Geography
Higher level and standard level
Paper 2

12 May 2025

Zone A morning | **Zone B** morning | **Zone C** morning

Candidate session number

1 hour 15 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: answer all questions.
- Section B: answer the question.
- Section C: answer one question.
- Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.
- The accompanying **geography resource booklet** is required for this examination paper.
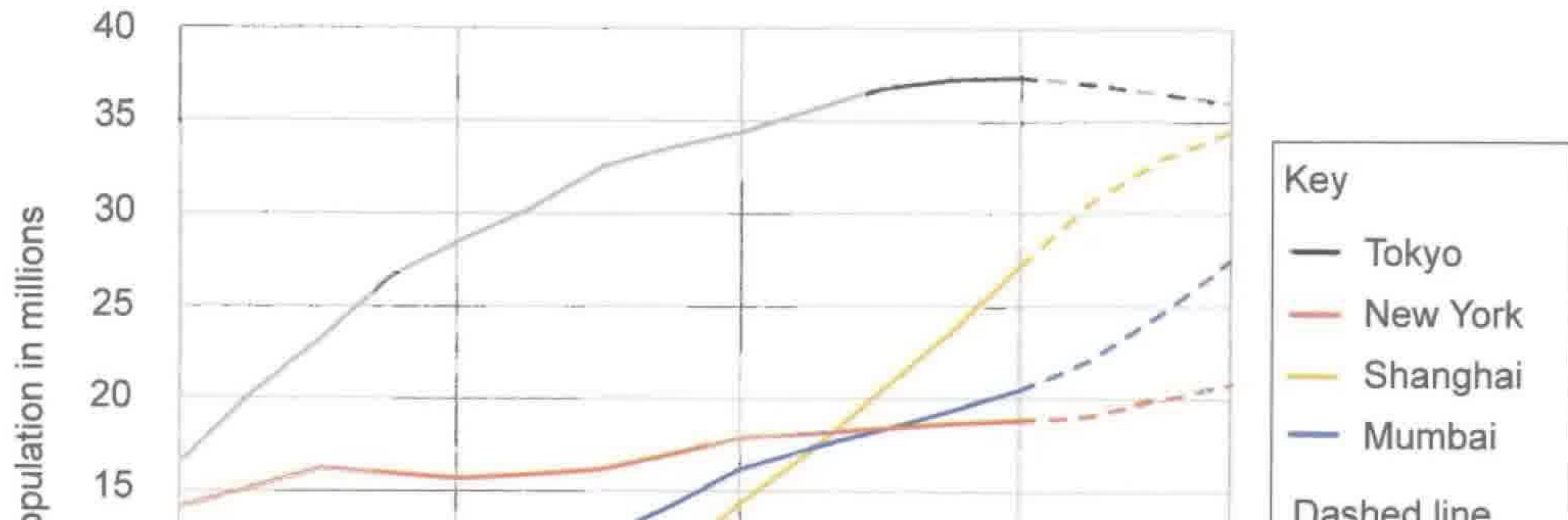
Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.

When relevant, answers should refer to case studies or examples, and where appropriate include well-drawn maps or diagrams.
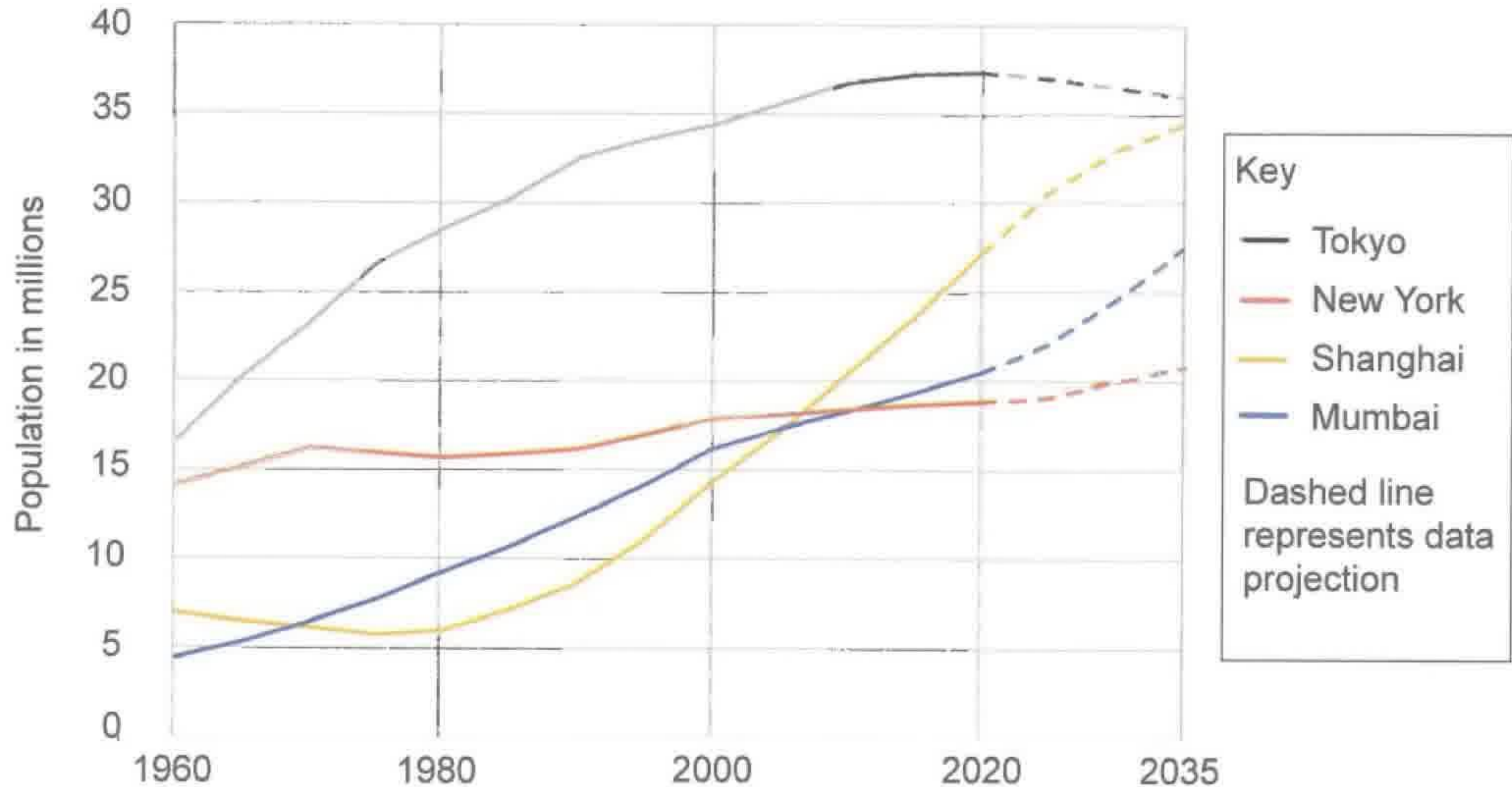
1.   **Changing population**

