Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced



CYD-BWYLLGOR ADDYSG CYMRU Tystysgrif Addysg Gyffredinol Uwch Gyfrannol/Uwch

571/01

WORLD DEVELOPMENT AS

WD1

INTRODUCTION TO WORLD DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 23 May 2007

(2 Hours)

For Examiner's Use Only				
Section A	Q. 1			
Section A	Q. 2			
Section B	Q. 3			
Section D	Q. 4			
TOTAL M				

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a **Resource Folder**.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer both questions in Section A and in Section B.

Write your answers in this answer book.

MAKE FULL USE OF EXAMPLES IN SUPPORT OF YOUR ANSWERS WHERE POSSIBLE.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

No certificate will be awarded to a candidate detected in any unfair practice during the examination.

WD1: INTRODUCTION TO WORLD DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

SECTION A

Theme 1: Development, Resources and Global Citizenship

Answer **both** questions in this section. You will need the Resource Folder to answer the questions.

Study	Reso	ource 1(a) on page 2 of the Resource Folder.
(a)	(i)	Suggest three problems that might be faced by people relying on this type of water supply. [3]
		1
		2
		3.
	(ii)	Suggest reasons why water supplies in countries such as Ghana may differ from those in more developed countries. [4]

1.

	rural areas in less developed countries.	
		•••••
•••••		
Study	Resource 1(b) on page 2 of the Resource Folder.	
	Resource 1(b) on page 2 of the Resource Folder.	
	Resource 1(b) on page 2 of the Resource Folder. Describe the relationship shown by the graph.	
(i)	Describe the relationship shown by the graph.	
(i)		
(i)	Describe the relationship shown by the graph.	
(i)	Describe the relationship shown by the graph.	
(i)	Describe the relationship shown by the graph.	

(iii)	Outline the population – re	esource relationship described by Esther Boserup.	[2]
(iv)	With reference to a country Malthus or the Boserup mo	ry you have studied, assess the extent to which eitl odel accurately reflects population – resource relation	her the nships. [6]

2.			esource on page 3 of the Resource Folder.	E 4
	(a)	(i)	Describe how the ecological footprint varies between world regions.	[4
		(ii)	Suggest reasons for the size of the ecological footprint of	
			1. North America;	
			2. Africa.	[6]
			North America	
			Africa	
		•••••		
		••••••		

(b)	(i)	What do you understand by the term 'sustainable development'?	[2]
	(ii)	'Think global, act local.' Suggest why sustainable development is important at a global as well as a local	scale.
(c)	(i)	Outline the difference between top –down and bottom–up development.	[3]

(11)	with reference to one resource you have studied, explain the contrasting view development and management.	vs on its [6]

SECTION B

Theme 2: Poverty and Inequality

Answer both questions.

You will need the Resource Folder to answer the questions.

<i>(a)</i>	(:)	The Alman areas in subject and subject areas and the Almanda Almanda TITZ
	(i)	List three ways in which poverty might be measured in the UK . [3]
		1
		2.
		3
	(ii)	Outline one strength and one limitation of the measure you have identified in $3(a)(i)$.
		Measurement of poverty

(iii)			
•••••			
Select	one factor from §	gender, ethnicity, age or disability:	
Factor	chosen		
Factor	chosen		
Factor Explain	chosenn how this factor		
Factor Explai	chosenn how this factor	may create inequality.	
Factor Explai	chosenn how this factor	may create inequality.	
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Factor	n how this factor	may create inequality.	
Factor	chosenn how this factor	may create inequality.	
Factor	chosen	may create inequality.	

e images rein	For a named group you have studied, suggest how negative inequalities.	i) For inec
	How do you think such negative images could be addressed?	i) Hov
	How do you think such negative images could be addressed?	i) Hov
	How do you think such negative images could be addressed?	i) Hov
	How do you think such negative images could be addressed?	i) Hov
	How do you think such negative images could be addressed?	i) Hov
	How do you think such negative images could be addressed?	i) Hov
	How do you think such negative images could be addressed?	i) Hov

(a)	(i)	Describe the pattern of poverty shown on the map.	[3
	(ii)	List three ways in which this map may or may not show the pattern of world p	overty [3
		1.	
		2.	
		3.	
(b)	(i)	State one indicator that measures global poverty.	[1
	(ii)	Explain how that indicator measures poverty.	[2
	(iii)	Describe one disadvantage of using that indicator as a measure of poverty.	[2

