

Cambridge International AS & A Level

GEOGRAPHY 9696/22

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.

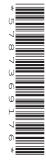
INFORMATION

- 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.



Section A

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

Population

- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows birth rates and death rates for Brunei Darussalam, an HIC in Southeast Asia, 1980 to 2018 and predicted to 2100.
 - (a) Using Fig. 1.1:
 - (i) state a year when the birth rate and the death rate are equal [1]
 - (ii) describe the change in natural increase from 1980 to 2100. [3]
 - **(b)** Suggest **two** reasons for the decreasing birth rate shown in Fig. 1.1. [2]
 - (c) Explain the difficulties for a country of having a youthful population structure. [4]

Population/Migration

- **2** Fig. 2.1 and Fig. 2.2 show the age/sex structure of the total population and the immigrant population for Ghana, an MIC in Africa, 2019.
 - (a) Using Fig. 2.1 and Fig. 2.2, compare the age/sex structure of the total population with the age/sex structure of the immigrant population. [4]
 - (b) Suggest **two** reasons why migrants may move to Ghana. [2]
 - (c) Explain the disadvantages for an MIC of being a source country of international migration. [4]

Settlement dynamics

- **3** Fig. 3.1 is a photograph which shows a residential area in Manila, the Philippines, an MIC in Southeast Asia.
 - (a) Using Fig. 3.1, describe **two** features of the housing shown. [2]
 - **(b)** Using Fig. 3.1, suggest **three** problems for the people living in the area shown. [3]
 - (c) Explain why population numbers may increase in outer (suburban) areas of cities in HICs. [5]

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Section B

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

Population

- 4 (a) (i) Outline the concept of food security. [3]
 - (ii) Suggest **two** environmental consequences of increasing food production. [4]
 - (b) With the aid of examples, explain why food shortages are becoming more common. [8]
 - (c) 'Optimum population is difficult to achieve.'

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

Population/Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 5 (a) (i) Define the term *migration*. [2]
 - (ii) Describe **one** human constraint and **one** physical constraint to migration. [5]
 - (b) With the aid of examples, explain why people migrate from one urban area to another urban area.
 - (c) 'Push factors are more important than pull factors as causes of rural to urban migration in LICs/MICs.'

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

Population/Migration/Settlement dynamics

- **6** (a) (i) Define the term *urbanisation*. [3]
 - (ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the growth of urban areas in LICs/MICs. [4]
 - (b) Using your case study of providing infrastructure for a city, explain the challenges faced in providing **either** power infrastructure **or** transport infrastructure. [8]
 - (c) Evaluate the extent to which the challenges you explained in (b) have been overcome. [15]

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