Level: CIE IGCSE Geography
Subject: Geography
Topic: IGCSE Geography
Type: Topic Question

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Geography CIE IGCSE
To be used for all exam preparation for 2025+

GEOGRAPHY

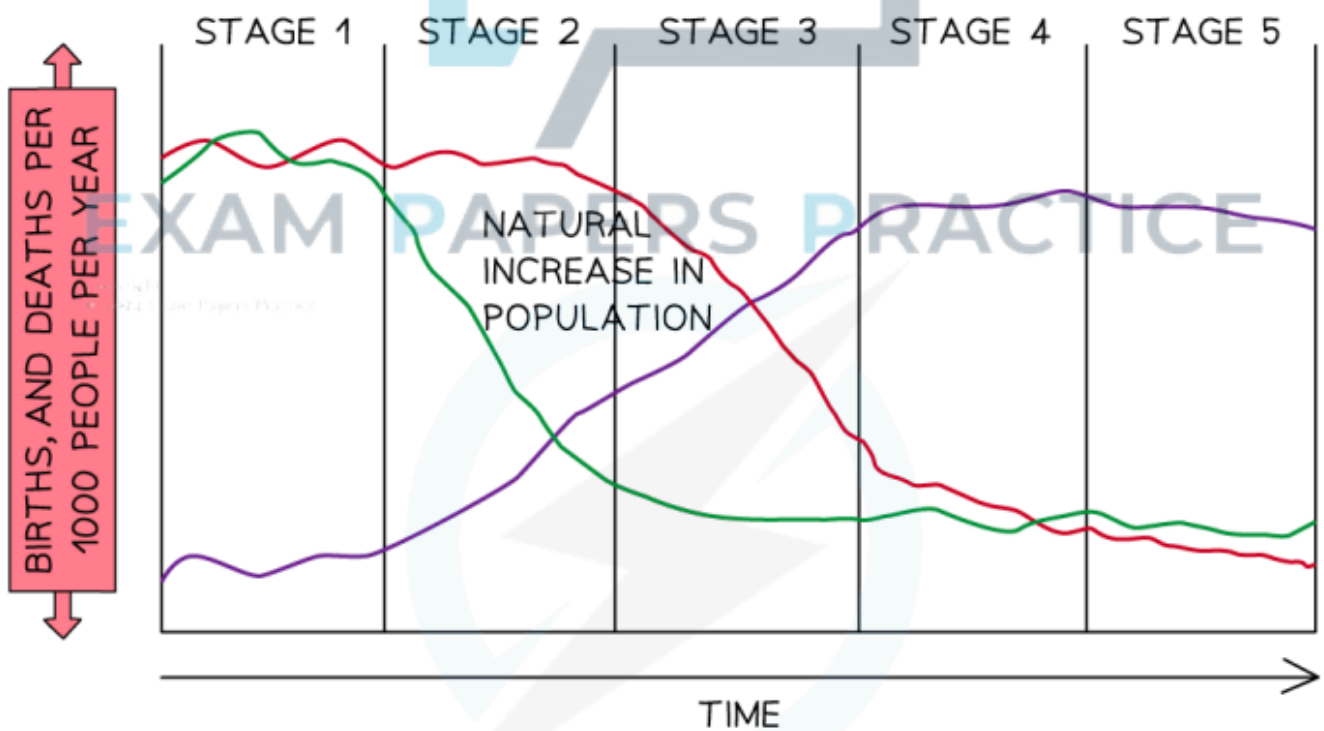# IGCSE

Key skills

Paper 1

Question 1

Explain why increased economic growth can lead to changes in population growth rates

[5 marks]

Question 2

Study Fig.1.1, which shows information about the Demographic Transition Model.

KEY:

—— = TOTAL POPULATION

—— = BIRTH RATE

—— = DEATH RATE

Fig. 1.1

(i)   Using information from Fig.1.1 only, explain why the rate of population growth changes as a country moves from Stage 1 to Stage 4.

