

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

GEOGRAPHY A

A674/01/02/RB

Issues in our Fast Changing World (Foundation and Higher Tier)

RESOURCE BOOKLET

**This Resource Booklet can be opened
from Friday 1 April 2011**

**Friday 24 June 2011
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour



INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- Use this resource booklet as part of your preparation for the examination. You may be asked to use some of the resources in the examination.
- You must **not** annotate the resource booklet with your own comments or notes in any way.
- These abbreviations are used throughout the resource booklet:
LEDC – Less Economically Developed Country
MEDC – More Economically Developed Country
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER / INVIGILATOR

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

A guide to using the Resource Booklet during the Study Period

You should study these materials in preparation for the examination. You may also undertake some relevant work in class. You may spend some of the study time working on your own, but it would be best if some of the activities listed below could be carried out as part of a group. There is no reason why the group should not share the search for other materials. In total, around six hours of study time is suggested to explore these materials.

Remember, as you use these resources, that some are taken from the internet. They come from many different sources and are often written for a particular purpose, such as advertising. You should:

- begin by reading through all of the materials so that you have a good idea of what each is about.
- list all geographical terms used – make sure you understand their meaning.

Your teacher is allowed to help you if you have any difficulty understanding these resources.

- Where are the hungry areas of the world? Why are the people in those areas hungry? What are the implications of going without food?
- Why is obesity occurring in MEDCs? What are the social and economic impacts of obesity?
- How can food supply be improved in countries which have food shortages?
- What might happen to the people in LEDCs and MEDCs if these issues continue? How can these issues be addressed in both the short and long term?

