

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9768/01**

Paper 1 Geographical Issues

**May/June 2014**

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

**Section A**

Answer **two** questions from this section.

**Tectonic Hazards**

- 1 (a) Define the term *volcanic hot spot*. [2]
- (b) Fig. 1 shows the global distribution of volcanic hot spots, the major tectonic plates and types of plate boundaries.
- Describe the relationship between volcanic hot spots, plates and plate boundaries shown on Fig. 1. [4]
- (c) Explain, with the aid of a diagram, the formation of the volcanic islands of Hawaii. [5]
- (d) Discuss the extent to which volcanic hazards can be managed by effective planning during and after the event. [9]

**Hazardous Weather**

- 2 (a) Name **one** primary and **one** secondary hazard associated with tropical cyclones. [2]
- (b) Figs 2A and 2B show the frequency of severe and non-severe tropical cyclones in Australia for the period 1970–2005.
- Describe the frequency of severe and non-severe tropical cyclones shown in Figs 2A and 2B. [4]
- (c) Explain why fewer than 10% of tropical storms become hurricanes. [5]
- (d) Assess the extent to which the impacts of **one** type of hazardous weather can be managed successfully. [9]

**Hydrological Hazards**

- 3 (a) Define the term *throughflow*. [2]
- (b) Fig. 3 shows the extent of flooding in Carlisle, England, in January 2005.
- Describe the pattern of flooding shown on Fig. 3. [4]
- (c) Explain how soft engineering solutions can reduce river flooding. [5]
- (d) Assess the short and long term impacts of river flooding. [9]

## Section B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

### The Geography of Crime

- 4 (a) Define the term *environmental crime*. [2]
- (b) Fig. 4 shows the total volume of oil spills by spill size in the USA for the period 1973 to 2004.  
Describe the pattern of volume of oil spills above and below one million gallons, shown in Fig. 4. [4]
- (c) Explain why the incidence of anti-social crime might be increasing. [5]
- (d) Assess how the characteristics of the physical and built environment might promote vulnerability to crime. [9]

### Health and Disease

- 5 (a) Define the term *attack rate* in relation to health and disease. [2]
- (b) Fig. 5 shows the global distribution of deaths from vector borne diseases for a year.  
Describe the global pattern shown in Fig. 5. [4]
- (c) With reference to **two** named diseases, explain how they spread. [5]
- (d) Assess the social and economic impacts of disease on countries at lower levels of development. [9]

### Spatial Inequality and Poverty

- 6 (a) Name **two** indicators that might be included in an overall measure of deprivation. [2]
- (b) Fig. 6 shows the relationships between level of deprivation and mode of travel to school.  
Describe the nature of the relationships shown in Fig. 6. [4]
- (c) Explain how political influences can affect levels of poverty and inequality at a regional scale. [5]
- (d) Examine the factors that may lead to the emergence of areas of multiple deprivation at a local scale. [9]

**Section C**

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 7 Geographical hazards are easy to identify but the risks they pose are more difficult to assess. How far do you agree with this statement? [25]
- 8 Discuss the view that human activity is making the world a more dangerous place. [25]
- 9 To what extent is government action the most important way of managing the geographical issues present in an area you have studied? [25]

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