

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

## **MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series**

### **9696 GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/32**

Paper 3 (Advanced Human Options), maximum raw mark 50

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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- 1 (a) (i) Explain why, in some locations, physical factors are still important in affecting agricultural land-use.**

Accept any factor(s) related to land, climate or hazards such as extreme weather, pests etc. Some indication of difficulty in overcoming the problem(s) is likely.

Credit simple points **1** and developed, located and/or supported explanatory points **2** or **3** to the maximum. **[5]**

- (ii) Explain why, in other locations, physical factors are no longer important in affecting agricultural land-use.**

Arguments must be in agreement with the statement. Examples will probably relate to overcoming physical factors such as use of irrigation, glasshouses, soil improvement, terracing, use of artificial environments for stock rearing etc.

Credit simple points **1** and developed, located or supported explanatory points **2** or **3** to the maximum. **[5]**

- (b) With reference to one or more examples, to what extent do political factors affect agricultural land-use and practices on farms?**

This question draws on both syllabus 1.1 and elements of 1.2 enabling candidates to make the most of the examples they have. Factors such as land reform, governance ('good' or 'bad'), stability, subsidies, borders, supranational policy, such as the EU's CAP, investment in irrigation, etc. may be used. Non-political factors can be covered in order to address the assessment 'to what extent'.

**Candidates will probably:**

**L3** Develop a high quality assessment, well-supported by detailed evidence from their example(s) and tackling both agricultural land-use and farm practices. Factors other than political ones are well-integrated in order to answer the question. **[12–15]**

**L2** Make a reasonable attempt to discuss one or more political factors and assess their importance. More likely to describe and explain than evaluate at the lower end and offer a valid but narrower range of factors. **[7–11]**

**L1** Give a simple, largely descriptive, answer which may or may not be related to located examples. May stray into physical factors without linking them to the overall assessment. Offer notes or fragments. **[0–6]**

**[Total: 25]**

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2 (a) Fig. 1 shows the location of a new factory for the manufacture of luxury cars.

(i) Suggest **three** reasons, (other than functional linkages), why the location in Fig. 1 was chosen for the factory.

Possible reasons are:

- Labour – town/city, existing industry, trusted and qualified/skilled
- Edge of town/city – greenfield, space for expansion/economies of scale, planning, infrastructure, etc.
- Near to HQ (50km) – maybe negative points on alternative sites
- Airport – given that it is luxury cars, for executives, high-value components
- Incentives – not visible on Fig. 1, but it is a separate, new fringe area

Credit simple reasons **1**, developed reasons **2** or **3** to the maximum. For two reasons, **max. 5**. Reference must be made to Fig. 1. **[6]**

(ii) Suggest ways that functional linkages may increase the attractiveness of a location for manufacturing industry.

Benefits acquired by similar industries in one area or those at different stages in production of goods (forward and backward linkages). Benefits may include reduced transport costs, improved communications, access to services, etc.

Credit simple ways **1** and developed ways **2** to the maximum. If only a definition is given, credit **1**. **[4]**

(b) For **one** country, assess the success of its industrial policy in changing the location and organisation of manufacturing industry.

An open question related to the case study chosen for syllabus 1.4. Better responses may have a national approach rather than one location only and should address **organisation** (formal/informal, state/private, small scale/TNCs). There is no requirement for equal balance between successes and difficulties.

**Candidates will probably:**

**L1** Structure their response as an assessment. Provide detailed knowledge of relevant changes and the associated success(es) and difficulties. Show good conceptual understanding of industrial change against a well-located background of government, industry and different stakeholders. **[12–15]**

**L2** Demonstrate satisfactory to good knowledge of changes and explanation of success or otherwise, with some assessment. Offer a response which is generally sound but limited in one or more ways (detail, development, extent, location or organisation). **[7–11]**

**L3** Offer a basic response of one or more points about change with little or no assessment. Write generally or of a country in name only. Offer notes or fragments. **[0–6]**

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- 3 (a) Table 1 shows the consumption of natural gas and nuclear power by world region in 2007.