(i)	Explain why poor people with few resources are often described as 'vulneral	,,,
(ii)	Explain the causes of poverty in one country you have studied.	
(ii)	Explain the causes of poverty in one country you have studied. Name of country	
	Name of country	

(iii)	Assess the effectiveness of one strategy that was adopted to reduce poverty in y named country.	youi [4]

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RESOURCE FOLDER

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 23 May 2007

(2 Hours)

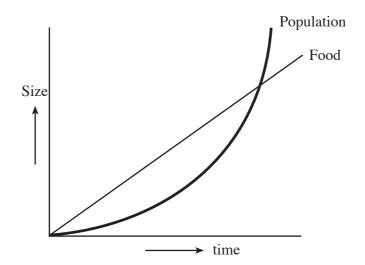
This Resource Folder contains information required for answering Questions 1 to 4.

Resource 1 for use with Question 1.

$(a) \quad \hbox{Collecting water in the village of Aurigo, Ghana}$

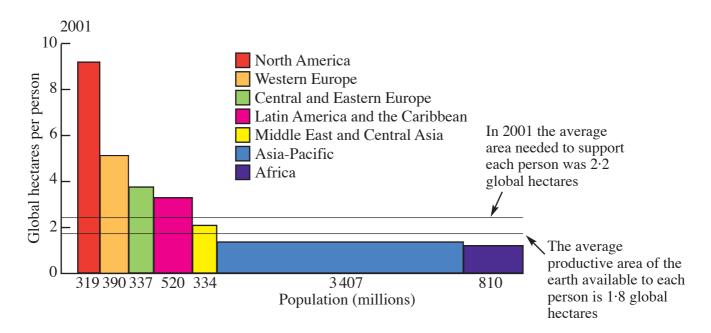


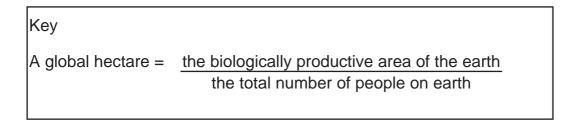
(b) The relationship between population and food supply described by Malthus



For use with Question 2.

The **Ecological footprint** measures people's natural resource consumption. A country or region's footprint is the total area required to produce the food it consumes, absorb the waste produced and provide space for living.

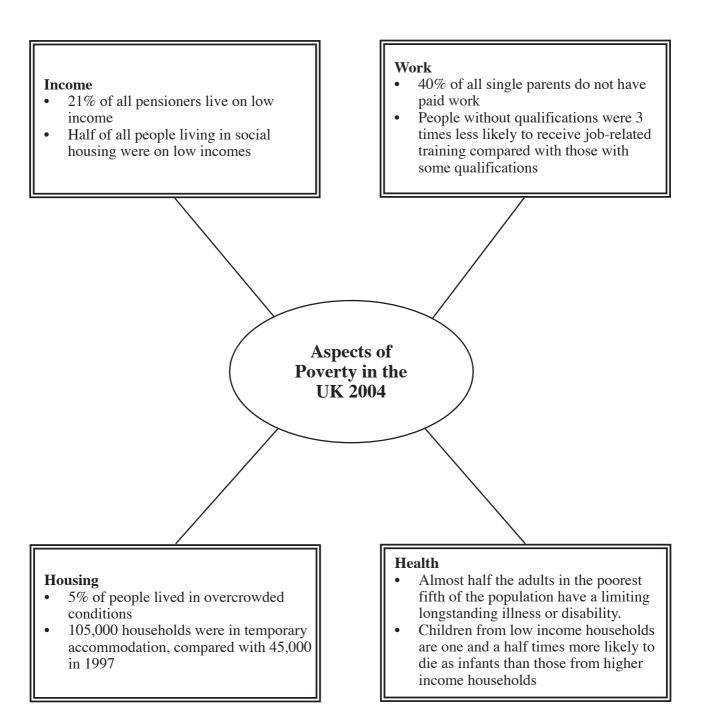




Source: Fig 17, WWF Living Planet Report 2004

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For use with Question 3.



Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation: New Millennium Initiative

For use with Question 4.

Percentage of Poverty 2006

The map shows the proportion of people in each country who live below the poverty line. Each country has its own definition of poverty.

