

IBDP Geography – Global Change (Units 1,2&3) – Question Spotting & Potential Questions 2023

Unit 1 – Population Distribution – Changing Population			
Syllabus Point	Questions already asked	Date	Potential Question
1. Population and economic development patterns - KEY CONCEPT - How population varies between places			
Physical and human factors affecting population distribution at the global scale.	(b) Explain two physical reasons why some areas have a low population density. [2 + 2] Outline one physical factor that can lead to an area having a high population density [2]	May 2022 May 2019 Outlin	Explain two human reasons why some areas have a high population density. [2 + 2]
Global patterns and classification of economic development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low-income countries • middle-income countries and emerging economies • high-income countries 	??		**Will likely be a response to a graphic in the first part of the Population question. Describe the distribution of LIC / MIC / HIC etc.
Population distribution and economic development at the national scale, including voluntary internal migration, core-periphery patterns and megacity growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two detailed and contrasting examples of uneven population distribution 	“Resource insecurity is becoming the main cause of forced migration.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? (10 Marks November 20)	May 2022	**Revise the case study here**
Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities The relative importance of different influences on where people live and spatial interactions between places at varying scales			

2. Changing Populations & Places- KEY CONCEPT - Processes of population change and their effect on people and places

<p>Population change and demographic transition over time, including natural increase, fertility rate, life expectancy, population structure and dependency ratios</p> <p>• Detailed examples of two or more contrasting countries</p>	<p>Outline what is meant by the rate of natural increase. [2]</p> <p>“Of all the demographic challenges nations face, ageing is the most serious.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? (10)</p> <p>(b) Suggest two potential socio-economic problems that could result from the projected population trend. [2+2]</p> <p>a) Outline what is meant by “fertility rate”. [2]</p> <p>(b) Suggest two reasons why fertility rates decline when the status of women is improved. [2+2]</p> <p>Explain one reason why the median age of a population could decrease. [2]</p>	<p>Nov 2021</p> <p>May 2019</p> <p>Nov 2020</p> <p>May 2021</p> <p>May 2021</p> <p>May 2019</p>	<p>Outline what is meant by demographic transition (2)</p> <p>Outline what is meant by the populations structure of a country (2)</p> <p>Explain how dependency ratio is calculated (2)</p> <p>**You might have to work out a dependency ratio based on figures on a graph**</p> <p>**Revise the case study here**</p>
<p>The consequences of megacity growth for individuals and societies</p> <p>• One case study of a contemporary megacity experiencing rapid growth</p>	<p>“The greatest global demographic challenge is the growth of overpopulated megacities.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? (10)</p>	<p>Nov 2019</p>	
<p>The causes and consequences of forced migration and internal displacement</p>	<p>Explain one environmental consequence of one named forced migration. [3]</p>	<p>May 2019</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed examples of two or more forced movements, to include environmental and political push factors, and consequences for people and places 	<p>(b) Explain one political cause and one political consequence of forced migration. [2 + 2]</p> <p>Explain two ways in which environmental push factors lead to forced migration. [2 + 2]</p>	<p>Nov 2021</p> <p>Nov 2022</p>	<p>**Revise the case study here**</p> <p>The greatest global challenge is the forced movement and internal displacement of people.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? (10)</p> <p>Explain two ways in which political push factors lead to forced migration. [2 + 2]</p>
<p>Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities</p>			
<p>How the impacts of population change and spatial interactions between places can be categorized and represented graphically</p>			
<p>3. Challenges & Opportunities - KEY CONCEPT - Population possibilities and power over the decision-making process</p>			
<p>Global and regional/continental trends in family size, sex ratios, and ageing/greying</p>	<p>(c) Explain why some places have an uneven sex ratio as a result of: (i) migration; [2] (ii) an ageing society. [2]</p> <p>(c) Explain one cultural reason and one economic reason why fertility rates are decreasing. [2 + 2]</p>	<p>May 2021</p> <p>May 2022</p>	<p>(c) Explain one social reason and one economic reason why the ageing of the global population is increasing. [2 + 2]</p>
<p>Policies associated with managing population change, focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pro-natalist or anti-natalist policies policies related to ageing societies gender equality policies and anti-trafficking policies 	<p>Explain one policy designed to prevent human trafficking. [3]</p> <p>Explain two policies that are used to promote gender equality. [2 + 2]</p> <p>Explain one way in which people trafficking can be reduced. [2]</p>	<p>May 2019</p> <p>Nov 2021</p> <p>Nov 2019</p> <p>Nov 2019</p>	<p>Suggest how two groups of people have been affected by a gender inequality policy you have studied. [3+3]</p> <p>Explain one way in which gender inequality can be reduced. [2]</p> <p>Explain one policy designed to influence population growth. [3]</p>

