



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

Tuesday 14 May 2013 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

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#### Examination code

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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.
- Write your answers on the lines in the boxes provided. If you need to continue your answer, use the blank space immediately below the lines provided in the box.

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- Use examples, maps and/or diagrams where relevant.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [60 marks].

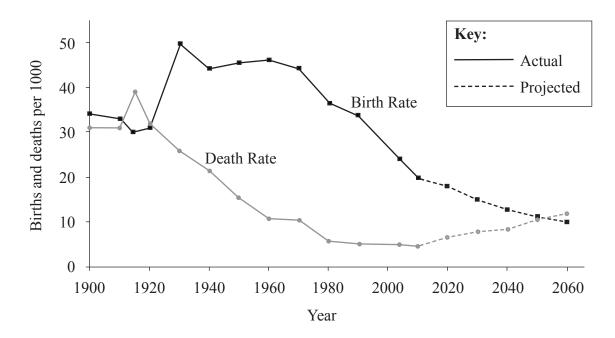
### **Core Theme – Patterns and Change**

#### **SECTION A**

Answer **all** questions. Write your answers on the lines in the boxes provided. If you need to continue your answer, use the blank space immediately below the lines provided in the box.

### 1. Populations in transition

The graph shows the actual and projected Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate for Mexico from 1900 to 2060.



[Source: Richard Rhoda and Tony Burton. Geo-Mexico: The Geography and Dynamics of Modern Mexico. Sombrero Books, 2010.]

(a)	Define Crude Birth Rate.														

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(Question 1 continued)

(i)	Estimate the rate of natural increase in 2010.	
(ii)	State the year in which the natural increase rate is projected to become negative.	
Ex	plain the meaning of the term population projection.	
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(Question 1 continued)

(d)	Suggest <b>two</b> reasons why governments need population projections.	2+2]



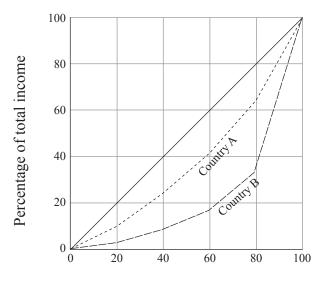
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Answers written on this page will not be marked.



# 2. Disparities in wealth and development

The graph below shows the income distribution for two countries, A and B.



Percentage of total population

[Source: © World Bank. Used with permission.]

(a) State which country, A or B, has a more **even** distribution of total income and give a reason for your choice. [1+2]

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(Question 2 continued)

_	country or region.

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(Question 2 continued)

Explain <b>two</b> ways in which remittances can help reduce disparities in the migrants' country of origin. [2+2]



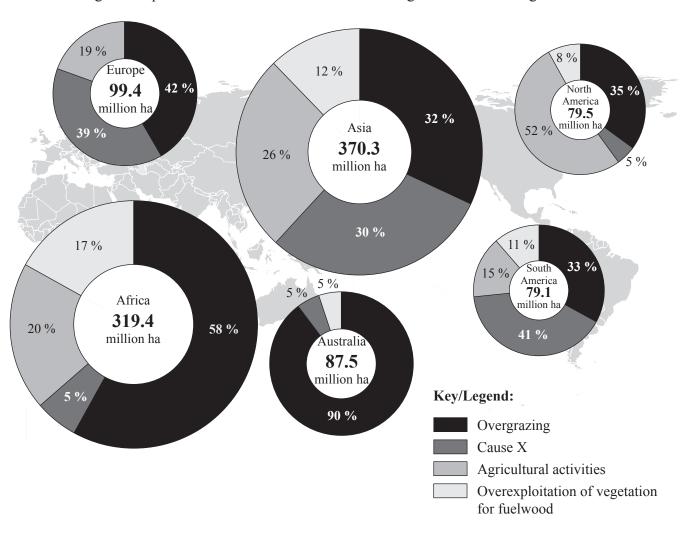
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### 3. Patterns in environmental quality and sustainability

The diagram/map shows the causes and extent of soil degradation for six regions of the world.



[Source: http://www.env.go.jp/en/nature/desert/global\_2.html, with the kind permission of the United Nations Environment Programme]

(a)	a) State a likely cause for X.													

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(Question 3 continued)

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(Question 3 continued)

(c)	Explain <b>two</b> socio-economic consequences of soil degradation.	[2+2]

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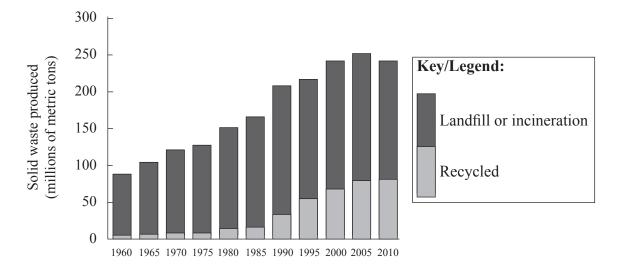
(Question 3 continued)

(d)	Explain <b>one</b> management strategy that is likely to achieve environmental sustainability.	[4]



# 4. Patterns in resource consumption

The graph shows the solid waste produced in one country from 1960 to 2010.



[Source: © International Baccalaureate Organization 2013]

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	a)	Describe	the trends	shown t	y the gra	ιph.


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[4]

(Question 4 continued)

ii)	Explain <b>one</b> benefit of the resource substitution you have chosen in (b)(i).	
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(Question 4 continued)

(c)	Referring to examples, distinguish between waste recycling and waste reduction.	[4]



# **SECTION B**

Answer **one** question. Write your answer on the lines in the box provided.

5.	"The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have <b>not</b> improved life for the world's poorest people." Discuss this statement.	[15]
6.	"There is no truly sustainable solution to the world's growing energy problems." Discuss this statement.	[15]
7.	Using examples, examine how environmental factors can be a cause of migration.	[15]
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