

- 1 (a) Read the information about population growth in Nigeria, a developing country in West Africa (Fig. 1).

With the help of this information answer the following.

- (i) Why did Nigeria not worry about controlling the rate of population increase before 1988? [2]
- (ii) Why was a policy for population control introduced in the 1980s? [2]
- (iii) How did the population problem worsen in the 1990s? [3]
- (iv) Why are improvements in education important if Nigeria is to reduce its population growth? [2]
- (v) Give reasons why it is difficult for governments of developing countries, such as Nigeria, to achieve a reduction in the rate of population growth. [6]

Nigeria, with 90 million people, is by far the largest nation in Africa. For many years Nigerians have been proud of being the 'giant of Africa'. As long as income was earned from selling oil, the Nigerian government saw high population growth as healthy and saw little point in controlling the rate of population increase. However, in 1988 the Health Minister of Nigeria introduced a national population policy for the first time. Since the mid-1980s, because of lower income from oil, there had been economic decline in the country. With an average population growth rate estimated at 3.0% per year, it meant that the population of Nigeria was going to double in size in less than thirty years.	The population policy included: • limiting each woman to 4 children; • reducing by 50% the number of women who marry before they are 18 years old; • educating Nigerians about the problems caused by too many people. In the 1990s there was a further decrease in oil revenues. This meant that fewer family planning clinics and primary schools were built. Very few women in Nigeria have been able to make the educational progress needed to get good jobs. The percentage of women who can read and write is 31% compared with 54% for men. More than half of all Nigerian women are married before their fifteenth birthday. It is not going to be easy to reduce the rate of population increase.
--	---

Fig. 1

- (b) Fig. 2 shows percentage changes in the fertility rate for women in different age groups in a number of developed countries.
(Fertility rate is the average number of children born to each woman.)

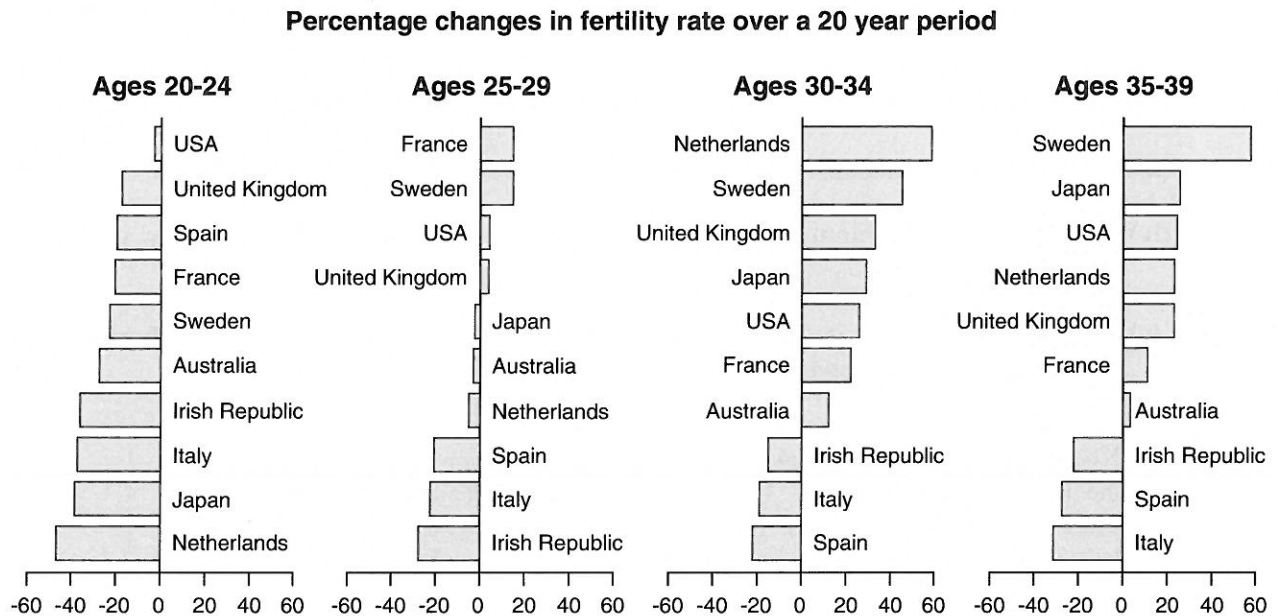


Fig. 2

- (i) What is the main difference in the percentage change when the 20-24 year age group is compared with the 30-34 year age group? [1]
- (ii) State the percentage change shown for Spain for the age group 30-34 years. [1]
- (iii) Describe, using data, how changes in the fertility rates in Sweden compare with those in the Irish Republic. [4]
- (iv) Suggest reasons why a greater number of women in developed countries now have their children later in life. [4]

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, a map of the world which shows areas of high and low population density.

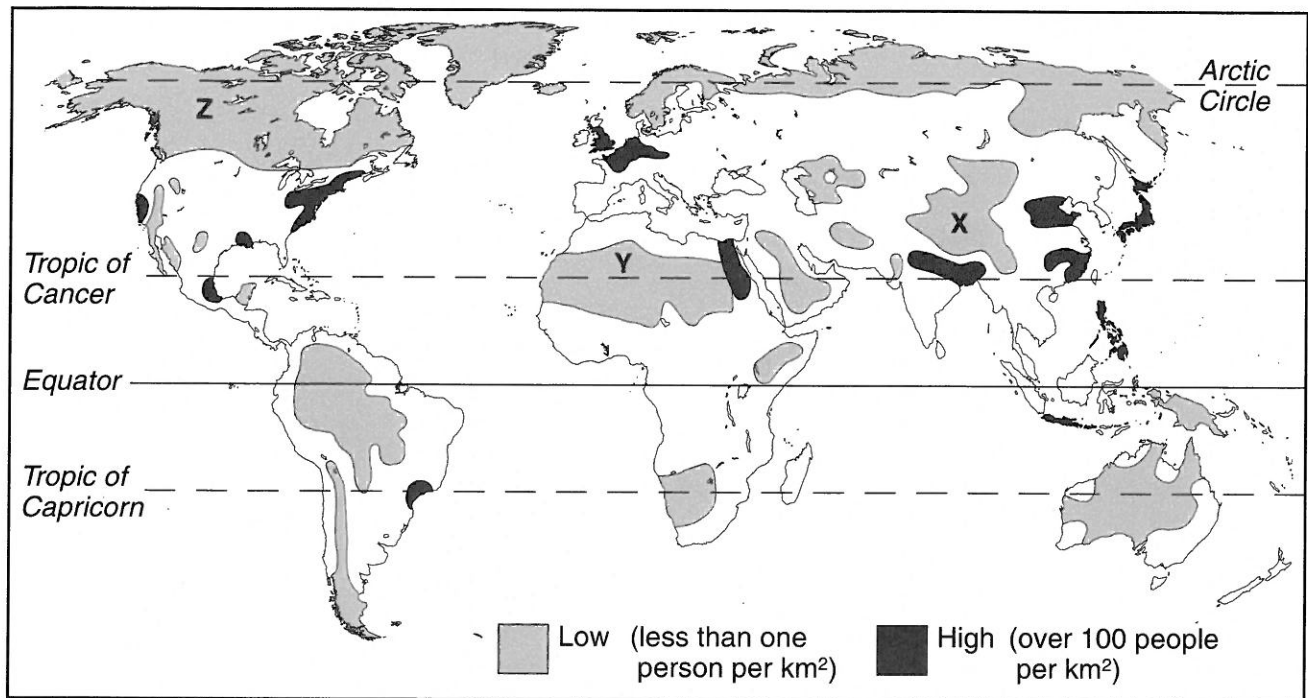


Fig. 1

- (i) What is the type of natural environment in the area labelled X? [1]
- (ii) Choose **either** area Y or Z. Write down the letter of the area which you have chosen and give **two** reasons why the population density is low in that area. [2]
- (iii) Describe the distribution of the areas of high population density (over 100 people per square kilometre). [3]

- (b) Study Fig. 2 which shows how two types of migration change as a country develops economically.

