



22055201

**GEOGRAPHY
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1**

Monday 9 May 2005 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

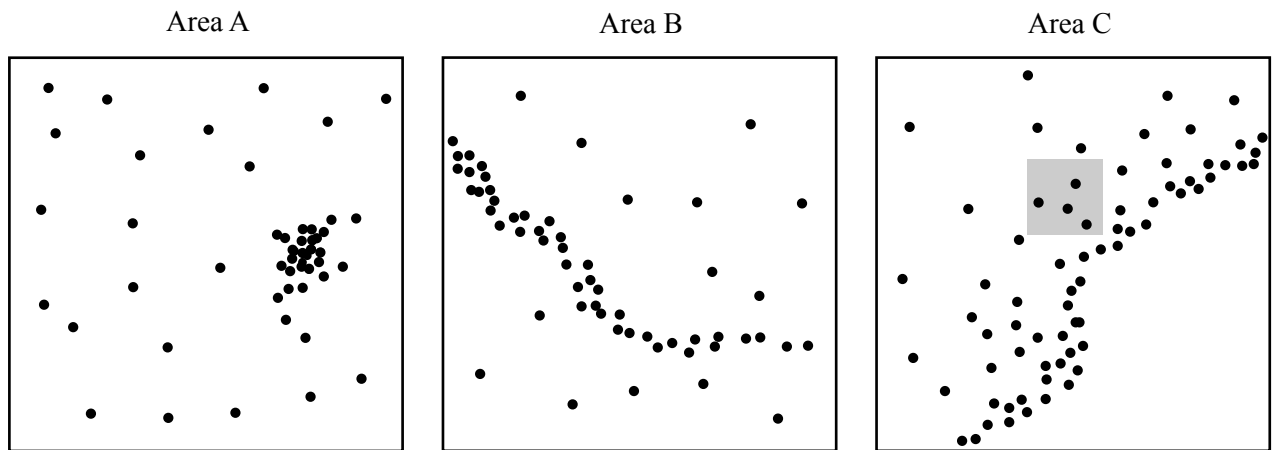
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Core Theme: Population, Resources and Development

Answer **two** questions with all their parts.

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 dot maps show the distribution of population in three unnamed but predominantly rural areas of the same size (Area A, Area B and Area C).

