



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

0457/03

Paper 3

October/November 2010

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

There are two sections in this paper, **Section A** and **Section B**. Each section has **four** questions.

Answer **all** questions, writing in the spaces provided.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

For Examiner's Use	
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Total	

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Section A

Read the article below from *Choice Food Magazine*. Answer **all** of questions **1** to **4**.

What is GE food?

Genetic engineering is the process of changing living things or making new living things by adding or removing genes. For example, a gene that allows fish to survive the cold has been added to tomatoes. This means that they can grow for more of the year and produce more fruit. Another example is drought resistant corn. Because this corn can survive with little water, it can produce food even in dry years.

What are you eating?

In many countries around the world, consumers are asking for genetically engineered (GE) foods to be properly labelled, so that they have freedom of choice about what they eat. In a survey in Canada, 79.4% of people asked, said they supported GE food labelling. We asked people around the world if they thought GE foods should be labelled.

Krystall, USA

People say they want GE foods to be labelled so that they can avoid eating GE food if they want to. But these people can buy organic food, which never contains GE ingredients and is also produced without man-made chemicals. So normal foods do not need to be labelled.

Xavier, Chile

A law to make companies label GE foods would not be sensible. GE ingredients are the same as non GE ingredients. Food labelling should help customers understand health and safety issues. Labelling GE ingredients might confuse some customers and make them think that GE foods are unhealthy. Labelling all GE foods would also be expensive. Food companies might not have enough money, so they might have to make workers unemployed.

Razi, Pakistan

Yes, of course GE foods should be labelled. No one knows what the consequences of genetic engineering are. Scientists say the foods are the same, but they wouldn't bother engineering them if they were exactly the same, would they? We can't know what the consequences of changing the genes in a plant or in a cow might be. The changed genes might lead to cancer. The other thing is, scientists use viruses to get the new genes into the plant or animal. They say they use safe viruses, but viruses mutate into dangerous illnesses sometimes. They might be creating a virus worse than AIDS or bird flu.

Donna, Canada

About 70% of processed food in the stores in Canada contains GE foods. I don't know if they are healthy or not, so I believe I should avoid them until scientists do more tests. While we are waiting for evidence, I need cheap, healthy food to feed my family. We can't afford organic food, so I think GE foods should be labelled. Otherwise I won't know what I am feeding my children. It is wrong to keep us in ignorance of something that might harm our children.

Question 2

You need to make a decision about whether GE foods should be labelled in your country. What information will help you to make this decision?

One thing I need to know

.....
.....
..... [2]

How it will help me to decide whether GE foods should be labelled

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

Another thing I need to know

.....
.....
..... [2]

How it will help me to decide whether GE foods should be labelled

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

Section B

Read the sources below. Answer **all** of questions **5** to **8**.

Source 1

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) includes the following statements:

- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
- All are equal before the law.
- Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- Adults have the right to marry freely and to start a family.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of thought and religion; this right includes the freedom to change religion.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.
- Everyone has the right to work.
- Everyone has the right to education.

(extracts from the UDHR <http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>)

Source 2

The United Nations (UN) is an organisation of independent countries formed in 1945 to promote international peace and security.

One of the United Nations' main achievements is the development of international law. International laws encourage economic and social development as well as peace. That means, amongst other things, that they try to make sure that every country respects its citizens' human rights. The UN has encouraged countries to make agreements, called treaties. Some of these treaties are laws that govern relations between nations. For example, they provide rules about how countries should act when they disagree. These rules try to encourage peaceful settlements of disagreements. They also say that it is illegal to go to war without a good cause.

Source 3

The United Nations has helped to develop international laws for issues that countries cannot deal with on their own because they are international issues. These areas include the following:

- Protecting the environment.
- Regulating migrant labour.
- Opposing drug trafficking.
- Combating terrorism.

The United Nations has a peacekeeping force, which is made up of troops* from all the different member states. These troops can be used when countries break international law.

*Troops – soldiers

Simplified from info on www.un.org/aboutun/untoday/inetlaw.html

Source 4

Dear Sir,

We should not have international laws. The first reason for this is that laws only work when there is agreement about them or when there is a way of punishing people who do not obey the law. Many states do not agree with international laws. We see countries breaking international laws all the time. For example, there have been many wars since 1950 which break international laws about war. There is no one who can punish these countries, so these laws will never work.

The second reason that we should not have international laws is that individual nations have to give up power and freedom if they accept international laws. Each country should have total power to make the laws for its citizens.

The third reason not to have international laws is that they do not take the views of citizens into account. If two countries are arguing over who owns an island, international law might stop a war but it does not ask the people of the island which country they want to belong to. This is injustice.

Yours,

Jonathan Akabusi

Question 5

Read **Source 2** again.

- (a) Give **one** way in which international laws can make the world fairer.

.....
 [1]

- (b) Give **one** way in which international laws can make the world safer.

.....
 [1]

Read **Source 3** again.

- (c) Give **one** example of a problem that international laws can deal with better than national laws. Explain in your own words why international laws are better for this issue.

Example
 [1]

Explanation

 [3]

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