

1 (a) (i) Describe the changes in population structure shown in **Figure 1**.

[3 marks]

The number of over 65s has increased going from 8% in 1950 to 20% in 2000. The number of under 15s has decreased by about 8% between 1950 & 2000. The number of working aged people (15-65) has decreased slightly.

Figure used.

Two changes given.

← correct terms.

1 (a) (ii) Suggest reasons for the changes in the EU population structure shown in **Figure 1**.

[4 marks]

The proportion of under 15s has decreased in part due to women being more career focussed and so choosing to limit their family size or put off having children until they are older. This decreases the total number of children they would have & so the % of under 15s goes down. The proportion of over 65s has increased due to improvements in healthcare which has increased life expectancy & so less older people are dying at a young age.

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- 1 (b) (i) In which stage of the Demographic Transition Model does total population steadily decline?

[1 mark]

Stage: ..... 5 .....

- 1 (b) (ii) Explain the impact of population decline at this stage of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) on economic development.

[4 marks]

Economic development is slowed by a decrease in population. For example in stage 5 there are fewer working aged people which means companies will struggle to get enough workers which will lower productivity & so harm profits meaning less money in the economy. As there are fewer workers extra space there will also be fewer people paying taxes so the government will have less money to pay for infrastructure projects which could boost the economy.



- 1 (c) Study **Figure 2**, some statements about the benefits of educating women in poorer parts of the world.

**Figure 2**

If a mother has received five years of education, her children are 40% more likely to live beyond the age of 5.

Every 1% increase in the number of women with a secondary education increases a country's income growth rate per head by 0.3%.

Educated girls marry later and have fewer children, leading to better levels of health care. They are also more likely to send their own children to school.

A Bangladeshi study found educated women were three times more likely to take part in political meetings than those without an education.

Crop yields in Kenya could increase by up to 22% if women were better educated about farming methods.

- 1 (c) (i) Use **Figure 2** to state **one** benefit to children and **one** benefit to the community of educating women.

[2 marks]

Benefit to children *They are more likely to go to school & get an education*

Benefit to the community *Crop yields increase by 22%*

- 1 (c) (ii) Outline how educating women affects population growth.

[3 marks]

*Women who are educated are more likely to work & so have fewer children. This will reduce the speed of population growth. Educated women may also improve the infant mortality rate due to improved healthcare. In the short term this will lead to a growth in population but in the long term*

Question 1 continues on the next page

*the population growth will slow as women will not need to have large families to make up for infant deaths.*

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### Section A

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B and **one** other question from **either** Section A **or** Section B.

