



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

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GEOGRAPHY

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Paper 1 Geographical Issues

May/June 2010

2 hours 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Answer **five** questions.

Two questions must be answered from **each** of Sections A and B.

One question must be answered from Section C.

Candidates are encouraged to support their answers with appropriate examples, sketch maps and diagrams.

The Insert contains all the Figures and the Table referred to in the questions.



This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.



Section A

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Tectonic Hazards

- 1 Fig. 1 shows the distribution of earthquakes by depth of focus on the west coast of South America, 1990–2006.
- (a) What is meant by the term *focus* of an earthquake? [2]
- (b) To what extent is there a clear pattern to the spatial distribution of the depth of earthquake foci shown in Fig. 1? [4]
- (c) Explain why earthquake foci occur at different depths as shown in Fig. 1. [5]
- (d) How far is it possible for governments to reduce the death toll from tectonic hazards? [9]

Hazardous Weather

- 2 Fig. 2 shows the spatial distribution of tornadoes in the USA, 1953–2004.
- (a) Describe the main atmospheric features of a tornado. [2]
- (b) 'Tornado activity in the USA is greatest in inland areas.' To what extent does the information in Fig. 2 support this statement? [4]
- (c) Fig. 3 shows the average annual number of tornadoes and the average annual number of deaths from tornadoes in the USA, 1950–2005.
- Describe the changes shown and suggest reasons why they occurred. [5]
- (d) With reference to examples, discuss the extent to which the impact of hazardous weather events is related to the level of economic development of the area affected. [9]

Hydrological Hazards

3 Fig. 4 shows river regimes for the Murray-Darling river in SE Australia for recent years compared to the long-term average.

(a) What is meant by the term *river regime*? [2]

(b) Using Fig. 4, examine the extent to which total monthly flow of the Murray–Darling river between 2006 and 2008 differs from the long-term average. [4]

(c) Table 1 shows average monthly rainfall and the mean temperature variation from the average between 1995 and 2007 for the Murray-Darling river basin.

Suggest reasons for the occurrence of severe water shortages in the river basin between 2003 and 2007. [5]

(d) With reference to examples, assess the economic and social consequences of severe water shortages. [9]

Section B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

The Geography of Crime

- 4 Fig. 5 shows the location of crimes and the home location of convicted criminals in the borough of Southwark, London, UK, between October 2006 and March 2007 as reported in the local newspaper. Fig. 6 shows the main land use features of the borough of Southwark.
- (a) What is meant by the term *crime*? [2]
- (b) To what extent is there a relationship between the location of reported crimes and the home location of convicted criminals shown in Fig. 5? [4]
- (c) Using Figs 5 and 6, suggest reasons for the location pattern of reported crimes in Southwark. [5]
- (d) Outline some of the initiatives that can be used to reduce crime rates in urban areas and assess their effectiveness. [9]

Health and Disease

- 5 (a) What is meant by the term *life expectancy*? [2]
- (b) Fig. 7 shows mortality rates for the population aged under 75 from the main degenerative diseases in Scotland, 1995–2006.
- To what extent has the incidence of degenerative diseases shown on Fig. 7 decreased over time? [4]
- (c) Fig. 8 shows the mortality rates from coronary heart disease and cancers, 2000–2006, in Scotland as a whole and in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland.
- With reference to Fig. 8, describe and explain the impact of deprivation on the incidence of deaths from coronary heart disease and cancers. [5]
- (d) Critically examine government attempts to reduce the incidence of deaths from degenerative diseases. [9]

Spatial Inequality and Poverty

6 Fig. 9 shows levels of poverty in selected world regions, 1981–2001.

(a) What is meant by the term *absolute poverty*? [2]

(b) Using Fig. 9, evaluate the extent to which different regions had reduced poverty between 1981 and 2001. [4]

(c) Describe the differences in levels of poverty between Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa in 2001, as shown in Fig. 9, and suggest why they occurred. [5]

(d) Fig. 10 shows Rostow's model of economic development (1960).

Evaluate the effectiveness of this model as an explanation of economic development. [9]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 7 With reference to an area you have studied, assess the extent to which the geographical issues it faces are inter-related. [25]
- 8 'It is easier to plan for the problems created by geographical hazards than those created by socio-economic issues.' Discuss the validity of this statement. [25]
- 9 'The long-term consequences of geographical hazards are more significant than the short-term impacts.' How far do you agree? [25]

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- Question 1 Figure 1 © http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/world/seismicity/s_america.php; 28/09/08.
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Question 6 Figure 10 © http://devdata.worldbank.org/wdi2005/Table2_5.htm; 31/08/08.

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