



GEOGRAPHY
HIGHER AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2

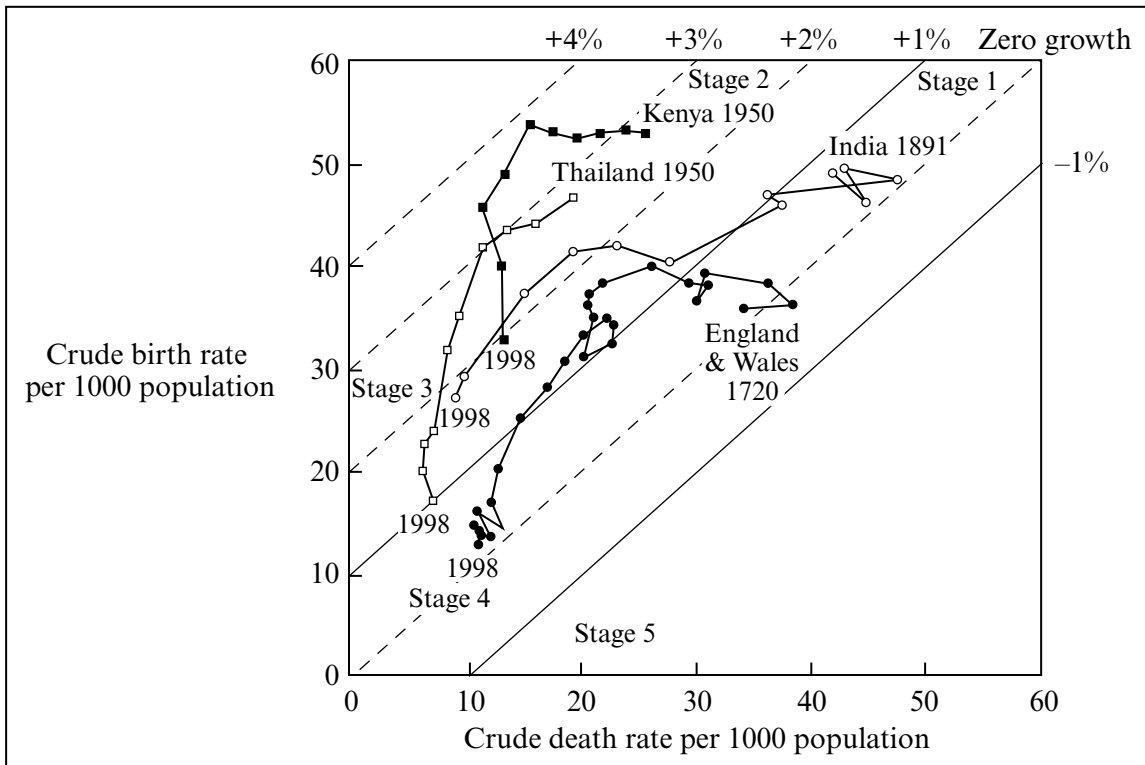
Wednesday 14 November 2001 (afternoon)

2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.

1. The diagram shows the demographic transition pathways for four countries: England & Wales 1720–1998; India 1891–1998; Kenya 1950–1998 and Thailand 1950–1998.



Source: Adapted from GEOFILE, January 1999

- (a) Compare and contrast the changes in population growth over time for two of the countries shown on the diagram. [6 marks]
- (b) With reference to examples of your choice, describe the ways in which population growth rates have been reduced in some countries. [8 marks]
- (c) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of low rates of population growth experienced by some countries. [6 marks]

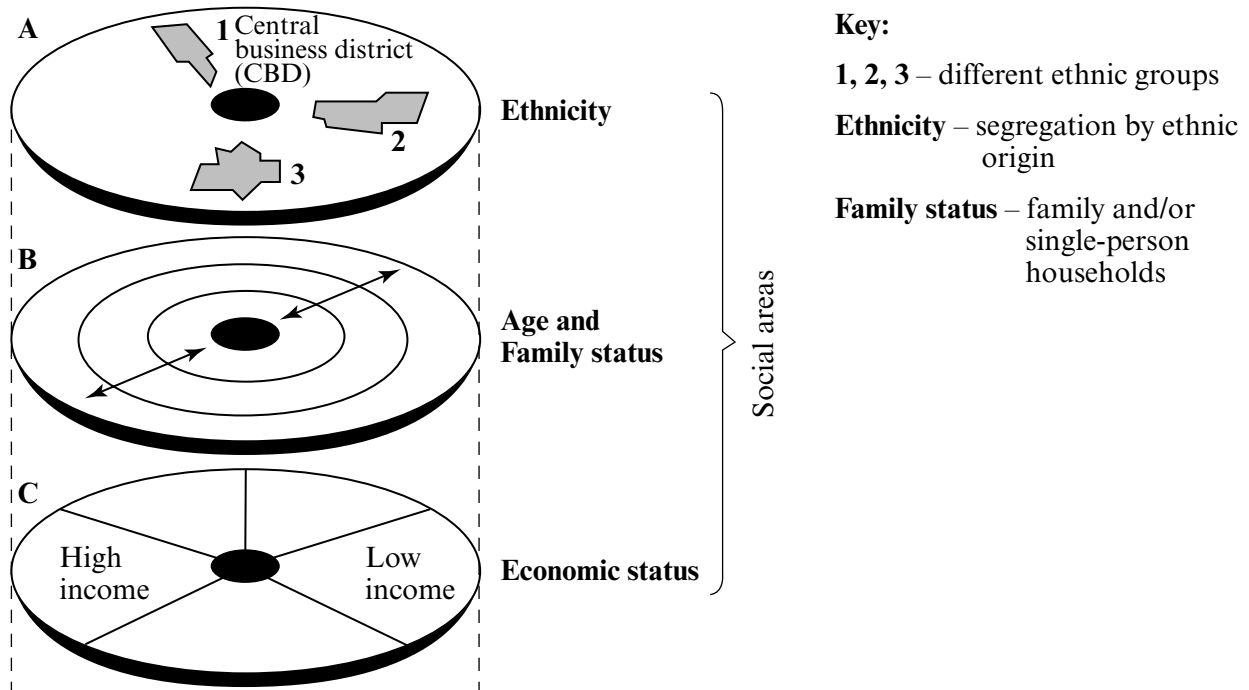
2. The information below concerns classification of hazards by duration of impact and length of forewarning (advance warning).

