

Tuesday 21 May 2013 – Afternoon

AS GCE HUMANITIES

G101/01/1 Human Society and the Natural World

INSERT – SOURCES FOR QUESTIONS 1 AND 2

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You must use your own knowledge and the sources in this Insert to answer Questions 1 and 2.

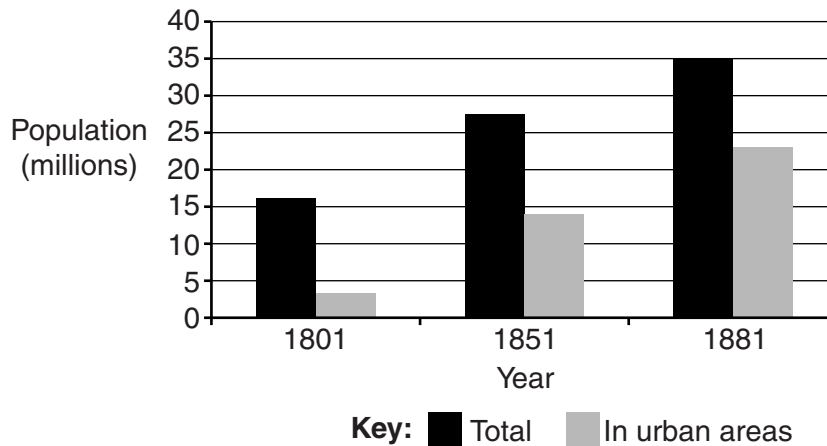
INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This document consists of 4 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Insert for marking; it should be retained in the centre or destroyed.

Sources for Question 1

Source A: The changing population of the United Kingdom in the 19th Century**Source B: Changes in Rural life**

Excerpts from a personal account by a contemporary writer published in 1902:

Everywhere the young men and women are leaving the villages where they were born and flocking into the towns. As [children] mature into the fulness of manhood or womanhood they leave the home and are seen no more.

This is certain – for I have noted it several times – some parts of England are becoming almost as lonesome as the plains of Africa. The farm labourer is looked down upon, especially by young women of his own class, and consequently looks down upon himself. He is at the very bottom of the social scale.

Chiefly it is a matter of wages. More money can be earned in the towns; and even if this means no real advantage, if the extra cash is more than absorbed in the extra expenses, the average man likes to have the handling of money. In the town it is thirty shillings; in the country it is only eighteen. That is what he remembers. So he goes to accomplish his destiny, whatever it may be.

Lastly, in towns there is a chance of rising status; but in the country, for nineteen out of twenty, there is no hope that they will become farmers on their own account.

Adapted from H. Rider Haggard, *Rural England* (1902)

Source C: Pushed away or pulled towards?

Historians dispute the reasons why people left rural villages. Some argue, as noted in Source B, that people deserted the land voluntarily, preferring life elsewhere. Others suggest people left the villages because they were denied access to land and jobs there.

This view was put forward in 1911 by socialist historians who wrote:

“Before enclosure most farm workers were labourers with land, after enclosure they were labourers without land ... families that had lived for centuries in their dales or on their small farms and shared common land were driven off their land...

The wages of those farm workers left behind are terribly low. How these people live only they know.”

Adapted from www.bbc.co.uk/history

Sources for Question 2

Source D: The World's growing population?

In the last 100 years the world's population got 4 times larger – the fastest increase in history.

- People are living longer in most countries – infant mortality is decreasing.
- Most women and men have the information and means to plan their families.
- Education is more available, particularly for women, as its importance is more widely understood.
- Women are demanding equality with men in all parts of the world giving them increasing control over their life choices.

Adapted from: <http://www.unfpa.org/6billion/facts.htm>
(The United Nations family planning association)

Source E: Rich and Poor

World population growth would not be a problem if there were unlimited resources. Overpopulation with limited resources means more people share the same resources leading to less all round. People in developed countries have become accustomed to a better quality of life and may be reluctant to give it up.

More developed nations have relatively stable populations but use vastly more of the limited resources than the developing countries. Less developed nations have populations which will double again in the next thirty years and less well regulated developing industries using technologies which will cause more pollution.

Is it possible to balance the quality of life between the rich and the poor and, as a result, achieve a balance on family size between the rich and the poor?

Adapted from: <http://www.overpopulation.org/solutions.html>

Source F: 21st Century Challenges

Without doubt, the greatest challenge of the 21st century will be to move to an ecologically sustainable global economy. If we fail to meet that challenge, then we will irreversibly damage the planet with the most massive extinction of plants and animals since the asteroid that eliminated the dinosaurs.

Well over 95 per cent of the population growth between now and 2050 will be in the least developed countries – those that are also the least able to feed, educate and employ their growing numbers. The poorest 2 billion people on the planet contribute 3 per cent of the greenhouse gases responsible for global warming. Cruelly, the adverse impacts of global warming will be greatest on those who have contributed least to the problem. Global warming will increase the number of people exposed to malaria. In a country such as Bangladesh, a small rise in sea level could flood vast areas of rich agricultural land.

Adapted from: <http://sustainablepopulation.blogspot.com/>

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