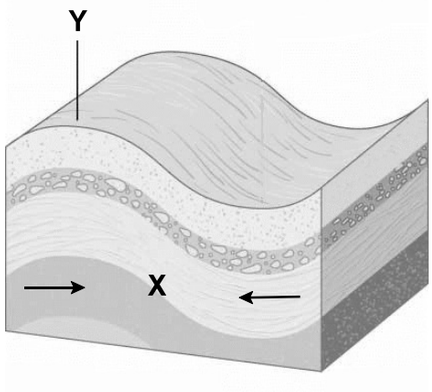
PART I

Instructions: Shade the letter of the correct answer on the machine scorable answer sheet provided.

SECTION A **TOTAL VALUE: 42%**

Instructions: Do ALL of the Questions in Part I, Section A.

1. Which force and feature are illustrated at points **X** and **Y** respectively?

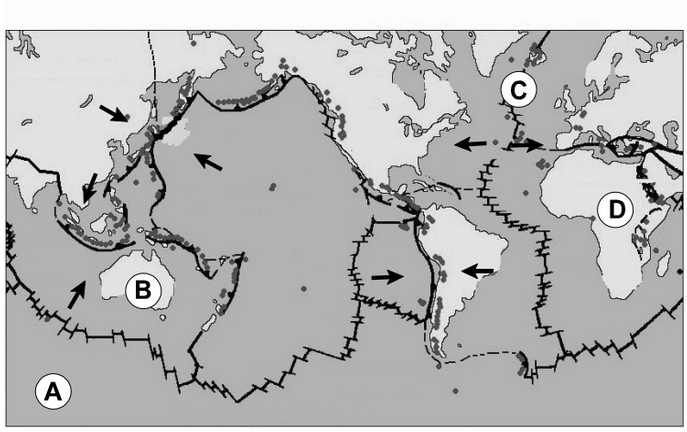


	Force at X	Feature at Y
(A)	compression	anticline
(B)	compression	syncline
(C)	tension	anticline
(D)	tension	syncline

2. Which type of volcano has very steep sides, a large crater, single vent and is symmetrical in shape?

(A) ash and cinder
(B) composite
(C) lava dome
(D) shield

3. Based on the map, which letter best corresponds to the location of volcanoes on Earth's surface?

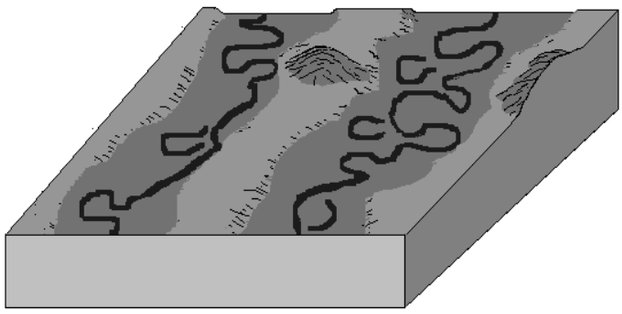


(A) A
(B) B
(C) C
(D) D

4. Which type of chemical weathering involves the reaction of metallic minerals in rocks to the oxygen in water?

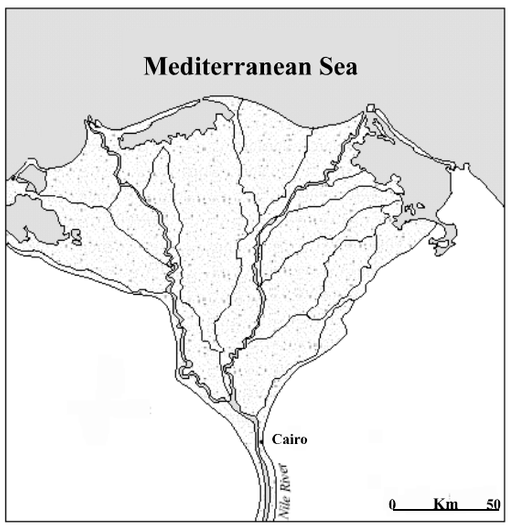
(A) exfoliation
(B) hydrolysis
(C) oxidation
(D) solution

5. Which characteristic of an old age river is evident in the diagram below?



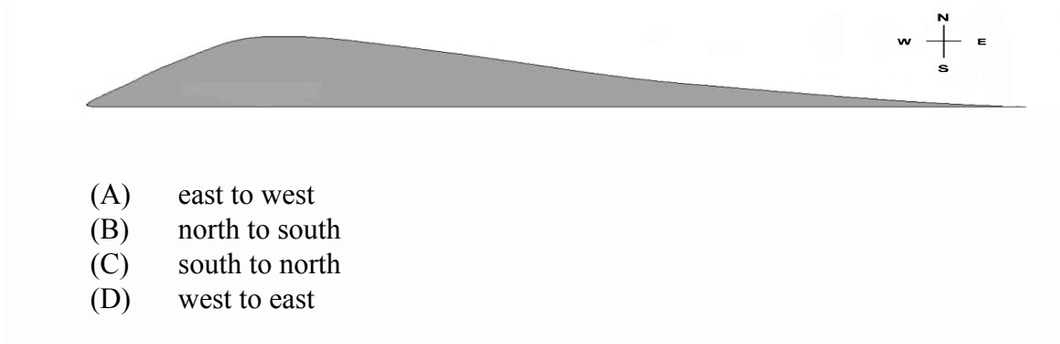
(A) ox-bow lakes
(B) rapids
(C) vertical erosion
(D) waterfalls

6. What type of delta is illustrated below?



(A) arcuate
(B) digitate
(C) estuarine
(D) finger-like

7. Based on the diagram below, in which direction has the glacier advanced?



(A) east to west
(B) north to south
(C) south to north
(D) west to east

8. Which refers to a long, narrow arm of the sea surrounded by cliff walls that were formed by a glacier?

(A) arête
(B) drumlin
(C) esker
(D) fiord

9. Which is the correct sequence for coastline erosion?

(A) arch ➜ cave ➜ stack
(B) arch ➜ stack ➜ cave
(C) cave ➜ arch ➜ stack
(D) cave ➜ stack ➜ arch

10. Which is responsible for day and night on Earth?

(A) elevation
(B) latitude
(C) revolution
(D) rotation

11. Which creates the greatest temperature range from day to night?

(A) cloud cover for 24 hours
(B) cloudy in daytime only
(C) cloudy in night-time only
(D) no cloud cover

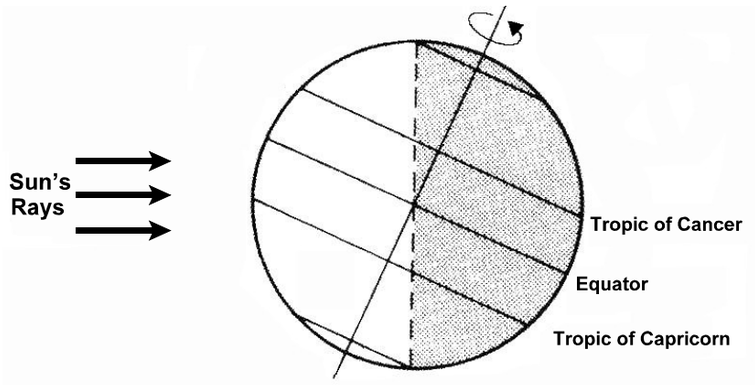
12. Which is true regarding the equinoxes?