....

....

....

[3]

(ii)   Explain why birth rates are still high in many LEDCs.

....

....

[4]

[7 marks]

Question 3

Study Figs.1.2 and 1.3, which show information about birth rates in Vietnam (an LEDC in South East Asia).
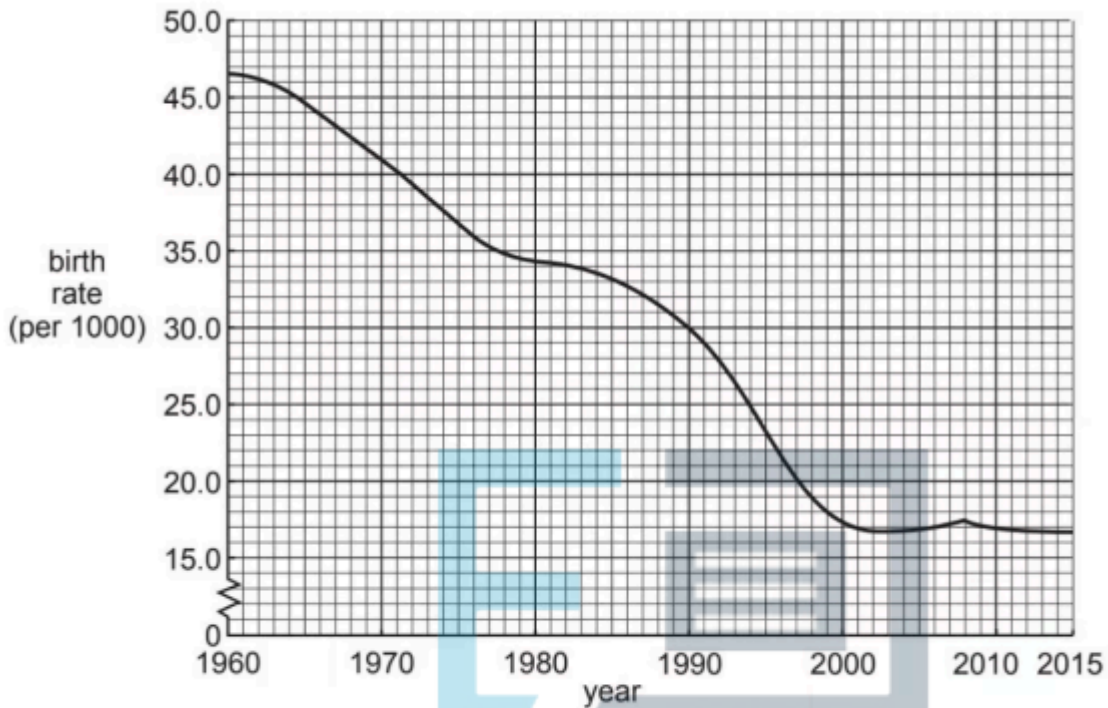
Fig. 1.2

The communist government of Vietnam is penalising couples who have more than two children. In the early 1960s it imposed a two-child limit for couples and there have been campaigns to promote contraception and abortion in the country since 1997.

By 2000, the birth rate had been reduced considerably by the use of fines and confiscation of land. The original policy ended in 2003 but was revived in 2008 after an increase in the birth rate.

Villagers in Thua Thien-Hue province are being fined for having more than two children under the government two-child policy. Catherine Pham Thi Thanh, 44, said that since 1996 she has been fined a total of 3800 kilograms of rice for having six children. This is a great loss for the family which makes an annual profit of only 700 kilograms of rice from their farm.

Fig. 1.3

(i)   Suggest how government policies and other factors may have reduced Vietnam's birth rate.

[4]

(ii)   Explain why the governments of some MEDCs are now concerned that birth rates are too low in their countries.