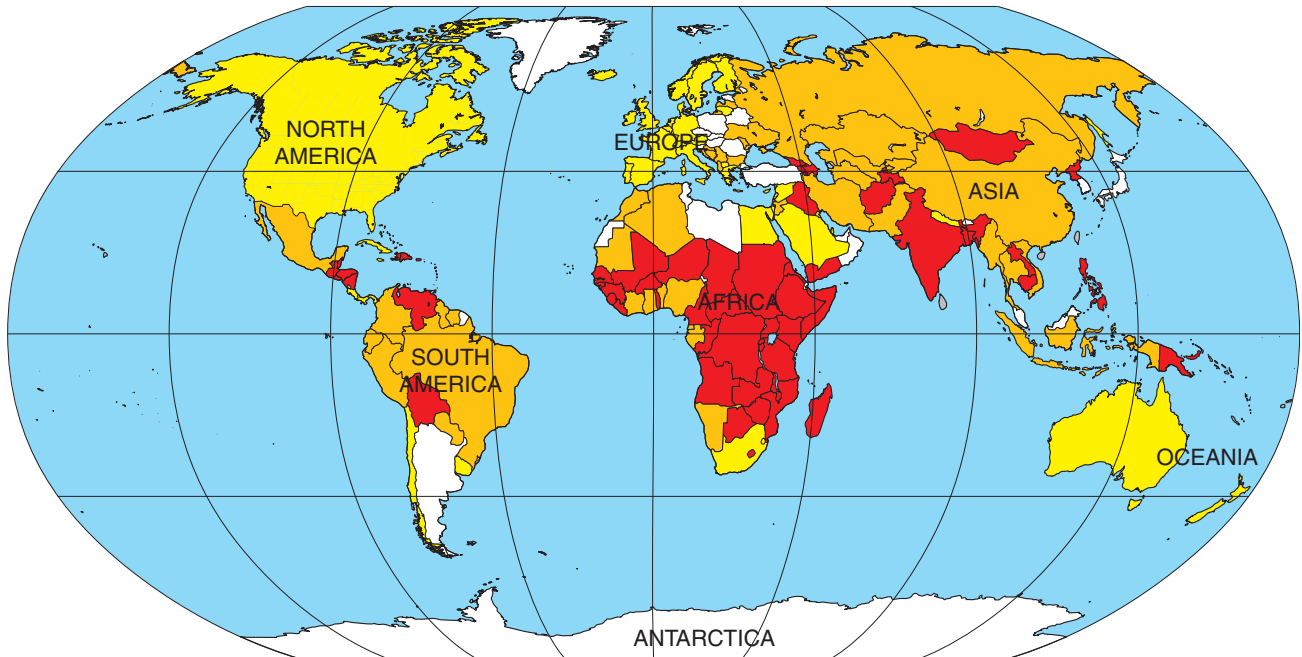
Contents

Resource 1 – Facts and figures	4
Resource 2 – Map of world hunger	4
Resource 3a – Table to show calorie intake per day and GDP per person	5
Resource 3b – Scattergraph to show calorie intake per day and GDP per person	5
Resource 4 – Possible causes of hunger	6
Resource 5 – Cycle of poverty	7
Resource 6 – Simeon’s account	7
Resource 7 – Marasmus and kwashiorkor	8
Resource 8 – The global obesity issue	9
Resource 9 – Cartoon	10
Resource 10 – Student work	10
Resource 11a – Farm Africa	11
Resource 11b – Drop the debt	12
Resource 11c – Family Planning Support Group	13
Resource 11d – Advantages of some alternative food sources	14

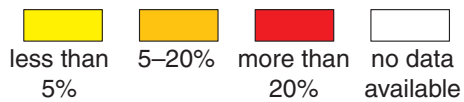
Resource 1 – Facts and figures

More than 842 million people in the world are undernourished. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has set the minimum requirement for calorie intake per person, per day at 2350 calories. Worldwide, on average, there are 2720 calories available per person, per day.

Resource 2 – Map of world hunger



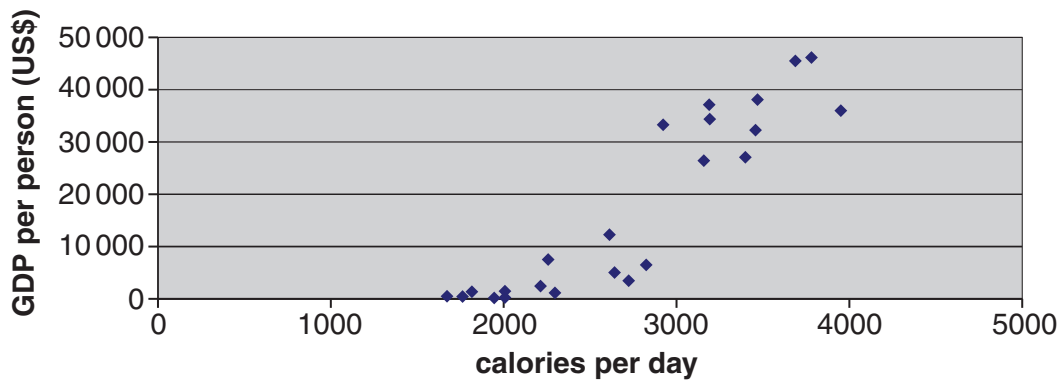
Key:
Proportion of total population who are undernourished



Resource 3a – Table to show calorie intake per day and GDP per person

Country	Calorie intake per day	GDP per person US\$
Algeria	2818	6700
Australia	3186	37 300
Bangladesh	1996	1400
Belgium	3947	36 200
Burkina Faso	2286	1200
Burundi	1995	300
Canada	3462	38 600
Chad	1800	1500
China	2634	5400
Ethiopia	1750	700
France	3449	32 600
India	2196	2600
Indonesia	2708	3600
Ireland	3779	46 600
Israel	3150	26 600
Japan	2909	33 500
Mexico	2599	12 400
Mozambique	1665	800
New Zealand	3389	27 200
Peru	2244	7600
Somalia	1932	600
UK	3181	35 000
USA	3676	45 800