The graph shows the actual and predicted population growth of four present-day megacities.

well-drawn maps or diagrams.

1. Changing population

The graph shows the actual and predicted population growth of four present-day megacities.

Key

— Tokyo
— New York
— Shanghai
— Mumbai

Dashed line represents data projection

0

1960   1980   2000   2020   2035

Year

(a)   (i)   Estimate the population of New York in 2000.   [1]

....

....

(ii)   Identify the city with the fastest growth rate between 2000 and 2020.   [1]

....

....

(Question 1 continued)

(b)   Explain **two** positive consequences for individuals resulting from the growth
of megacities.   [2+2]

Consequence 1:   ....

....

....

....

Consequence 2:   ....

....

....

....

(c)   Explain **two** reasons why fertility rates often decline when economic growth occurs.   [2+2]

Reason 1:   . . . . Reason . .

. . . .

. . . .

Reason 2:   . . . .

. . . .

. . . .

2. **Global climate — vulnerability and resilience**

    (a)   Outline what is meant by the term "enhanced greenhouse effect".   [2]

    (b)   Suggest **two** ways in which human activity has changed terrestrial albedo.   [2+2]

    Way 1: . . . .

(Question 2 continued)

(c)   Explain **two** ways in which globalization has led to a change in greenhouse gas emissions.   [2+2]

Way 1: ....

....

....

....

Way 2: ....

....

....

....

3. Global resource consumption and security

Refer to the map on page 3 of the accompanying resource booklet.

The map shows the food security situation in the Horn of Africa in 2022.

Key:

