

**GEOGRAPHY
HIGHER AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1**

Monday 17 May 2004 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Core Theme: Population, Resources and Development

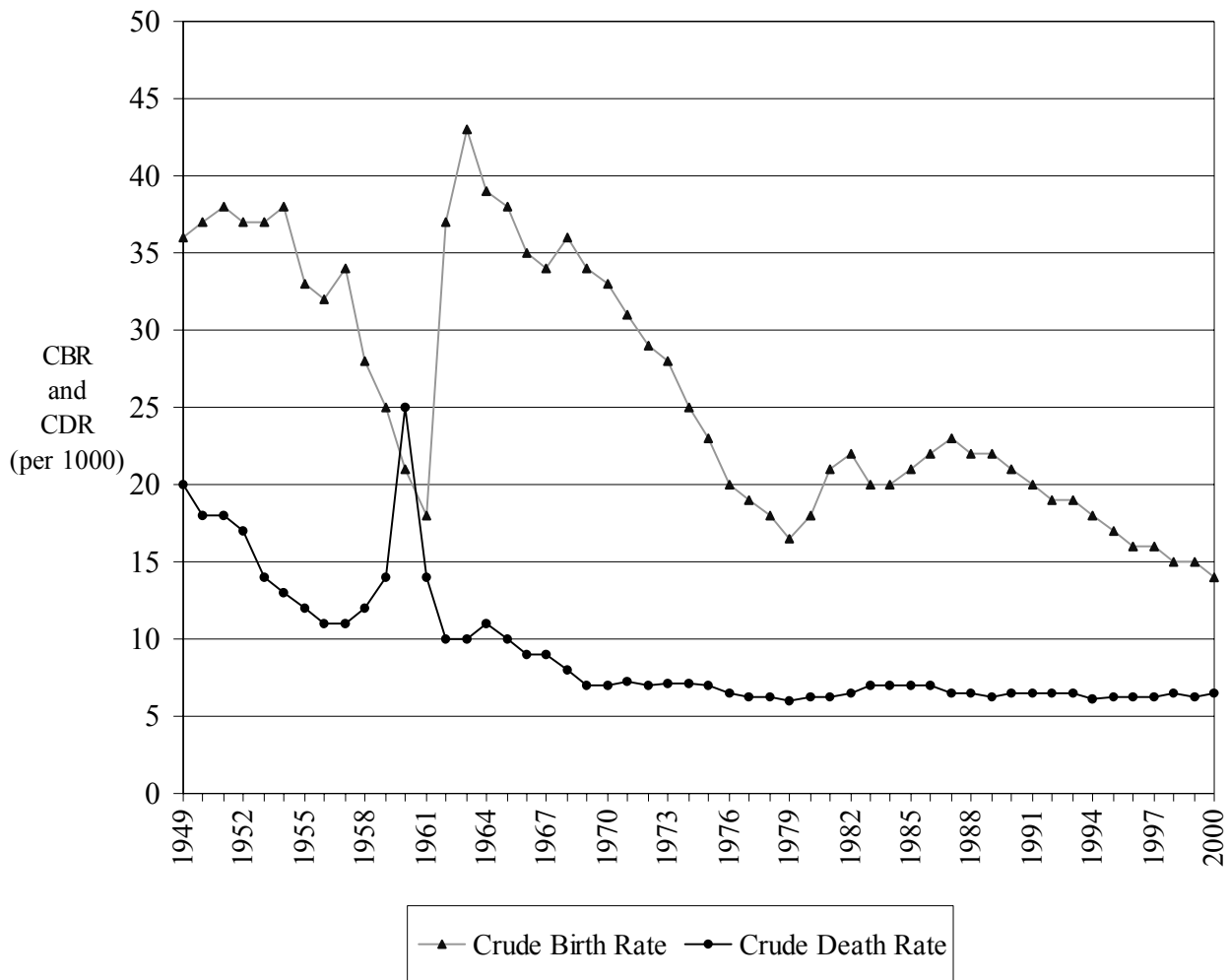
Answer **two** questions with all their parts.

Case studies and examples should be used to illustrate answers and, where appropriate, they should be specifically located. Include well drawn, large, relevant maps, sketches, tables and diagrams as often as applicable.