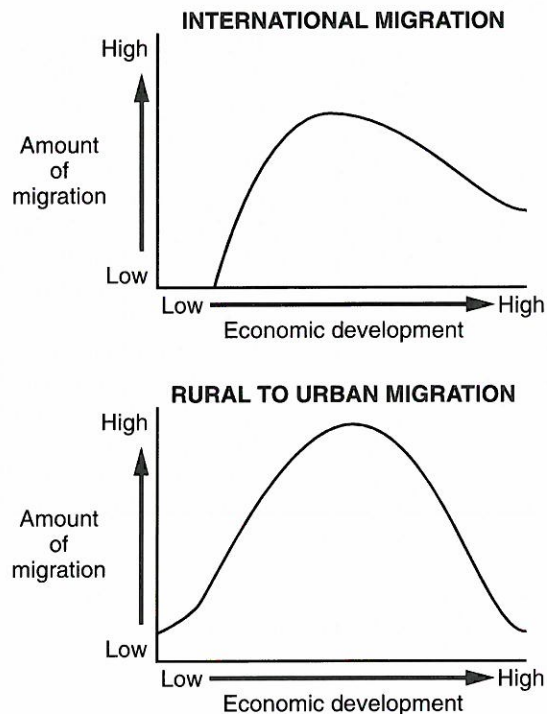


Fig. 2

- (i) Briefly describe the changes which take place in each type of migration as a country develops. [3]
 - (ii) Choose **one** type of migration shown by Fig. 2. Write down the type of migration which you have chosen and explain why the amount of migration changes with economic development. [4]
 - (iii) Describe the positive and negative effects which the migration of large numbers of people may have on the area to which they move. [5]
- (c) The migration of people can be explained in terms of the pull and push factors which influenced their decision to migrate.

Examples of types of migration include:

international and internal migration,
forced and voluntary migration,
permanent and seasonal migration.

Choose any example of migration and name the areas between which people moved. Explain why many people made the decision to migrate. You should refer **both** to pull and to push factors. [7]

- 1 (a) Study Figs 1A and 1B, which show information about HIV/AIDS in southern Africa.

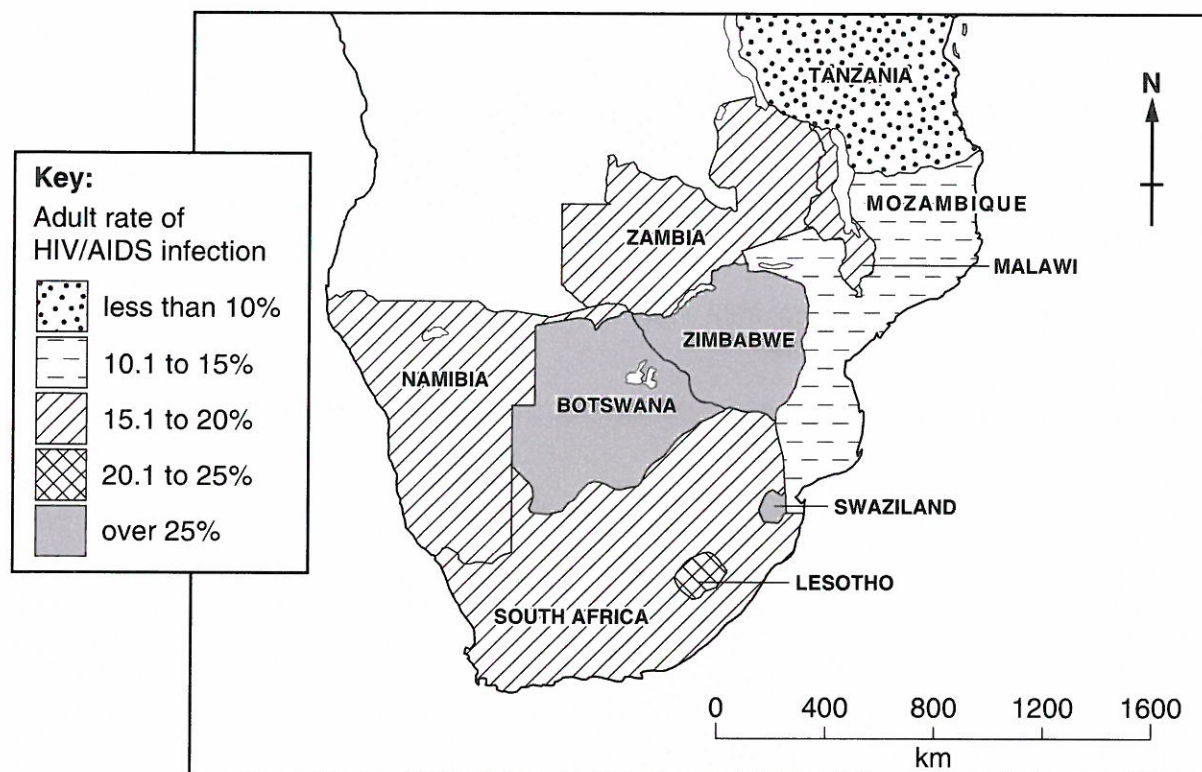


Fig. 1A

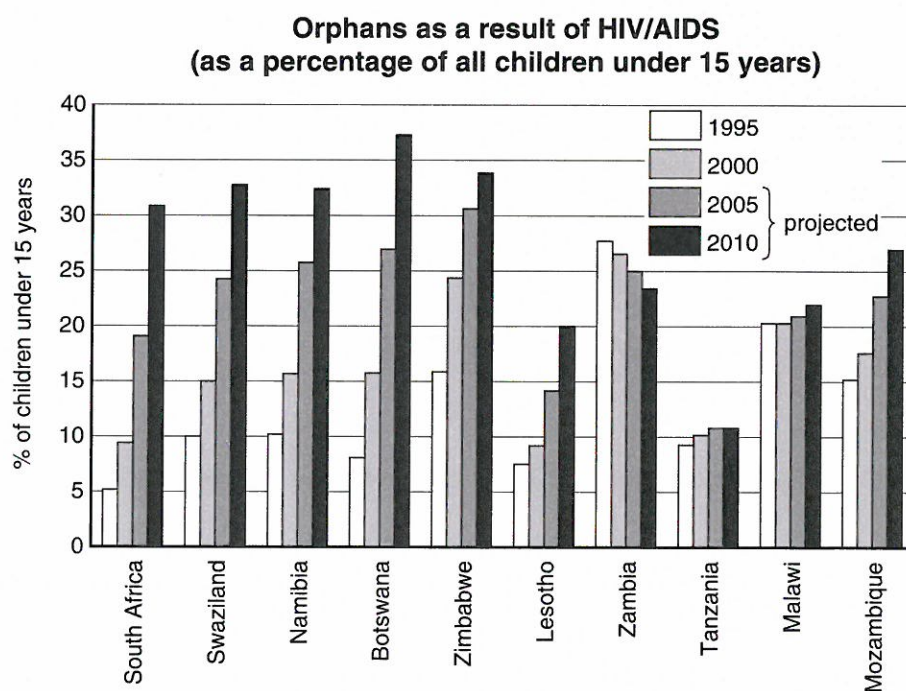


Fig. 1B

- (i) Use Fig. 1A to name one country where over 25% of the adult population are infected with HIV/AIDS. [1]
- (ii) Use the information in Fig. 1B to:
- A.** state the percentage of children who will be orphans as a result of HIV/AIDS in Lesotho in 2010,
- B.** name a country where the expected percentage of orphans will be decreasing by 2010. [2]
- (iii) Using only information from Figs 1A and 1B, compare the impacts of HIV/AIDS in Botswana and Tanzania. [3]
- (iv) Suggest the likely impacts of HIV/AIDS on the economies of those countries where rates of infection are high. [4]
- (b) Study Fig. 2 which shows the predicted population pyramid for Botswana in 2020.

The overall shape shows what the pyramid would be like if there was no threat from HIV/AIDS. The white pyramid shows what is likely to happen as a result of HIV/AIDS.

