

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

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/03**

Paper 3 Advanced Human Options

October/November 2006

**1 hour 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 staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **two** questions only. Each question answered must be from a different topic.  
If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.  
Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.  
You should make reference to appropriate examples studied in the field or the classroom, even where such examples are not specifically requested by the question.  
All the Figures and Tables referred to in the questions are contained in the Insert.

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 **3** printed pages and **1** blank page and **1** Insert.



**Production, location and change**

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 1 (a) Fig. 1 shows some of the causes of soil erosion in Tanzania, a LEDC in East Africa.
- (i) Give the meaning of the term *soil erosion* and explain why soil erosion concerns farmers. [5]
  - (ii) Using examples, describe and explain how soil erosion may be minimised in **either** arable farming **or** pastoral farming. [5]
- (b) Assess the importance of the government's role in bringing agricultural change to **one** country you have studied. [15]
- 2 (a) (i) Give the meaning of the term *the informal sector* of industry.
- (ii) Describe the location and character of **one** example of informal manufacturing you have studied. [10]
- (b) Assess the possible advantages and disadvantages in LEDCs of seeking industrial growth through developing the informal sector. [15]

**Environmental management**

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 3 (a) Fig. 2 gives the results of research into why wind power plants fail in Germany, a MEDC in Europe.
- (i) Identify the main cause of the failure of wind power plants, supporting your answer with data from Fig. 2. [1]
  - (ii) Describe and explain the ways in which weather conditions caused wind power plant failure, according to this research. [5]
  - (iii) In two thirds of the cases of failure, electricity production stopped completely. Suggest what the consequences might be for the **producers** of wind power. [4]
- (b) To what extent has **one** scheme to supply electrical energy which you have studied been successful? [15]
- 4 (a) Describe and explain **one** attempt to tackle pollution at the **local** scale which was a comparative failure and **one** attempt which was a comparative success. [10]
- (b) Some governments now force those who cause pollution to pay for removing the contamination and making good the damage.
- Why is this 'polluter pays' strategy unlikely to work in many cases? [15]

**Global interdependence**

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 5 (a) (i) Give the meaning of the term *invisible exports*. [2]
- (ii) Describe the nature and explain the importance of the invisible exports from **one** country you have studied. [8]
- (b) How helpful is an awareness of former colonial ties in understanding international trading patterns today? [15]
- 6 (a) Study Table 1, which gives information about the top 10 countries in Africa by tourism earnings in 2002. Fig. 3 shows the countries' locations.
- How may the domination of the market for tourism in Africa by just four countries be explained? [10]
- (b) Evaluate the ways in which income from tourism has been used in one or more countries you have studied. [15]

**Economic transition**

Only **one** question may be answered from this topic.

- 7 (a) Fig. 4 shows the sector model of economic development.
- Describe and explain the stages of economic development reached, (i) at time **t1**, and (ii) at time **t4**, according to this model. Support your answer with examples. [10]
- (b) With reference to the development policy of **one** country you have studied, outline the government's priorities and assess what has already been achieved. [15]
- 8 Fig. 5 shows the core-periphery model applied to Japan, a MEDC in Asia, in 1998.
- (a) (i) Using Fig. 5, describe Japan's core region.
- (ii) Give the meaning of the term *backwash effects*.
- (iii) Explain briefly **one** successful attempt to reduce backwash effects which you have studied. [10]
- (b) How may the continuing dominance of core regions be explained? Support your answer with examples you have studied. [15]

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Question 3  
Question 8

Fig. 2 © Mukund R. Patel (1999) *Wind & Solar Power Systems*, CRC Press.

Fig. 5 © Michael Witherick (1998) *Development, Disparity and Dependence, A Study of the Asia-Pacific Region*, Nelson Thornes.