1. Diagram A shows the actual crude birth and death rates for an unspecified country from 1949 to 2000. Diagram B shows changes in the fertility rate for 1950 to 2000 and three future projections for 2000 to 2050.

Diagram A

Actual Crude Birth and Death Rates for an unspecified country 1949 – 2000

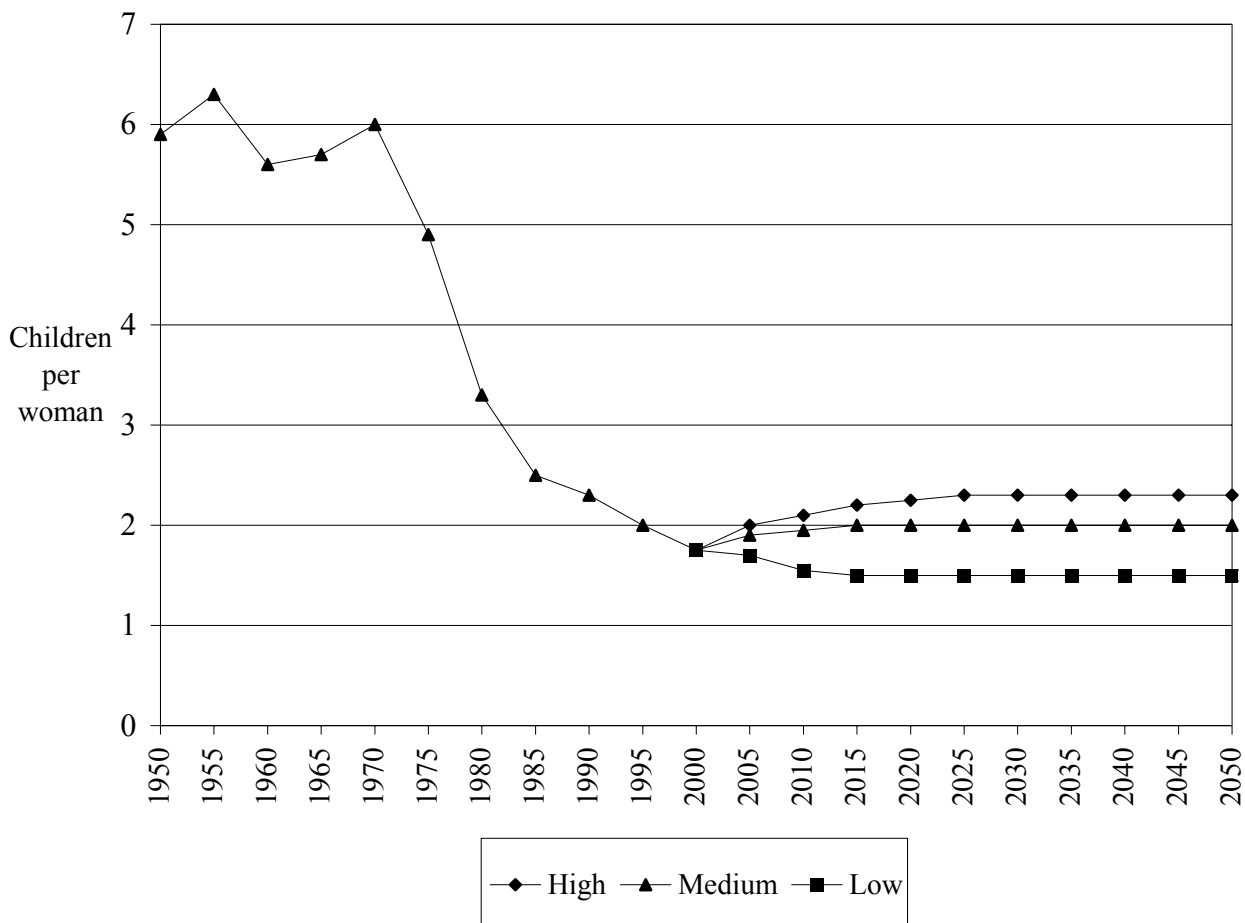


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(Question 1 continued)

