

Cambridge Pre-U

GEOGRAPHY 9768/03

Paper 3 Geographical Issues

October/November 2020

2 hours 45 minutes

You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

Insert (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer five questions in total:

Section A: answer two questions.

Section B: answer two questions.

Section C: answer **one** question.

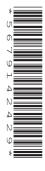
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- You should support your answers with appropriate examples, sketch maps and diagrams.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do not use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 105.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The insert contains all the resources referred to in the questions.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document has **4** pages. Blank pages are indicated.



Section A

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Tectonic Hazards

- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows the intensity of the 2011 Christchurch, New Zealand and 2010 Haiti earthquakes as measured by the Modified Mercalli (MM) scale.
 - (a) State **two** characteristics of rift valleys.

[2]

- (b) Compare the intensity of the Christchurch, New Zealand and Haiti earthquakes shown in Fig. 1.1. [4]
- (c) Briefly explain why earthquakes of similar intensities might result in different impacts on lives and properties. [5]
- (d) 'It is easier to identify the risks posed by volcanoes than the risks posed by earthquakes.'
 - How far do you agree with this statement?

[9]

Meteorological Hazards

- **2** Fig. 2.1 shows the number of blizzard warnings in mainland USA, 2009–2014.
 - (a) State two characteristics of blizzards.

[2]

(b) Describe the pattern of blizzard warnings shown in Fig. 2.1.

[4]

(c) Briefly explain **two** possible hazards associated with blizzards.

- [5]
- (d) Explain how regional and local scale meteorological hazards differ in their nature and effects.

[9]

Hydrological Hazards

- **3** Fig. 3.1 shows the variation in largest annual flows of the River Severn at Bewdley, Worcestershire, UK, between 1923 and 2013.
 - (a) Define the hydrological term *percolation*.

[2]

(b) Describe the pattern of the largest annual flows shown in Fig. 3.1.

[4]

(c) Briefly explain **two** factors that affect the long-term variation in the scale of annual river flows.

[5]

[9]

(d) Assess the extent to which hard engineering solutions prevent rivers from flooding.

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Section B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Crime Issues

4	Fig.	4.1 shows the main estimated global flows of cocaine, 2010.	
	(a)	State two crimes against people.	[2]
	(b)	Describe the pattern of cocaine flows shown in Fig. 4.1.	[4]
	(c)	Outline two international scale initiatives to combat drug trafficking.	[5]
	(d)	Assess the economic impacts on communities of high levels of crime.	[9]
Hea	ılth Is	ssues	
5	Fig.	5.1 shows the global pattern of confirmed cases of swine flu, June 2009.	
	(a)	Define infant mortality rate.	[2]
	(b)	Describe the pattern of confirmed cases of swine flu shown in Fig. 5.1.	[4]
	(c)	Briefly explain two factors that influence the spread of disease.	[5]
	(d)	Assess the ways in which health care provision can be improved at the national scale.	[9]
Spa	ıtial l	nequality and Poverty Issues	
6	_	6.1 shows changes in the rates of extreme poverty between 1981 and 2011 for selected wons.	orld
	(a)	State two composite indices that can be used to measure poverty and inequality.	[2]
	(b)	Compare the changes in extreme poverty rates shown in Fig. 6.1.	[4]
	(c)	Suggest two possible explanations for the differences in the changes in extreme poverates shown in Fig. 6.1.	erty [5]
	(d)	The North/South divide explains global patterns of inequality and poverty.	
		How far do you agree with this statement?	[9]

Δ

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

- With respect to an area you have studied, assess how the level of economic development of that area has affected the response to physical hazards (tectonic, meteorological, hydrological). [25]
- **8** 'Geographical issues (crime, health, spatial inequality, poverty) are more a product of the physical environment than the human environment.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

[25]

9 Assess the extent to which planning and risk identification can reduce the impacts of physical hazards (tectonic, meteorological, hydrological).
[25]

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