



# **MARKSCHEME**

**November 2010**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**Higher Level and Standard Level**

**Paper 1**

7 pages

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**Core Theme: Population, Resources and Development**

1. (a) **Describe the distribution of refugees from the former Yugoslavia since 1991. [3 marks]**

The description should refer to Germany [1 mark], include quantification [1 mark], and make one other valid statement about distribution, *e.g.* fewer on periphery, north-west Europe predominates, or any other statement that is supported by map evidence [1 mark].

- (b) **Briefly explain *three* factors that affect the potential mobility of voluntary migrants. [6 marks]**

Answers could explain:

- Age
- Gender
- Educational levels
- National and international policies on, and obstacles to, migration
- Economic factors
- Social and cultural factors
- Accessibility/transport infrastructure.

Other factors may be equally valid. Factors identified, but not developed or explained, receive no credit.

Award up to [2 marks] for each relevant *factor* that includes an explanation.

- (c) **Identify and explain the positive impacts of immigration. [6 marks]**

Possible impacts are:

- Increase in economically active population
- Perform unskilled and low-paid work
- Fill gaps in the skilled jobs market *e.g.* nurses and doctors from abroad
- Increase tax revenues and boost local economies through spending
- Increase the birth rates for countries with an ageing population
- Reduce unemployment levels in country of origin
- Remittances sent home by migrants
- Increase the variety of cultures in the hosting country.

At least three well-developed impacts should be given. Award up to [2 marks] for each relevant impact.

- (d) **Using examples, examine the problems that result from high dependency ratios.** *[10 marks]*

The strongest answers are likely to start with a definition of dependency ratios and the age ranges concerned, and show an awareness of both young and old dependants. The problems associated with old dependants include high demand on health services and healthcare costs due to a large elderly population, and public/private pension schemes not being able to support the elderly population. The problems associated with young dependants include the strain on educational facilities in countries with a high birth rate. In both cases a small working population is left not being able to support the dependent population, and limited tax revenues are generated allowing only limited investment in infrastructure and services.

Other problems cited may be relevant to the question. Examples are a specific requirement of the question, hence they would be expected in those answers achieving band D and above.

Examining both youthful and ageing dependency ratios in detail is necessary for answers to access band F, but their treatment need not be balanced.

Marks should be allocated according to the markbands.

2. (a) **Define *infant mortality rate*.** [2 marks]

The annual number of deaths of infants below either age 1 or age 5 (definitions vary) [1 mark] per 1000 live births [1 mark].

- (b) **State which country is closest to reaching the target for infant mortality rate.** [1 mark]

Country B [1 mark].

- (c) **Identify which of the three countries is most developed and justify your choice.** [4 marks]

Country B is more developed [1 mark] because it is closer to meeting most of the five targets [1 mark]. Some quantification must be given for [1 mark] and award a final [1 mark] for any further valid observation, such as the anomaly that country B lags behind country C in primary education enrolment.

- (d) **Using located examples, explain how a lack of basic needs (food, shelter, and safe water) creates problems for some people.** [8 marks]

Lack of food suppresses the immune system, exposes people to disease, and threatens earnings and education through debilitation. Inadequate shelter leads to insanitary conditions, overcrowding (spread of disease), exposure to hazards, insecurity, and psychological problems. A lack of safe water leads to problems such as disease, poisoning (from pesticides) and loss of food resources. In all three cases a lack of basic needs may lead to inequalities or shortages resulting in conflict and possible starvation.

Award up to [2 marks] for three developed problems plus up to [2 marks] for the use of examples. For full marks, responses must refer to all three basic needs, although the treatment need not be balanced.

- (e) **With reference to a country you have studied, examine how trade, aid and indebtedness have affected its economic development.** [10 marks]

This is an open-ended response but the focus of this answer should be on the external factors impacting upon development. The focus could be on how trade, aid and indebtedness have been an obstacle to economic development. However, an equally valid response could look at how some of these three factors also helped to increase development. This will be determined by the country chosen. To access band F the answer must look at all three issues, however they need not all be looked at in the same depth. Responses that give a detailed examination of a country are likely to be credited at bands E/F.

Marks should be allocated according to the markbands.

3. (a) **Describe the differences between the two trade flows shown.** *[3 marks]*

The major differences are that the flow including the co-operative is shorter or has fewer steps *[1 mark]* and that the break-down of the final price is completely different *[1 mark]*, with the final *[1 mark]* reserved for some quantification or other clear reference to the map.

- (b) **Explain two main features of the global pattern of food trade.** *[3+3 marks]*

The main features include: the movement of food commodities, often unprocessed, from south to north; the provision of food aid, predominantly from developed world countries in the north to less developed countries in the south; the movement of tropical food crops towards non-tropical areas; the major exports of wheat from Australia, the USA and Canada, and rice from East Asia.

The features explained need not be spatial, but could be trends or characteristics of the types or value of the goods involved in global food trade. Features of the trade pattern which are limited or small-scale should not receive more than *[2 marks]* each.

- (c) **Discuss how changes in technology have affected the production of one resource other than food.** *[6 marks]*

Candidates may discuss any non-food resource, the most likely choices being soil, water, a fossil fuel or a forest product. The discussion should focus on a single resource; responses discussing more than one resource will be self-limiting. The changes in technology must be identified, and briefly described, in order for their effects on the production of the resource to be adequately discussed. As a general guideline, *[2 marks]* should be awarded for the description of the resource's production, *[2 marks]* for the description of changes in technology, and *[2 marks]* for the effects of these changes on the resource's production, though this balance may be altered at the discretion of the examiner in cases where responses adopt an alternative framework to discuss the changes.

- (d) **“Malthusian views of the relationship between population and food remain relevant today.” Discuss this statement.** *[10 marks]*

Malthus argued that population (rising at a geometric rate) would eventually outstrip food production (increasing at an arithmetic rate). Population would then be subject to a number of alternative internal or external checks, and would only be able to rise again if additional food supplies were to become available.

The strongest responses will recognize that after a prolonged period (from the Green Revolution onwards) in which food availability increased globally, recent changes in production, including changes in the world prices of several staple foods, have greatly reduced the availability of food to some sectors of the population of some countries.

Candidates who present a balanced view of Malthus’s relevance today, or who show a good understanding of contemporary population and/or food supply issues (food crisis or technological solutions), are likely to access bands E/F.

It is probable that most responses will agree with the statement, but if they choose to challenge it, then full credit should still be available.

Discussion of Malthusian views relating to resources other than food is not relevant to this question and should not be credited.

Marks should be allocated according to the markbands.

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