

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/02, 9696/03**

Papers 2 and 3

May/June 2003

**3 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklets/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 on both sides of the paper. You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Each paper must be answered on separate answer papers/answer booklets.

Answer **two** questions from Paper 2, Advanced Physical Geography Options. Each question answered must be from a different topic.

Answer **two** questions from Paper 3, Advanced Human Geography Options. Each question answered must be from a different topic.

At the end of the examination hand in your answers to Paper 2 and Paper 3 separately.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

All Figures, Tables and Photographs referred to in the questions are contained in the insert.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be used whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

You should make reference to appropriate examples studied in the field or the classroom, even where such examples are not specifically requested by the question.

You are advised to spend no more than 1 hour 30 minutes on each paper.

This document consists of **6** printed pages, **2** blank pages and an Insert.

9696/02

**PAPER 2: ADVANCED PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OPTIONS**

Answer **two** questions, each from a different topic.

Start a new answer paper/answer booklet for answering the questions from Paper 2.

Hand in the answer papers/answer booklets for Paper 2 separately from those for Paper 3.

You are advised to spend no more than 1 hour 30 minutes on this paper.

**Tropical environments**

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 1 (a) Explain what is meant by the term *basal surface of weathering*. Giving examples, explain why the basal surface of weathering is important in the formation of some tropical landforms. [10]
- (b) Choose **one** tropical ecosystem and outline the main problems of its management. [15]
- 2 Figs 1A and 1B show the locations and mean monthly precipitation of selected places in Africa.
  - (a) Divide the places shown on Fig. 1A into **two** groups according to the characteristics of their rainfall distribution. Describe and explain the variation in rainfall shown in the two groups. [10]
  - (b) Explain how rainfall variation can affect the natural vegetation and soils of ecosystems in the humid and seasonally humid tropics. [15]

**Coastal environments**

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 3 (a) With the aid of diagrams, describe the nature of fringing reefs, barrier reefs and atolls. [10]
- (b) Describe the processes of marine erosion. Using examples, explain how marine erosion can affect cliffed coastlines. [15]
- 4 Fig. 2 shows a spit and salt marshes.
  - (a) Describe the main features of the spit and salt marshes and explain their formation. [10]
  - (b) Explain why spits and salt marshes are subject to change and are considered fragile environments. Suggest ways in which they can be protected. [15]

**Hazardous environments**

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 5 (a) Explain which areas of the world are most at risk from the hazard of tropical storms (hurricanes). [10]
- (b) Using examples, explain why the risks to humans posed by natural hazards can lead to different responses in different areas. [15]
- 6 Fig. 3 shows the development of a landslide.
- (a) Explain the processes that could bring about a landslide and describe the circumstances under which it may become hazardous. [10]
- (b) Using examples, explain the types of hazard that may be caused by volcanic eruptions. [15]

**Hot arid and semi-arid environments**

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 7 (a) Briefly outline the climatic conditions that can produce arid and semi-arid areas. [10]
- (b) Explain how aridity can affect soils and vegetation. To what extent have human activities added to the problems of arid and semi-arid environments? [15]
- 8 Photograph A shows a hot arid landscape.
- (a) With the help of a labelled sketch diagram, identify and describe **four** features shown on the photograph (you may include both landforms and vegetation). [10]
- (b) High soil salinity and flash flooding are two of the problems that can make arid and semi-arid environments hostile to human occupation. Explain how these problems occur and to what extent they can be overcome. [15]

9696/03

**PAPER 3: ADVANCED HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OPTIONS**

Answer **two** questions, each from a different topic.

Start a new answer paper/answer booklet for answering the questions from Paper 3.

Hand in the answer papers/answer booklets for Paper 3 separately from those for Paper 2.

You are advised to spend no more than 1 hour 30 minutes on this paper.

**Production, location and change**

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 9 (a) Fig. 4 shows the Mgeta agricultural system in central Tanzania, East Africa, for a low income farm and for a higher income farm.
- (i) Using Fig. 4, identify **one** example of:
- A an external input,
- B a throughput flow,
- C a subsystem. [3]
- (ii) How does distance from the house affect inputs to the Mgeta system shown in Fig. 4? [3]
- (iii) Using evidence from Fig. 4, explain which farm's agriculture is more intensive and which is more subsistent. [4]
- (b) Why do food shortages still occur in some less economically developed countries (LEDCs)? [15]
- 10 (a) Explain the term *the informal sector*. Describe the character of the informal sector in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). [10]
- (b) To what extent may the informal sector be a source of growth for the economy rather than just a means of survival for the individual? [15]

**Environmental management**

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 11 (a) Fig. 5 shows energy consumption and economic development for selected countries in 1994.
- (i) Describe the relationship shown in Fig. 5 between energy consumption and economic development. [3]
- (ii) With reference to countries shown on Fig. 5, outline the factors which help to explain the differences in energy consumption between more economically developed countries (MEDCs) and less economically developed countries (LEDCs). [7]
- (b) What factors can restrict the development of renewable energy resources in less economically developed countries (LEDCs)? [15]

- 12 (a) Table 1 shows levels of sulphur dioxide pollution for selected cities in some less economically developed countries (LEDCs) in 1996.
- (i) Describe the main features of the pollution data given in Table 1. [3]
  - (ii) Suggest reasons why many cities suffer from high levels of **air** pollution. [7]
- (b) Using examples, explain why some countries now protect environments at risk from degradation. Assess the effectiveness of the protective measures taken. [15]

### Global interdependence

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 13 (a) Fig. 6 shows the balance of trade in consumer electronics for selected areas in 1994.
- The term *consumer electronics* includes products such as televisions and video recorders.
- (i) Describe the main features of the balance of trade for the areas shown in Fig. 6. [3]
  - (ii) For any **one** of the areas shown, suggest reasons for the levels of exports and imports of consumer electronics. [7]
- (b) With reference to the trading strategy of **one** country which you have studied, discuss the major issues in its involvement in international trade. [15]
- 14 Fig. 7 shows a life cycle model of the development of resorts and tourist destinations.
- (a) (i) Describe briefly the character of the exploration stage. [3]
  - (ii) Explain why stagnation is being reached in some tourist areas. [7]
- (b) How useful is this life cycle model in understanding the development of one or more resorts or tourist destinations which you have studied? [15]

**Economic transition**

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 15 (a)** The world map in Fig. 8 shows manufacturing production, in terms of value added, in 1994 and Table 2 uses the same data to show percentage share of value added for the leading 15 countries.

Describe the global distribution of manufacturing production shown, **(i)** in Fig. 8 and, **(ii)** in Table 2. [5,5]

- (b)** Using examples, discuss the reasons for the growing globalisation of economic activity. [15]

- 16 (a) (i)** Give the meaning of the term *core-periphery* in regional development. [3]

**(ii)** Describe the character of the periphery in **one** country you have studied. [7]

- (b)** Using examples, describe government attempts to develop peripheral areas and assess the success of these attempts. [15]

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