the carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions of four countries between 1975 and 2015.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, 1975–2015

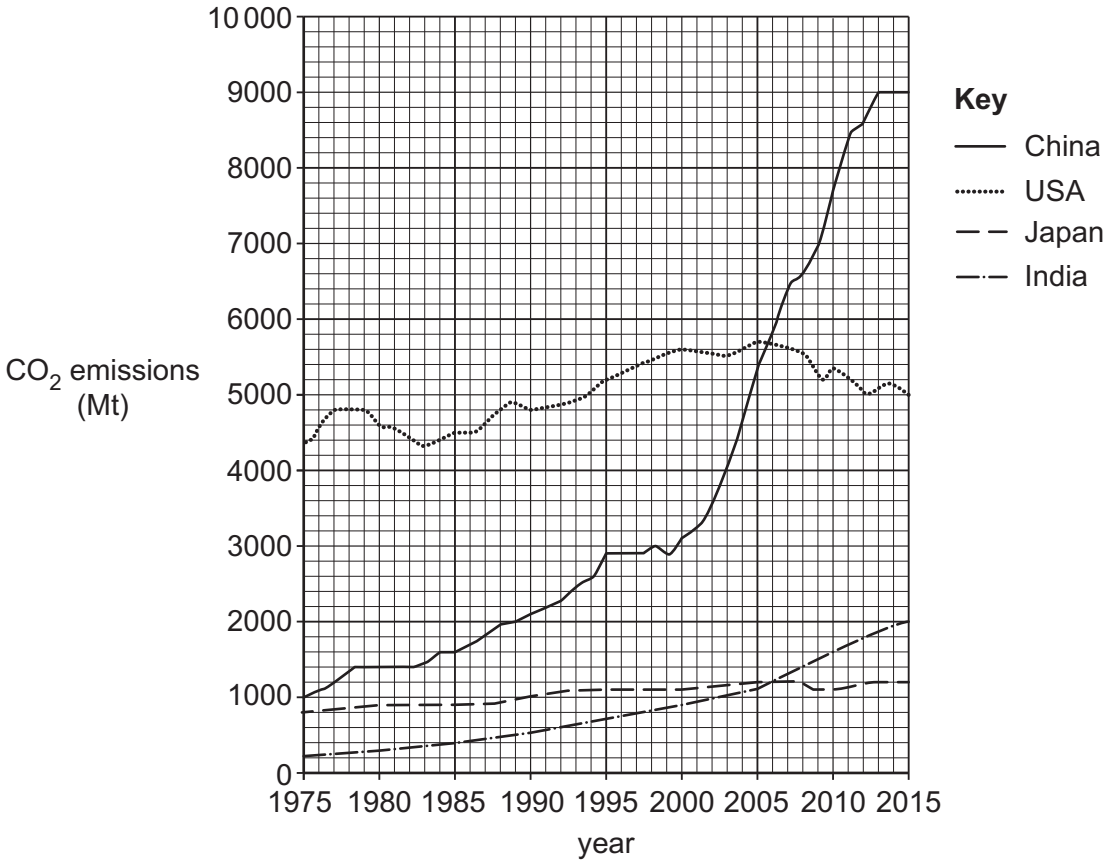


Fig. 5.2

(i) In which year were CO_2 emissions from the USA equal to 5700 metric tonnes (Mt)?

..... [1]

(ii) Which country had the smallest overall increase in CO_2 emissions from 1975 to 2015?

..... [1]

(iii) Describe how China's CO_2 emissions changed from 1975 to 2015. Use data from Fig. 5.2 to support your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(iv) **Complete Table 5.1 below**, to show how the rank order of countries for CO_2 emissions shown in Fig. 5.2 changed from 1975 to 2015.

Table 5.1

rank order	1975	2015
1	USA	China
2	China	
3	Japan	
4	India	

[1]

(c) Describe **one** way that CO_2 is released into the atmosphere.

.....

..... [1]

[Total: 10]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE