#### **GEOGRAPHY**

## Higher and Standard Level

Tuesday 2 November 1999 (afternoon)

Paper 1			1 hou
Candidate name:	-	Candidate categor	y & number:
This examination paper	consists of 5 questions.		
	each question is indicated in t	he margin.	
	INSTRUCTIONS TO CAND	IDATES	
Write your candidate na	me and number in the boxes a	above.	
Do NOT open this exam	nination paper until instructed	to do so.	
Answer ALL questions i	in the spaces provided.		
В	<u> </u>		D
OFFICAL ANGMEDED	EVAMINED	TEAM LEADED	IDCA

QUESTIONS ANSWERED	
ALL Number of extra sheets attached	

EXAMINER	TEAM LEADER	
/30	/30	
TOTAL /30	TOTAL /30	

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/30
TOTAL
/30

#### **EXAMINATION MATERIALS**

Required:

None

Allowed:

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

11 pages

- 1. Lorenz curves are used to show inequalities in distributions.
  - (a) Complete the following table of projected populations for the year 2025 by inserting names at the top of Columns C and D and providing figures in Column D.

[3 marks]

		C	D		
Continent	Estimated total population 2025			Area (%)	Area (%) (Cumulative)
Asia	4898	59.8		20.3	20.3
Africa	1462	17.9		22.3	42.6
Europe & CIS	743	9.0		20.1	62.7
Latin America	678	8.3		15.2	77.9
North America	372	4.5		15.8	93.7
Oceania	39	0.5		6.3	100.0
World	8193				

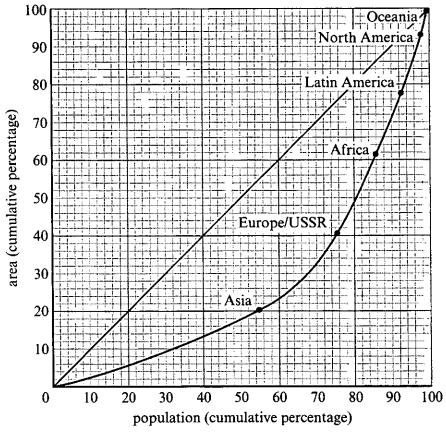
(Source: Fellmann, Getis and Getis, Human Geography: Landscapes of Human Activities. Appendix. Brown and Benchmark, 1997)

Note: CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) is the group of countries that emerged from the former USSR (Soviet Union). They have maintained links with the Russian Federation. NIS (Newly Independent States) is a current expression also used for the group.

(Question 1 continued)

(b) Using data in the table opposite, draw a second Lorenz curve for the year 2025 on the diagram below. Place the names of the continents to the right of this second curve.

[2 marks]



### Distribution of World Population (1960)

(Source: David Waugh, Geography: An Integrated Approach. 2nd ed. Nelson, 1995)

(c)	According to the data given in (a) and (b) above, which continent in 2025 is likely to have the greatest number of people in proportion to its area?	[1 mark]
(d)	Describe one difference between the Lorenz curves for 1960 and 2025.	[1 mark]

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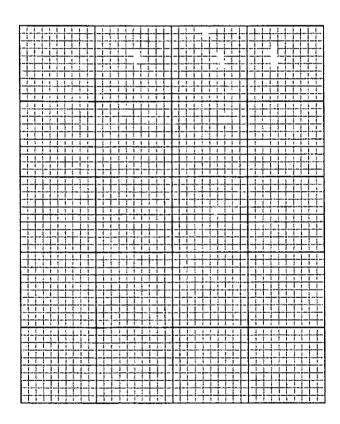
2.

		Di	Distribution of Domestic Supply by Utilisation (in per cent)				
Country	Total Domestic Supply ('000 metric tons)	Livestock Feed	Seed	Processing	Waste	Other Uses	Human Food Supply
Gambia	183	1.70%	1.70%	2.30%	6.10%	7.80%	80.40%
Surinam	130	19.10%	3.90%	2.20%	15.10%	10.70%	49.00%

#### Food Balance Sheet 1995

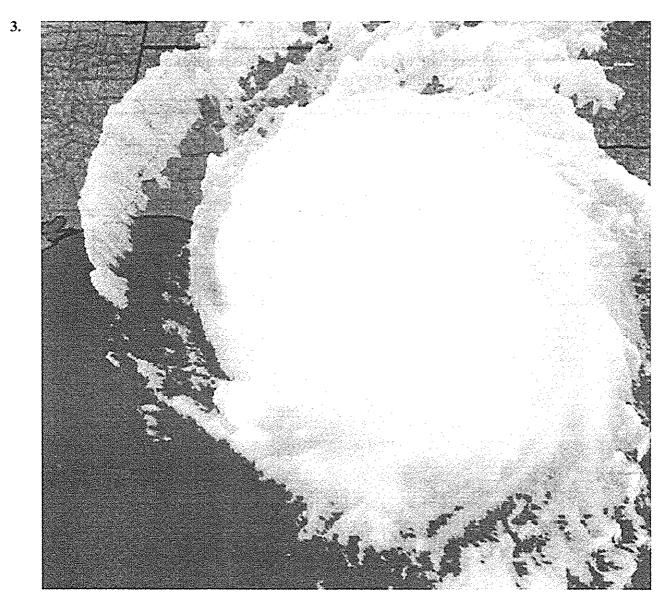
Supply and Utilisation of Food (by percentage of domestic total) (Adapted from: UN, FAO, Statistical Databases, June 12, 1997)

(a) On the graph paper below, construct a compound bar graph to display the Distribution of Domestic Supply by Utilisation contained in the above table. [4 marks]



(Question 2 continued)

b)	Describe briefly any notable differences in the way Gambia and Suriname make use of their total supply of food.	[3 marks]
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The satellite photo shows Hurricane Andrew crossing the American states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and northern Florida, August 16-27, 1992.

