



Cambridge International AS & A Level

GEOGRAPHY

9696/21

Paper 2 Core Human Geography

October/November 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.

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Section A

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

Population

- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows the population growth rate for Japan, an HIC in Asia, 2000–18.
- (a) Using Fig. 1.1 state:
- (i) the year in which population growth rate was the lowest [1]
 - (ii) the number of years in which population growth rate was negative. [1]
- (b) Outline **two** problems for a country caused by a low population growth rate. [3]
- (c) Explain how low rates of natural increase of population may be linked to high levels of development. [5]

Migration

- 2 Fig. 2.1 shows the source and destination of international migrants in 2017.
- (a) Using Fig. 2.1:
- (i) identify the continent which is the largest source of international migrants [1]
 - (ii) calculate the balance of international migration for North America. Show your working. [2]
- (b) Suggest **two** ways in which source regions benefit from international migration. [3]
- (c) Explain how international borders can be obstacles to migration. [4]

Settlement dynamics

- 3 Table 3.1 shows the world's largest ten cities, by population, in 2018 and Table 3.2 shows the world's largest ten cities, by population, for 2030 (estimated).
- (a) Using Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 state:
- (i) the city which is in the top ten largest cities in 2030 but is not in the top ten largest cities in 2018 [1]
 - (ii) the city with the largest decrease in rank from 2018 to 2030. [1]
- (b) Suggest **two** problems for a country caused by the rapid growth of its largest city. [4]
- (c) Explain how a large city can become classified as a 'world city'. [4]

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Section B

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

Population

- 4 (a) (i) Define the concept of underpopulation. [3]
- (ii) Suggest **two** problems that underpopulation causes for an area when developing its resources. [4]
- (b) With the aid of examples, explain the consequences for an area caused by food shortages. [8]
- (c) 'Constraints to sustaining a population can easily be overcome.'
- With the aid of examples, to what extent do you agree with this view? [15]

Migration

- 5 (a) (i) Define the process of urban–urban migration. [3]
- (ii) Suggest **two** reasons for urban–urban migration. [4]
- (b) With the aid of examples, explain the role of push factors in urban–rural migration. [8]
- (c) 'Urban–rural migration has a greater impact than rural–urban migration on the receiving/destination areas.'
- With the aid of examples, how far do you agree with this view? [15]

Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 6 (a) Compare the process of re-urbanisation with the process of urban renewal. [7]
- (b) Explain how the process of re-urbanisation may influence the competition for space in urban areas. [8]
- (c) Assess the extent to which issues in rural settlements in LICs/MICs are the result of internal migration. [15]

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