

Geography
Higher level and standard level
Paper 1

Tuesday 7 November 2017 (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]**.



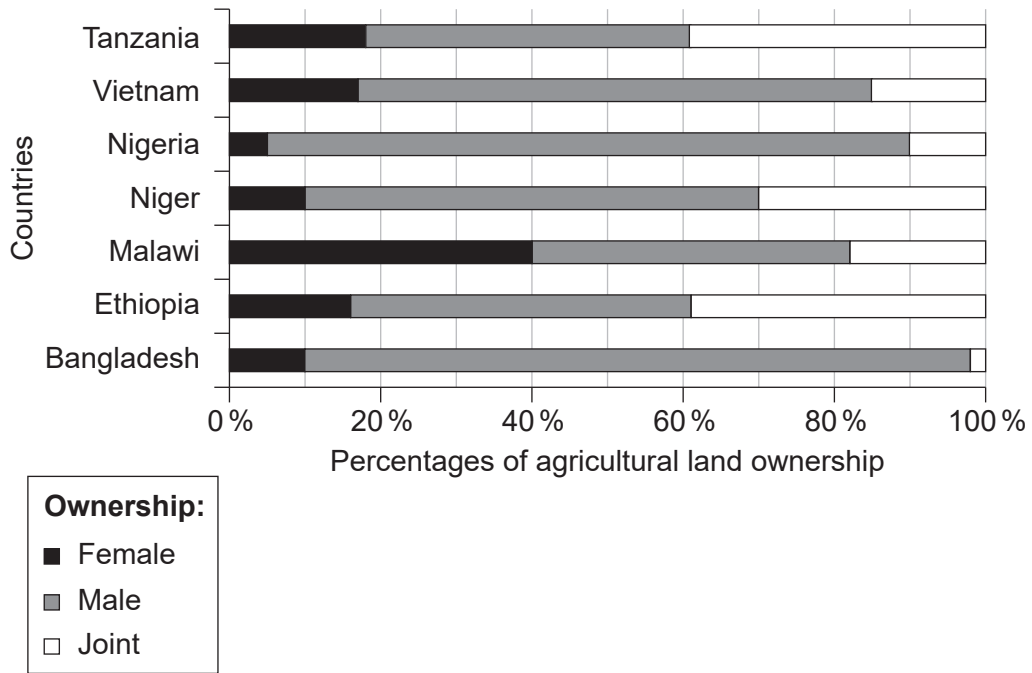
Core theme – patterns and change

Section A

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

1. Populations in transition

The graph shows the percentage ownership, by gender, of agricultural land for selected countries.



[Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Gender and Land Rights Database, http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/data-map/statistics/en/?sta_id=1168. Reproduced with permission.]

(a) State the country with the biggest gap between female and male land ownership. [1]

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(This question continues on the following page)



(Question 1 continued)

- (b) Suggest **two** reasons why the percentage of female land ownership in Malawi is similar to the percentage of male land ownership in Malawi.

[2+2]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

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(This question continues on page 5)



Please **do not** write on this page.

Answers written on this page
will not be marked.



(Question 1 continued)

(c) Explain **three** socio-economic impacts of a youthful population for a country. [2+2+2]

Impact 1:

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Impact 2:

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Impact 3:

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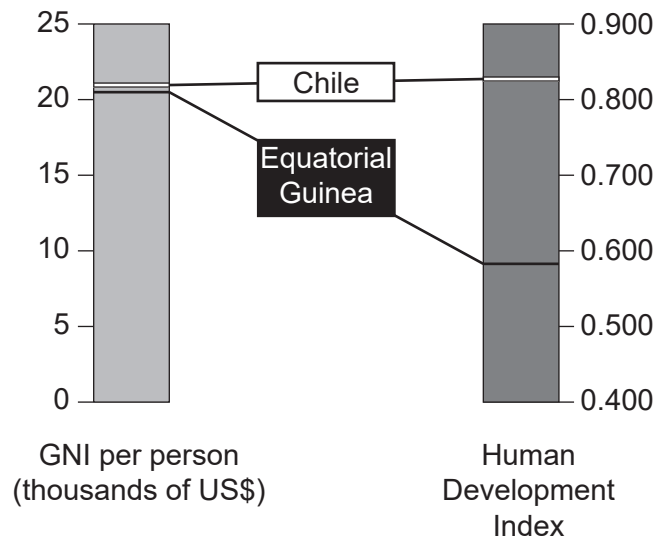
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2. Disparities in wealth and development

The graph shows the gross national income (GNI) per person and the Human Development Index (HDI) score for two countries in 2015.



[Source: 2015 Human Development Report 'Work for Human Development'. Human Development Report Office, United Nations Development Programme. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2015_human_development_report.pdf]

(a) Define the term *GNI* (per person).

[2]

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(Question 2 continued)

- (b) Using evidence from the graph, outline why Chile is more developed than Equatorial Guinea.

[2]

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Turn over

(Question 2 continued)

(c) Explain **two** reasons why countries with similar GNI per person can have very different HDI scores.

