TIME   2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer any **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

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

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

1 Study Fig. 1 which shows statistics for the People's Republic of Bangladesh, a developing country on the eastern side of the Indian subcontinent.

Population	127 million
Total annual GNP	US$ 33 billion
GNP per head	US$ 270
% of population living in urban areas	19
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	83
Adult literacy	38%
Female literacy	26%
Life expectancy at birth	57 years
Value of exports	US$ 3 billion
Value of imports	US$ 6.5 billion
Total debts	US$16 billion

Fig.1

(a) (i) What is meant by the letters *GNP*? [1]

(ii) Give **two** statistics from Fig. 1 and suggest how they show that Bangladesh is a developing country. [2]

(b) What do the figures show you about the health of the population of Bangladesh? Justify your answer by quoting **two** pieces of data from Fig. 1. [2]

(c) (i) What is meant by *literacy*? [1]

(ii) What percentage of the adults in Bangladesh are literate? [1]

(iii) Suggest **three** reasons why a rise in the rate of female literacy would improve the general health of the population. [3]

(iv) Why may a low adult literacy rate affect the country's **economic** development? [1]

(d) Give **two** reasons why countries like Bangladesh will find it very difficult to repay their debts. [2]

(e) Bangladesh suffered serious floods in 1998 when 20 million people were affected. Suggest, giving examples, the type of aid it needed. [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

2 Study Photograph A which shows some of the services provided in a street in the middle of Mexico City, the capital of Mexico.

Photograph A

(a) (i) What is meant by *services*? [1]

(ii) Name **two** services in Photograph A which are part of the formal sector of the economy. [2]

(b) (i) What is the man sitting on the right-hand side of Photograph A selling? [1]

(ii) Give **three** ways in which this man's work will differ from that of someone working in the formal sector. [3]

(c) (i) Most people who work in the informal sector live in shanty areas. Where are most of these areas located? [1]

(ii) Describe ways in which the buildings and roads in shanty areas differ from those in Photograph A. [4]

(iii) Suggest **three** reasons why many people live in shanty areas. [3]

[Total: 15 marks]

[Turn over

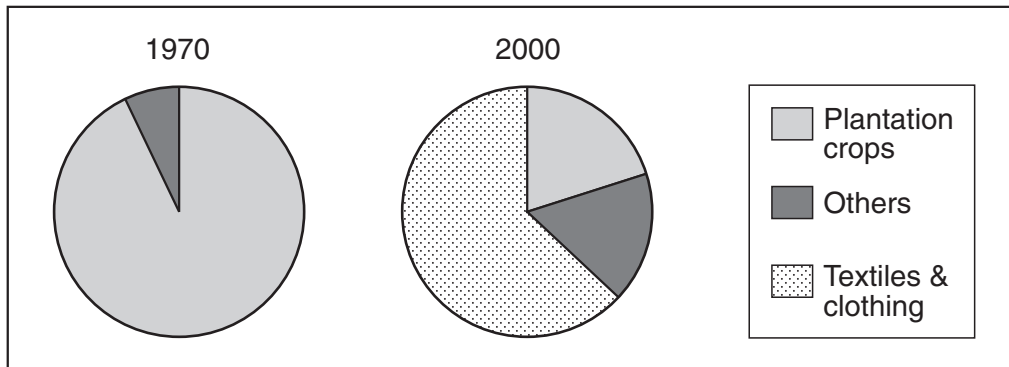**3** Study Fig. 2 which shows exports from Sri Lanka in 1970 and 2000.

Fig. 2

(a) (i) Sri Lanka's plantation crops are mainly tea, rubber, and coconuts. What type of products are these crops? [1]

(ii) Give **two** problems faced by a country which depends on the export of plantation crops. [2]

(b) (i) How did Sri Lanka's exports of plantation crops change between 1970 and the year 2000? [1]

(ii) What was the main export of Sri Lanka in the year 2000? [1]

(iii) Suggest **three** advantages of this new pattern of exports. [3]

(c) Sri Lanka has also developed a large tourist industry since 1970.

(i) What is the name given to trade from services like tourism and banking? [1]

(ii) Suggest **three** of the advantages of a large tourist industry to Sri Lanka. [3]

(d) Sri Lanka signed a free trade agreement with India in 1998.

(i) What is meant by *free trade*? [1]

(ii) Give **two** advantages of free trade with a neighbouring country. [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

