

SERANGOON JUNIOR COLLEGE JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2013 Higher 2

GEOGRAPHY 9730/01

Paper 1 Physical Geography INSERT

Thursday 22 August 2013 3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Fig. 1 for Question 1

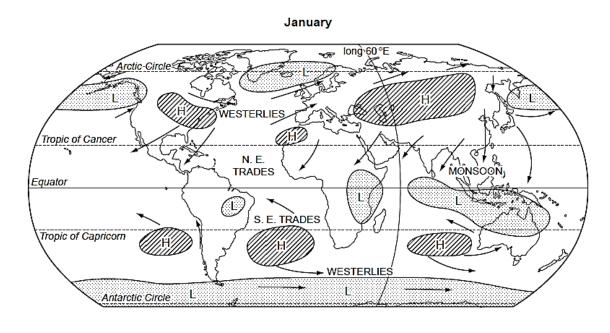
N Galilee Dead Sea AFRICA Ô Rift Arabian Valley 🎗 plate 2635m deep Gulf of Aden Nubian Socotra plate 400 km Blue Nile White Nile Somalian plate L. Turkana L. Albert ∡Mt\ Elgon Ruwenzori / Mt. Kenyá Indian L. Edward/9 Ocean L. Kivu D Mt. Kilimanjaro Victoria Line of L. Tanganyika Zanzibar cross-section Key **⊈**Rungwe below Direction of plate movement 0 L. Nyasa (Malawi) Faults E.R. Ethiopian Rift Height above S.L. Zambezi Height below S.L. Victoria Falls North west South East Kilimanjaro 5895m L. Albert 617m Ruwenzori 5109m Indian Ocean Congo Basin Tilted Volcanic cone Block with lake in shallow depression (crustal sag) Block Rift valley (graben) Rift valley with lake F = Fault Scale: N.W. to S.E. c. 1600 km

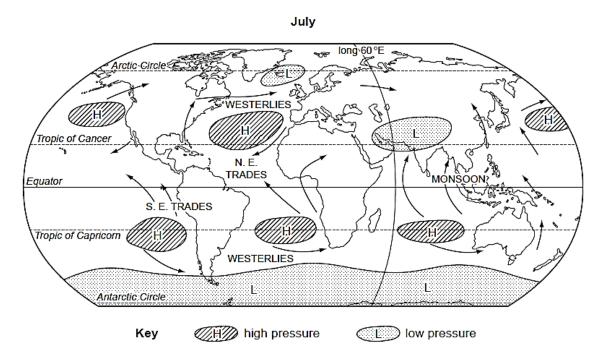
Fig. 1 The East African Rift Valley

Source: Geofile, Issue 29, GF638

Fig. 2 for Question 2

Fig. 2 Major pressure and wind systems at the earth's surface in January and July

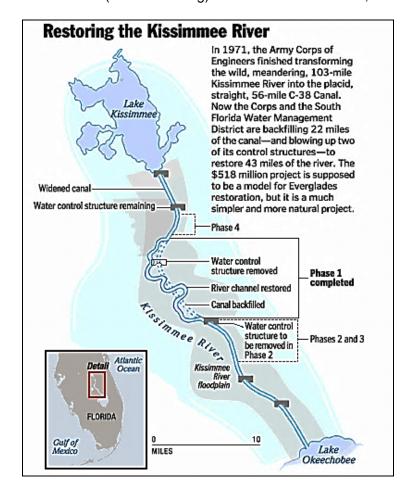




Source: CIE 9696, Oct/Nov. 2011

Fig. 3 for Question 3

Fig. 3 The restoration (re-meandering) of the Kissimmee River, Florida, USA



Photographs A and B for Question 3

Photograph A A straightened stretch of the Kissimmee River



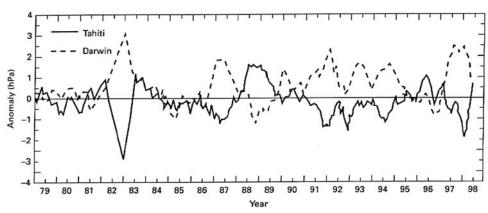
Photograph B A re-meandered (restored) stretch of the Kissimmee River



Source: South Florida Water Management District

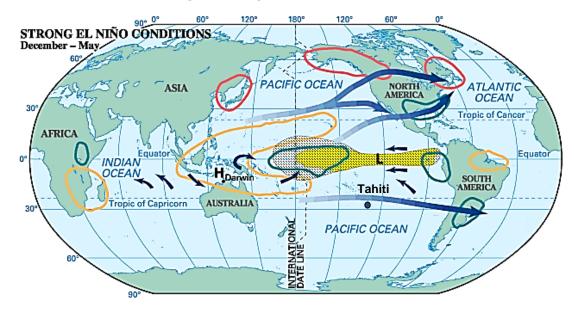
Figs 4A and 4B for Question 4

Fig. 4A Sea-level pressure anomalies (departures from normal) at Darwin and Tahiti, 1979 – 1998



Source: Robinson, P., Contemporary Climatology

Fig. 4B The global impact of El Nino



H High pressure area establishes around Darwin, Australia

L Low pressure area establishes around the eastern Pacific

⚠ Easterly Trade Winds

☐ Warm water

☐ Tropical thunderstorms

☐ Jet streams

☐ Warm

☐ Wet

☐ Dry

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica

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