



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

GEOGRAPHY (PRINCIPAL)

9768/03

Paper 3 Geographical Issues

May/June 2018

2 hours 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

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 the Figures referred to in the questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

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

This document consists of **4** printed pages and **1** Insert.

Section A

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Tectonic Hazards

- 1 Fig. 1 shows continental drift from 225 million years ago to the present time.
- (a) State **two** differences between oceanic and continental tectonic plates. [2]
 - (b) Describe the movement of the continents shown in Fig. 1. [4]
 - (c) Briefly outline the role of paleomagnetism in supporting plate tectonic theory. [5]
 - (d) Evaluate the roles of prediction and risk identification in minimising the impacts of **either** volcanic activity **or** earthquakes. [9]

Meteorological Hazards

- 2 Fig. 2A shows hail probability in the USA for 24 May based on records from 1982 to 2011. Fig. 2B shows the states of the USA.
- (a) Name **two** local scale meteorological hazards other than hail. [2]
 - (b) Describe the distribution of hail probability shown in Fig. 2A. [4]
 - (c) Briefly explain the processes that lead to the formation of hail. [5]
 - (d) Evaluate the procedures that can be used to modify losses from the impact of meteorological hazards. [9]

Hydrological Hazards

- 3 Fig. 3 shows the predicted percentage change in global water deficit between 2015 and 2030.
- (a) Define the term *water deficit*. [2]
 - (b) Describe the distribution of predicted percentage increase in global water deficit shown in Fig. 3. [4]
 - (c) Briefly explain how human activities can lead to water shortages. [5]
 - (d) 'River flooding can be effectively prevented.'

How far do you agree with this statement? [9]

Section B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Crime Issues

- 4 Fig. 4A shows types of recorded crime committed in England and Wales in February 2016. Fig. 4B shows types of recorded crime committed in Northern Ireland in February 2016.
- (a) State **two** factors that might affect a person's vulnerability to crime. [2]
- (b) Compare and contrast the relative proportion of types of recorded crime committed in England and Wales with those committed in Northern Ireland in February 2016 shown in Fig. 4. [4]
- (c) Briefly outline the concept of 'defensible space' as a means of reducing the amount of crime. [5]
- (d) Assess the effectiveness of initiatives to reduce crime rates at a local scale. [9]

Health Issues

- 5 Fig. 5 shows the risk of emergence of an influenza outbreak.
- (a) Define the term *endemic* with respect to health. [2]
- (b) Describe the pattern of risk shown in Fig. 5. [4]
- (c) Outline **two** factors that affect the ability of a country to contain the spread of disease. [5]
- (d) Assess the social and economic impact of famine. [9]

Spatial Inequality and Poverty Issues

- 6 Fig. 6 shows the proportion of the urban and rural population living below the national poverty line for selected countries in 2010.
- (a) State **two** single criterion indices that can be used to measure poverty and inequality. [2]
- (b) Compare and contrast the proportions of the urban and rural population living below the national poverty line for the countries shown in Fig. 6. [4]
- (c) Briefly outline the environmental factors that contribute to regional poverty and inequality. [5]
- (d) 'Level of development of a country is the main determinant of the consequences of poverty.'
How far do you agree with this statement? [9]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 7 Discuss the view that the relative importance of primary and secondary impacts of geographical hazards varies with the level of development of the area concerned. [25]
- 8 With respect to the geographical issues in an area you have studied, evaluate the relative importance of the physical and human environments in influencing the impact and management of these issues. [25]
- 9 'The study of geographical issues should recognise the diversity of viewpoints and opinions relating to these issues.'
- How far do you agree with this statement? [25]

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