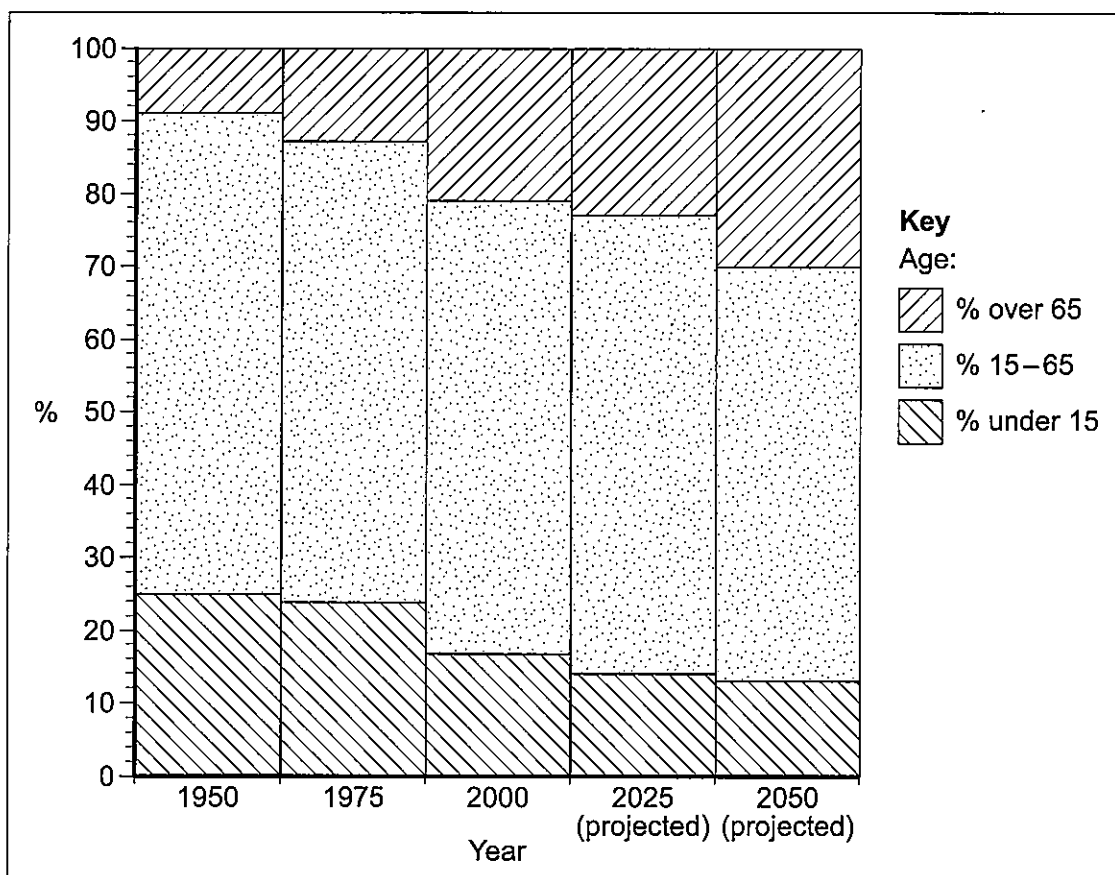
Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

**Total for this question: 28 marks**

#### 1 Population Change

- 1 (a) Study **Figure 1**, a graph showing changes in population structure in the European Union (EU), 1950–2050.

**Figure 1**



1 (d) Discuss the successes and failures of China's population policy since the 1990s.

[8 marks]

[SPaG 3 marks]

China's One Child policy has seen successes and failures. The main success was it prevented the predicted famine as it slowed population growth by about 2%. This meant there was enough food to feed everyone. The downside of this is that the growth has slowed too far and the fertility rate is now 1.5. This is below replacement level meaning that the population is ageing. This is a failure as eventually the population will die out. A social success of the policy is that families have more time & money to spend on their only child. The failure of this is that some children are said to be 'little emperors' as they are spoiled by all the attention. Another social failure is that there are now more boys than girls (107 to 100) due to the preference for male heirs. This has led to an increase in crime from young males & a fall in marriage due to competition for partners overall, whilst the policy did what it aimed to do but the failures outweigh its success.



**Section A**

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B and **one** other question from **either** Section A or Section B.

