(c) Explain why death rates of females have decreased in many LICs/MICs. [4]

(c) Suggest why, as a country develops, its people's calorie consumption tends to increase. [5]

(c) Suggest why **both** low calorie consumption **and** high calorie consumption can have harmful consequences. [5]

(c) Explain why birth rates may vary with the income of the parents. [4]

(c) Explain why birth rates are decreasing in many MICs. [5]

(c) Explain why the average age of mothers at birth of their first child tends to increase as a country develops. [5]

(c) Explain why a high TFR may cause problems for a country. [5]

(c) Suggest why an increase in calorie consumption per person per day may create problems for a country. [5]

(c) Suggest why there are more elderly females than elderly males in many HICs. [6]

(c) Explain why birth rates are decreasing in many countries. [4]

(c) Outline **two** factors which help to explain why fertility rates are decreasing in many countries. [4]

(c) Give **two** socio-economic reasons why the proportion of the youthful population is decreasing in many MICs. [4]

(c) Explain why having a youthful population can be a challenge for LICs/MICs. [5]

(c) With the aid of a diagram(s), explain how population structure may be influenced by a reduction in infant mortality rates. [5]

(c) Explain the policies governments may use to lower fertility rates. [5]

(c) Explain how high life expectancy of the population is linked to high levels of economic development. [5]

(c) Explain how low rates of natural increase of population may be linked to high levels of development. [5]

(b) Outline **two** problems for a country caused by a high life expectancy of its population. [2]

(c) Explain how high life expectancy of the population is linked to high levels of economic development. [5]

(c) Explain **two** causes, other than insect pests, of food shortages. [4]

(b) Suggest **two** economic consequences of low food security. [3]

(c) Explain **two** ways technology can increase food production in an area. [4]

(a) (i) Describe how the death rate changes over time in the demographic transition model (DTM). [4]

(b) Explain the role of technology and innovation in increasing food production. [8]

(c) 'Natural hazards are the greatest constraint to sustaining population.'

With the aid of examples, to what extent do you agree with this statement? [15]

(a) Describe how food shortages occur. [7]

(b) Explain **two** ways of reducing food shortages. [8]

(c) 'The concept of carrying capacity is irrelevant in the modern technological age.'

With the aid of examples, to what extent do you agree? [15]

(a) Describe the links between economic development and changes in infant mortality rate. [7]

(b) With the aid of one or more examples, outline the issues caused by a youthful population. [8]

(c) With the aid of one or more examples, assess the extent to which decreasing death rates are causing overpopulation. [15]

(a) Compare recent changes in life expectancy in LICs/MICs and HICs. [7]

(b) For your chosen case study of **one** country's population policy, explain the nature of the population problem(s) experienced by the country. [8]

(c) For the country chosen in **(b)**, evaluate the success of the population policy. [15]

For your case study of **one** country's population policy:

(a) outline the difficulties that led to the policy [7]

(b) explain the attempted solution(s) to these difficulties [8]

(c) evaluate the success of the country's population policy. [15]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain the factors that lead to increasing food production in an area. [8]

(c) 'Increasing wealth is putting excessive pressure on food production.'

With the aid of examples, how far do you agree? [15]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain why the dependency ratio is changing in many LICs.   [8]

(c) 'Changes in food production have had the biggest impact on reducing mortality.'

   With the aid of examples, how far do you agree?   [15]

(a) Describe how the birth rate changes over time in the demographic transition model (DTM).   [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain the changes in the birth rate you described in **(a)**.   [8]

(c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which the demographic transition model (DTM) is useful in predicting population growth in LICs/MICs.   [15]

(a) Describe the changes in the birth rate in the demographic transition model (DTM).   [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain why infant mortality rates fall with the increased economic development of an area.   [8]

(c) 'The main impact of a youthful population on a country is economic.'

   With the aid of examples, how far do you agree with this statement?   [15]

(a) Describe the changes in the death rate in the demographic transition model (DTM).   [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain why death rates fall with the increased economic development of an area.   [8]

(c) 'The main impact of an ageing population on a country is economic.'

   With the aid of examples, how far do you agree with this statement?   [15]

(a) With the aid of examples, describe the meaning of the terms *natural increase* and *fertility rate*.   [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain why infant mortality rates may decrease as a country develops.   [8]

(c) 'The main impact of an ageing population on a country is social.'

   With the aid of examples, how far do you agree?   [15]

(a) Outline the concepts of *carrying capacity* and *optimum population*.   [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain how overpopulation can occur.   [8]

(c) 'Population will always grow to exceed food supply.'

   With the aid of examples, how far do you agree?   [15]

(a) Compare the characteristics of economic migration flows with the characteristics of refugee flows. [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, suggest why refugee flows may increase in the future. [8]

(c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which refugee flows impact more on receiving/destination areas in LICs/MICs than on receiving/destination areas in HICs. [15]

(b) With the help of examples, explain the causes of food shortages. [8]

(c) 'The consequences of food shortage are always negative.'

With the aid of one or more examples, how far do you agree? [15]

(a) Compare the meaning of the terms *birth rate* and *fertility rate*. [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain why fertility rates are very low in some countries. [8]

(c) Evaluate the usefulness of the demographic transition model (DTM) in understanding changes in the birth rate over time. [15]

(b) With the aid of one or more examples, explain why the death rate falls in Stage 2 of the demographic transition model (DTM). [8]

(c) 'Food shortages can always be overcome.'

With the aid of examples, how far do you agree? [15]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain why some countries have high death rates. [8]

(c) With reference to your case study of **one** country's population policy, assess the extent to which it is difficult to manage the birth rate component of natural increase. [15]

(b) Using examples, explain why infant mortality rates are high in some countries. [8]

(c) 'The concept of optimum population is important in understanding population-resource relationships.'

With the aid of examples, how far do you agree? [15]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain the problems that gender imbalance in the age/sex structure may cause for a country. [8]

(c) For your case study of **one** country's population policy, assess the success of attempts to alter the natural increase rate. [15]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain the consequences for an area caused by food shortages.

[8]

(c) 'Constraints to sustaining a population can easily be overcome.'

With the aid of examples, to what extent do you agree with this view? [15]

(a) Describe the problems of an ageing population. [7]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain how the dependency ratio would be expected to change over time according to the demographic transition model (DTM). [8]

(c) With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which economic factors are responsible for a youthful population structure in LICs/MICs. [15]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain the factors that influence fertility rates in HICs. [8]

(c) For your case study of **one** country's population policy, assess the extent to which the difficulties faced in managing natural increase have been overcome. [15]