

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

GEOGRAPHY 9696/42

Paper 4 Advanced Human Geography Options

October/November 2019
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.



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 production of machinery for cement plants in India, an MIC in Asia, in 2016. Cement is used in building construction and to make concrete.
 - (a) Describe the distribution of production shown in Fig. 1.1. [4]
 - **(b)** Explain how producing heavy, bulky, low value products, such as cement and concrete, affects industrial location. [6]
- **2** Evaluate different ways to increase the productivity of **one** agricultural system you have studied. [20]
- 3 'The industrial policy for manufacturing was ambitious in its aims but limited in its effectiveness.'

With reference to **one** country, how far do you agree with this view? [20]

Environmental management

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

- **4** Fig. 4.1 shows electricity generating capacity in Europe, by fuel type, in 2013 and predicted for 2030.
 - (a) Compare the percentage of different fuel types in 2013 and 2030 shown in Fig. 4.1. [4]
 - **(b)** Suggest the environmental impacts of the predicted change in percentage of fossil fuels shown in Fig. 4.1. [6]
- 5 'People have different views about the scheme's success.'

How far is this statement true of **one** named located scheme to produce electricity? [20]

With reference to one or more examples, evaluate why issues of water quality can be difficult to overcome. [20]

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Global interdependence

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

- **7** Fig. 7.1 is a photograph which shows children selling jewellery to a tourist at a beach resort in an MIC in Asia.
 - (a) Suggest the impacts on **local society** of the tourism activity shown in Fig. 7.1. [4]
 - **(b)** Explain the ways that the environment shown in Fig. 7.1 may be at risk of being degraded by mass tourism. [6]
- 8 Assess the effects of changes in the global market on the trade of **exporting** countries. [20]
- **9** Evaluate the use of international aid as a way to achieve development. [20]

Economic transition

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

- **10** Fig. 10.1 shows the results of a survey of investors about the most important factors in choosing where to make foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2017.
 - (a) Compare the top **three** factors with the bottom **three** factors shown in Fig. 10.1. [3]
 - **(b)** Suggest reasons why investors gave 'General security environment' as the most important factor in choosing where to make FDI. [7]
- 11 'The best way of measuring inequality is the human development index (HDI).'

How far do you agree? [20]

12 Evaluate the factors which limit development in periphery regions of countries. [20]

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