[5]

[9 marks]

Question 4

Study Fig 1.2, which shows information about the population of China and Nigeria between 1950 and 2100 (estimated).
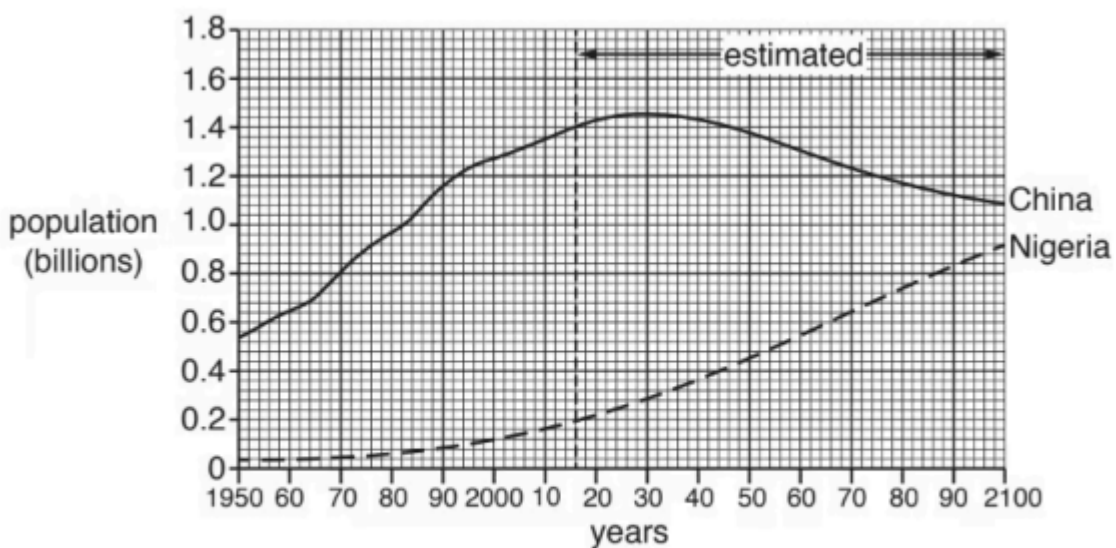

Fig. 1.2

Explain why birth rates are high in LEDCs such as Nigeria.

[5 marks]

Question 5

Study Fig.1.1, which shows information about birth rates and death rates in Mexico (an LEDC) between 1900 and 2060 (estimated).
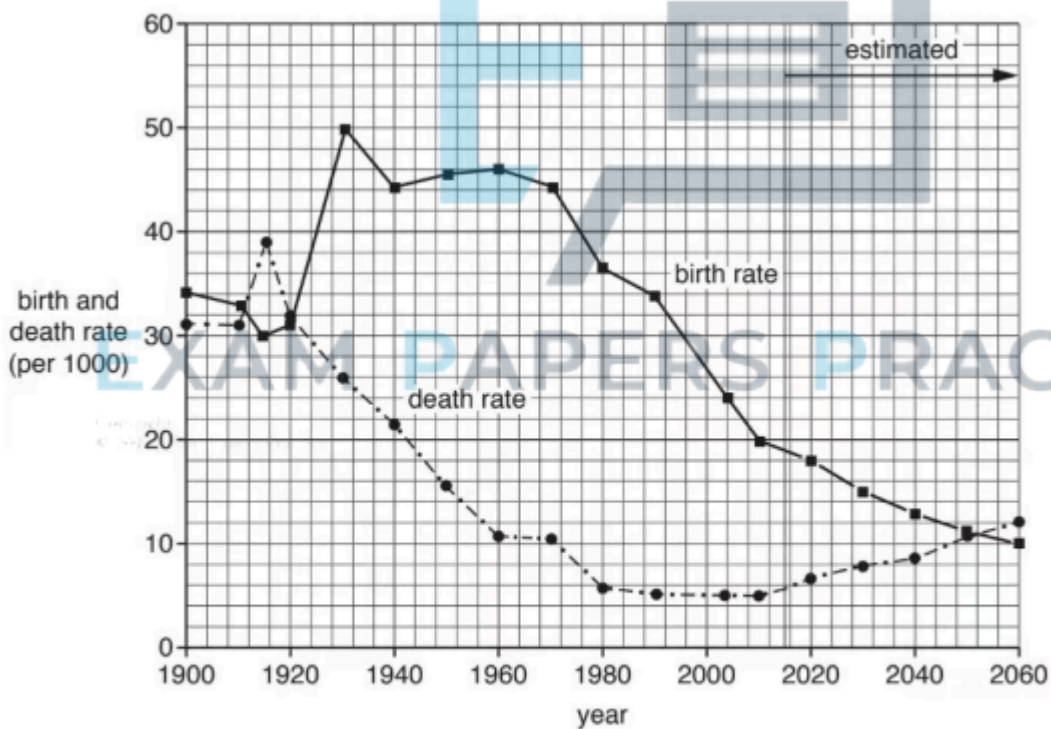

Fig. 1.1

Suggest Reasons to explain why the natural population growth rate in Mexico is likely to decrease between 2015 and 2050.

[4 marks]

Question 6

Study Figs.1.3,1.4 and 1.5 , which are photographs taken in an overpopulated country.

Fig.1.3

Fig.1.4

Fig.1.5

Overpopulation occurs when the population is greater than the resources can support. Explain why this may occur in a country.

[5 marks]

Question 7

Study Fig.1.2, which shows information about the population of 10 urban areas in Botswana (an LEDC in Africa) in 1991 and 2011.
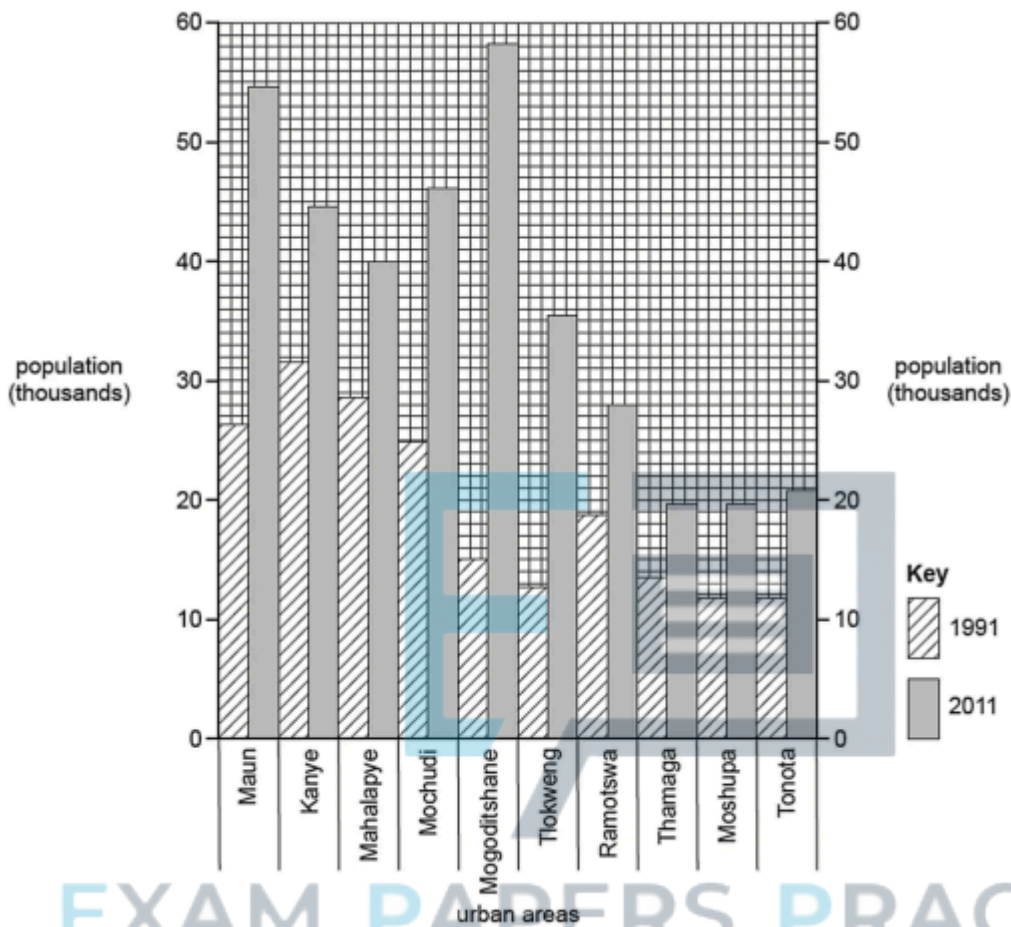
Fig. 1.2

