



ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
January 2010

Geography

Assessment Unit A2 1
assessing
Human Interactions and
Global Issues



[AG211]

TUESDAY 26 JANUARY, MORNING

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.

Answer **three** questions.

Section A: answer **two** questions, one from each of the optional units you have studied.

Section B: answer **one** question from this section.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 90.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

You are strongly recommended to read through and consider the questions before choosing those you are going to answer.

This paper is accompanied by a Resource Booklet.

Section A

Option A: Impact of Population Change

- 1 (a) Describe global contrasts in rates of HIV/AIDS infection.
- (b) Study **Resources 1A** and **1B** (pages 2–3 of the Resource Booklet), which concern fertility in countries which have had anti-natalist policies.
- (i) **Resource 1A** uses Total Fertility Rate as a measure of fertility. Name one other way in which fertility can be measured and explain how it is calculated. [3]
- (ii) Use **Resources 1A and 1B** to demonstrate that fertility rates may be affected by economic, social and political factors. [8]
- (c) With reference to case study material, explain how migration can have implications on service provision in **both** an area of origin **and** an area of destination. [15]
- 2 (a) Distinguish between economic migrants and asylum seekers. [3]
- (b) Study **Resources 2A** and **2B** (page 4 of the Resource Booklet) which relate to the fertility of women in the town of Aranjuez, Spain, where demographic transition took place between 1871 and 1931.
- (i) Describe and explain the relationship between births, children per woman and childhood deaths in **Resource 2A**, including changes over time. [8]
- (ii) How does the data in **Resource 2B** help to explain why fertility changed over time? [4]
- (c) Evaluate the impact of fertility **and** migration policies with reference to your two national case studies. [15]

Option B: Planning for Sustainable Settlements

- 3 (a) Study **Resource 3A** (page 6 of the Resource Booklet) which presents data from the Global Footprint Network on global contrasts regarding the 'built-up land footprint'. The Global Footprint Network uses satellite imagery to estimate this 'built-up land footprint', capturing infrastructure for housing, transport and industrial production as well as reservoirs and hydroelectric dams.
- (i) Use the Resource **to help you** explain why urban ecological footprints vary between different places. [6]
- (ii) Explain why this measure underestimates full urban ecological footprints. [4]
- (b) Study **Resources 3B and 3C** (page 7 of the Resource Booklet) and contrast these images of residences in Belfast and Berlin in terms of their defensible space. [5]
- (c) "Urban land use and planning influence the sustainability of a settlement." Discuss this statement with reference to your small-scale case study of land use, planning issues and policies. [15]
- 4 (a) Study **Resources 4A–4D** (pages 8–9 of the Resource Booklet) which show traffic and transport in the Asian city of Taipei, which has over 2.5 million people and is the capital of Taiwan.
- (i) Use the Resources to explain the traffic management strategies of Taipei. [6]
- (ii) Use the principles of urban conservation to comment on the relationship between North Gate and the elevated road (**Resource 4D**). [3]
- (b) Study **Resource 4E** (page 10 of the Resource Booklet) which details six aims put forward in 2005 by the Government of Rwanda, a small country in central Africa, as it seeks to promote sustainable development.
- Use the Resource **to help you** discuss the social and environmental considerations that lie behind such aims. [6]
- (c) Explain the ways in which Local Agenda 21 has influenced planning for sustainability in your small-scale case study. [15]

Option C: Issues in Ethnic Diversity

- 5 (a) Define ethnicity and explain how any **two** primary factors help create an ethnic group.
- (b) Study **Resource 5** (page 11 of the Resource Booklet) relating to Aboriginal people in Australia.
- (i) **Resource 5** claims that the Australian government acted in this way towards the Aboriginal people because successive governments were opposed to multiculturalism. Suggest possible reasons for this opposition. [4]
- (ii) **Resource 5** details subsequent changes in Australia's treatment of the Aboriginal people. Evaluate the success of this change in policy. [5]
- (c) With reference to your national case study of ethnic conflict:
- explain the causes of the ethnic conflict;
 - describe the outcomes and responses to the conflict. [15]
- 6 (a) Explain why unequal distribution of resources and political power often result in ethnic conflict. [5]
- (b) Study **Resource 6** (page 12 of the Resource Booklet) relating to Catalonia in Spain.
- (i) **Resource 6** refers to **autonomy**. Explain the meaning of this term. [2]
- (ii) Use the Resource **to help you** discuss the extent to which you agree that autonomy can be a positive response to ethnic conflict. [8]
- (c) With reference to your case study of an ethnically diverse city, discuss the economic, social and spatial outcomes that have resulted from its ethnic diversity. [15]

Section B**Global Issues**

Answer **one** question from this section

- 7 (a) Briefly describe how human activity gives rise to **one** of the following secondary gaseous pollutants:
- ozone;
 - PANs.
- [4]
- (b) With reference to your primary data collection relating to air pollution, describe **one** data collection technique used and comment briefly on the effectiveness of this technique.
- [6]
- (c) With reference to a small scale study:
- outline the impacts of air pollution upon people and the environment;
 - describe and evaluate the strategies implemented to manage the pollution issue in this location.
- [20]
- 8 (a) Briefly describe **one** of the following applications of nuclear energy:
- power generation;
 - medical uses.
- [4]
- (b) With reference to your primary data collection relating to nuclear energy, describe **one** data collection technique used and comment briefly on the effectiveness of this technique.
- [6]
- (c) With reference to the British Isles **and** other places for illustration, evaluate the extent of the actual and potential problems associated with nuclear energy generation.
- [20]

- 9 (a) Briefly describe **one** positive impact that the use of technologically advanced inputs can have on agriculture. [4]
- (b) With reference to your primary data collection relating to agricultural change, describe **one** data collection technique used and comment briefly on the effectiveness of this technique. [6]
- (c) “The use of GM crops is the only way forward if we want to avoid serious food shortages and increased food prices.” Discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. [20]
- 10 (a) Briefly describe the Butler Model of tourism change. [4]
- (b) With reference to your primary data collection relating to tourism, describe **one** data collection technique used and comment briefly on the effectiveness of this technique. [6]
- (c) “Ecotourism cannot exist.” Discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. [20]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER
