INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE
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GEOGRAPHY
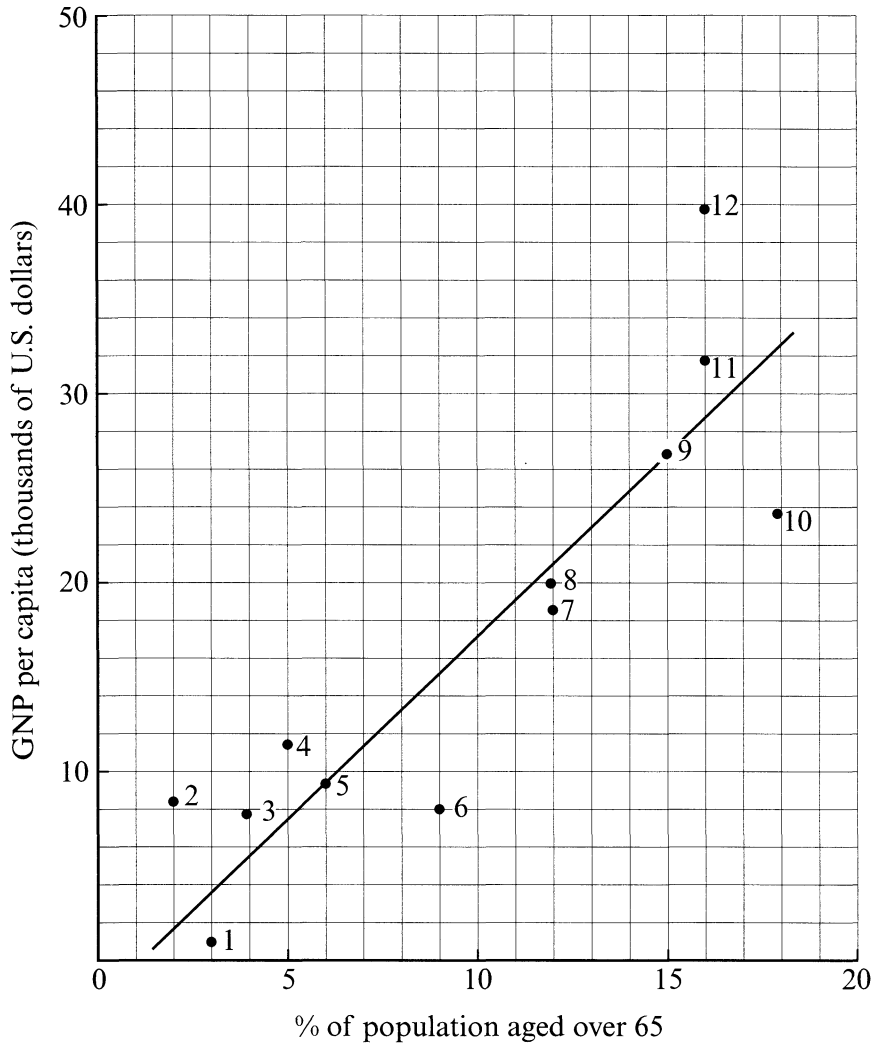# HIGHER AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2

