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| **IBDP Geography – Global Change (Units 1,2&3) – Question Spotting & Potential Questions 2024** |

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| **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 someareas have a low population density. [2 + 2]Outline one physical factor that can lead toan area having a high population density [2]Explain how two physical factors can lead to uneven population distribution in oneplace you have studied. [2 + 2] | May 2022May 2019May 2023 | Explain two human reasons why some areashave a high population density. [2 + 2]Explain how two human factors can lead to uneven population distribution in oneplace you have studied. [2 + 2] |
| Global patterns and classification of economic development:​• low-income countries• middle-income countries and emerging economies• high-income countries | ?? |  | \*\*Will likely be a response to a graphic inthe first part of the Population question.Describe the distribution of LIC / MIC / HICetc. |
| Population distribution and economic development at the national scale, including voluntary internal migration, core-periphery patterns and megacity growth**• Two detailed and contrasting examples of uneven population distribution** | Explain two positive consequences of the rapid population growth of a megacity. [2 + 2] | Nov 2023 | \*\*Revise the Mumbai case study here\*\*Explain two negative consequences of the rapid population growth of a megacity. [2 + 2] |
| **Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities****​The relative importance of different influences on where people live and spatial interactions between places at varying scales** |
| 1. **Changing Populations & Places- KEY CONCEPT - ​Processes of population change and their effect on people and places**
 |
| Population change and demographic transition over time, including natural increase, fertility rate, life expectancy, population structure and dependency ratios• **Detailed examples of two or more contrasting countries** | Outline what is meant by the rate of naturalincrease. [2]“Of all the demographic challenges nationsface, ageing is the most serious.” To whatextent do you agree with this statement? (10)(b) Suggest two potential socio-economicproblems that could result from the projected population trend. [2+2]a)Outline what is meant by “fertility rate”. [2](b)Suggest two reasons why fertility ratesdecline when the status of women isimproved. [2+2]Explain one reason why the median age of apopulation could decrease. [2] | Nov 2021May 2019Nov 2020May 2021May 2021May 2019 | Outline what is meant by demographictransition (2)Outline what is meant by the populationsstructure of a country (2)Explain how dependency ratio is calculated(2)\*\*You might have to work out a dependencyratio based on figures on a graph\*\*\*\*Revise the case study here\*\***\*\*Revise the case studies here\*\* (Bangladesh/climate and Ukraine/war)** Explain two ways in which political pushfactors lead to forced migration. [2 + 2] |
| The consequences of megacity growth for individuals and societies**• One case study of a contemporary megacity experiencing rapid growth** | “The greatest global demographic challengeis the growth of overpopulated megacities.”To what extent do you agree with thisstatement? (10) | Nov 2019 |
| The causes and consequences of forced migration and internal displacement**• Detailed examples of two or more forced movements, to include environmental and political push factors, and consequences for people and places** | Explain one environmental consequence ofone named forced migration. [3](b) Explain one political cause and onepolitical consequence of forced migration. [2+ 2]Explain two ways in which environmentalpush factors lead to forced migration. [2 + 2] | May 2019Nov 2021Nov 2022 |
| **Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities****​****How the impacts of population change and spatial interactions between places can be categorized and represented graphically** |
| 1. **Challenges & Opportunities - KEY CONCEPT - ​Population possibilities and power over the decision-making process**
 |
| Global and regional/continental trends in family size, sex ratios, and ageing/greying | (c) Explain why some places have an unevensex ratio as a result of: 1. migration; [2]
2. (ii) an ageing society. [2]

(c) Explain one cultural reason and oneeconomic reason why fertility rates aredecreasing. [2 + 2] | May 2021May 2022 | (c) Explain one social reason and oneeconomic reason why the ageing of the global population is increasing. [2 + 2] |
| Policies associated with managing population change, focusing on:• pro-natalist or anti-natalist policies• policies related to ageing societies• gender equality policies and anti-trafficking policies | Explain one policy designed to preventhuman trafficking. [3]Explain two policies that are used to promote gender equality. [2 + 2]Explain two ways of managing the economic problems associated with an ageing society. [2 + 2]Explain one way in which people traffickingcan be reduced. [2]Suggest how two groups of people have been affected by one pro-natalist or anti-natalist policy you have studied. [3+3] | May 2019Nov 2021May 2023Nov 2019Nov 2019 | “The greatest **global** challengeis managing population change.”To what extent do you agree with thisstatement? (10)Suggest how two groups of people have beenaffected by a gender inequality policy youhave studied. [3+3]Explain one way in which gender inequalitycan be reduced. [2]Explain one policy designed to influencepopulation growth. [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 demographicdividend can bring economic benefits to acountry. [2 + 2](c) Explain two ways in which one namedcountry benefits from a demographicdividend. [2+2] | Nov 2022Nov 2021 | \*\*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 basedon 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• solar radiation variations, including global dimming due to volcanic eruptions• methane gas release 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]Outline what is meant by global dimming. [2] | May 2022May 2021May 2023 | Outline how excessive methane release can cause a positive feedback loop to occur (2)Outline what is meant by a feedback loop (2)Outline two different ways that extreme warming can affect the terrestrial release of methane; [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 mostrapid increase in CO2 emissions occurs. [1]Briefly outline how the natural greenhouseeffect operates. (2)Explain two reasons why increased trade byemerging economies has led to increasedgreenhouse gas emissions. [2+2]Suggest two ways in which economic development leads to international variations in greenhouse gas emissions. [2 + 2] | Nov 2020Nov 2019May 2019May 2023 | Briefly outline how the enhanced greenhouseeffect operates. (2)Explain two reasons why increasing levels ofglobalisation by emerging economies has ledto increased greenhouse gas emissions. [2+2]Explain two reasons why increasing levels oftrade 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** |
| 1. **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 globaltemperatures can cause changes in sea levels.Explain two reasons why sea-level changemay result from global warming.2 marks for each reason??Suggest how climate change may causespatial changes in: biomes 2 marksanimal migration patterns 2 marksOutline one way in which patterns of animal migration are affected by climate change. [2] | Nov 2021Nov 2019May 2022Nov 2023 | Explain why terrestrial and ocean ice melt hasdiffering consequences on sea level rise:(2+2)Explain two reasons why sea-level changemay result from melting sea ice.Explain two reasons why climate change can impact on the severity of extreme weather events. [2+2]Suggest how climate change may causespatial changes in:1. Limits to cultivation 2 marks
2. Soil erosion 2 marks
 |
| incidence and severity of extreme weather events, including drought |
| 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 mayresult from climate change. [2+2]Explain two ways in which climate changeimpacts upon ocean transport routes. [2+2]Explain two ways in which highertemperatures could increase the incidence of health hazards on people. [2 marks foreach way]Explain two reasons why wealthy people are less vulnerable to climate change. [2 + 2] | Nov 2020May 2021May 2022May 2023 | Explain two ways in which climate changeimpacts upon migration. [2+2]Suggest two health hazards that mayresult from climate change. [2+2]Explain two reasons why poorer people are more vulnerable to climate change. [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** |
| 1. **Responding to climate change - KEY CONCEPT - ​Possibilities for responding to climate change and power over the decision-making process**
 |
| Disparities in exposure to climate change risk and vulnerability, including variations in people’s location, wealth, social differences (age, gender, education), risk perception**• Detailed examples of two or more societies with contrasting vulnerability** | Suggest two human factors that can increasevulnerability to extreme weather eventsmarks for each factor (2+2)Suggest two ways in which social differences may lead to increased vulnerability to climate change. [2 + 2] | Nov 2022Nov 2023 | \*\*Revise case studies Canada (Innuit) &Switzerland (Ski industry).Suggest two ways in which differences in people’s location may lead to increased vulnerability to climate change. [2 + 2]Suggest two ways in which differences in people’s wealth may lead to increased vulnerability to climate change. [2 + 2]Suggest two ways in which differences in people’s risk perception may lead to increased vulnerability to climate change. [2+2] |
| Government-led adaptation and mitigation strategies for global climate change:• global geopolitical efforts, recognizing that the source/s of greenhouse gas emissions may be spatially distant from the countries most impacted• carbon emissions offsetting and trading​• technology, including geo-engineering | Explain two government-led strategies toreduce the causes of global climate change.2 marks for each strategy(c) Explain how two methods ofgeo-engineering could mitigate climatechange. [2+2]Explain how carbon offset schemes andcarbon trading might lead to a globalreduction in greenhouse gas emissions. [2+2] | Nov 2022Nov 2020May 2019 | Explain two government led strategies usedto address global climate change. (2+2) |
| Civil society and corporate strategies to address global climate change**• Case study of the response to climate change in one country focusing on the actions of non-governmental stakeholders** | Explain two corporate strategies used toaddress global climate change. (2+2)Explain two ways in which corporate strategies can help address climate changeissues. [2 + 2] | Nov 2023 | Explain two civil society strategies used toaddress global climate change. (2+2) |
| **​****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 themiddle-class population of Ukraine andSerbia? (2 marks)“The growth of the global middle class willinevitably accelerate climate change.” Towhat extent do you agree with thisstatement? **(10 Marks November 20)** |  |  |
| Measuring trends in resource consumption, including individual, national and global ecological footprints | Describe what is meant by an individual’secological footprintSuggest one way in which greater use ofrenewable energy can: 1. decrease the size of a nation’s ecological footprint
2. ii) increase the size of a nation’s ecological footprint. (2+2)

Explain one way in which ecological footprintmeasures an individual’s resourceconsumption. (2) | Nov 2020May 2021Nov 2022 | Describe what is meant by a nation'secological footprint (2)Describe what is meant by the globalecological 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• energy, including the relative and changing importance of hydrocarbons, nuclear power, renewables, new sources of modern energy | Describe what is meant by “embeddedwater” (2)Explain two reasons why diets are changing in middle-income countries. (2+2)Explain how the growth of a country’smiddle-class population can lead to: 1. changing diets.
