



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2013

General Studies (Specification B)

GENB2

Unit 2 Space

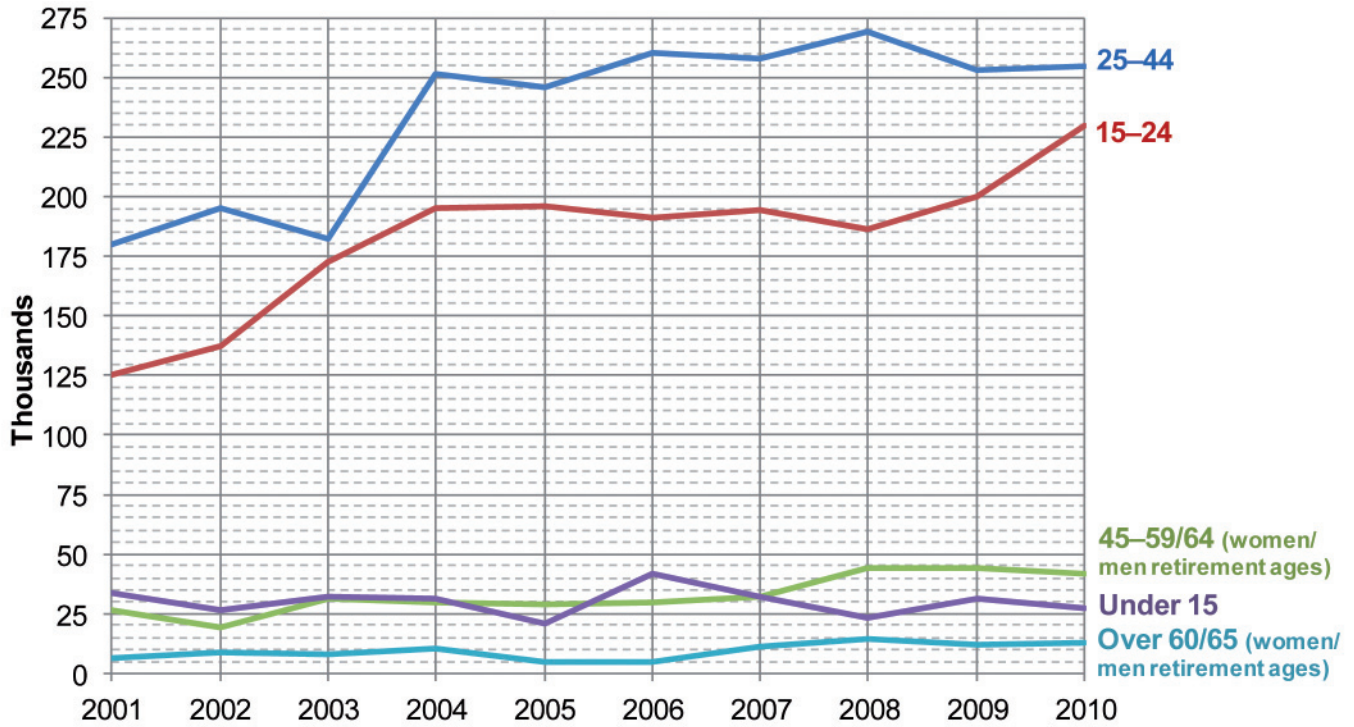
Insert

Source Booklet for use with **Questions 1, 2 and 3**

Study **Sources A** and **B** and then answer **Question 1**.

