



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 2007

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 and the Table 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 shows the world distribution of the production of artificial fertilisers for agriculture in 1954 and 1998.
- How may the changes in the production of artificial fertilisers shown in Fig. 1 be explained? [10]
- (b) With reference to examples, assess the extent to which the use of artificial fertilisers in agriculture has proved to be a problem. [15]
- 2 (a) Table 1 shows the results of a survey in 1998 of 37 firms in Singapore, about support they received from the government's Local Industry Upgrading Programme (LIUP). Singapore is a newly industrialised country in Asia.
- (i) Describe the support Singapore's LIUP gave to firms. [3]
- (ii) Describe the types of industry most likely to have benefited from the LIUP. [4]
- (iii) What other information would be required for a fuller understanding of the LIUP in Singapore? [3]
- (b) Assess the effects of changes in **transport** on the location of manufacturing in an area you have studied. The area you choose may be at any scale. [15]

Environmental management

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

- 3 (a) Explain which type of energy production you consider to have (i) the least, and (ii) the greatest, environmental impact. [10]
- (b) Choose **one scheme** which exists to supply energy. Explain the attitudes of different groups of people to the scheme and any disagreements or conflicts of interest which have occurred. [15]
- 4 (a) Fig. 2 gives the main objectives of forest management in Kenya, an LEDC in East Africa.
- (i) Describe **two** of the strengths of this strategy for forest management. [4]
- (ii) Why is it so difficult to protect forests which are at risk? [6]
- (b) Using an example or examples you have studied, explain how it may be possible for an environment to be **both** developed economically **and** protected. [15]

Global interdependence

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

- 5 (a) Give the meaning of the term *resource endowment*. With the help of examples, explain how resource endowment may influence trade flows and trading patterns. [10]
- (b) To what extent are changes in the global market responsible for changes in the **export** trade of one or more countries you have studied? [15]
- 6 Fig. 3 shows a life cycle model of the development of resorts and tourist destinations.
- (a) (i) Describe briefly the character of the involvement stage. [4]
- (ii) Explain the circumstances in which decline may follow stagnation. [6]
- (b) Assess the usefulness of this model in understanding the development of resorts and tourist destinations. Support your answer with examples. [15]

Economic transition

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

- 7 (a) Fig. 4 gives an overview of Toyota Motor Corporation from the company's website.
- Explain the **main** factors which have encouraged the growth of transnational corporations (TNCs) such as Toyota. [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that the effects of globalisation in **LEDCs** have been largely negative? [15]
- 8 (a) In 2005 the Chinese News Agency reported that the richest 10% of the population of China had 45% of the country's wealth, and the poorest 10% had just 1.4% of the country's wealth.
- Describe and explain **three** ways that governments may attempt to decrease disparities in economic wellbeing **within** countries. [10]
- (b) To what extent does an understanding of cumulative causation help to explain the development of one or more regions **within** a country you have studied? [15]

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1 Fig. 1 © Keith Chapman; 'Spreading Fertilisers: The Internationalisation of an Industry'; *Geography*, 2001.
Question 7 Fig. 4 © http://www.toyota.co.jp/en/about_toyota/overview/ 21 July, 2005.

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.

University of 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.