(A) direct rays of sun over Tropic of Cancer
(B) results in longest and shortest days
(C) same length of day and night
(D) takes place in June and December

13. Which refers to the most common and dominant wind at a given location?

(A) hurricane
(B) monsoon
(C) prevailing
(D) tornado

14. How do night-time and temperature conditions at 40ºN compare to 40ºS?



(A) fewer hours of night and cooler temperatures
(B) fewer hours of night and warmer temperatures
(C) more hours of night and cooler temperatures
(D) more hours of night and warmer temperatures

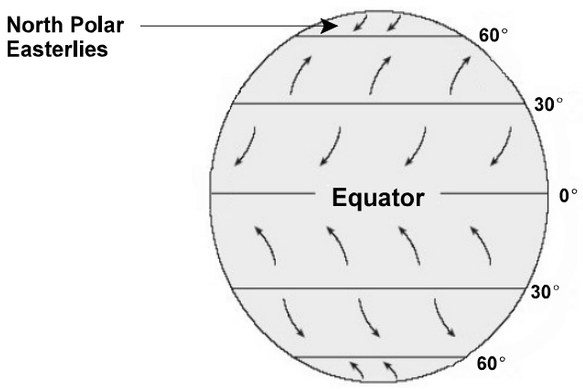
15. Which is true regarding the development of a sea breeze?

(A) air is heavier over the land than the sea
(B) breeze moves from land to the sea
(C) sea cools down faster than land at night
(D) temperature of land is greater than the sea

16. Which refers to distinct wet and dry seasons in the tropics?

(A) convection
(B) Coriolis effect
(C) prevailing wind
(D) monsoon

17. Why are the North Polar Easterlies moving in the direction indicated in the diagram?



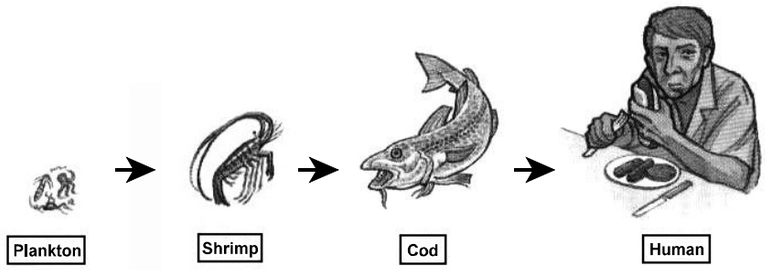
(A) high pressure at 60º north
(B) low pressure at the north pole
(C) winds move from high to low pressure
(D) winds move from low to high pressure

18. Which climate region is described below?

- temperature above 18°C everyday
- rainfall year-round
- impacted by trade winds

(A) marine west coast
(B) mediterranean
(C) temperate mild winter
(D) tropical

19. What does the diagram below best represent?

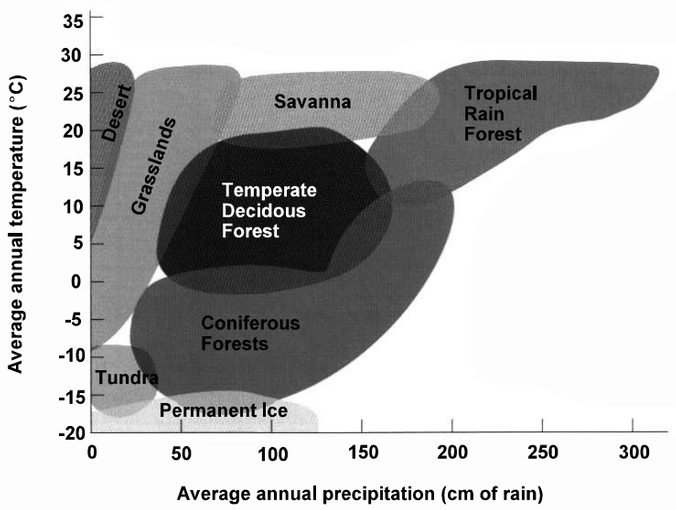


(A) decomposers
(B) ecosystem
(C) food chain
(D) food web

20. Which best explains why there are fewer organisms at the top of a food pyramid?

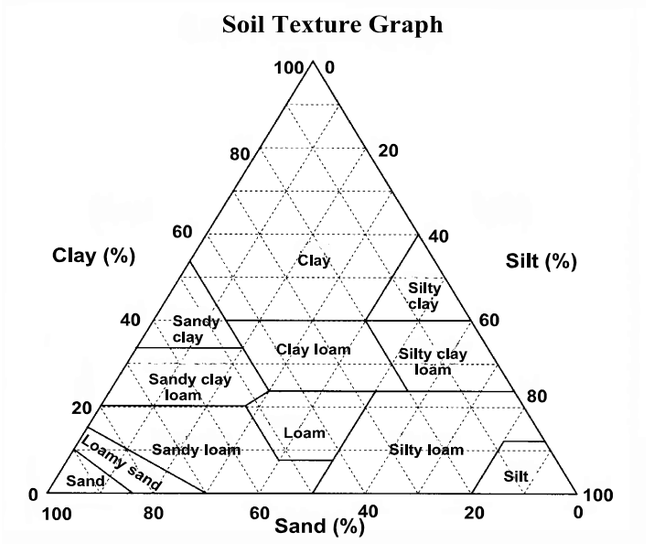
(A) energy is lost from the bottom trophic level to the top
(B) organisms at the top trophic level eat less food to get energy to survive
(C) the available energy is constant through all trophic levels
(D) there is less energy available at lower trophic levels

21. Which world ecosystem is defined as having annual temperatures between 23°C - 27°C and precipitation between 100 cm - 150 cm per year?



(A) desert
(B) grassland
(C) savanna
(D) tropical rain forest

22. Which is the most suitable for growing crops based on the graph below?



(A) 10% sand; 10% clay; 80% silt
(B) 20% sand; 50% clay; 30% silt
(C) 40% sand; 20% clay; 40% silt
(D) 50% sand; 40% clay; 10% silt

23. If oil and gas development slows down because of the production of "green" cars, which condition for a natural resource would be influenced the most?

(A) accessability
(B) culture
(C) need
(D) technology

24. Which refers to labour in a farming operation?

(A) human input
(B) natural input
(C) output
(D) process

25. Which is considered a physical factor in an offshore oil and gas operation?

(A) ice breaker
(B) oil trap
(C) powerful tug
(D) wild cat well

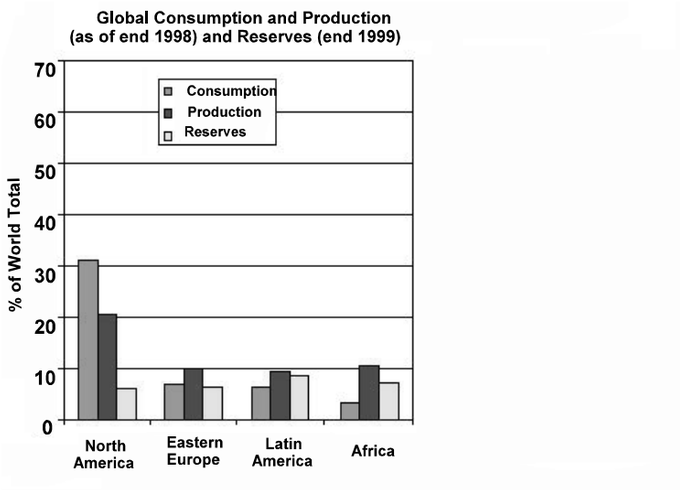
26. Which is the correct sequence in the formation of oil and natural gas?

