

A Level H1 Geography Paper 1 2024 SMG

Cluster 1: Sustainable Future and Climate Change

2 Resource 6A shows the population structure of Cairo, Egypt, in 2020. Resource 6B shows the population structure of Cairo projected to 2100. Resource 7 shows the changes in the percentage of young and elderly populations with distance from the city centre in a city in a highly developed country.

- (a) Describe the population structure of Cairo in 2020 shown in Resource 6A. [5]

Award 1 mark for each valid point of description.

Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further elaboration of each point.

Possible answers include:

- Cairo's population structure has a broad base of 5.6-5.8% of males and females, showing a larger proportion of the population aged 14 and below
 - The structure is pyramid shaped with a broad base which narrows towards the top.
- The pyramid narrows significantly at older age groups with a general decrease in percentage of 3-4% of male and female as age increases.
- The population structure is relatively balanced in terms of gender distribution with small differences of 1% or less.
- A large proportion of the population are aged 34 and below, with more than 35% of males and females.

- (b) Using Resources 6A and 6B, compare the projected population structure of Cairo in 2100 with its population structure in 2020. [5]

Award 1 mark for each similarity or difference.

Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further elaboration of each point.

Possible answers include:

Differences

- Cairo's population structure has a narrower base in 2100 with a lower percentage aged 14 and below than in 2020.
 - The proportion of the population is more evenly distributed across the ages, especially between the ages of 0-55
- There are larger percentages of the elderly population aged 60 to 84 in 2100 at 8.5%.
- The population structure has contracted from 2020 to 2100 with the base being less broad and with chunks/segments in population towards the top or more uniform bars in 2100 compared to sloping sides in 2020.

Similarity

- The population structure is still relatively balanced with similar percentages in gender for each age group.
 - However, there is a slightly larger percentage of males aged 10-24 in 2100 by 4%.

- (c) Suggest **two** reasons for the projected change in Cairo's population structure. [4]

Award 1 mark for each reason for the projected change in Cairo's population structure

Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further elaboration of each point.

Possible answers include:

- As Cairo continues to develop economically, more women are likely to pursue higher education and careers, leading to delayed marriages and childbearing
 - This might lead to changes in priorities of women, focusing on work more than having families which can result in smaller family sizes.
 - The rising cost of living in Cairo, including housing and education expenses, will likely encourage families to have fewer children to ensure better quality of life for each child
- Better access to medical facilities and advanced healthcare technologies in Cairo can meet the healthcare needs of the elderly as they tend to be more vulnerable to illnesses and chronic diseases as they age.
 - The elderly's social needs are met as they can receive adequate healthcare in preventing and treating chronic illnesses in a timely manner, increasing life expectancy in

- (d) Describe the changes in age structure with distance from the city centre shown in Resource 7. [4]

Award 1 mark for each valid point of description.

Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further elaboration of each point.

Possible answers include:

- There are higher percentages of young populations in the central city and inner city by 41% and 7% respectively but higher percentages of the elderly for the suburbs and rural-urban fringe by 3% and 7% respectively.
- There is an overall decrease in percentage of 36% for the population under 20 as the distance from the city centre increases
- There is a sharp decrease in percentage from the central city to the inner city of for both populations under 20 and over 65 before an increase further away from the city centre towards the suburbs and rural-urban fringe.
 - The inner city has the lowest population of people under 20 and over 65 despite being the nearest to the central city.
- There is an overall increase in percentage of 13% for the population over 65 as the distance from the city centre increases towards the rural-urban fringe

- (e) Explain the issues faced by the elderly living in cities. [6]

Award 1 mark for each explanation of issues faced by the elderly living in cities.

Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further elaboration of each point.

Possible answers include:

Social

- Urban infrastructure may not be age-friendly, with inadequate provision of ramps, lifts, and rest areas
 - Cities can be challenging to navigate for those with limited mobility. This might result in the elderly's access to the city to be limited and their safety being compromised.
- The fast pace of city life and crowded spaces can be overwhelming and dangerous for elderly residents with reduced physical capabilities

Economic

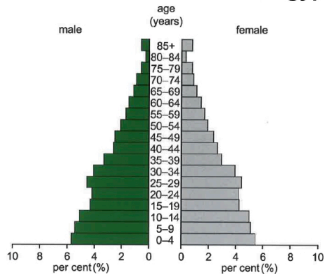
- High cost of urban living, including housing, utilities, and healthcare, places significant strain on elderly residents living on limited savings
 - Elderly tend to be vulnerable to illnesses and require more healthcare services as well, resulting in an increase in finances required for healthcare.
- Many elderly people struggle to afford essential services and may have to choose between necessities like food and medicine
 - Rising property prices and rental costs may force elderly residents to relocate from familiar neighbourhoods.

Psychological

- Many elderly people in cities experience social isolation due to the breakdown of traditional family structures and the trend towards nuclear families
- The fast-paced urban lifestyle means younger family members often have less time to care for elderly relatives, leading to reduced social interactions and emotional support

Resource 6A for Question 2

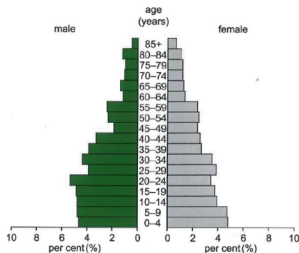
Population Structure of Cairo, Egypt, 2020



Resource 6B for Question 2

Population Structure of Cairo, Egypt, 2100 (projected)

Population structure of Cairo, Egypt, 2100 (projected)



Resource 7 for Question 2

Changes in the percentage of young and elderly populations with distance from the city centre in a city in a highly developed country

Changes in the percentage of young and elderly populations with distance from the city centre in a city in a highly developed country

