

New
Specification



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
January 2010

Geography

Assessment Unit A2 1

assessing

**Human Interactions and
Global Issues**

[AG211]

TUESDAY 26 JANUARY, MORNING

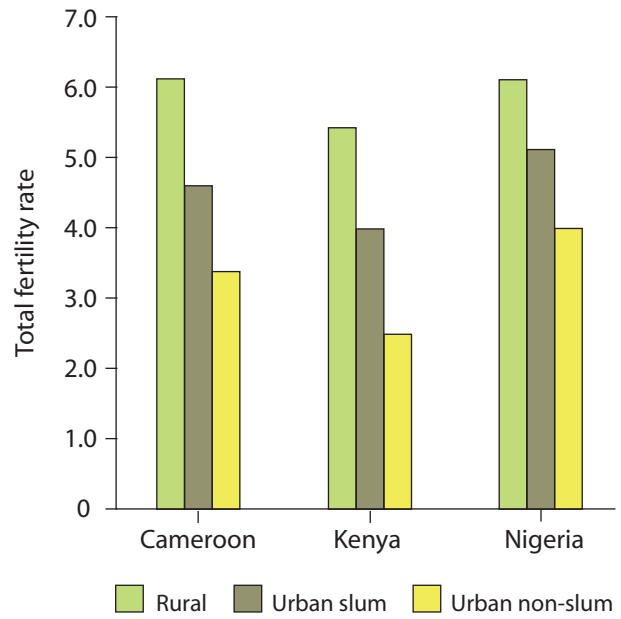


AG211

RESOURCE BOOKLET

RESOURCE 1A

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE BY TYPE OF RESIDENTIAL AREA
IN SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES



© UNFPA

RESOURCE 1B

FERTILITY IN CHINA

1. China's single children have one-child families

A concession to China's one child policy is that couples who were single children themselves can have a second child. But a recent survey conducted by the Beijing Administrative Institute showed 52% did not want two children. The figure includes over a quarter who did not want any offspring, with many citing the financial burden of bringing up a child. Just 24% said they would like to have two children.

The poll also found that people with higher educational qualifications have a stronger desire for more children because they are financially more secure.

© Telegraph Media Group Limited, 2010

2. China's rich flout one-child policy

China's new rich are sparking a population crisis by disregarding the nation's one-child rule. Under the controversial policy introduced in 1979, families face fines if they have two or more children. But rising incomes, especially in the affluent cities in eastern and coastal regions, mean that more people can pay to have as many offspring as they like.

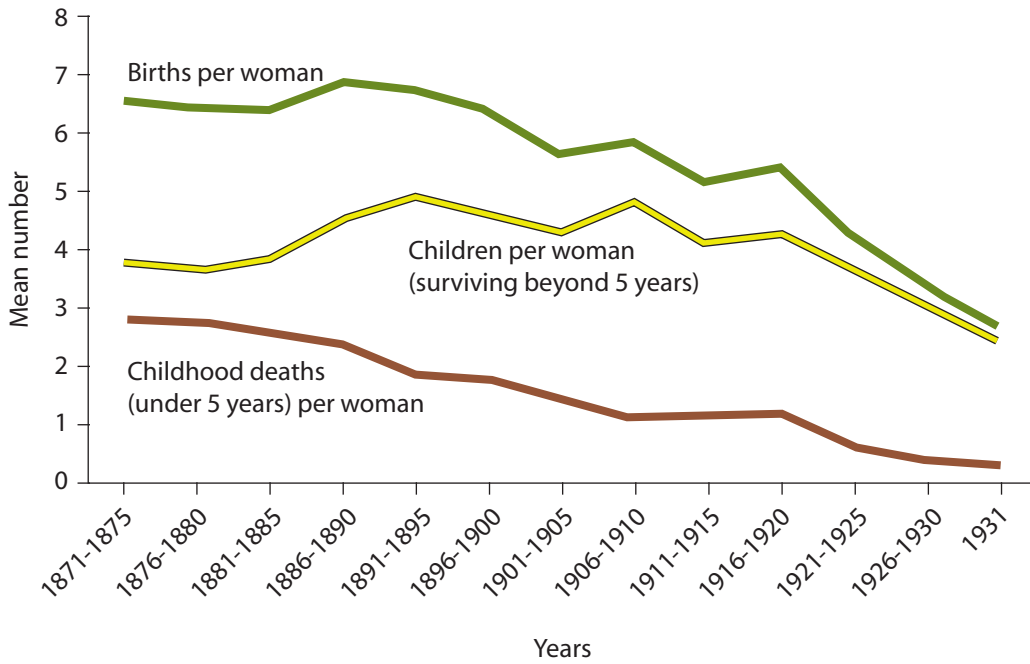
According to a recent survey, the number of wealthy people and celebrities deciding to have more than one child has increased rapidly, despite fines that can be as high as 200,000 yuan (£13,000) for each extra child. Almost 10% of high earners are now choosing to have three children because large families are associated with wealth, status and happiness in China.