| | Minimal | | Stressed | | Crisis | | Emergency | | Data unavailable |
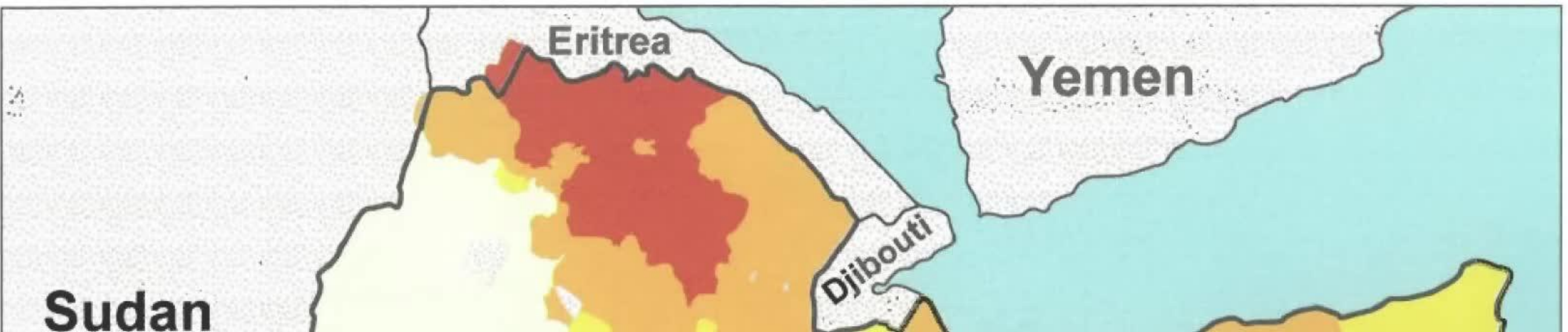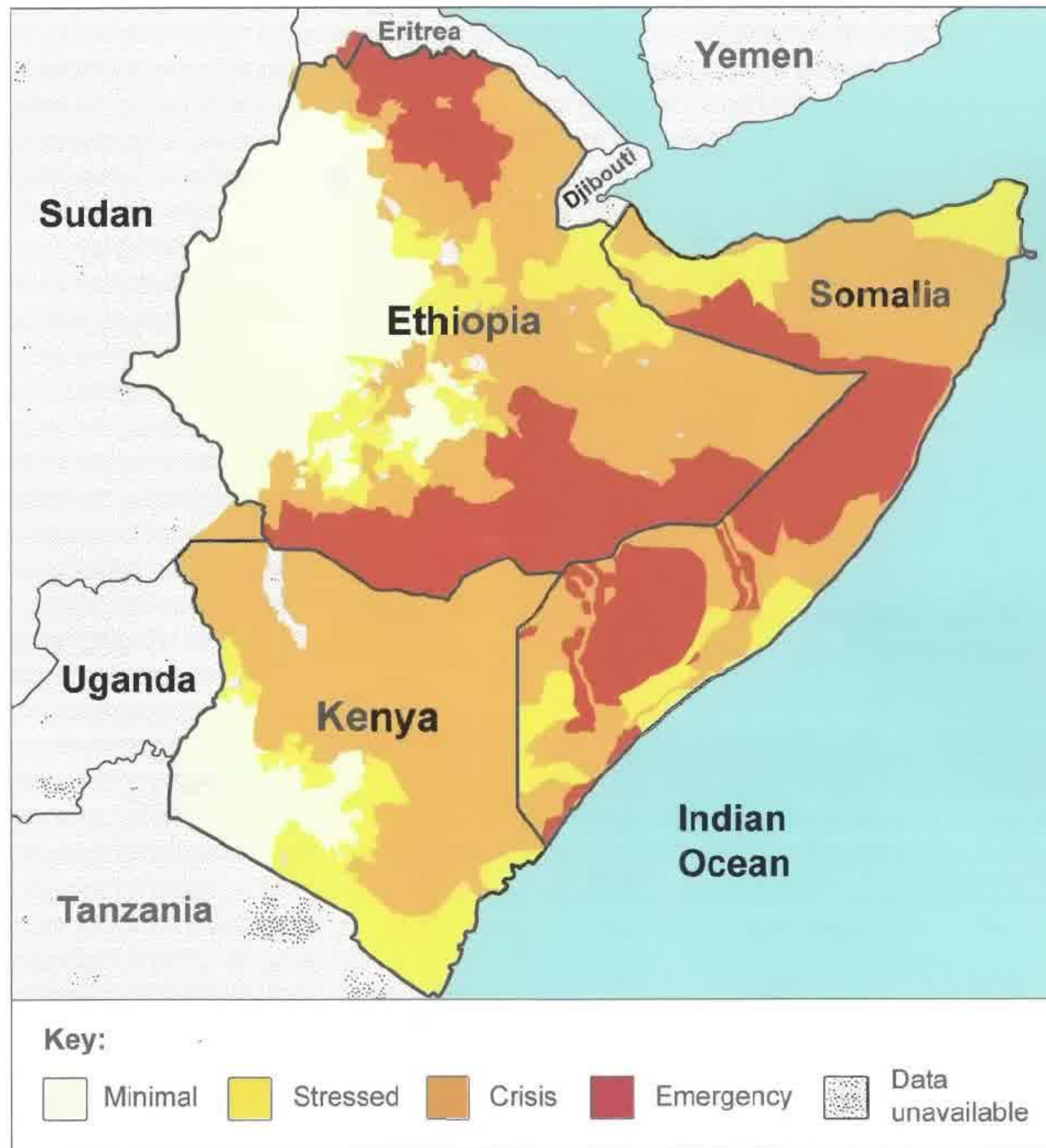
(a) Describe the distribution of areas of food emergency in Ethiopia. [2]

....

....

....

....

(b) Explain how **two** different factors may reduce the food security of a country. [2+2]

Factor 1: ....

....

....

(c)   Explain how national energy security may be disrupted by **one** environmental issue
      and one geopolitical issue.   [2+2]

Environmental issue: ....

....

....

....

Geopolitical issue: ....

....

....

Section B

Answer the following question.

4. Refer to the infographic on pages 4–5 of the accompanying resource booklet.

   The infographic shows some characteristics of population change in Australia.

