

**Geography**  
**Higher level and standard level**  
**Paper 1**

Monday 16 May 2016 (morning)

Candidate session number

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1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: answer all questions.
- Section B: answer one question.
- Write your answers on the lines in the boxes provided. If you need to continue your answer, use the blank space immediately below the lines provided in the box.
- Use examples, maps and/or diagrams where relevant.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[60 marks]**.



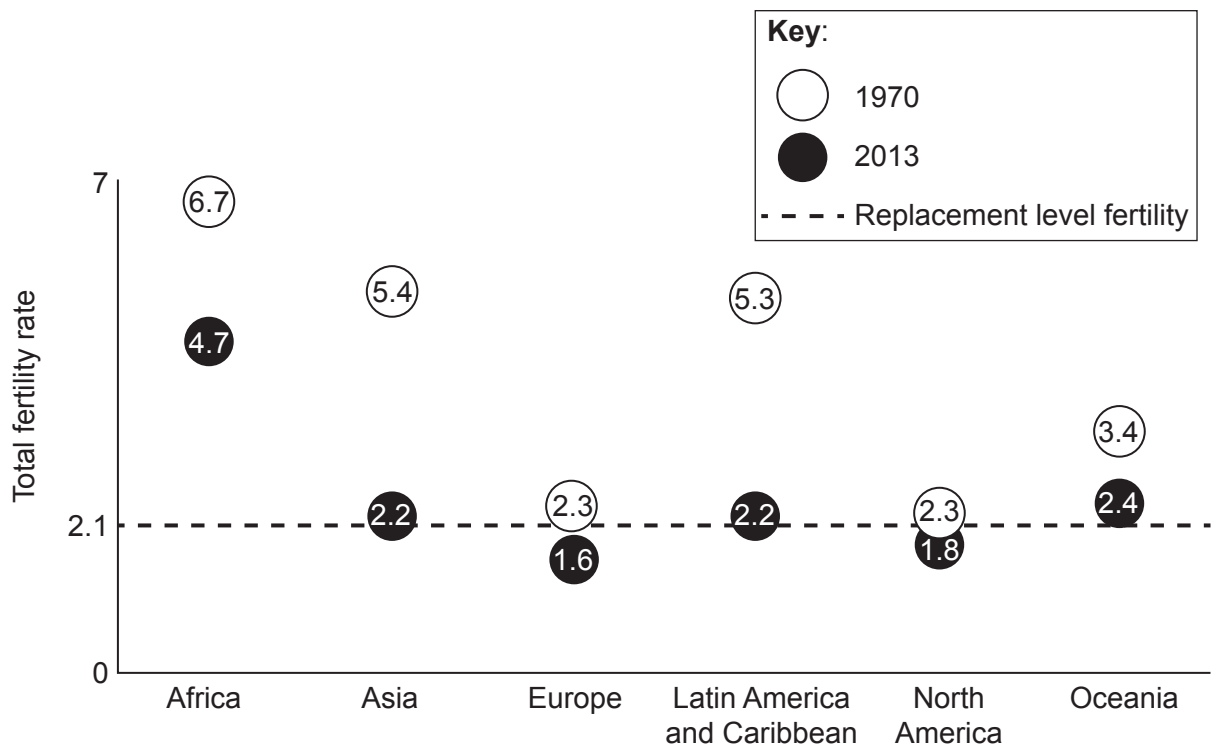
### Core theme – patterns and change

#### Section A

Answer **all** questions. Write your answers on the lines in the boxes provided. If you need to continue your answer, use the blank space immediately below the lines provided in the box.

#### 1. Populations in transition

The graph shows how total fertility rates have changed between 1970 and 2013 in different regions of the world.



[Source: Population Reference Bureau (2014)]

(a) Outline what total fertility rate measures. [2]

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(Question 1 continued)

(b) Describe the trends shown on the graph.

[4]

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(c) Suggest **two** reasons for the change to the total fertility rate in Asia.

[2+2]

1. ....

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2. ....