(A) heat / pressure ➜ organisms ➜ sediments ➜ bacterial action
(B) organisms ➜ heat / pressure ➜ sediments ➜ bacterial action
(C) organisms ➜ sediments ➜ heat / pressure ➜ bacterial action
(D) sediments ➜ heat / pressure ➜ bacterial action ➜ organisms

27. Why did engineers create oil rigs such as the one shown below?

(A) to allow the rig to raise its platform due to weather and tides
(B) to control stability through the use of pontoons
(C) to create an intricate system of valves and pumps for stability
(D) to drill in seas up to 2000 metres in depth

28. Based on the chart below, which region would need to import the greatest amount of oil?



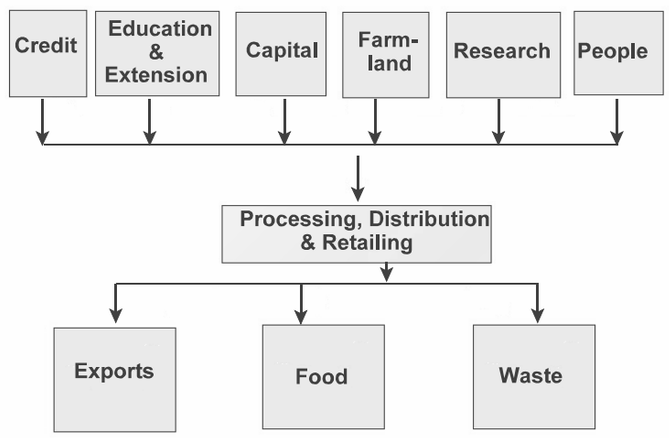
(A) Africa
(B) Eastern Europe
(C) Latin America
(D) North America

29. Which farming method is described below?

acquiring food and water for animals through extensive land usage

(A) agribusiness
(B) commercial
(C) nomadic herding
(D) slash and burn

30. Which farming operation would control all the aspects shown in the diagram below?

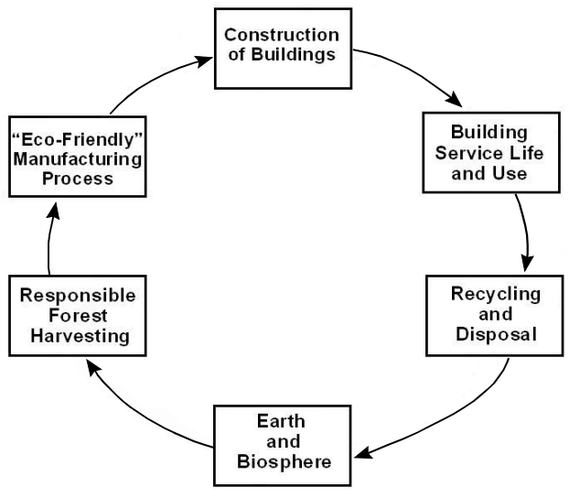


(A) agribusiness
(B) nomadic herding
(C) shifting cultivation
(D) subsistence

31. Based on the table below, which characteristic accurately illustrates the difference between clear cutting and selective cutting?

	Characteristic	Clear Cutting	Selective Cutting
(A)	Eco-friendly	Most	Least
(B)	Economical	Least	Most
(C)	Efficient	Least	Most
(D)	Profit	Most	Least

32. What message is shown in the diagram?



(A) arguments against timber harvesting
(B) good forest management strategies
(C) major threats to forest resources
(D) promotion of clear cutting

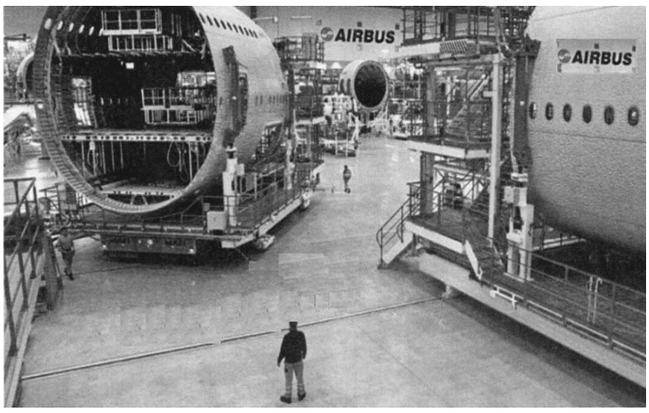
33. Which is a natural input in soft-drink manufacturing?

(A) capital
(B) labour
(C) machinery
(D) water

34. Which is the best example of a synthetic manufacturing process?

(A) cleaning a cod
(B) de-boning a cod fish during quality control
(C) extracting cod oil
(D) seafood chowder consisting of cod fillet, potatoes and milk

35. The graphic below best illustrates which manufacturing operations?



(A) capital-intensive, heavy-industry
(B) capital-intensive, light-industry
(C) labour-intensive, heavy-industry
(D) labour-intensive, light-industry

36. Which best describes products created by light industry?

(A) for general consumer
(B) high in weight
(C) large in size
(D) very bulky

37. Which site/situation factor is best illustrated in the excerpt below?

50,000 JOBS IN TEXTILES COULD GO OVERSEAS

By Martyn Halsall

Fifty-thousand jobs could be lost in the textile and footwear industry by the end of the decade as manufacturers accelerate the transfer of production to the developing world.

(The *Guardian* 13.9.96)

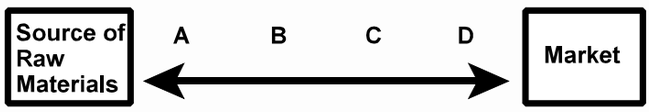
(A) available land
(B) cheap labour
(C) literacy rates
(D) warm climate

38. Which factor is best illustrated in the statement below?

Parts used in car assembly lines are only ordered when needed. They are purchased from nearby businesses and delivered the same day. All operations benefit from this arrangement.

(A) agglomerating tendency
(B) market-oriented
(C) quaternary activity
(D) resource-oriented

39. Which is the preferred location for a bakery?



(A) A
(B) B
(C) C
(D) D

40. Which are the preferred characteristics for capital-intensive industries?

(A) high wages, high number of available workers
(B) highly skilled labour, low wages
(C) low skilled labour, high wages
(D) low wages, low number of available workers

41. Which is the best example of a public tertiary activity in Canada?

(A) chiropractor
(B) doctor
(C) hairstylist
(D) waitress

42. Based on the table below, which country is the least developed?

	Literacy (% of total pop.)	Persons per Telephone	GNP per capita (US$)
(A)	89	8	7700
(B)	83	11	6100
(C)	38	82	2100
(D)	33	109	1100

SECTION B **TOTAL VALUE: 8%**
Do only ONE of the Units in Section B.

