

2.10 Causes of Migration

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS pull factors 拉力 • push factors 推力 • ravenstein’s laws 拉文斯坦法则
• causes of migration 迁移原因 • intervening obstacles 阻碍因素

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **causes of migration** 迁移原因.

You must be able to:

- distinguish **push factors** 推力 from **pull factors** 拉力
- define **intervening obstacles** 阻碍因素 and **intervening opportunities** 中介机会
- give economic, political, and environmental examples
- recognise a key idea from **Ravenstein’s laws** 拉文斯坦法则

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Push and pull

Push factors drive people away (unemployment, war, drought). **Pull factors** draw them to a destination (jobs, safety, family). Most moves combine both.

■ Intervening factors

An **intervening obstacle** blocks a move (a border, a mountain, cost). An **intervening opportunity** diverts a migrant to a nearer chance before the original goal.

■ Ravenstein

Ravenstein’s laws note that most migrants move short distances, for economic reasons, in steps, and that each flow produces a counter-flow.

2 Practice

2.1 State one push factor and one pull factor for migration. [2]

2.2 Define an intervening obstacle and give one example. [2]

2.3 A worker leaves a drought-hit farm and moves to a city with factory jobs.

(a) Identify the push factor. [1]

(b) Identify the pull factor. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A civil war forcing people to leave their country is a [1]

- **A** pull factor
- **B** push factor
- **C** intervening opportunity
- **D** counter-flow

3.2 A migrant stops in a nearer town that offers work before reaching the intended city. This is an [1]

- **A** intervening obstacle
- **B** intervening opportunity
- **C** pull factor
- **D** chain migration

3.3 According to Ravenstein, most migrants move short distances for economic reasons.

(a) State what usually accompanies each large migration flow. [1]

(b) Give one economic pull factor for a long-distance move. [1]

Solutions

2.1 push: unemployment, war, disaster, persecution; pull: jobs, safety, family, services.

2.2 something that hinders/blocks a migrant's journey; e.g. a closed border, a desert, high travel cost.

2.3 (a) drought / farm failure. (b) factory jobs / income in the city.

3.1 B. danger driving people away is a push factor.

3.2 B. a nearer chance that diverts the move is an intervening opportunity.

3.3 (a) a counter-flow / return migration in the opposite direction. (b) higher wages / job opportunities in a distant city or country.