#### **GEOGRAPHY**

### Higher and Standard Level

Monday 10 May 1999 (afternoon)

Paper 1			1 hour
1			<u></u>
Candidate name:		Candidate	category & number:
This examination paper consi The maximum mark for each The maximum mark for this	question is indicated in the	e margin.	
INST	FRUCTIONS TO CANDIL	DATES	
Write your candidate name a	nd number in the boxes abo	ove.	
Do NOT open this examinate	ion paper until instructed to	o do so.	
Answer ALL questions in the	e spaces provided.		
В	C		D
QUESTIONS ANSWERED	EXAMINER	TEAM LEADER	IBCA
ALL	/30	/30	/30
Number of extra sheets attached	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL

#### **EXAMINATION MATERIALS**

Required:

None

A simple translating dictionary for candidates not working in their own language

1. The table below shows the percentages of world population living in rural and urban areas (in both economically more developed regions and economically less developed regions), for the years 1925, 1950, 1975 and 2000.

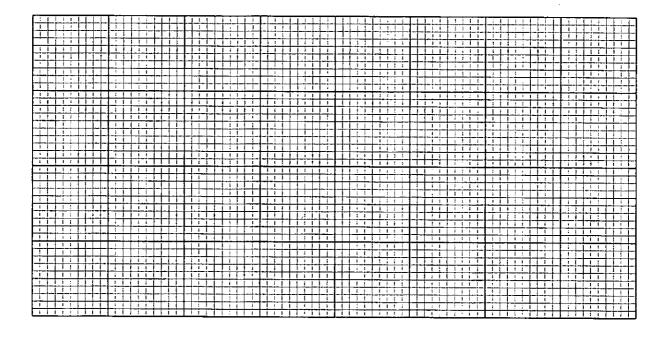
World Population Rural – Urban (Percentages) 1925–2000

	1925	1950	1975	2000 (projected)
Urban %	20	29	39	48
Rural %	80	71	61	52

(Source: Goode's World Atlas, 19th ed., Rand McNally, 1990)

(a) Using the data in the table, construct a bar graph on the graph paper below to show the percentages of rural and urban population in the world, for the years 1925, 1950, 1975 and 2000.

[2 marks]



### (Question 1 continued)

(b)	Rapid urbanisation has occurred twice in time and space; once in the 19th century and once in the mid 20th century.			
	(i)	Name the regions of the world where it occurred in the	[2 marks]	
		19th century		
		mid 20th century		
	(ii)	Explain why it occurred in those regions at the times shown.	[2 marks]	
		19th century		
		mid 20th century		

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2. West Africa at present has the world's highest rate of natural increase in population. It is the world's second poorest region in terms of Gross National Product. The Sahelian portion of West Africa is at high risk of desertification.

Population Data 1996		
	West Africa	World
Natural Increase (%) Doubling Time (years)	3.1 23	1.5
Infant Mortality Rate	23	~~
(per 1000 live births)	92	62
Life Expectancy (years)	53	66
Per Capita GNP (US\$)	330	4740

Human Causes of Desertification as percentage of desertified land in the Sahel and West Africa		
	%	
Overcultivation	25	
Overstocking	65	
Fuelwood collection	10	
	100	

Adapted from Fellman, Getis and Getis Human Geography: Landscapes of Human Activities, 5th ed Brown and Benchmark, 1997 Adapted from David Waugh and Elizabeth Clutton, Geography: An Integrated Approach. Statistical Supplement. Nelson, 1998

(a)	Define the term desertification.	[1 mark]
(b)	Explain how changes in population size and distribution in West Africa might be linked to desertification.	[3 marks]

## (Question 2 continued)

Describe briefly some of the consequences of describe	ertification for
(i) the environment	
(ii) the activities or way of life of the inhabitants	s. [2 marks]

3. The diagram below shows four patterns of human response to the hazards of floods, landslides, drought, fire, cyclones, volcanoes, and earthquakes.

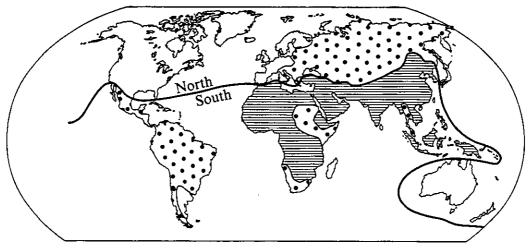
### Patterns of Behaviour and Attitude in Hazardous Places

	BEHAVIOUR PATTERN
	Deny the risk or problem
	Passive in the face of the risk
EVENI	Believe the risk or problem can be reduced – emergency warnings
	React by migrating or changing land use

Adapted from Ian Burton, Robert W. Kates, and Gilbert F. White. The Environment as Hazard. 2nd edition. Guilford Press, 1993

(a)	Select one of the above hazards and name a date and place in which it occurred.	[1 mark]
	HazardDate	
(b)	Using the place and hazard which you have chosen as a case study, select one of the four groups of behaviour to describe how local inhabitants responded to the hazard.	[3 marks]
(c)	In which other ways might the inhabitants have responded appropriately to the hazard?	[2 marks]

4. The map below shows a line, sometimes known as the Brandt Line, separating the economically more developed countries (mainly in the north) from economically less developed ones (mainly in the south).



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In excess of 55%	
55–25%	: • :
Less than 25%	

(a)

### Animal Protein as Percentage of Diet

Source: Goode's World Atlas. 19th ed.

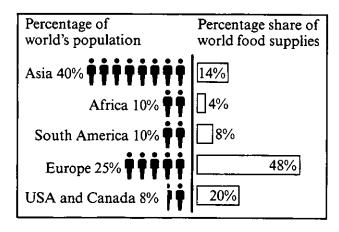
Referring to information shown in the map, describe differences in people's food consumption north and south of the line marked on the map.	[2 marks]

(This question is continued on the next page)

(Question 4 continued)

# Percentage of Population and Food Supplies

## Selected Regions of the world



Source: Adapted from World Development Issues, Development Education Project, Manchester

(b)	Using data from the map and diagram above, describe the relationship between population, food consumption, and the percentage of animal protein in the diet.	[4 marks]

	Dist Low Mid resid Mai	rict (CBD) rict (CBD) rincome residential dle and high lential n areas of inward rants					
<u> </u>		Legend					
			City ii	n a More Deve Region	loped	City in a Less Regio	
5.	(a)	Using the legend above, indicate in the two blank circles the type of urban model that is most likely to exist there. Show in each case the CBD, low income residential areas, and middle and high income residential areas. Use the arrow from the legend to indicate on the models the areas in which migrants would be likely to settle.					
	(b)	) Choose and name a city from either of the two types of region shown					
		above: city	•••••	region	n		[1 mark]
	(c)	) With reference to that city, describe any one of the following urban issues:					
		transportation, wat	er supply, envi	ironmental cor	ncerns, or a	social issue.	[3 marks]
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