



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/33**

Paper 3 Advanced Human Options

**May/June 2011**

**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 and the Photographs 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.

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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 a simple agricultural system.

Using a systems approach, such as that shown in Fig. 1, compare and contrast intensive and extensive agricultural production. [10]

- (b) 'Agriculture is the best way of achieving growth in LEDCs.' With reference to examples, how far do you agree? [15]

- 2 (a) (i) Define the terms *industrial inertia* and *industrial agglomeration*. [4]

(ii) Explain the **disadvantages** that may result from industrial agglomeration. [6]

- (b) To what extent is the informal sector of more importance to individuals than to the economy of a country? [15]

### Environmental management

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

- 3 (a) Photographs A and B show two ways that sustainability is being promoted at Marina Barrage, a new development in Singapore, an NIC in Asia.

Briefly describe the initiatives shown and explain the potential benefits and limitations of each in seeking to achieve sustainability. [10]

- (b) With reference to **one** named country, evaluate the success of its electrical energy strategy. [15]

- 4 (a) With the help of examples, describe and explain the main sources of **air** pollution. [10]

- (b) Assess the effectiveness of the measures taken to protect one or more environments at risk. [15]

### Global interdependence

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

- 5 (a) Describe the nature and explain the role of Fair Trade. [10]
- (b) Assess why it can be difficult for some countries to engage in global trade. [15]
- 6 Fig. 2 shows the tourism life cycle model.
- (a) (i) Describe how the character of a tourist area or resort may change between the stages of 'development' and 'stagnation'. [4]
- (ii) With reference to examples you have studied, outline the factors that may influence whether a tourist area or resort experiences 'rejuvenation' or 'decline'. [6]
- (b) To what extent is it inevitable that ecotourism will eventually lead to the same problems as conventional tourism? [15]

### Economic transition

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

- 7 (a) Explain the main **human** causes of global inequalities in social and economic wellbeing. [10]
- (b) 'In world development, the North wins over the South'. How far do you agree? [15]
- 8 (a) Fig. 3 shows income poverty in Vietnam, an LEDC in Asia, by province, in 2008.
- (i) Describe the spatial inequalities in income poverty in Vietnam shown in Fig. 3. [5]
- (ii) Explain the limitations of the index and the mapping in Fig. 3 for studying spatial inequalities. [5]
- (b) Assess why regional disparities within a country or countries are difficult to overcome. [15]

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