



Cambridge International AS & A Level

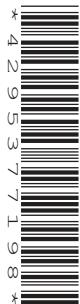
GEOGRAPHY

9696/23

Paper 2 Core Human Geography

October/November 2023

1 hour 30 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)
Insert (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **four** questions in total:
Section A: answer **all** questions.
Section B: answer **one** question.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.
- Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The insert contains all the resources referred to in the questions.

LICs = low income countries.

MICs = middle income countries.

HICs = high income countries.

This document has **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section. All questions are worth 10 marks.

Population

1 Fig. 1.1 shows the number of births and deaths in the UK, an HIC in Europe, 1951–2018.

(a) Using Fig. 1.1, state the year when:

(i) natural increase was zero [1]

(ii) natural increase was the highest. [1]

(b) Outline evidence from Fig. 1.1 which suggests that the UK was in Stage 4 of the demographic transition model for the time period shown. [3]

(c) Explain the issues caused by an ageing population for a country. [5]

Population/Migration

2 Fig. 2.1 shows the age distribution of the total world population and of international migrants in 2019.

(a) Using Fig. 2.1:

(i) state the age group with the highest percentage of international migrants [1]

(ii) compare the age structure of the total world population with the age structure of the international migrant population. [3]

(b) Suggest **two** reasons for the international migrant age structure shown in Fig. 2.1. [2]

(c) Explain the problems of forced (involuntary) international migration for receiving/destination countries. [4]

Settlement dynamics

3 Fig. 3.1 is a photograph which shows the Metro de Lima, a railway in Lima, Peru, an MIC in South America.

(a) Using Fig. 3.1, suggest **three** advantages of the railway shown for the city and its residents. [3]

(b) Suggest **two** challenges in constructing the railway shown in Fig. 3.1. [3]

(c) Explain why urban renewal occurs in HIC cities. [4]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section. All questions are worth 30 marks.

Population

4 (a) (i) Outline the concept of *carrying capacity*. [3]

(ii) Suggest **two** environmental consequences of exceeding carrying capacity. [4]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain the consequences of underpopulation for a country. [8]

(c) 'Management of natural increase is the best way to achieve optimum population for an area.' With the aid of examples, how far do you agree with this statement? [15]

Population/Migration/Settlement dynamics

5 (a) (i) Define the term *voluntary migration*. [3]

(ii) Describe **two** physical barriers to migration. [4]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain the economic impacts of rural to urban migration on rural source areas in LICs/MICs. [8]

(c) 'Push factors are the main cause of urban to rural migration in HICs.'

With the aid of examples, how far do you agree with this statement? [15]

Settlement dynamics

6 (a) Outline the main recent urban trends in HICs. [7]

(b) For your case study of a shanty town (squatter settlement) in an LIC or MIC, explain the challenges for its management. [8]

(c) Evaluate the success of the attempted solutions to the challenges you explained in (b). [15]

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