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Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
2013

Geography

Assessment Unit A2 1
assessing
Human Interactions and Global Issues

[AG211]

TUESDAY 14 MAY, AFTERNOON

AG211

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1 hour 30 minutes.

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.

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.

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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)** Define the "epidemiological transition" and describe how it varies around the world.   [6]

   (b) Study **Resources 1A** and **1B** (page 2 of the Resource Booklet) which display material on Chinese fertility.

   (i) With reference to **Resource 1A**, describe the trends shown in China's Total Fertility Rate and explain the consequences of the rate having fallen below 2.1 children per woman.   [9]

   (ii) Use the Resources **and** your case study material to discuss the role of policies and socio-economic developments in bringing about changes in fertility.   [15]

Or

2 **(a)** HIV/AIDS has had a differential effect on mortality in different parts of the world. Briefly discuss why this spatial variation has occurred.   [6]

   (b) Study **Resource 2** (page 3 of the Resource Booklet) which shows migration rates by age in Britain. Describe and explain migration variation with age.   [9]

   (c) Describe and explain the implications of migration with reference to economic activity and social stability in your small-scale case studies of out-migration **and** in-migration.   [15]

2

Option B: Planning for Sustainable Settlements

Either

3 **(a)** Study **Resource 3A** (page 4 of the Resource Booklet) which is a photograph of the city of Tswane (or Pretoria) in South Africa. Use this **to help you** describe the contribution to sustainability made by parks **and** high-rise city centres. [6]

 (b) Study **Resource 3B** (page 4 of the Resource Booklet) which is taken from a newsletter of the Global Footprint Network. Use this **to help you** explain why sustainable development is necessary but is difficult to establish. [9]

 (c) With reference to your case study of a city, describe and evaluate its traffic management strategies. [15]

Or

4 **(a)** Study **Resource 4A** (page 5 of the Resource Booklet) which shows one of Malta's traditional old buses. In 2011 these buses were replaced by new vehicles. What would be the impacts on Malta's sustainability of this expensive reform? [6]

 (b) Study **Resource 4B** (page 5 of the Resource Booklet) which includes a quote from Mahatma Gandhi about sustainability. Use this material **to help you** explain the social considerations affecting sustainable development. Make reference to places for illustration in your answer. [9]

 (c) With reference to your small-scale case study of urban land use planning, outline the objectives of the policies adopted and evaluate their success. [15]

Option C: Issues in Ethnic Diversity

Either

5 **(a)** Study **Resource 5** (page 6 of the Resource Booklet) relating to the autonomous state of Gorkhaland in West Bengal.

   (i) Describe **one** possible objection to Gorkhaland's autonomy from some members of the Indian Government **and one** from some of the Gorkha people. [6]

   (ii) Use the Resource **to help you** discuss the economic and social impacts of ethnic conflict. [9]

   (b) "International migration plays a greater role in the creation of ethnically diverse countries than annexation or colonisation." With reference to your case study of an ethnically diverse country, discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement.
   [15]

Or

6 **(a)** Study **Resource 6** (page 7 of the Resource Booklet) relating to ethnic tensions in Egypt.

   (i) Explain what is meant by the term ethnicity and discuss how ethnicity is defined in Egypt. [6]

   (ii) Use the Resource **to help you** explain how ethnic diversity is maintained by segregation and discrimination. [9]

   (b) With reference to your national case study of ethnic conflict, evaluate the importance of any **three** of the following processes in the conflict:

   ● territorial disputes;
   ● historical animosities;
   ● racism;
   ● sectarianism;
   ● cultural conflicts;
   ● human rights abuses;
   ● unequal distribution of resources and political power. [15]

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(Section B begins overleaf)

Section B

Global Issues

7 **(a)** Briefly discuss why an increase in atmospheric sulphur dioxide may threaten the environment. [4]

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

- describe **one** data collection technique used; and
- briefly explain why this technique was suitable for use in your investigation. [6]

(c) With reference to a small scale study of air pollution, explain the nature of the problem, and describe and evaluate the strategies implemented to address it. [20]

8 **(a)** Briefly describe the medical applications of nuclear energy. [4]

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

- describe **one** data collection technique used; and
- briefly explain why this technique was suitable for use in your investigation. [6]

(c) "Nuclear energy offers too little, too late, too expensively and with too much risk for the British Isles and the rest of the world."