Monday 6 November 2000 (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 Gross National Product (GNP) per capita and the percentage of population aged over 65 years for selected countries in 1995.
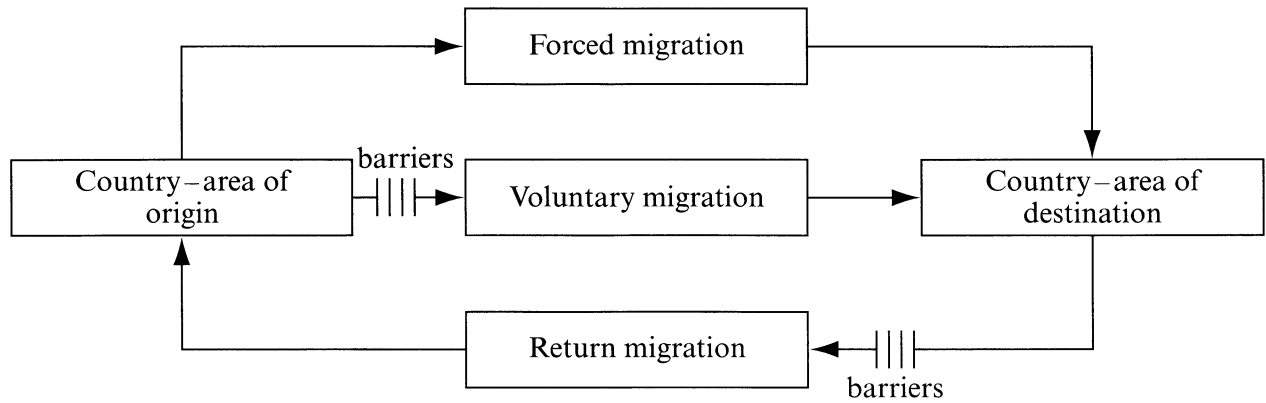

Countries

1 Zimbabwe

2 Bahrain

3 Egypt

4 Bahamas

5 South Korea

6 Argentina

7 Australia

8 Canada

9 Germany

10 Switzerland

11 Norway

12 Japan

Note: The diagonal on the graph is a line of best fit.

Source: Population Concern Data Sheet 1997.

(a) With reference to the graph, describe and explain the relationship that exists between GNP per capita and the percentage of population aged over 65 years. *[6 marks]*

(b) Suggest **two** other measures of population which have the same type of relationship with GNP per capita as that shown on the graph. *[2 marks]*

(c) (i) With reference to **one** country which you have studied, explain the circumstances that have led to an ageing population structure. *[6 marks]*

(ii) Describe the social and economic provision that governments in general must make for this type of structure. *[6 marks]*
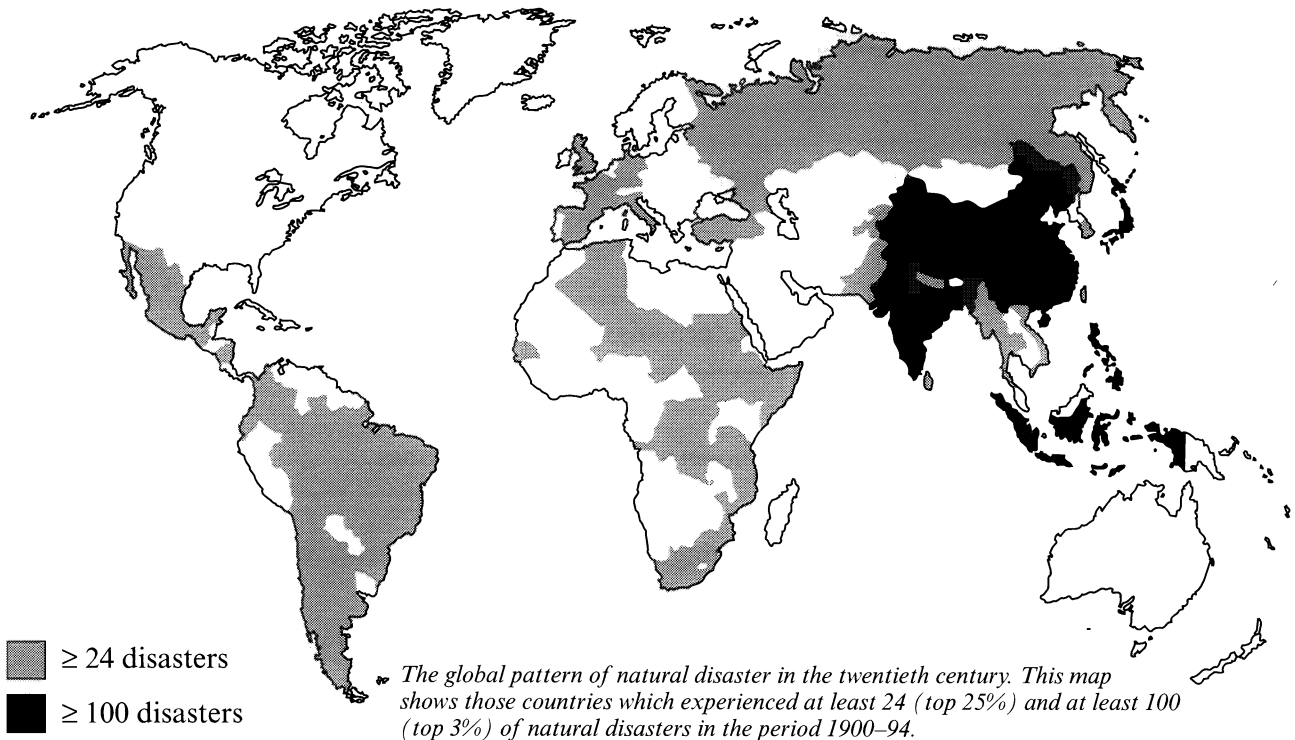
2. The diagram shows different types of migration and migration flows.

