



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/22**

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.

**Section A**

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

**Population**

- 1 Fig. 1.1 shows life expectancy at birth in Kenya, an MIC in Africa, 2000–18.
- (a) Using Fig. 1.1, calculate the increase in life expectancy at birth from 2000 to 2018. Show your working. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **two** reasons for the increase in life expectancy at birth shown in Fig. 1.1. [3]
  - (c) Explain how low life expectancy of the population may be linked to low levels of development. [5]

**Migration**

- 2 Fig. 2.1 shows the causes of internal displacements of people in 2017.
- (a) Using Fig. 2.1:
    - (i) state the largest cause of internal displacement of people in 2017 [1]
    - (ii) calculate the percentage of internal displacement caused by weather-related events. Show your working. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **two** pull factors why internally displaced people may return to their source area. [3]
  - (c) Explain how forced internal migration may have negative impacts on receiving/destination areas. [4]

**Settlement dynamics**

- 3 Fig. 3.1 shows new megacities predicted for 2030.
- (a) Describe the distribution of the new megacities predicted for 2030 shown in Fig. 3.1. [3]
  - (b) Outline **two** benefits of megacities for the provision of services. [2]
  - (c) Explain the challenges of providing **either** power infrastructure **or** transport infrastructure for large cities. [5]

## Section B

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

### Population

- 4 (a) (i) Give the meaning of the term *overpopulation*. [3]
- (ii) Explain how overpopulation may be caused by changes in natural increase. [4]
- (b) With the aid of examples, explain why some areas in HICs may be overpopulated. [8]
- (c) 'Underpopulation of an area is easier to manage than overpopulation of an area.'  
With the aid of examples, to what extent do you agree with this view? [15]

### Population/Migration

- 5 (a) With the aid of examples, describe how the age of migrants may impact on the population structure of a receiving/destination area. [7]
- (b) For your case study of **one** international migration stream, explain the causes of the migration. [8]
- (c) For the international migration stream chosen in (b), how far would you agree that the source areas have benefited more than the receiving/destination areas? [15]

### Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 6 (a) With the aid of examples, describe **three** ways in which Central Business Districts (CBDs) are changing. [7]
- (b) Explain why urban renewal is happening in some urban areas. [8]
- (c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which internal migration (within a country) influences the residential structure of urban settlements. [15]

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