4. The infographic shows some characteristics of population change in Australia.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN AUSTRALIA

Cartoon showing the movement of population

Interstate migration in Australia, 2016–2021

Northern

Cartoon showing the movement of population

MAIN CITIES

Population change in state capitals, 1971–2021

Capital city	State/Territory	Change (%)

Interstate migration in Australia, 2016–2021

Western Australia
− 6 711

Northern Territory
− 13 400

Queensland
+ 107 500

South Australia
− 1 600

New South Wales
− 102 200

Victoria
− 9 500

Australian Capital Territory
+ 10 600

Tasmania
+ 15 300
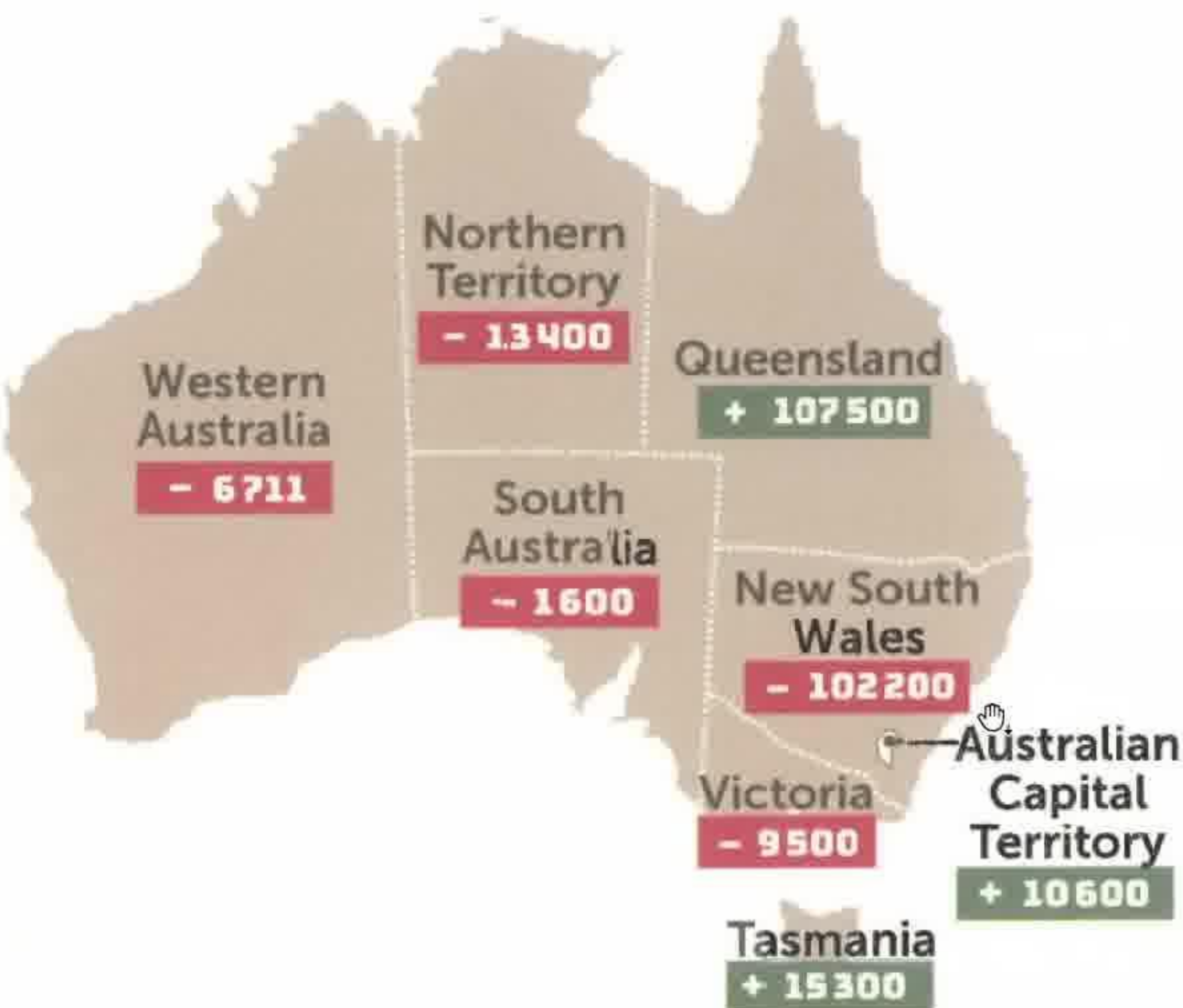
Reasons for interstate migration, 2006 and 2018

Population change in state capitals, 1971–2021

Capital city	State/Territory	Change (%)
Sydney	New South Wales	74.4
Melbourne	Victoria	90.9
Brisbane	Queensland	168.2
Adelaide	South Australia	58.7
Perth	Western Australia	194.4
Hobart	Tasmania	59.8
Darwin	Northern Territory	281.5
Canberra	Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	200.0

