IBO

IB DIPLOMA PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DU DIPLÔME DU BI
PROGRAMA DEL DIPLOMA DEL BI

MARKSCHEME

NOVEMBER 2004

GEOGRAPHY

Higher Level and Standard Level

Paper 1

*This markscheme is **confidential** and for the exclusive use of examiners in this examination session.*

*It is the property of the International Baccalaureate and must **not** be reproduced or distributed to any other person without the authorisation of IBCA.*

Core Theme: Population, Resources and Development

1. (a) **Calculate and describe the changes in the proportion of the total world population of the less economically developed regions (Asia, Africa and Latin America) for 1900, 1950 and for 2000.**   *[6 marks]*

    A simple addition of the three values for each stage in the period would show that the proportion of the total population changed from approximately 70 % in 1900 and 1950 to approximately 82 % in 2000. Up to *[4 marks]* should be allocated to responses that show the values for the three years and are accurate to within 4 %. The description of these changes should note that, despite the increase in the proportion of the populations of Africa and Latin America from 1900 to 1950, the overall total did not change as a result of the relative decline in Asia's values, and that the biggest change occurred since 1950 *[2 marks]*.

    (b) **Account for the changes in fertility for *one* of the more economically developed regions (Europe, North America and Oceania) over the period from 1900 to 2000.**   *[7 marks]*

    The responses would be expected to show an understanding that there has only been a decline in fertility in the last five decades (*[2 marks]* if quantified) as a result of a combination of a number of factors, both economic and social. These would include increased personal incomes, the emancipation and improved status of women, access to contraceptives, later marriages, better health and secure food and safe water supplies, and access to medical facilities, *[5 marks]*. Any answer that fails to make comments pertinent to the region chosen should not gain more than *[5 marks]*.

    (c) **Using an annotated map, explain how physical and economic factors have affected the distribution of population within a country of your choice.**   *[12 marks]*

    A level of competence in map-sketching skills is expected and up to *[6 marks]* could be awarded for the basic map alone, based on its appearance and accuracy and a clear indication of the population distribution in the country. The information provided in the annotations would obviously vary from country to country, but should cover both the environmental factors (for example accessibility, aridity, temperature extremes, and altitude), and the economic factors (for example resource centres, communication nodal points and other economic cores). Comprehensive and accurate annotations could also score *[6 marks]*. However, it would be possible to change the balance of marks slightly if it was felt deserved. Comments rather than annotations could be accepted, but this should be regarded as a special dispensation.

2. **(a)** **Describe the distribution of areas that have less than 5 %** *and* **also areas that have more than 35 % of their populations undernourished.** *[5 marks]*

Responses should make the main generalization that the richer countries of the North have low levels of undernourishment, while the poorest countries have the highest *[2 marks]*. The remaining *[3 marks]* should be allocated to comments about low rates also being found in middle-income countries, while the highest rates seem to be concentrated in Africa, with a small number of countries outside this region. Simply listing countries should not score more than *[2 marks]*.

(b) **Explain the term** *undernourishment* **and comment on whether it differs from concepts such as hunger and malnutrition.** *[5 marks]*

Undernourishment should be defined as the lack of calories in the daily diet *[1 mark]*. An additional *[2 marks]* could be awarded for any development of this basic statement (possibly that it can be considered as a lack of food, or that it occurs when the food intake drops below the average of 2700 cal/day, or that it tends to be a long-term condition). It is the same, therefore, as hunger *[1 mark]*, whereas malnourishment refers to the lack of specific essential nutrients in the diet that could lead to deficiency diseases or obesity *[1 mark]*. It is possible that some responses might claim that there is no distinction between these concepts. If this approach is taken, it should be accepted and credited, provided the points made about a lack of calories and a deficiency of specific nutrients are included in the response.

(c) **Using examples, evaluate the importance of internal and external factors that affect the level of food production in less economically developed countries (LEDCs).** *[15 marks]*

Responses will depend on the examples chosen, however, most of the following range of factors are expected: lack of capital (and therefore lack of technology), political instability, corruption and the environment as internal factors and lack of access to guaranteed markets, subsidies and trading barriers in richer countries as external factors. Generalized statements would have to be supported by precise examples and responses that fail to provide any examples may not move beyond band E. Responses that fail to provide any evaluation may not move beyond band F.

The marks should be allocated according to the markbands.

3. **(a)** **Briefly explain how the diagram suggests that the resource has not been managed sustainably.** *[5 marks]*

Responses should recognize that, as a result of overfishing of scad and silverside, the catch collapsed *[2 marks]*. A similar event then occurred when the fishermen turned to ray *[1 mark]*. It is now possible that the fishing of mullet could also collapse *[1 mark]*. The remaining *[1 mark]* should be awarded for some quantification and/or comment about the need to fish at a level where the yields remain constant and sustainable.

(b) **Briefly explain what is meant by the term** *sustainable development.* *[5 marks]*

A number of different descriptions of sustainable development could be provided, but all should make reference to the following: development should meet the needs of the present without comprising the needs of the future *[1 mark]*; it implies social justice *[1 mark]*, as well as environmental sustainability *[1 mark]*. The remaining *[2 marks]* should be allocated to some development, possibly by explaining that it aims to ensure long-term management of the resource base (the environment).

(c) **Describe the attempts that have been made to manage sustainably a named resource. Discuss the extent to which these attempts have been successful.** *[15 marks]*

The focus of the question is on a specific resource and not on sustainable management in general although a large number of possible responses are acceptable. It would be possible to examine the management of eco-tourism, for instance, only if the environment in this case is clearly identified as a resource. At the local level it would be probable that responses would deal with a resource managed under Local Agenda 21, or at the global scale the focus could be on the conservation, recycling and substitution of a specific resource. It would be necessary, in either case, for some evaluation to be made of the success (or failure) of the management strategy. Responses that fail to make some evaluation may not move beyond band F.

The marks should be allocated according to the markbands.