



**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/32**

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.

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.

\* 4 7 2 2 3 9 6 7 7 4 5 \*

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 change in the areas growing wheat and speciality crops in the Prairies of Canada between 1993–5 and 2001–3. Canada is an MEDC in North America.
- (i) Using Fig. 1, name the province which experienced the greatest absolute changes in cultivated area. [1]
  - (ii) Explain why increasing transport costs made growing wheat less attractive to farmers in the Prairies. [4]
  - (iii) Many farmers in the Prairies, who traditionally had grown grain crops, started to raise cattle and pigs also. Suggest the possible advantages of this change in agricultural land-use and practices. [5]
- (b) How far do you agree that the extension of cultivation in an area has limited potential to increase agricultural production? [15]
- 2 (a) Explain why it is easy for businesses in the **informal** sector to start small, but difficult for them to grow large. [10]
- (b) Assess the importance of location to manufacturing companies in the **formal** sector. [15]

### Environmental management

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

- 3 (a) Fig. 2 shows energy consumption per person, by country, in 2007.
- (i) Explain **three** limitations of the information shown in Fig. 2. [5]
  - (ii) Suggest reasons for the very high level of energy consumption (6.0 toe or more per person) in some parts of the world in Fig. 2. [5]
- (b) With the help of examples, examine the arguments in favour of, and the arguments against, the use of renewable sources of energy. [15]
- 4 With reference to **one** environment which is protected from the risk of degradation:
- (a) describe why the environment needed protection; [10]
  - (b) assess the effectiveness of the measures put in place for its protection. [15]

### Global interdependence

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

- 5 (a) With the help of examples, explain why the trading partners of countries change over time. [10]
- (b) Assess the consequences for LEDCs of dependence on the export of a small number of products. [15]
- 6 (a) Fig. 3 shows changes in numbers of tourists visiting Australia in 2008.  
What factors help to explain changes in tourist arrivals, such as those shown in Fig. 3? [10]
- (b) To what extent is tourism sustainable in **one** tourist area or resort you have studied? [15]

### Economic transition

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

- 7 (a) Outline the international spatial division of labour and explain why it occurs. [10]
- (b) With the help of examples, consider the factors which help countries to develop economically. [15]
- 8 (a) Fig. 4 shows life expectancy and GDP per person in China.  
(i) Describe the relationship shown in Fig. 4, supporting the response with information from the figure. [5]  
(ii) For **either** life expectancy **or** GDP per person explain the advantages and limitations of its use as a measure of inequality. [5]
- (b) How may regional disparities in social and economic development within countries be reduced? Support your response with examples. [15]

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**Copyright Acknowledgements:**

Question 1 Figure 1 © Nicole Fadellin and Michael J Broadway; *From Breadbasket to Feed Bunker and Hog Trough*; Geography; Spring 2006.  
Question 3 Figure 2 © *BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2008*; [http://www.bp.com/liveassets/bp\\_internet/globalbp](http://www.bp.com/liveassets/bp_internet/globalbp); 19/08/08.  
Question 6 Figure 3 © <http://www.tourism.australia.com/content/research/visitordata/2008/chartthreejune2008.pdf>.  
Question 8 Figure 4 © [http://www.iiasa.ac.at/collections/IIASA\\_Research/SRD/data/fig\\_ix\\_1b.htm](http://www.iiasa.ac.at/collections/IIASA_Research/SRD/data/fig_ix_1b.htm)

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