[2+2]

Reason 1:
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Reason 2:
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(This question continues on the following page)



(Question 2 continued)

- (d) Infant mortality rate is defined as the number of children who die before their first birthday per 1000 live births. Suggest **one** advantage **and one** disadvantage of using infant mortality as a measure of socio-economic development. [2+2]

Advantage:

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Disadvantage:

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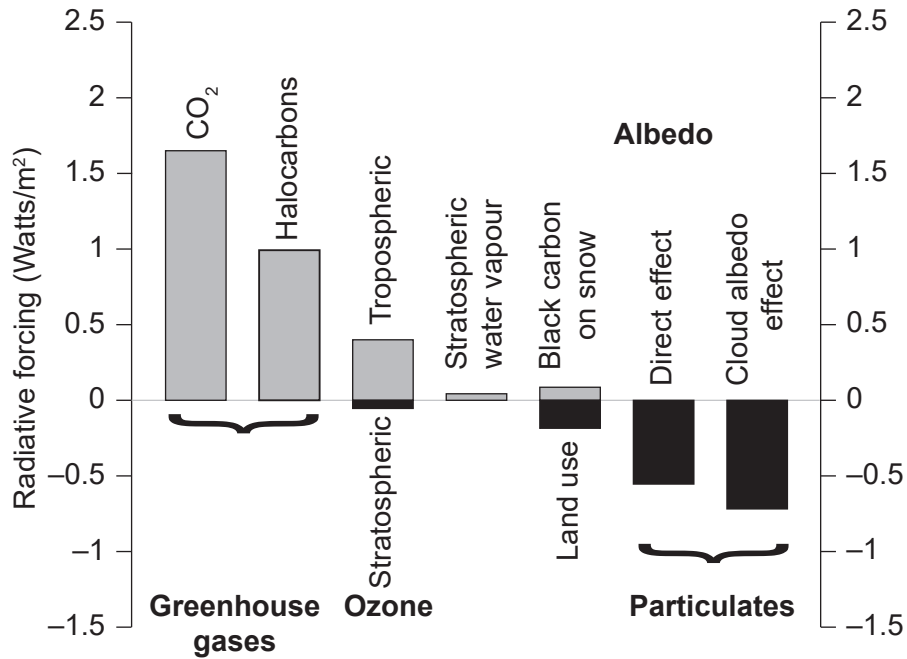
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3. Patterns in environmental quality and sustainability

The graph shows external forcings, such as greenhouse gases, causing changes in the Earth's atmospheric system.



[Source: Figure SPM.2 from Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Working Group I Contribution to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Solomon, S., D. Qin, M. Manning, Z. Chen, M. Marquis, K.B. Averyt, M. Tignor and H.L. Miller (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.]

(a) State which external forcing shown on the graph has the greatest impact on temperature in the atmosphere.

[1]

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(Question 3 continued)

(b) Outline what is meant by “albedo”.

[2]

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(c) Briefly describe the difference between stratospheric ozone and tropospheric ozone.

[2]

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will not be marked.



(Question 3 continued)

(d) Explain **two** environmental consequences of global climatic change (global warming). [3+3]

Consequence 1:

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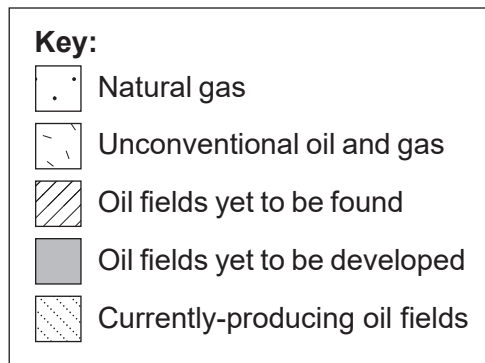
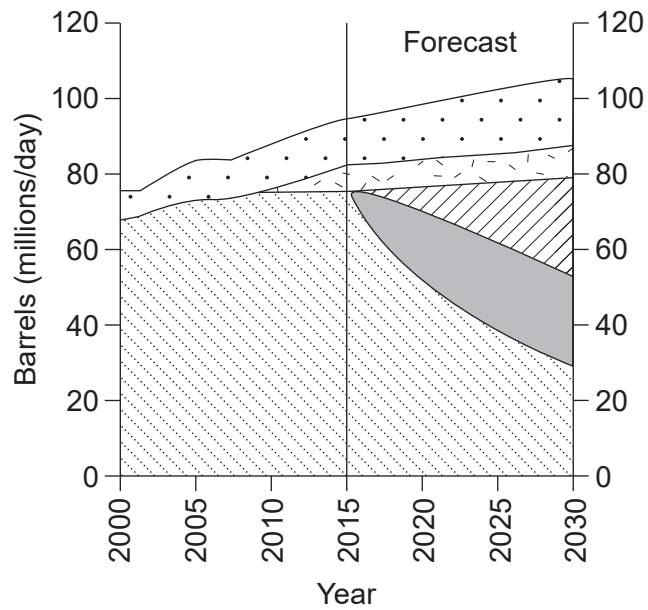
Consequence 2:

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4. Patterns in resource consumption

The graph shows a forecast for how future demand for oil and natural gas will be met.



[Source: © 2009 New Scientist Ltd. All rights reserved. Distributed by Tribune Content Agency, LLC.]

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(Question 4 continued)

- (a) (i) Describe the trend for currently-producing oil fields shown on the graph for the period 2015–2030.

[3]

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- (ii) Suggest **two** possible reasons for the trend you described in (a)(i).

[1+1]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

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(Question 4 continued)

(b) Briefly suggest what is meant by “unconventional” oil and gas.

[2]

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(c) Explain **two** limitations of **one named** source of renewable energy.

[2+2]

Source of renewable energy:

Limitation 1:

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Limitation 2:

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