

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/21**

Paper 2 Core Human Geography

**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.

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions.

**Section B**

Answer **one** question.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

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.

## Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

### Population

- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows dependency ratios in Southeast Asia, 1980–2030.
- (a) Using Fig. 1.1, state:
- (i) the total dependency ratio in 2005 [1]
  - (ii) the year in which the aged dependency ratio is predicted to be 15. [1]
- (b) Describe the trend in youth dependency shown in Fig. 1.1. [3]
- (c) Explain why having a youthful population can be a challenge for LICs/MICs. [5]
- [Total: 10]

### Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 2 Fig. 2.1 shows impacts of remittances from rural-urban migrants on Imo and Abia, two states in Nigeria, an MIC in West Africa, in 2012.
- (a) Describe the pattern of impacts shown in Fig. 2.1. [3]
- (b) Suggest **two** reasons why the data collected about remittances shown in Fig. 2.1 may not have been accurate. [2]
- (c) Explain how rural-urban migration can have negative impacts on rural source areas. [5]
- [Total: 10]

### Settlement dynamics

- 3 Fig. 3.1 shows a hierarchy of world cities in the USA, an HIC in North America, based on flows of people between cities.
- (a) Name the world city shown in Fig. 3.1 which had:
- (i) the most developed network of flows of people [1]
  - (ii) the least developed network of flows of people. [1]
- (b) Compare the flows of people for Los Angeles and San Antonio shown in Fig. 3.1. [4]
- (c) Explain **two** causes of the growth of world cities. [4]
- [Total: 10]

## Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

### Population

- 4 (a) Compare the meaning of the terms *birth rate* and *fertility rate*. [7]
- (b) With the aid of examples, explain why fertility rates are very low in some countries. [8]
- (c) Evaluate the usefulness of the demographic transition model (DTM) in understanding changes in the birth rate over time. [15]

[Total: 30]

### Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 5 (a) Describe one or more patterns of international economic migration. [7]
- (b) With the aid of examples, explain why forced (involuntary) international migration occurs. [8]
- (c) With the aid of one or more examples, assess the factors that help voluntary international migrants settle in receiving/destination countries. [15]

[Total: 30]

### Settlement dynamics

- 6 (a) With the aid of one or more examples, describe **three** ways that central business districts (CBDs) are changing. [7]
- (b) Explain how competition for space (spatial competition) affects where retailing locates within urban areas. [8]
- (c) Assess the influence of planning on one or more urban settlements. [15]

[Total: 30]

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