Resource 3b – Scattergraph to show calorie intake per day and GDP per person

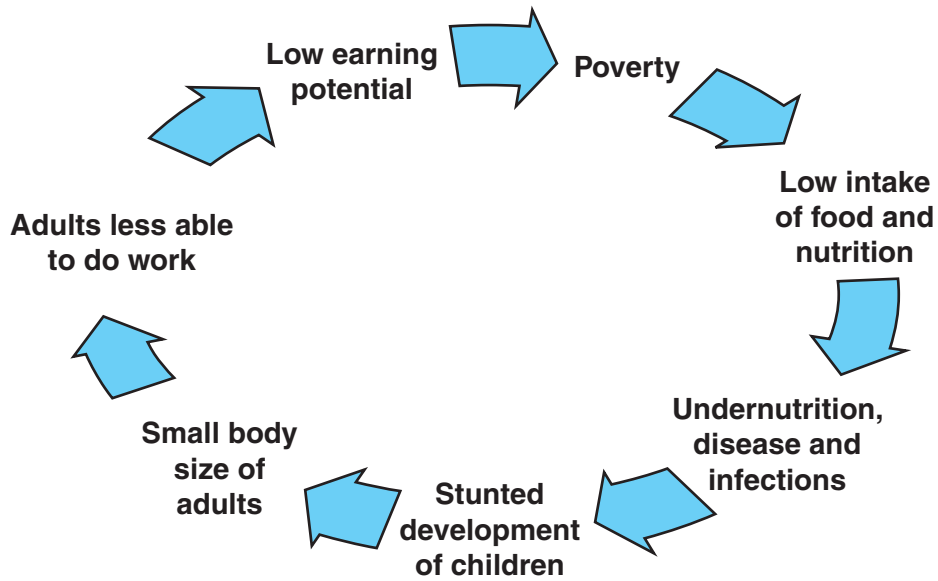


Note: GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is a measure of wealth

Resource 4 – Possible causes of hunger



Resource 5 – Cycle of poverty



Resource 6 – Simeon's account

"I know poverty because poverty was there before I was born and it has become part of life like the blood through my veins. Poverty is not going empty for a single day and getting something to eat the next day. Poverty is going empty with no hope for the future. Poverty is getting nobody to feel your pain and poverty is when your dreams go in vain because nobody is there to help you. Poverty is watching your mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters die in pain and in sorrow just because they couldn't get something to eat. Poverty is hearing your grandmothers and grandfathers cry out to death to come and take them because they are tired of this world. Poverty is watching your own children and grandchildren die in your arms but there is nothing you can do.

Poverty is watching your children and grandchildren share tears in their deepest sleep. Poverty is suffering from HIV/AIDS and dying a shameful death but nobody seems to care. Poverty is when you hide your face and wish nobody could see you just because you feel less than a human being. Poverty is when you dream of bread and fish you never see in the daylight. Poverty is when the hopes of your fathers and grandfathers just vanish within a blink of an eye. I know poverty and I know poverty just like I know my father's name. Poverty never sleeps.

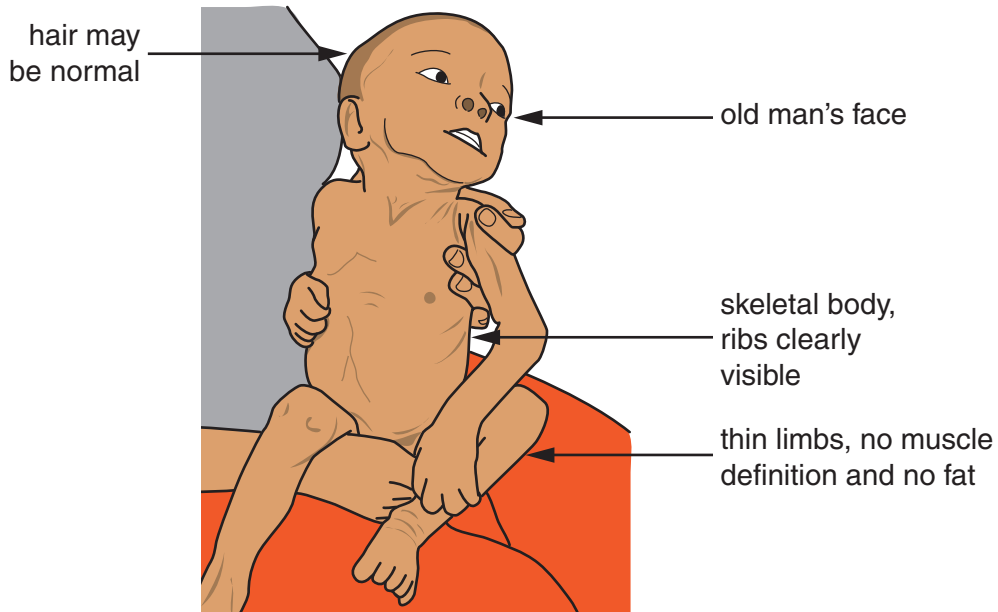
Poverty works all day and night. Poverty never takes a holiday."