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                    ┌─────────────────────┐
          ┌────────▶│   Forced migration   │─────────────────┐
          │         └─────────────────────┘                  │
          │                                                   ▼
┌──────────────────┐ barriers ┌──────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐
│  Country–area of │ ─┤│││├─▶  │ Voluntary migration│─▶│ Country–area of  │
│      origin      │          └──────────────────┘  │   destination    │
└──────────────────┘                                └──────────────────┘
          ▲                                                   │
          │         ┌─────────────────────┐                  │
          └─────────│   Return migration   │◀─┤│││├───────────┘
                    └─────────────────────┘                  
                                            barriers
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A migration model after Hornby and Jones

(a) With reference to examples, distinguish between forced and voluntary migrations.   *[4 marks]*

(b) Discuss the way that barriers may operate with both voluntary and return migrations.   *[4 marks]*

(c) With reference to a variety of examples, discuss the demographic, economic and social consequences of migration for countries which are:

    (i) areas of destination   *[6 marks]*
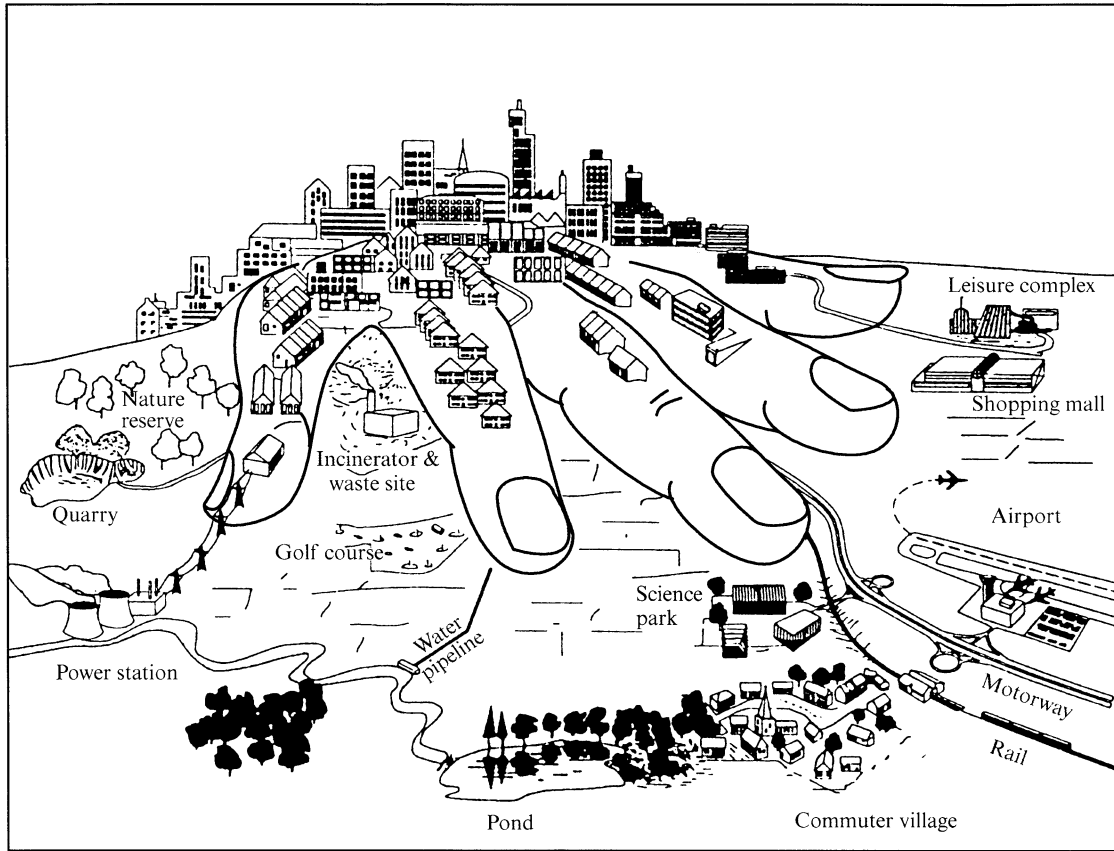
    (ii) areas of origin.   *[6 marks]*