2. (ii) land-use pressures

(2+2)Suggest one reason for a recent change in the diets of people in middle-income countries. (2)Explain why the growth of the global middleclass may lead to:(i) increased water consumption; [2](ii) changes in diet (2)Explain two reasons why some countries decide not to utilize nuclear power. [2 + 2] | May 2019May 2019May 2021Nov 2023 | Explain two ways that water may beembedded into both food and manufacturedgoods. (2+2)Explain two reasons why availability of landand food is changing in middle-incomecountries. (2+2)Explain why the growth of the global middleclass may lead to:(i) increased energy consumption; [2](ii) development of new sources of energy (2)Explain two reasons why some countries still rely on hydrocarbons to produce energy. [2 + 2] |
| **​Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities****How the advantages of globalization must be weighed against heightened possibilities of new geopolitical and economic risks** |
| 1. **Impacts of changing trends of resource consumption - KEY CONCEPT – ​ How pressure on resources affects the future security of places.**
 |
| ​**​**The water–food–energy “nexus” and how its complex interactions affect:​• national water security, including access to safe water• national food security, including food availability• national energy security, including energy pathways and geopolitical issues | Suggest two ways in which declining wateravailability might threaten a country’s energy security (2+2)Suggest two implications of a warmer climate for the food security of places (2+2)Suggest two ways in which meeting a nation’s water needs could result in reduced food availability (2+2)Suggest two reasons why progress towardsaccess to safe water has been slow in someregions.(2+2)Explain two ways in which nations can improve their water security. [2 + 2] | May 2019Nov 2019Nov 2020May 2022Nov 2023 | Suggest two ways in which meeting a nation’senergy needs could result in reduced foodavailability (2+2)Suggest two implications of a changingclimate for the water security of places (2+2)Explain two ways in which nations can improve their access to safe water. [2 + 2] |
| The implications of global climate change for the water–food–energy nexus**• Detailed examples of two countries with contrasting levels of resource security** | ??? |  | UAE & Switzerland case studies. |
| The disposal and recycling of consumer items, including international flows of waste | Explain two reasons why some countriesreceive large international flows of consumer waste (2+2)Explain one environmental impact and one economic impact of international flowsof waste on receiving countries. [2 + 2] | Nov 2019May 2023 | Explain two reasons why some countriesexport large international flows of consumerwaste (2+2)“The greatest global challengesare the international flows of people, not the international flow of waste. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (10) |
| ​**Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities****How perspectives on, and priorities for, national resource security vary between places and at different scales** |
| 1. **Resource Stewardship - KEY CONCEPT - Possibilities for managing resources sustainably and power over the decision-making process**
 |
| Divergent thinking about population and resource consumption trends:• pessimistic views, including neo-Malthusian views• optimistic views, including Boserup• balanced views, including resource stewardship | Explain two aspects of Boserup’soptimistic view of resource management(2+2)Explain two ways in which different resources are developed to support Boserup’s optimistic view (2+2) | Nov 2022Nov 2021 | (b) Explain two aspects of Malthus’pessimistic view of resource management(2+2)Explain two ways in which resources arepreserved by stewardship (2+2) |
| Resource stewardship strategies, including:• 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 | “A sustainable balance between populationand resources can be best met by the circular economy.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? **(10 Marks November 2019)**Explain how a circular economy approach can contribute to:(i) reduced use of new resources(ii) changing attitudes to product ownershipc) Explain one economic advantage and oneenvironmental advantage of the circulareconomy. (2+2) | Nov 2019Nov 2020Nov 2022 | Explain how a circular economy approach cancontribute to:(i) reduced use of energy(ii) Improved cycling of materials (2+2)Explain one economic disadvantage and oneenvironmental advantage of the circulareconomy. (2+2) |
| ​**Synthesis, evaluation and skills opportunities****​****Different perspectives on global resource use and the likely effectiveness of management actions at varying scales** |
| ***The expansive 10-mark questions! – Linking Units 1-3******Population******Climate******Resources*** ***“Too what extent…” = use counterarguments from the other units (and Interactions for HL)*** |
| “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)**  |
| “The greatest global demographic challenge is the growth of overpopulated megacities.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? **(10 Marks Nov 2019)** |
| “The growth of the global middle class will inevitably accelerate climate change.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? **(10 Marks Nov 2019)** |
| “The policies used to manage natural population change are more successful than those used to manage climate change.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10] – **May 2023** |
| “The most important factor influencing the water–food–energy nexus is climate change.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10] – **May 2023** |
| “Changes in the global energy balance are primarily the result of natural processes rather than human activity.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10] – **Nov 2023** |
| “The growth of the new global middle class is the main threat to the resource security of places.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10] – **Nov 2023** |