INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE
BACCALAURÉAT INTERNATIONAL
BACHILLERATO INTERNACIONAL

GEOGRAPHY
HIGHER AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1

Wednesday 2 May 2001 (afternoon)

1 hour

Name

Number

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

* Write your candidate name and number in the boxes above.
* Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
* Answer all the questions.

EXAMINER	TEAM LEADER	IBCA
TOTAL /40	TOTAL /40	TOTAL /40

1. The table below shows percentages of population grouped by age and gender.

    (a) Using data in the table below, draw a population pyramid on the graph paper and label it.

Age group in years	0–9	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70–79	80+
% Males	7.6	7.2	8.2	8.3	6.2	4.2	3.8	2.3	1.0
% Females	7.2	6.8	8.0	8.5	6.4	4.5	4.5	3.3	2.0

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16   14   12   10    8    6    4    2    0        0    2    4    6    8   10   12   14
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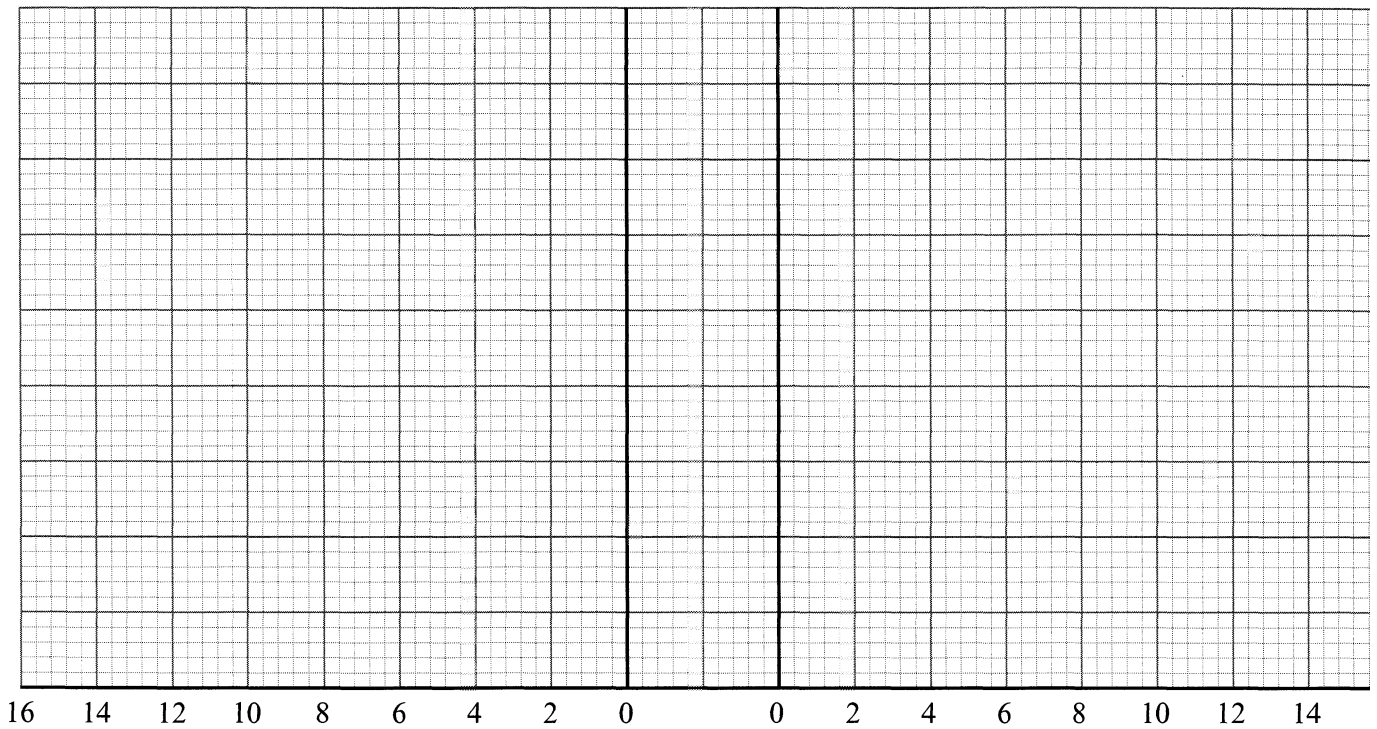
[4 marks]