This trend is prompting public anger at a time when the widening gap between rich and poor is being seen by the government as a threat to the country's stability. More than 60% of respondents to another survey thought it was unfair that the rich and famous could by-pass the one-child rule.

Adapted from *The Daily Telegraph*, 8 May 2007

RESOURCE 2A

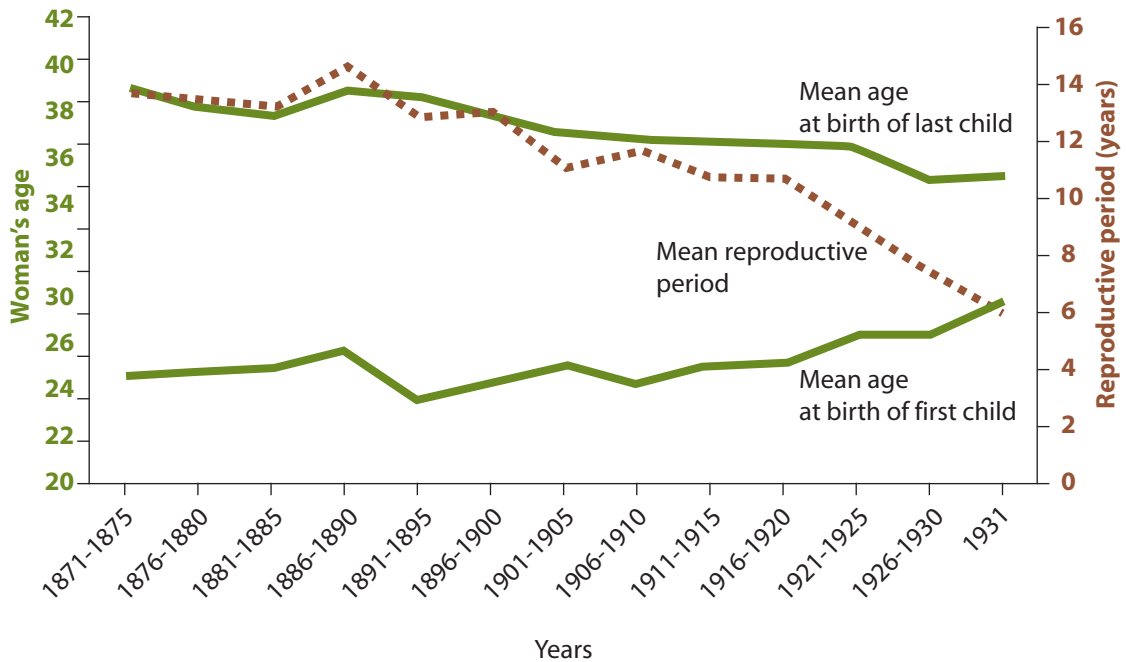
BIRTHS AND CHILDHOOD DEATHS PER WOMAN, ARANJUEZ, 1871–1931



© Adapted from David Sven Reher and Alberto Sanz-Gimeno (2007) 'Rethinking historical reproductive change: Insights from longitudinal data for a Spanish town', *Population and Development Review*, 33.4, pp. 703-727, published by Wiley-Blackwell

RESOURCE 2B

REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD IN ARANJUEZ, 1871–1930



Notes:

