

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

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Advanced Physical Options INSERT

9696/22 May/June 2012

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains all the Figures and the Photographs referred to in the questions.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



2 Arojical karst (limestone) landscape

> Photograph B for Question 4 Landforms of coastal deposition



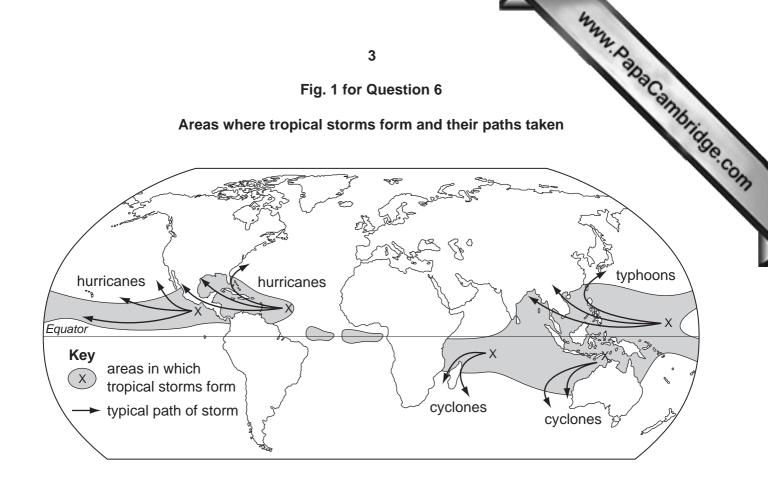
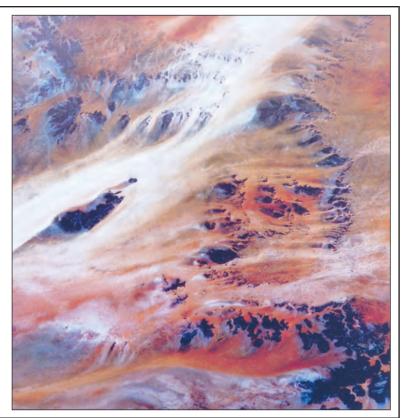


Fig. 2 for Question 8

Sahara desert landscape

Dominating the north of Africa is the largest area of dry land on Earth: the Sahara Desert. Stretching across the Sahara are vast plains of sand and gravel, seas of sand dunes, and barren rocky mountains. Only 10 000 years ago, however, grasses covered the region. Now only two percent of the Sahara are oases, patches of land where crops will grow and nearly 2 million people live. Oases are usually centred on natural water springs. Pictured here is the rocky land, spanning about 50 km (30 miles), near the Terkezi Oasis in Chad. The Sahara shrinks and grows. In the early 1980s, it crept south into the Sahel.





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