    (b) What variables would be used to calculate a **dependency ratio** for a population group?   *[1 mark]*

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(Question 1 continued)

(c) Describe the birth rate and death rate of the population shown on the pyramid. *[2 marks]*

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(d) Identify and describe **two** age groupings where there are imbalances between males and females. *[1 mark]*

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Turn over

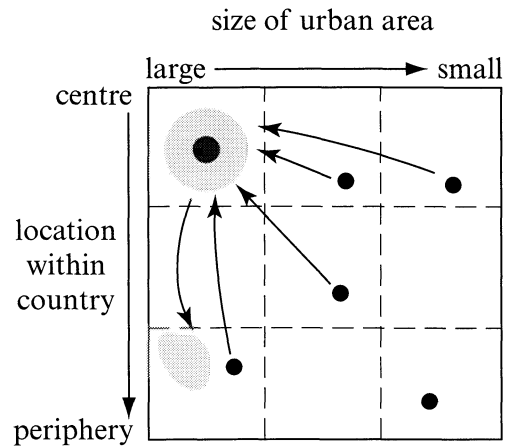**2.** The diagrams below show changing factors of industrial location in economically more developed countries (EMDCs) and economically less developed countries (ELDCs).

EMDC

size of urban area

ELDC

size of urban area
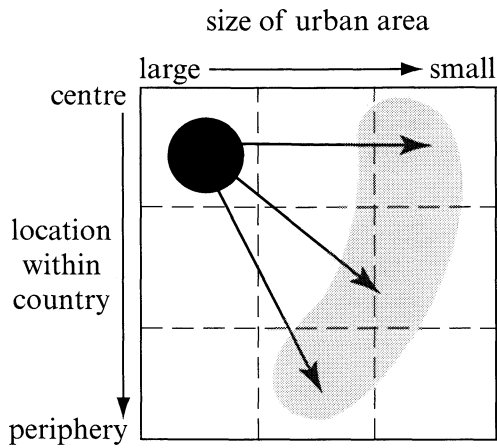
1900 –1960	since 1960
■	▒
choice of location	choice of location

Adapted from: *The Geography Collection Worldwide*, ed. Ian Selmes (Hodder & Stoughton, 1995), p.149

(a) Describe what the diagrams show about the change in the choice of location of industries in both EMDCs and ELDCs.   *[3 marks]*

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(Question 2 continued)

(b) What are the **reasons** for the changes in industrial location which you have described in **2**(a)?   *[3 marks]*

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(c) Outline the social effects of rapid industrialisation in **either** rural areas **or** urban areas of an ELDC.   *[2 marks]*

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3. Hazard management involves attempts to modify or control a hazardous event and to make people less vulnerable to it.

Below are photographs of flooding in an urban area of an economically more developed country (EMDC) and a rural region of an economically less developed country (ELDC).

Economically More Developed Country

Economically Less Developed Country

(a) Why are most hazards not entirely 'natural'?   *[1 mark]*

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(b) Select **one** of the following impacts of flooding:

        physical impact   *economic impact*   *social impact*

    Describe steps that can be taken to control that impact in **either** an urban area of an EMDC **or** a rural area of an ELDC.   *[2 marks]*

    Type of impact .... EMDC or ELDC ....

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(Question 3 continued)

(c) Explain how **one** attempt to control a river may actually make flooding worse. *[1 mark]*

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(d) Describe **four** ways in which flooding can be a benefit in rural areas. *[2 marks]*

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(e) Outline **two** major effects of urbanisation on the character and behaviour of a river. *[2 marks]*

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4. The table below shows types of farming, GDP and agricultural production in selected countries.