Describe the problems caused by rapid population growth in urban areas in LEDCs.

[5 marks]

Question 8

Study Fig.1.4, which shows information about the factors influencing population growth.
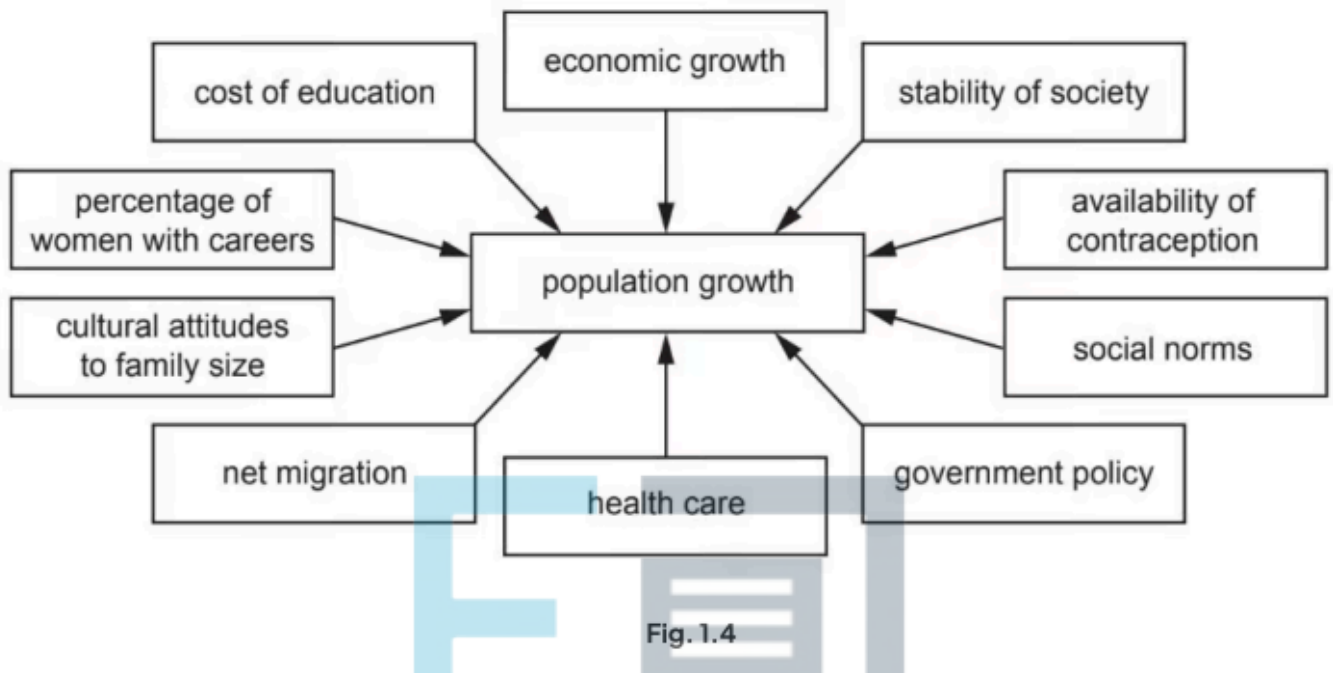
Fig. 1.4

Explain why improvements in health care can lead to changes in population growth rates.

