Chapter 1: Population

Question 1

(a) Fig. 1.1 is a diagram showing the structure of the population of Gaborone, the capital of Botswana.

(i) Name the type of diagram shown in Fig. 1.1. [1]

(ii) Identify the largest age group in the population of Gaborone in 2011 and calculate its percentage share of the total population. (Note that total males and total females are 100% each, so divide your calculation by 2.) [2]

(iii) Describe the main features of the structure of Gaborone’s population. [3]

(iv) Suggest reasons for the structure of Gaborone’s population. [4]
(b) Fig. 1.2 is a map that shows variations in population density in South America.

![Map of South America showing population density variations and major cities.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population density</th>
<th>Major cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>people per square kilometre</td>
<td>population in millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 200</td>
<td>over 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-200</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-100</td>
<td>0.5-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>0.1-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1.2

(i) Describe the distribution of cities with over 3 million inhabitants in South America. [3]

(ii) Suggest reasons for the areas of lowest population densities shown on Fig. 1.2. [5]

(c) For a named densely populated area or country you have studied, describe variations in population density within the area or country and explain the factors which have influenced its areas of high population density. [7]

[Total: 25]
Question 2

(a) Fig. 1.3 shows information about immigration into the UK between 1991 and 2016.

(i) Give the number of immigrants to the UK in 2008. [1]

(ii) Using data from Fig. 1.3, explain net migration. [2]

(iii) Describe the trend in net migration between 1991 and 2016 in the UK. [3]

(iv) Suggest the impacts the migration shown in Fig. 1.3 will be likely to have on the UK in the future. [4]
(b) Fig. 1.4 shows the countries of birth of people living in the UK, April 2007 to March 2008.

![Map showing countries of birth of migrants in the UK]

Fig. 1.4

(i) Describe the locations of the three areas in which more than 200 000 migrants living in the UK in March 2009 were born. [3]

(ii) Suggest reasons why so many migrated from the countries in which more than 100 000 migrants living in the UK were born. [5]

(c) For an international migration you have studied, name the country and countries of origin of its migrants and assess the extent to which the impacts of the immigration were positive. [7]

[Total: 25]
Question 3

(a) Fig. 1.5 shows the average annual world population increase for each ten-year period since 1750 and the actual growth of the total population of the world. (Values for the period from the present day to 2050 are estimated.)

![Population Increase Graph]

Fig. 1.5

(i) Give the ten-year period which had the greatest annual population increase and estimate the annual increase during that period. [2]

(ii) Give the approximate actual total population of the world in the middle of the decade you have chosen for your answer to (i). [1]

(iii) Describe the trends in average annual population increase per decade shown on the graph. [3]

(iv) Calculate the expected growth in the total population of the world from 1980 to 2050. [1]

(b) Suggest one reason why the total world population is expected to continue to increase to 2050 while the annual average increase in population is reducing. [1]

[Total: 8]
Question 4

(a) Fig. 1.6 shows the percentages of children, adults and elderly in the populations of several countries and the world average.

![Fig. 1.6](image)

**Fig. 1.6**

(i) Complete the table using information from Fig. 1.6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Children (%)</th>
<th>Adults (%)</th>
<th>Elderly (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Identify a country with lower levels of economic development than the world average.

(iii) Identify a country with a higher percentage of young dependents than the world average.

(iv) Calculate the dependency ratio of France. Show your working.

(b) Name the type of diagram shown in Fig. 1.6.

[Total: 8]