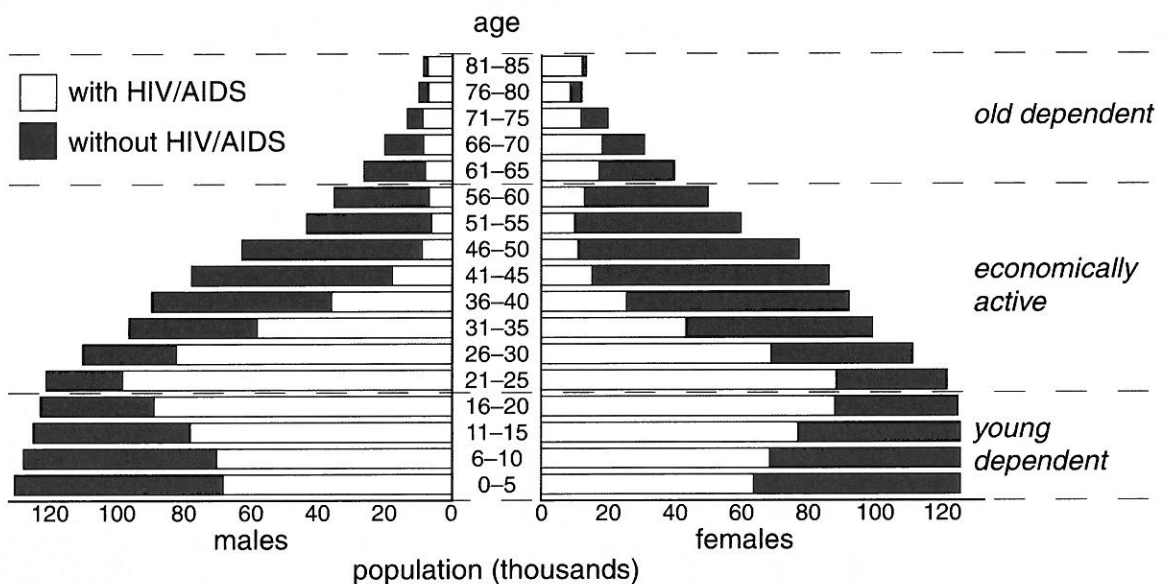


Fig. 2

Describe the likely impacts of HIV/AIDS on the size and structure of Botswana's population. [3]

- (c) Describe the different ways by which the dependent population is supported in developed and developing countries. [5]
- (d) What strategies are being used to try to reduce the spread of disease in developing countries? You may refer to examples which you have studied. [7]

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, population pyramids of Ethiopia (an LEDC) and The Netherlands (an MEDC).

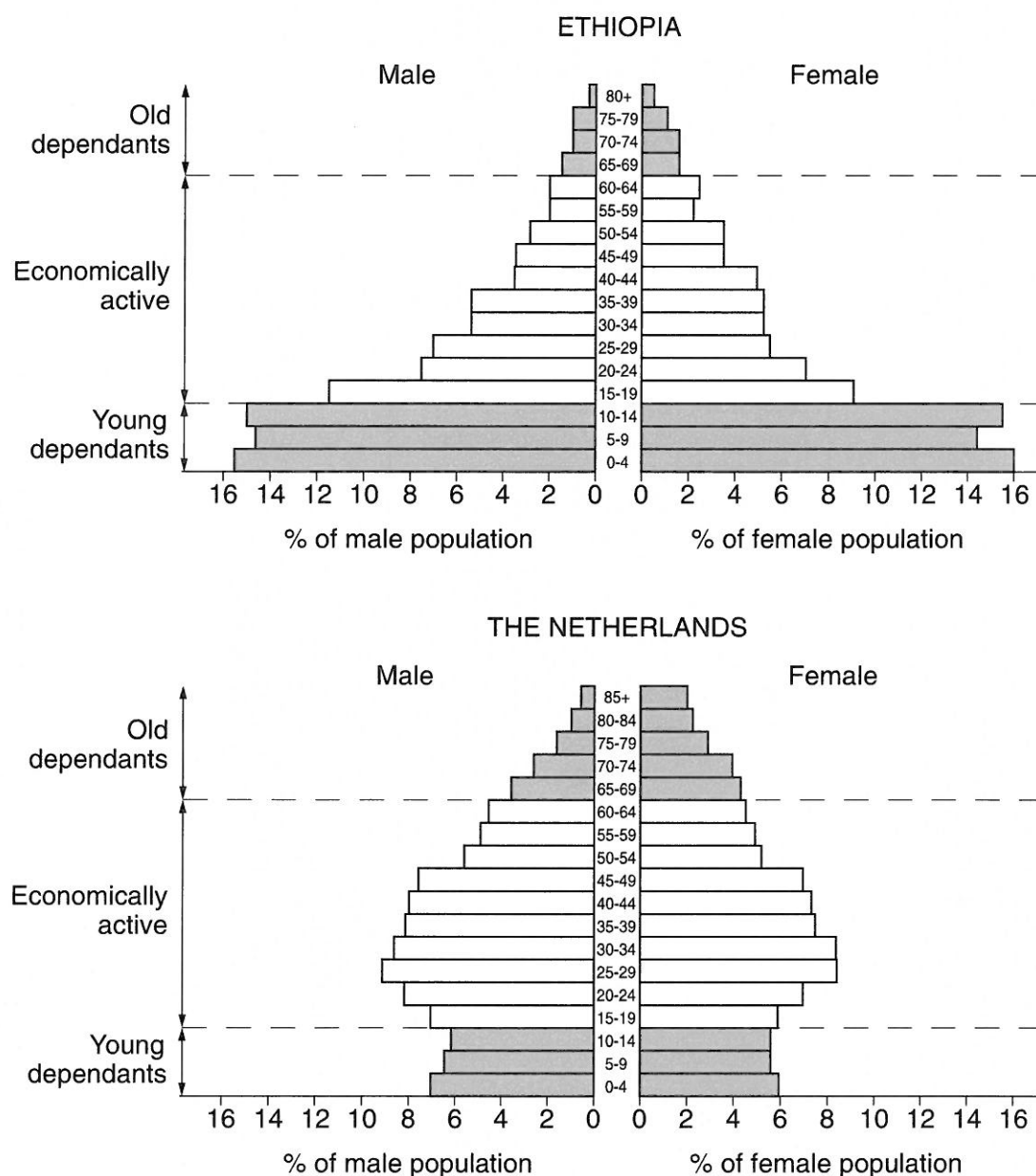


Fig. 1

- (i) Which age group in Ethiopia has the largest percentage of both males and females? [1]
- (ii) What evidence in the population pyramids suggests that:
 - A. people in The Netherlands have a longer life expectancy than people in Ethiopia?
 - B. Ethiopia has a higher birth rate than The Netherlands? [2]
- (iii) How does the dependent population of Ethiopia differ from that of The Netherlands? Support your answer with figures. [3]
- (iv) Describe the ways in which the dependent population is supported in LEDCs and MEDCs. [4]

- (b) Study Fig. 2, an extract about population growth in Japan.

Population crisis in Japan

Japan's population growth has slowed to the lowest rate since the 1940s. In 1999, Japan's population grew by 0.16% to reach 126.7 million. Of that number, children under 14 made up about 14.8% of the population, a record low. By comparison, the same group in 1949 represented 35.5% of the population. A United Nations population report indicates that Japan's population is expected to fall to 105 million by 2050, with the average age expected to rise from 41 to 49. The proportion of the population 65 and older is expected to grow from 17% to 32% over the same period.

Fig. 2

- (i) Suggest reasons why Japan has an ageing population. [3]
- (ii) Suggest the likely effects of this population trend on the Japanese economy by 2050. [5]
- (c) Explain why the governments of some countries may be concerned by a rapid growth of population. You may refer to examples which you have studied. [7]

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, a scatter graph which shows the birth and death rates of seven countries in 2004.

