



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2010

General Studies (Specification B)

GENB2

Unit 2 Space

Monday 18 January 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- an 8-page answer book.
- You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is GENB2.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

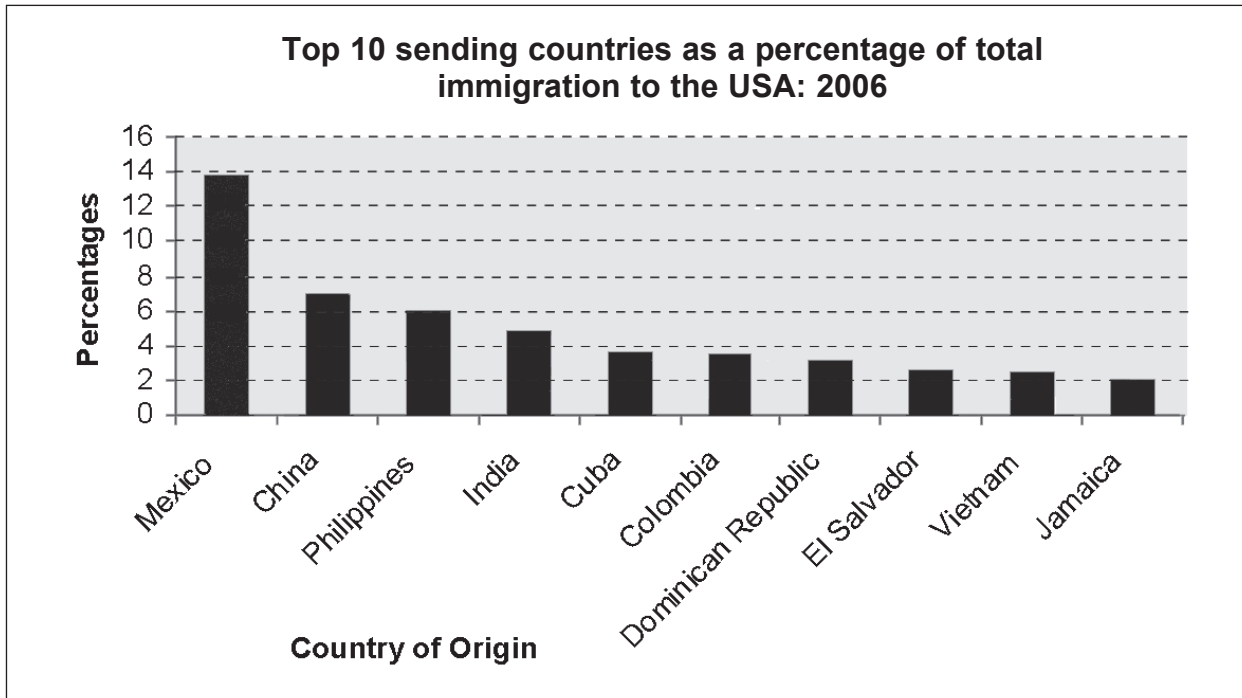
Advice

- Where appropriate use examples to illustrate your answer.
- The recommended time allocation for this examination is as follows:
 - Question 1: 30 minutes
 - Question 2: 30 minutes
 - Question 3: 30 minutes.

