

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/21**

Paper 2 Core Human Geography

**October/November 2018**

**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 actual total fertility rate (TFR) and predicted TFR for selected LICs/MICs.
- (a) State the actual TFR and the predicted TFR for Rwanda shown in Fig. 1.1. [2]
- (b) Describe the relationship between TFR and levels of development, using data from Fig. 1.1. [4]
- (c) Outline **two** factors which help to explain why fertility rates are decreasing in many countries. [4]
- [Total: 10]

### Migration

- 2 Table 2.1 shows net migration rates for six countries in Europe, 1990–2000 and 2000–10.
- (a) Name the country in Table 2.1 which recorded the lowest overall net migration rate. [1]
- (b) Compare the net migration rates for 1990–2000 with those shown for 2000–10, supporting your response with data from Table 2.1. [4]
- (c) Explain how national borders can affect international migration. [5]
- [Total: 10]

### Settlement dynamics

- 3 Fig. 3.1 shows deprivation, by borough, in London, UK, an HIC in Europe, in 2015.
- (a) Identify the location of the most deprived borough shown in Fig. 3.1. [1]
- (b) Outline **two** differences shown in Fig. 3.1 between deprivation north of the River Thames and deprivation south of the river, supporting your response with evidence. [4]
- (c) Explain why urban renewal occurs in the central areas of many cities in HICs. [5]
- [Total: 10]

## Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

### Population/Migration

- 4 (a) (i) Give the meaning of the term *optimum population*. [3]
- (ii) Outline **two** reasons why optimum population is difficult to achieve. [4]
- (b) With the help of examples, explain the causes of food shortages. [8]
- (c) 'The consequences of food shortage are always negative.'
- With the aid of one or more examples, how far do you agree? [15]
- [Total: 30]

### Migration

- 5 (a) Describe the scale and pattern of **one** international migration stream that you have studied. [7]
- (b) Explain the impacts of the international migration stream you described in (a). [8]
- (c) With the aid of examples, assess why international migration is increasing. [15]
- [Total: 30]

### Settlement dynamics

- 6 (a) Explain why many urban settlements need better infrastructure. [7]
- (b) Describe one or more attempts to provide infrastructure (**either** power **or** transport) for a city you have studied. [8]
- (c) How far do you agree that the attempt(s) to provide infrastructure described in (b) caused as many problems as they solved? [15]
- [Total: 30]

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