

Geography Higher level and standard level Paper 1

Tuesday 19 May 2015 (afternoon)								
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Instructions to candidates

1 hour 30 minutes

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

[2]

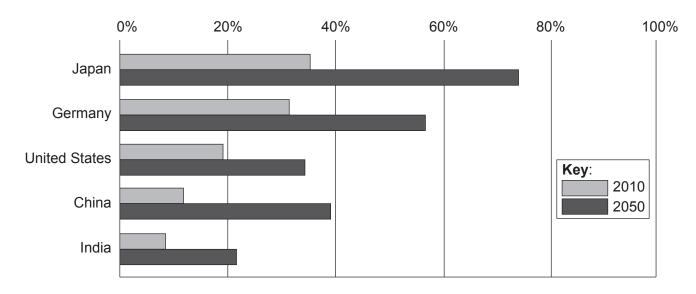
Core theme - patterns and change

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.

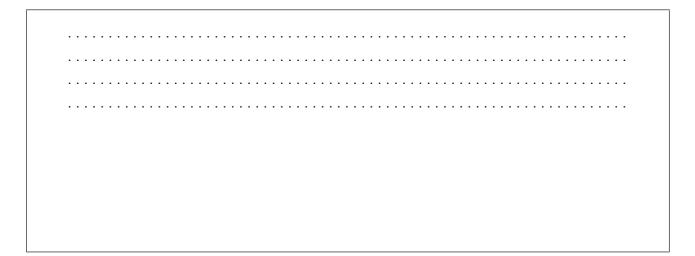
1. Populations in transition

The graph shows the old-age dependency ratio in 2010 and the estimated old-age dependency ratio for 2050 for a selection of countries.



[Source: © The Economist Newspaper Limited, London (2009)]

(a) Describe what is meant by old-age dependency ratio	
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(Question 1 continued)

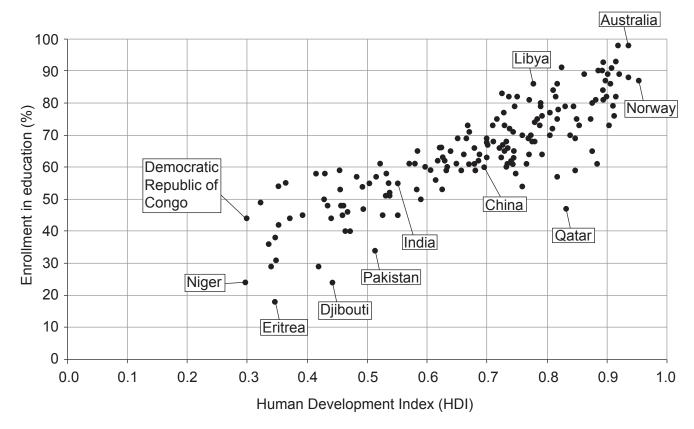
(b)		tify which country on the graph is predicted to have the fastest growth in age dependency between 2010 and 2050.	[1]
(c)	Expl	ain two reasons why the population is ageing in the five countries shown.	[2+2]
	2.		
(d)		gest two reasons why men have a lower life expectancy than women in most ntries.	[2+2]
	1.		



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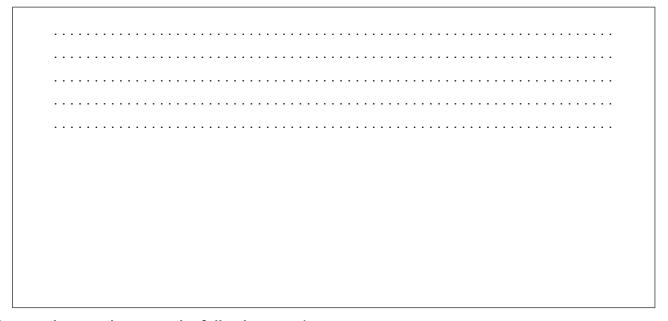
2. Disparities in wealth and development

The graph shows the relationship between the Human Development Index (HDI) and enrollment in education (the number of students enrolled in education as a percentage of the population of school-going age).



[Source: Sourced from "Human Development Report 2014 'Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and building resilience.' Human Development Report Office, United Nations Development Programme" and hdr.undp.org.]

(a)	Describe the relationship shown on the graph.	[2]





(Question 2 continued)

(c) Suggest two reasons why composite indices (such as the HDI) are used to measure global or regional disparities. [2+ 1	၁)	State	e the three components that make up the Human Development Index (HDI).	[2
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(Question 2 continued)

(a)	global disparities.	[2+2]



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3. Patterns in environmental quality and sustainability

The graph shows total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by region from 1990 to 2010.

Graph removed for copyright reasons

Please go to this URL: http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/science/
indicators/ghg/global-ghg-emissions.html#fragment-3



(Question 3 continued)

(a) 	Describe the trend of CO ₂ emissions in Asia between 1990 and 2010.	[3]
(b)	Suggest two reasons why CO ₂ emissions in Europe have decreased since 1990.	2+2]

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(Question 3 continued)

(c)	Distinguish between global climate change and the enhanced greenhouse effect.	[4]



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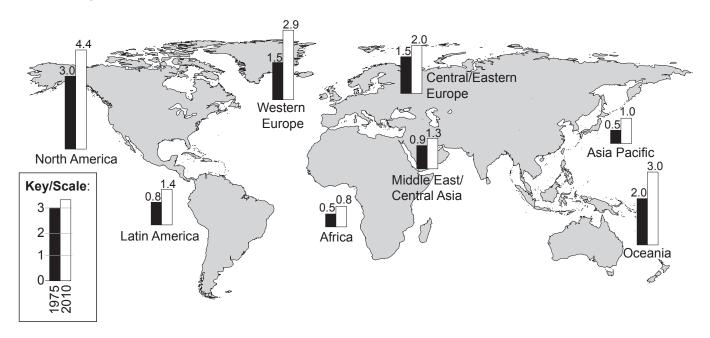
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4. Patterns in resource consumption

The map shows the ecological footprint of continental regions in 1975 and 2010. On this map the ecological footprint is a measure of the number of planet Earths needed to support the population.



[Source: © International Baccalaureate Organization 2015]

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(Question 4 continued)

(b)	Explain the pattern of regional ecological footprints in 2010.	[4]

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(Question 4 continued)

(c)	Explain the anti-Malthusian view of the relationship between population and resources.	[5]



Section B

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

5.	Examine the reasons for and against preserving the biodiversity of tropical rainforests.	[15]
6.	The third Millennium Development Goal is to "promote gender equality and empower women". To what extent might international migration play a role in helping this goal to be achieved?	[15]
7.	Discuss the extent to which two or more named countries or regions have met their Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).	[15]



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