

Geography
Higher level and standard level
Paper 1

Tuesday 6 November 2018 (afternoon)

Candidate session number

1 hour 30 minutes

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Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: answer all questions.
- Section B: answer one question.
- Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.
- Use examples, maps and/or diagrams where relevant.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[60 marks]**.



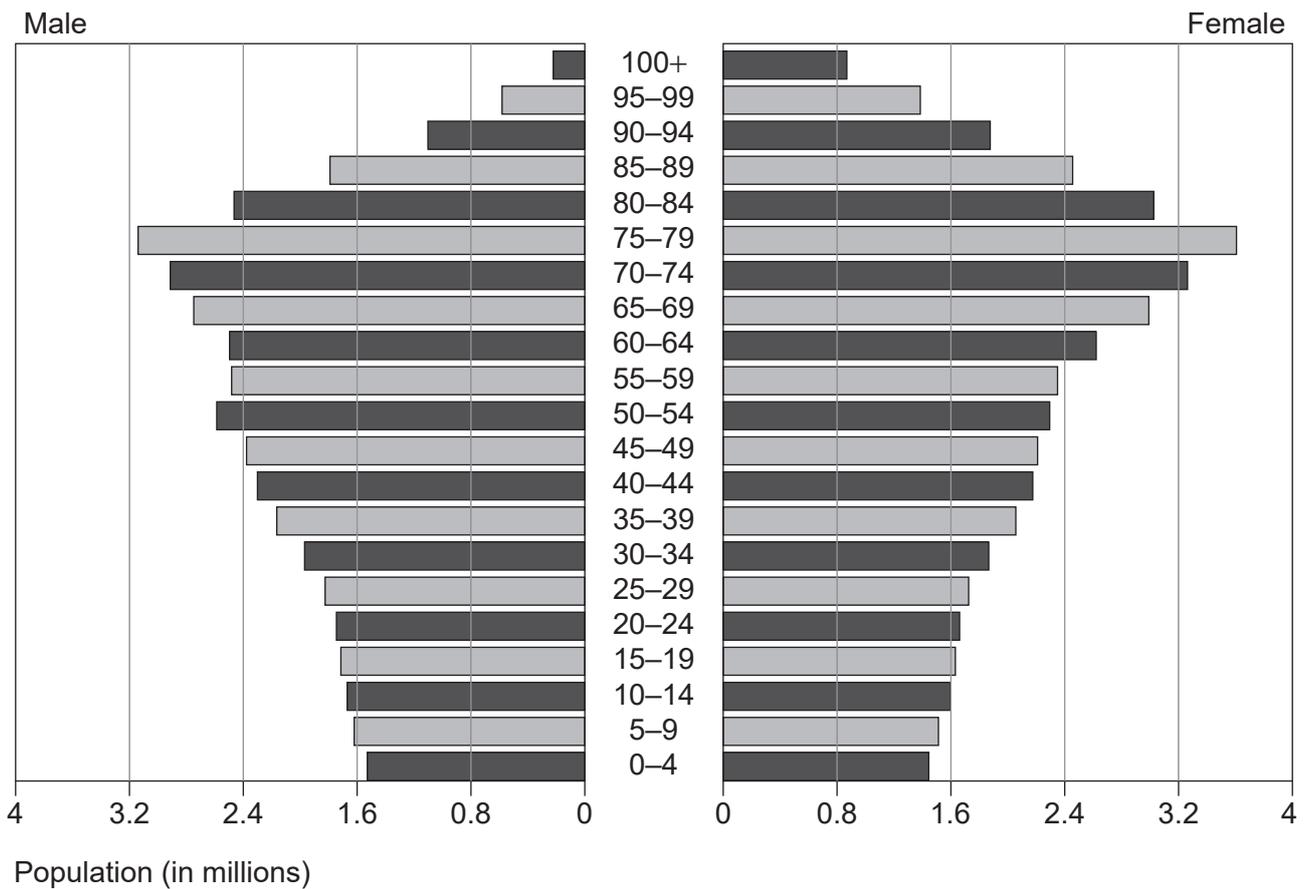
Core theme: patterns and change

Section A

Answer **all** questions. Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.

1. Populations in transition

The graph shows a projected population pyramid for Japan in 2050.



