

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
		2



**General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced**

571/01

**WORLD DEVELOPMENT
WD1
INTRODUCTION TO
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

A.M. FRIDAY, 11 January 2008
(2 Hours)

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

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **all** four questions.

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

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.

*Answer **all** the questions.*

*You will need the **Resource Folder** to answer the questions.*

SECTION A

Theme 1: Development, Resources and Global Citizenship

1. Use the resource on **page 2** of the **Resource Folder** to help you answer this question.

(a) (i) What do you understand by the term **basic needs**? [2]

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(ii) Suggest **two** reasons why the basic need of health is often difficult to provide. [4]

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(iii) Explain how government investment in health may help a country to develop. [6]

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(b) Refer to **one** basic need you have studied.

(i) Describe how it can have an impact on resources. [3]

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(ii) Explain how this basic need may use resources more sustainably. [4]

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(c) Select **one** of the groups listed below.

Governments; International agencies; Large businesses;

Pressure groups; Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

Chosen group

With reference to your chosen group, use examples to assess the contribution it has made to sustainable development. [6]

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TOTAL = 25 marks

2. Use the resource on **page 3** of the **Resource Folder** to help you answer this question.

(a) (i) Identify **three** reasons why waste from Britain is taken to China. [3]

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- 2.
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- 3.
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(ii) Outline the benefits and disadvantages of the recycling trade for **China**. [4]

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(iii) Describe the positive and negative impacts of this recycling trade on **Britain**. [4]

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(b) (i) Suggest reasons why people may find it difficult to live sustainably. [4]

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(ii) Suggest why sustainable development is important at a global scale. [4]

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(c) With reference to **one** example you have studied, describe and explain how an environmental problem in one country may have an impact on another country. [6]

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TOTAL = 25 marks

SECTION B

Theme 2: Poverty and Inequality

3. Use the data on **page 4** of the **Resource Folder** to help you answer this question.

(a) (i) What is the Human Development Index (HDI)? [2]

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(ii) According to the data from the UN Human Development Report, the most developed country listed in the table is China. To what extent do the data in the table support this? [4]

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(b) (i) Describe the difference between quantitative and qualitative measures of poverty. [3]

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(ii) Suggest why there is a range of indicators used to measure poverty. [4]

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(c) Refer to a country you have studied.

(i) Suggest reasons for its poverty. [6]

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(ii) Assess the effectiveness of strategies to address its poverty.

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TOTAL = 25 marks

4. Use the photographs on page 5 of the **Resource Folder** to help you answer this question.

(a) (i) How do **each** of these photographs suggest poverty? [6]

Photograph 1

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Photograph 2

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Photograph 3

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(ii) How can poverty be defined? [3]

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(b) (i) For **one** photograph suggest how negative stereotypes may help to reinforce inequality. [4]

Photograph

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(ii) For **one** social group that you have studied, describe the nature of the inequalities they have experienced. [6]

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(c) Assess strategies which aim to reduce the inequalities experienced by **one** named social group. [6]