[5 marks]

Question 9

Some parts of Tanzania are over-populated. Describe the problems faced by people living in areas which are overpopulated.

[5 marks]

Paper 2

Question 1

Study Fig.1, which shows information about the birth and death rates of four countries in 2023.

Country	Birth rate (per 1000 of population)	Death rate (per 1000 of population)	Natural population change (per 1000 of population)	Net migration (per 1000 of population)
Angola	41.4	7.8	+33.6	−0.2
Denmark	11.3	9.6	+1.7	+2.7
Nepal	17.3	5.6		−4.3
Spain	7.1	10.1	−3	+4.2

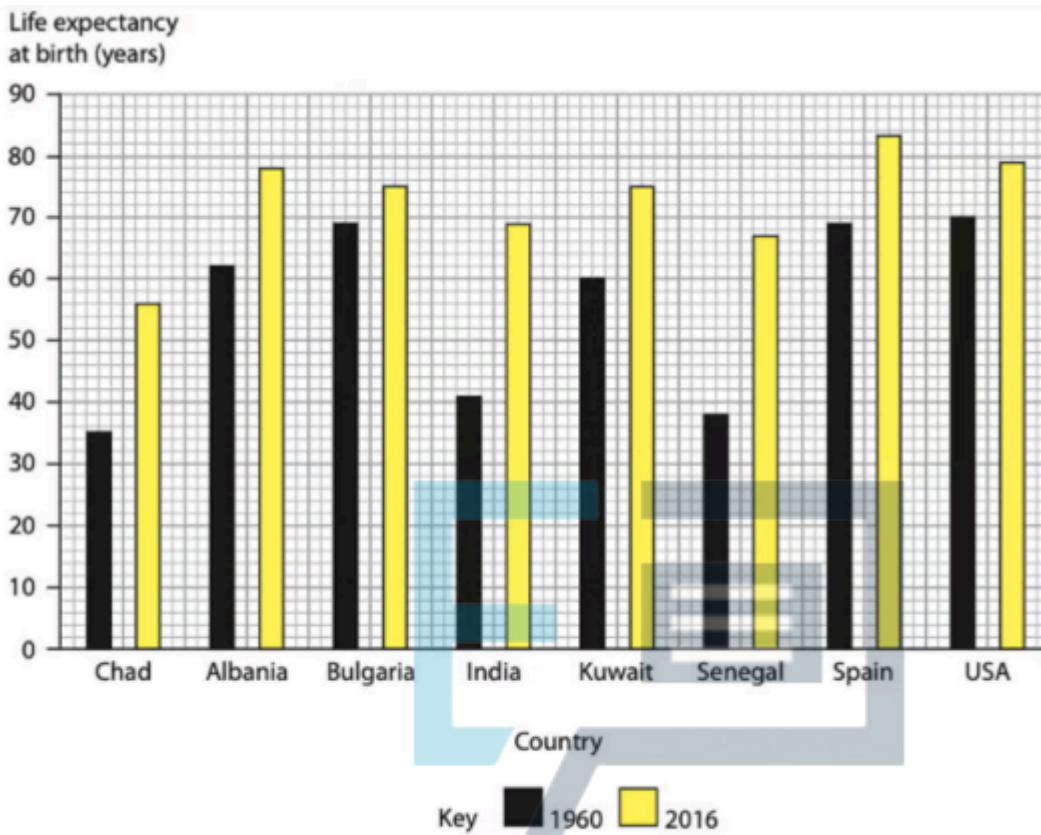(NB Net migration is the total number of immigrants minus the total number of emigrants)

(i) Suggest reasons why birth rates are higher in LEDCs such as Angola.

[4]

(ii) Explain why some countries become underpopulated.

[4]

[8 marks]

Question 2

Study Fig.1 which shows life expectancy at birth for selected countries in 1960 and in 2016

Fig. 1

Suggest reasons why life expectancy is lower in many LEDCs.

[4 marks]