Type of hazard	Duration of event	Length of forewarning
Earthquake	Seconds to minutes	Seconds to hours
Landslide	Seconds to decades	Seconds to years
Tropical cyclone	Hours	Hours
Coastal erosion	Hours to years	Hours to decades
Drought	Days to months	Days to weeks
Volcanic eruption	Hours to years	Hours to decades

Source: David Alexander 1993, Natural Disasters

- (a) Select two hazards from the table above and explain the variation in
- (i) the duration of their event and
 - (ii) the length of forewarning. *[6 marks]*
- (b) Describe the factors that make societies vulnerable to loss of life and property in the event of a disaster. *[6 marks]*
- (c) Select one of the hazards listed above and, referring to named places, discuss the ways that people have responded to it. *[8 marks]*

3. The diagram shows the organisation of social areas within the city.



Source: adapted from Murdie 1969

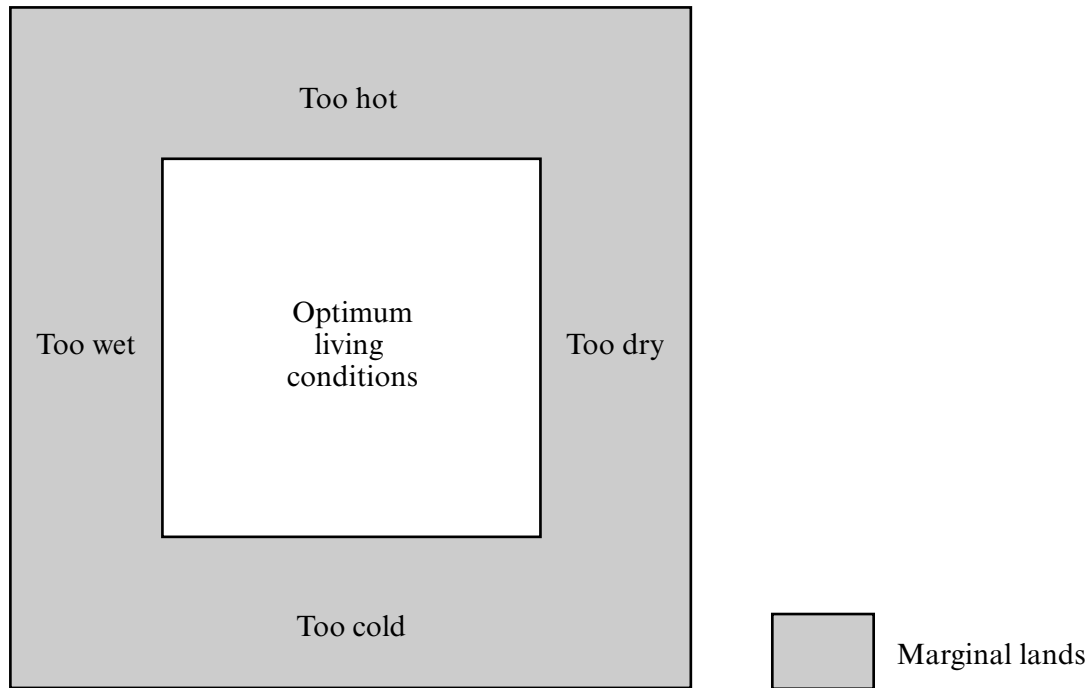
- (a) For each of the diagrams A, B and C describe and explain the ways in which social areas within the city are used. [6 marks]
- (b) With reference to one city or large urban area that you have studied, describe the extent to which the pattern of social areas conforms to that shown on the diagram. [10 marks]
- (c) Describe and explain two social and two environmental problems that can be found in some inner city areas. [4 marks]

4. The cartoon shows excessive food production in the 'North' (Economically More Developed Countries) compared to the 'South' (Economically Less Developed Countries).



