IB DIPLOMA PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DU DIPLÔME DU BI
PROGRAMA DEL DIPLOMA DEL BI

GEOGRAPHY
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1

Thursday 13 November 2003 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Core Theme: Population, Resources and Development

*Answer **two** questions.*

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 table below provides data for four countries in the southern hemisphere (Australia, Chile, Mozambique and South Africa).

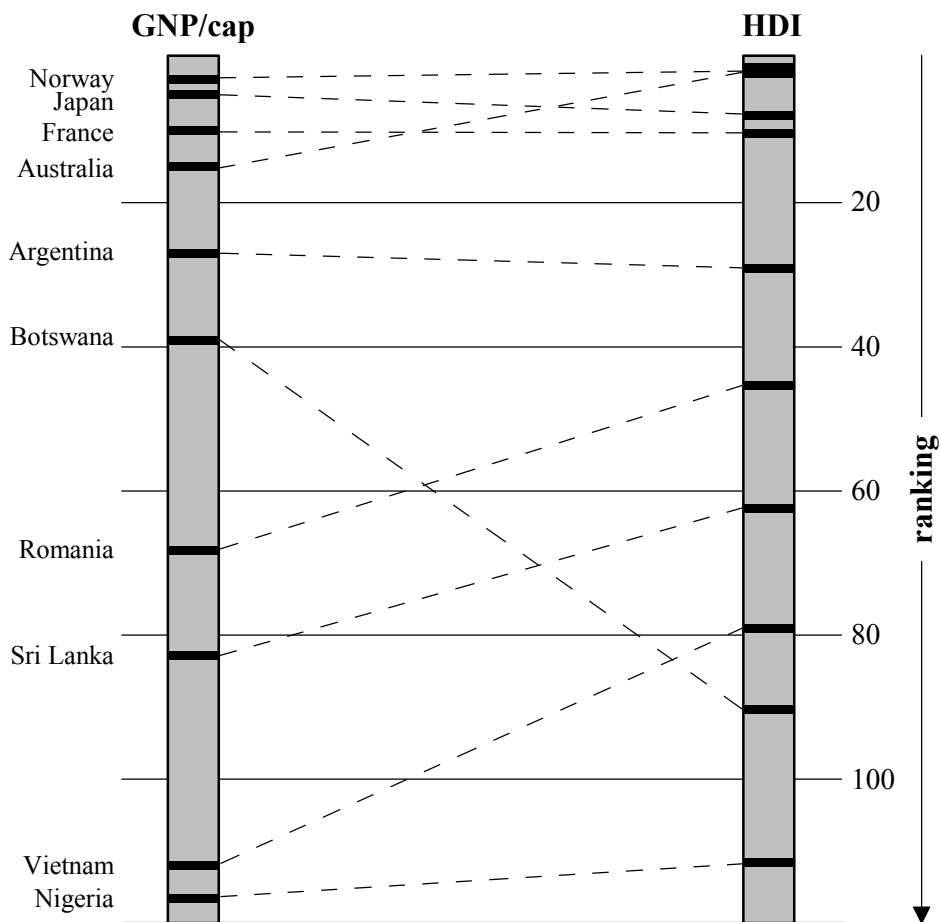|	Education - years of formal schooling		Dependency ratio*	GNP/ *per capita* ($ US)	Rural population (as % of total population)	% of population with access to safe drinking water	
	males	females				urban	rural
Country A	4.3	3.0	0.9	220	61	86	43
Country B	17.1	17.1	0.5	20 950	15	100	100
Country C	12.7	12.5	0.6	4 630	15	99	66
Country D	14.1	14.1	0.7	3 170	50	92	80

[Source: data extracted from World Bank and UN sources 2000]

* dependents as a proportion of the working age population

    (a)   Identify countries A to D in the table and briefly justify your identification.   *[6 marks]*

    (b)   Name any **two** countries of your choice with contrasting levels of development and state their crude birth rates. Briefly explain the factors responsible for these birth rates in both the countries chosen.   *[7 marks]*

    (c)   With reference to the indicators given in the table, discuss their relevance in attempting to assess the level of development of a country or region.   *[12 marks]*

2. The diagram shows a selection of ten countries ranked according to their Gross National Product (GNP) *per capita* value and their Human Development Index (HDI).
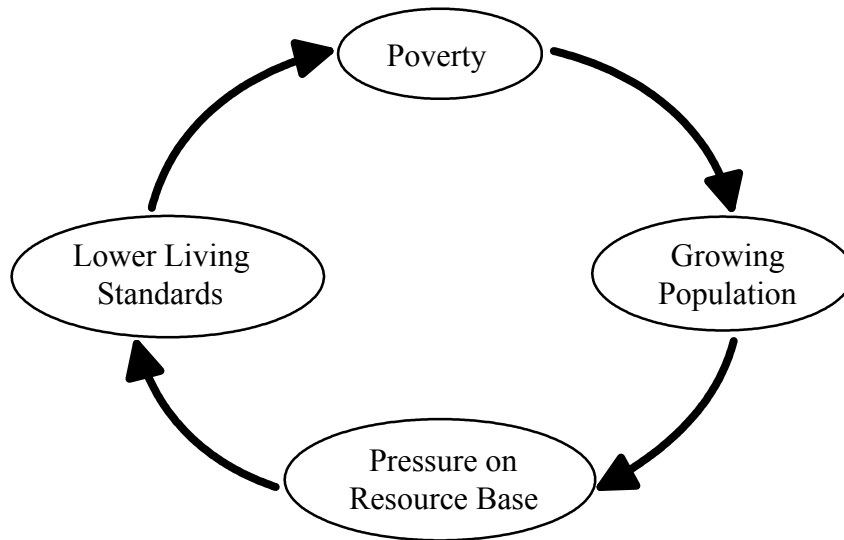
(The GNP *per capita* values are for 1999 and the HDI values for 2000.)

[Source: data extracted from *World Bank 2000 Report* and *Human Development 2001 Report*]

(a) With reference to the countries shown in the diagram, describe the relationship between the rankings for GNP *per capita* and the Human Development Index. *[3 marks]*

(b) Explain how the Human Development Index is obtained and then assess its relative merits as an indicator of development. *[5 marks]*

(c) With reference to any named country that would be ranked near the top in GNP *per capita*, give some indication of its life expectancy and analyse the problems that could arise as a consequence of this value. *[7 marks]*

(d) With reference to countries of your choice that would be ranked near the bottom in GNP *per capita*, discuss the problems they may have in developing their resources. *[10 marks]*

3. The diagram represents what might be described as a "demographic trap".

(a) With reference to the diagram explain what is meant by the term *demographic trap*.   *[5 marks]*

(b) By means of **two** annotated diagrams, show how the population structure of a country caught in the demographic trap would change over time.   *[8 marks]*

(c) The relationship between a human population and its resource base differs from that found in the natural environment. Describe how this human population/resource relationship differs and provide examples to illustrate it.   *[12 marks]*