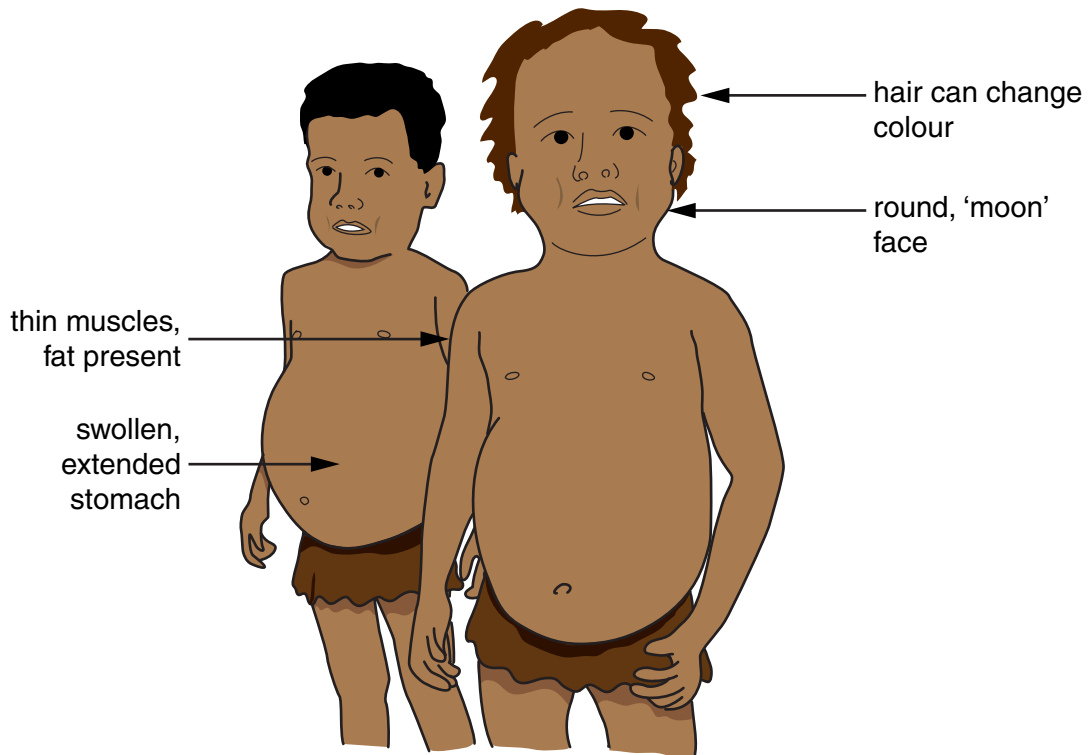
Resource 7 – Marasmus and kwashiorkor

Marasmus and kwashiorkor are diseases related to malnutrition. Marasmus mainly affects children under one year old and kwashiorkor affects children between one and five years old. Marasmus is a disease of protein-energy malnutrition and those who do not get enough calories are particularly at risk from it. Kwashiorkor occurs when children's diet is dominated by cereals but lacks protein.

