

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

INSERT

3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This insert contains all the Figures referred to in the questions.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Fig.1 for Question 1

The location of two soil types along a soil catena in the tropical savanna

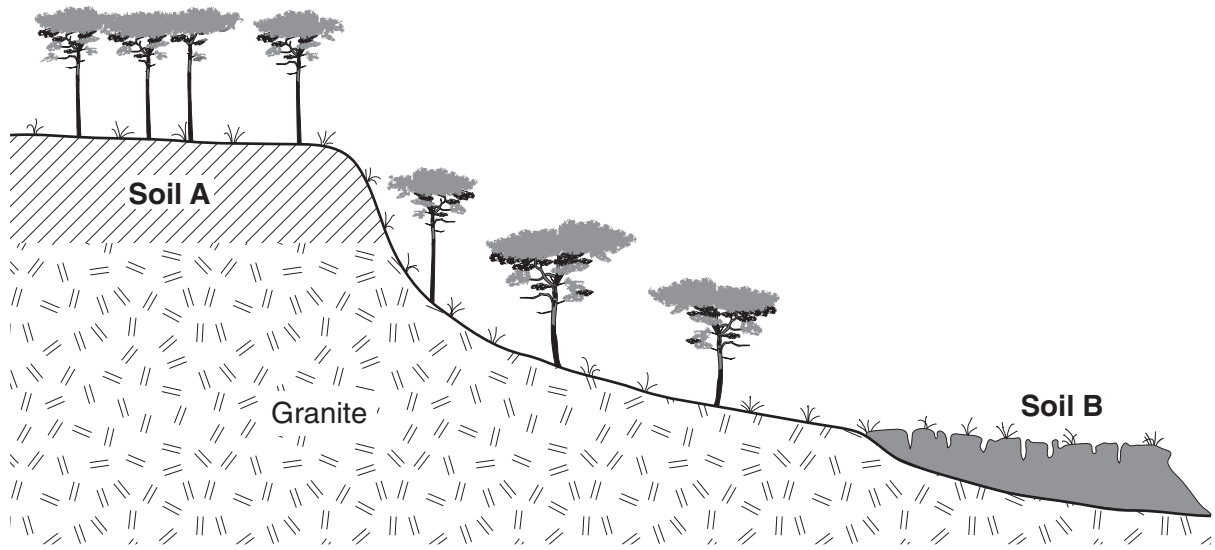
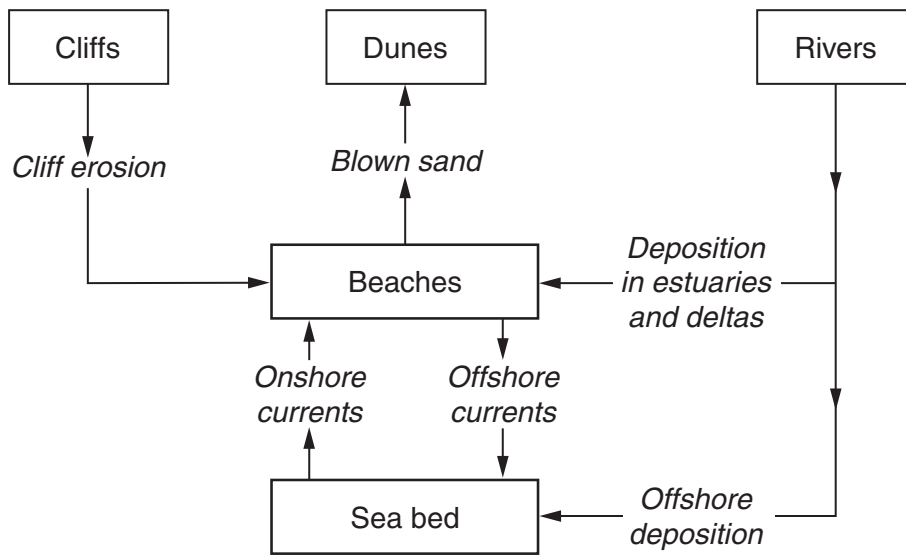