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INSERT

**1 hour 30 minutes**

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

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

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE  
International Examinations

Fig. 1 for Question 1

Causes of soil erosion in Tanzania

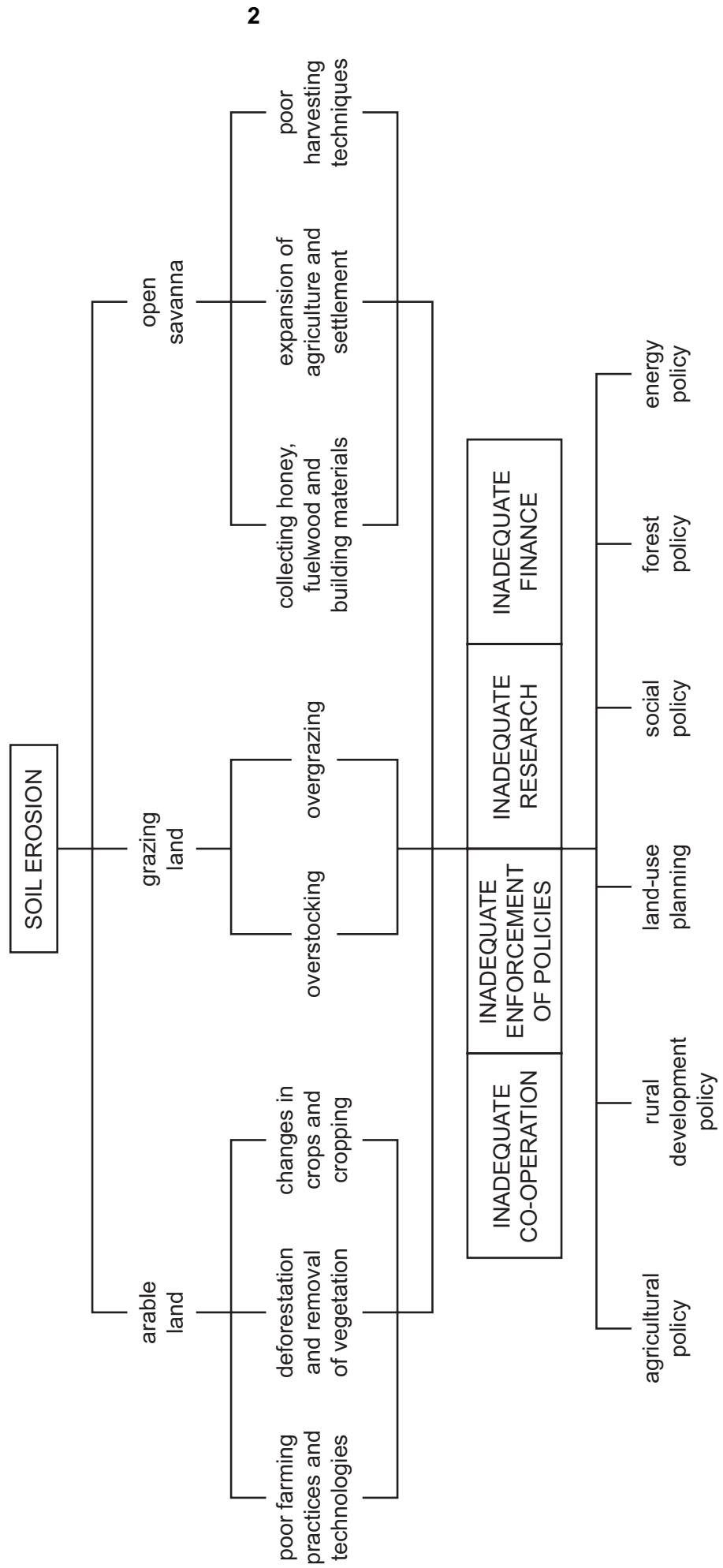


Fig. 2 for Question 3

**Causes of the failure of wind power plants in Germany**

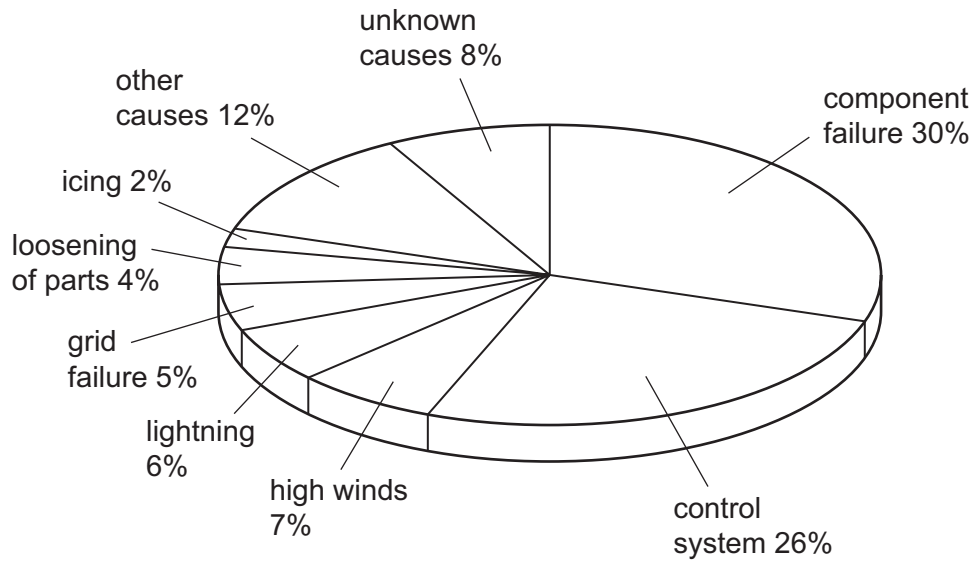


Table 1 for Question 6

## The top 10 countries in Africa by tourism earnings, 2002

rank		country	international tourism earnings		
1998	2002		US\$ millions 2002	% change 2002/2001	% of total Africa 2002