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TOTAL = 25 marks



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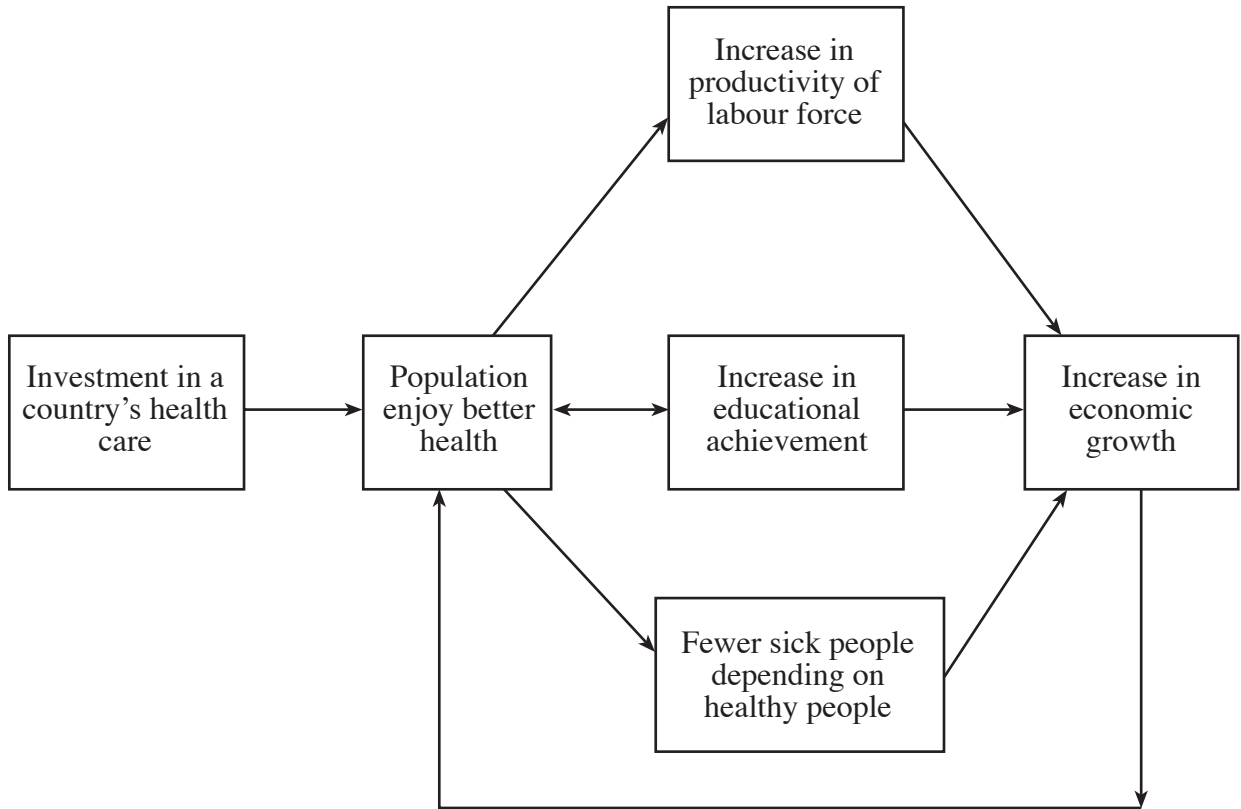
RESOURCE FOLDER

A.M. FRIDAY, 11 January 2008
(2 Hours)

This Resource Folder contains information required for answering Questions 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Resource for use with Question 1.

Investment in health and economic development



Source: Adapted from *The African Regional Health Report*, WHO, Regional Office for Africa, 2006

Resource for use with **Question 2.**

The UK's new rubbish dump: China

More than a third of the waste paper and plastic collected by British local authorities, supermarkets and businesses for recycling is being sent 8,000 miles to China. Government figures suggest a huge increase in exports to China - 200,000 tonnes of plastic rubbish and 500,000 tonnes of paper and cardboard a year.

Much of the plastic consists of packaging, but Chinese companies are also buying thousands of tonnes of unwashed bottles, containers, waste paper and other household waste.

"China is buying up everything it can. It is sucking in material from all over the world and it doesn't give two noodles what it takes," said one plastics recycler. "I know of 300 firms, mostly in China, offering to buy my plastics. There is cheap labour to sort the material, but the shame is that it is being done there and not here. They don't care about the quality, or the contamination. No one checks what is sent or what arrives. There is a health risk to Chinese workers." The global trade is putting established UK firms out of business or at risk. Chinese companies pay £120 a tonne for mixed plastic bottles, far more than British

recycling companies. The trade is also affected by tough EU legislation forcing local authorities and businesses to recycle more. Landfill charges are rising steeply, making it relatively cheaper to send the waste abroad.

The trade is made possible by the growing numbers of shipping containers arriving in Britain with Chinese exports. Instead of returning with empty containers, the waste trade to China earns money.

Some of the poorest Chinese are employed to sort and recycle the plastic.

One waste charity buys millions of plastic bottles from UK councils and sells them to a reprocessor who then sells them to China. They claim that the environmental cost of sending bottles thousands of miles was negligible compared with making "virgin" plastic bottles from oil.

Recyclers say it is better to send rubbish to China to be recycled than to put it in landfill in the UK.

Greenpeace China argues that the UK is just dumping its rubbish in the name of recycling.

Source: Adapted from The Guardian, March 2004.

Resource for use with Question 3.

Poverty indicators for selected countries.

Country	HDI rank	Total Fertility Rate 2000 - 2005 (births per woman)	Under 5 mortality rate per 1000 live births	Energy consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)	% population with sustainable access to improved water	% population living below \$1 a day
China	81	1.7	31	1440.0	77	16.6
Egypt	111	3.3	36	1340.0	98	3.1
India	126	3.1	85	594.0	86	34.7
Ethiopia	170	5.9	166	33.0	22	23

Source: UN Human Development Report 2006 (www.un.org)

Resource for use with **Question 4.**

Children in the UK



Photograph 1

<http://www.studentbmj.com/issues/00/02/life/images/3.jpg>

Housing in Nairobi, Kenya



Photograph 2

Kibera <http://tara.civiblog.org/kibera.gif>

Homelessness



Photograph 3

http://wvs.toleftpixel.com/photos/homeless_in_snow.jpg