

GEOGRAPHY HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL PAPER 1

Friday 4 November 2005 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

8805-5201 7 pages

Core Theme: Population, Resources and Development

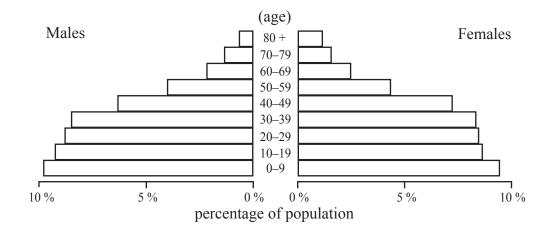
Answer two questions with all their parts.

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. The diagrams below show two population pyramids for one unspecified country. Pyramid A shows the total population. Pyramid B shows the population of a distinct sub-group within the country represented by Pyramid A.

Pyramid A (total population) Males Females (age) 80 +70-79 60–69 50-59 40-49 30-39 20-29 10-19 0-910 % 5 % 0 % 0 % 5 % 10 % percentage of population

Pyramid B (sub-group of total population)



[Source: The Economist Magazine (2002)]

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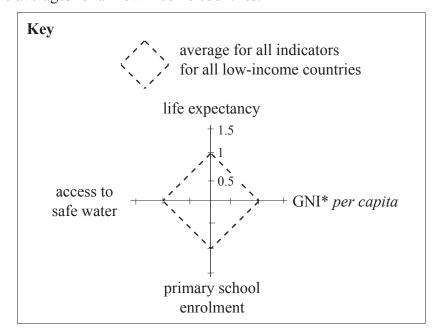
(Question 1 continued)

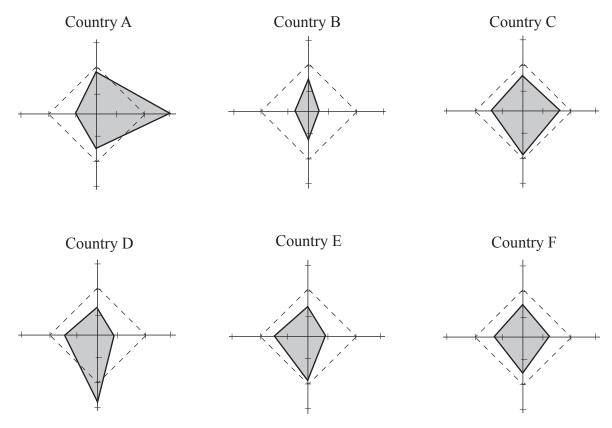
- (a) Name a country that would have a population structure similar to that shown in Pyramid A and briefly justify your choice. [1+3 marks]
- (b) Identify a group within the country you have named in part (a) that would have a pyramid similar to that of B and describe its demographic characteristics. [1+3 marks]
- (c) Explain the main difference in the populations aged 50 years and above shown in the pyramids. [5 marks]
- (d) With reference to specific examples, examine the advantages of migrations*. [2+10 marks]

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^{*} Migration is defined as a population movement involving a permanent change in residence that lasts more than a year. It does not include daily movements.

2. The diagram shows development diamonds for six sub-Saharan countries. A development diamond is used by the World Bank to represent graphically four socio-economic indicators for a given country relative to the averages for all low-income countries.





^{*} GNI: Gross National Income, formerly known as GNP

[Source: The World Bank]

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(Question 2 continued)

(a) State which development diamond represents the least developed country shown and justify your choice.

[2 marks]

(b) Compare the levels of development of Countries A and D.

[4 marks]

(c) Examine the strengths and weaknesses of the development diamond as a method of showing the level of development of a country.

[4 marks]

(d) Discuss the ways that the consumption of resources by MEDCs have environmental, social and economic consequences in LEDCs. In your answer, refer to specific examples.

[15 marks]

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3. Diagram A shows the relative changes in the production of food in LEDCs and MEDCs from 1980 to 2002 compared with 1990 levels. Diagram B shows the availability of food in the same regions from 1980 to 2000.

Diagram A – Production of food

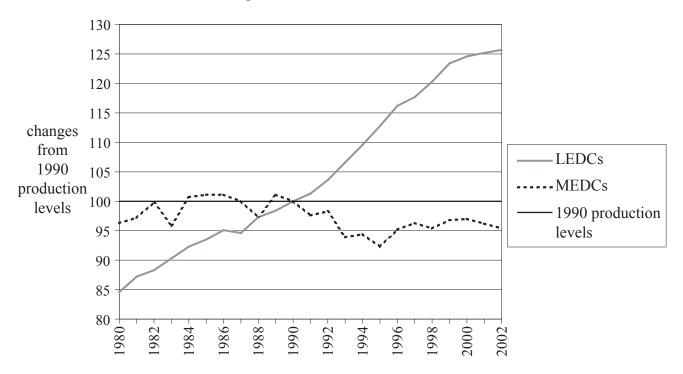
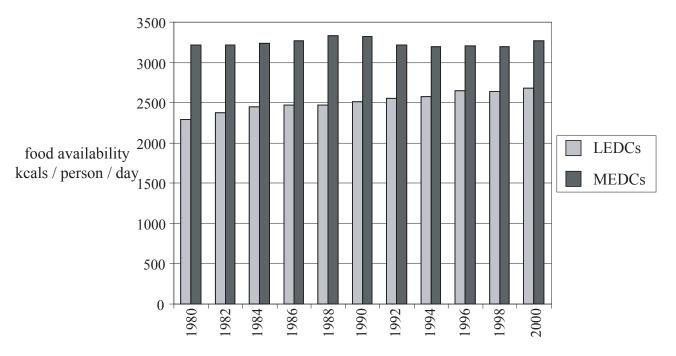


Diagram B – Availability of food



[Source: FAO / WWF – Data Support Service]

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(Question 3 continued)

- (a) Describe and compare the trends shown in Diagrams A and B. [3 marks]
- (b) Account for the changes shown in the values for the LEDCs in Diagram A. [3 marks]
- (c) Briefly discuss the effects that the trends in Diagram B have on malnutrition and hunger globally. [4 marks]
- (d) Explain why there is a global imbalance in the availability of food and, using specific examples, suggest ways of improving access to food in many LEDCs. [15 marks]