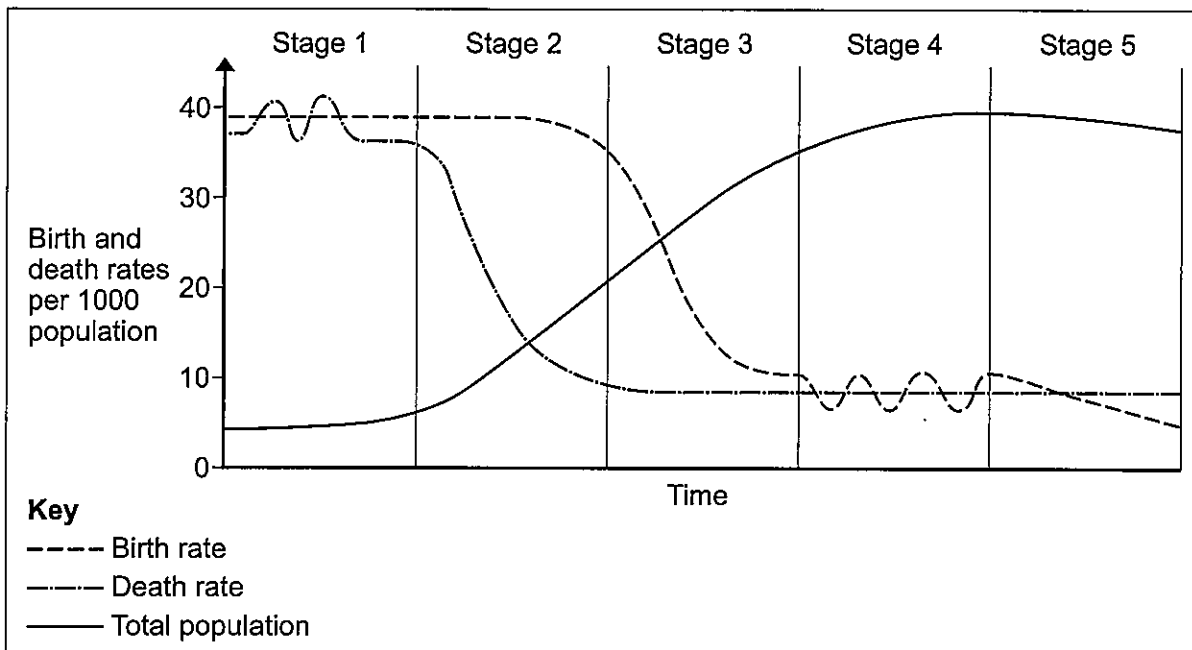
Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

**Total for this question: 28 marks**

**1 Population Change**

**1 (a)** Study **Figure 1**, a version of the Demographic Transition Model.

**Figure 1**



**1 (a) (i)** Which stage of the model does the following sentence describe?

**[1 mark]**

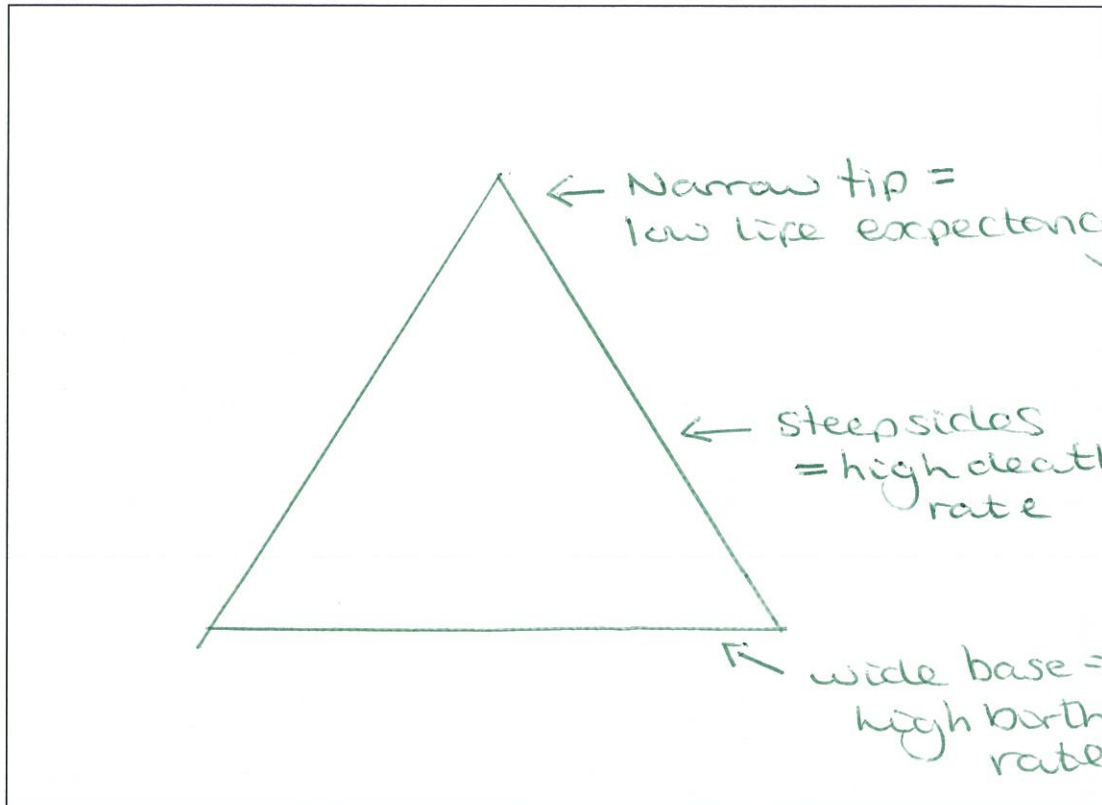
As the standard of living rises, the birth rate falls rapidly and the death rate remains low.