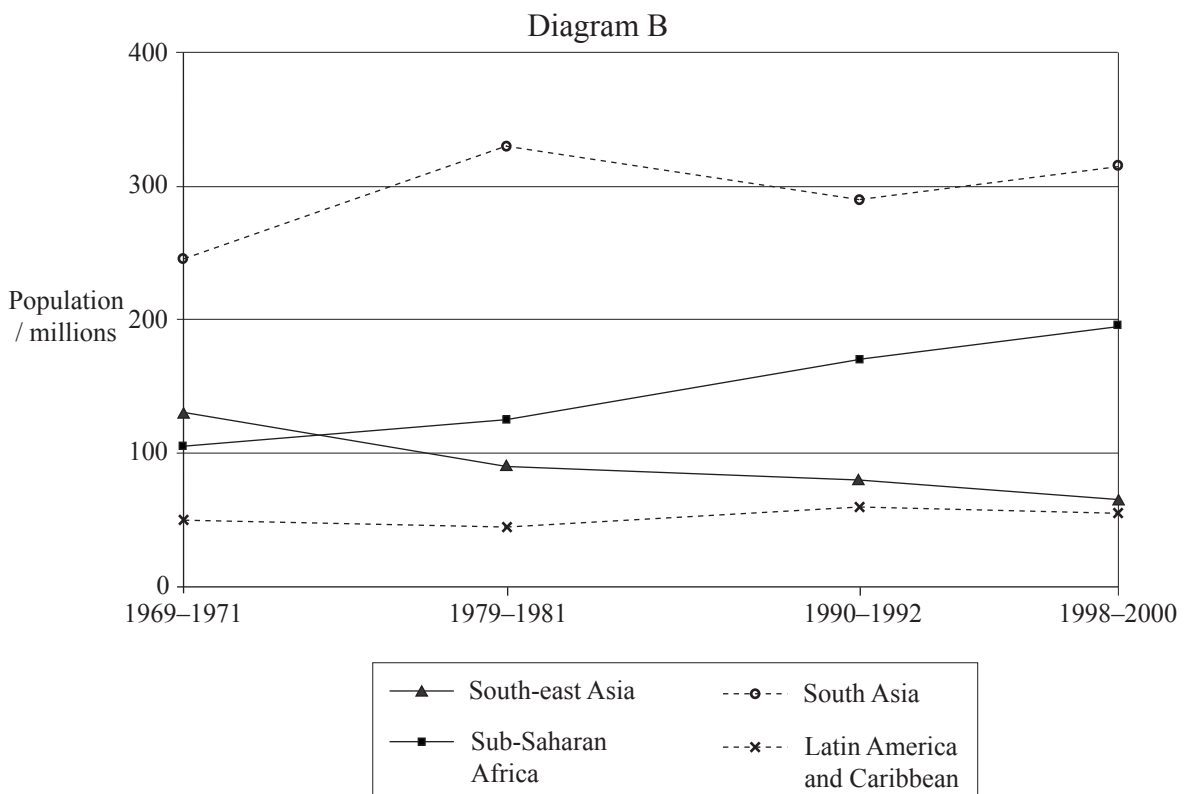
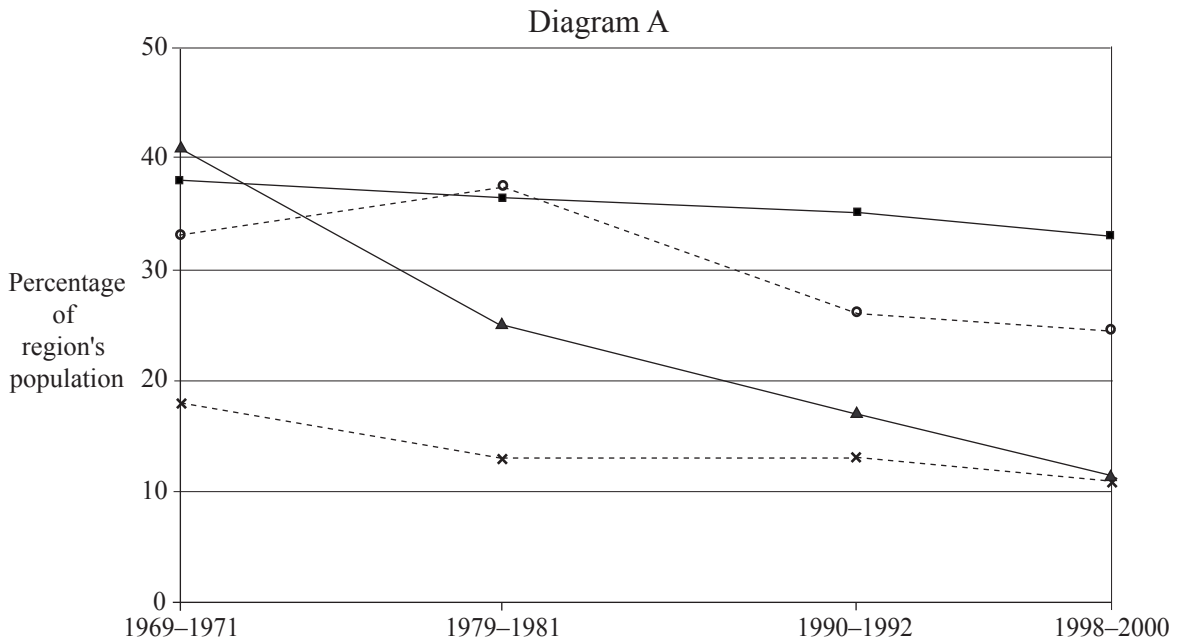


• One dot represents 200 people

■ The shaded area represents an area 10 kms × 10 kms

- (a) Describe how you would determine the population density of the shaded area in Area C. [2 marks]
- (b) Briefly describe and explain the distributions shown in the three areas, A, B and C. [6 marks]
- (c) Using annotated maps, describe **one** example where population re-distribution has happened for income-related reasons and **one** example where it has happened for age-related reasons. [7 marks]
- (d) Referring to specific examples, examine the positive impacts that voluntary migrations have at their destinations. [10 marks]

2. Diagram A shows changes in the proportion of the populations of less economically developed regions that are suffering from malnutrition for the period 1969–1971 to 1998–2000. Diagram B shows changes in the populations that are suffering from malnutrition for the same period.



[Source: FAO, *The state of food security in the world* (2002)]

(This question continues on the following page)

(Question 2 continued)

- (a) Describe the changes in the percentage of the populations suffering from malnutrition shown in Diagram A. *[4 marks]*

- (b) State why there appears to be no agreement in the trends shown in Diagrams A and B. *[3 marks]*

- (c) Briefly describe the main changes in global food production since 1970 and explain why they occurred. *[8 marks]*

- (d) Referring to examples, explain how trading patterns in food can result in a shortage of food. *[10 marks]*

3. The table shows the infant mortality rate for different birth intervals for a number of economically developing regions.

Infant mortality rate (%)

Years between births	All economically developing regions	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa
< 2	117	139	97	83	92
2-3	64	78	54	48	41
> 4	47	56	40	35	32

- (a) Define *infant mortality rate* and then describe the correlation evident in the data in the table. [2 marks]
- (b) Briefly describe **three** other factors that can influence infant mortality. [3 marks]
- (c) Referring to a country **or** region of your choice, give an account of a pro-natalist programme designed to encourage population growth. [8 marks]
- (d) Examine the geographical consequences for a country **or** region severely affected by a disease. [12 marks]
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