### Types of farming, GDP and agricultural production

Country	Major farming type	% population in agriculture	% GDP derived from agriculture	Kg of fertiliser per hectare of farmland
Ethiopia	Normadic herding	77	45	1
China	Centrally planned	56	45	47
India	Intensive subsistence	60	29	37
Kenya	Normadic herding/subsistence	76	27	14
Egypt	Irrigation	49	19	361
Urguay	Extensive commercial ranching	11	12	3
Malaysia	Commercial plantation	45	20	111
Greece	Mediterranean	34	16	69
United Kingdom	Intensive commercial	2	2	140
Canada	Extensive commercial gain	4	3	32

Adapted from: David Waugh, *Geography: An Integrated Approach*, 2nd ed. (Nelson, 1995), p.453

(Question 4 continued)

(a) Using the data in the table for % population in agriculture and % GDP derived from agriculture, draw a scattergraph below. Insert a best-fit line. *[3 marks]*
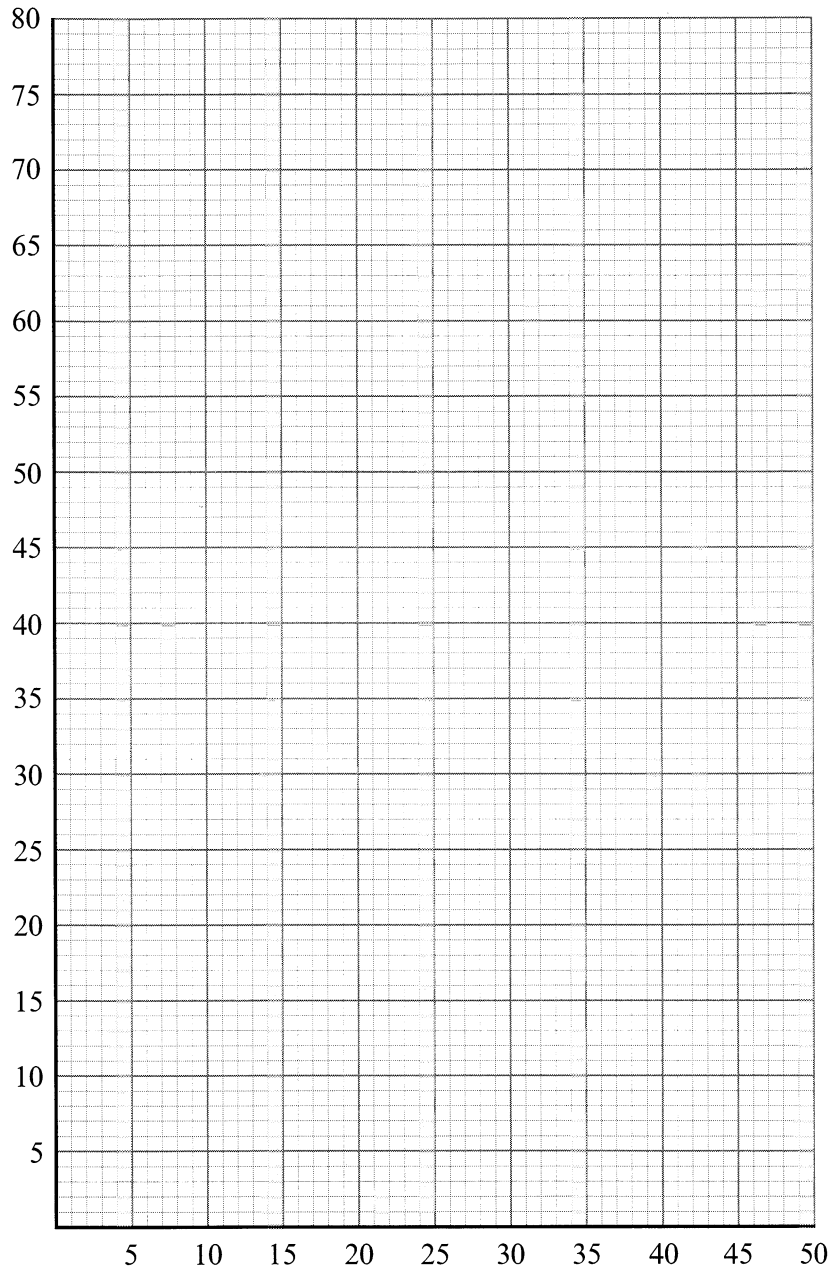
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(Question 4 continued)

