

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/23**

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 Thailand, an MIC in Southeast Asia, 1980–2030.
- (a) Calculate the range in the total dependency ratio shown in Fig. 1.1. Show your working. [2]
- (b) Compare the trends in the youth dependency ratio and the aged dependency ratio shown in Fig. 1.1. [4]
- (c) Give **two** socio-economic reasons why the proportion of the youthful population is decreasing in many MICs. [4]
- [Total: 10]

### Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 2 Table 2.1 shows the results of a survey about remittances by rural-urban migrants from Abia and Imo, two states in Nigeria, an MIC in West Africa, in 2012.
- (a) Using Table 2.1:
- (i) name the state with the higher percentage of rural-urban migrants sending remittances [1]
- (ii) calculate **X**, the missing percentage in the frequency of sending remittances for Imo. [1]
- (b) Compare the types of remittances sent by migrants from Abia and Imo shown in Table 2.1. [3]
- (c) Explain how remittances have positive 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 connections between service companies.
- (a) Using Fig. 3.1, name the highest-ranking world city on the west coast. [1]
- (b) Describe the pattern of connections shown in Fig. 3.1. [4]
- (c) Explain why the location of services within urban settlements is changing. [5]
- [Total: 10]

## Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

## Population

- 4 (a) (i) State **three** causes of high infant mortality rates. [3]
- (ii) Explain **two** effects of high infant mortality rates. [4]
- (b) With the aid of one or more examples, explain why the death rate falls in Stage 2 of the demographic transition model (DTM). [8]
- (c) 'Food shortages can always be overcome.'  
With the aid of examples, how far do you agree? [15]
- [Total: 30]

## Migration

- 5 (a) (i) Give the meaning of the term *international forced (involuntary) migration*. [3]
- (ii) With the aid of one or more examples, describe **one** positive impact and **one** negative impact of forced (involuntary) migration on the migrants themselves. [4]
- (b) Describe the character, scale and pattern of **one** international migration stream. [8]
- (c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which pull factors cause international economic migration. [15]
- [Total: 30]

## Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 6 (a) (i) With the aid of an example, give the meaning of the term *re-urbanisation*. [3]
- (ii) Explain **two** reasons why re-urbanisation occurs. [4]
- (b) Explain why functional zonation develops in urban areas. [8]
- (c) 'It is their large scale that makes it difficult to manage urban settlements.'  
With the aid of one or more examples, how far do you agree? [15]
- [Total: 30]

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