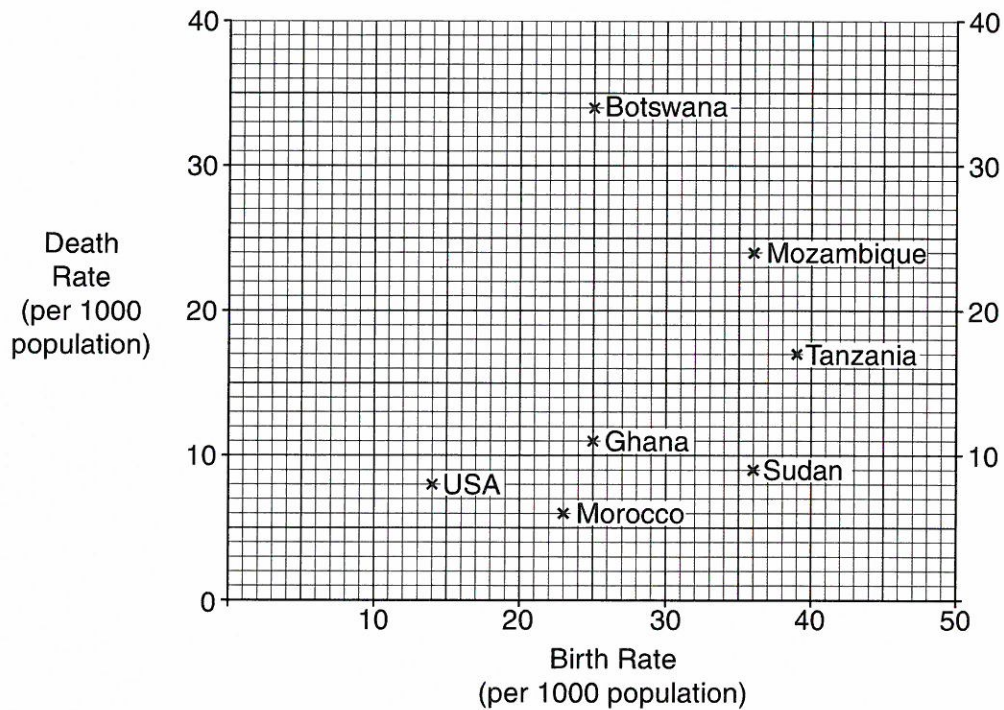


Fig. 1

- (i) Name the country with a birth rate of 36 per 1000 and a death rate of 24 per 1000. [1]
- (ii) Calculate the natural population growth rate of Tanzania. You must show your working. [2]
- (iii) Name the country shown on Fig. 1 which experienced:
- the highest rate of natural population growth,
 - natural population decline. [2]
- (iv) Suggest reasons why Botswana has a higher death rate than the USA. [3]

- (b) Study Fig. 2 which shows how birth and death rates in Mauritius (an LEDC in the Indian Ocean) changed during the 20th century.

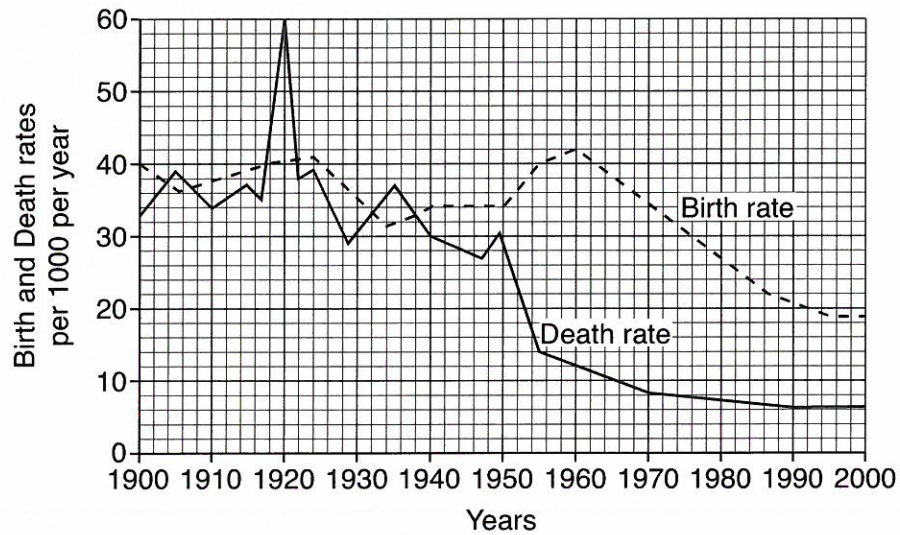


Fig. 2

- (i) Suggest possible reasons for the decline in the birth rate in Mauritius from the 1960s. [5]
- (ii) Describe how natural growth rates in Mauritius have changed during the 20th century. Support your answer with dates and figures. [5]
- (c) What policies can be used by governments to influence rates of natural population growth? You should refer to at least **one** example which you have studied. [7]

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, a map which shows birth and death rates in different parts of the world in 2005.

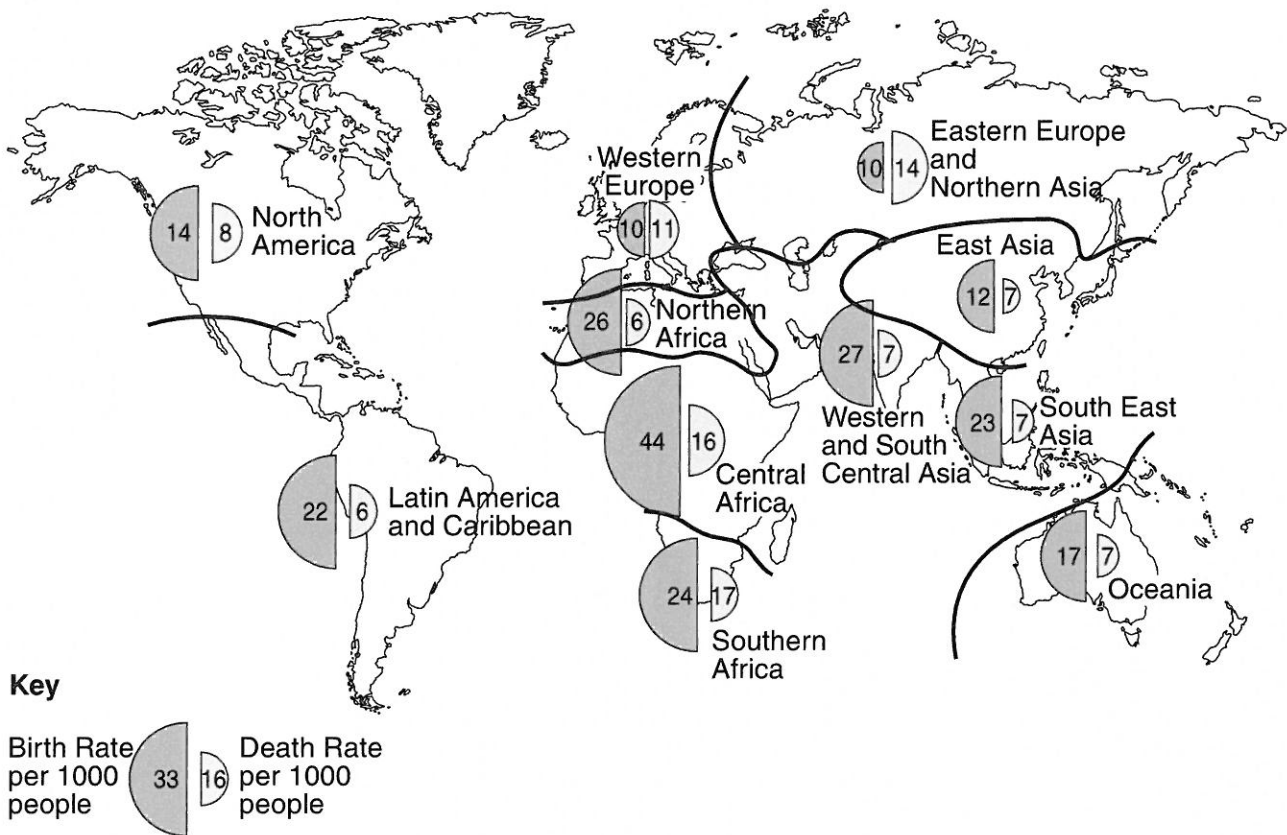


Fig. 1

- (i) What is meant by 'death rate'? [1]
- (ii) Identify:
- A the area with the highest rate of natural population increase,
 - B an area of natural population decline. [2]
- (iii) Suggest reasons why:
- A there are higher death rates in Western Europe and North America than in Latin America and the Caribbean, [3]
 - B there are higher birth rates in Central and Southern Africa than in East Asia. [4]

(b) Study Figs 2A and 2B, population pyramids for Norway in 2000 and 2025 (projected).

