

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2009

Geography

GEOG2

Unit 2 Geographical Skills

Monday 12 January 2009 9.00 am to 10.00 am

You will need no other materials.
You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 hour

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Use pencil only for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- Where appropriate, credit will be given for the use of diagrams to illustrate answers and where reference is made to your personal investigative work. You are advised to allocate your time carefully.

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
TOTAL	

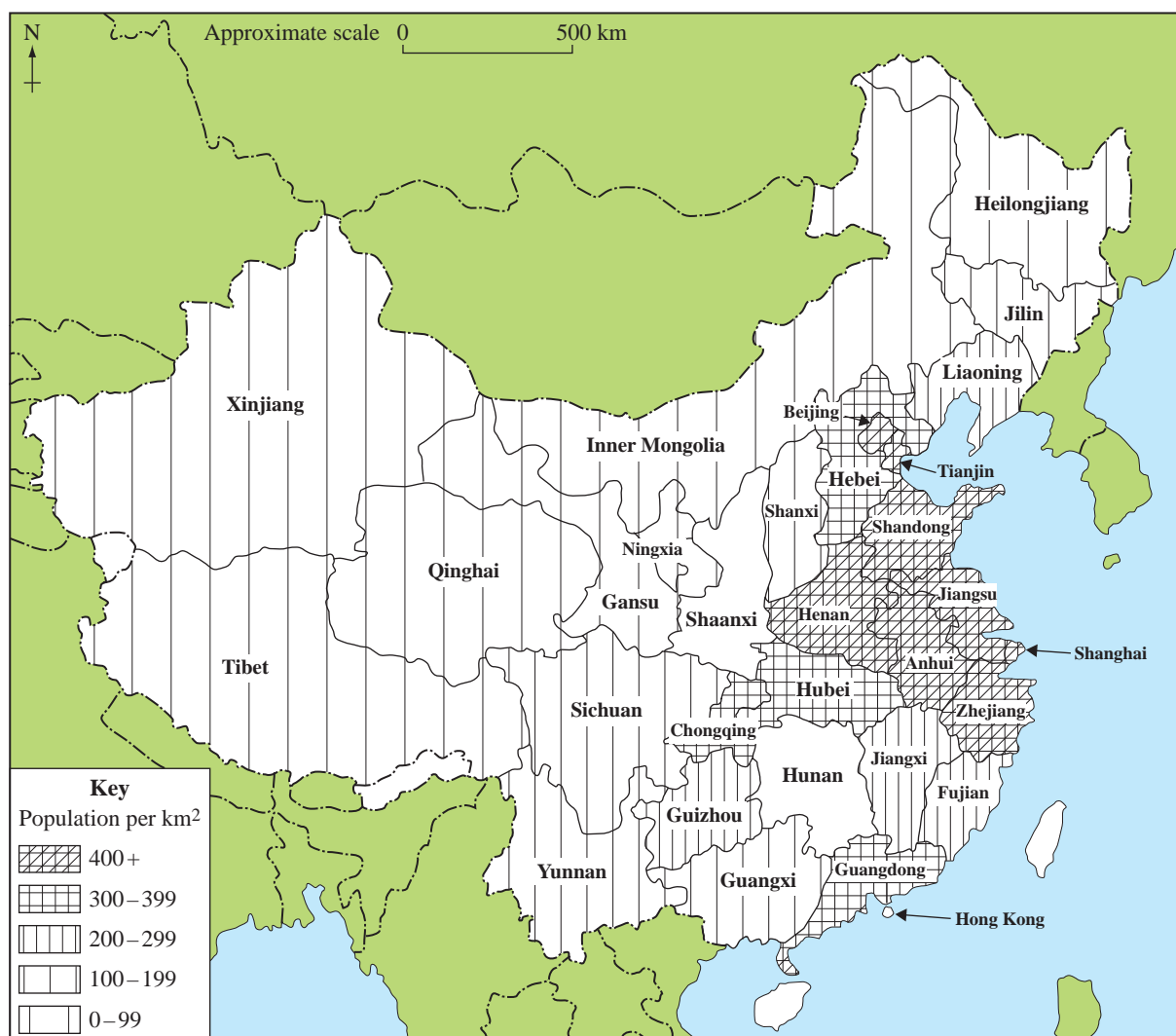


J A N 0 9 G E O G 2 0 1

Answer **all** questions.

- 1 (a) Study **Figure 1**, a choropleth map which shows the population density of China's mainland provinces in 2000.

Figure 1



- 1 (a) (i) Complete the choropleth map by adding the following data.

Province	Population density (people per km ²)
Hunan	306
Shaanxi	173

(2 marks)



1 (a) (ii) Describe the pattern of population density now shown in **Figure 1**.