**Describe and suggest reasons for the patterns shown in the table.**

Europe and Eurasia have the largest proportion of both, (39.4%, over one third, and 44.3%, almost half) followed by North America. Asia Pacific has less than half of EE for nuclear and less than the Rest of the world for natural gas. Rest of the world has very low consumption of nuclear power (1.2%).

Reasons suggested may include:

- Level of development – demand for energy in MEDCs and some NICs
- Availability of resources – natural gas e.g. consumption in areas of production dominated by Russia and North America. Limited access to gas in many LEDCs and little investment.
- Size of the market – dominated by Europe, North America and Asia
- Attitude to nuclear power – demand, safety/environmental concerns, technology, investment, permission from International Atomic Energy Agency, political strategies.

Mark on overall quality, bearing in mind the mark bands **0–4**, **5–7** and **8–10**. Credit reference to relevant countries and look for overall coverage, whilst not requiring comprehensive answers. For description only, if done well, **max. 3**. **[10]**

- (b) For one located environment that has become degraded, evaluate the effectiveness of attempts to improve it.

This cross-over question involves both syllabus 2.1 and 2.4. Candidates need to specify their chosen located environment and introduce the **attempts** in order to evaluate them. Credit clear criteria for **effectiveness** (success or failure), such as improvements for local people, environmental quality measures and the impact on vegetation and/or animals. Much will depend on the case study chosen.

**Candidates will probably:**

- L1** Produce a high quality assessment, well-founded in detailed knowledge of the chosen environment. Demonstrate a strong conceptual understanding and skill with structuring and supporting arguments. **[12–15]**
- L2** Develop a response of sound to good quality, which is satisfactory as far as it goes but which lacks one or more of the elements of breadth, detail, conceptual understanding or skills in structuring a valid, clear and supported evaluation. **[7–11]**
- L3** Make a response which is more descriptive than evaluative. Give a few basic observations which may be general, with little specific on improvements or their effectiveness. Offer notes or fragments only. **[0–6]**

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4 (a) (i) Briefly explain the causes of deforestation.

Look for some range which may include some of the following factors:

social	e.g. population pressure, urbanisation
economic	e.g. agricultural expansion, mining, logging dependence on fuelwood (unsustainable extraction)
political	e.g. profit motive, agreements with foreign companies

Mark holistically, crediting breadth or depth. For one cause, **max. 3.** [5]

(ii) Suggest the likely constraints on protecting environments at risk

Candidates are free to use their own material, constraints may include:

- finance – staffing, training, continuing protection, etc.
- lack of motivation/knowledge – different stakeholders, e.g. government, local people, pressure groups
- land ownership – many are publicly owned, but some are private
- legal problems – control, slow processes, corruption, competing claims

Mark holistically, applying the bands **0–1**, **2–3** and **4–5**. For one constraint, if well-developed, **max. 3.** [5]

(b) With the use of examples, assess different attempts at increasing the water supply

Although many candidates may interpret this as drinking water, other water uses are valid such as industrial use, HEP and irrigation. Answers may be at any scale or several, from individual community wells to trans-border agreements.

One indicator of quality may be clear success criteria for the **attempts** such as increased water access, benefits for certain groups of people or places, and agreements between communities, countries or aid agencies. Credit technological responses relating to new or improved infrastructure, plants and pipes, etc.

**Candidates will probably:**

**L3** Develop a high quality assessment of attempts which may address different aims, methods, scales and degrees of success. Comparisons may be developed between attempts giving an overall perspective. Support responses well with detailed and valid examples. [12–15]

**L2** Provide an assessment of sound quality which is good in parts but which remains partial in scope, exemplar detail or development of the assessment. May answer at one scale with comparison limited or not found. [7–11]

**L3** Make a few basic points about ways to access water supplies with little or no assessment. Show simple knowledge of examples which lacks detail or write quite generally. Notes and fragments remain at this level. [0–6]

[Total: 25]

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- 5 (a) Explain the meaning of the terms *debt relief* and *trade agreements* and suggest their benefits to LEDCs.