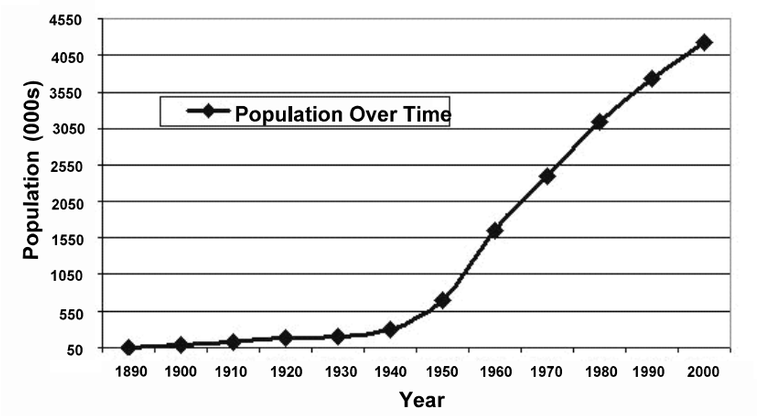
Either: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth
Or: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

UNIT 6 - Population Distribution and Growth

43. Which characteristic is calculated using land area and population?

(A) actual change
(B) dependency ratio
(C) population density
(D) population distribution

44. Which demographic trend is shown for the population of Hawaii between 1890 and 1930?

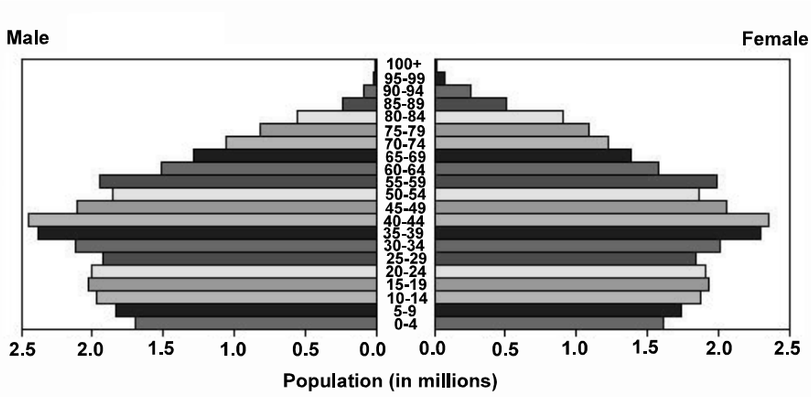


(A) fast growth
(B) fast decline
(C) slow decline
(D) slow growth

45. Which formula is used to calculate natural change?

(A) (absolute change / original population) x 100
(B) (birth + immigration) - (deaths + emigrants)
(C) births - deaths
(D) population / land area

46. Which describes the population pyramid below?



(A) contracting
(B) expanding
(C) increasing
(D) stationary

47. What is the dependency ratio for the country with the population percentages shown below?

- under age 15: 25 %
- over age 65: 15 %
- working age: 60 %

(A) 40
(B) 67
(C) 100
(D) 126

48. What is the permanent movement of people out of a country or region?

(A) emigration
(B) immigration
(C) intervening obstacle
(D) pull factor

49. What does actual change data show?

(A) impact of migration
(B) impact of natural change and migration
(C) population natural decrease
(D) population natural increase

50. Which is used by a government to best determine the number of people who will draw pensions?

(A) census data
(B) demographic transition
(C) population density
(D) population distribution

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Note: If you are completing this unit, please ensure you shade bubbles for 51-58 on the machine scorable answer sheet.

51. Which settlement has no clear nucleus, with a few buildings scattered over a large area?

(A) compact
(B) linear
(C) loose-knit
(D) t-shaped

52. Which refers to the geographical characteristics of the location of a settlement?

(A) metropolis
(B) settlement
(C) site
(D) situation

53. Which set of characteristics best describe the advantages of a confluence site?

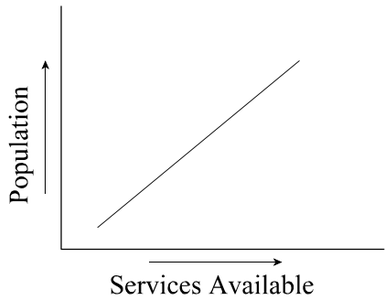
(A) next to the ocean, safe harbour
(B) on a hilltop, natural defense
(C) on a river bend, maximum access to river frontage
(D) two rivers meet, greater access to inland resources

54. Which is true concerning urbanization?

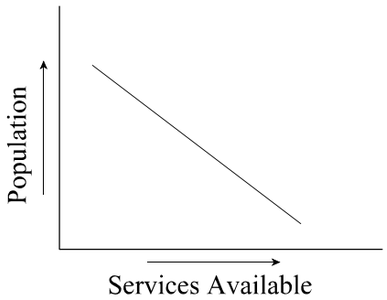
(A) a declining trend throughout the world
(B) linked to industrial and technological advances
(C) occurs only in developed countries
(D) occurs only in developing countries

55. Which graph best illustrates the relationship between services available in a settlement and its population size?

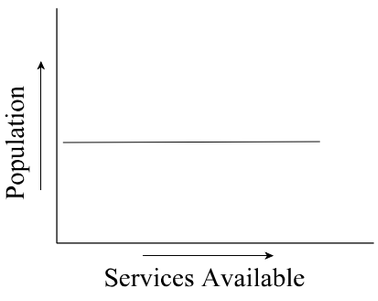
(A)



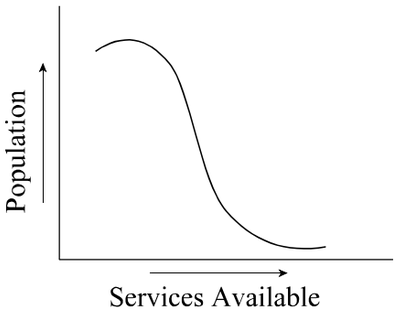
(B)



(C)



(D)



56. Which set of city population statistics best illustrates a primate city arrangement?

	Population of Largest City	Population of 2nd Largest City	Population of 3rd Largest City	Population of 4th Largest City
(A)	800 000	725 000	475 000	250 000
(B)	4 300 000	3 500 000	1 800 000	1 000 000
(C)	7 750 000	3 250 000	1 750 000	500 000
(D)	8 250 000	1 500 000	750 000	250 000

57. Which city land use zone is shown in the graphic below?

(A) commercial
(B) industrial
(C) public
(D) residential

58. Which type of settlement has buildings that are closely grouped with a clear nucleus?

(A) compact
(B) composite
(C) linear
(D) loose-knit

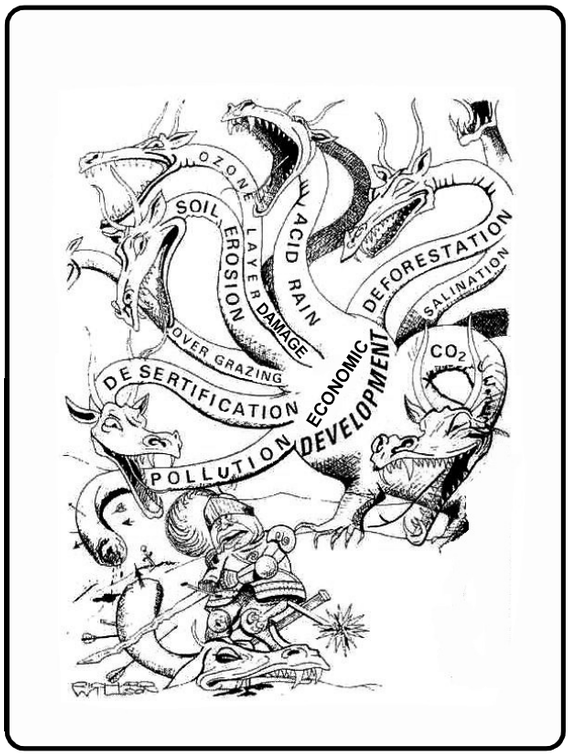
PART II

SECTION A **TOTAL VALUE: 8%**

Instructions: Do ALL questions in PART II, Section A.