[Source: adapted from US Census Bureau]

(a) Describe **three** characteristics of this projected population structure.

[3]

Characteristic 1:

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Characteristic 2:

.....

Characteristic 3:

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(Question 1 continued)

(b) (i) Estimate the difference, in millions, between the projected numbers of males and females in the 75–79 age group.

[1]

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(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the difference estimated in (b)(i).

[2+2]

Reason 1:
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Reason 2:
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(c) Suggest **two** reasons why governments need population projections.

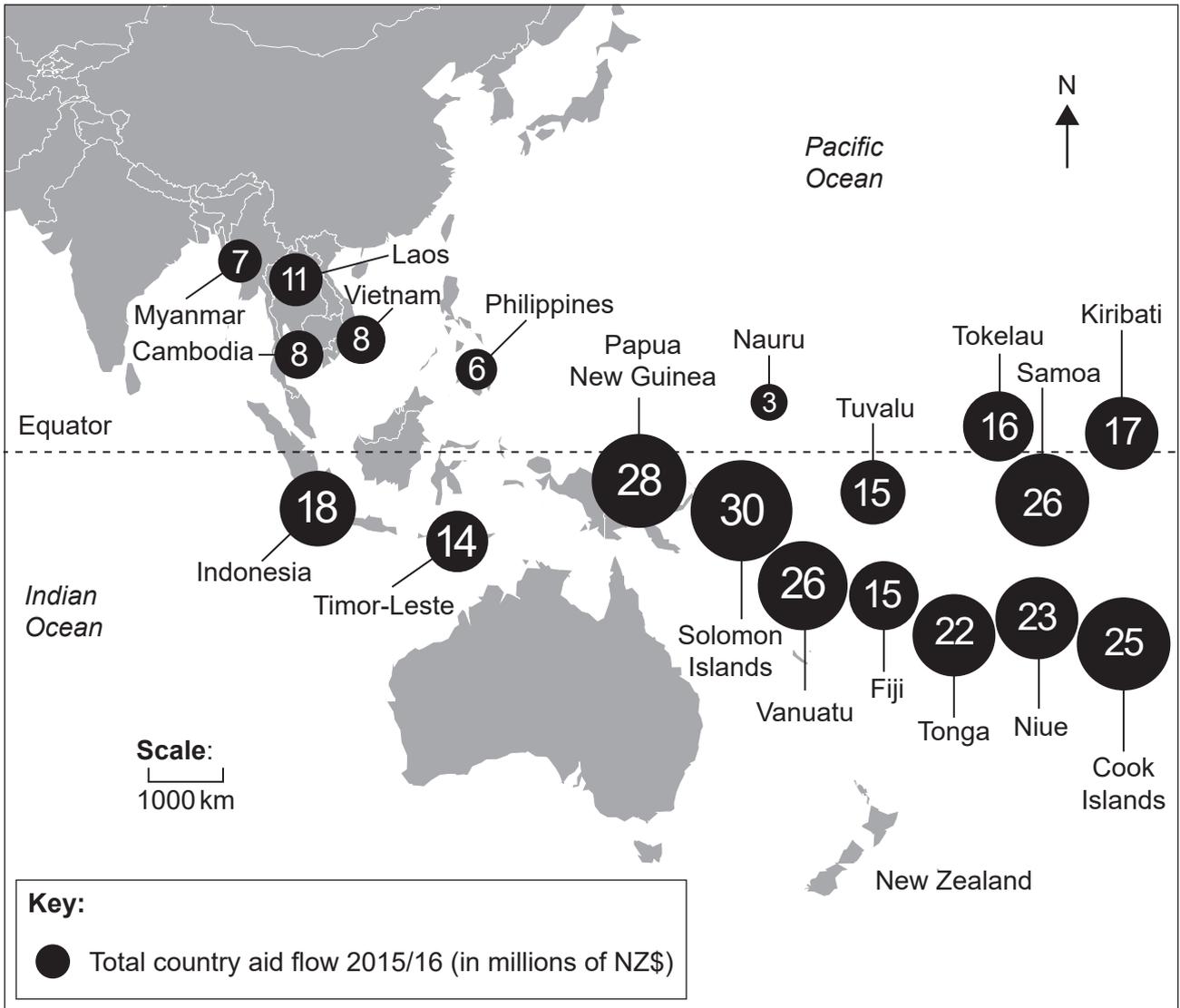
[2+2]

Reason 1:
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Reason 2:
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2. Disparities in wealth and development

The map shows where the financial aid from New Zealand went in 2016.