3. The map shows the global pattern of major natural disasters in the twentieth century.

▨ ≥ 24 disasters

■ ≥ 100 disasters

The global pattern of natural disaster in the twentieth century. This map shows those countries which experienced at least 24 (top 25%) and at least 100 (top 3%) of natural disasters in the period 1900–94.

Source: OFDA database.

(a) Distinguish between the terms – **natural hazard** and **natural disaster**. *[2 marks]*

(b) With reference to the map, select **two** natural hazards which occur in areas where there are more than 100 major disasters. State what these two hazards are and why they occur. *[10 marks]*

(c) Select **one** natural hazard which you have studied and discuss the ways in which humans respond to this hazard. *[8 marks]*

4.   The diagram illustrates the process of urban expansion or sprawl that is found
        in Economically More Developed Countries (EMDCs).

(a)   Explain why many large towns and cities in EMDCs have expanded in this
      way in recent years.   *[8 marks]*

(b)   With reference to this diagram, describe and explain the environmental and
      social conflicts that may arise on the rural-urban fringe.   *[8 marks]*

(c)   Discuss the action that may be taken by governments in the EMDCs to
      contain urban sprawl.   *[4 marks]*
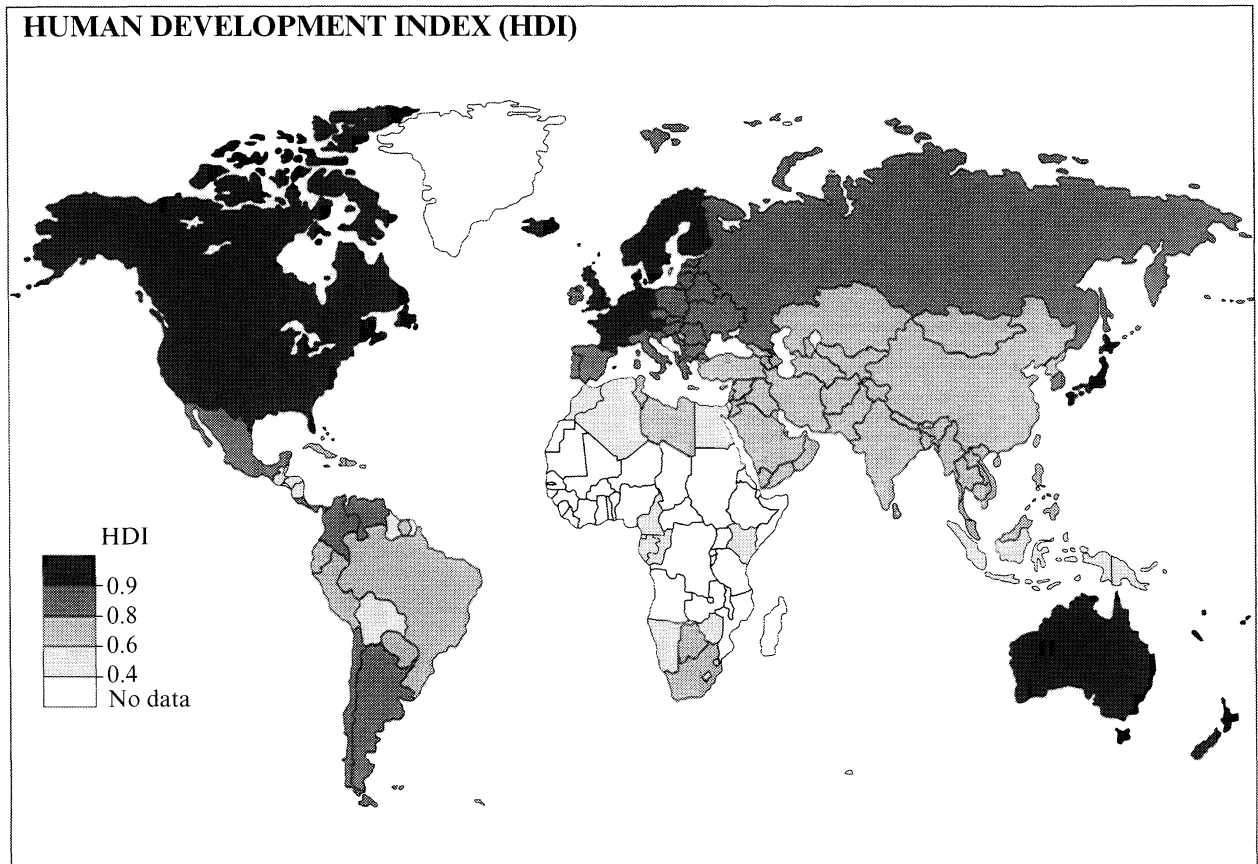
5. The table shows the changes in the percentage of economically active population employed in agriculture for selected countries in the world.

Country	1970	1980	1990	1995
