

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

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/02, 9696/03**

Papers 2 and 3

October/November 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 and **2** blank pages.



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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**

You may answer only **one** question from this topic.

- 1 (a) Explain the term *etchplanation* and describe how it contributes to landform development in tropical areas. [10]
- (b) Explain the nature of soil fertility in tropical ecosystems. Using examples, describe how soil fertility in tropical ecosystems can be affected by human activities. [15]
- 2 (a) Fig.1 shows source regions of tropical air masses.
- Describe the characteristics of each type of air mass shown and, using an example or examples, explain how the passage of these air masses within tropical areas can affect weather. [10]
- (b) With reference to **one** tropical ecosystem, explain what is meant by sustainable management and suggest ways by which it might be achieved. [15]

**Coastal Environments**

You may answer only **one** question from this topic.

- 3 (a) Describe and explain the generation and characteristics of sea waves. [10]
- (b) Describe the main processes of marine erosion. Using examples, explain how these processes can affect the development of coastal landforms. [15]
- 4 (a) Fig. 2 shows some options for the management of coastlines under threat from erosion.
- Select **one** option and evaluate its impact upon a stretch or stretches of coastline you have studied. [10]
- (b) Describe and explain how beaches can vary both in their plan form and their profile (cross section). [15]

### Hazardous Environments

You may answer only **one** question from this topic.

- 5 (a) Describe the nature and development of tornadoes. Why are they considered hazardous? [10]
- (b) To what extent can tornadoes and tropical storms be predicted? What measures can be taken to reduce their effects? [15]
- 6 (a) Fig. 3 shows seismic (earthquake) risk and active volcanoes in tropical areas. Describe and explain the pattern of seismic risk and active volcanoes. [10]
- (b) Using examples, describe the effects of seismic (earthquake) activity in hazardous areas. To what extent is it possible to predict seismic hazards? [15]

### Arid and Semi-Arid Environments

You may answer only **one** question from this topic.

- 7 (a) Describe and explain the distribution of the world's major hot arid regions. [10]
- (b) Show how weathering processes and erosion have contributed to the formation of three different landforms that are found in hot deserts. [15]
- 8 (a) Fig. 4A shows the rainfall pattern in the Sahel region on the southern edge of the Sahara. Fig. 4B shows the spread of desert into a small area of the Sahel. Explain how the spread of the Sahara desert may have been influenced by the pattern of rainfall and by human activities. [10]
- (b) Describe the landforms found in the desert piedmont zone and give an explanation of their formation. [15]

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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** For **one** agricultural system (arable or pastoral) which you have studied,
- (a) (i) name the system and locate your chosen example(s),
- (ii) describe how **physical** factors affect agricultural land-use and practices in this system. [10]
- (b) To what extent are recent changes to the system chosen in (a) the result of **political** factors? [15]
- 10** (a) Fig. 5 represents the product life cycle model.
- (i) Identify the most important inputs in the early stage of a product's life according to Fig. 5.
- (ii) Explain the meaning of the term *external economies of scale*.
- (iii) In the product life cycle, compare the trend over time in management required with the trend in unskilled and semiskilled labour required.
- (iv) Suggest **two** reasons why the decline/obsolescence stage may occur for a product. [10]
- (b) For **one** country you have studied, assess the extent to which the main obstacles to the growth of its manufacturing industry have been overcome. [15]

**Environmental management**

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

- 11 (a) Fig. 6 shows a ship belonging to Greenpeace, the environmental pressure group, at a wind farm off the coast of Denmark in Northern Europe. Denmark aims to produce 40% of its electricity from wind by 2030.

Describe some of the reasons **for** and **against** the choice of wind power as a source of energy. [10]

- (b) How may the strong correlation between energy consumption per person and standard of living be explained? Support your answer with examples. [15]

- 12 (a) Fig. 7 shows global water demand by sector in 1900, 1990 and 2000.

(i) Describe the change in water demanded by agriculture and industry in Fig. 7, using information from the figure to support your answer.

(ii) How may poor agricultural practices contribute to water pollution? [10]

- (b) New approaches to water management, called 'the Blue Revolution', recognise that water is not "free" but has economic value as well as environmental value.

To what extent may a more responsible approach to water use be achieved by fining manufacturing industries that pollute water? [15]

**Global interdependence**

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

- 13 (a) (i) Using examples, explain the meaning of the terms *visible imports* and *invisible imports*.

(ii) Why is it important for the value of a country's imports to be approximately equal to the value of its exports? [10]

- (b) How may **global** inequalities in trade flows be explained? [15]

- 14 (a) Fig. 8 shows tourism development in 1988 on the Costa del Sol in Spain, a MEDC in Europe.

(i) Describe briefly the character of mass tourism.

(ii) Identify the Costa del Sol's **two** main resorts.

(iii) Suggest what Manilva may have offered as a holiday destination. [10]

- (b) Spain was already in the stagnation stage of tourism's life cycle in 1988. How true is it that decline has to follow stagnation? [15]

**Economic transition**

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

- 15 (a)** Explain the term *international spatial division of labour*. Refer in your answer to one or more industries. [10]
- (b)** For **either** LEDCs **or** MEDCs, assess the advantages and the disadvantages of the international spatial division of labour. [15]
- 16 (a)** Fig. 9 shows the core-periphery model of regional development.
- (i)** Using Fig. 9, describe briefly the character of region **C**, the resource frontier region.
- (ii)** For any country you have studied, outline the factors which have affected the development of **either** region **A**, the growth core region, **or** region **D**, the peripheral region. [10]
- (b)** To what extent do you agree with the view that the problem of regional disparities in development cannot be solved? [15]



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Copyright Acknowledgements:

Insert	Fig. 1 Oliver, J (1973) Air Mass Source Regions in <i>Climate and Man's Environment</i> , John Wiley & Sons.
Insert	Fig. 5 Oakley (1984) and Leinbach (1979) Product Life Cycle in <i>Advanced Geography Concepts and Cases</i> , Hodder & Stoughton 1999.
Insert	Photograph © Greenpeace Still Image Archive.
Insert	Fig. 7 © Agnew, C Global Water Demand.
Insert	Fig. 8 © Williams, S (1998) Tourism Development on the Costa del Sol in <i>Tourism Geography</i> , Thompson Publishing.
Insert	Fig. 9 © Knapp, B J, Regional Development in <i>Systematic Geography</i> , Allen and Unwin.

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