NORWAY (2000)

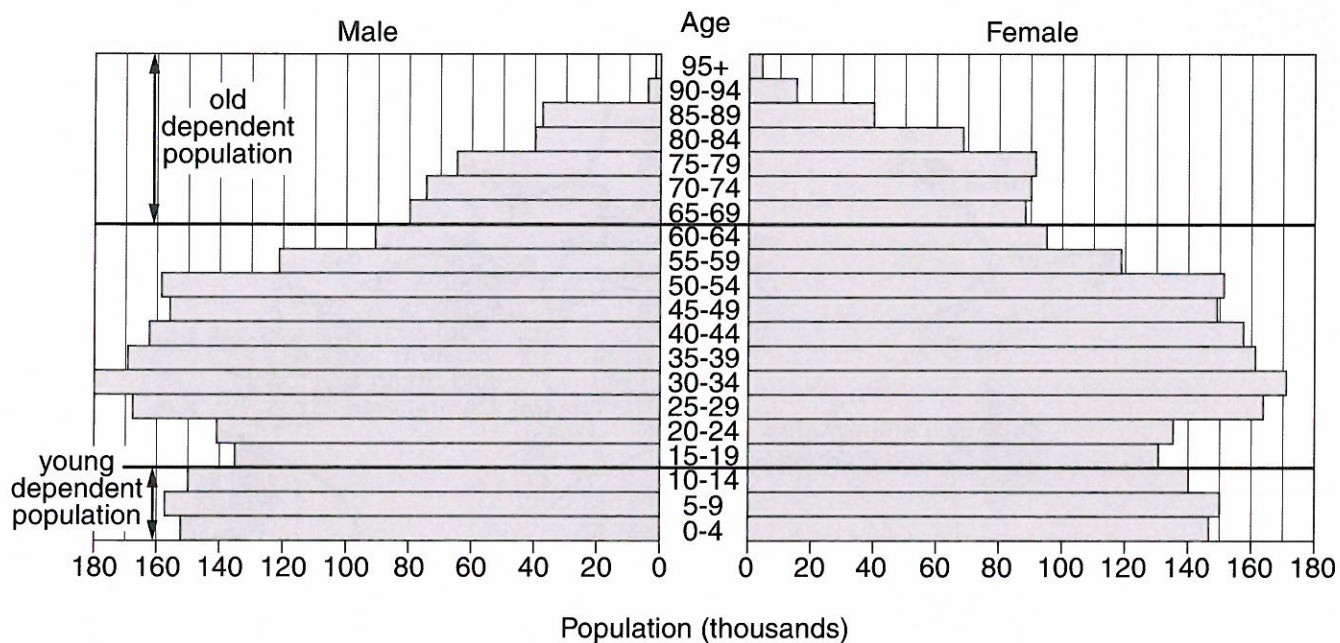


Fig. 2A

NORWAY (2025 PROJECTED)



Fig. 2B

- (i) What evidence in the population pyramids suggests that Norway has an ageing population? Support your answer with figures. [3]
- (ii) Describe the likely effects of an ageing population in an MEDC such as Norway. [5]
- (c) Overpopulation occurs when there are too many people living in an area for the resources which are available.

What problems are caused by overpopulation? You should refer to a country or area which you have studied. [7]

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, information about the number of immigrants to Australia, an MEDC.

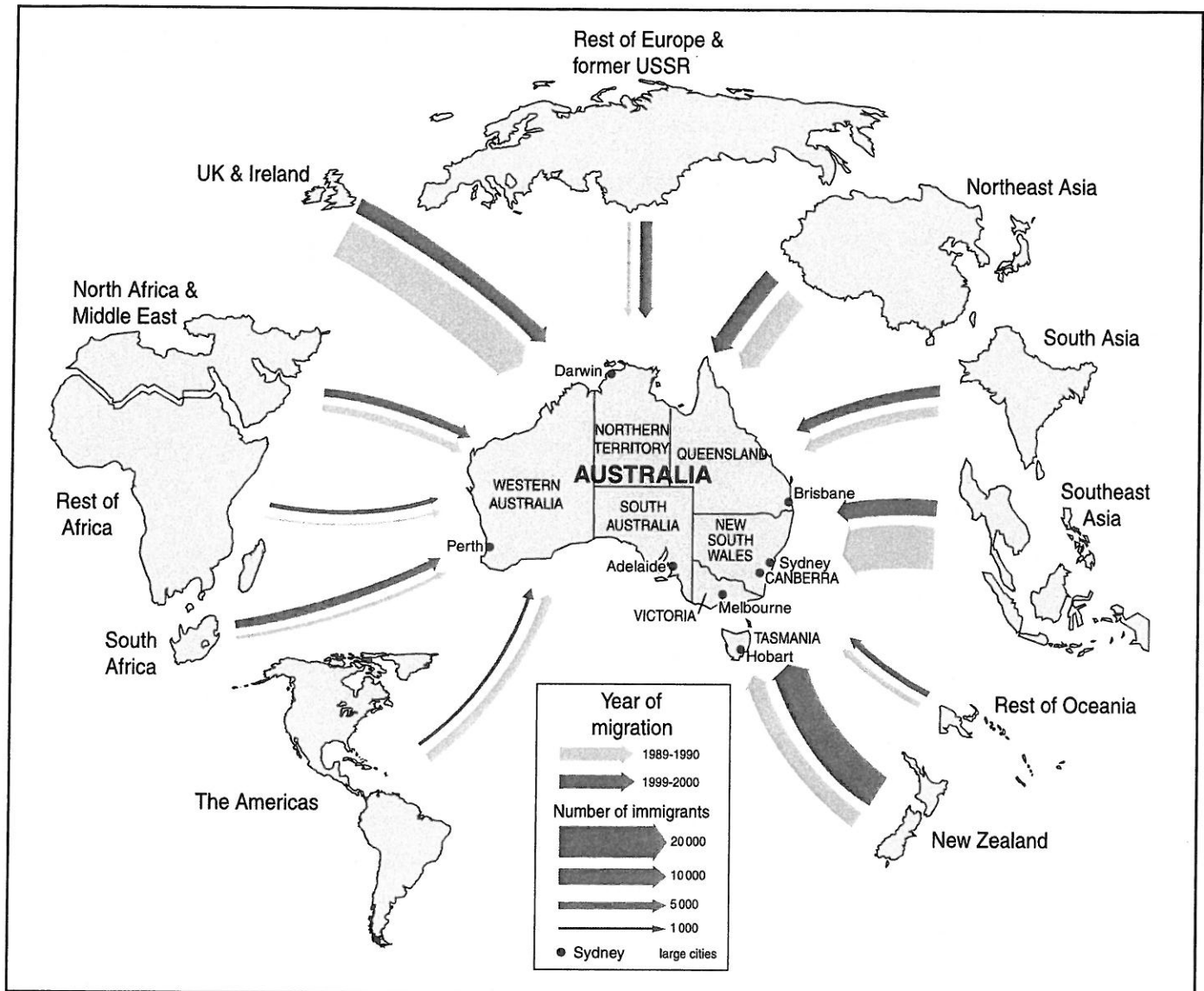


Fig. 1

- (i) What is meant by an *immigrant*? [1]
- (ii) Compare the number of immigrants in 1989-1990 with those in 1999-2000 and identify a place of origin:
 - A which shows an increase in migration,
 - B which shows the largest decrease in migration. [2]
- (iii) Choose any area shown on Fig. 1. Write down the name of the area which you have chosen and suggest **three** reasons why people migrate from there to an MEDC such as Australia. [3]
- (iv) Many migrants from other countries move to cities in Australia, such as Sydney and Melbourne. Describe the effects of international migration on cities such as these. [4]

- (b) Study Photographs A and B (Insert), which show parts of an area of sparse population density in an LEDC.
- (i) Use evidence from the photographs to explain why the area shown is sparsely populated. [3]
 - (ii) Explain why towns may grow up in areas which are otherwise sparsely populated. [5]
- (c) The size of the population in an area may change as a result of natural increase.
- For an area which you have studied, explain why the rate of natural population growth is high. [7]



Photograph A for Question 1(b)



Photograph B for Question 1(b)

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows population density in Mali (an LEDC in Africa).