(a) Mark with a cross (X) the eye of the hurricane. [1 mark]

(b) Indicate with an **arrow sign** the direction in which the air was moving inside the hurricane or weather system. [1 mark]

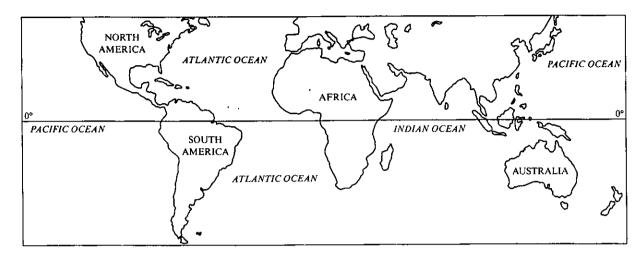
(c) Mark with an **H** the part of the hurricane where the highest barometric pressure will be found. [1 mark]

(This question continues on the following page)

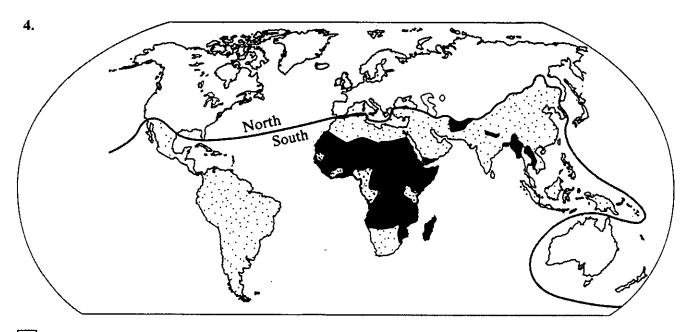
# (Question 3 continued)

(d) On the map below indicate **two** regions where such tropical storms (hurricane, typhoon, cyclone) frequently occur.

[2 marks]



(e)	Briefly describe two things a community might do to be better prepared for a tropical cyclone.	[1 mark]





(a)

Brandt line Least developed countries Other developing countries More developed countries

### **Comparative Development Levels**

(Source: Fellmann, Getis and Getis, Human Geography: Landscapes of Human Activities. Brown and Benchmark, 1997)

The map above 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). The division is based largely on degree of industrialisation and per capita wealth.

Explain the different indices that are used to determine 'standard of living' and 'quality of life' as measures of development.	[3 marks]
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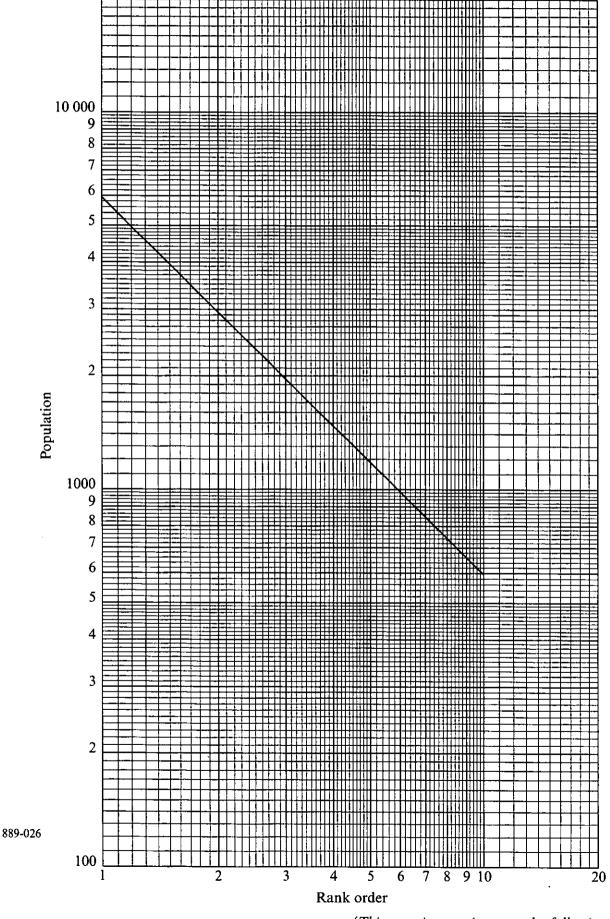
# (Question 4 continued)

(b)	Which of these two measures has traditionally been used in countries on the 'north' side of the Brandt line?	[1 mark]
(c)	Name one 'Least Developed' country and one of the 'Other Developing' countries.	
	Least Developed Other Developing	[1 mark]

Turn over

5. The graph below shows the estimated population of the 10 largest cities in Thailand based on the Rank Size Rule.

20 000



# (Question 5 continued)

(a) On the graph paper opposite, plot the data for the actual populations of the 10 cities given in the table below.

[2 marks]

Rank	City	Population 1990 (thousands)
1	Bangkok (metropolitan)	5,876
2	Nakhon Ratchasima	278
2 3	Songkhla	243
4	Nonthaburi	233
5	Khon Kaen	206
4 5 6	Chiang Mai	167
7	Nakhon Sawan	152
8	Ubon Ratchathani	137
9	Nakhon si Thammarat	112
10	Saraburi	107

(Source: 1990 Census. UN Demographic Yearbook)

(b)	What name would you give to a type of population distribution such as Thailand's?	s [1 mark]
(c)	Identify two problems that might arise for a country with this type o population distribution.	f [2 marks]
	(i)	
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	(ii)	•
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