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

GEOGRAPHY   **9696/31**

Paper 3 Advanced Human Options   **May/June 2013**

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.
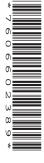Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.
You should make reference to appropriate examples studied in the field or the classroom, even where such examples are not specifically requested by the question.
All the Figures referred to in the questions are contained 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.

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UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

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Production, location and change

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

1 **(a)** Fig. 1A shows irrigated area and Fig. 1B shows fertiliser use from 1972–1998 for world regions.

   Suggest reasons for the trends shown. [10]

   (b) 'It is easier to cultivate additional land than to intensify existing farms'.
   To what extent do you agree with this statement? [15]

2 **(a)** In many LEDCs, the informal sector of manufacturing and services employs over 60% of the working population.

   (i) Describe the characteristics of the informal sector in LEDCs. [4]

   (ii) Suggest reasons why so many people work in the informal sector in LEDCs. [6]

   (b) With reference to examples, assess the advantages and disadvantages of industrial estates and export processing zones (EPZs) as locations for manufacturing and related service industry. [15]

Environmental management

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

3 **(a)** Fig. 2A introduces biofuels and biomass energy and Fig. 2B shows electricity produced from three renewable sources in 2010.

   (i) Explain the term *total energy demand*. [2]

   (ii) With reference to Fig. 2B, suggest why countries may choose to invest in these forms of energy. [8]

   (b) To what extent do the ideas of sustainability and self-reliance form part of the energy strategy of **one** country that you have studied? [15]

4 **(a)** Explain why burning (combustion) is the main source of air pollution. [10]

   (b) With reference to examples, assess the extent to which the causes of urban degradation and rural degradation are the same. [15]

Global interdependence

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

5 **(a)** Fig. 3 shows preferential tariffs applied by MEDCs on key products from the poorest countries 1996–2008 (tariffs that are lower than those applied to other LEDCs).

    (i) Describe the changes in import tariffs shown on Fig. 3. [3]

    (ii) Explain how trade agreements such as preferential tariffs help the poorest countries of the world. [7]

  (b) 'Aid given by wealthy countries to less developed countries is more to benefit the giver (donor country) than to really help the poor.'
To what extent do you agree? [15]

6 **(a)** Describe and suggest reasons for recent developments in the types of international tourism. [10]

  (b) With reference to one or more countries, assess the impact of tourism on their **economy**. [15]

Economic transition

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

7 **(a)** Table 1 shows GDP for the largest economies in 2009 and projected for 2050.

    (i) Outline the projected changes shown in Table 1. [5]

    (ii) Information for 2050 is based on various assumptions. Suggest why the projections in Table 1 may **not** be accurate. [5]

  (b) With reference to examples, evaluate the role of the factors in the emergence and growth of newly industrialised countries (NICs). [15]

8 **(a)** In 2009, Costa Rica, an LEDC in Latin America, scored the highest position on the Happy Planet Index (HPI). Nine of the top ten nations were in Latin America. The HPI shows how countries use natural resources to provide long and happy lives for their citizens. It comprises three indicators, environmental impact, life expectancy and life-satisfaction.

    Compare the strengths and weaknesses of the HPI as a measure of development with **one** other measure of development. [10]

  (b) For one or more examples of disparities in social and economic development within countries, explain why these contrasts tend to last for a long time. [15]

4

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