



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

Tuesday 19 May 2009 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer two questions.

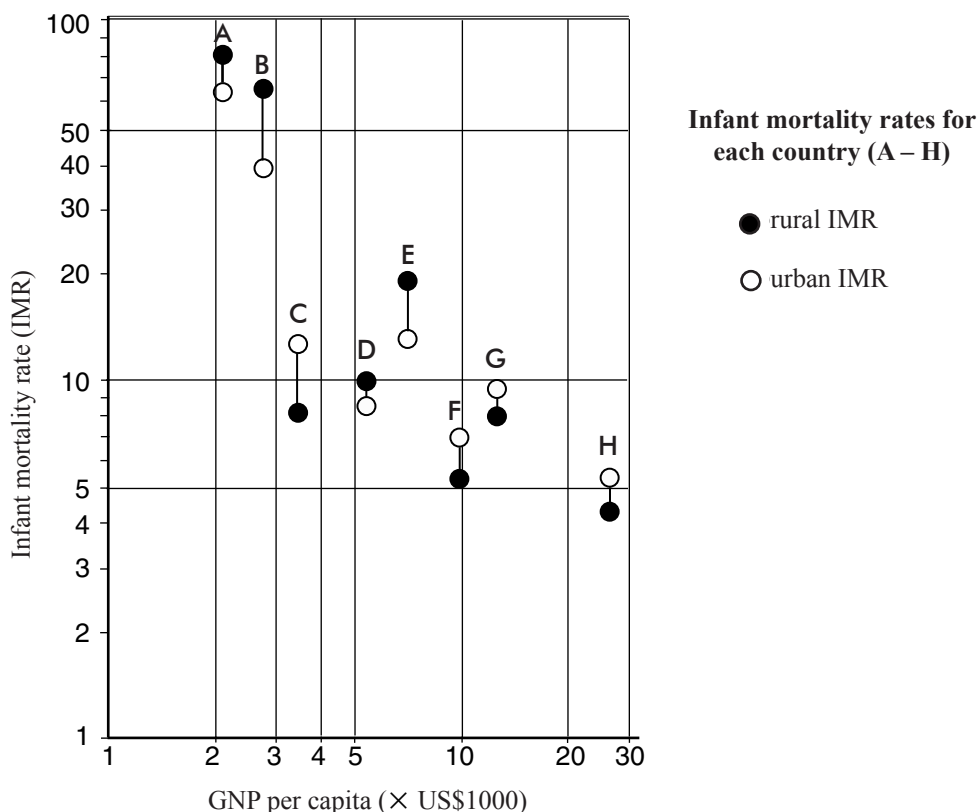


Core Theme: Population, Resources and Development

Answer **two** questions with all their parts.

Case studies and examples should be used to illustrate answers and, where appropriate, they should be specifically located. Include well drawn, large, relevant maps, sketches, tables and diagrams as often as applicable.

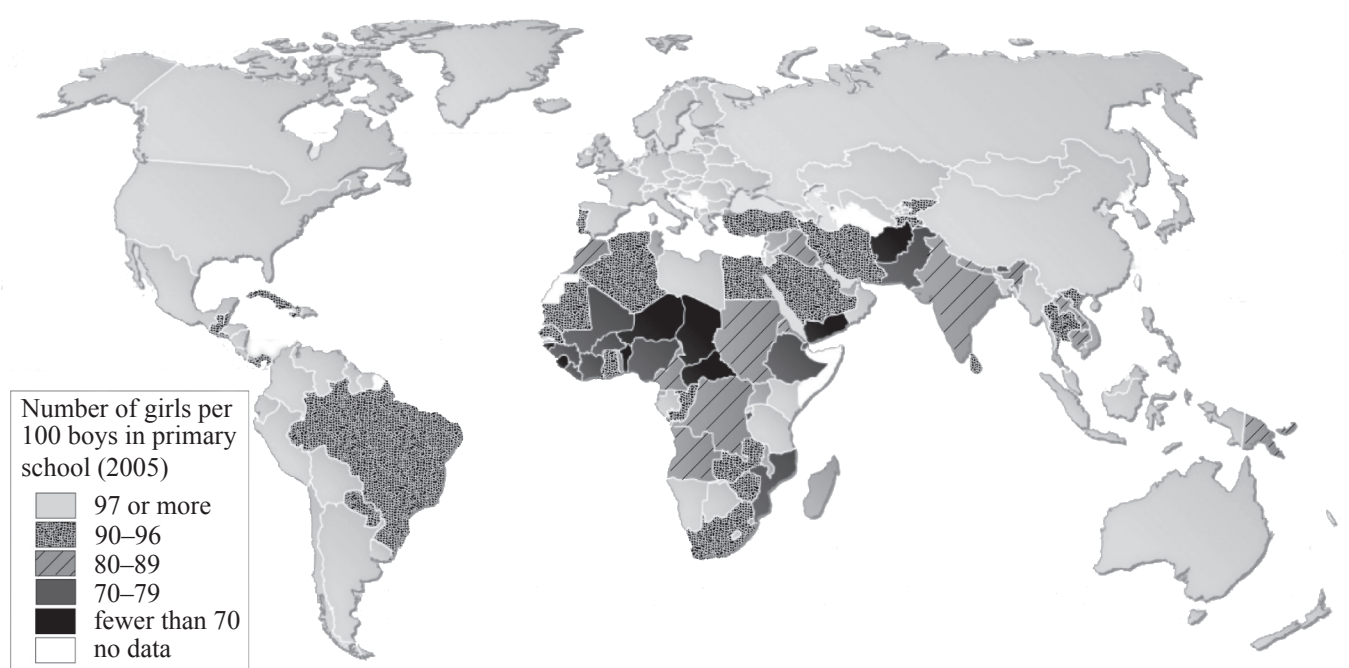
1. The logarithmic graph shows the relationship between GNP per capita and the rural and urban infant mortality rates (IMR) for eight countries.