[Source: adapted from www.mfat.govt.nz. Licensed under CC BY 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)]

(a) Describe the pattern of financial aid flows from New Zealand.

[3]

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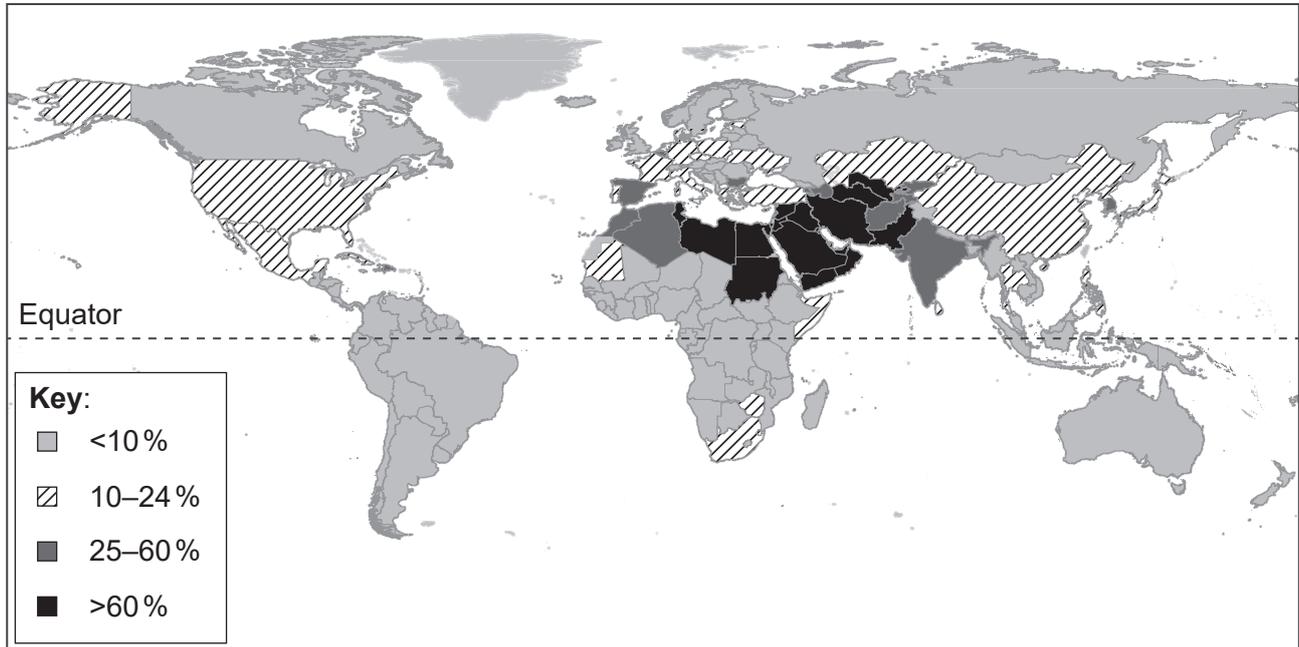
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3. Patterns in environmental quality and sustainability

The map shows the proportion of renewable water resources that each country uses each year.



[Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2015, FAO- AQUA STAT, Proportion of renewable water resources withdrawn: MDG Water Indicator, http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/maps/MDG_eng.pdf. Reproduced with permission.]

(a) Outline what is meant by the term “environmental sustainability”. [2]

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(b) Describe the distribution of countries that are using more than 60% of their renewable water resources. [2]

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(Question 3 continued)

(c) Explain **one** reason why economic water scarcity is relatively common in Sub-Saharan Africa.

[2]

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(d) Explain **two** ways in which access to safe drinking water can be improved.