**debt relief** – partial or total forgiveness of money owed by countries to other countries or supranational bodies / multinational groups. The benefits are for countries (e.g. HIPC) unable to pay off their debts where further growth may be damaged by indebtedness. Some debts may be cancelled so removing this constraint on development and possibly facilitating development projects (depending on management of this and of any new lower-cost loans).

**trade agreements** – accept any valid agreements such as FTAs, ‘fair trade’, increased free trade via WTO or country or product-specific agreements. Benefits to LEDCs may include opening up free markets, security links, entry into global markets, greater profits from exports, etc.

Mark on overall quality and approach to both aspects of the question but balance is not necessary. For one term, **max. 6**. Bear in mind the three mark bands and levels of achievement, **0–4, 5–7** and **8–10**. **[10]**

- (b) To what extent is the debt crisis in some LEDCs the result of inappropriate development policies by their governments?

This centres on the causes of major national debt problems in LEDCs and avoids current problems in MEDCs. Accept any valid argument about what inappropriate development policies may be and involve. Arguments may include corruption, mismanagement, government instability, lack of ability or unwise decisions. Many will challenge the statement and produce alternative causes such as global economic recession, policies of finance companies in MEDCs, unfair trade, dependency, etc.

**Candidates will probably:**

- L3** Produce a perceptive assessment that is well-supported with contemporary detail, well-structured and clearly argued. May offer some balance in the evaluation, although equal views for and against are not required. **[12–15]**
- L2** Demonstrate satisfactory knowledge and understanding of the debt crisis which may be good in parts. Offer a response which remains limited in one or more of detail, evidence, timescale, balance or assessment. **[7–11]**
- L1** Provide a few descriptive comments on the debt crisis but little or no assessment. Write generally and / or not address the question as set. Offer notes or fragments. **[0–6]**

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6 (a) Photograph A shows a popular tourist destination in Europe.

(i) Briefly suggest how tourism can benefit the local economy of this area.

Accept valid suggestions linked to direct and indirect economic effects of hotels, catering, local crafts, transport, entertainment, employment, payment of tax, investment, etc. Credit well mention of the tourism multiplier.

Mark holistically, using **max. 3** if there is no clear reference to Photograph A. **[4]**

(ii) Suggest reasons why such a destination may become less popular.

A full explanation is likely to consider:

- problems with the destination/area itself (e.g. in relation to one or more later stages of the life cycle model, Doxey's irridex, environmental degradation)
- impact of competition from other tourist destinations (e.g. in relation to changing fashions, media reports, new exotic locations, deals/packages, etc.)

For either one of the above **reasons**, if developed well, perhaps with the use of located examples in support, **max. 4**. **[6]**

(b) For one or more attempts to reduce the negative impacts of tourism, assess the extent to which they are truly sustainable.

Credit clear distinction between impacts on environments, societies and economies and some definition of sustainability. Candidates are likely to consider ecotourism but better answers may evaluate any other **attempts**. Benefits of alternatives are likely to be scale, sensitivity to environment and culture and the community making decisions and receiving the economic benefits. However many rely on the same infrastructure as mass tourism – airports, roads and general services such as water and power, and therefore have some of the same negative impacts. The concept of 'greenwashing' may be seen – promotion making tourism appear to be more sustainable than it is.

**Candidates will probably:**

**L3** Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the chosen attempt(s) and of issues of sustainability. At the top end cover all three dimensions of impact (environmental, social, economic). Structure the response as an assessment and impress by overall perspective and skills in handling evidence. **[12–15]**

**L2** Produce a reasonable response which may be good in parts. Answers at the lower end may only address one impact and have a limited understanding of sustainability. Assessment may lack depth or development. **[7–11]**

**L1** Make a basic and largely descriptive response with little or no evaluation. May have a faulty or unclear understanding of sustainability. Fragments or note-form answers are at this level. **[0–6]**

**[Total: 25]**

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**7 (a) Describe two different measures of social and economic inequalities. Compare their effectiveness in measuring levels of development**

Much will depend on the measures chosen, but a full answer should cover both social and economic inequalities. Candidates may chose single measures such as life expectancy, fertility rate, IMR, GDP per person, or the often preferred multiple criteria indices such as HDI, PQLI, poverty, gender or environmental indices.

