

2022 IGC Written Exam Key

Section 1 – ES

1. number – 3; explanation – longer lines at age groups that would attend college (accept reasonable equivalents); changes – age groups from 25-29, 20-24 and 15-19 would decrease significantly as students return home or leave town for the summer; overall population would decline (accept reasonable equivalents)
2. number – 1; explanation – age groups from 0 to 14 years are large; age groups at child-bearing age also large; the pyramid has a large base
3. number - 2; age group – 20-24 (accept 20-29); gender – male

Section 2 – ES

1. location – northeast
2. earthquake type – megathrust; type of plate boundary – convergent
3. a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, earthquakes displace water through the movement of plates
4. normal waves are caused by wind or tides; normal waves have a shorter wavelength and are slower (accept reasonable equivalents)
5. a) Fukushima; b) IAEA; c) Chernobyl

Section 3 – ES

1. 1 – sedimentary rock; 2 – igneous rock; 3 – magma; 4 – sediment
2. A – melting; B – heat and pressure; C – weathering and erosion; D – melting
3. rock types – all of them; process – melting; new rock type – igneous
4. water drives weathering and erosion; water in the form of precipitation and acidic soil water and groundwater is quite effective at dissolving minerals and rocks; water action helps turn all types of rock into sediments (accept reasonable equivalents)
5. material – sediments; rock type – sedimentary rock

Section 4 – ES

1. 1 – temperate grassland; 2 – tundra; 3 – savanna; 4 – temperate forest; 5 – hot desert
2. number – 3; explanation – temperature range would be similar, but rainfall would be later in the year (late spring into summer) and for more months of the year
3. rainfall 2 – 2cm (accept 0cm to 4cm); rainfall 3 – 9cm (accept 7cm to 11cm); rainfall 5 – 2cm (accept 0cm to 4cm); temperature 2 – 10 C (accept 8 to 12 C); temperature 3 – 28 C (accept 26 to 30 C); temperature 5 – 30 C (accept 28 C to 32 C)
4. northern Siberia – 2; veldt of South Africa – 3; northern France – 4; Great Plains – 1; central Egypt – 5

Section 5 – ES

1. 1 – atheism / no affiliation; 2 – Buddhism; 3 – Christianity; 4 – Hinduism; 5 – Islam
2. Israel
3. Russia – Orthodox Christianity; Mexico – Roman Catholicism; Iran – Shi'a Islam; Italy – Roman Catholicism; Turkey – Sunni Islam
4. (Zen) Buddhism and Shintoism
5. affiliation – atheism / no affiliation; explanation – China, like the Soviet Union, discouraged religious affiliation during the height of Communist rule

Section 1 – MS

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2. number – 1; explanation – age groups from 0 to 14 years are large; age groups at child-bearing age also large; the pyramid has a large base; differences with Japan - Japan's pyramid is much smaller on the bottom, indicating fewer

children and a lower birth rate, then gets bigger towards the age groups over 29 and is also much larger at the top indicating an ageing population

3. number – 2; explanation – large number of people ages 20-29, most of whom are men; differences with a prison – pyramid with a men’s prison would look very similar, with a bulge at the same age ranges, but the gender of the inmates at the prison might make the bulge on the female side not the male side

Section 2 – MS

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2. Israel

3. Russia – Orthodox Christianity; Mexico – Roman Catholicism; Iran – Shi’a Islam; Italy – Roman Catholicism; Turkey – Sunni Islam

4. (Zen) Buddhism and Shintoism

5. In both cases, Christianity was brought by both conquest and trade by European powers; the Americas were colonized by the Spanish and French (Roman Catholicism), and the English (Protestantism), and Southern Africa by various powers with Christianity as their predominant religion; missionary work also played a role in the conversion of Southern Africa

6. affiliation – atheism / no affiliation; explanation – China, like the Soviet Union, discouraged religious affiliation during the height of Communist rule

Section 6 – MS

1. number – 8; deposition; Deposition of levees is a natural consequence of the flooding of meandering rivers which carry high proportions of suspended sediment in the form of fine sands, silts, and muds.

2. number – 3; a U-shaped lake or pool that forms when a wide meander of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water.

3. number – 6; deposition; backswamps are deposits of fine silts and clays settle after a flood, these deposits create a marsh-like landscape that is often poorly drained and usually lower than the rest of the floodplain

4. number – 4; term – belated confluence OR deferred junction

5. meander – one of a series of regular sinuous curves in the channel of a river or other watercourse; explanation - It is produced as a watercourse erodes the sediments of an outer, concave bank (cut bank) and deposits sediments on an inner, convex bank which is typically a point bar. The result of this coupled erosion and sedimentation is the formation of a sinuous course as the channel migrates back and forth across the axis of a floodplain.

Section 1 – HS

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3. number – 2; explanation – large number of people ages 20-29, most of whom are men; differences with a prison – pyramid with a men's prison would look very similar, with a bulge at the same age ranges, but the gender of the inmates at the prison might make the bulge on the female side not the male side
4. The DTM predicts that as education and income level rise, birth rate will decline; educational opportunities for women have a disproportionate effect on the birth rate

Section 2 – HS

1. location – 373km (232 mi) northeast of Tokyo; coordinates – 38.3° N, 142.3° E (accept 36-40 and 140 to 144)
2. earthquake type – megathrust; explanation - occur at convergent plate boundaries, where one tectonic plate is forced underneath another, caused by slip along the thrust fault that forms the contact between the two plates; plate boundary – convergent
3. a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, earthquakes displace water through the movement of plates
4. normal waves are caused by wind or tides; normal waves have a shorter wavelength and are slower (accept reasonable equivalents)
5. a) Fukushima; b) IAEA; c) Chernobyl
6. health effects for residents; large-scale evacuations (permanent in the case of Chernobyl); environmental consequences (accept any reasonable answers – this is a very open-ended question with many possible correct answers)

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5. rainforest temperature – accept 22 C to 30 C; rainforest precipitation – accept 180cm to 250cm

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Section 7 – HS