..... 3 .....



- 1 (a) (ii) Draw a labelled sketch of a population pyramid for a country in stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model.

[3 marks]



- 1 (a) (iii) Describe how the structure of a country's population changes between stages 2 and 4 of the Demographic Transition Model.

[3 marks]

The number of under 15s will drop between stages due to the falling birth rate.  
The number of over 65s will increase due to the falling death rate allowing more people to survive to old age & a higher life expectancy.

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- 2 (c) (ii) Suggest how **one or more** of the conditions shown in **Figure 5** affects the lives of the people living there.

[4 marks]

The polluted water will spread diseases such as Cholera which will make people ill & could kill them. Due to the cramped conditions any disease will spread quickly and infect large numbers of people. The poor quality building materials will raise the risk of building collapse during storms -  
Extra space ... causing injury & death to the people inside

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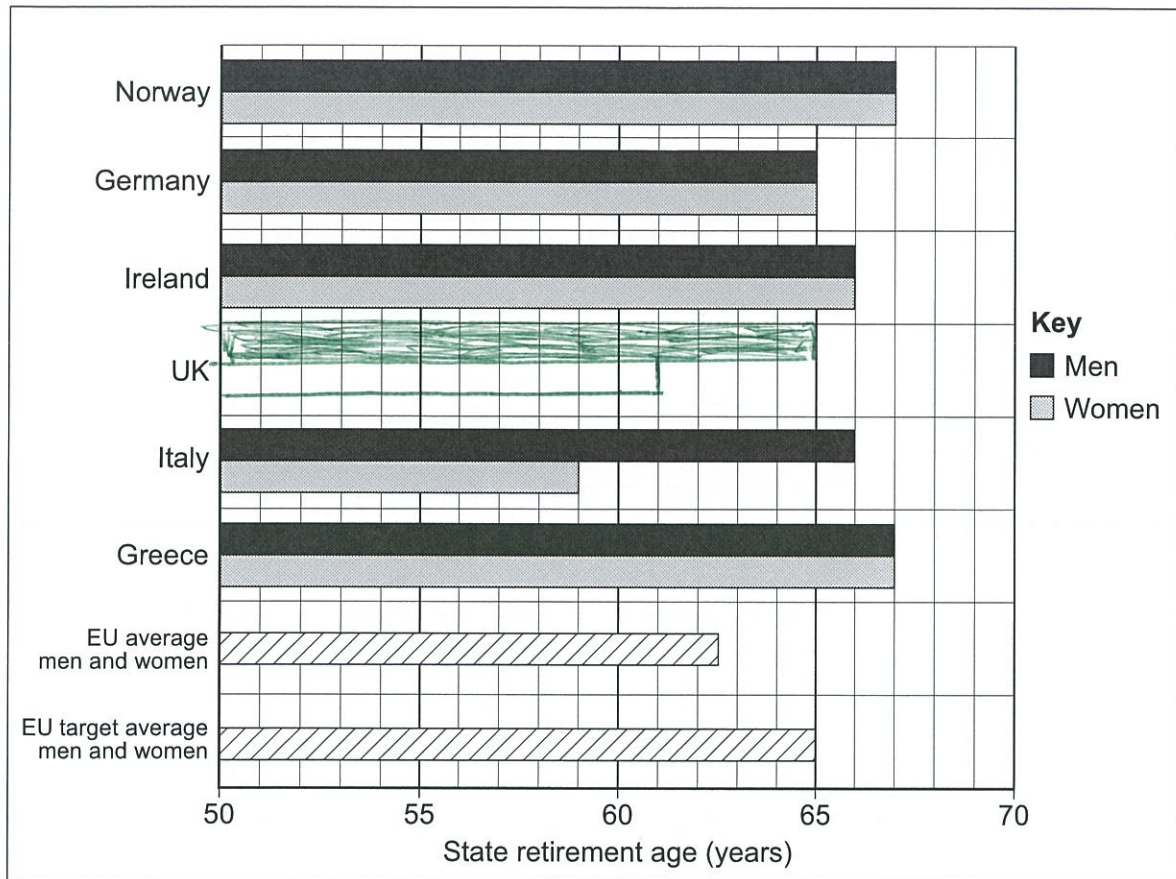






