

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

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/03**

Paper 3 Advanced Human Options

May/June 2006

**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 Tables 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.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page and **1** insert.



**Production, location and change**

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

- 1 (a) Figs 1A and 1B show the location of dairy factories in New Zealand, a MEDC in Oceania, 1971 and 2001. Table 1 shows changes in the number of dairy factories between 1971 and 2001. The dairy industry processes milk and produces butter, cheese and other milk products.
- (i) Describe the changes shown in the number and location of New Zealand dairy factories between 1971 and 2001. [5]
- (ii) Suggest reasons for the changes you described in (i). [5]
- (b) To what extent do you agree that distance from markets is no longer relevant to the location of agriculture? Support your answer with examples. [15]
- 2 (a) With the help of examples, explain **three** factors which may affect the productivity of manufacturing industry (how efficiently output is produced from input). [10]
- (b) Describe the character and assess the role of export processing zones (EPZs). [15]

**Environmental management**

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

- 3 (a) (i) Fig. 2 shows the path of the radiation cloud produced by the nuclear accident at Chernobyl, in former USSR, in 1986. Describe the path of the radiation cloud. [5]
- (ii) Outline the **main** arguments **for** nuclear power. [5]
- (b) Assess the potential risks associated with the production of energy from **one** energy resource **except** those used in nuclear power production. [15]
- 4 (a) With the help of examples, explain how **three** different factors may contribute to the degradation of **rural** environments. [10]
- (b) How effective are measures taken to protect **rural** environments which are at risk? Support your answer from one or more rural environments. [15]

**Global interdependence**

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

- 5 (a) Fig. 3A shows imports, exports and the balance of trade, 1992-2003, for Costa Rica, a LEDC in Central America. Fig. 3B shows the location of Costa Rica.
- (i) How is a balance of trade calculated? [1]
- (ii) Using Fig. 3A, describe the trend in Costa Rica's balance of trade for the period. [4]
- (iii) What other information would you require for a fuller understanding of Fig. 3A? [5]
- (b) Some governments see exports of manufactured goods and agricultural products as 'the economy's engine for growth'. Assess the potential difficulties of such a trading strategy, supporting your answer with examples you have studied. [15]
- 6 (a) (i) Using examples, describe and explain **two** negative economic impacts of tourism apart from leakage. [6]
- (ii) Suggest ways in which **any one** negative economic impact of tourism may be minimised. [4]
- (b) How may **social** and **political** conditions affecting a tourist **destination** reduce significantly the flow of tourists to it? Support your answer with examples. [15]

**Economic transition**

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

- 7 (a) Explain the term *international spatial division of labour* with detailed reference to the organisation and operation of **one** transnational corporation (TNC) you have studied. [10]
- (b) To what extent do you agree that for LEDCs the globalisation of economic activity is a new form of dependency on MEDCs? [15]
- 8 (a) China's industrialisation was rapid in the 1990s but spatially uneven. Figs 4A, 4B and 4C show the top three provinces and the bottom three provinces for industrial development, 1991-2000, using different measures.
- (i) Compare the results given in Figs 4A, 4B and 4C. [5]
- (ii) Suggest an **economic** explanation for such uneven industrial development. [5]
- (b) Why is relatively little **social** development experienced in some countries? Support your answer with examples. [15]

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

- Question 1            Richard P. Willis; 'Enlargement, Concentration and Centralisation in the New Zealand Dairy Industry'; *Geography*; 2004.  
                          © Geographical Association, 2004.
- Question 3            © Johnston, Taylor & Watts; *Geographies of Global Change: Remapping the World in the late Twentieth Century*; Blackwells; 1995.
- Question 5            © World Trade Organization.
- Question 8            Xhao, Tong & Qiao; 'Spatial Changes in China's Industrial Structure'; *Geography*; 2004.  
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