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

9 **(a)** Briefly describe how changes in agriculture can lead to a reduction in biodiversity.   [4]

(b) With reference to your primary data collection relating to agricultural change:

- describe **one** data collection technique used; and
- briefly explain why this technique was suitable for use in your investigation.   [6]

(c) With reference to your regional scale case study, describe the environmental consequences of agricultural change and evaluate how successfully they have been managed.   [20]

10 **(a)** Briefly describe how changes in tourism can affect social sustainability.   [4]

(b) With reference to your primary data collection relating to tourism change:

- describe **one** data collection technique used; and
- briefly explain why this technique was suitable for use in your investigation.   [6]

(c) With reference to your case study at the regional or national scale, describe the environmental consequences of tourism change and evaluate how successfully they have been managed.   [20]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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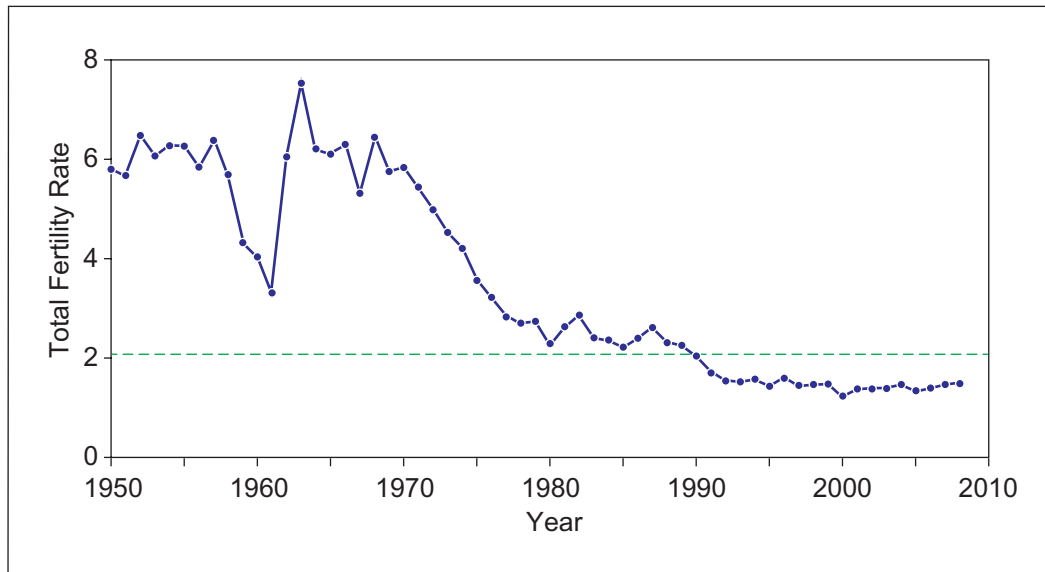
TUESDAY 14 MAY, AFTERNOON

AG211

RESOURCE
BOOKLET

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RESOURCE 1A

CHINESE TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, 1950–2008
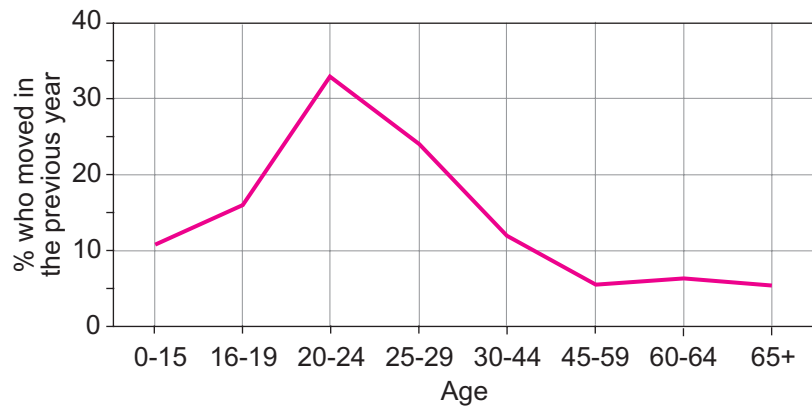

RESOURCE 1B

CHINA'S FERTILITY TRANSITION

The most prominent feature of China's fertility transition is its heavy-handed government intervention. This came in three stages. First, in the wake of the devastating famine of 1959–61, the Chinese government started to restrict rural-to-urban migration and to promote birth control in urban areas. Second, concerned by rapid population growth, the government introduced its "Later, Longer, Fewer" policy in the early 1970s. Third, concerned over the negative effects of population size and growth on achieving its ambitious economic development goals, the Chinese government launched the controversial One Child Policy in 1979–80. Supported by a well-established bureaucracy devoted to routine surveillance and enforcement, the policy penetrates Chinese society down to urban neighbourhoods and rural villages. Even with its later adjustments and modifications, the "one child per couple" rule applies to nearly two-thirds of Chinese couples today. The government claims that this policy is a success, has prevented 400 million additional births, led to China's economic boom, and is a great contribution to the battle against global warming.

However, a population researcher based in the USA, Yong Cai, has studied Chinese fertility and declares that the One Child Policy is not the sole, let alone the dominant, factor in determining fertility reduction and its regional variations. Rapid socio-economic development and globalisation have also helped to bring about a shift from resisting to embracing the "small family" ideal. At present, most Chinese couples do not want more than two children; in more developed areas one child is now regarded as the ideal family size.

2

RESOURCE 2

MIGRATION BY AGE IN BRITAIN 2000–2001

Notes: The data applies to people who identified themselves as "White British". Graphs for other ethnic groups vary in detail but display the same basic shape.

3

[Turn over

RESOURCE 3A

TSWANE (PRETORIA), SOUTH AFRICA

The photograph was taken from Union Buildings, the seat of the South African government, and shows the formal gardens in which Union Buildings are located with the centre of the city in the background.

