

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/43**

Paper 4 Advanced Human Geography Options

**May/June 2018**

**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.

In this paper there are four Human Geography options.

**Production, location and change**

**Environmental management**

**Global interdependence**

**Economic transition**

Answer questions from **two** different options.

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 resources referred to in the questions are contained in the Insert.

LICs = low income countries.

MICs = middle income countries.

HICs = high income countries.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 60.

This document consists of **3** printed pages, **1** blank page and **2** Inserts.

Answer questions from **two** different options.

### Production, location and change

If answering this option, answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows size of dairy herd (number of cows) and profit/loss in pence per litre of milk for selected farms in the UK, an HIC in Europe, in 2013.
- (a) Describe the relationship between herd size and profit/loss shown in Fig. 1.1. [4]
- (b) Explain why diseconomies of scale occur in **either** agricultural production **or** manufacturing production. [6]
- 2 With reference to **one** country, evaluate the success of one or more attempts to manage agricultural change. [20]
- 3 Discuss the view that raw materials are no longer an important factor in the location of manufacturing industry. [20]

[Total: 30]

### Environmental management

If answering this option, answer Question 4 and **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

- 4 Fig. 4.1 shows annual mean air pollution in urban areas, 2008–13.
- (a) Describe the pattern of urban areas in Fig. 4.1 with annual mean particulate matter of less than 20 (<20). [4]
- (b) Suggest reasons why air pollution is more common in urban areas than in rural areas. [6]
- 5 Evaluate the success of **one** named located scheme to produce electricity. [20]
- 6 'Economic factors are the most important constraint on improving the quality of degraded environments.'
- With reference to one or more examples, how far do you agree with this statement? [20]

[Total: 30]

### Global interdependence

If answering this option, answer Question 7 and **either** Question 8 **or** Question 9.

- 7** Table 7.1 shows percentage of the world's Fairtrade farmers and farm workers, by world region, in 2013.
- (a) Describe the distribution of Fairtrade farmers and farm workers shown in Table 7.1. [4]
- (b) Explain the nature of Fairtrade. [6]
- 8** Assess the view that donors of international aid gain more than the countries which receive international aid. [20]
- 9** 'Tourism cannot be completely sustainable.'
- With reference to one or more examples, how far do you agree with this statement? [20]
- [Total: 30]

### Economic transition

If answering this option, answer Question 10 and **either** Question 11 **or** Question 12.

- 10** Fig. 10.1 shows a simplified core-periphery model of regional development.
- (a) Describe the flows shown in Fig. 10.1. [3]
- (b) Suggest reasons for the dominance of the core region within a country. [7]
- 11** Evaluate the view that economic inequality is easier to measure than social inequality. [20]
- 12** Assess the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in the globalisation of economic activity. [20]
- [Total: 30]

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