Territory
+ 10600

Tasmania
+ 15300

Reasons for interstate migration, 2006 and 2018

Percentage of interstate migrants

100
80
60
40
20
0

2006   2018
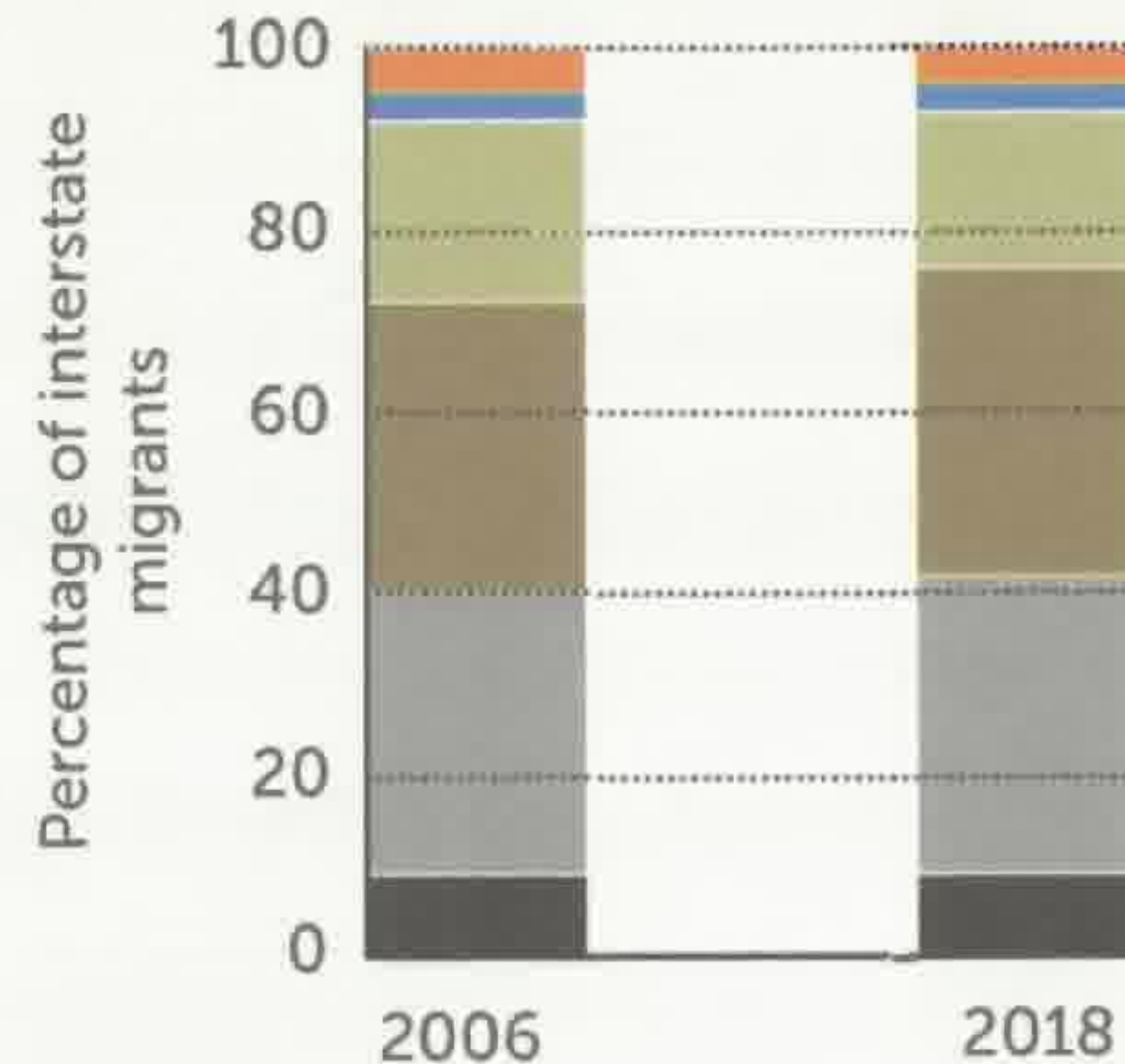
Education   Family   Lifestyle
Employment   Health   Housing

