

- (c) Explain how education influences the decision to migrate internationally. [5]
- (c) Suggest how education influences international migration. [5]
- (c) Explain why migration into and out of some rural settlements can occur at the same time. [4]
- (c) Explain how the physical environment can act as an obstacle to international migration. [4]
- (c) Explain how both distance and cost can influence internal migration. [5]
- (c) Explain why the rate of rural-urban migration often varies with the age of the migrant in LICs/MICs. [4]
- (c) Explain how political factors can influence international migration. [5]
- (c) Suggest why more males aged 25–44 migrate than females aged 25–44. [5]
- (c) Explain why improvements in communications in an area may increase the rate of internal migration. [4]
- (c) Suggest why Mexico is a large source of migrants into the USA. [5]
- (c) Explain why young adults are more likely to migrate than old adults. [4]
- (c) Explain how national borders can affect international migration. [5]
- (c) Explain how remittances have positive impacts on rural source areas. [5]
- (c) Explain how rural-urban migration can have negative impacts on rural source areas. [5]
- (c) Explain how international migration can have negative impacts on source areas. [5]
- (c) Explain how international migration can have negative impacts on receiving/destination areas. [5]
- (b) Suggest **two** ways in which source regions benefit from international migration. [3]
- (c) Explain how international borders can be obstacles to migration. [4]
- (c) Explain **two** ways in which physical factors can act as obstacles to international migration. [5]
- (b) Suggest **two** constraints to international migration in the area shown in Fig. 2.2. [3]
- (c) Explain the advantages of chain migration. [5]
- (c) Explain why people migrate from one continent to another. [4]

For your case study of an international migration stream:

(a) describe the character [7]

(b) explain the causes [8]

(c) evaluate the impacts on both source areas and destination areas. [15]

(b) Explain how economic factors act as constraints to migration. [8]

(c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which push factors are more important than pull factors in causing migration. [15]

(a) Describe how age affects migration. [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain why migration decreases with distance from the source area. [8]

(c) 'International migration is difficult in the modern world.'

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

(a) Compare the characteristics of voluntary and forced (involuntary) international movements of people. [7]

(b) Using examples, explain the pattern of international refugee flows. [8]

(c) Evaluate the impacts of **one** international migration stream on its destination(s). [15]

[Total: 30]

(a) Contrast the features of urban-rural migration with the features of rural-urban migration in HICs. [7]

(b) Explain the impact of rural-urban migration on population structures of LICs/MICs for both source and receiving/destination areas. [8]

(c) With the aid of examples, how far do you agree that it is the number of rural-urban migrants that cause the greatest problem for receiving/destination areas? [15]

(a) Contrast the features of voluntary and forced (involuntary) international migration movements. [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain the causes of economic migration. [8]

(c) 'It is the number of refugees that causes the greatest problem for receiving/destination areas.'

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

**(b)** Explain why people migrate within urban settlements (intra-urban movements). [8]

**(c)** 'Residential segregation is the main impact of intra-urban population movements.'

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

**(b)** Explain why a person's age may influence intra-urban migration. [8]

**(c)** 'Internal migration in many HICs has created urban areas with empty cores.'

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

**(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]

**(a)** Describe different ways of classifying types of migrants. [7]

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

**(c)** 'The impact of the migration of a population into an area is always negative for the receiving/destination area.'

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

**(a)** Compare the characteristics of economic migration flows with the characteristics of refugee flows. [7]

**(b)** With the aid of examples, suggest why refugee flows may increase in the future. [8]

**(c)** With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which refugee flows impact more on receiving/destination areas in LICs/MICs than on receiving/destination areas in HICs. [15]

**(a)** Compare the characteristics of chain migration with the characteristics of stepped migration. [7]

**(b)** With the aid of examples, explain why intra-urban migration (within an urban settlement) has increased in many cities in LICs/MICs. [8]

**(c)** With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which refugee flows impact more on the source areas than on the receiving/destination areas. [15]

(a) Describe the scale and pattern of **one** international migration stream that you have studied. [7]

(b) Explain the impacts of the international migration stream you described in (a). [8]

(c) With the aid of examples, assess why international migration is increasing. [15]

(b) Describe the character, scale and pattern of **one** international migration stream. [8]

(c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which pull factors cause international economic migration. [15]

(a) Describe one or more patterns of international economic migration. [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain why forced (involuntary) international migration occurs. [8]

(c) With the aid of one or more examples, assess the factors that help voluntary international migrants settle in receiving/destination countries. [15]

(a) Describe the impacts of urban-rural migration on rural areas. [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain the role of pull factors in urban-rural migration. [8]

(c) Assess the extent to which counterurbanisation influences the structure of urban settlements. [15]

(a) Compare the process of chain migration with the process of stepped migration. [7]

(b) Explain the impact of rural-urban migration on the provision of services in rural areas. [8]

(c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which age influences patterns of migration. [15]

(a) Compare the features of stepped migration with the features of urban–urban migration. [7]

(b) Explain the causes of urban–urban migration. [8]

(c) ‘Source areas are more likely to experience negative impacts from migration than positive impacts from migration.’

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

(b) With the aid of examples, explain the role of push factors in urban–rural migration. [8]

(c) ‘Urban–rural migration has a greater impact than rural–urban migration on the receiving/destination areas.’

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

**(a)** Describe the impacts on population characteristics of urban areas caused by urban–rural migration. [7]

**(b)** With the aid of examples, explain why people migrate from urban areas to rural areas in HICs. [8]

**(c)** ‘Distance is the most important factor influencing the type of internal migration.’

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

**(a)** Describe the characteristics of refugee flows. [7]

**(b)** With the aid of examples, explain the positive impacts of refugees on receiving/destination areas. [8]

**(c)** ‘Age is the most important factor influencing internal migration.’

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