



Cambridge Pre-U

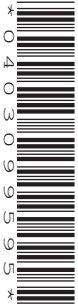
GEOGRAPHY

9768/03

Paper 3 Geographical Issues

May/June 2022

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.

Section A

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Tectonic hazards

- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows the effect of the 2011 tsunami on the town of Wakuya, Japan.
- (a) State **two** hazards associated with volcanic eruptions. [2]
 - (b) Using Fig. 1.1 describe the primary impacts of the tsunami on the town of Wakuya. [4]
 - (c) Briefly explain why the long-term consequences of a tsunami vary from place to place. [5]
 - (d) Assess the extent to which it is easier to reduce the impacts of volcanic eruptions than those of earthquakes. [9]
- [Total: 20]

Meteorological hazards

- 2 Fig. 2.1 shows predicted visibility, 10 May 2019, New Zealand.
- (a) State **two** hazards that are the result of dense fog. [2]
 - (b) Describe the distribution of predicted visibility shown in Fig. 2.1. [4]
 - (c) Briefly explain the formation of **either** radiation fog **or** advection fog. [5]
 - (d) 'It is easier to predict the timing and location of tornadoes than tropical storms and cyclones.'
How far do you agree with this statement? [9]
- [Total: 20]

Hydrological hazards

- 3 Fig. 3.1 shows February 2020 UK rainfall as a percentage of the 1981–2010 average for February.
- (a) Define the term *river regime*. [2]
 - (b) Using Fig. 3.1, describe the distribution of February 2020 UK rainfall as a percentage of the 1981–2010 average for February. [4]
 - (c) Briefly explain how agriculture can affect the shape of storm hydrographs. [5]
 - (d) Assess the extent to which soft engineering strategies may mitigate the impacts of river floods. [9]
- [Total: 20]

Section B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Crime issues

- 4 Fig. 4.1 shows the total crime rate and incidence rates (per 1000 population) of three types of crime in selected regions of England for the year ending September 2019.
- (a) State **two** types of environmental crimes. [2]
- (b) Compare the total crime rate and incidence rates of crime for the regions shown in Fig. 4.1. [4]
- (c) Suggest how vulnerability to different types of crime may vary with gender. [5]
- (d) Assess the effectiveness of national scale initiatives to reduce crime. [9]
- [Total: 20]

Health issues

- 5 Fig. 5.1 shows the relationships between the proportion of water supply that is untreated, infant mortality rate and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita.
- (a) Define the term *life expectancy*. [2]
- (b) Using Fig. 5.1, describe the relationships between the proportion of water supply that is untreated, infant mortality rate and GDP per capita. [4]
- (c) Suggest **two** ways in which personal affluence may affect health. [5]
- (d) 'Climate change will have a major impact on patterns of disease and famine.'
- How far do you agree with this statement? [9]
- [Total: 20]

Spatial inequality and poverty issues

- 6 Fig. 6.1 shows the global distribution of the Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2019.
- (a) Define *relative poverty*. [2]
- (b) Using Fig. 6.1, describe the distribution of the Gender Inequality Index (GII). [4]
- (c) Briefly explain the concept of cumulative causation with reference to spatial inequality and poverty. [5]
- (d) 'Short-term environmental events have little effect on regional scale patterns of poverty and inequality.'
- How far do you agree with this statement? [9]
- [Total: 20]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 7 'Globalisation is increasing the number and severity of problems associated with the geographical issues that areas face.'

With reference to one or more issues (crime, health or spatial inequality and poverty), how far do you agree with this statement? [25]

- 8 With respect to an area you have studied, discuss the extent to which the severity of the impacts of the geographical hazards it faces is more the result of human activities than natural causes.

Your answer should refer to one or more of the following hazards: tectonic, meteorological or hydrological. [25]

- 9 'The geographical issues areas face are related to the economic development of the areas concerned.'

With reference to one or more issues (crime, health or spatial inequality and poverty), how far do you agree with this statement? [25]

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