



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED  
General Certificate of Education  
January 2011

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## Geography

Assessment Unit A2 1

*assessing*

Human Interactions and  
Global Issues

[AG211]



TUESDAY 25 JANUARY, MORNING

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### 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

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

### Option A: Impact of Population Change

#### Either

- 1 (a) How do the age, gender and socio-economic status of migrants usually contrast with the population of the areas they have left? [6]
- (b) Study **Resources 1A** and **1B** (page 2 of the Resource Booklet) and use this material to discuss the implications of migration for economic activity and social stability. [9]
- (c) With reference to global contrasts, describe and explain the geographical patterns of fertility and mortality. [15]

#### Or

- 2 (a) How do the theories of Thomas Malthus and Ester Boserup differ regarding the concept of population sustainability? [6]
- (b) Study **Resource 2** (page 3 of the Resource Booklet) which details Pakistan's fertility policy.
- (i) The aim of Pakistan's population policy is to achieve population stabilisation by 2020 through encouraging the speedy completion of the demographic transition, with declines in fertility and mortality rates.  
With the aid of an **annotated diagram**, explain how Pakistan hopes to achieve this. [9]
- (ii) Using **Resource 2** and your **case study**, explain some of the economic and moral considerations that lie behind national fertility policies. [15]

## Option B: Planning for Sustainable Settlements

### Either

- 3 (a) Study **Resource 3A** (page 4 of the Resource Booklet) which shows Namba Garden in central Osaka, a Japanese city of 9 million people. With the help of the Resource, explain why much expense and effort is invested in the creation of urban parks. [6]
- (b) Study **Resource 3B** (page 5 of the Resource Booklet) which details environmental problems caused by deindustrialisation and brownfield redevelopment. Use the Resource **to help you** discuss the opportunities and problems associated with deindustrialisation. [9]
- (c) With reference to your small-scale case study where Local Agenda 21 has influenced planning, evaluate its impact on planning for sustainability. [15]

### Or

- 4 (a) Distinguish between redevelopment, regeneration and restoration in relation to urban conservation. [6]
- (b) Study **Resource 4** (page 6 of the Resource Booklet) which shows urban and rural land uses and their overlapping characteristics. Explain why these overlapping characteristics help to promote urban sustainability. [9]
- (c) With reference to your small-scale case study, evaluate the success of its urban land use and planning policy in relation to sustainability. [15]

### Option C: Issues in Ethnic Diversity

#### Either

- 5 (a) Study **Resource 5** (page 7 of the Resource Booklet) relating to ethnic minorities in Belfast.

Use the resource **to help you** discuss possible social and economic outcomes of ethnic diversity. [7]

- (b) Explain how social status **and** gender help to define ethnicity. [8]

- (c) With reference to case study material, evaluate the role of processes such as colonisation, annexation and international migration in creating ethnic diversity in any one country. [15]

#### Or

- 6 (a) Study **Resource 6** (page 8 of the Resource Booklet) relating to ethnic conflict in the Xinjiang province in northwest China, 2009.

(i) Outline **three** primary factors that define the Uighur people as an ethnic group. [6]

(ii) Use Resource 6 **to help you** explain how ethnic diversity can be created and maintained. [9]

- (b) With reference to a national case study of ethnic conflict:

- explain the underlying causes of the conflict; and
- describe the outcomes and responses to the conflict. [15]

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**(Section B begins overleaf)**

## Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

### GLOBAL ISSUES

- 7 (a) Using examples, briefly explain the difference between primary gaseous pollutants and secondary gaseous pollutants. [4]

(b) With reference to your primary data collection relating to air pollution:

- describe **one** technique used to process/analyse the data collected; and
- briefly comment on the suitability of this technique in meeting the aims of your study. [6]

(c) “Political and economic controversy surrounds the search for solutions to Global Warming.”

Discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. [20]

- 8 (a) Briefly describe the potential impacts of radioactive contamination arising from **either**:

- nuclear weapons testing; **or**
- nuclear waste. [4]

(b) With reference to your primary data collection relating to nuclear energy:

- describe **one** technique used to process/analyse the data collected; and
- briefly comment on the suitability of this technique in meeting the aims of your study. [6]

(c) “The risks associated with nuclear energy production outweigh its potential benefits for the British Isles and elsewhere.”

Discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. [20]

- 9 (a) Briefly outline **one** reason why there are objections to GM crops. [4]
- (b) With reference to your primary data collection relating to agricultural change, describe **one** sampling technique used and briefly comment on the effectiveness of this technique in your investigation.  
(If no sampling technique was used, explain why sampling was considered unnecessary.) [6]
- (c) With reference to your regional case study of agricultural change:
- describe the nature of the change that has occurred; and
  - explain how the environmental consequences (actual/potential) of the change/s have been managed. [20]
- 10 (a) Briefly describe how the concept of product cycle contributes to our understanding of changes in tourism. [4]
- (b) With reference to your primary data collection relating to tourism change, describe **one** sampling technique used and briefly comment on the effectiveness of this technique in your investigation.  
(If no sampling technique was used, explain why sampling was considered unnecessary.) [6]
- (c) With reference to your regional/national scale case study of tourism change:
- describe the nature of the change that has occurred; and
  - explain how the consequences (actual/potential) of the change/s have been managed. [20]

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**THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

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