



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]
 - (d) Assess the extent to which hard engineering solutions prevent rivers from flooding. [9]

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]

Health Issues

- 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]

Spatial Inequality and Poverty Issues

- 6 Fig. 6.1 shows changes in the rates of extreme poverty between 1981 and 2011 for selected world regions.
- (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 poverty rates shown in Fig. 6.1. [5]
 - (d) The North/South divide explains global patterns of inequality and poverty.
How far do you agree with this statement? [9]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

7 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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