Value

4% 59. Using the sources below and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways human activity has threatened our environment and describe one solution for each threat.



Value

4% 60. Based on the information provided and your geographical knowledge, explain two reasons why a government's response to a major catastrophic event could be different in Italy than in Afghanistan.

Characteristic	Italy	Afghanistan
Agricultural Labour Force	5%	80%
Budget Revenues	991.2 billion	715 million
Budget Expenditures	1.031 trillion	2.6 billion
Telephone Main Lines in Use	26.89 million	0.28 million
Cellular Telephones	78.57 million	5.4 million
Internet Users	32 million	0.58 million
Roadways	487 700 km	42 150 km

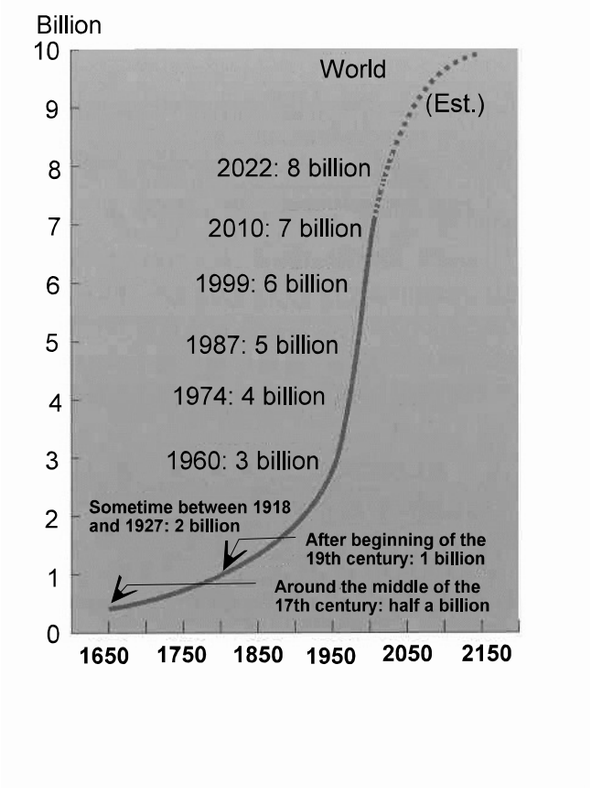
SECTION B **TOTAL VALUE: 4%**

Do only ONE of the Units in Section B.

Either: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth (# 61)
Or: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization (# 62)

UNIT 6 - Population Distribution and Growth

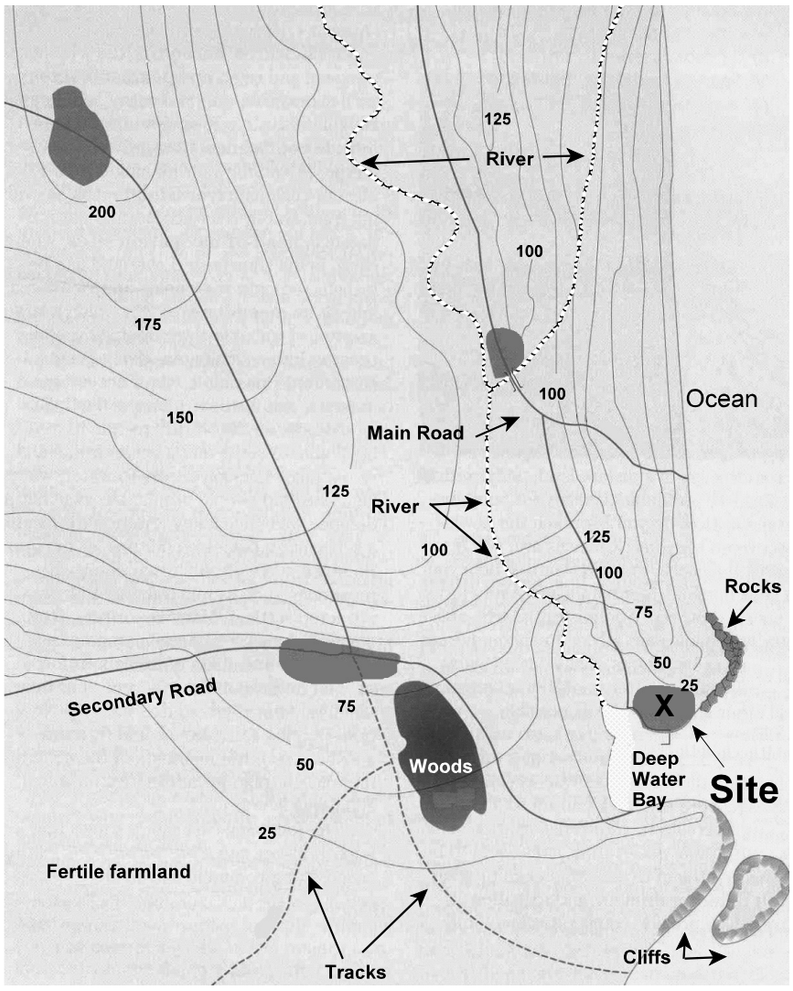
Value
4% 61. Using the diagram below, explain how world population is changing and how birth and death rates have influenced this trend.



UNIT 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Value

4% 62. Explain two physical factors that may have influenced the settlement of Site **X**, based on the diagram below.



Part II:

Section C **TOTAL VALUE: 28%**

Instructions: Do ALL questions in PART II, Section C.

Units 1-5

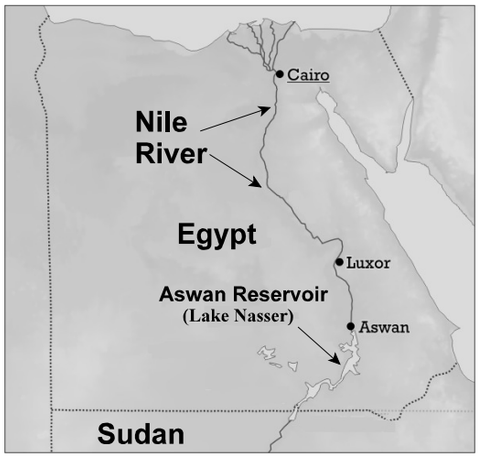
CASE STUDY 1: The Nile River: A Mixed Blessing

Since its beginnings, the Nile river has provided for, as well as taken, life. The Nile becomes increasingly important the farther north it flows into Sudan and Egypt. This is because it brings water to those regions which lie in Earth's greatest and most desolate desert, the Sahara. Without the blessing of Nile water, Egypt would be as empty as the rest of the Sahara. The Nile River has a total length of 6 695 kilometres from source to sea. This major north-flowing river has two major tributaries, the White Nile and the Blue Nile. The two tributaries converge in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan.

