

**GEOGRAPHY**

Paper 3 Advanced Human Options

**9696/31**

**May/June 2014**

**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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer **two** questions only. Each question answered **must** be from a different topic.

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 Photographs 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, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.

### Production, location and change

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

- 1 (a) Fig. 1 is an extract from a report on Burkina Faso, an LEDC in West Africa, in 2012.
- (i) Suggest reasons why food was difficult to obtain in northern Burkina Faso in 2012. [4]
- (ii) Suggest **three** ways in which food production could be increased. [6]
- (b) With reference to agricultural change in **one** country, describe how the change was managed and evaluate its success. [15]
- 2 (a) With reference to **one** country's industrial policy, explain how the policy has caused changes in the character, location and organisation of industrial production. [10]
- (b) With reference to examples, assess the importance of different factors which have influenced the location of manufacturing and related service industries in recent years. [15]

### Environmental management

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

- 3 (a) With reference to examples, explain why total demand for energy varies from country to country and from year to year. [10]
- (b) To what extent has the environmental impact of energy production led to changes in energy strategies? [15]
- 4 (a) Photographs A and B show two degraded environments. A is an area on the edge of a town in South America (LEDC), and B is a rural area in northern Australia (MEDC).
- With reference to Photographs A and B, suggest reasons why some environments are vulnerable to degradation. [10]
- (b) With reference to examples, assess the extent to which it is possible to protect environments which are at risk. [15]

### Global interdependence

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

- 5 (a) Fig. 2 shows government aid from MEDCs, 2000–2009.
- (i) Describe the changes in government aid shown in Fig. 2. [4]
  - (ii) Suggest reasons for the changes in government aid you identified in (i). [6]
- (b) Evaluate the role of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and trade agreements in promoting economic development through trade. [15]
- 6 (a) Explain the factors which influenced the growth and development of tourism in **one** tourist area or resort that you have studied. [10]
- (b) To what extent does an understanding of carrying capacity help to explain problems faced by tourist destinations? [15]

### Economic transition

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

- 7 (a) (i) Describe how a large primary sector benefits a country's economy. [5]
- (ii) Explain why a large primary sector may limit economic development in a country. [5]
- (b) With reference to one or more examples, evaluate the success of attempts to increase development by industrial growth. [15]
- 8 (a) Figs 3A and 3B show the human development index (HDI) and population density in Argentina, an NIC in South America, in 1990.
- (i) Compare the patterns shown in Figs 3A and 3B. [6]
  - (ii) Suggest **two** ways in which peripheral areas achieve very high levels of social and economic wellbeing. [4]
- (b) 'The growth of transnational corporations (TNCs) has resulted in the globalisation of the world economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? [15]

**BLANK PAGE**

---

*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

- Question 1 Fig. 1           © *The World Factbook*; Central Intelligence Agency; <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/uv.html>;  
August 2012.
- Question 4 Photograph A   © [www.ecocitylab.org/laboquilla.html](http://www.ecocitylab.org/laboquilla.html)
- Question 4 Photograph B   © Bulk Solids Handling; [www.bulk-solids-handling.com/management/projects\\_contract/articles/347007](http://www.bulk-solids-handling.com/management/projects_contract/articles/347007).
- Question 5 Fig. 2           © United Nations; [http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG\\_Report2010\\_En\\_r15\\_low\\_res\\_20100615\\_.pdf](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG_Report2010_En_r15_low_res_20100615_.pdf); August 2011.
- Question 8 Figs 3A & 3B   © Socioeconomic Data & Applications Center; <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/gpw/country.jsp?iso=ARG>.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.