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(4 marks)

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- 1 (b) Study **Figure 2a**, which illustrates the Demographic Transition Model, and **Figure 2b**, selected population data for China.

Figure 2a

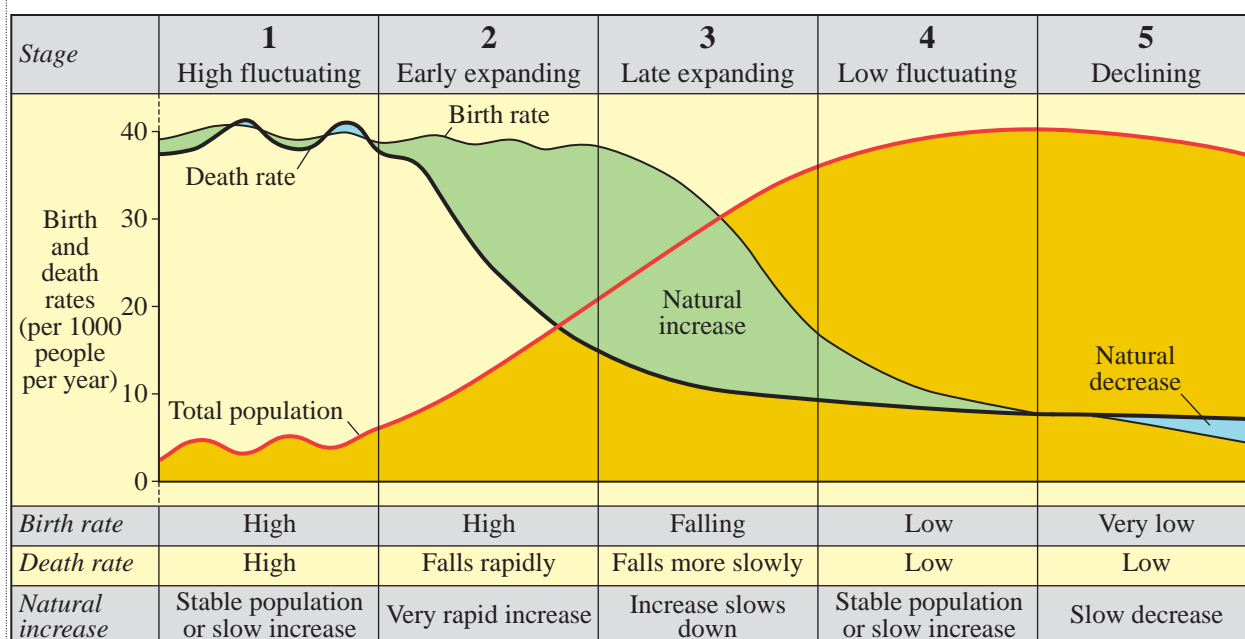


Figure 2b

Date	Birth rate (per 1000 people per year)	Death rate (per 1000 people per year)	Total population growth rate (percentage)
1997	16.52	6.87	0.93
2007	13.45	7.00	0.61



- 1** (b) Using evidence provided in **Figures 2a** and **2b**, suggest the theoretical stage China had reached in the Demographic Transition Model in 2007 and explain your answer.

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(4 marks)

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- 1 (c) Study **Figures 3a** and **3b** which show China's population structure in 2000 and that predicted for 2050.