- 1 (b) Study **Figure 2**, a graph showing state retirement ages in selected European countries in 2012.

**Figure 2**



- 1 (b) (i) Use the following information to complete **Figure 2**.

[2 marks]

Country	State retirement age (years)	
	Men	Women
UK	65	61



1 (b) (ii) Account for the strategies adopted by one EU country to cope with an ageing population.

[8 marks]

[SPaG 3 marks]

The UK has taken a number of steps to deal with the ageing population. They have introduced 'workplace pensions' which means that most people have to pay into a pension. This will save the government money as they don't have to pay as much in welfare & it means people will be able to cope for themselves. The government is also increasing the state pension age from 65 to 67, eventually it will be linked to life expectancy - this is because of the increasing life expectancy. This will save the government money as they will be paying out less money as they will be paying pensions for fewer years. The UK also encourage people to have more children to increase the birth rate & % of under-15s & so reduce the ageing population. They do this by offering £60 a week child benefit to cover some of the cost of raising children.

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- 1 (c) Study Figure 3, a cartoon about immigration and unemployment.

Figure 3



- 1 (c) (i) Explain the cartoon's message about the impacts of migration on the receiving (host) country.

[4 marks]

One of the impacts of migration is that there is a higher level of employment - this can be a problem for workers in the host country who would compete for those jobs. It also shows how many of the migrants are highly qualified (e.g. doctors or dentists) which are in high demand and are skills many of the local workers do not have so they can't get those jobs & it might anger them.



1 (c) (ii) Use one or more examples to explain why people migrate within the EU.

[4 marks]

One reason for the migration is due to higher wages in the host country. For example the wages in the UK are higher than in Poland, creating a pull factor. Another reason is the availability of jobs. In 2004 Poland's economy was poor & there was high unemployment. There were many jobs in the UK for these workers - encouraging migration.

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Total for this question: 28 marks

## 2 Changing Urban Environments

2 (a) (i) Outline **one** impact on the environment of the increased use of road transport.

[2 marks]

Increased use of road transport will lead to increased CO<sub>2</sub> releases from the increased number of cars leading to global warming.

2 (a) (ii) Study **Figure 3** on the insert, part of a map showing traffic-free cycle routes in Edinburgh, a city in Scotland.What type of map is shown in **Figure 3**?

Circle the correct answer.

[1 mark]

choropleth

isoline

topological

2 (a) (iii) Use **Figure 3** and your own knowledge to explain how the impact of road traffic on the environment can be reduced.

