

Exercise walk-through

1.1

Population and spatial scale: supported rehearsal

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Geography · HL

Population and spatial scale: method

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Density=population/area; growth compares population over time. Natural change combines births and deaths; migration adds inflows and outflows.

A regional average hides spatial variation. Development measures need comparable dates, boundaries, units and attention to distribution.

Population and spatial scale: transfer review

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Density can fall because area increases while population is unchanged. Compare fixed-boundary populations and migration records before inferring movement.

The denominator change, not necessarily demographic change, explains the reported average.

Fieldwork preparation: method

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A geographic question needs a spatial relationship, justified sites and consistent measurements. Systematic sampling uses an interval; stratification represents relevant contrasting zones.

Keep real raw records, site evidence and conditions under school-approved access and safety.

Exercises 2.1·3.1

2.1 For the worked case, identify the evidence and a conclusion it can support. Explain one material limit. [3]

3.1 A region adds uninhabited land to its boundary and its density falls. Does this demonstrate out-migration? Give a reasoned answer, evidence or method, and a relevant qualification. [3]

Exercises 2.1·3.1

2.1 For the worked case, identify the evidence and a conclusion it can support. Explain one material limit. [3]

2.1 $\text{Density} = 120,000 \text{ people} / 300 \text{ km}^2 = 400 \text{ people/km}^2$. This is an areal average, not a uniform settlement pattern. Map smaller units and compare access, income or services within them. Authored points for identifying relevant evidence, explaining a supported inference and a material limit.

3.1 A region adds uninhabited land to its boundary and its density falls. Does this demonstrate out-migration? Give a reasoned answer, evidence or method, and a relevant qualification. [3]

3.1 Density can fall because area increases while population is unchanged. Compare fixed-boundary populations and migration records before inferring movement. The denominator change, not necessarily demographic change, explains the reported average. Authored points for a relevant judgement, reason tied to the case and justified qualification or method. Accept a supported alternative.