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**GEOGRAPHY**

**9696/12**

Paper 1 Core Geography

**October/November 2016**

**3 hours**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**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 **five** questions.

**Section B**

Answer **one** question.

**Section C**

Answer **one** question.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.  
The Photograph and all the Figures referred to in the questions are contained in the Insert.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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This document consists of **5** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **2** Inserts.

**Section A**

Answer **five** questions from this section. All questions carry 10 marks.

**Hydrology and fluvial geomorphology**

- 1 Photograph A shows a braided river channel.
- (a) Draw a labelled diagram of the main features of the braided channel shown in Photograph A. [4]
- (b) Explain the formation of the features you identified in (a). [6]

**Atmosphere and weather**

- 2 Fig. 1 shows a simplified global pattern of pressure and winds.
- (a) Using Fig. 1, identify:
- (i) pressure A; [1]
  - (ii) pressure B; [1]
  - (iii) the winds at C; [1]
  - (iv) the winds at D. [1]
- (b) Explain how pressure systems develop and how they influence the global pattern of temperature. [6]

**Rocks and weathering**

- 3 Fig. 2 is a diagram which relates climate to types of weathering.
- (a) Using Fig. 2, name the dominant type of weathering at A and at B. [2]
- (b) Explain why strong physical weathering occurs in the area shown in Fig. 2. [4]
- (c) In what type of climate does very slight weathering occur? Explain why weathering would be limited in such a climate. [4]

### Population

- 4 Fig. 3 shows the age/sex pyramids for France, an MEDC in Europe, in 2005 and predicted for 2050.
- (a) Using Fig. 3, identify:
- (i) **one** similarity between the two age/sex pyramids; [1]
  - (ii) the **main** difference between the two age/sex pyramids. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why it is difficult to make accurate population predictions. [3]
- (c) Outline the social and economic consequences of an ageing population. [5]

### Migration

- 5 Fig. 4 shows types of visa granted to immigrants from Kenya, an LEDC in Africa, for entry to the USA, an MEDC in North America, 2002–12.
- (a) Which type of visa was granted to 28% of immigrants from Kenya according to Fig. 4? [1]
- (b) State the difference between the percentage of Kenyans that entered the USA on an employment visa and the percentage that entered as refugees and asylum-seekers in Fig. 4 and suggest reasons for the difference. [4]
- (c) Explain some of the ways in which having relatives in a country can encourage immigration by other family members. [5]

### Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 6 Fig. 5 shows the total urban population and percentage urban population, by country, in 2007.
- (a) Using Fig. 5, name the country:
- (i) which had the largest total urban population; [1]
  - (ii) in South America which had the highest percentage urban population. [1]
- (b) Describe the distribution of the countries in Fig. 5 which had less than 25% urban population. [3]
- (c) Suggest reasons why percentage urban population varies between countries. [5]

**Section B: The Physical Core**

Answer **one** question from this section. All questions carry 25 marks.

**Hydrology and fluvial geomorphology**

- 7 (a) (i) Define the hydrological terms *water table* and *recharge*. [4]  
(ii) Briefly explain how the shape of a drainage basin affects the storm hydrograph. [3]
- (b) Describe and explain how human activity affects flows and stores of water in drainage basins. [8]
- (c) Examine the extent to which river floods can be prevented and their effects reduced. [10]

**Atmosphere and weather**

- 8 (a) (i) Define the terms *condensation* and *relative humidity*. [4]  
(ii) Explain how **one** type of fog forms. [3]
- (b) With the aid of a diagram, explain the daytime energy budget. [8]
- (c) Explain the extent to which temperature, precipitation and humidity in urban areas differ from those in surrounding rural areas. [10]

**Rocks and weathering**

- 9 (a) (i) Define the mass movement terms *heave* and *flow*. [4]  
(ii) Briefly describe how rock falls can affect the shape of slopes. [3]
- (b) Explain how human activity affects mass movement on slopes. [8]
- (c) 'The type of plate boundary determines the tectonic landforms produced.'  
How far do you agree? [10]

### Section C: The Human Core

Answer **one** question from this section. All questions carry 25 marks.

#### Population

10 Fig. 6 shows the demographic transition model.

- (a) Describe and briefly explain trends in the birth rate and death rate in Stage 2. [7]
- (b) With the help of an example, explain how government action may contribute to the decreasing birth rate in Stage 3. [8]
- (c) To what extent does the demographic transition model help to explain future population trends? [10]

#### Migration/Settlement dynamics

- 11 (a) (i) Give the meaning of the term *internal migration*. [3]
- (ii) Describe **two** types of internal migration. [4]
- (b) Describe, and explain the role of, push factors and pull factors in internal migration. [8]
- (c) Assess the impacts of migration on rural settlement in **either** MEDCs **or** LEDCs. [10]

#### Settlement dynamics

12 For **one** example of a shanty town or squatter settlement in an LEDC:

- (a) describe its location and character; [7]
- (b) suggest reasons for its problems; [8]
- (c) assess the extent to which attempts to improve the shanty town or squatter settlement have been successful. [10]





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