Fig. 2 for Question 4

Some Stores and Transfers of Sediment in a Coastal Zone

**Key:**

□ Store

→ Transfers

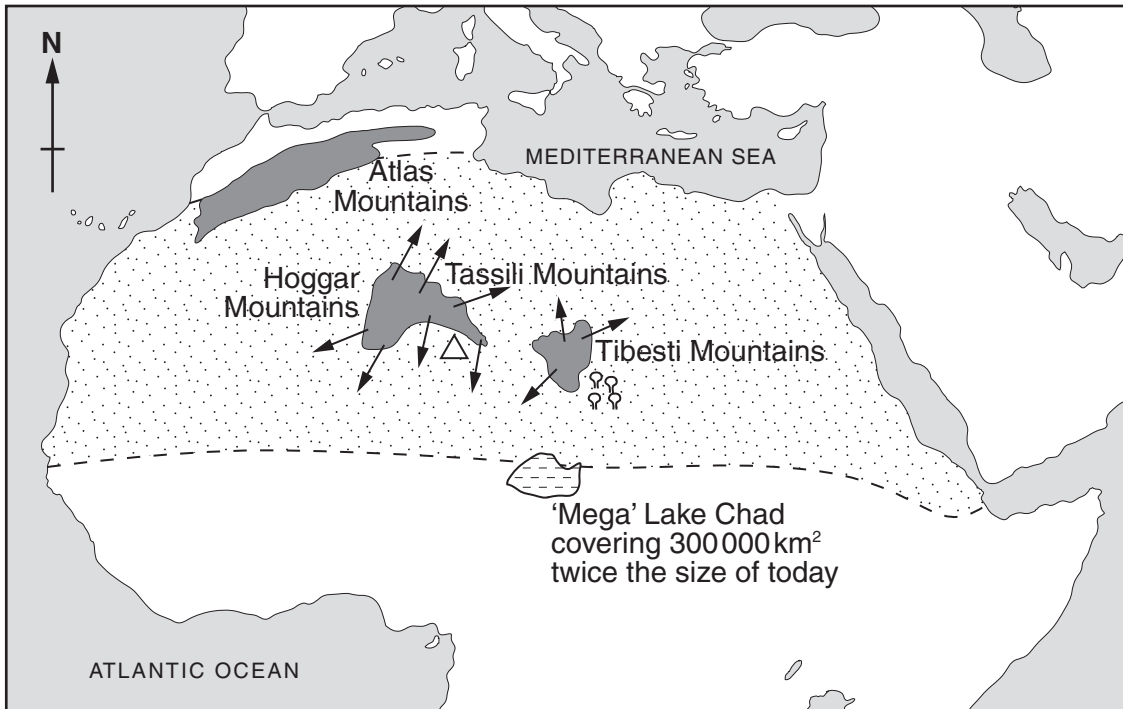
Fig. 3 for Question 6

Volcanic and Seismic events leading to the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo on 14 June 1991

DATE	EVENT	MONITORING AND SURVEYS	GOVERNMENT ACTION
2 APRIL	Small eruption of steam and ash covers villages 10km away.	Seismographs installed on mountain, Volcanic Observatory set up.	
23 May		Volcanic hazard map results from surveys. Throughout May seismographs record 1800 small earthquakes 2–6km deep, 5km north west of summit.	Hazard map distributed by Government.
13–28 May		SO ₂ concentrations increase x10.	5 levels of alert published: 1 = low level unrest 5 = eruption underway
1 June	Eruptions change to new focus – less than 5km deep. Small explosion and then ash eruptions, harmonic tremors suggest magma ascent.		
3 June	Small explosion and then ash eruptions, harmonic tremors suggest magma ascent.		
5 June			Alert level 3 – eruption within a fortnight. Areas threatened by nuées ardentes (pyroclastic flows) evacuated.
6 June		Tiltmeter near summit indicates bulge in volcano	
7 June	Column of ash and steam up to 8km in height.		Alert level 4 (explosive eruption in 24 hours).
8 June	Magma reaches surface.		
9 June			Alert level 5 – evacuation of all inhabitants within 20km of summit
12 June	Two major eruptions. 08.51 major eruption sends column of gas, ash up to 19km in height.		Evacuation zone extended to 30km from summit. Manila Airport closed.
14 June	Eruptions up to 40km in height.	Observations now difficult because of ash clouds.	
15 June	Eruptions of increasing intensity. Nuées ardentes (pyroclastic flows) frequent. Ash widely deposited – made heavy by rain from Typhoon Yunga.	Seismographs destroyed.	

