



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

## GEOGRAPHY

9696/23

Paper 2 Core Human Geography

October/November 2020

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. Blank pages are indicated.

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this section. All questions carry 10 marks.

**Population**

- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows the changes in global infant mortality rate (IMR) between 1990 and 2016.
- (a) Calculate the decrease in IMR between 1990 and 2016 shown in Fig. 1.1. Show your working. [2]
- (b) Suggest **two** reasons for the decrease in IMR shown in Fig. 1.1. [3]
- (c) With the aid of a diagram(s), explain how population structure may be influenced by a reduction in infant mortality rates. [5]

**Migration**

- 2 Table 2.1 shows the population of world regions and origin of international migrants in 2017.
- (a) Using Table 2.1, state the world region:
- (i) with the largest number of international migrants [1]
- (ii) with the smallest difference between its percentage of global population and its percentage of international migrants. [1]
- (b) Using evidence from Table 2.1, describe the relationship between population size of a world region and the percentage of international migrants originating from a world region. [3]
- (c) Explain how international migration can have negative impacts on receiving/destination areas. [5]

**Settlement dynamics**

- 3 Fig. 3.1 is a photograph which shows part of the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, an MIC in South America.
- (a) Suggest a type of economic activity in the area marked **X** on Fig. 3.1. [1]
- (b) Using evidence from Fig. 3.1, describe how the competition for space influences the characteristics of the buildings in the whole area shown in the photograph. [4]
- (c) Explain how social factors can lead to residential segregation in urban areas. [5]

**Section B**

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

**Population**

- 4 (a) (i) Describe how the death rate changes over time in the demographic transition model (DTM). [4]
- (ii) Suggest **two** reasons why the death rate falls before the birth rate falls in the DTM. [3]
- (b) With the aid of examples, explain why some countries have high death rates. [8]
- (c) With reference to your case study of **one** country's population policy, assess the extent to which it is difficult to manage the birth rate component of natural increase. [15]

**Migration/Settlement dynamics**

- 5 (a) Compare the process of chain migration with the process of stepped migration. [7]
- (b) Explain the impact of rural-urban migration on the provision of services in rural areas. [8]
- (c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which age influences patterns of migration. [15]

**Migration/Settlement dynamics**

- 6 (a) Describe **three** ways in which urban areas in LICs/MICs are changing as a result of rural-urban migration. [7]
- (b) Explain the consequences of urban growth for rural settlements in LICs/MICs. [8]
- (c) For your case study of **one** named city, assess the extent to which the challenges of providing **either** power infrastructure **or** transport infrastructure have been overcome. [15]

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