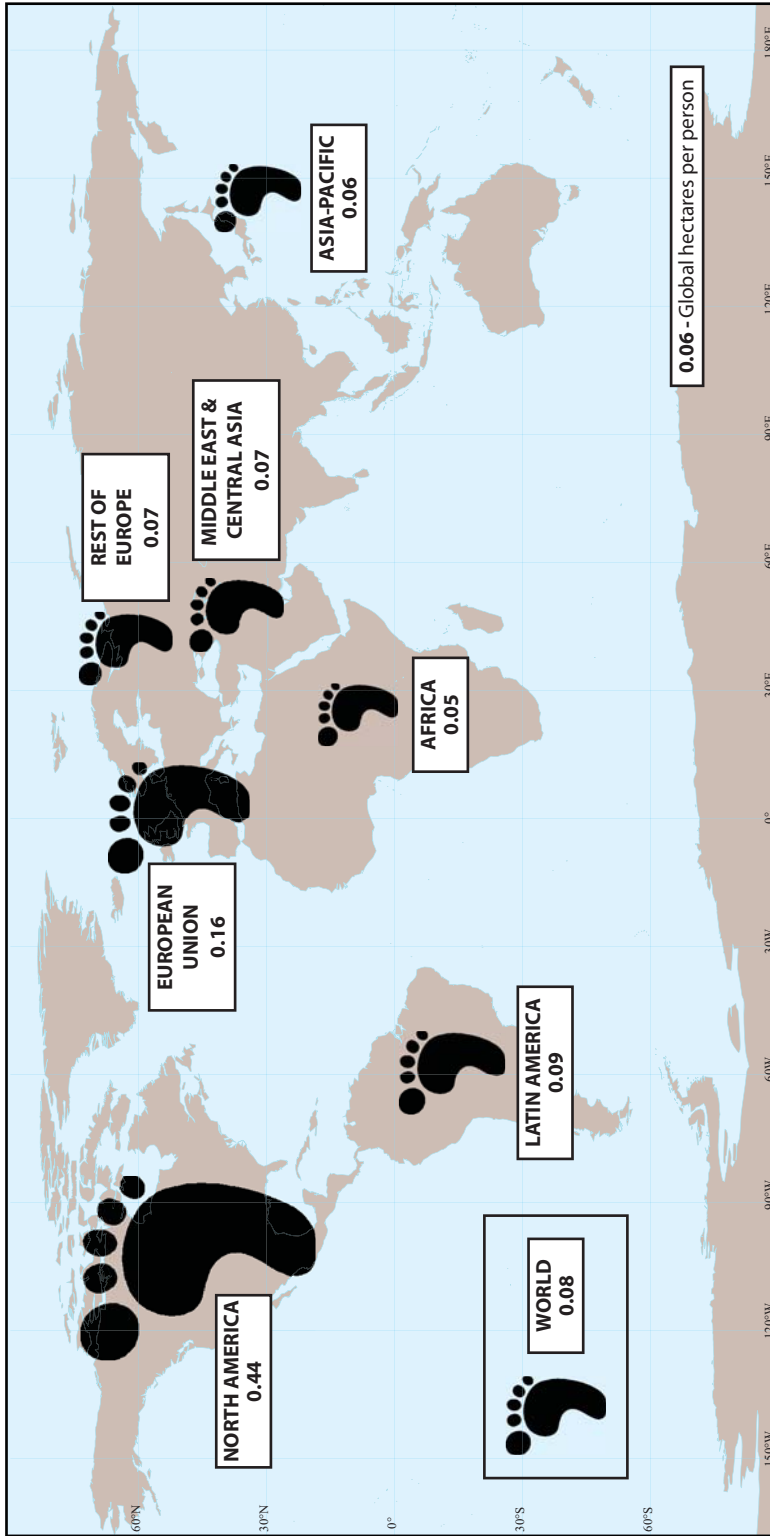
- The reproductive period is the number of years between a woman giving birth to her first and last child.
- The data comprises 860 completed reproductive histories of fertile couples.

© Adapted from David Sven Reher and Alberto Sanz-Gimeno (2007) 'Rethinking historical reproductive change: Insights from longitudinal data for a Spanish town', *Population and Development Review*, 33.4, pp. 703-727, published by Wiley-Blackwell

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RESOURCE 3A

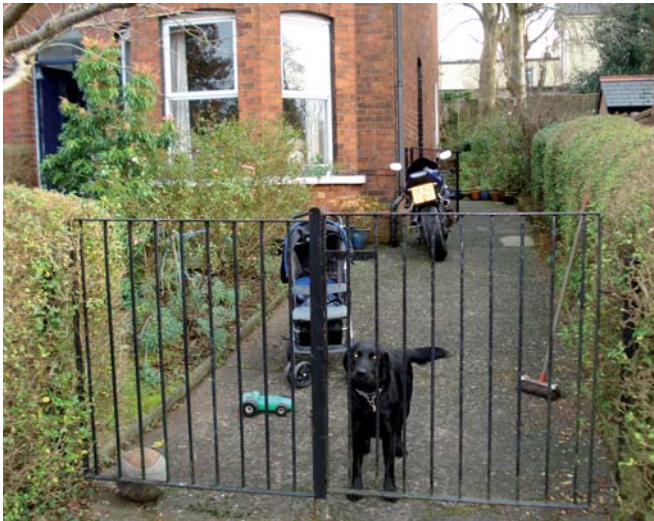
BUILT-UP LAND FOOTPRINTS BY REGION



Source: map drawn from data from the Global Footprint Network, *Ecological Footprint and Biocapacity, 2006 Edition*.