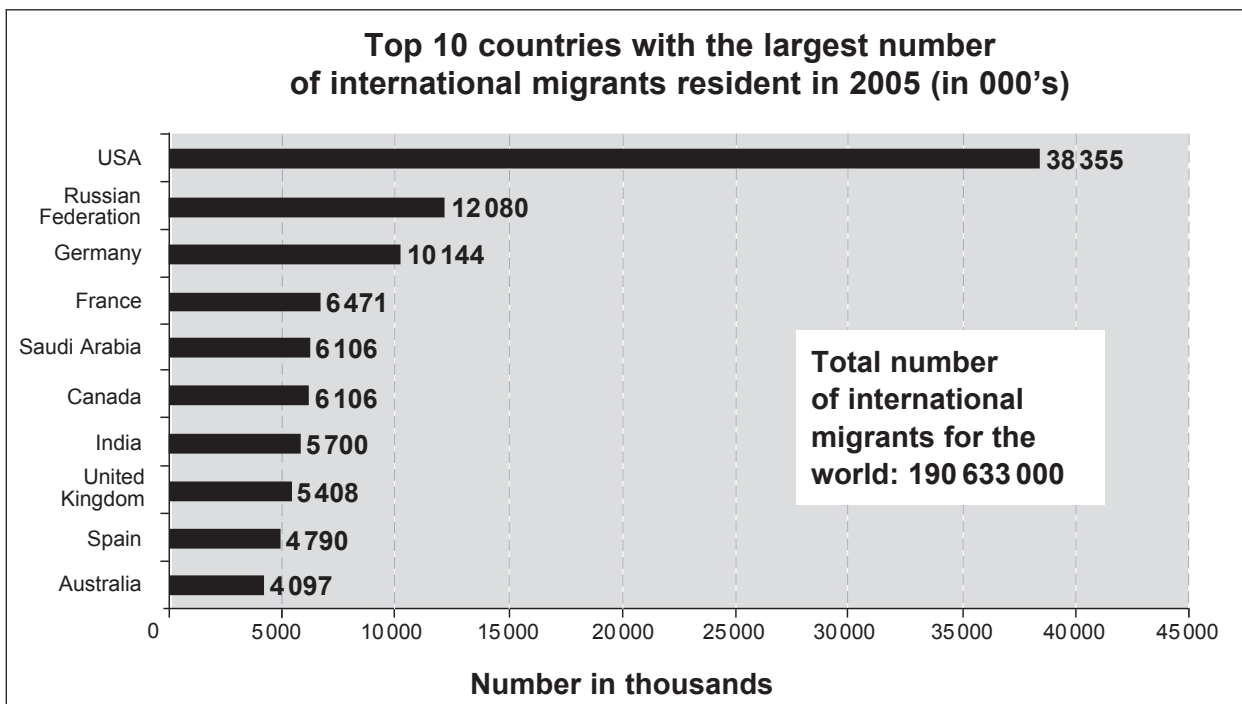
Answer **all** questions.

1 Study **Sources A** and **B** and then answer the following questions.

Source A



Source B



Source A & B: United Nations Population Division – Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision,
© United Nations, 2006

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- 1 (a) Referring specifically to the data provided in **Source A**, describe and suggest reasons for the patterns of migration to the USA in 2006. *(10 marks)*
- (b) (i) Using **Source B**, calculate the percentage of migrants to the four European Union countries (Germany, France, United Kingdom, Spain), as a percentage of the world total. Show how you have reached your answer. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) Using the information in **Source B**, select **three** countries and suggest a reason why people might have chosen to migrate to each of them. *(6 marks)*
- (c) Discuss the positive **and** negative impact that large-scale foreign migration might have on a country **or** on a particular region within a country. *(10 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

2 Study **Sources C** and **D** and then answer the following questions.

Source C



Source D



- 2 (a) Why might consumers choose to buy products from a store such as that shown in **Source C**? *(10 marks)*
- (b) Why might some people prefer to buy products in a shop such as that shown in **Source D**? *(10 marks)*
- (c) Discuss the view that goods sold in British shops should be produced in Britain. *(10 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

3 Using **Source E** and your own knowledge answer the following questions.

Source E

What is Space Tourism?

Space Tourism is the term that has come to be used to mean ordinary members of the public buying tickets to travel to space and back.

The first steps will just be short sub-orbital flights since these are easier than getting into orbit. The technical know-how to make passenger launch vehicles and orbiting hotel accommodation is now available. There is an enormous unsatisfied demand and market research has revealed that many people, at least in the industrialised countries, would like to take a trip to space. This gives huge scope for reducing the cost by large-scale operations like airlines. At one time all space exploration was government funded but this is no longer the case.

The general public is very interested in travelling into space. So after some false starts, work towards realising space tourism is finally starting to gather some momentum. The reasons why it is going to happen this time are:

- because people want it
- because it's a realistic objective
- because it's the only way in which space activities can become profitable
- because it's the quickest way to start to use the limitless resources of space to solve our problems on earth
- because living in space involves every line of business, through construction, marketing, fashion, interior-design and law
- because it will be fun!

Developing low-cost passenger launch vehicles is not just to create a pastime for the rich. Like tourism on Earth, there will be a small expensive segment for the rich – but the great majority of space tourists will be ordinary people. Until access is cheap, we can't make use of the limitless resources available in space to solve the problems of our increasingly crowded Earth. Commercial space satellites mostly concentrate on communications and broadcasting. Government space agencies already spend over \$25 billion per year on 'space activities' but they are not trying to develop launch vehicles that could open space up to the public.

Like any other business, once space tourism gets started it will develop progressively. It can be helpful to think of it as going through several phases. Starting with a relatively small-scale and relatively high-priced 'pioneering phase', the scale of activity will grow and prices will fall as it matures. Finally it will become a mass-market business, like aviation today.

Source: adapted from www.spacefuture.com, courtesy of Space Future Consulting Ltd.

- 3 (a) Why might some people promote the idea of space tourism? *(15 marks)*
- (b) Argue the case against further development of space travel for recreation. *(15 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page