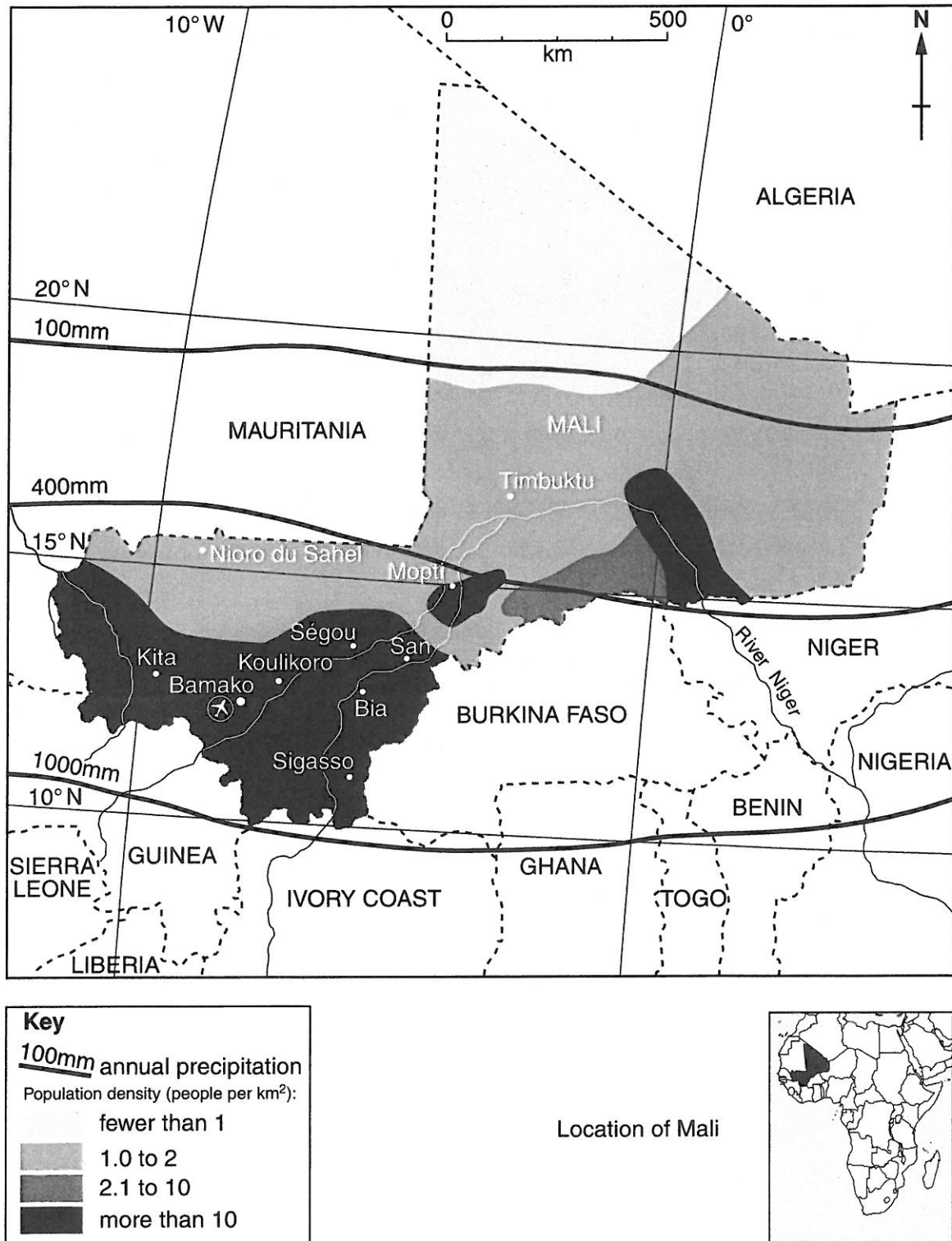


Fig. 1

- (i) Which part of Mali has the lowest population density? [1]
- (ii) Describe **two** features of the location of areas where population density is over 10 people per square kilometre. [2]
- (iii) Suggest reasons why the population of Mali is unevenly distributed. [3]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows population statistics for Mali between 2000 and 2005.

year	birth rate	death rate	net migration	life expectancy
2000	49.23	19.10	-0.37	46.66
2001	48.79	18.71	-0.36	47.02
2002	48.37	18.32	-0.35	47.39
2003	47.79	19.21	-0.34	45.43
2004	47.29	19.12	-0.33	45.28
2005	46.77	19.05	-0.33	45.09

Fig. 2

- (i) Calculate the population growth of Mali in 2005. You must show how you worked out your answer. [3]
 - (ii) Explain why birth rates are still high in LEDCs such as Mali. [4]
 - (iii) Describe and suggest reasons for the changes in life expectancy in Mali between 2000 and 2005. [5]
- (c) Choose any example of international migration which you have studied and name the countries between which people moved. Explain why many people made the decision to migrate. You should refer both to pull and to push factors. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, population pyramids of Indonesia (an LEDC) and Japan (an MEDC).

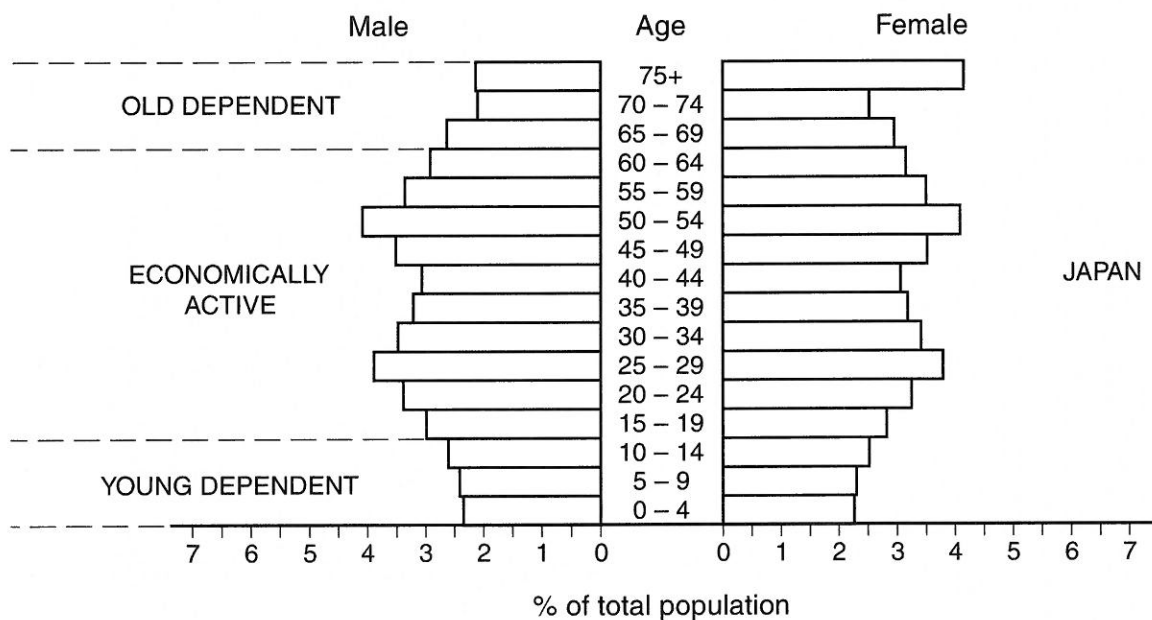
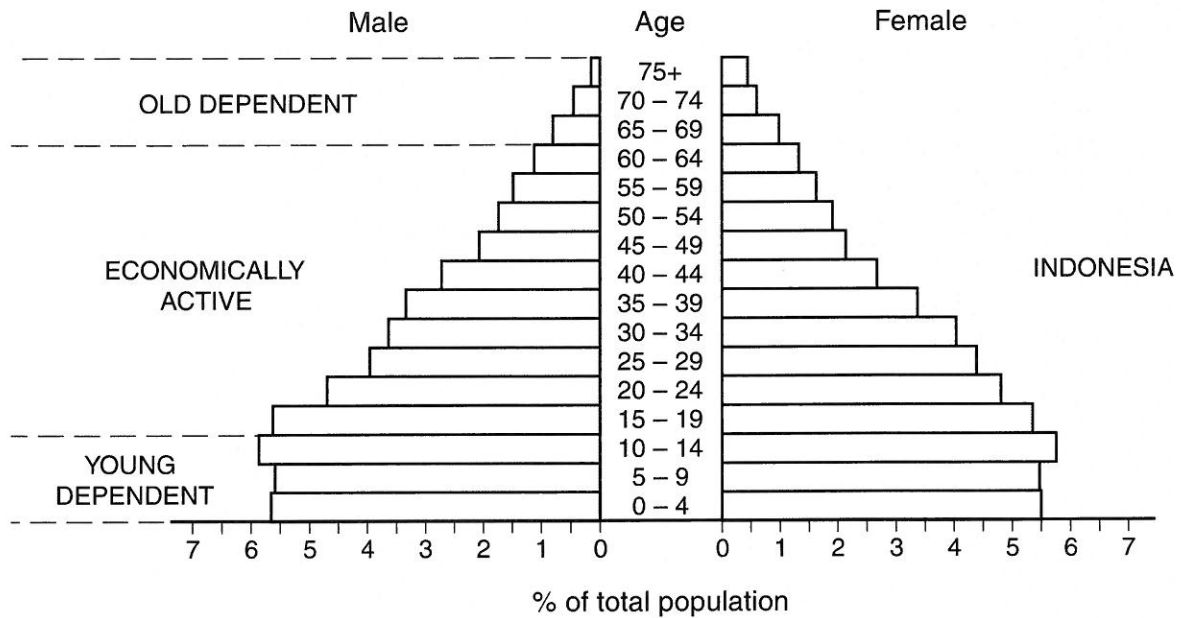