Aswan High Dam Controls the Nile River

Just north of the border between Egypt and Sudan lies the Aswan High Dam, a huge rockfill dam which captures the Nile River. The dam, known as Saad el Aali in Arabic, was completed in 1970 after ten years of work. The reservoir created by this dam was designed to provide Egypt with a reliable source of water for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Water that used to be lost to the sea is now saved. The reservoir of water has helped in periods of drought to turn areas of desert into agricultural land, something that is critical for a country with a very high birthrate and little farmland. Forty-one percent of Egypt's population are poor and need all the land they can get to grow food for survival.

Figure 1



In spite of these great benefits to Egypt, the Aswan High Dam has been a mixed blessing. Much water is lost by evaporation; it is no surprise that rain rarely falls in the Sahara, while evaporation is about three metres annually! The tremendous surface area of the reservoir ensures that a large percentage of the reservoir's water is lost each year. The reservoir also serves to trap the sediment that once nourished the flood plains of the Nile valley. This is because new soil deposited annually from the floods naturally renewed the soil. Now that the Nile no longer floods downstream of Aswan, artificial fertilizers must be applied to farmland. These fertilizers often end up entering the Nile River through water runoff or other means. This contaminates the fish and other organisms of the river affecting the food supply. Health problems and increases in waterborne diseases such as cholera have also resulted since the dam was constructed. Culturally, many ancient temples and monuments were drowned by the reservoir.

Eastern Africa: Worst Floods in Decades

Starting in late August and lasting into October 2007, extreme amounts of rainfall caused the river Nile and several seasonal rivers to burst their banks flooding parts of Africa. More than 650 000 people lost their homes and over 200 lives were lost in some of the worst floods in the history of Africa that affected large areas of land all over Eastern, Central and West Africa. In East Africa, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Somalia and Kenya were all badly hit. Hundreds of thousands of people were affected (see Table 1).

Table 1

Country	Number of Lives Affected and/or Displaced	Number of Known Deaths
Uganda	90 000	10
Ethiopia	100 000	unknown
Sudan	500 000	70
Rwanda	12 000	20

Nothing escaped the fast-moving waters and as a result, farms and livestock, as well as roads, hospitals, and schools were damaged or swept away. Whole communities were left destitute and the flood destroyed 250 schools as well as displacing 56 000 students.

Ibrahim Adam Yusuf, a Sudan resident, said, "We were all worried and we were waist high in water. My house collapsed."

Ibrahim's daughter suffered from A.W.D. (Acute Watery Diarrhea), a disease which spreads rapidly with floods.

The destruction of crops and grain stores, as well as the death of livestock, affected food security. According to the United Nations, more than 14 000 livestock and 18 000 chickens perished in the floods that swept over 40 000 hectares of agricultural lands in Sudan alone. This caused food shortages to become more widespread. Also, thousands of poorly constructed homes such as those in Figure 2, were washed away or destroyed by the flood waters.

Many of the countries in Eastern Africa are vulnerable and disaster-prone, having been hit by both drought and floods in recent years. In Sudan, there were six major floods between 1990 and 2001 affecting over 1.5 million people. The economic costs were immense - for example in 1999 accumulated losses due to the Nile River flooding and flash floods amounted to over $500 million Canadian.

Livelihoods of East Africans, already hampered by conflicts and poverty, were made worse by these recent floods. Organizations from all over the world were called upon to help out. The Red Cross supplied emergency kits and also helped distribute blankets and essential food items. As well, generous American support aided millions of poor, hungry, citizens. However, despite all of this help there still remains much to be done and much more assistance is needed.

Figure 2

Value

4% 63. Using one example from the case study and one example from your geographical knowledge, explain two ways human activity is influenced by climatic conditions.

Value

4% 64. Countries in East Africa sometimes have problems recovering from disasters such as floods and drought. Based on the case study and your geographical knowledge, what two factors have contributed to this? Explain using social or economic indicators.

Value

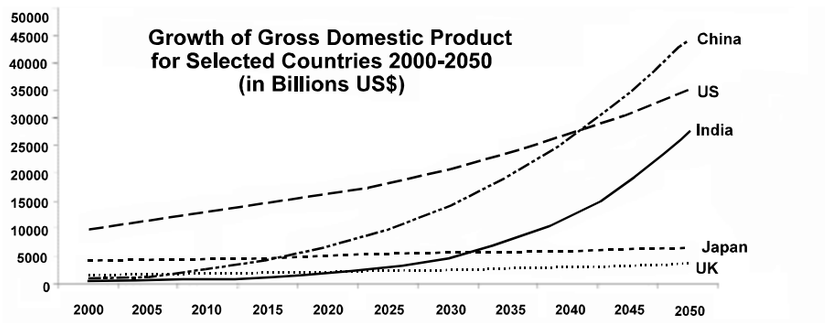
6% 65. The construction of the Aswan High Dam has been a mixed blessing for the East African region. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, identify three problems caused by the Aswan High Dam and propose a solution for each.

Units 1-5

CASE STUDY 2: The Growing Economy in India: The Elephant is Starting to Gallop

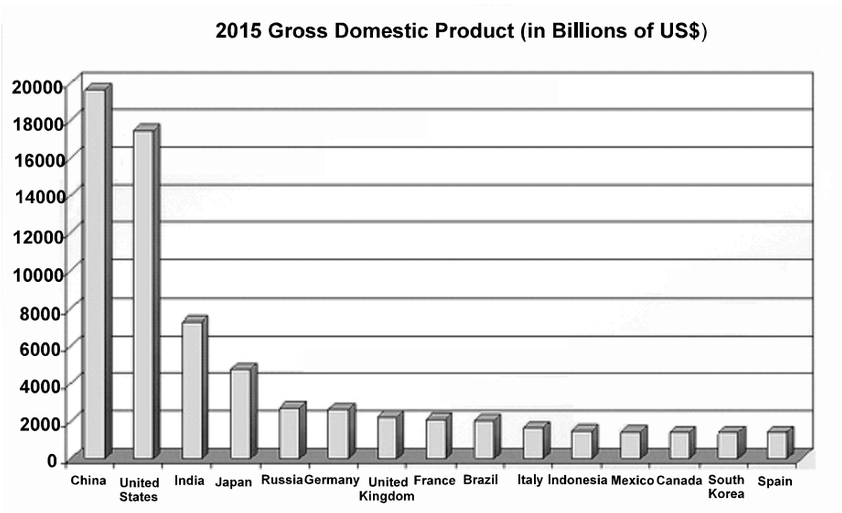
Throughout the last one hundred years, the United States of America has had the largest economy in the world. Major shifts, however, have taken place in the last two decades. There is significant growth in the Gross Domestic Product of China and India. In fact, economists of all persuasions have unanimously declared that both of these Asian countries will be economic superpowers in the not too distant future.

Figure 1



The World Bank states that India will be the third largest economy after China and the United States by 2025. The Bank has also noticed significant growth in India's tertiary and quaternary sectors. In some parts of India, prosperity is symbolized by an elephant; and, this "elephant" is starting to gallop.