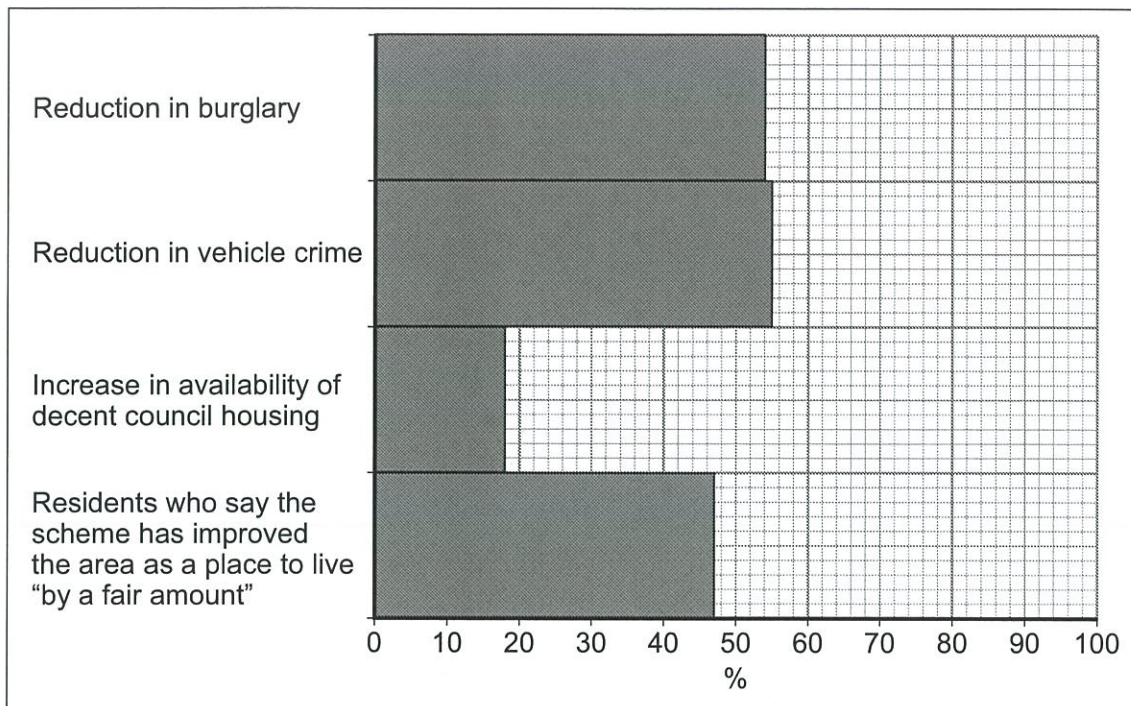
[4 marks]

Figure 3 shows integrated public transport links such as trains & cycle paths - these ~~reduce~~ <sup>reduce</sup> the use of cars so reduce emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>. In London the congestion charge has been introduced where drivers pay to enter central London in cars. This discourages car use again cutting the emissions that lead to global warming.



- 2 (b) Study **Figure 4**, a graph showing some improvements resulting from one government inner city scheme.

**Figure 4**



Use **Figure 4** to explain how residents have benefited from the scheme.

[3 marks]

Residents will feel safer as there has been a 50% in burglary so there is less crime. There has been a 15% rise in the availability of council housing which means people will be able to live in good conditions with low rates of rent which will improve their quality of life.

Question 2 continues on the next page

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2 (c) Study **Figure 5** on the insert, a photograph showing part of a squatter settlement.

**Figure 6** is a black and white copy of **Figure 5**.

**Figure 6**



Buildings  
made of  
any waste  
material

Cramped  
housing

Corrugated  
iron roofs

Rubbish in the river  
= water pollution

2 (c) (i) On **Figure 6**, mark with an arrow and label **three** characteristics of this squatter settlement.

**[3 marks]**