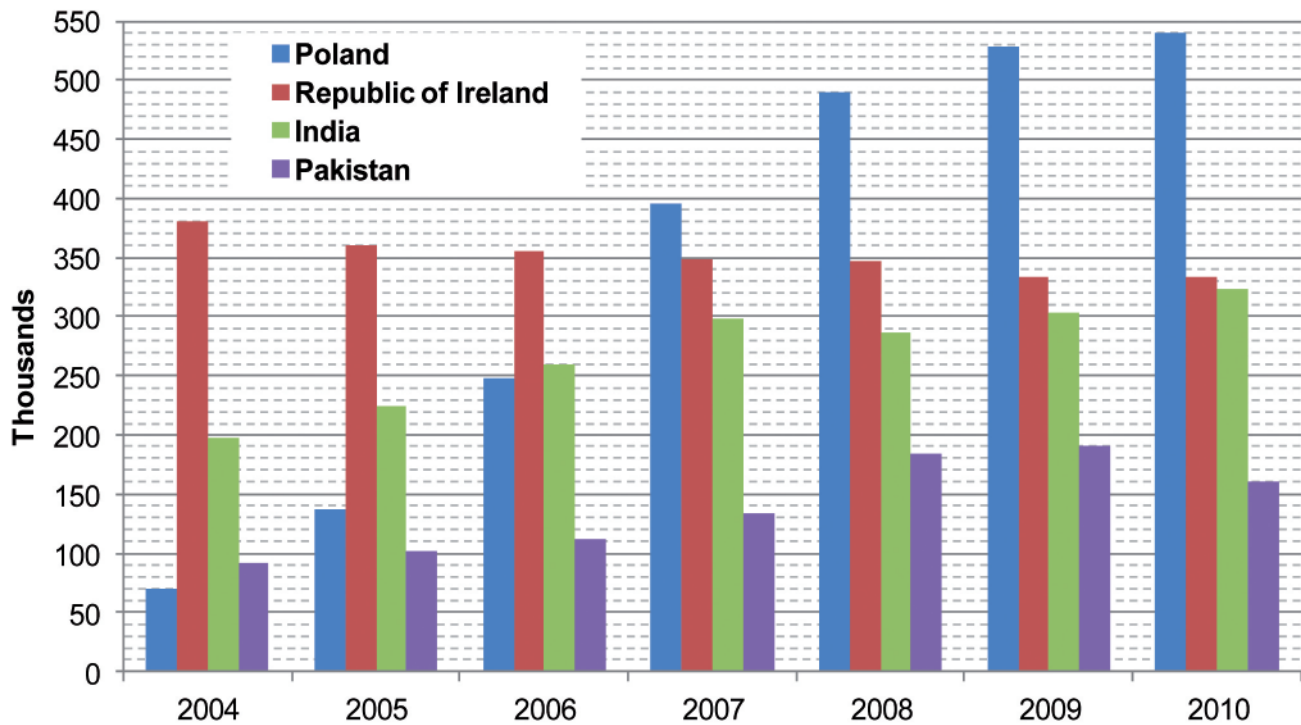
Source A

Immigration to the UK by age group, 2001–2010



Source B

Number of UK residents by nationality; non-UK nationals, 2004–2010



Source A: data from International Passenger Survey (IPS)

Source B: data from Annual Population Survey (APS) / Labour Force Survey, ONS

Study **Sources C** and **D** and then answer **Question 2**.

Source C



Source: AQA, 2012

Source D



Source: © CLYNT GARNHAM, Suffolk / Alamy Ltd.

Turn over ►

Study **Source E** and then answer **Question 3**.

Source E

Europe 'falling behind' in green investment race

New research shows that Europe is in danger of falling behind in the green investment race after a bumper year for renewable energy around the world.

In 2011, global green investment surged by one third to a record \$211bn (£132bn), with a huge boost coming from investment in China, particularly in wind farms. Almost \$50bn of the total came from China, an increase of more than one quarter on 2009, confirming that country as the world's green energy powerhouse.

Growth was also strong in other parts of the developing world, including India and Latin America. In Europe, by contrast, financial-sector investment dropped by one fifth to \$35bn. However, the headline figure masks a brighter picture when it comes to small-scale renewables in Europe, particularly from solar power in Germany.

Bloomberg New Energy Finance, the authors of the report that was commissioned by the United Nations Environment Programme, stated that one of the most striking features of 2010 was that, in terms of financial new investment – which incorporated asset finance, venture capital, private equity and investment through public stock markets – developing countries overtook developed economies for the first time. Such investment amounted to \$72bn in developing countries compared with \$70bn in the industrialised world.

Connie Hedegaard, Europe's climate chief, has called for at least 20% of the EU's budget to be devoted to climate-related spending. This would encourage and develop green technology, assist in cutting emissions and help deal with the damaging effects of climate change.

She said that this significant increase would show that it is a key political priority for Europe to tackle climate change, and would transform Europe into a clean, competitive low-carbon economy and help Europe to retain its edge in the rapidly growing green economy.

Source: article adapted from FIONA HARVEY, environment correspondent, *The Guardian*, 7 July 2011
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