

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

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/02, 9696/03**

Papers 2 and 3

May/June 2004

**3 hours**

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 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.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn 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.

All the Figures referred to in the questions are contained in the insert.

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



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**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) What is meant by the term *Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)*?  
Explain how the movement of the ITCZ can affect the weather experienced in the tropics. [10]
- (b) Using examples, describe the differences between climax and plagioclimax vegetation in the tropics. How are these differences brought about? [15]
- 2 (a) Fig. 1 shows the location of two soil types found along a soil catena in the tropical savanna. Briefly describe the characteristics of soils **A** and **B** and suggest how each is related to its position on the slope. [10]
- (b) Outline the main weathering processes that occur in the humid tropics. Giving examples, describe how these processes contribute to the formation of landforms. [15]

**Coastal environments**

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

- 3 (a) How can changes in sea level affect the formation and continued existence of coral reefs and atolls? [10]
- (b) With reference to coastal environments, explain the term sustainable management. To what extent has sustainable management been achieved in a coastal area you have studied? [15]
- 4 (a) Fig. 2 shows some stores and transfers of sediment in a coastal zone. Show how the stores and transfers of sediment have contributed to the formation of beaches. [10]
- (b) Using examples, explain how wave action and geology can influence the rate of coastal erosion. [15]

**Hazardous environments**

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

- 5 (a) Explain the circumstances under which sudden mass movement can (i) occur and (ii) become hazardous. [10]
- (b) Using an example or examples, describe attempts that have been made to develop sustainable management strategies within hazardous environments. [15]
- 6 (a) Fig. 3 shows volcanic and seismic events associated with the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in 1991.
- Describe the type and nature of the volcanic eruption and show how government action was linked to volcanic events. [10]
- (b) (i) Briefly explain the causes of volcanic activity.
- (ii) To what extent have attempts to predict and limit the hazardous effects of volcanic activity been successful? [15]

**Hot arid and semi-arid environments**

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

- 7 (a) Describe the methods by which wind transports sediment in deserts. Explain the formation of desert sand dunes. [10]
- (b) Using examples show how human activities in hot arid or semi-arid areas have been affected by environmental conditions. [15]
- 8 (a) Fig. 4 shows some evidence that the Sahara Desert experienced a wetter climate in the past.
- Describe and explain the different types of evidence for past changes in climate. [10]
- (b) Describe and account for the characteristics of the soils and vegetation that are found in hot arid areas. [10]

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**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 not to spend more than 1 hour 30 minutes on this paper.

**Production, location and change**

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

- 9 (a) (i) Give the meaning of the term *agricultural productivity*. State **two** ways in which agricultural productivity may be expressed.
- (ii) Give the meaning of the term *extensive agriculture*. Using examples, outline **two** ways in which extensive agriculture may be intensified. [10]
- (b) To what extent have farmers' attitudes limited the success of attempts to intensify agricultural production in a country you have studied? [15]
- 10 (a) Fig. 5 shows the results of a survey which asked companies in a region of a MEDC to identify that region's strengths and weaknesses as a location for industry. The region surveyed is known for heavy manufacturing, especially metal industries.
- (i) State what the survey suggested were the **three** main weaknesses of locating an industry in the region at the time.
- (ii) Explain briefly the significance in industrial location decision-making of **one** of the weaknesses you identified in (i).
- (iii) Outline what the survey suggested were the strengths of the region's communications, using information from Fig. 5. [10]
- (b) Explain why an industry might choose to locate on an industrial estate. [15]

**Environmental management**

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

- 11 (a)** Figs 6A, 6B and 6C show oil production, oil consumption and oil reserves by world region in 1999.
- (i) Using Figs 6A and 6B, name **one** region which produces more oil than it consumes and **one** region which consumes more oil than it produces.
  - (ii) Describe the **main** features of the distribution of oil reserves shown in Fig. 6C.
  - (iii) Describe **two** potential negative environmental impacts associated with the oil industry. [10]
- (b) Many LEDCs have a low level of energy consumption from all sources. How may this be explained? Support your answer with examples. [15]
- 12 (a)**
- (i) Explain the meaning of the term *land pollution*.
  - (ii) Describe **two** ways in which land pollution occurs.
  - (iii) In 1997, Sweden, a MEDC, banned the burial of waste in favour of 'safer, more efficient and environmentally-friendly methods'. Suggest **two** such alternatives to burying waste. [10]
- (b) To what extent is the availability of finance the key to upgrading **one** degraded environment you have studied? [15]

**Global interdependence**

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

- 13 (a)** Fig. 7 shows North America's trade in 1995. Using the figure,
- (i) **A** identify the country or world region which was North America's main trading partner,
  - B** identify the country or world region to which North America exported more goods by value than it imported.
  - (ii) Suggest what types of products North America may have imported from Africa.
  - (iii) Describe and explain how distance may have influenced the trading pattern shown. [10]
- (b) Outline the trading strategy of **one** country you have studied and evaluate its success. [15]

- 14 (a) Fig. 8 shows a Tourist Code leaflet given to students doing geography fieldwork in the High Atlas mountains of Morocco, a LEDC in North Africa.

Describe some of the positive and the negative impacts of international tourism on the **societies** of tourist destinations. [10]

- (b) To what extent is it true that the **environmental** impacts of international tourism are rarely positive? [15]

### **Economic transition**

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

- 15 Fig. 9 shows the number of countries in different world regions where average income per person was lower or higher in the period 1990-95 than it had been before.

- (a) (i) Describe the **main** features of the global pattern shown in Fig. 9.  
(ii) What are the limitations of using income per person as a measure of inequality? [10]
- (b) How may the drop in income per person in the majority of countries in Fig. 9, be explained? Use examples to support your explanation. [15]

- 16 (a) (i) Give the meaning of the term *initial advantage* in regional development. Explain the action of initial advantage(s).  
(ii) Give the meaning of the term *spread effects*. Explain the action of spread effects in regional development. [10]
- (b) For **one** country you have studied, outline some of the difficulties the government faced in balancing development between core and periphery. Assess the extent to which these difficulties have been overcome. [15]



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