



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate  
Principal Subject

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**GEOGRAPHY**

**9768/01**

Paper 1 Geographical Issues

**May/June 2011**

**2 hours 30 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 a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use paper clips, highlighters, 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 all the Figures and Tables, and the Photograph, referred to in the questions.

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



**Section A**

Answer **two** questions from this section.

**Tectonic Hazards**

- 1 (a) Identify **two** primary hazards resulting from volcanic eruptions. [2]
- (b) Fig. 1 shows the global distribution of active volcanoes and plate boundaries.
- Using Fig. 1, discuss the extent to which active volcanoes are concentrated along destructive plate boundaries. [4]
- (c) With the help of one or more diagrams, explain the formation of island arcs. [5]
- (d) Assess the relative risk posed by different primary hazards resulting from volcanic eruptions. [9]

**Hazardous Weather**

- 2 Fig. 2 shows the track and strength of selected tropical storms and tropical cyclones (hurricanes) between 1996 and 2005.
- (a) State **two** changes that occur when a tropical storm develops into a tropical cyclone (hurricane). [2]
- (b) To what extent do the tracks shown in Fig. 2 follow a similar pattern? [4]
- (c) Using Fig. 2, explain what happens to the strength of tropical cyclones (hurricanes) when they move over land. [5]
- (d) Assess the importance of level of development in determining the consequences and impacts of tropical cyclones (hurricanes). [9]

**Hydrological Hazards**

- 3 Fig. 3 shows the main components in a drainage basin hydrological cycle and Fig. 4 shows the annual water budget for selected river basins.
- (a) Identify the flows (transfers) labelled **X** and **Y** on Fig. 3. [2]
- (b) Using Fig. 4, assess the importance of evapotranspiration as an output of river basins. [4]
- (c) What factors might help to explain the relative importance of runoff and evapotranspiration as outputs of river basins? [5]
- (d) With reference to examples, examine the extent to which river flooding is more the result of human than of natural causes. [9]

## Section B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

### The Geography of Crime

- 4 (a) Photograph A shows a housing development in which target hardening has been used to reduce the risk of crime.
- What is meant by the term *target hardening*? [2]
- (b) Table 1 shows the perceived likelihood of being the victim of crime in the UK according to accommodation type and household income.
- In Table 1, to what extent is the perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime related to accommodation type? [4]
- (c) Describe how the perception of risk from crime in Table 1 varies with household income, and suggest reasons for this. [5]
- (d) Assess the effectiveness of local-scale initiatives in minimising the risk of crime. [9]

### Health and Disease

- 5 (a) What is meant by the term *pandemic*? [2]
- (b) Figs 5A and 5B show the distribution of confirmed cases of H1N1 (swine flu), by country, on 3 May and 4 June 2009.
- Describe the changes in the number of confirmed cases of H1N1 (swine flu) shown in Figs 5A and 5B. [4]
- (c) Using Fig. 5B, identify **one** country with more than 50 confirmed cases on 4 June 2009 and suggest reasons for the relatively high number of confirmed cases there. [5]
- (d) 'The economic impact of widespread disease and illness is greater than the social impact.' Using examples, assess the validity of this statement. [9]

### Spatial Inequality and Poverty

- 6 Fig. 6 shows changes in the Human Development Index (HDI) for selected world regions from 1975 to 2005. Table 2 shows HDI scores for three newly industrialised countries over the same time period.
- (a) Name **two** of the indicators of development that are used in the Human Development Index (HDI). [2]
- (b) To what extent does Fig. 6 support the concept of a development gap? [4]
- (c) Describe, and suggest **two** reasons for, the changes in HDI scores shown in Table 2. [5]
- (d) 'At lower levels of development, the consequences of poverty vary greatly between countries.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? [9]

## Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 7 With reference to an area you have studied, examine the success of strategies to tackle the geographical issues it faces. [25]
- 8 'The higher the population density, the greater the problems associated with geographical issues that areas face.' Discuss the validity of this statement. [25]
- 9 'People are more at risk from geographical hazards now than at any time in the past.' How far do you agree? [25]

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Question 1 Fig. 1	© based on a map at <a href="http://www.intute.ac.uk/hazards/images/volcano-gif">www.intute.ac.uk/hazards/images/volcano-gif</a> .
Question 2 Fig. 2	© <a href="http://home.comcast.net-herbwx/hurricane.html">http://home.comcast.net-herbwx/hurricane.html</a> .
Question 3 Fig. 4	© <a href="http://hydro.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/Ftp/IIsgdrc.html">http://hydro.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/Ftp/IIsgdrc.html</a> ; 27 August 2009.
Question 4 Table 1	© A Walker et al; <i>Crime in England and Wales 2008/09</i> ; Volume 1 (Home Office, 2009); Crown Copyright.
Question 4 Photograph A	Dr S G Hoyle; © UCLES.
Question 5 Figs 5A and 5B	© <a href="http://www.who.int/csr/h1n1">www.who.int/csr/h1n1</a> ; 29 July 2009.
Question 6 Fig. 6 and Table 2	© <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008</i> ; United Nations Development Programme; 2007.

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