RESOURCE 3B

BELFAST



A cul-de-sac of semi-detached villas in Belfast, built c. 1900

RESOURCE 3C

BERLIN



A complex of multi-storey flats in central Berlin with common entrances and passageways, built c. 1900

Photographs: Chief Examiner

RESOURCE 4A

ROOSEVELT ROAD, A MAIN THOROUGHFARE IN TAIPEI



RESOURCE 4B

BIKE RACKS, ROOSEVELT ROAD, TAIPEI



Note: the bike racks are next to a metro (underground railway) station.

RESOURCE 4C

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING IN CENTRAL TAIPEI



Notes: The orange numbers count down the time in seconds until pedestrians can no longer cross. The sign at top right forbids parking on the pavement (sidewalk) and threatens that cars left will be towed away.

RESOURCE 4D

NORTH GATE, TAIPEI



Notes. North Gate used to be an entrance into Taipei through the town walls, which are now demolished. North Gate dates from the late 19th century and is the oldest surviving building in the city. The structure behind it is an elevated road.

Photographs: Chief Examiner

RESOURCE 4E

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AIMS IN RWANDA

1. Conserve the environment, people and their habitats.
2. Protect the environment with the intention of promoting the use of natural resources.
3. Promote the social welfare of the population, considering equal distribution of wealth.
4. Consider the sustainability of resources with an emphasis on equal rights of present and future generations.
5. Guarantee to all Rwandans sustainable development which does not harm the environment and social welfare of the population.
6. Restore the degraded environment.

Source: Adapted from Tim Short (2008) 'Sustainable development in Rwanda: industry and government', Sustainable Development 16, pp. 56-69.

RESOURCE 5

THE STOLEN GENERATIONS OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN IN AUSTRALIA

Between 1910 and 1970, approximately 100 000 Aboriginal children, most under five years old, were taken forcibly from their families by police or welfare officers. They were raised in Church or state institutions or were adopted by white families. They received little education and were expected to go into low paid domestic and farming work.

The children were taken as part of the Australian government's policy to prevent multiculturalism and to populate Australia with people of European culture only. The Government wanted to assimilate Aboriginal children over one or two generations into the wealthier Australian mainstream. The children were forbidden to speak their own language or to practise their ceremonies. Usually, they were taken a long distance from their homes, some were even sent out of Australia. Parents were never told the whereabouts of the children and were forbidden to attempt to trace them. The children were told they were orphans.

In the 1990s, a national enquiry was set up to investigate the claims made by the Aboriginal people and it concluded that the Australian governments had been guilty of human rights abuses. The Government made some attempts to help Aboriginal people trace their missing family members but no financial compensation has been made available. In February 2008, the new Australian Government offered a public apology to the Aboriginal community. However, this proved to be controversial and has not received overwhelming support across all sectors of Australian society. At present the Aboriginal people continue to be a disadvantaged group within Australia. In 2008:

- 72% live below the poverty line
- average weekly income of \$278 is \$200 below the national average
- unemployment at 16% is three times higher than the national average
- 6% go to higher education, the national average is 25%
- life expectancy is 20 years below the national average
- infant mortality rate is three times the national average.

*Source: Adapted from an article published on the following website
<http://www.eniar.org/stolengenerations.html> and from data published by The Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008*

RESOURCE 6

CATALONIA WINS GREATER AUTONOMY

Spain is made up of 17 regions each with its own regional assembly. The level of autonomy varies from one regional assembly to another. Some regions such as Catalonia in the north-east have their own language and a strong sense of identity and culture. Catalonia is one of the wealthiest regions in Spain as measured by GNP per capita, accounting for one fifth of Spain's economy even though it has only one sixth of Spain's population. For many years the Catalans campaigned for greater control over their own affairs and, following a referendum in 2006, the province was granted further autonomy with greater control over matters such as taxation, transport and immigration. The Spanish Government backed the decision to grant Catalonia these powers but there is considerable opposition in some areas. Opponents of increased autonomy for Catalonia fear that this move will open up increased demands from other regional assemblies and perhaps lead to the break up of the country as a whole. There are particular concerns about the neighbouring Basque provinces where an armed separatist struggle has persisted for over 30 years. However, the Government maintained that the progress of Catalonia's autonomy may have helped to bring about the ceasefire announced by the Basque separatists earlier in 2006. This ceasefire lasted less than a year as some separatists felt that their demands were not being met.



Source: Principal Examiner

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