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**(Question 1 continued)**

(d) Explain the difference between a population projection and population momentum. [2]

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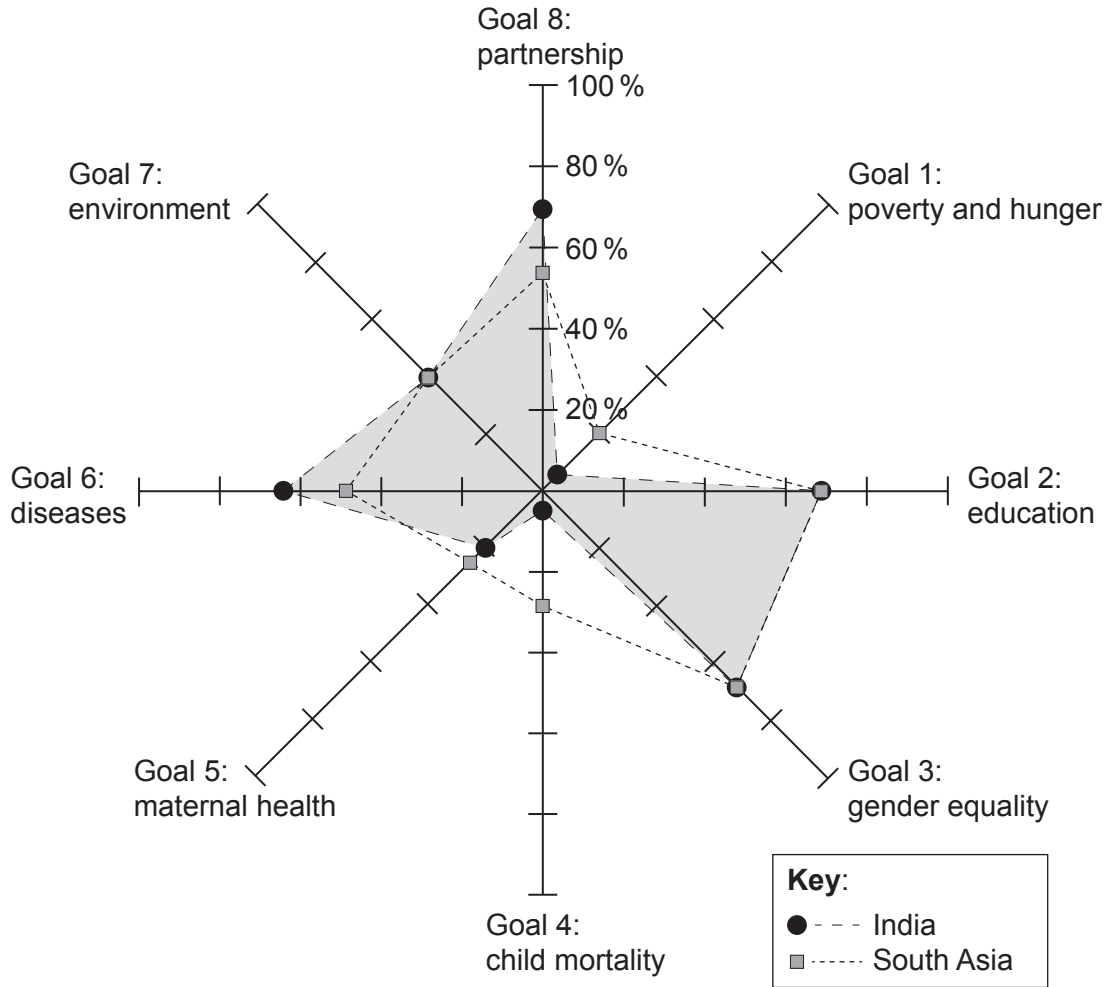


20EP05

Turn over

## 2. Disparities in wealth and development

The spider graph shows how far India has progressed towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2012, compared to the average for all countries in South Asia. On this graph, 100% shows that the Millennium Development Goal has been fully achieved.



(0% – off target, 100% – completed on target)

[Source: adapted from [www.mdgtrack.org](http://www.mdgtrack.org)]

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**(Question 2 continued)**

- (a) Identify the **two** goals towards which India had made more progress than South Asia in 2012. [2]

1. .... .....
2. .... .....

- (b) Suggest **two** reasons why some countries, such as India, still have high rates of child mortality. [2+2]

1. .... ..... .....
2. .... ..... ..... .....

**(This question continues on the following page)**



**(Question 2 continued)**

(c) Explain **one** strength and **two** weaknesses of the Human Development Index as a way of measuring global disparities.

[2+2+2]

Strength: .....

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Weakness 1: .....

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Weakness 2: .....

