



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/22**

Paper 2 Core Human Geography

**October/November 2023**

**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 birth rates and death rates for Brunei Darussalam, an HIC in Southeast Asia, 1980 to 2018 and predicted to 2100.
- (a) Using Fig. 1.1:
- (i) state a year when the birth rate and the death rate are equal [1]
  - (ii) describe the change in natural increase from 1980 to 2100. [3]
- (b) Suggest **two** reasons for the decreasing birth rate shown in Fig. 1.1. [2]
- (c) Explain the difficulties for a country of having a youthful population structure. [4]

**Population/Migration**

- 2 Fig. 2.1 and Fig. 2.2 show the age/sex structure of the total population and the immigrant population for Ghana, an MIC in Africa, 2019.
- (a) Using Fig. 2.1 and Fig. 2.2, compare the age/sex structure of the total population with the age/sex structure of the immigrant population. [4]
- (b) Suggest **two** reasons why migrants may move to Ghana. [2]
- (c) Explain the disadvantages for an MIC of being a source country of international migration. [4]

**Settlement dynamics**

- 3 Fig. 3.1 is a photograph which shows a residential area in Manila, the Philippines, an MIC in Southeast Asia.
- (a) Using Fig. 3.1, describe **two** features of the housing shown. [2]
- (b) Using Fig. 3.1, suggest **three** problems for the people living in the area shown. [3]
- (c) Explain why population numbers may increase in outer (suburban) areas of cities in HICs. [5]

## Section B

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

## Population

- 4 (a) (i) Outline the concept of *food security*. [3]
- (ii) Suggest **two** environmental consequences of increasing food production. [4]
- (b) With the aid of examples, explain why food shortages are becoming more common. [8]
- (c) 'Optimum population is difficult to achieve.'
- With the aid of examples, how far do you agree with this statement? [15]

## Population/Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 5 (a) (i) Define the term *migration*. [2]
- (ii) Describe **one** human constraint and **one** physical constraint to migration. [5]
- (b) With the aid of examples, explain why people migrate from one urban area to another urban area. [8]
- (c) 'Push factors are more important than pull factors as causes of rural to urban migration in LICs/MICs.'
- With the aid of examples, how far do you agree with this statement? [15]

## Population/Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 6 (a) (i) Define the term *urbanisation*. [3]
- (ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the growth of urban areas in LICs/MICs. [4]
- (b) Using your case study of providing infrastructure for a city, explain the challenges faced in providing **either** power infrastructure **or** transport infrastructure. [8]
- (c) Evaluate the extent to which the challenges you explained in (b) have been overcome. [15]

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