

Cambridge
International
AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

GEOGRAPHY

9696/31

Paper 3 Advanced Human Options

October/November 2017

1 hour 30 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

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.

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 **2** Inserts.

Production, location and change

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

- 1 (a) (i) Fig. 1 shows the average number of calories per person per day from different foods in LEDCs, 1964–66 and 1997–99, and predicted for 2030.

State **three** changes in food consumption predicted to occur by 2030, giving data from Fig. 1. [3]

- (ii) Explain how agricultural production can be intensified. [7]

- (b) Assess the success of agricultural change in **one** country you have studied and identify the challenges which remain. [15]

- 2 (a) (i) Give the meaning of the term *industrial inertia* and explain how it occurs. [5]

- (ii) With the help of an example, describe how government policy influenced the location of manufacturing industry. [5]

- (b) Assess the extent to which manufacturing industry can locate away from its raw materials (be footloose). [15]

Environmental management

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

- 3 (a) Explain why the national demand for energy varies with level of development. [10]

- (b) Assess the contribution of non-renewable resources in producing electricity in **one** country you have studied. [15]

- 4 (a) Fig. 2 shows a solid waste management system. Solid waste includes bottles, cans, newspaper, clothing and discarded electrical goods such as refrigerators.

With the help of one or more examples, explain how pollution can be reduced by the effective management of solid waste. [10]

- (b) With reference to one or more examples of environments at risk, assess the success of the measures taken to protect the environment(s). [15]

Global interdependence

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

- 5 (a) Use examples to explain some of the issues for countries receiving aid. [10]
- (b) 'Trade is an insecure foundation for economic development.'
- How far do you agree with this statement? [15]
- 6 (a) Table 1 shows the percentage of GDP from tourism for selected countries and one territory in 2014.
- Explain some of the issues for countries in which a high percentage of GDP comes from tourism. [10]
- (b) To what extent does ecotourism overcome the negative environmental impacts associated with other types of tourism? [15]

Economic transition

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

- 7 (a) With the help of examples, describe and briefly explain the factors which encouraged the growth of transnational corporations (TNCs). [10]
- (b) Assess why deindustrialisation occurred in some MEDCs during a period of industrial growth in other countries. [15]
- 8 (a) (i) Describe the inflows and outflows which characterise a country's periphery. [6]
- (ii) Fig. 3 shows labour specialisation in France, an MEDC in Europe, in 2008.
- Identify France's core and periphery giving evidence from Fig. 3. [4]
- (b) Evaluate attempts to achieve social and economic development in **one** country you have studied. [15]

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