	Suggest how two groups of people have been affected by one pro-natalist or anti-natalist policy you have studied. [3+3]		
The demographic dividend and the ways in which population could be considered a resource when contemplating possible futures • One case study of a country benefiting from a demographic dividend	Suggest two ways in which a demographic dividend can bring economic benefits to a country. [2 + 2] (c) Explain two ways in which one named country benefits from a demographic dividend. [2+2]	Nov 2022 Nov 2020	**Revise the case study here** - Ethiopia
Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities How population change may affect the power balance between groups of people at local, national and international scales			
Unit 2 – Climate Vulnerability & Resilience			
Syllabus Point	Question already asked	Date	Potential Question
1. Causes of global climate change - How natural and human processes affect the global energy balance			
The atmospheric system, including the natural greenhouse effect and energy balance (incoming shortwave radiation and outgoing longwave radiation)	??		**Could be short response questions based on graphic at the start of this question**
Changes in the global energy balance, and the role of feedback loops, resulting from: • terrestrial albedo changes and feedback loops	Outline what is meant by terrestrial albedo(2) Outline how extreme warming can affect: (i) the albedo of a region; [2] the operation of a feedback loop.[2]	May 22 May 21	Outline what is meant by global dimming (2) Outline what is meant by a feedback loop (2)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solar radiation variations, including global dimming due to volcanic eruptions • methane gas release and feedback loops 			Outline two ways in which methane gas releases can cause a positive feedback loops in our atmosphere (2+2)
The enhanced greenhouse effect and international variations in greenhouse gas sources and emissions, in relation to economic development, globalization and trade	(ii) State the age range in which the most rapid increase in CO ₂ emissions occurs. [1] Briefly outline how the natural greenhouse effect operates. (2) Explain two reasons why increased trade by emerging economies has led to increased greenhouse gas emissions. [2+2]	Nov 20 Nov 19 May 19	Briefly outline how the enhanced greenhouse effect operates. (2) Explain two reasons why increasing levels of globalisation by emerging economies has led to increased greenhouse gas emissions. [2+2] Explain two reasons why increasing levels of trade has led to increased greenhouse gas emissions. [2+2]
Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities The complexity of the dynamic climate system and the spatial interactions of different processes and feedback mechanisms			
2. Consequences of climate change - KEY CONCEPT - The effects of global climate change on places, societies, and environmental systems			
Climate change and the hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere, including: water stored in ice and oceans, and changing sea levels carbon stored in ice, oceans and the biosphere	Suggest two ways in which increased global temperatures can cause changes in sea levels. Explain two reasons why sea-level change may result from global warming. 2 marks for each reason Explain how the global energy balance can be changed by:	nov 21 Nov 19 Nov 19	Explain why terrestrial and ocean ice melt has differing consequences on sea level rise: (2+2)

incidence and severity of extreme weather events, including drought	Suggest how climate change may cause spatial changes in: biomes 2 marks animal migration patterns 2 marks	May 22	Suggest how climate change may cause spatial changes in: Limits to cultivation 2 marks Soil erosion 2 marks
spatial changes in biomes, habitats and animal migration patterns			
Changes to agriculture, including crop yields, limits of cultivation, soil erosion			
Impacts of climate change on people and places, including health hazards, migration and ocean transport routes	(b) Suggest two health hazards that may result from climate change. [2+2] Explain two ways in which climate change impacts upon ocean transport routes. [2+2] Explain two ways in which higher temperatures could increase the incidence of health hazards on people. [2 marks for each way]	Nov 20 MAY 21 may 22	Explain two ways in which climate change impacts upon migration. [2+2]
Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities The uneven spatial distribution of effects and uncertainty about their timing, scale and impacts for individuals and societies			