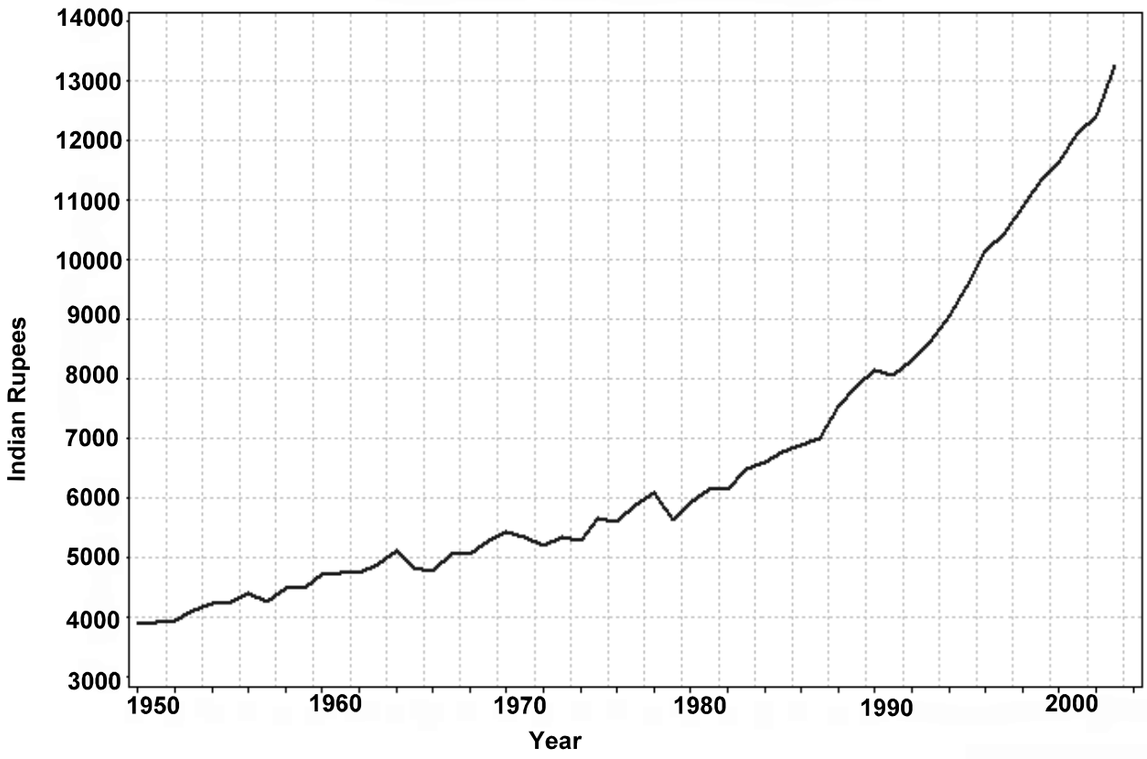
Figure 2



After Independence

Following independence in 1947, India was characterized by a very low per capita income. In some ways a fully developed capitalist economy was in place since it had some of the oldest financial institutions in Asia including the Bombay Stock Exchange; however, this market economy was spread very thin. While manufacturing industries such as steel and textiles existed, they were very limited. For the most part, India was primarily a subsistence economy. Most villages were disconnected from the market economy; they never had roads, and were only connected to the outside world by railway tracks. Since 1947, however, India's economy has made significant progress and its per capita income has steadily increased.

Figure 3 **India - Per Capita Income**

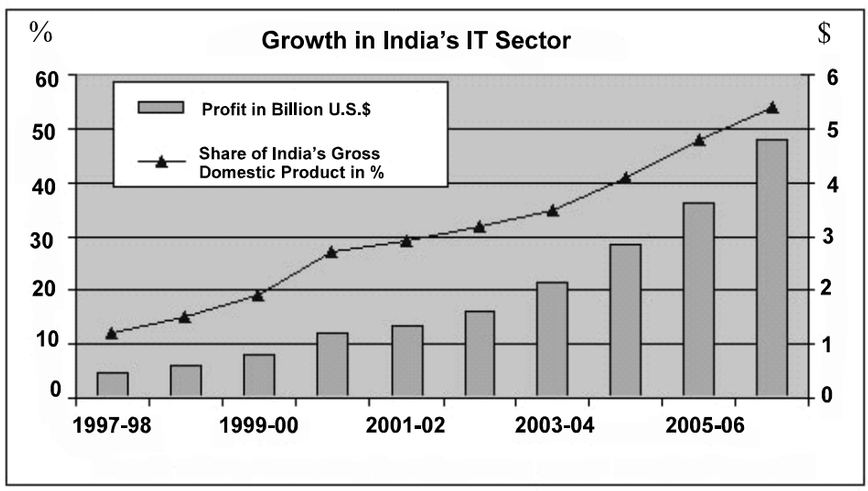


India's Technological Renaissance

India is fast becoming a major force in information technology as many companies provide services at a fraction of the cost of Western counterparts. The country has become a centre for American and British firms to get services ranging from analyzing equity markets to handling customer complaints. This outsourcing of information technology to Indian firms can be traced back to a technological discovery made in 1995. That year, companies from around the world sought out a program developed by Tata Consultancy Services to potentially fix "the Y2K[1] millennium bug."

Today, over one hundred and eighty-five Fortune 500 companies use Indian software services. The software giant Microsoft, for example, continually taps India's technological potential. Likewise, other multinational corporations avail of the highly skilled manpower available today in many parts of India and have established cost-shared services such as call centres to cater to expanding world needs. It is estimated that India's technology industry will hit total revenues for software and services of about 75 billion dollars by 2010.

Figure 4



[1] Y2K was a predicted global computer problem. There was speculation that computers could stop working at the beginning of the year 2000 because the software would represent 00 as the year 1900.

A Market Unto Itself

Besides serving as a major outsourcing area for global companies, India, with its expanding population, is becoming a market for itself. Presently, over 70% of the households in the country do not have access to wired internet lines but the broadband wireless market is ready to "explode." According to the Indian Telecom Sector Analysis (2006 -2007), India's mobile phone subscriber base is growing at a rate of 82 %, which greatly outweighs those who own personal computers. With increasing deregulation, literacy rates and consumer awareness, coupled with greater personal computer access, India will produce many of these wireless products in the future for its own population.

Conclusion

In 2007, India surpassed the Japanese economy making it the third largest economy in the world. According to the Asian Development Report, India's food production is growing at a rate of 8% per year and it is the second largest producer of food in the world. In terms of its secondary sector, the country still remains a small player on the world scene. On the contrary, India's expanding tertiary and quaternary sectors are considered one of the best throughout the world. Many economists believe that the transformation of India's economy will be complete by 2035 and will overtake China by the middle of the century as the world's largest economy. Demographics certainly favour this trend since half of India's population is under the age of 20, whereas China's population is rapidly ageing. Renowned foreign affairs and economic expert, Dr. Suvrokamal Dutta, states that, "perhaps … (India's) distant dream of regaining her past glory as the number one in terms of knowledge and economic power by then will come true."

Value

4% 66. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two factors that affect the location of quaternary activities.

Value
4% 67. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways that situation conditions influence the location of tertiary industries.

Value
6% 68. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain three social and/or economic impacts which can result from the development of a quaternary sector.

