

### **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

GEOGRAPHY 9696/21

Paper 2 Core Human Geography

May/June 2019
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.



#### Section A

Answer all questions in this section.

### **Population**

- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows average calorie consumption per person per day (kcals) for South America, 2006–10. Fig. 1.2 shows the countries of South America.
  - (a) Using Fig. 1.1, state:
    - (i) the number of countries where average calorie consumption per person per day was 2500-3000 kcals [1]
    - (ii) the number of countries that had calorie consumption below that defined as 'healthy'. [1]
  - **(b)** Describe the pattern of calorie consumption shown in Fig. 1.1. [3]
  - (c) Suggest why, as a country develops, its people's calorie consumption tends to increase. [5]

[Total: 10]

# Population/Migration/Settlement dynamics

- **2** Fig. 2.1 shows the simplified age/sex structure of a rural area in an HIC in 1975 and 2015.
  - (a) Using Fig. 2.1, state which age group:
    - (i) increased the most between 1975 and 2015 [1]
    - (ii) decreased the most between 1975 and 2015 [1]
    - (iii) had the greatest imbalance between males and females in 1975. [1]
  - (b) Give evidence from Fig. 2.1 that shows the area experienced both rural-urban and urban-rural migration. [3]
  - (c) Explain why migration into and out of some rural settlements can occur at the same time. [4]

[Total: 10]

### Settlement dynamics

- **3** Fig. 3.1 shows part of a residential area in Athens, Greece, an HIC in Europe.
  - (a) Describe two problems of urban living shown in Fig. 3.1. [4]
  - (b) Briefly explain why an urban area may experience renewal. [3]
  - (c) Explain **one** issue that urban renewal may create in urban settlements. [3]

[Total: 10]

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#### Section B

Answer one question from this section.

### **Population**

- 4 (a) Compare recent changes in life expectancy in LICs/MICs and HICs. [7]
  - **(b)** For your chosen case study of **one** country's population policy, explain the nature of the population problem(s) experienced by the country. [8]
  - (c) For the country chosen in (b), evaluate the success of the population policy. [15]

[Total: 30]

## **Migration**

- **5 (a)** Compare the characteristics of voluntary and forced (involuntary) international movements of people. [7]
  - (b) Using examples, explain the pattern of international refugee flows. [8]
  - (c) Evaluate the impacts of **one** international migration stream on its destination(s). [15]

[Total: 30]

# **Settlement dynamics**

- **6 (a)** Describe the characteristics of central business districts (CBDs). [7]
  - (b) Explain why CBDs have distinct functional zones. [8]
  - (c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which retailing is still located in the central areas of urban settlements. [15]

[Total: 30]

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