



**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/31**

Paper 3 Advanced Human Options

**October/November 2009**

**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.  
The Table and 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.



### Production, location and change

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

- 1 (a) Study Table 1, which shows agricultural data for low, medium and high income farming households in Burkina Faso, an LEDC in West Africa, in 2000.
- (i) Suggest reasons for the variation in the average amounts of organic and inorganic fertilisers used by the different households. [6]
- (ii) This survey found that soil erosion was greatest on fields belonging to high income households. Suggest **two** possible reasons for this. [4]
- (b) With the help of examples you have studied, explain what might be considered to be major obstacles to agricultural change. [15]
- 2 With reference to industrial policy and changes in industrial production in **one** country:
- (a) describe the issues faced in the management of industrial change; [10]
- (b) evaluate the attempts made to overcome the issues you identified in (a). [15]

### Environmental management

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

- 3 Fig. 1 shows the sources of primary energy supply for Country A, an MEDC, and Country B, an LEDC, in 2004.
- (a) Suggest reasons for the variations between the two countries in the relative contributions of the different sources of primary energy supply shown in Fig. 1. [10]
- (b) Neither country shown in Fig. 1 was producing energy from nuclear sources.
- Consider the arguments for and against building nuclear power stations to meet rising energy demands in MEDCs and LEDCs. [15]
- 4 (a) Use examples to help explain how land pollution may be reduced. [10]
- (b) With reference to one or more incidents, assess how accidental pollution may result in environmental degradation. [15]

### Global interdependence

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

- 5 (a) Describe and explain the effects of trade agreements and innovation on global trade flows and trading patterns. [10]
- (b) Assess how and why trade in visible exports may be preferable to tourism as the foundation for a country's development. [15]
- 6 (a) Fig. 2 shows trends in employment in agriculture and tourism between 1951 and 2001 in Tyrol, a mountainous region in Austria, an MEDC in Europe. Tyrol is known for skiing in winter and outdoor activities in summer.
- (i) Compare the trends in employment in agriculture and tourism in Fig. 2. [4]
- (ii) Suggest **two** ways in which agriculture may still be important to a tourist region such as Tyrol. [3]
- (iii) Explain briefly how employment in tourism may have a multiplier effect in a local economy. [3]
- (b) 'Tourism is a powerful weapon in the battle against poverty in LEDCs.'
- To what extent do you agree with this statement? [15]

### Economic transition

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

- 7 Fig. 3 shows the percentage of undernourished population, by country, in 2003. Undernourishment results from inadequate food consumption over a period of time.
- (a) Describe and explain some of the ways in which development may be linked to improvements in food consumption. Support your response with examples. [10]
- (b) Assess the limitations of using the percentage of undernourished population, shown in Fig. 3, as a measure of inequality. What other measures might be effective? [15]
- 8 (a) (i) Give the meaning of the term *international spatial division of labour*.
- (ii) With the help of one or more examples, explain why the international spatial division of labour changes over time. [10]
- (b) In what ways may transnational corporations (TNCs) continue to grow **except** by the advantages they gain from the international spatial division of labour? [15]

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

- Question 1      © Leslie C. Gray; The Geographical Journal: *What kind of Intensification? Agricultural practice, soil fertility and socioeconomic differentiation in rural Burkino Faso*; Vol 171, Part 1, March 2005.
- Question 3      © Australia & Bangladesh: Share of total primary energy supply in 2004; [www.iea.org](http://www.iea.org).
- Question 6      © Harold Pechlaner and Paul Tschurtschenthaler; *Tourism Policy, Tourism Organisations and Change Management in Alpine Regions and Destinations*; Current Issues in Tourism, Vol. 6, No.6; 2003.
- Question 7      © [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Percentage\\_population\\_undernourished-world\\_map.PNG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Percentage_population_undernourished-world_map.PNG); 3 September 07.

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