



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

GEOGRAPHY

9696/22

Paper 2 Advanced Physical Options

May/June 2012

INSERT

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains all the Figures and the Photographs referred to in the questions.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Photograph A for Question 2

A tropical karst (limestone) landscape



Photograph B for Question 4

Landforms of coastal deposition



Fig. 1 for Question 6

Areas where tropical storms form and their paths taken

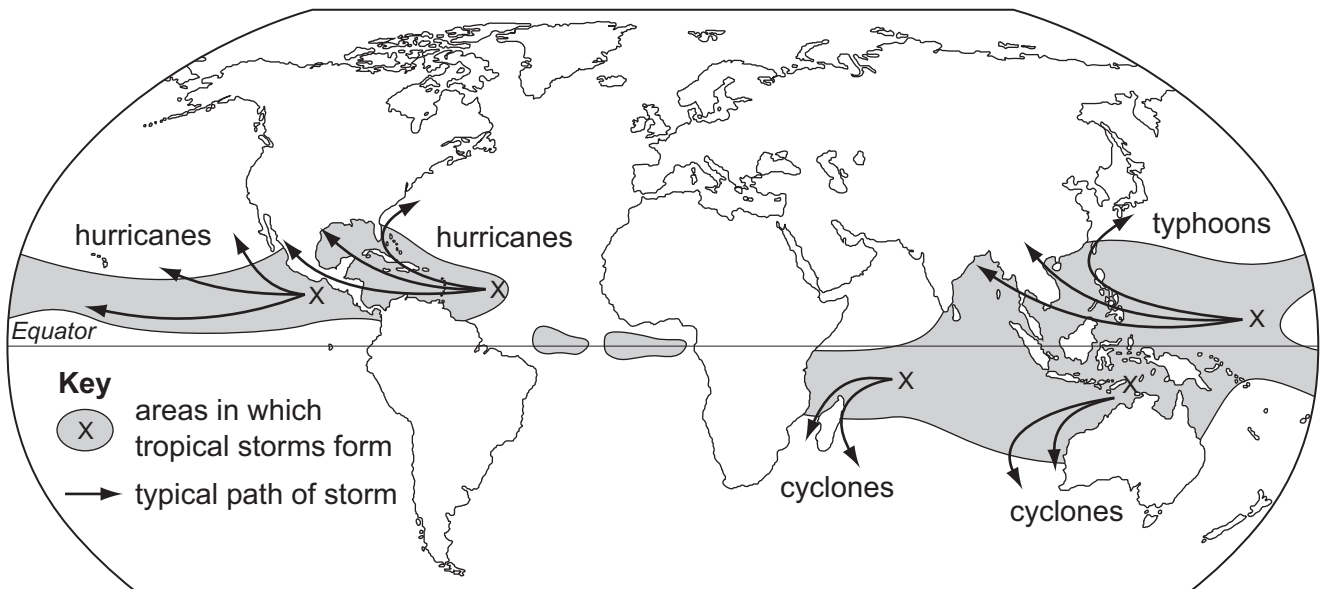


Fig. 2 for Question 8

Sahara desert landscape

Dominating the north of Africa is the largest area of dry land on Earth: the Sahara Desert. Stretching across the Sahara are vast plains of sand and gravel, seas of sand dunes, and barren rocky mountains. Only 10 000 years ago, however, grasses covered the region. Now only two percent of the Sahara are oases, patches of land where crops will grow and nearly 2 million people live. Oases are usually centred on natural water springs. Pictured here is the rocky land, spanning about 50 km (30 miles), near the Terkezi Oasis in Chad. The Sahara shrinks and grows. In the early 1980s, it crept south into the Sahel.



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