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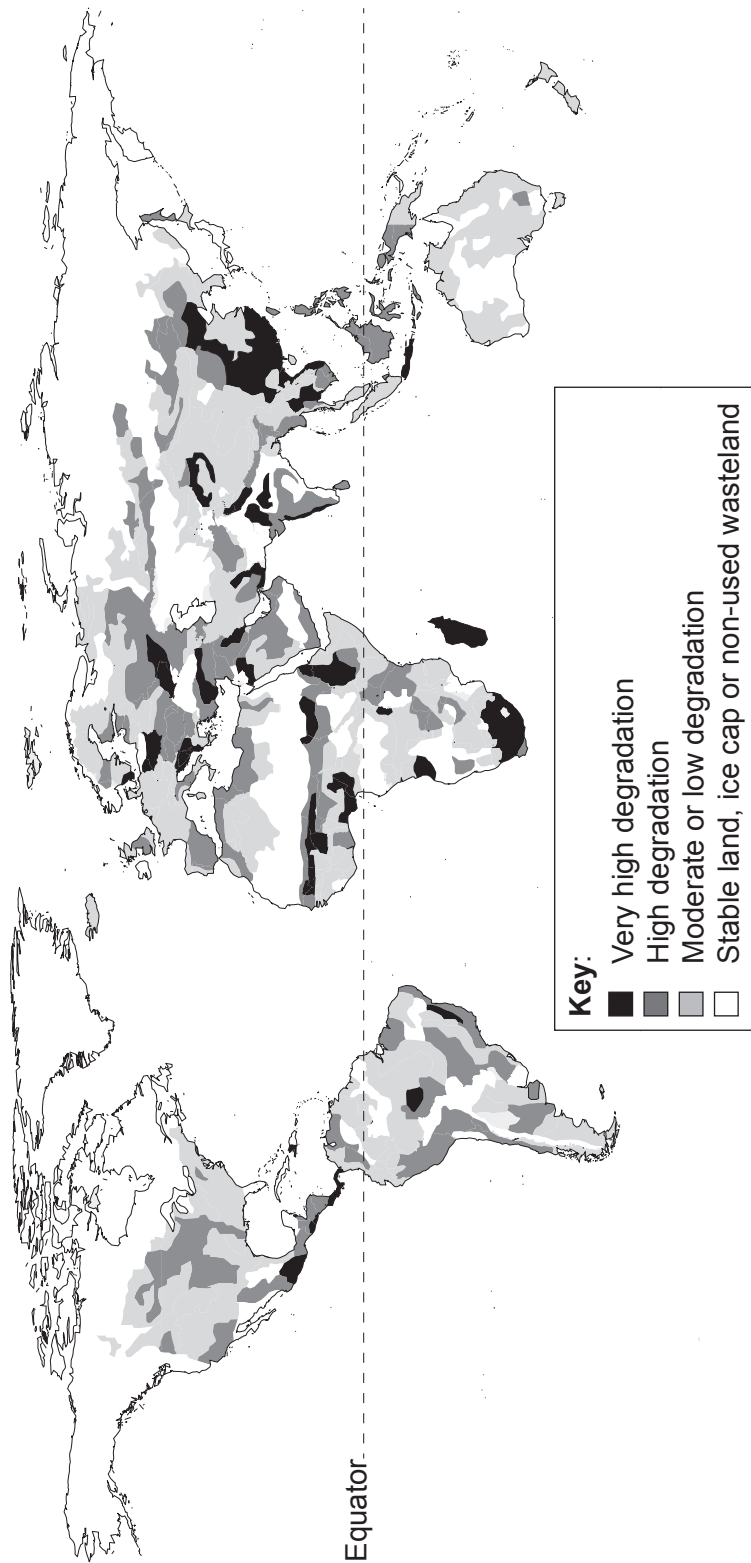


20EP09

Turn over

3. **Patterns in environmental quality and sustainability**

The map shows the severity of human-induced soil degradation. Please rotate this page to view the map.



[Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1995, *Dimensions of need: An atlas of food and agriculture*, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/u8480e/U8480E3z.jpg>. Reproduced with permission.]

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20EP10

**(Question 3 continued)**

(a) Describe the distribution of areas of very high soil degradation.

[3]

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(b) Suggest **two** reasons why areas of high soil degradation occur in Europe and/or North America.

[2+2]

1. ....

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2. ....

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**(This question continues on the following page)**



**(Question 3 continued)**

(c) Explain **two** ways, **other than** food production, in which soil provides valuable environmental benefits for people.

