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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 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]  Explain how two physical factors can lead to uneven population distribution in one  place you have studied. [2 + 2] | May 2022  May 2019  May 2023 | Explain two human reasons why some areas  have a high population density. [2 + 2]  Explain how two human factors can lead to uneven population distribution in one  place 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 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  **• 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 natural  increase. [2]  “Of all the demographic challenges nations  face, ageing is the most serious.” To what  extent do you agree with this statement? (10)  (b) Suggest two potential socio-economic  problems 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 rates  decline when the status of women is  improved. [2+2]  Explain one reason why the median age of a  population could decrease. [2] | Nov 2021  May 2019  Nov 2020  May 2021  May 2021  May 2019 | Outline what is meant by demographic  transition (2)  Outline what is meant by the populations  structure of a country (2)  Explain how dependency ratio is calculated  (2)  \*\*You might have to work out a dependency  ratio 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 push  factors 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 challenge  is the growth of overpopulated megacities.”  To what extent do you agree with this  statement? (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 of  one named forced migration. [3]  (b) Explain one political cause and one  political consequence of forced migration. [2  + 2]  Explain two ways in which environmental  push factors lead to forced migration. [2 + 2] | May 2019  Nov 2021  Nov 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 uneven  sex ratio as a result of:   1. migration; [2] 2. (ii) an ageing society. [2]   (c) Explain one cultural reason and one  economic reason why fertility rates are  decreasing. [2 + 2] | May 2021  May 2022 | (c) Explain one social reason and one  economic 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 prevent  human 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 trafficking  can 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 2019  Nov 2021  May 2023  Nov 2019  Nov 2019 | “The greatest **global** challenge  is managing population change.”  To what extent do you agree with this  statement? (10)  Suggest how two groups of people have been  affected by a gender inequality policy you  have studied. [3+3]  Explain one way in which gender inequality  can be reduced. [2]  Explain one policy designed to influence  population 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 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 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 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  • 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 2022  May 2021  May 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 most  rapid increase in CO2 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]  Suggest two ways in which economic development leads to international variations in greenhouse gas emissions.  [2 + 2] | Nov 2020  Nov 2019  May 2019  May 2023 | 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** | | | |
| 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 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  ??  Suggest how climate change may cause  spatial changes in: biomes 2 marks  animal migration patterns 2 marks  Outline one way in which patterns of animal migration are affected by climate change. [2] | Nov 2021  Nov 2019  May 2022  Nov 2023 | Explain why terrestrial and ocean ice melt has  differing consequences on sea level rise:  (2+2)  Explain two reasons why sea-level change  may 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 cause  spatial 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 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]  Explain two reasons why wealthy people are less vulnerable to climate change. [2 + 2] | Nov 2020  May 2021  May 2022  May 2023 | Explain two ways in which climate change  impacts upon migration. [2+2]  Suggest two health hazards that may  result 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 increase  vulnerability to extreme weather events  marks for each factor (2+2)  Suggest two ways in which social differences may lead to increased vulnerability to climate change. [2 + 2] | Nov 2022  Nov 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 to  reduce the causes of global climate change.  2 marks for each strategy  (c) Explain how two methods of  geo-engineering could mitigate climate  change. [2+2]  Explain how carbon offset schemes and  carbon trading might lead to a global  reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. [2+2] | Nov 2022  Nov 2020  May 2019 | Explain two government led strategies used  to 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 to  address global climate change. (2+2)  Explain two ways in which corporate strategies can help address climate change  issues. [2 + 2] | Nov 2023 | Explain two civil society strategies used to  address 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 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)** |  |  |
| 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:   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 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  • energy, including the relative and changing importance of hydrocarbons, nuclear power, renewables, new sources of modern energy | 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:   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 middle  class 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 2019  May 2019  May 2021  Nov 2023 | 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)  Explain why the growth of the global middle  class 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 water  availability 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 towards  access to safe water has been slow in some  regions.(2+2)  Explain two ways in which nations can improve their water security. [2 + 2] | May 2019  Nov 2019  Nov 2020  May 2022  Nov 2023 | Suggest two ways in which meeting a nation’s  energy needs could result in reduced food  availability (2+2)  Suggest two implications of a changing  climate 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 countries  receive large international flows of consumer waste (2+2)  Explain one environmental impact and one economic impact of international flows  of waste on receiving countries. [2 + 2] | Nov 2019  May 2023 | Explain two reasons why some countries  export large international flows of consumer  waste (2+2)  “The greatest global challenges  are 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’s  optimistic view of resource management  (2+2)  Explain two ways in which different resources are developed to support Boserup’s optimistic view (2+2) | Nov 2022  Nov 2021 | (b) Explain two aspects of Malthus’  pessimistic view of resource management  (2+2)  Explain two ways in which resources are  preserved 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 population  and 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 ownership  c) Explain one economic advantage and one  environmental advantage of the circular  economy. (2+2) | Nov 2019  Nov 2020  Nov 2022 | Explain how a circular economy approach can  contribute to:  (i) reduced use of energy  (ii) Improved cycling of materials (2+2)  Explain one economic disadvantage and one  environmental advantage of the circular  economy. (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** | | | |