    (b) Describe the relationship between the two variables.   *[1 mark]*

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    (c) Examine the table on page 8. What are the main factors determining the amount of fertiliser used and is there a relationship with the level of a country's economic development?   *[4 marks]*

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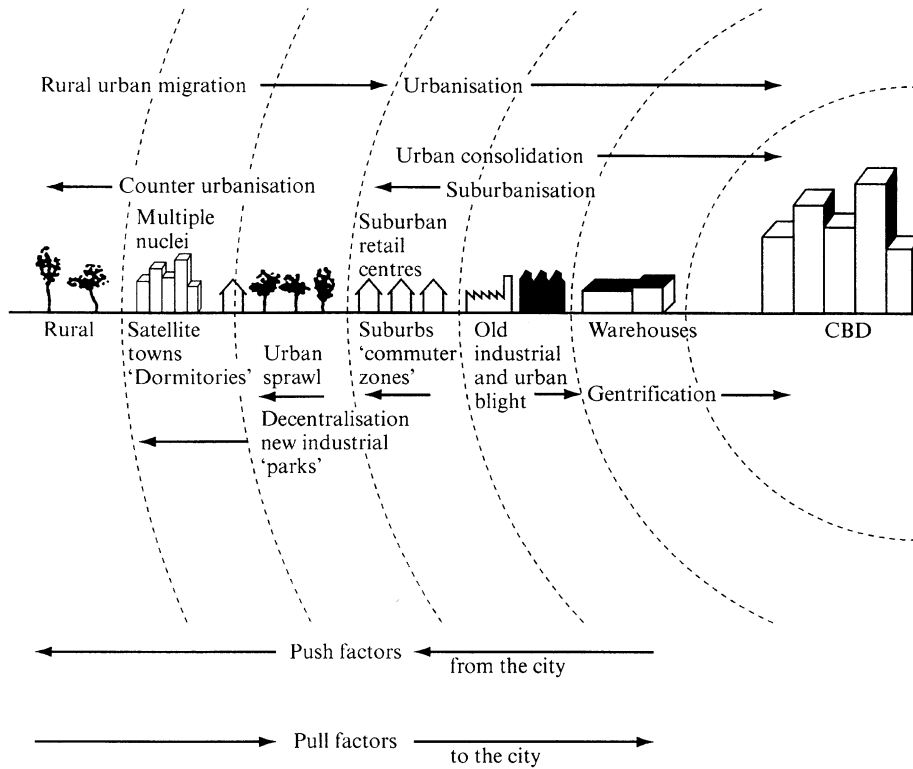..

5. The diagram below illustrates three trends which are affecting cities in economically more developed countries (EMDCs) today: Suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, and urban renewal (re-urbanisation).

Rural urban migration ⟶ Urbanisation ⟶

Urban consolidation ⟶

⟵ Counter urbanisation   ⟵ Suburbanisation

Multiple nuclei

Suburban retail centres

Rural   Satellite towns 'Dormitories'   Urban sprawl   Suburbs 'commuter zones'   Old industrial and urban blight   Warehouses   CBD

Decentralisation new industrial 'parks'

Gentrification ⟶

Push factors ⟵ from the city

Pull factors ⟶ to the city

Adapted from: Rosemary Pashley, *Excel HSC Geography* (Pascal Press, 1996), p.138.

(a) Describe **two** 'push' factors that would cause people to move to the outer fringe of a city.   *[2 marks]*

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(Question 5 continued)

(b) Describe **two** 'pull' factors that would draw people back to the inner city area. *[2 marks]*

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(c) Explain why gentrification occurs. *[2 marks]*

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(d) What causes industries in EMDCs to move from inner city locations to the rural-urban fringe? *[2 marks]*

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