Marasmus



Kwashiorkor



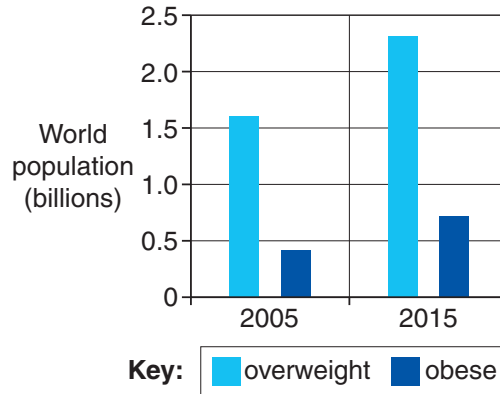
Resource 8 – The global obesity issue

Obesity: in statistics

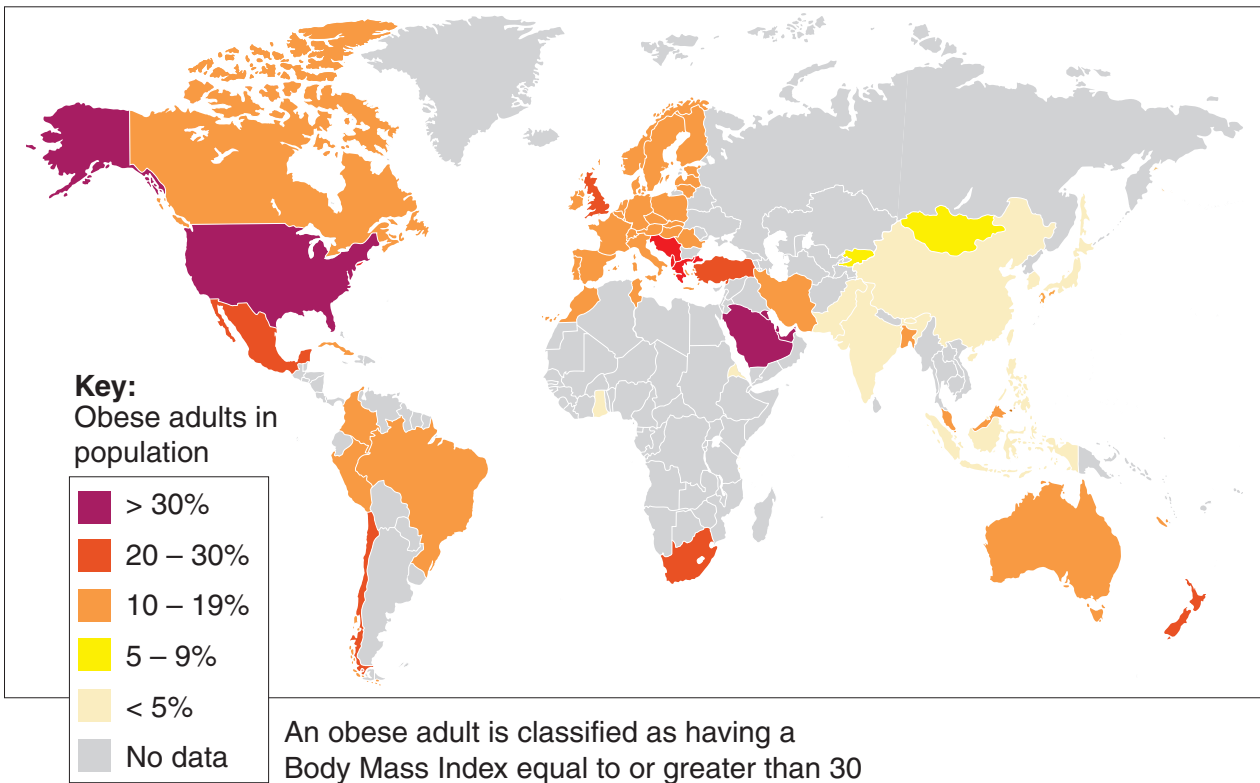
The World Health Organization predicts there will be 2.3 billion overweight adults in the world by 2015 and more than 700 million of them will be obese.

Figures for 2005 show 1.6 billion adults were overweight and 400 million were obese.