Figure 3a – 2000

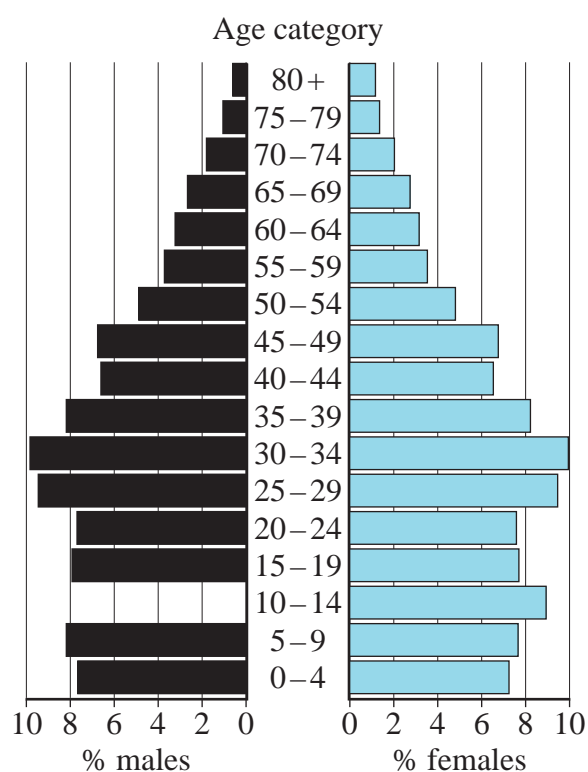
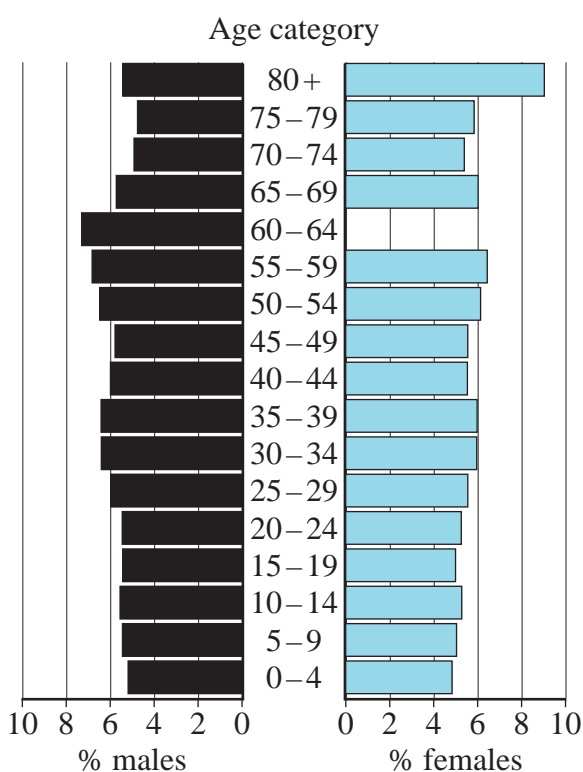


Figure 3b – 2050 (predicted)



- 1 (c) (i) Complete **Figures 3a** and **3b** by adding the following information.

Date	Gender	Age group	Percentage
2000	Male	10-14	10.0
2050 (predicted)	Female	60-64	7.5

(2 marks)



- 1** (c) (ii) Referring to **Figures 3a** and **3b**, describe how and suggest reasons why the population structure is forecast to change between the two dates.

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- 1 (d) Study **Figure 4** which outlines issues facing the Chinese government with regard to population change.

Figure 4

Only 25 years ago, China was concerned it had too many children to support. Today, however, China faces the opposite problem: as a result of the success of its “one-child” policy, the country faces the prospect of having too few children to support a rapidly ageing population. The dramatic fertility decline and improved longevity over the past two decades are causing China’s population to age at one of the fastest rates ever recorded, accompanied by an increase in the prevalence of chronic disease and disability in the elderly population. Meeting the health and long-term care needs of this growing elderly population will result in soaring health care costs – and with a shrinking working-age population to help pay the bill.

China has made vast improvements in health over the past five decades, with life expectancy at birth increasing by two-thirds from 40.8 to 71.5 between 1955 and 2005. The country already has about 102 million elderly (those aged 65 and over), or over one-fifth of the world’s elderly population, and the percentage of elderly in China is projected to triple from 8 percent to 24 percent between 2006 and 2050, to a total number of 322 million.

The rate of increase in health care costs has already exceeded the growth of the national economy and individual earnings. Long-term care for the elderly, traditionally provided at home in China by adult children (especially by daughters-in-law), will become increasingly less feasible in coming decades when parents of the first generation of the one-child policy start reaching old age and retiring.



1 (d) Outline and comment on the social and economic issues highlighted in **Figure 4**.

[illegible]

(7 marks)

(Extra space)

Turn over for the next question

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2 You have experienced geography fieldwork as part of the course. Use this experience to answer the following questions.

2 (a) Explain the geographical concept, process or theory that underpinned your fieldwork enquiry.

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(4 marks)



- 2 (b)** How did you respond to risks associated with undertaking your primary data collection?

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(4 marks)

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2 (c) Outline and justify **one** method of data collection that you used in your enquiry.

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(6 marks)

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- 2** (d) With the aid of a sketch diagram, describe **one** technique that you used to present data in your enquiry.

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(6 marks)

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- 2 (e) Making specific reference to your results, suggest how your enquiry could be improved.

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(5 marks)

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END OF QUESTIONS

25



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Question 1 Figure 1:	By courtesy of www.ChinaToday.com
Question 1 Figure 2a:	Reproduced with the permission of Nelson Thornes Ltd from Key Geography for GCSE New Edition Book 1, David Waugh, ISBN 0-7487-3603-4, first published in 1998
Question 1 Figure 2b:	Data for 1997: 1997 World Factbook Data for 2007: CIA The World Factbook
Question 1 Figures 3a, 3b & 4:	Source: Population Reference Bureau United Nations, information downloaded 14.2.08

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