Fig. 4 for Question 8

Some evidence that the Sahara Desert experienced a wetter climate in the past



Key:



Dry valley systems in mountains



Sahara Desert



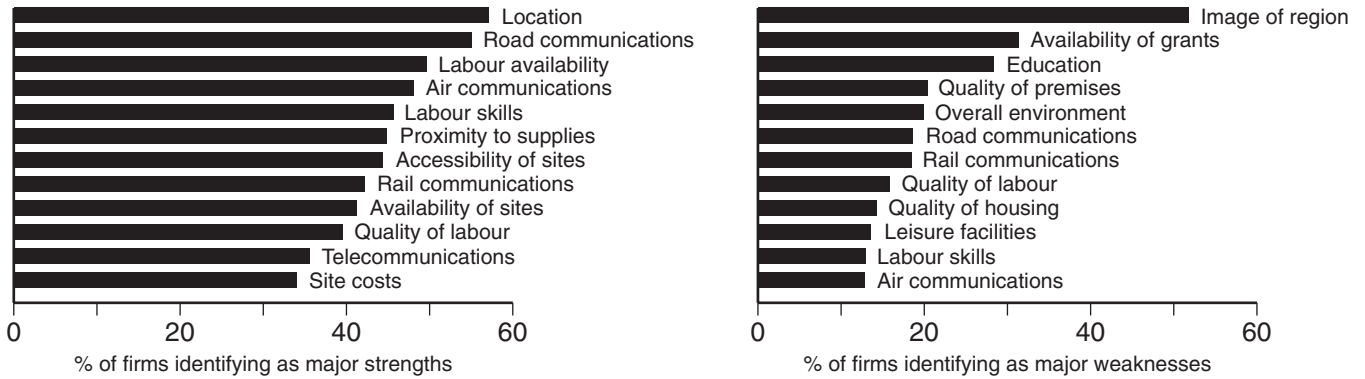
Relic faunas/floras oak and cedar forests