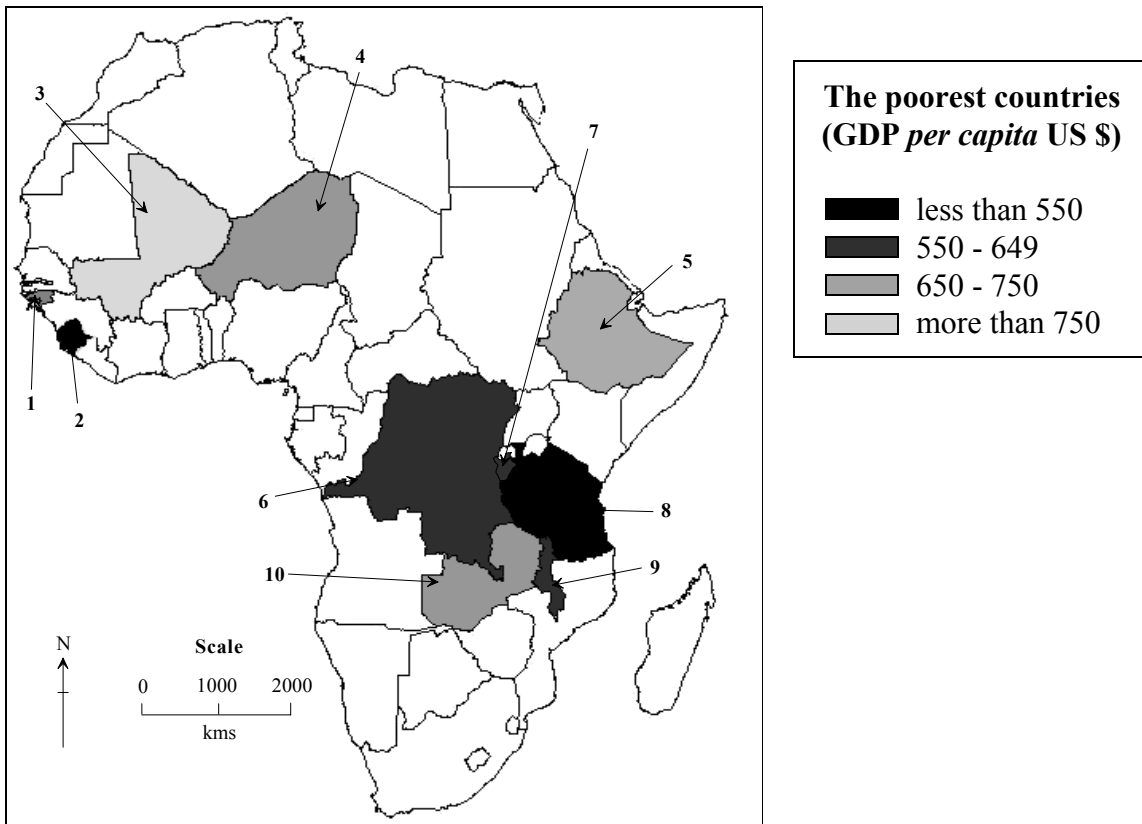
Diagram B: UN Projection

Changes in Fertility Rates 1950 – 2000 and future projections 2000 – 2050



- (a) State the year when the rate of population growth is greatest, and then calculate the rate and explain briefly how this was done. [3 marks]
- (b) Explain why the highest birth rate does not coincide with the highest fertility rate. [2 marks]
- (c) Describe and explain the pattern of population growth that results from the mortality and fertility rates of the country shown in the diagrams. [10 marks]
- (d) Discuss the problems that any country with similar projected fertility rates could face in the immediate and long term future. [10 marks]

2. The map shows the *per capita* income of the ten poorest countries in the world in 2000 (all ten are in Africa). Other statistics for the countries are shown in the table below for the year 2000.