Afghanistan	66	61	70	69
Australia	8	7	6	5
Bangladesh	81	75	65	62
Canada	8	5	3	3
France	14	9	6	4
Iceland	17	10	11	10
Indonesia	66	57	55	53
Nepal	94	93	94	93
Rwanda	94	93	92	91
Sweden	8	6	4	4

Source: Geographical Digest 1998/9.

(a) With reference to the table, describe the changes in agricultural employment between 1970 and 1995 for:

(i) Economically Less Developed Countries (ELDCs). *[2 marks]*

(ii) Economically More Developed Countries (EMDCs). *[2 marks]*

(b) Suggest reasons for the decline in agricultural employment for any **one** country which you have studied. *[6 marks]*

(c) Explain why it is almost always countries with high percentages of their populations employed in agriculture that suffer from food shortages. *[10 marks]*

6. The map shows the global pattern for the Human Development Index (HDI).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

HDI

0.9
0.8
0.6
0.4
No data

Source: Advanced Geography. Garrett Nagle & Kris Spencer. OUP. 1997.

The index has three basic components:

Life expectancy,

Adult literacy and the average number of years of schooling,

Purchasing power adjusted to local cost of living.

(a) Justify the choice of these three components as measures of development. *[6 marks]*

(b) Choose **three** other measures of development and state **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of each. *[6 marks]*

(c) Select **one** country with an index greater than 0.9 and discuss the forces that have led to its high level of development. *[8 marks]*