Fig. 1

- (i) What is meant by *economically active*? [1]
- (ii) What evidence in the population pyramids suggests that:
- A people in Japan have a longer life expectancy than people in Indonesia;
- B Indonesia has a higher birth rate than Japan? [2]

- (iii) How is the young dependent population of Indonesia different from that of Japan? Support your answer with figures from Fig. 1. [3]
- (iv) Explain why, in some countries, the young dependents make up a larger percentage of the population than in other countries. [4]
- (b) Study Fig. 2, which shows changes in the percentage of population over the age of 65 in Indonesia and Japan.

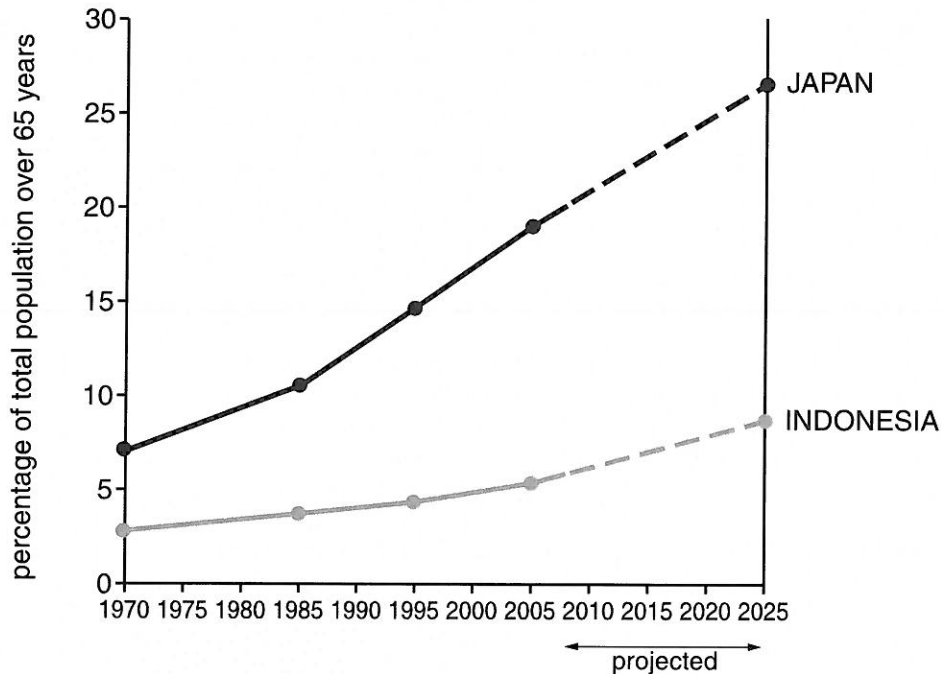


Fig. 2

- (i) Compare the percentage of the population over the age of 65 in Indonesia and Japan between 1970 and 2005. [3]
- (ii) Suggest reasons for the expected increase in the percentage of the population over the age of 65 in Indonesia and Japan by 2025. [5]
- (c) For a country which you have studied, explain why the government is concerned by an ageing population. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows information about internal migration in the USA.

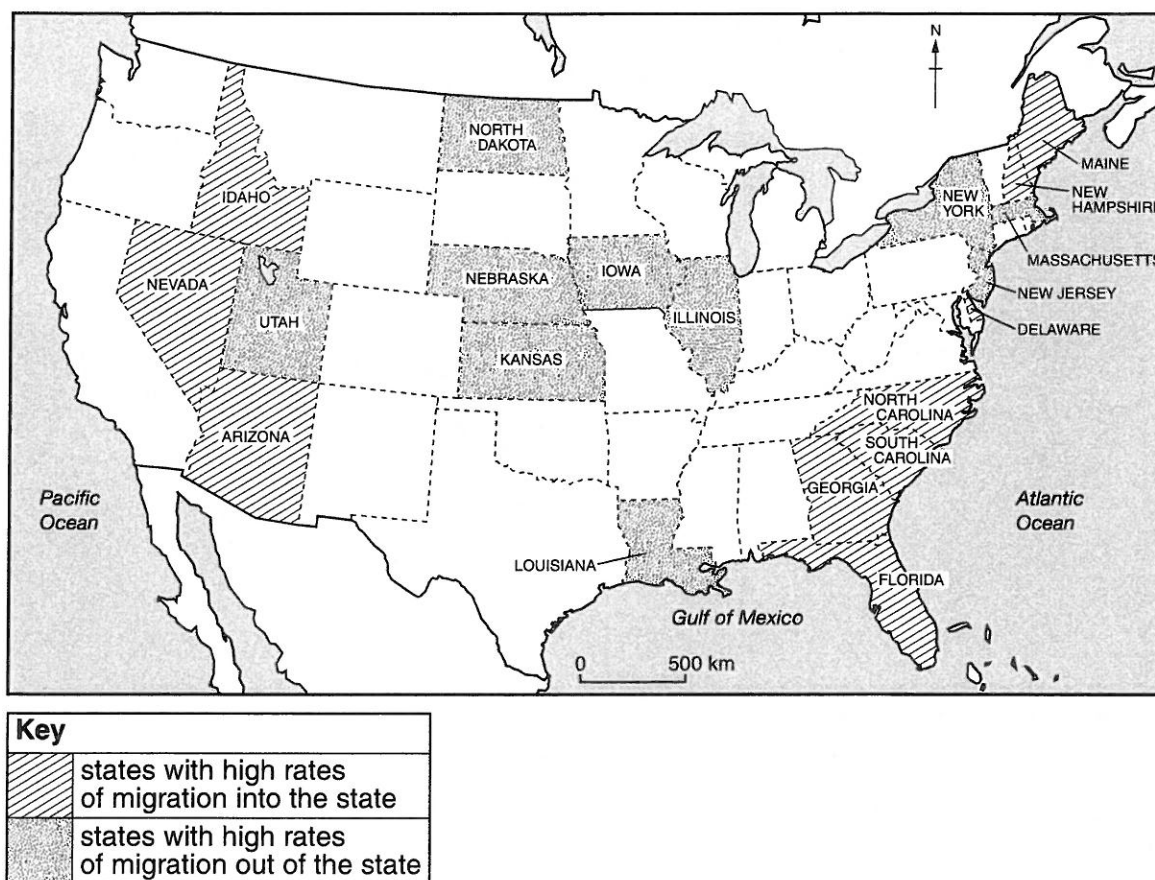


Fig. 2

- (i) Describe the distribution of states where there are high rates of migration into the state. [3]
- (ii) New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts are states with large urban areas. Suggest why many people are migrating away from urban areas in MEDCs. [5]
- (c) For a named area which you have studied, explain why it has a low population density. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows the number of international migrants to the USA from selected countries in 2000.