[2+2]

Way 1:

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Way 2:

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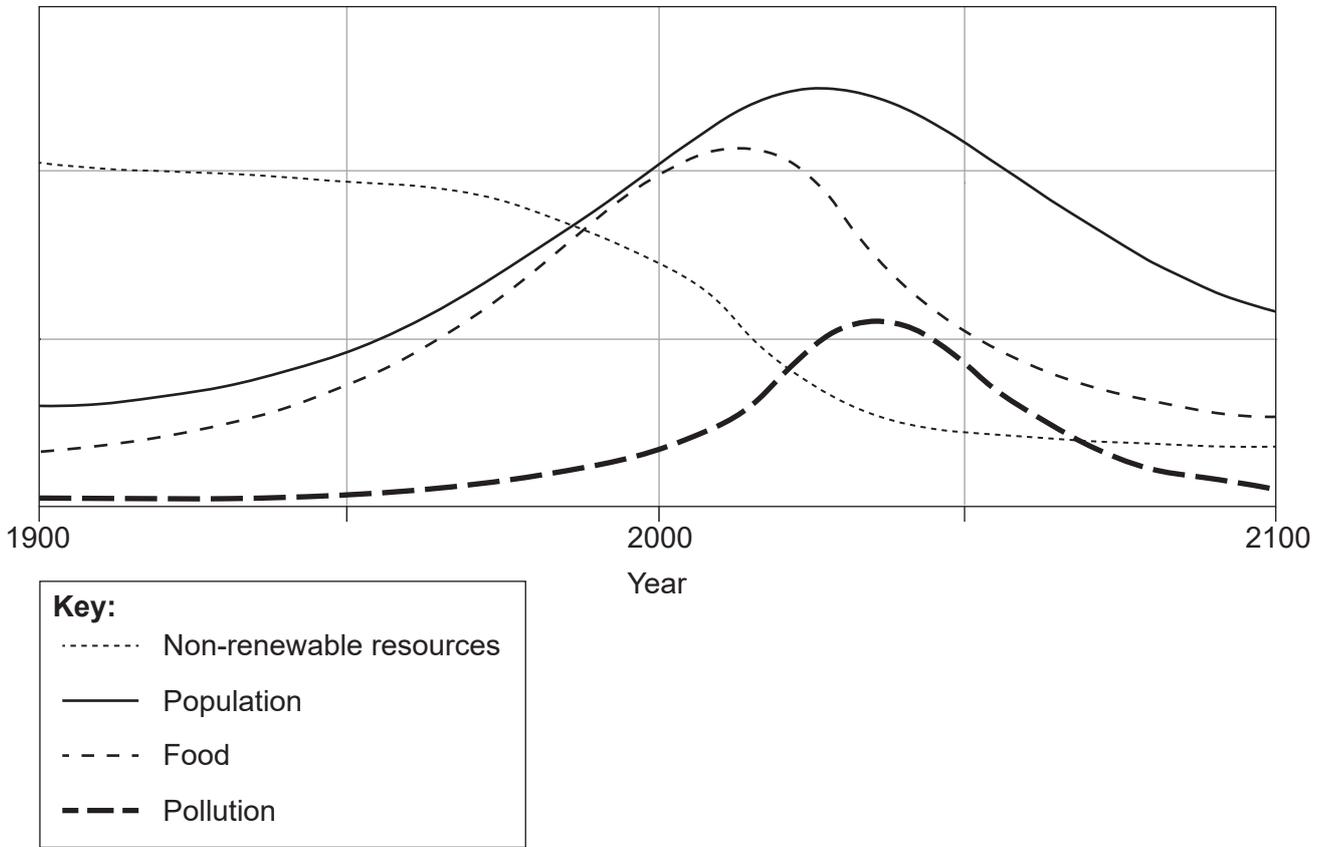
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4. Patterns in resource consumption

The graph shows one possible scenario (set of trends) for the relationship between non-renewable resources and global population over time.



[Source: Scenario 1, State of the World, Page 169 of Meadows, D. H. et. al., *Limits to Growth, The 30-Year Update*, Chelsea Green Publishing, White River Junction, VT, 2004.]

(a) Estimate the year in which global population peaks.

[1]

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(Question 4 continued)

(b) Describe the changes in the relative levels of non-renewable resources between 1900 and 2100.

[3]

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(c) Briefly explain how this graph shows a neo-Malthusian view.

[2]

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(Question 4 continued)

(d) Referring to **one named** resource:

(i) describe a strategy aimed at reducing its consumption;

[2]

Named resource:

Strategy:

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(ii) Explain **one** strength **or one** weakness of the strategy as a way of reducing consumption of the named resource.

[2]

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