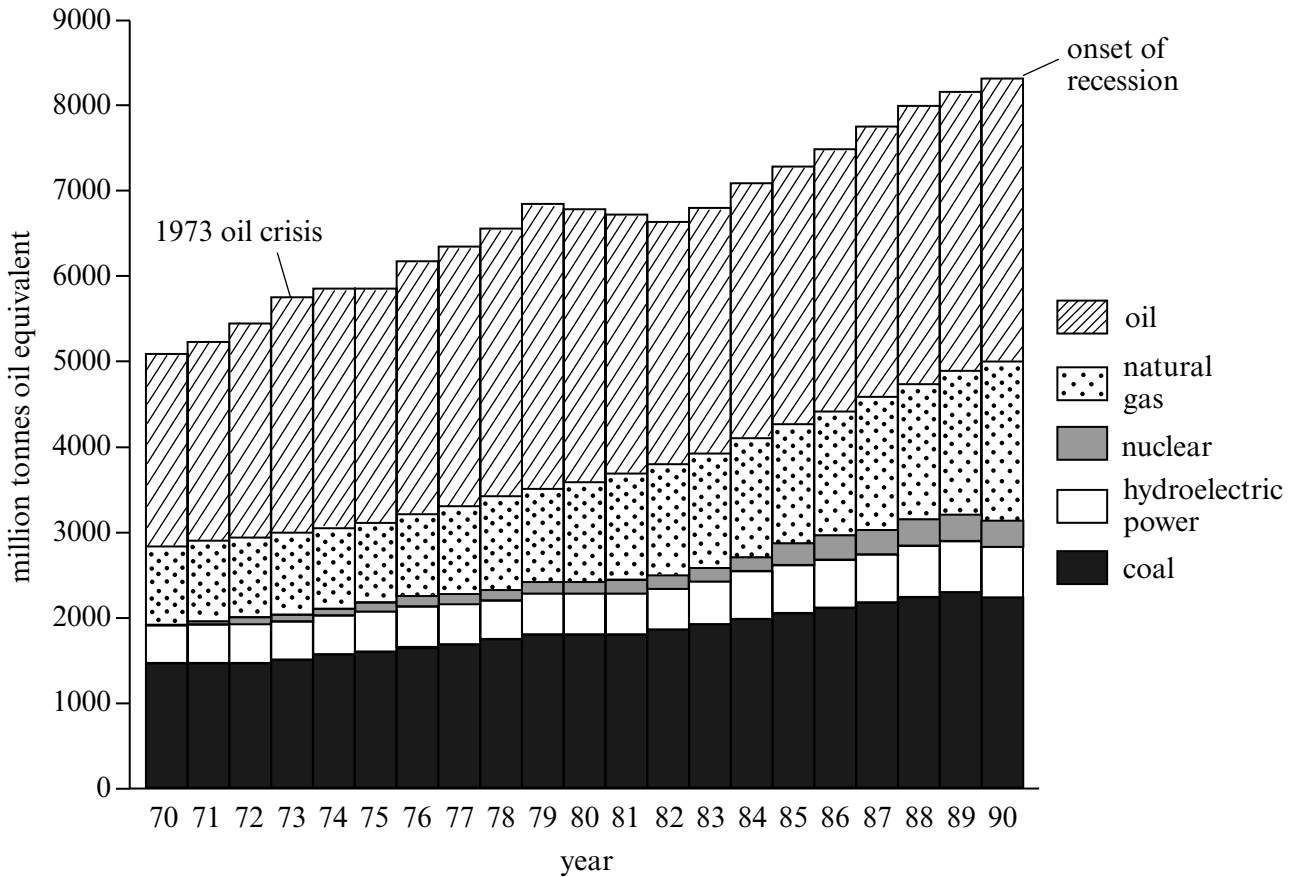
- (a) Discuss the environmental conditions that contribute towards the under-production of food in the 'South'. *[8 marks]*
- (b) With reference to examples from both the 'North' and the 'South', discuss the social, economic and environmental consequences of increasing food production. *[12 marks]*

5. The diagram shows the different environmental conditions in which people live.



- (a) (i) Describe what is meant by optimum living conditions. *[2 marks]*
- (a) (ii) Explain why some people must live in marginal lands. *[2 marks]*
- (b) Select two types of marginal lands from those shown in the diagram and, with reference to named areas of the world, describe and explain the natural hazards experienced by the people living there. *[8 marks]*
- (c) Describe the ways that humans respond to the hazards that exist in the two types of marginal lands that you have chosen. *[8 marks]*

6. The graph shows the global trends in energy consumption between 1970 and 1990.



Source: Michael Witherick, Environment and People

- (a) Using the graph, describe and give reasons for the changes in total energy consumption between 1970 and 1990. [4 marks]
- (b) Select two types of energy shown on the graph and explain how their exploitation can produce environmental damage. [10 marks]
- (c) Suggest two ways in which world energy resources might be managed in a more sustainable way in the future. [6 marks]