SECTION D **TOTAL VALUE: 10%**

Do only ONE of the Units in Section D. Note: Both units use Case Study 3 below.

Either: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth (#s 69 and 70)
Or: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization (#s 71 and 72)

CASE STUDY 3: Asia is Ageing

Ageing populations and declining birth rates are no longer unique to developed countries. Presently, many countries within Asia are also challenged by these dynamics as they experience an unprecedented demographic transition from a high birth rate and lowered mortality rate to a low birth rate and low mortality rate. According to economist Peter Heller, "The world's most populous continent must prepare now for an ageing population."

Throughout the next fifty years it is estimated that the number of elderly women and men in Asia will triple. Many social and economic factors are contributing to this process. These include improved public healthcare and education, less labour intensive economies, along with government intervention and urbanization.

Table 1 Projected Growth of Asia's Elderly Population

Region or Sub-Region	Number of people Age 65 and above (1000s)			% Increase 2000-2050
	2000 (yr)	2025 (yr)	2050 (yr)	
Asia	206 822	456 303	857 040	314
East Asia	114 729	244 082	393 802	243
Southeast Asia	24 335	57 836	128 958	430
South Asia	67 758	154 385	334 280	393
Source: United Nations (2001)				

China in Transition

China is an example of a country rapidly moving from young to old. Since the 1950s, its population has exploded to more than 1.3 billion people. Advances in healthcare and nutrition combined with a "One Child Policy" have lead to the rapid ageing of this population. In 2007, more than 10% of the population consisted of elderly residents. This, however, is expected to exceed 35% by the year 2050.

Figure 1: China's Population 1970

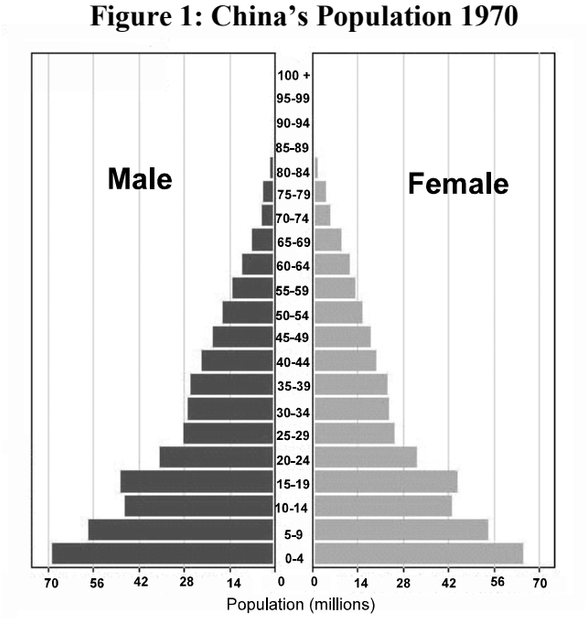


Figure 2: China's Population 2006

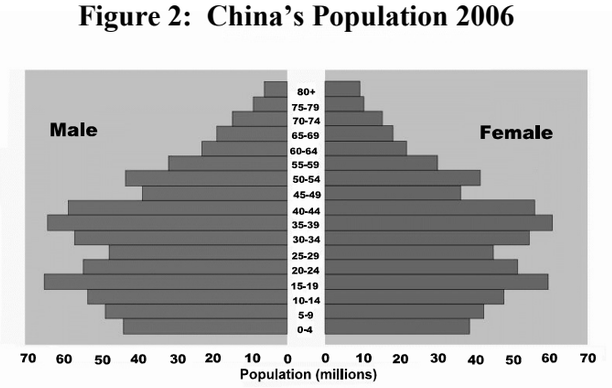


Table 2 **China's "One Child Policy" and the Ageing Population**

China's Population Growth
1950: 563 million
1960: 650 million
1970: 820 million
1980: 985 million
1990: 1.14 billion
2000: 1.26 billion
2007: 1.32 billion
US Census Bureau

In 1979, the Chinese government introduced a "One Child Policy" as an attempt to control its booming population. Under the law, each couple was permitted one child unless one or both partners were from an ethnic minority or both were an only child. While rural couples could have a second child after several years, the "One Child Policy" was strictly enforced in all cities. Forced sterilizations and abortions along with other forms of punishment for couples who broke the rules were frequently used by government officials.

Yet, the "One Child Policy" is socially backfiring. China's working population is presently struggling to provide for those who have retired and many young people are faced with a dilemma. They must now care for their parents and grandparents. Those who can afford it have transferred this responsibility to private nursing homes – a move which has ignited much resentment. Traditionally, the elderly were cared for by the family and the present generation demands the same.

Rural and Urban Dilemmas of the Ageing Population

The "One Child Policy" and low mortality rates will also financially impact the Chinese government. In rural areas, the elderly traditionally have relied on private savings, family support from migrant workers and some transfers from the state. In the future, as a result of a decreased ability to obtain help from children, the elderly will expect greater amounts of income supplementation from the central government.

While concerns about the ageing of the population in rural areas exist, the pace of ageing within the cities throughout China is even greater. Presently, urban residents have a six year greater life expectancy because of access to modern healthcare, higher wages and an overall higher standard of living. Strain will be placed on tax rates, government subsidies, pension plans and healthcare infrastructures. Overall, by 2030 it is estimated that care for the 300 million elderly will consume at least 10% of the nation's income.

Overpopulated Cities

China's cities continue to grow because of natural increase but most growth is caused by rural to urban migration. This rapid increase in population has created many problems, such as sub-standard housing, extreme urban poverty, poor sanitation and drainage, lack of clean water, increased crime rates, problems with waste management, and air pollution. In addition, many migrants lack the skills and education necessary to work in the city.

Final Thoughts

The challenges faced by western industrial countries and Japan within the context of an ageing baby boomer generation has been well-documented by population geographers. As a result, governments in these countries face growing financial burdens. But less documented is the fact that many Asian countries face a demographic "time bomb." And, while they lag several decades behind industrial countries, they too, must deal with the population dynamics of declining fertility rates and rising and increased lifespan. China and other countries within Asia will be challenged by these dynamics.

Reflections on Ageing Populations

The world stands on the threshold of a great demographic revolution. It is called global ageing and it is about to turn the world on its head.

Richard Jackson, US – Centre for Strategic and International Studies

Depending on the context of social security systems, the shift to an aged society could erode the foundation of government finances.

Shigefumi Takasuken, writer for Daily Yomiuri

Pensions and healthcare programs for the elderly will require a difficult balance between growing needs and the willingness of taxpayers to provide support.

East – West Centre

SECTION D **TOTAL VALUE: 10%**

Do only ONE of the Units in Section D.

Either: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth (#s 69 and 70)
Or: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization (#s 71 and 72)

Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth

Value
4% 69. Classify each of China's population pyramids in Figures 1 and 2 and describe how China's population trends have changed over this period of time.

Value
6% 70. China's "One Child Policy" has been a mixed success. While population growth rates have been affected, it has also created other social and economic challenges. Take a position on whether or not China's "One Child Policy" has been a success or a failure. Use three arguments to support your position.

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Value
4% 71. Explain two reasons why urbanization is occurring at such an alarming rate in China.

Value
6% 72. Rapid urbanization creates many problems for developing countries. Using problems identified in the case study, suggest three strategies that could be used to improve the quality of life in these cities.