

SERANGOON JUNIOR COLLEGE JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2016 Higher 2

GEOGRAPHY 9730/01

Paper 1 Physical Geography INSERT

Thursday 15 Sept 2016 3 hours

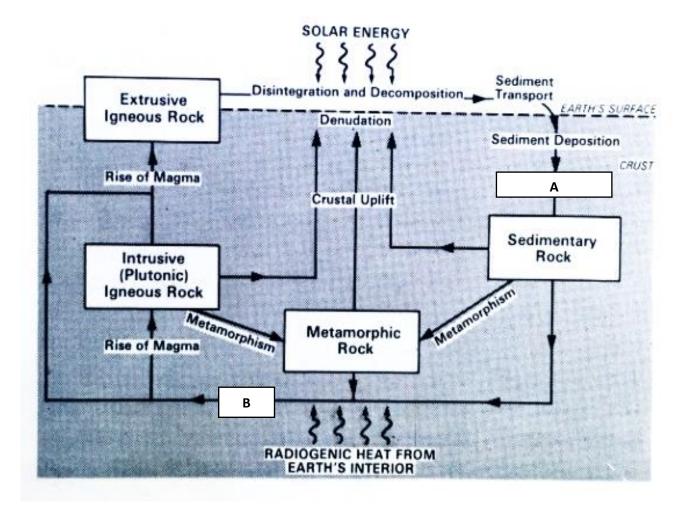
READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This insert contains all the Figures referred to in the question paper.

This document consists of 8 printed pages.

Fig. 1 for Question 1

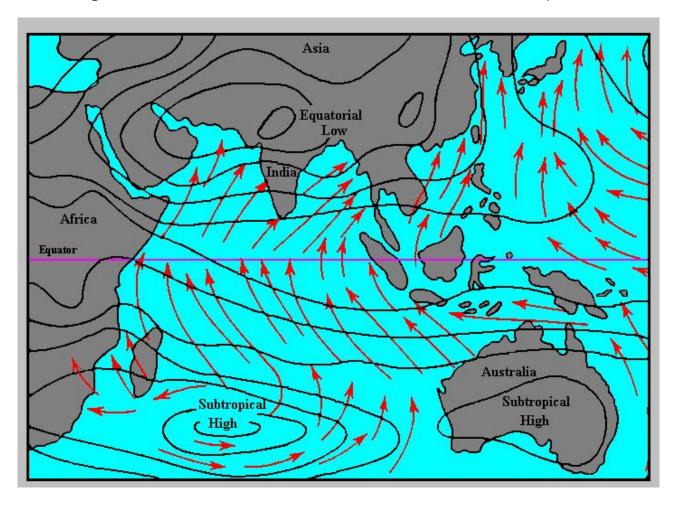
Fig. 1 Rock Cycle



Source: Processes and Pattern in Physical Geography (Keith Hilton)

Figs 2A and 2B for Question 2

Fig. 2A Trade winds and Pressure cells over the Indian Ocean, June-September



1/247 10,800 mm 505 mm 500 410 mm 2,500 500 1,427 mm ahore Lhasa 3,000 500 356 mm 1,061 mm Kathmandu Jodhpur Cherrapunji Allahabad 15th June 1,365 mm Tropic of Cander 500 752 mm 500 20 1,815 mm Bombay (Mumbai) 10th June 500 Hyderabad 500 1,270 mm Andaman Mangalore Average annual precipitation 1,000 3,293 mm re Madras nennai) Precipitation and (mm) 0 - 60 Nicobar 500 60 - 180 2,345 mm Average monthly 180 - 300 Islands' precipitation 300 - 600 ombo 600 - 1200 above 1200 © westermann 411102

Fig. 2B Rainfall regime in India

Note: The red lines indicate the onset of the monsoon in different parts of India.

Source: http://www.diercke.com/kartenansicht.xtp?artId=978-3-14-100790-9&seite=95&id=17558&kartennr=5

Figs 3A and 3B for Question 3

Fig. 3A Plan View of the Kallang River, before and after restoration





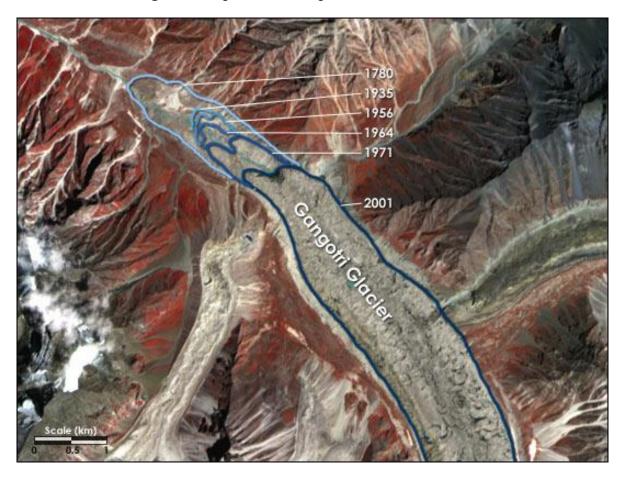
Fig. 3B A section of the Kallang River, before and after restoration





Figs 4A, 4B and 4C for Question 4

Fig 4A Changes in the Gangotri Glacier*, 1780 - 2001



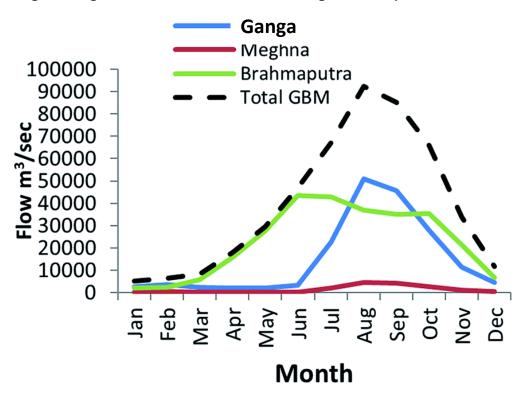
*Note: A glacier is a large mass of perennial ice that originates on land by the recrystallization of snow or other forms of solid precipitation

Source: USGS

Fig. 4B Position of the Gangotri Glacier in relation to the River Ganga



Fig. 4C Regime of various rivers in the Ganga-Brahmaputra catchment



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