[2+2]

1.	.....
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2.	.....
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will not be marked.

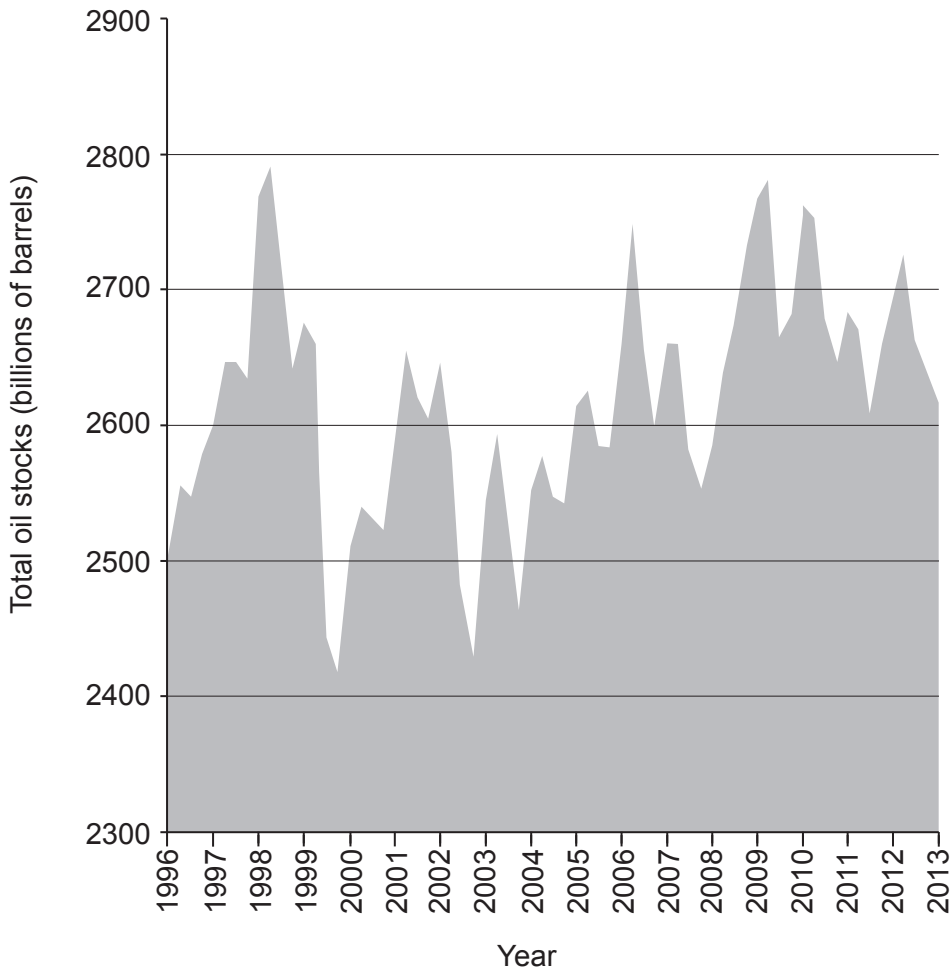


20EP13

Turn over

**4. Patterns in resource consumption**

The graph shows the total oil stocks of the world's major economies in billions of barrels. (Oil stocks are barrels of oil that have already been extracted and stored for future use.)



[Source: adapted from www.valuewalk.com and US Energy Information Administration (EIA)]

(a) State the year in which total oil stocks were at their peak.

[1]

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**(Question 4 continued)**

(b) Referring to the graph, describe the trend in total oil stocks since the year 2000. [3]

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(c) Suggest **three** reasons why total oil stocks may change from one year to the next. [2+2+2]

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2. ....

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3. ....

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**Section B**

Answer **one** question. Write your answer on the lines in the box provided.

5. “Trade is always more effective than aid in reducing global disparities.” Referring to examples, discuss this statement. [15]

6. “Forced international migrations bring more positive than negative impacts to recipient countries”. Referring to examples, discuss this statement. [15]

7. “Ensuring adequate water supplies is a greater environmental challenge for the world than adapting to climate change.” Referring to examples, discuss this statement. [15]

Dotted lines for writing answer.





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20EP17

Turn over

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A large rectangular area containing 30 horizontal dotted lines, intended for writing an answer.



20EP19

Turn over