[Source: Human Development Report 2005 (UNDP)]

- (a) Define *infant mortality rate* (IMR). [2 marks]
- (b) Describe **two** relationships shown on the diagram. [2+2 marks]
- (c) Explain how **three** factors, other than income and residence, may affect the infant mortality rate. [3+3+3 marks]
- (d) Referring to specific examples, discuss the consequences of forced population movements at their destinations. [10 marks]

2. The map shows the number of girls per 100 boys who attend primary school (2005).

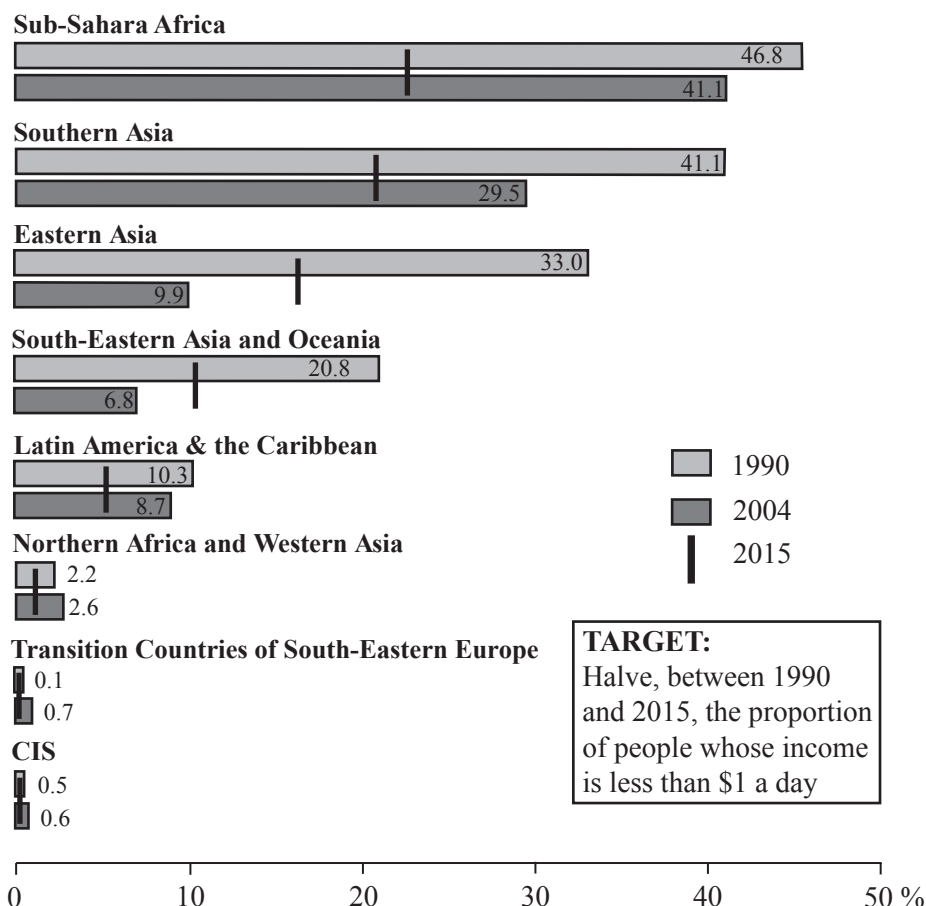


[Source: UN Millennium Development Goal Indicators Database (UNESCO) <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi> (accessed August 2005)]

- (a) Referring to the map, describe the pattern of the number of girls per 100 boys who attend primary school. [3 marks]
- (b) Explain **two** strengths and **one** weakness of this indicator as a measure of development. [6 marks]
- (c) Analyse the relationship between level of development and the age structure of a population. [6 marks]
- (d) Examine the variations in levels of economic development that exist within one named country. [10 marks]

3. The first UN Millennium development goal for 2015 is “Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”. The diagram below shows the changes in global poverty between 1990 and 2004.

Proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day, 1990 and 2004 (%)



[Source: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/UNSD_MDG_Report_2007e.pdf]

- (a) Referring to the graph, describe the regional pattern of poverty in 1990. [4 marks]
- (b) Identify **one** region where poverty has not yet fallen to meet the 2015 goal and suggest **three** reasons for its relatively slow progress. [1+3 marks]
- (c) With reference to areas at contrasting levels of development, explain the relationship between malnutrition and development. [7 marks]
- (d) With reference to examples at any scale, examine the changes in food production *per capita* over the past few decades. [10 marks]