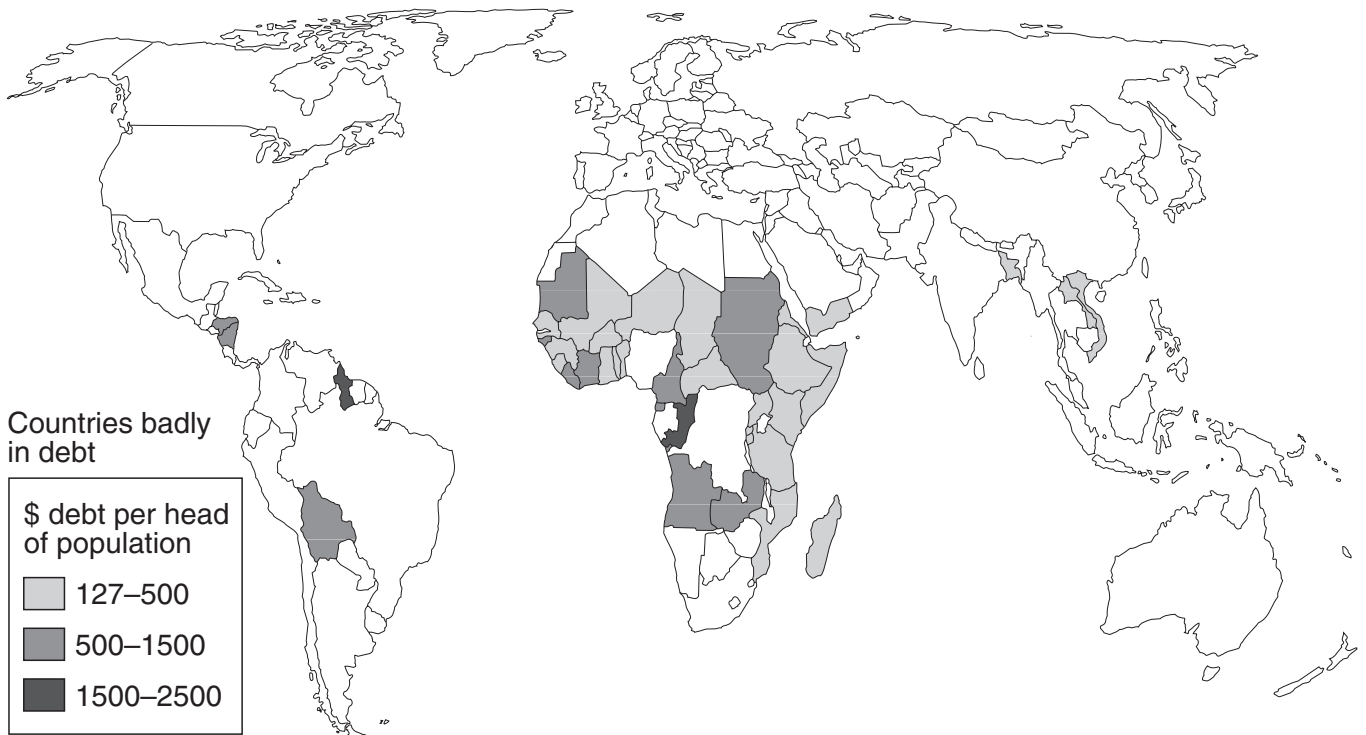4   Study Fig. 3 which is a map of the countries which the World Bank and the IMF identified as badly in debt.

Fig. 3

(a) (i)   What is meant by *debt*?   [1]

   (ii)   In which continent are most of the countries which are badly in debt?   [1]

   (iii)   Name **one** country where the debts are over $500 per head of population.   [1]

(b)   Debts have to be paid back together with an extra amount of money. What is this extra amount called?   [1]

(c)   Suggest **two** types of projects for which governments may have borrowed money.   [2]

(d)   Debts have to be paid back in foreign currency. Suggest **three** reasons why some countries become very short of foreign currency.   [3]

(e)   Countries that cannot pay off their debts often have to carry out a Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) when they borrow money from the World Bank and the IMF.

   (i)   Outline **two** of the aims of a SAP.   [2]

   (ii)   Describe **two** of the problems for the people of the countries carrying out SAPs.   [2]

(f)   Why do many people think the debts of the poorest nations of the world should be cancelled?
                                                                                                    [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

[Turn over

5 Study Fig. 4.

> **Government programmes to help traditional farmers**
>
> - Farmers' co-operatives
> - Loans and credit schemes to farmers
> - Livestock projects
> - Projects to help women farmers
> - Crops for home market
> - Crops for export
> - Self-help programmes
> - Land reform

Fig. 4

(a) Why do traditional farmers need government programmes? [1]

(b) **(i)** What is meant by a *co-operative*? [1]

   (ii) Suggest **three** ways in which belonging to a co-operative can help a farmer. [3]

(c) Using examples explain **two** ways in which projects can improve livestock farming. [4]

(d) Give **three** reasons why projects are often designed to help women farmers. [3]

(e) Describe **either** a self-help **or** a land reform programme and how it might assist in rural development. [3]

[Total: 15 marks]

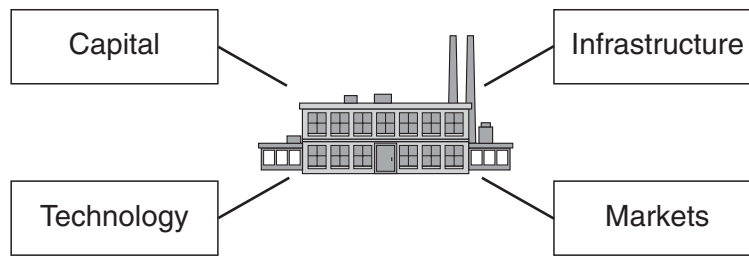**6** Study Fig. 5 which shows some of the needs of manufacturing industry.

Fig. 5

(a) (i) Money is one meaning of *capital.* What is the other meaning? [1]

(ii) Suggest **three** reasons why money capital is needed to set up a manufacturing industry. [3]

(iii) Describe **two** ways by which a manufacturing industry may get its money capital. [2]

(b) (i) What type of technology is used in a factory like that shown in Fig. 5? [1]

(ii) From which parts of the world does most of this technology come? [1]

(c) Explain *how* **three** different types of infrastructure are used to run a manufacturing industry. [3]

(d) Give **two** reasons why governments often invite multinational companies to set up manufacturing industries in their countries. [2]

(e) Suggest **two** reasons why it is difficult for a developing country to start to sell manufactured goods to foreign countries. [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

8

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