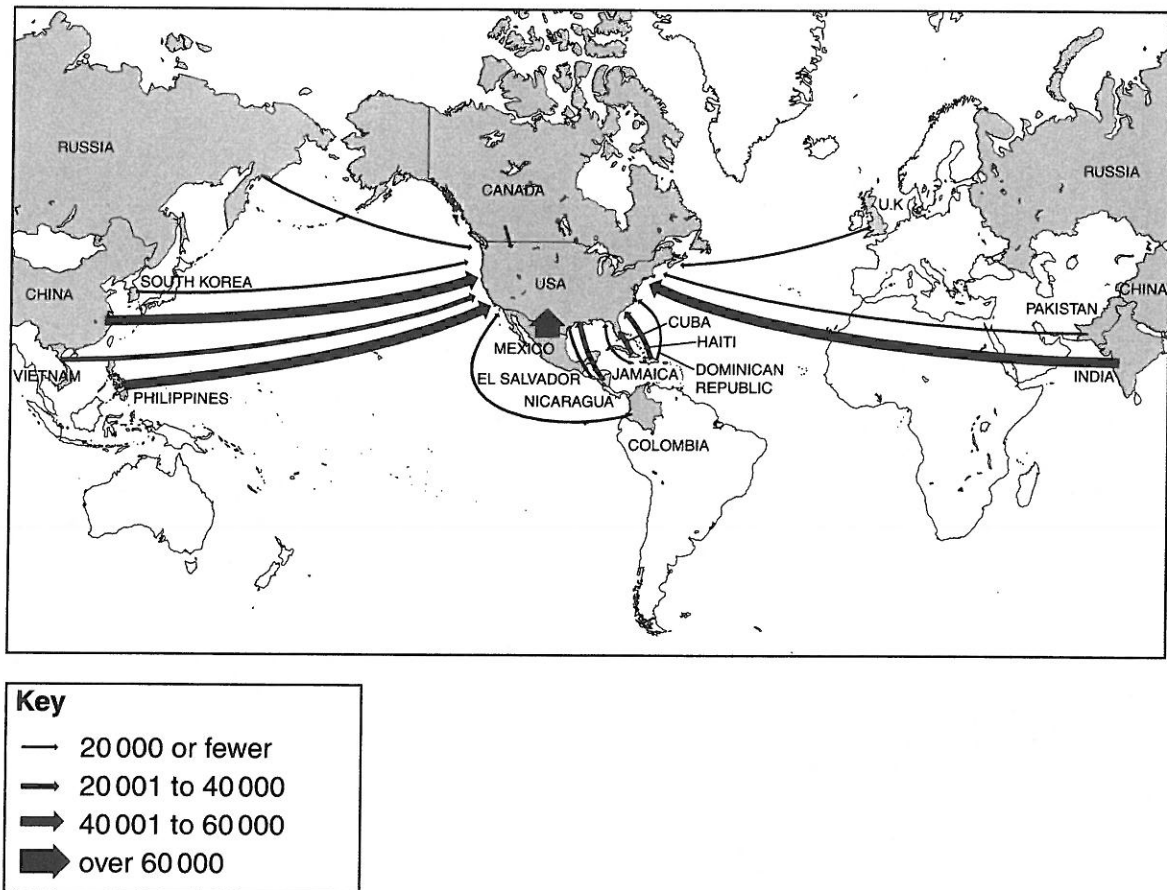


Fig. 1

- (i) What is meant by *international migration*? [1]
- (ii) Using Fig.1 only, name:
- A** a country from which there were more than 40 000 migrants to the USA in the year 2000; [2]
- B** a country from which there were fewer than 20 000 migrants to the USA in the year 2000. [2]
- (iii) Describe **three** pull factors of MEDCs to migrants from LEDCs. [3]
- (iv) Many people from LEDCs who have migrated to MEDCs still end up with a poor quality of life. Suggest reasons for this. [4]

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows information about the population of Russia between 1980 and 2005.

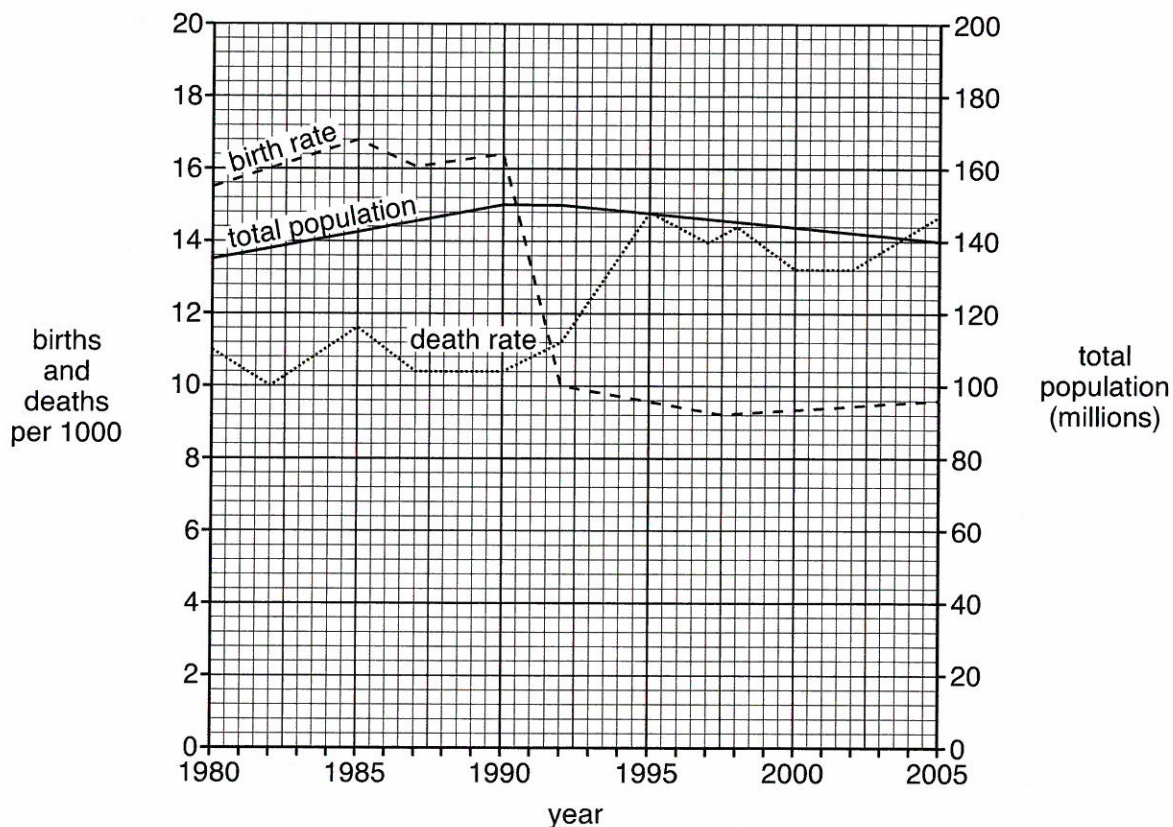


Fig. 1

- (i) What was the total population of Russia in 1980? [1]
- (ii) Calculate the natural population growth rate of Russia in 1980. You must show your calculations. [2]
- (iii) Use evidence from the birth and death rates shown in Fig. 1 to explain why the total population of Russia:
- A increased between 1980 and 1990;
 - B declined between 2000 and 2005;
 - C did not change much in 1991 and 1992. [3]
- (iv) In 2005 Russia's population was 140 million. By 2050 it could fall as low as 77 million. The average life expectancy has dropped to 59 years. Explain why in some countries there is a decline in life expectancy. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows a newspaper extract published in 2007.

President Putin promises cash for more babies

MOSCOW — Russian President Vladimir Putin offered women cash to have more babies yesterday as he tackled a decline in population that is leaving much of the country deserted and threatening to slow economic growth.

Putin said each year Russia's population fell by about 700,000.

He proposed new financial incentives to increase the birth rate.

His measures were similar to those used in the past. Women with large families had the title "Hero Mother" and were given medals and expensive gifts.

Putin proposed more than doubling monthly payouts to families for their first baby

to 1,500 roubles (US\$55) — over half the average wage.

Many Russian parents choose to have only one child. But if they have a second child the parents will be given 3,000 roubles a month.

And he said the state should pay women who give up work to have a child not less than 40% of what they used to earn.

Fig. 2

- (i) Identify **three** incentives offered in Russia to increase the birth rate. [3]
 - (ii) Describe the problems which could be caused in a country by under-population. [5]
- (c) The size of the population in a country may change as a result of natural increase and international migration.

For a country which you have studied, explain why the rate of population growth is high. [7]

[Total: 25 marks]