Cambridge Assessment International Education
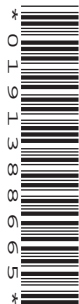
Cambridge International AS & A Level

GEOGRAPHY **9696/21**

Paper 2 Core Human Geography **May/June 2021**

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.

[Turn over

Section A

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

Population

1   Fig. 1.1 shows total fertility rate (TFR) for Brazil, an MIC in South America, between 1960 and 2015.

   (a) Using Fig. 1.1:

      (i)   calculate the change in TFR between 1960 and 2015. Show your working.   [2]

      (ii)   state the first year in which the TFR was equal to the natural replacement level.   [1]

   (b) Suggest **two** reasons why the TFR has decreased since 1960.   [2]

   (c) Explain why a high TFR may cause problems for a country.   [5]

Migration/Settlement dynamics

2   Fig. 2.1 is a photograph which shows a rural area in Norway, an HIC in Europe, that has had population decline due to out-migration.

   (a) Using Fig. 2.1, suggest **three** push factors that caused migrants to move from the area.   [3]

   (b) Using Fig. 2.1, suggest **three** pull factors that could attract people into the area.   [3]

   (c) Explain why the rate of rural-urban migration often varies with the age of the migrant in LICs/MICs.   [4]

Population/Migration/Settlement dynamics

3   Table 3.1 shows population data for part of an urban area of a city in an HIC, 1990 and 2020.

   (a) Using Table 3.1, state **three** changes in the urban population between 1990 and 2020.   [3]

   (b) Suggest **two** reasons for the change in the urban population shown in Table 3.1.   [2]

   (c) Explain why population numbers may increase in outer urban areas of cities in LICs/MICs.

      [5]

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Section B

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

Population

4   **(a) (i)**   Describe how to calculate dependency ratio.   [3]

  (ii)   Explain why the dependency ratio may vary within a country.   [4]

  (b)   With the aid of examples, explain why the dependency ratio is changing in many LICs.   [8]

  (c)   'Changes in food production have had the biggest impact on reducing mortality.'

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

Migration/Settlement dynamics

5   **(a) (i)**   Describe the process of stepped migration.   [3]

  (ii)   Explain why stepped migration is less likely to occur in international migration.   [4]

  (b)   Explain why people migrate within urban settlements (intra-urban movements).   [8]

  (c)   'Residential segregation is the main impact of intra-urban population movements.'

  With the aid of examples, to what extent do you agree with this view?   [15]

Settlement dynamics

6   **(a)**   With the aid of examples, describe how environmental factors affect the location of activities in urban areas.   [7]

  (b)   Explain why manufacturing has changed location in urban areas.   [8]

  (c)   With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which planning controls are the most important influence on the structure of urban settlements.   [15]

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