



Cambridge Assessment International Education  
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

**GEOGRAPHY (PRINCIPAL)**

**9768/03**

Paper 3 Geographical Issues

**May/June 2019**

**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 and the Table 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 regulated 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. 1.1 shows the global distribution of volcanic hot spots.
- (a) Define the term *volcanic hot spots*. [2]
- (b) Describe the distribution of volcanic hot spots shown in Fig. 1.1. [4]
- (c) Briefly compare the hazards associated with hot spot volcanoes with those associated with volcanoes created by subduction. [5]
- (d) 'The long-term impacts of earthquakes are greater than those in the short term.'
- How far do you agree with this statement? [9]
- [Total: 20]

## Meteorological Hazards

- 2 Table 2.1 shows the monthly number of hours of fog at two locations in the same city.
- (a) State **two** types of fog. [2]
- (b) Using Table 2.1, compare the monthly number of hours of fog at the two locations. [4]
- (c) Briefly explain the formation of **one** type of fog. [5]
- (d) Examine the view that it is easier to manage meteorological hazards at the local rather than the regional scale. [9]
- [Total: 20]

## Hydrological Hazards

- 3 Fig. 3.1 shows the percentage of residential addresses at risk from flooding in Great Britain.
- (a) Define the hydrological term *throughflow*. [2]
- (b) Describe the distribution of areas where 16 per cent or more of residential addresses are at risk of flooding shown in Fig. 3.1. [4]
- (c) Briefly explain how land use change in a drainage basin may lead to an increase in flooding. [5]
- (d) Assess the ways in which the impacts and consequences of flooding differ according to the level of development. [9]
- [Total: 20]

**Section B**

Answer **two** questions from this section.

**Crime Issues**

- 4 Fig. 4.1 shows murder rates (2003–2011) for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- (a) State **two** types of crime against people. [2]
  - (b) Compare the trends in murder rates shown in Fig. 4.1. [4]
  - (c) Briefly explain why vulnerability to crime varies within the built environment. [5]
  - (d) Evaluate ways in which national scale initiatives can minimise the risk of crime. [9]
- [Total: 20]

**Health Issues**

- 5 Fig. 5.1 shows child and adult mortality for Europe, Asia and Africa.
- (a) Define the term *attack rate*. [2]
  - (b) Describe the pattern of mortality shown in Fig. 5.1. [4]
  - (c) Briefly explain how variations in affluence can affect health. [5]
  - (d) Evaluate the role of international organisations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), in improving welfare and health care provision. [9]
- [Total: 20]

**Spatial Inequality and Poverty Issues**

- 6 Fig. 6.1 shows the percentage above and below average annual rural income by province in China, 2011.
- (a) State **two** components of the Human Development Index (HDI). [2]
  - (b) Describe the pattern of percentage above and below average annual rural income by province in China shown in Fig. 6.1. [4]
  - (c) Briefly explain the concept of core and periphery. [5]
  - (d) With reference to specific examples, evaluate the success of **two** of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. [9]
- [Total: 20]

**Section C**

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 7 With reference to the geographical hazards in an area you have studied, assess how human activity may have affected the nature and frequency of those hazards. [25]
- 8 With respect to **two** geographical issues, discuss the extent to which they are global. [25]
- 9 'It is better to manage the impacts of geographical hazards rather than to attempt to prevent them.'  
How far do you agree with this statement? [25]

---

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at [www.cambridgeinternational.org](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org) after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.