Cambridge Assessment
International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

GEOGRAPHY **9696/21**

Paper 2 Core Human Geography **May/June 2022**

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 Table 1.1 shows the percentage of undernourished population in selected world regions for 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2019.

(a) Name the world region which reduced undernourishment the most between 2005 and 2019 shown in Table 1.1. [1]

(b) Compare the changes in undernourishment for Africa and South America shown in Table 1.1. [4]

(c) Suggest reasons why the improvement in nourishment for Africa, shown in Table 1.1, has been slow. [5]

Migration

2 Fig. 2.1 shows migration out of the UK and migration into the UK, by sex and age group, in 2018.

(a) Using Fig. 2.1, state:

(i) the group which had the greatest difference between migration out of the UK and migration into the UK [1]

(ii) one group where migration out of the UK exceeded migration into the UK. [1]

(b) Calculate the difference between migration into the UK for males aged 15–24 and females aged 15–24. Show your working. [3]

(c) Suggest why more males aged 25–44 migrate than females aged 25–44. [5]

Settlement dynamics

3 Fig. 3.1 is a photograph which shows a manufacturing site, in an HIC, that is no longer in use.

(a) State **three** different pieces of evidence from Fig. 3.1 which suggest that the manufacturing site is no longer in use. [3]

(b) Suggest why the site shown in Fig. 3.1 is no longer suitable for modern-day manufacturing. [3]

(c) Explain why some manufacturing stays at its original urban location rather than relocating to a new site. [4]

Section B

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

Population

4 **(a)** Describe the changes in the death rate in the demographic transition model (DTM). [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain why death rates fall with the increased economic development of an area. [8]

(c) ‘The main impact of an ageing population on a country is economic.’

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

Population/Migration

5 **(a)** Describe different ways of classifying types of population movements. [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain why the level of internal migration has increased in many LICs/MICs. [8]

(c) ‘The impact of the migration of a population from an area is always negative for the source area.’

With the aid of examples, to what extent do you agree with this view? [15]

Population/Migration/Settlement dynamics

6 **(a)** Describe the processes that lead to residential segregation in urban areas. [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain why land values vary within an urban area. [8]

(c) With the aid of examples, to what extent do environmental factors affect the location of activities within urban areas? [15]

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