

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
		2



GCE AS/A level

571/01

WORLD DEVELOPMENT

WD1

**INTRODUCTION TO WORLD
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

P.M. MONDAY, 19 May 2008

2 hours

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

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.

WD1: INTRODUCTION TO 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.*

1. Use the information on **page 2** of the **Resource Folder**.

(a) (i) List **three** reasons the farmer might have given for building the wind turbines. [3]

1.

2.

3.

(ii) Suggest a reason why **one group** of people would agree with the decision of West Devon Borough Council to reject the wind turbines. [2]

Group

Reason

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(iii) Suggest **two** reasons why expanding renewable energy is a responsible use of resources. [4]

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(b) (i) Explain how the exploitation of resources in one country may have an environmental impact in another country. [6]

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(ii) Why is it sometimes necessary to take a top-down view of the management of resources? [4]

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(c) Describe the views of different interest groups on the management of **one** resource you have studied. [6]

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[Total = 25]

(iii) Outline reasons why a city may have difficulty in becoming more sustainable. [4]

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(c) For **one** named rural environment:

(i) explain why sustainable development is needed there; [4]

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(ii) assess the effectiveness of the strategies for sustainable development in this rural environment. [6]

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[Total = 25]

SECTION B

Theme 2: Poverty and Inequality

*Answer **both** questions in this section.*

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

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

(a) (i) Describe and explain the connection between vulnerability and poverty. [4]

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(ii) Use evidence from **page 4** of the Resource Folder to suggest why Zimbabwe is the most vulnerable country. [4]

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(b) (i) Suggest **one** indicator which could measure how poor a person is. [1]

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(ii) Comment on the advantages and disadvantages of that indicator as a measure of how poor a person is. [4]

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(iii) Explain how poverty might affect a family in terms of their: [6]

1. quality of health;

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2. ability to find and stay in employment.

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(c) With reference to **one** example in the less developed world, discuss the success of the strategies used to reduce poverty. [6]

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[Total = 25]

Turn over.

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

(a) (i) Suggest **two** ways in which the cartoon illustrates inequality. [4]

1.
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(ii) Suggest **two** ways in which inequality disadvantages women. Give reasons for your answer. [6]

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**INTRODUCTION TO WORLD
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

RESOURCE FOLDER

P.M. MONDAY, 19 May 2008

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

This folder need not be handed in.

Resource for use with Question 1 (a).

DARTMOOR FARMER PLEADS CASE FOR WIND TURBINES



A farmer has laid out her case to build two 70 metre-high wind turbines, which she claims will help meet the “fundamental need” for renewable energy. Carol and Robert Bradford want to build the structures - which will be one-and-a-half times the height of Exeter Cathedral - on their land at Beech Farm, Lamerton, near the western edge of Dartmoor.

Last week their proposal was thrown out by West Devon Borough Council. The authority concluded it would have a negative visual impact on the Dartmoor National Park and the nearby Tamar Valley, a

designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Yesterday, Mrs Bradford told a Government planning inspector that the turbines, which would power up to 1,300 homes in the area, would have “no significant effect” on Dartmoor or the AONB. She predicted they would produce two megawatts of power each year - a figure which would double Devon’s current contribution towards the target of 150 megawatts of renewable energy produced in the county by the year 2010.

This is part of the UK target for increased use of renewable energy.

Resource for use with Question 2 (b).

Photographs of the centre of a city.



Resource for use with **Question 3 (a)**.

What is vulnerability?

- Vulnerability describes the risk that people will experience at least one episode of poverty.
- A household is defined as vulnerable if it has a 50/50 chance or worse of falling into poverty.
- People are vulnerable when they are exposed to suffering, risks or a lack of basic needs and they do not have the abilities or resources to cope with these.
- Vulnerability means that when people are exposed to shocks, stress and risk, there is a feeling of defencelessness and helplessness, and an inability to cope or recover.
- Vulnerability means that people struggle to cope with circumstances which damage their living situations, and that some may not be able to recover from those circumstances.

(Adapted from UNDP)

The proportion of people in selected countries affected by poverty

	Percentage of people who are described as poor		
	Always poor	Sometimes poor	Never poor
Zimbabwe	10.6	59.6	29.8
Pakistan	3.0	55.3	41.7
South Africa	22.7	31.5	45.8
Russia	12.6	30.2	57.2
Ethiopia	24.8	30.1	45.1

Source: World Bank: Policy Research Working Paper 2437 (2000)

Resource for use with Question 4