Effectiveness may exist in different ways (e.g. accuracy, breadth, usefulness). Indicators of quality may include the integration of located examples and a judgement as to which of the chosen two is more effective. Credit well close and developed comparison, rather than two largely separate accounts.

As a guide to overall quality, use the mark bands **0–4**, **5–7** and **8–10**. For a descriptive response on one measure, as comparison is not possible, **max. 3**. **[10]**

**(b) To what extent is industrialisation in some countries linked to deindustrialisation in others?**

Candidates could use the full scope of syllabus section 4.2 regarding the globalisation of industrial activity. The concept of global shift and the role of TNCs are likely to be central. The growth of industry in NICs and LEDCs may be linked to profit maximisation, the NIDL, resource availability, preferred locations such as EPZs and the desire to access new markets. Changes in industry and employment in both manufacturing and services in MEDCs may be linked to specific examples such as Chinese factories or Indian call-centres. Other contexts may include the growth of home industries in LEDCs and partnerships between TNCs and firms in NICs to serve vast new markets. Credit awareness of global realities such as countries losing business to cheaper locations.

**Candidates will probably:**

**L3** Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the globalisation of industry based on a variety of examples. Impress by overall perspective and clear assessment which explores both the question and refers to one or more other contexts. **[12–15]**

**L2** Develop a sound response that addresses both concepts and attempts to link them. Take a satisfactory approach, which is limited in one or more of detail, scope, use of evidence or assessment. **[7–11]**

**L1** Provide a response that is largely descriptive and general, showing basic understanding of the question as a whole. Offer notes or fragments. **[0–6]**

**[Total: 25]**



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- 8 (a) Fig. 2 shows a model illustrating that, as an economy develops, the proportion of people employed in each sector changes.

**Explain why these changes occur.**

Fig. 2 is one version of the sector model (Clark-Fisher) showing idealised in four sectors over three named time periods. A full answer covers all three stages and all four sectors of employment. Given the command word, credit is for explanation which may link the different sectors. A fully comprehensive answer is not expected given the modest mark allocation.

Mark on overall quality, clear explanation of sector changes and the use of evidence.

Bear in mind the three levels of response and mark bands **0–4**, **5–7** and **8–10**. As when marking responses to parts (b), a descriptive response remains in the lowest band. **[10]**

- (b) ‘In a country, some regions will always develop more rapidly than others.’ How far do you agree with this statement?

Candidates are likely to agree with the statement and to assess by explaining the growth of core and peripheral regions, drawing on one or more examples of countries. The core grows based on initial advantages, such as resource endowment, and acquired benefits related to infrastructure, government policy, etc. Concepts such as cumulative causation, spread effects and backwash effects and ‘snowballing’ of growth are likely to be seen in good answers.

Better answers may address changes over time linked to spread effects, government policy or the ‘over-heating’ of the core. Some may consider the persistent problems of peripheral regions although credit well a dynamic focus on the pace of development.

**Candidates will probably:**

- L3** Provide an assured assessment which is well-structured and well-supported. Show good understanding of the processes of regional development and consider, at the top end, some aspect of a counter-argument. **[12–15]**
- L2** Make a satisfactory response with sound to good understanding of the processes of regional development. May be limited in exemplar detail, perspective or quality of assessment. **[7–11]**
- L1** Provide a simple response that is largely descriptive of some aspect(s) of regional development. May lack evidence, write generally and / or show a weak grasp of the processes. Notes and fragments are at this level. **[0–6]**

**[Total: 25]**