New South Wales

Net interstate migration in three states between 2002 and 2022

Queensland

Victoria

Net interstate migration in three states between 2002 and 2022

Queensland

Victoria
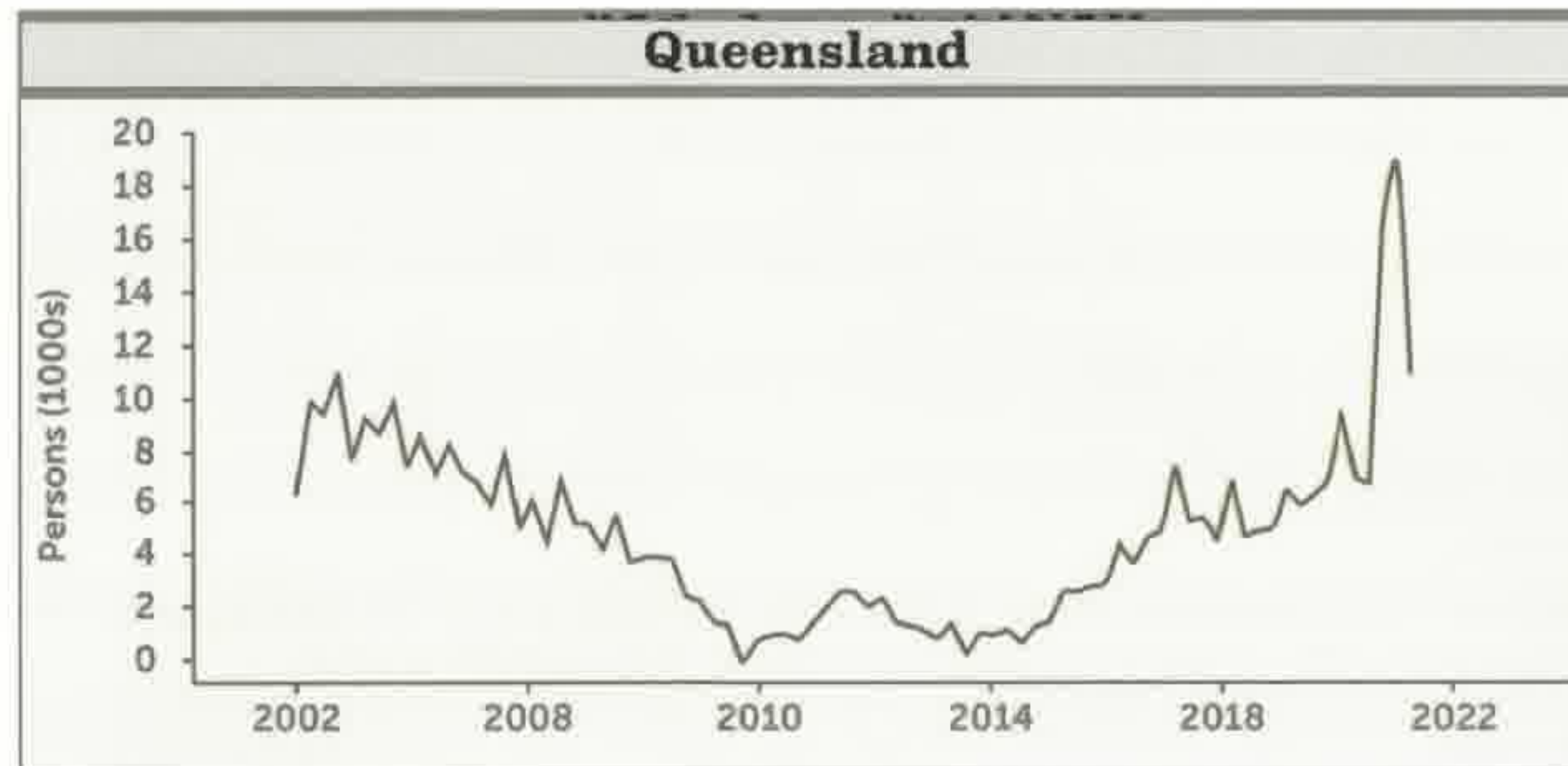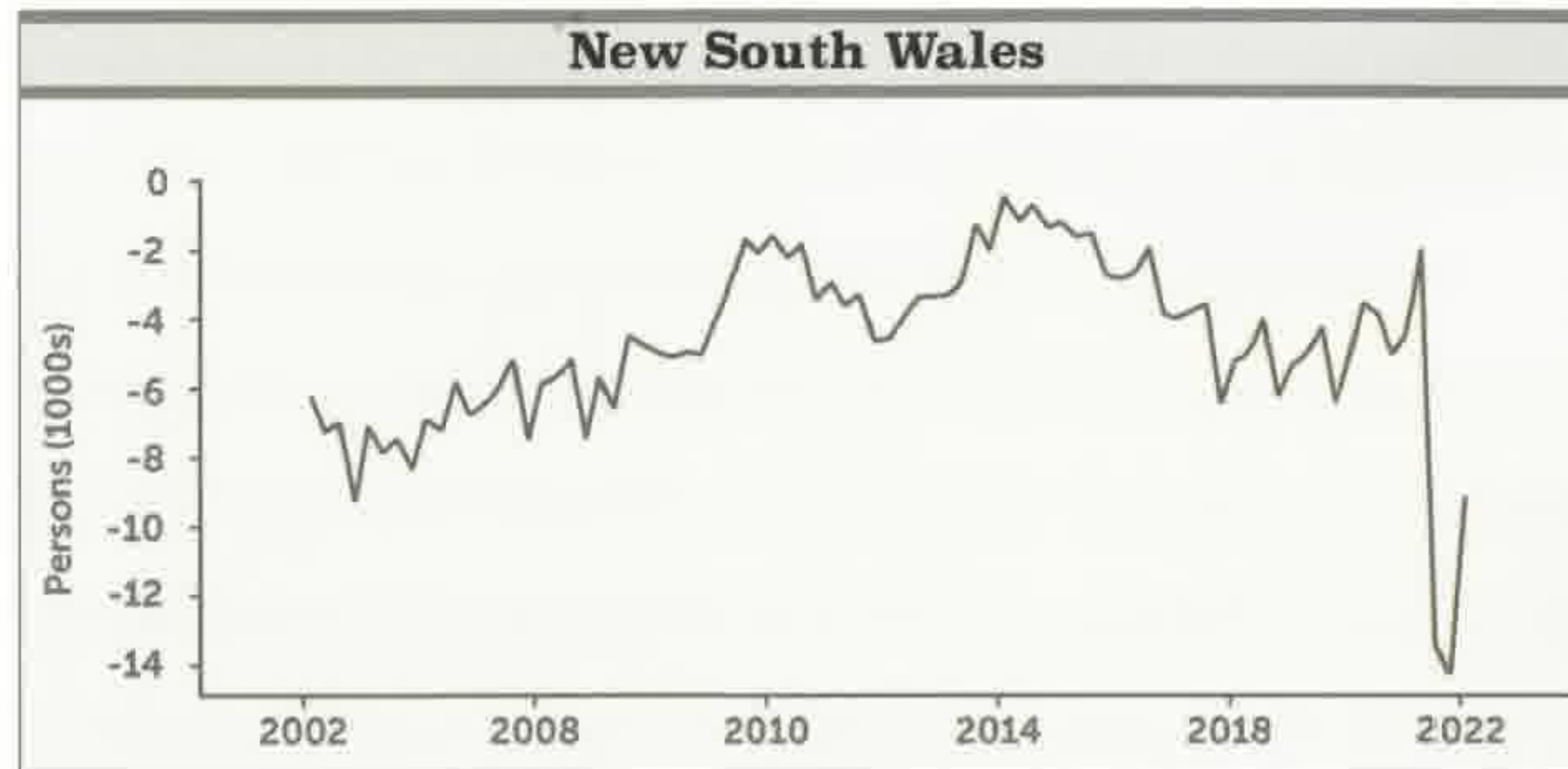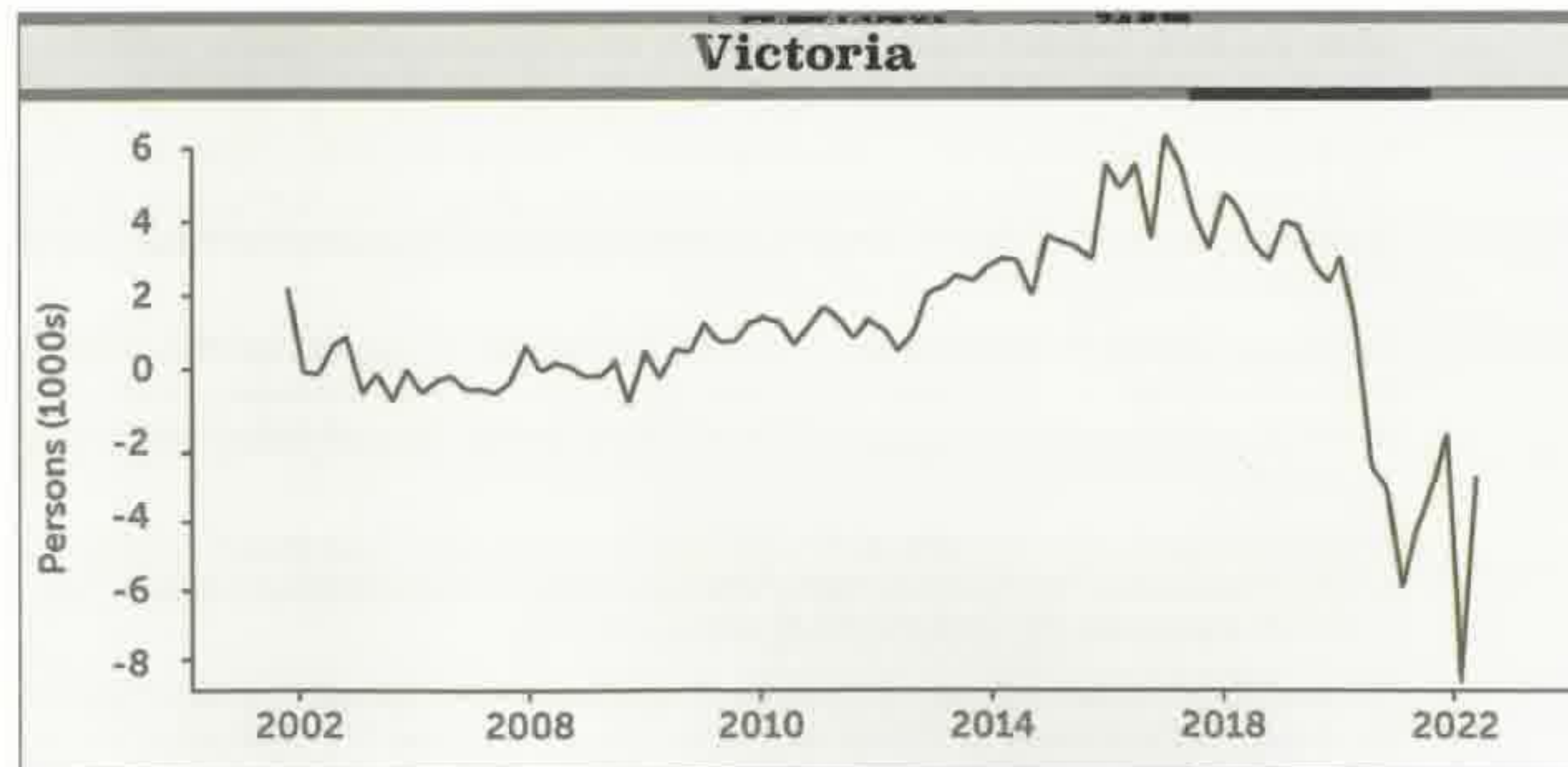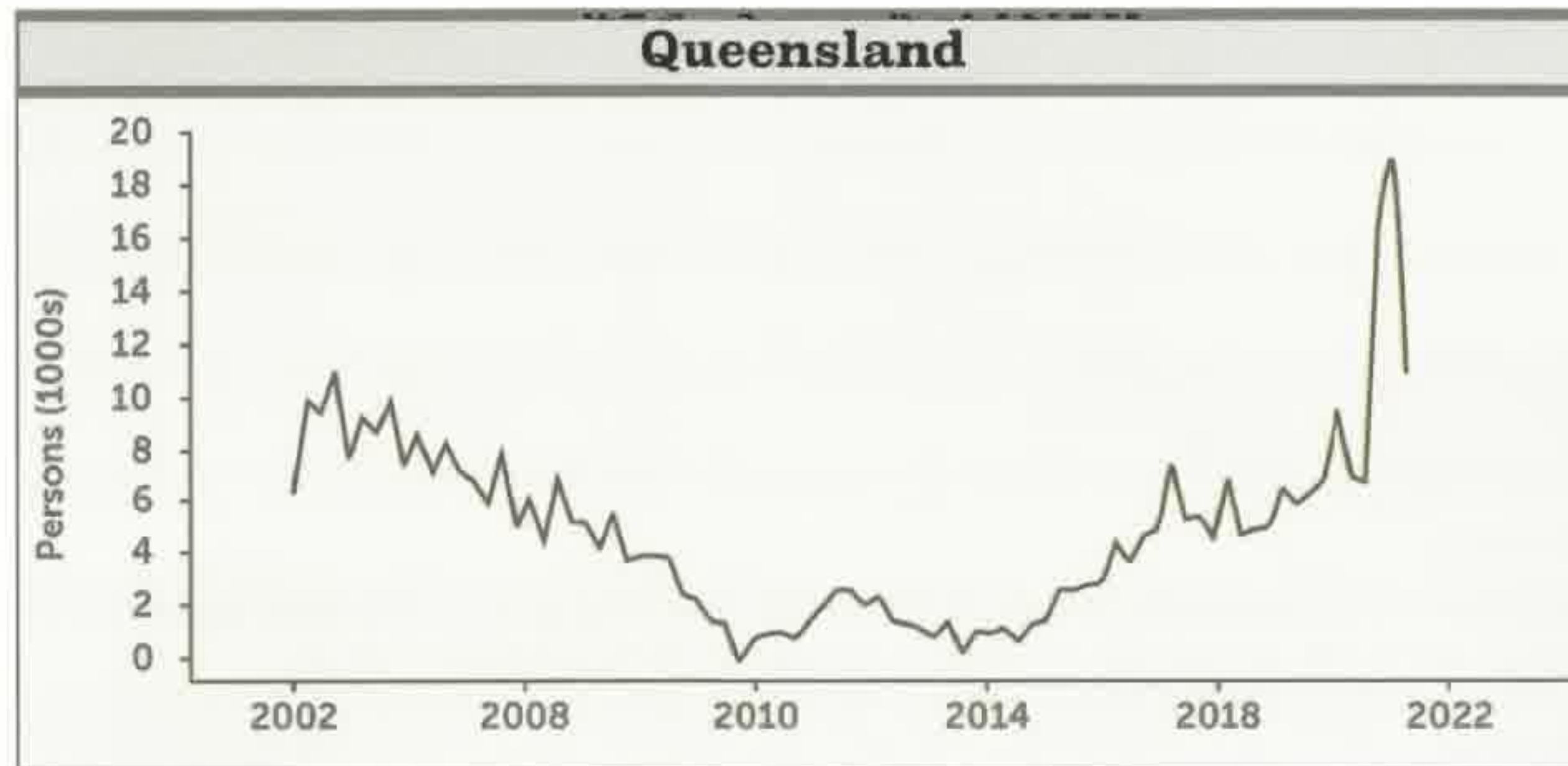
(a) Using information from the map:

(i) identify which Australian state lost the most population from interstate migration between 2016 and 2021; [1]

(ii) state the range of interstate migration between 2016 and 2021. [1]

(b) Suggest **one** reason why the information about the reasons for migration may be inaccurate. [2]

(c)   To what extent does the evidence presented in the infographic support the view that
       the characteristics of population change in Australia are similar across all parts of
       the country?   [6]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

Where relevant, answers should refer to case studies or examples, and where appropriate include well-drawn maps or diagrams.

5.   "The growth of the global middle class threatens the availability of water more than any other resource." To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10]

6.   "The most effective way to manage resources sustainably is through the circular economy." To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10]