



**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/02**

Paper 2 Core Human Geography

**For Examination from 2018**

SPECIMEN PAPER

**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.

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. All questions carry 10 marks.

### Population

- 1 Fig. 1 shows the percentage of married women using modern contraception and the total fertility rate, by country, in 2012.
- (a) State the total fertility rate for India shown in Fig. 1. [1]
- (b) Describe the relationship between the two variables, using data from Fig. 1. [4]
- (c) Explain **three** factors, other than contraception, which influence fertility rates. [5]

### Migration

- 2 Fig. 2 shows an extract from a news website about asylum seekers who arrived in Australia by boat in 2010. Asylum seekers who receive official permission to stay in a country are called refugees.
- (a) According to Fig. 2, which country was the origin of the greatest number of asylum seekers? [1]
- (b) Describe the distribution of source areas of asylum seekers shown in Fig. 2. [4]
- (c) Suggest reasons why Australia, an HIC, may be an attractive destination for asylum seekers. [5]

### Population/Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 3 Fig. 3 shows the development of Seoul urban region, South Korea, between 1970 and 2000.
- (a) Using Figs. 3A and 3B, identify **two** changes to Seoul between 1970 and 1980. [2]
- (b) Describe Seoul urban region as shown in Fig. 3C. [3]
- (c) The population of Seoul decreased from 10.4 million in 2000 to 9.8 million in 2010.  
Suggest reasons why the total population of some cities is decreasing. [5]

**Section B**

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

**Population/Migration**

- 4 (a) (i) Describe the changes to the death rate in the demographic transition model. [3]
- (ii) Suggest reasons for the changes to the death rate you described in (a)(i). [4]
- (b) With the use of examples, explain the advantages and disadvantages of using the demographic transition model to predict future population changes. [8]
- (c) With the aid of examples, assess the challenges for countries at Stage 5 of the demographic transition model. [15]

**Migration/Settlement dynamics**

- 5 (a) Describe how obstacles, barriers and distance may influence the volume of internal migration. [7]
- (b) Explain why pull factors in internal migration are often perceived rather than real. [8]
- (c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which the characteristics of internal migration change as a country develops. [15]

**Settlement dynamics**

- 6 (a) Explain how bid rent results in different functional zones within urban settlements. [7]
- (b) Outline the causes and processes of residential segregation within urban areas. [8]
- (c) With the aid of one or more examples of a Central Business District (CBD), assess the extent to which increasing cost of land is the main cause of change. [15]

