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.
Section A

Answer all questions in this section. All questions carry 10 marks.

Population

1  Fig. 1.1 shows the percentage of married women using modern contraception and the total fertility rate, by country, in 2012.

(a) State the total fertility rate for India shown in Fig. 1.1. [1]

(b) Describe the relationship between the two variables, using data from Fig. 1.1. [4]

(c) Explain three factors, other than contraception, which influence fertility rates. [5]

Migration

2  Fig. 2.1 shows an extract from a news website about asylum seekers who arrived in Australia by boat in 2010. Asylum seekers who receive official permission to stay in a country are called refugees.

(a) According to Fig. 2.1, which country was the origin of the greatest number of asylum seekers? [1]

(b) Describe the distribution of source areas of asylum seekers shown in Fig. 2.1. [4]

(c) Suggest reasons why Australia, an HIC, may be an attractive destination for asylum seekers. [5]

Population/Migration/Settlement dynamics

3  Fig. 3 shows the development of Seoul urban region, South Korea, between 1970 and 2000.

(a) Using Figs. 3.1 and 3.2, identify two changes to Seoul between 1970 and 1980. [2]

(b) Describe Seoul urban region as shown in Fig. 3.3. [3]

(c) The population of Seoul decreased from 10.4 million in 2000 to 9.8 million in 2010. Suggest reasons why the total population of some cities is decreasing. [5]
Population/Migration

4 (a) (i) Describe the changes to the death rate in the demographic transition model. [3]

(ii) Suggest reasons for the changes to the death rate you described in (a)(i). [4]

(b) With the use of examples, explain the advantages and disadvantages of using the demographic transition model to predict future population changes. [8]

(c) With the aid of examples, assess the challenges for countries at Stage 5 of the demographic transition model. [15]

Migration/Settlement dynamics

5 (a) Describe how obstacles, barriers and distance may influence the volume of internal migration. [7]

(b) Explain why pull factors in internal migration are often perceived rather than real. [8]

(c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which the characteristics of internal migration change as a country develops. [15]

Settlement dynamics

6 (a) Explain how bid rent results in different functional zones within urban settlements. [7]

(b) Outline the causes and processes of residential segregation within urban areas. [8]

(c) With the aid of one or more examples of a Central Business District (CBD), assess the extent to which increasing cost of land is the main cause of change. [15]