Photograph by the Chief Examiner

RESOURCE 3B

GLOBAL FOOTPRINT NEWSLETTER

From soaring food prices to the crippling effects of climate change, we are now confronting the reality of years of overconsumption. If we are to sustain stable societies and comfortable lifestyles, we can no longer maintain a widening gap between what nature is able to provide and how much our infrastructure, economies and lifestyles require.

How will we be able to:

- meet the needs of a growing population;
- support increased consumption as millions in emerging economies adopt more affluent lifestyles; and
- provide for the two billion people alive today who lack access to sufficient resources to meet basic needs?

Providing comfortable lifestyles for the world's people is certainly possible – but not if we persist with the resource-intensive development and growth models we have pursued in the past. That means finding new models of progress and prosperity that limit demand on ecological assets. It also means conserving the remaining resources as an ongoing source of wealth rather than liquidating them for fast cash.

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RESOURCE 4A

TRADITIONAL BUS IN MALTA

Until 2011, the average Maltese bus was 35 years old, although many were much older. They were usually driven and maintained by their owners who applied for their own operating licences. In July 2011, they were replaced by a fleet of 264 new energy-efficient buses operated by a single transport company.

Photograph and text by the Chief Examiner

RESOURCE 4B

GANDHI ON SUSTAINABILITY

"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need but not every man's greed"
(Mahatma Gandhi)

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869–1948) was a pre-eminent political and ideological activist in India during its progress to independence from the UK. A pioneer of resistance through mass civil disobedience, Gandhi inspired movements for civil rights elsewhere. He is usually referred to as Mahatma, meaning "great soul".

Gandhi strove to practice non-violence and truth and advised others to do the same. He always wore traditional clothes woven with yarn he had spun himself. Eating only simple vegetarian food, he lived modestly in a self-sufficient community.

Source: Chief Examiner, from widely available sources

RESOURCE 5

INDIA GRANTS AUTONOMY TO THE GORKHA IN WEST BENGAL

In July 2011, the Indian Government agreed a deal to grant autonomy to the Gorkha ethnic group in north-west Bengal. The Gorkha are a distinctive ethnic group in this region and have long accused the Indian Government of unfair treatment. The newly created autonomous state with an area of $7000\,km^2$ and a population of 3.5 million follows a similar concession made to an ethnic minority in southern India.

The acceptance of autonomy resulted from a compromise on both sides. The Gorkha had campaigned for full independence from India for over one hundred years. At times the campaign was violent, especially during the 1980s. Some estimates put the death toll at over 1000. The most recent campaign focused largely on peaceful protest and civil disobedience. In the months leading up to July 2011, there were several hunger strikes and the Gorkha workers on the Darjeeling tea plantations called an indefinite strike. Darjeeling produces over 9 million kilograms of tea annually, of which 70% is exported. The growing unrest resulted in a 30% drop in tea production. Tourism is the other mainstay of the local economy and part of Gorkhaland is a world heritage site. Some sources claim that thousands of tourists either curtailed or cancelled their stay as a result of the growing uncertainty in the region.

It is hoped that the creation of the autonomous state of Gorkhaland will bring peace and stability to the area. However, there are many opponents to the new state both from within the Indian government and within Gorkhaland itself.

Source: Principal Examiner

RESOURCE 6

ETHNIC TENSIONS IN EGYPT

The Coptic Christians or Copts, who consider themselves indigenous Egyptians, are a Christian minority who make up 10% of Egypt's population. The remaining 90% are mostly Sunni Muslim. In most other aspects of life apart from religion, Egyptian Muslims and Coptic Christians are indistinguishable. Whereas Muslims worship at their mosques and many Muslim women adhere to the "Islamic" dress code, Coptic Christians have their own places of worship and often have a cross tattooed on the inside of the right wrist. There is no effective mixing of these groups and there have been frequent episodes of violence with considerable loss of life and destruction of religious property. Intermarriage between members of the two groups is rare but where it has occurred, the "offenders" have often been attacked and some have been killed. Copts live in clusters around their places of worship, often surrounded by Muslim neighbourhoods. Copts resent the majority Muslim population and accuse them of widespread discrimination. They cite many examples, including:

Coptic Church, Cairo

- many colleges limit the enrolment of Copts by imposing an unrepresentative quota of 1–2%;
- Copts are rarely appointed to high ranking public sector jobs; and
- a permit to build a Coptic church, if granted at all, can take as long as 20 years.

Sporadic sectarian violence between Muslims and Coptic Christians has occurred since President Mubarak was ousted from power in October 2011. One such event resulted in 24 deaths with more than 200 people wounded. These clashes followed the burning of Christian churches. Many blamed an extremist Islamic group, the Salafi, of having orchestrated the violence. The Salafi favour Islamic state rule for Egypt. Copts fear that if this extreme Muslim group gains political power their religious freedom may be restricted even further.

Cairo Mosque

Source: Principal Examiner

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