3. Responding to climate change - KEY CONCEPT - Possibilities for responding to climate change and power over the decision-making process

<p>Disparities in exposure to climate change risk and vulnerability, including variations in people's location, wealth, social differences (age, gender, education), risk perception</p> <p>• Detailed examples of two or more societies with contrasting vulnerability</p>	<p>Suggest two human factors that can increase vulnerability to extreme weather events marks for each factor (2+2)</p>	<p>Nov 22</p>	<p>**Revise case studies Canada (Innuit) & Switzerland (Ski industry).</p>
<p>Government-led adaptation and mitigation strategies for global climate change:</p> <p>• global geopolitical efforts, recognizing that the source/s of greenhouse gas emissions may be spatially distant from the countries most impacted</p> <p>• carbon emissions offsetting and trading</p> <p>• technology, including geo-engineering</p>	<p>Explain two government-led strategies to reduce the causes of global climate change. 2 marks for each strategy</p> <p>(c) Explain how two methods of geo-engineering could mitigate climate change. [2+2]</p> <p>Explain how carbon offset schemes and carbon trading might lead to a global reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. [2+2]</p>	<p>Nov 22</p> <p>Nov 20</p> <p>May 19</p>	<p>Explain two government led strategies used to address global climate change. (2+2)</p>
<p>Civil society and corporate strategies to address global climate change</p> <p>• Case study of the response to climate change in one country focusing on the actions of non-governmental stakeholders</p>	<p>Explain two corporate strategies used to address global climate change. (2+2)</p>		<p>Explain two civil society strategies used to address global climate change.(2+2)</p>

Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities

Why perspectives and viewpoints may be different about the need for, practicality and urgency of action on global climate change.

Unit 3 – Global Resource Consumption & Security

Syllabus Point	Question already asked	Date	Potential Question
1. Global Trends in Consumption - KEY CONCEPT - How global development processes affect resource availability and consumption			
Global and regional/continental progress towards poverty reduction, including the growth of the “new global middle class”	Outline two differences in the growth of the middle-class population of Ukraine and Serbia? (2 marks) “The growth of the global middle class will inevitably accelerate climate change.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? (10 Marks November 20)	May 2021	
Measuring trends in resource consumption, including individual, national and global ecological footprints	Describe what is meant by an individual’s ecological footprint Suggest one way in which greater use of renewable energy can: (i) decrease the size of a nation’s ecological footprint ii) increase the size of a nation’s ecological footprint. (2+2) Explain one way in which ecological footprint measures an individual’s resource consumption. (2)	Nov 2020 May 2021 Nov 2022	Describe what is meant by a nation's ecological footprint (2) Describe what is meant by the global ecological footprint (2)
An overview of global patterns and trends in the availability and consumption of: • water, including embedded water in food and manufactured goods • land/food, including changing diets in middle-income countries	Describe what is meant by “embedded water” (2) Explain two reasons why diets are changing in middle-income countries. (2+2) Explain how the growth of a country’s middle-class population can lead to: (i) changing diets; (ii) land-use pressures (2+2)	May 2019 May 2019 May 2021	Explain two ways that water may be embedded into both food and manufactured goods. (2+2) Explain two reasons why availability of land and food is changing in middle-income countries. (2+2)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> energy, including the relative and changing importance of hydrocarbons, nuclear power, renewables, new sources of modern energy 	<p>Suggest one reason for a recent change in the diets of people in middle-income countries. (2)</p> <p>Explain why the growth of the global middle class may lead to:</p> <p>(i) increased water consumption; [2]</p> <p>(ii) changes in diet (2)</p>	<p>Nov 2021</p> <p>Nov 22</p>	<p>Explain why the growth of the global middle class may lead to:</p> <p>(i) increased energy consumption; [2]</p> <p>(ii) development of new sources of energy (2)</p>
<p>Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities</p> <p>How the advantages of globalization must be weighed against heightened possibilities of new geopolitical and economic risks</p>			
<p>2. Impacts of changing trends of resource consumption - KEY CONCEPT – How pressure on resources affects the future security of places.</p>			
<p>The water–food–energy “nexus” and how its complex interactions affect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> national water security, including access to safe water national food security, including food availability national energy security, including energy pathways and geopolitical issues 	<p>Suggest two ways in which declining water availability might threaten a country’s energy security (2+2)</p> <p>Suggest two implications of a warmer climate for the food security of places (2+2)</p> <p>Suggest two ways in which meeting a nation’s water needs could result in reduced food availability (2+2)</p>	<p>May 2019</p> <p>Nov 2019</p> <p>Nov 2020</p> <p>May 22</p>	<p>Suggest two ways in which meeting a nation’s energy needs could result in reduced food availability (2+2)</p> <p>Suggest two implications of a changing climate for the water security of places (2+2)</p>

	<p>b) Suggest two reasons why progress towards access to safe water has been slow in some regions. (2+2)</p> <p>(c) Explain one economic advantage and one environmental advantage of the circular economy. (2+2)</p>	May 22	
<p>The implications of global climate change for the water–food–energy nexus</p> <p>• Detailed examples of two countries with contrasting levels of resource security</p>	<p>“Resource insecurity is becoming the main cause of forced migration.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? (10 Marks November 20)</p>		<p>**Revise Venezuela or Russia case study</p>
<p>The disposal and recycling of consumer items, including international flows of waste</p>	<p>Explain two reasons why some countries receive large international flows of consumer waste (2+2)</p>	Nov 2019	<p>Explain two reasons why some countries export large international flows of consumer waste (2+2)</p>
<p>Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities</p> <p>How perspectives on, and priorities for, national resource security vary between places and at different scales</p>			

3. Resource Stewardship - KEY CONCEPT - Possibilities for managing resources sustainably and power over the decision-making process			
<p>Divergent thinking about population and resource consumption trends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pessimistic views, including neo-Malthusian views • optimistic views, including Boserup • balanced views, including resource stewardship 	<p>(b) Explain two aspects of Boserup's optimistic view of resource management (2+2)</p> <p>Explain two ways in which different resources are developed to support Boserup's optimistic view (2+2)</p>	<p>Nov 22</p> <p>Nov 2021</p>	<p>(b) Explain two aspects of Malthus' pessimistic view of resource management (2+2)</p> <p>Explain two ways in which resources are preserved by stewardship (2+2)</p>
<p>Resource stewardship strategies, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the value of the circular economy as a systems approach for effective cycling of materials and energy • the role of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and progress made toward meeting them 	<p>"A sustainable balance between population and resources can be best met by the circular economy." To what extent do you agree with this statement? (10 Marks November 19)</p> <p>Explain how a circular economy approach can contribute to:</p> <p>(i) reduced use of new resources</p> <p>(ii) changing attitudes to product ownership</p>	<p>Nov 2019</p> <p>Nov 2020</p>	<p>Explain how a circular economy approach can contribute to:</p> <p>(i) reduced use of energy</p> <p>(ii) cycling of materials (2+2)</p>
<p>Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities</p> <p>Different perspectives on global resource use and the likely effectiveness of management actions at varying scales</p>			

The expansive 10-mark questions! – Linking Units 1-3

“Of all the demographic challenges nations face, ageing is the most serious.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? **(10 Marks May 19)**

“Responding to climate change is more important than working towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? **(10 Marks May 19) LINKS MULTIPLE TOPICS**

“The greatest global demographic challenge is the growth of overpopulated megacities.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? **(10 Marks November 19)**

“The growth of the global middle class will inevitably accelerate climate change.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? **(10 Marks November 20)**

“Resource insecurity is becoming the main cause of forced migration.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? **(10 Marks November 20)**

“A sustainable balance between population and resources can be best met by the circular economy.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? **(10 Marks November 19)**