



GEOGRAPHY

9768/01

Paper 1 Geographical Issues

October/November 2013

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) Identify **two** primary hazards resulting from lava flows. [2]
- (b) Fig. 1 shows the extent of lava flows from the Mauna Loa volcano, Hawaii, USA, since 1843, and Fig. 2 shows a hazard map for the same volcano.
- Using Figs 1 and 2, examine the relationship between the lava flows and the hazard risk. [4]
- (c) Outline the information that may be used in producing a volcanic hazard risk map. [5]
- (d) Evaluate methods of predicting volcanic eruptions [9]

Hazardous Weather

- 2 (a) Define the Fujita scale measure. [2]
- (b) Fig. 3 shows the average number of tornado reports, per 100 square miles, in part of the USA, 1957–2006.
- Describe the pattern of tornadoes shown in Fig. 3. [4]
- (c) Examine the role of supercells in the formation of tornadoes. [5]
- (d) To what extent is it possible to modify the impacts of hazardous winds? [9]

Hydrological Hazards

- 3 (a) Define the term *water deficit*. [2]
- (b) Fig. 4 shows the river regimes for two mountain rivers in Washington State, USA, in 2002.
- Compare the annual patterns shown in Fig. 4. [4]
- (c) Suggest reasons why the regime for River A differs from that for River B. [5]
- (d) Examine the extent to which water deficits are the result of human rather than meteorological causes. [9]

Section B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

The Geography of Crime

- 4 (a) Name **two** types of international crime other than drug trafficking. [2]
- (b) Fig. 5 shows some of the main global flows of cocaine, and cocaine consumption, for 2008.
Describe the pattern shown in Fig. 5. [4]
- (c) Explain how drug-related crime may affect local communities. [5]
- (d) 'The causes of crime can be understood in terms of the relationship between the characteristics of the victim, the criminal and their environment.'
Examine the validity of this statement. [9]

Health and Disease

- 5 (a) Name **two** lifestyle choices that may lead to potential health problems. [2]
- (b) Fig. 6 shows a number of factors where affluence might affect health.
Choose **two** of these factors and describe their possible relationships with health. [4]
- (c) In what ways may health-care provision be improved? [5]
- (d) To what extent has international migration resulted in diseases becoming more widespread? [9]

Spatial Inequality and Poverty

- 6 Fig. 7 shows the per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the provinces of China (in US dollars), in 2009.
- (a) Name **two** indicators, other than Gross Domestic Product, used to measure poverty and inequality. [2]
- (b) Describe the pattern of GDP shown in Fig. 7. [4]
- (c) Outline **two** factors that could lead to regional inequalities in poverty. [5]
- (d) Assess the relative merits of top-down and bottom-up strategies to reduce poverty. [9]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 7 'The world is becoming less hazardous with respect to natural hazards.' Discuss the validity of this statement. [25]
- 8 With reference to an area you have studied, examine the view that physical environmental issues are more important than socio-economic issues. [25]
- 9 'The geographical issues faced by developed countries are different to those faced by developing countries.' How far do you agree with this statement? [25]

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