Evidence of ancient peoples farming on savanna

Fig. 5 for Question 10

Survey of industrial location in a region of a MEDC



Figs 6A, 6B and 6C for Question 11

Oil production, oil consumption and oil reserves, 1999

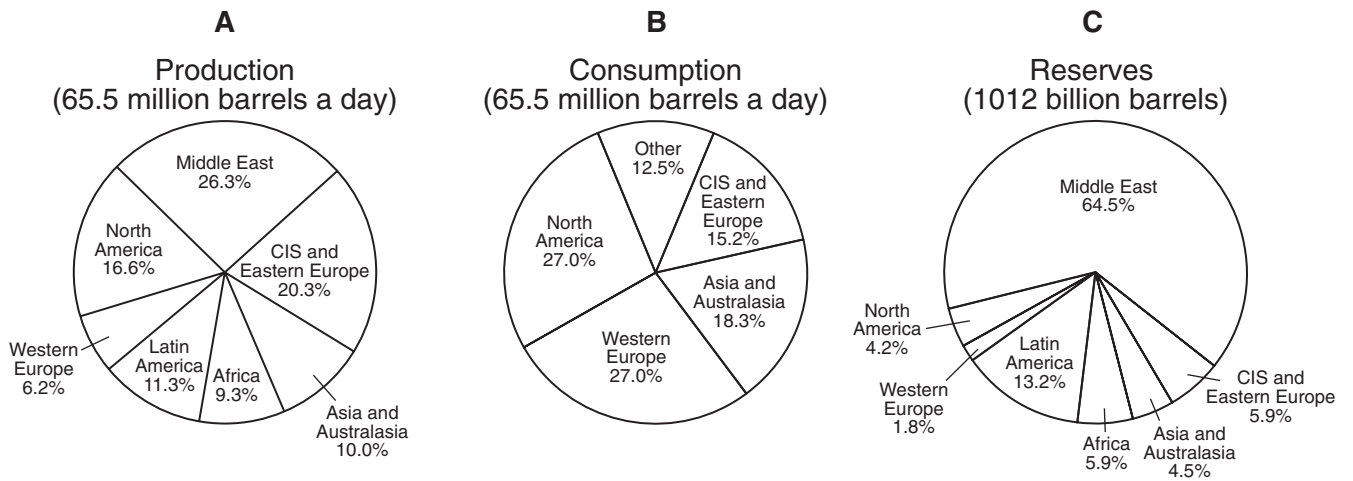


Fig. 7 for Question 13
North American trade, 1995

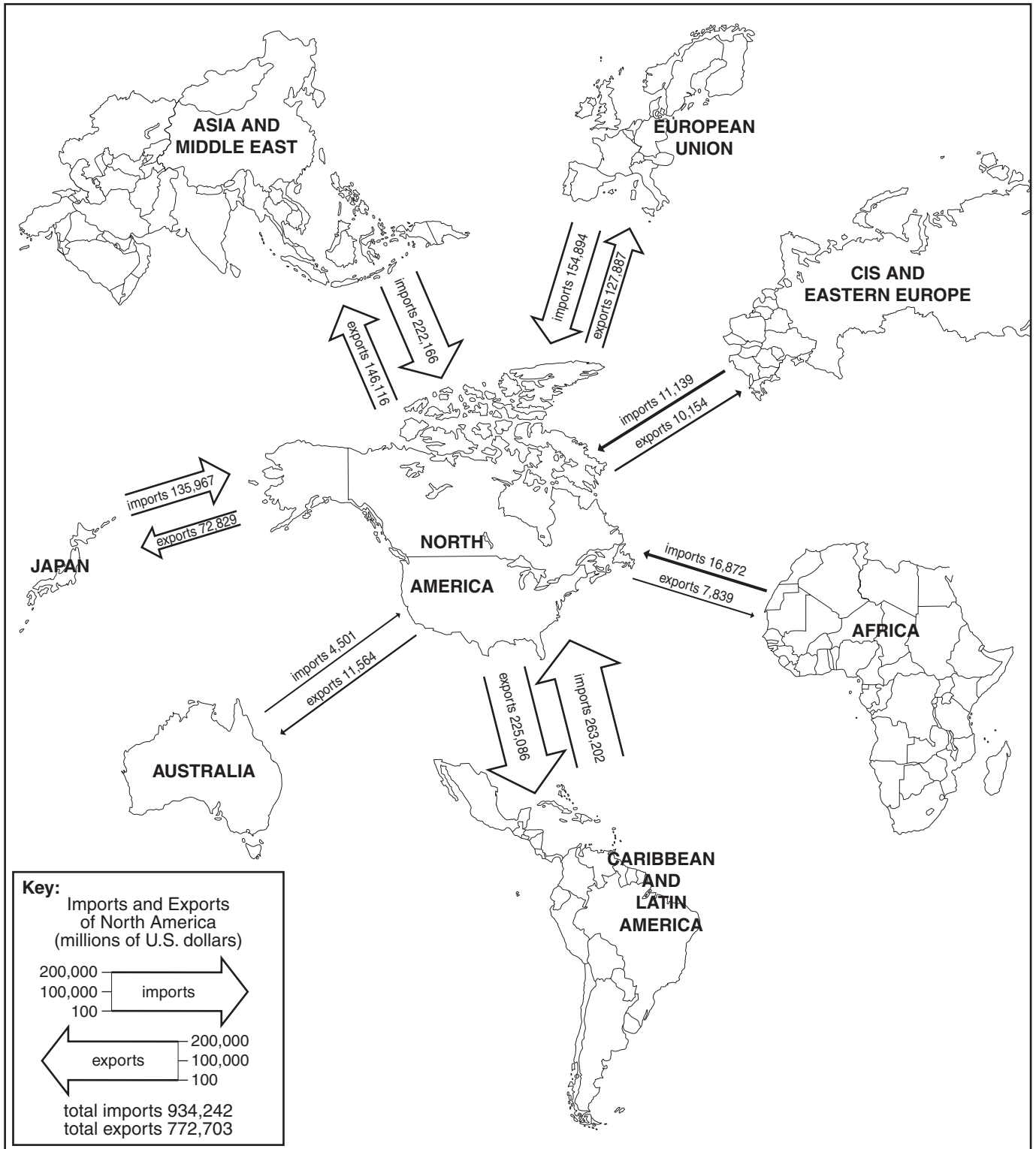


Fig. 8 for Question 14

The High Atlas Tourist Code

The HIGH ATLAS TOURIST CODE

***As a guest, respect local traditions,
protect local cultures, maintain local pride.***

- ***When taking photographs, respect privacy*** - ask permission and use restraint.
- ***Respect religious and cultural places*** - preserve what you have come to see, never touch or remove religious objects.
- ***Giving to children encourages begging.*** A donation to a project, health centre or school is a more constructive way to help.
- ***You will be accepted and welcomed if you follow local customs.*** Use only your right hand for eating and greeting. It is polite to use both hands when giving or receiving gifts.
- ***Respect for local etiquette earns you respect*** - loose, light weight clothes are preferable to revealing shorts, skimpy tops and tight fitting action wear. Hand holding or kissing in public are disliked by local people.
- ***Visitors who value local traditions encourage local pride and maintain local cultures*** - please help local people gain a realistic view of life in your country.

***Be patient, friendly and sensitive!
Remember - you are a guest!***



Fig. 9 for Question 15

Countries experiencing change in average income per person