2	1	Egypt	3764	-1.0	25.2
1	2	South Africa	2728	1.1	18.3
3	3	Morocco	2646	1.0	17.7
4	4	Tunisia	1523	-8.7	10.2
5	5	Mauritius	612	-1.0	4.1
6	6	Tanzania	437	1.1	2.9
10	7	Ghana	358	0	2.4
11	8	Botswana	319	1.4	2.1
8	9	Kenya	293	-1.0	2.0
7	10	Zimbabwe	278	1.2	1.9
	<b>39*</b>	<b>total Africa</b>	<b>14913</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*number of countries' data available from the World Trade Organization (WTO) for that year

Fig. 3 for Question 6

## The locations of the countries in Table 1





Fig. 4 for Question 7

## The sector model of economic development

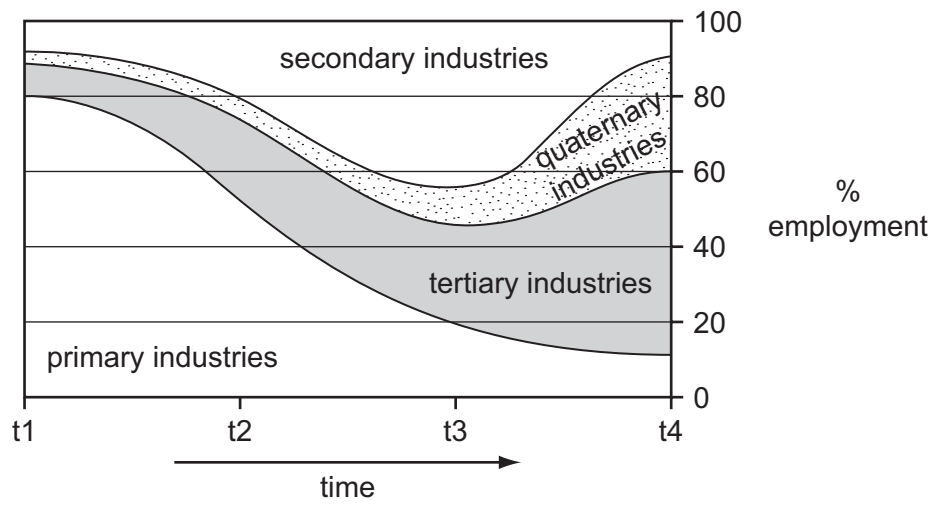


Fig. 5 for Question 8

Core and periphery in Japan, 1998