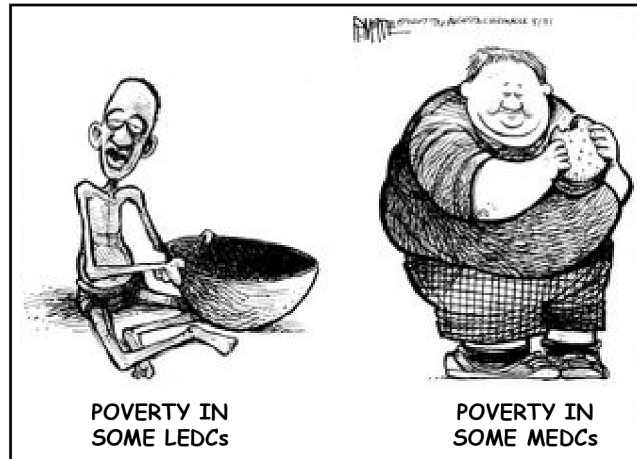
GLOBAL ADULT OBESITY FORECAST



THE GLOBAL OBESITY PROBLEM



Resource 9 – Cartoon



Resource 10 – Student work

A Year 11 student was asked to produce a piece of work on obesity; below is their opening page

OSTEOARTHRITIS
 HIGH **B**LOOD PRESSURE
HEART DISEASE
STROKE
DIABETES
 GALL **S**TONES
WHY DO THIS TO YOURSELF?



Resource 11a – Farm Africa



FARM AFRICA GOAT PROJECT – TANZANIA

In the 1960s and 1970s, Tanzania borrowed lots of money from MEDCs and banks for large-scale projects. In the 1980s interest rates rose and the country owed more than £5 billion. This is the equivalent of £161 per Tanzanian. Farmers make about 50p a day farming. In order to pay back the loans the government had to make cuts in services. The education service was cut drastically and children had to pay to go to school. This meant many did not go to school.

In Babati, a rural region in northern Tanzania, a British charity, Farm Africa has set up a £20000 project in the village of Derada. The founders meet regularly with the villagers and give them training in farming practice, identifying problems and solutions. Part of its sustainability is that the villagers are involved from the outset. Goats are used for meat and milk. Dairy goats are imported at a cost of £30 per goat; a cow gives 1 litre of milk a day whereas a dairy goat gives 3 litres. The milk is an important source of protein for the children. The goats are expensive and so they are shared by a group of people. They can sell the milk for a profit and with this money they can send the children to school. When the goat gives birth, the kid is given to other group members. Farm Africa also support the village school and teach children about farming from a young age so they can have improved yields and good practice.

How you can help



You can give us money to help support our work in Africa. By donating money, you know that your efforts will make a lasting difference to the communities with whom we work in Africa.

In 2007 we received donations from a variety of sources including NGOs, governments, individual supporters, trusts and corporations. We spent £7.92 million, the majority going to support our projects in Africa directly.

Resource 11b – Drop the debt

Some of the poorest countries in the world are in Africa. This affects children in all sorts of ways. Often they don't have enough:

- money
- food
- shelter
- education

Some countries in Africa are much poorer than others. In Zambia, for example, eight out of 10 people are living below the poverty line. Another big problem for these poor countries is that they owe massive debts to other countries which have lent them money in the past. There have been many campaigns for the richer countries to forget about the money – 'Drop the debt' – they are owed, to help Africa go forward.

Resource 11c – Family Planning Support Group, Nata Village, Botswana

On the first and last Monday of each month the Family Planning Support Group gathers around Nata clinic to discuss issues facing its community. This Monday the group was addressing family planning methods. The support group is looking into educating others in the village by doing condom demonstrations, explaining how to use medication, and HIV testing. During their outreach work, the support group gives the community general information about health issues facing the village.

Resource 11d – Advantages of some alternative food sources

	<p>Algae</p> <p>This is already eaten in many Asian countries. It is rich in protein, fats, vitamins and mineral compounds.</p>
	<p>Sea buckthorn</p> <p>This is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>
	<p>Buffalo gourd</p> <p>This can grow in areas that have as little as 250 mm of rain per year.</p>

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