	GDP per capita (PPP ¹ in US \$) (2000)	GDP (PPP ¹ in US \$ billions) (2000)	Debt (US \$ billions)	Malnutrition (% of population under-nourished ²)
Sierra Leone	480	2.5	1.2	21
Tanzania	520	17.6	7.4	32
Congo DR	570	36.9	11.6	44
Burundi	580	4.0	1.1	20
Malawi	600	6.3	2.7	32
Ethiopia	660	43.0	5.5	36
Guinea Bissau	710	0.9	0.9	33
Niger	740	8.1	1.6	69
Zambia	750	7.9	5.7	47
Mali	780	8.6	2.9	47

¹ Purchasing Power Parity: level of GDP adjusted to local cost of living

² Under-nourished: calory-intake below recommended levels

[Source: FAO, World Bank]

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(Question 2 continued)

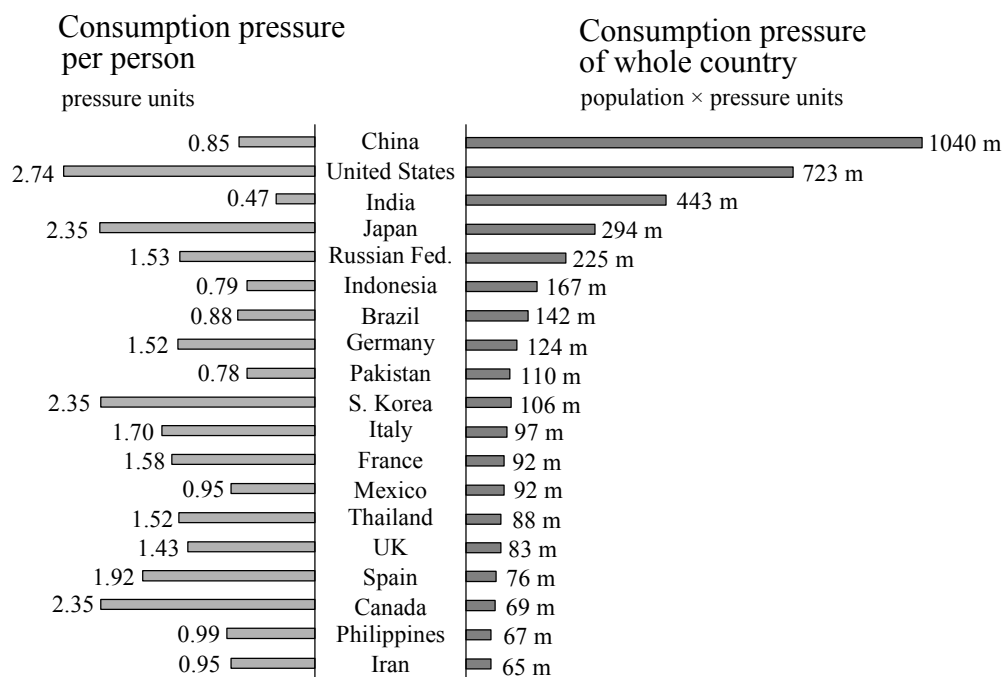
- (a) Choose any **two** countries marked on the map and match their numbers with their names. *[2 marks]*

- (b) Describe the limitations of the indicators shown in the diagram (GDP *per capita*, debt and malnutrition) as measures of development. *[5 marks]*

- (c) By means of an annotated sketch population pyramid, describe **four** demographic characteristics that are common to all the countries marked on the map. *[8 marks]*

- (d) With reference to specific examples, evaluate how effective trade has been in solving poverty and malnutrition. *[10 marks]*

3. The diagram shows the pressure placed on the environment by people in 1995 for selected countries. The impact is measured by the WWF¹ in consumption units.



1 unit = world average consumption

Consumption units are based on the global consumption patterns of grain, fish, wood, fresh water, energy and land.

[Source: *Living Planet Report 1998*, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)¹]

- (a) Describe the pattern of consumption pressure per person shown in the diagram. [3 marks]

- (b) Briefly explain why there is no correlation between the two sets of data shown in the diagram (consumption pressure per person and consumption pressure of the whole country). [3 marks]

- (c) With reference to **one** resource of your choice, describe and explain the recent changes in its pattern of production and consumption. (Any period within the past 50 years would be acceptable.) [7 marks]

- (d) Explain the concept of development and then assess the impact of development on resource exploitation and the environment at a global scale. [12 marks]