UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the November 2005 question paper

0453 Development Studies

0453/02 Paper 2

Maximum mark 70

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the Report on the Examination.

The minimum marks in these components needed for various grades were previously published with these mark schemes, but are now instead included in the Report on the Examination for this session.

CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the November 2005 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level syllabuses.

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		<u> </u>	SC.	
1	(a)	(i)	Mark Scheme IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2005 Undia or Kenya or Malawi or Tanzania or Zambia That they will be low/poor Europe. 1 mark Industry and services. 2 marks	[1]
		(ii)	That they will be low/poor	age .
		(iii)	Europe. 1 mark	.60
		(,	Industry and services. 2 marks	
		(iv)	1st mark for identifying areas with less/more of population in	•
		(,	agriculture:	
			African countries have large %	
			or	
			European countries have very small % or	
			Asian countries have a lower % of population in agriculture than in Africa	
			→ 2 nd mark for expansion of one of above:	
			Industrial countries have less people in agriculture	
			or less developed countries have more people in agriculture	[2]
	(b)	(i)	Two types of farm:	
			Modern/industrial/commercial	[0]
			Traditional/peasant/poor	[2]
		(ii)	Three ways, must show comparison:	
			Larger scale	
			More highly mechanised	
			Labour is paid/not family	
			More modern farming methods Sells all/most of its products	[3]
			Cells all/Most of its products	[0]
		(iii)	Three reasons:	
			Lack of transport/poor access to transport	
			Poor quality crops Small quantities to sell	
			Lack of knowledge of marketing	[3]
			Lask of Miomoago of marketing	[0]
		(iv)	Three points co-operatives help by:	
			Supplying fertilisers	
			Good seeds Bulk buying	
			Lending machinery	
			Advisory services	[3]
	(c)	(i)	A package of new seeds/hybrid plants and new methods of	F41
			farming to increase crop yields	[1]
		(ii)	One type:	
			Combine harvesters	
			Tractors	
			Sprayers Irrigation machinery/portable numps	[41
			Irrigation machinery/portable pumps	[1]

		_	Mark Scheme IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2005 Three reasons: To buy new seeds To buy fertilisers To buy machinery To buy pesticides Page use machinery will replace labour	
Pa	age 2		Mark Scheme Syllabu	
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		(iii)	Three reasons:	[1]
			To buy new seeds	
			To buy fertilisers	20
			To buy machinery	.co
			To buy pesticides	1
		(iv)	Because machinery will replace labour	
		` ,	Rich farmers benefit/poor lose their land and become unemployed	[1] `
		(v)	Three environmental problems:	
		(*)	Candidate to gain marks for expanding ideas	
			Loss of biodiversity (1) \rightarrow due to monoculture (1)	
			→ due to use of pesticides (1)	
			Water-logging of irrigated land (1) \rightarrow salinity (1) \rightarrow plants killed by	
			increased salt content (1)	
			Loss of fertility (1) → overuse of land (1)	[3]
	(d)	(i)	One reason:	
	` '	()	Have poor land	
			Cannot afford inputs/fertilisers/good seed etc.	[1]
		(ii)	One suggestion:	
		(,	Sending some of his wages home/remittances	
			Finding jobs for brothers and sisters	[1]
		/:::\	Two points:	
		(iii)	Two points: Suffer from malnutrition	
			Get ill due to lack of nutritious food	
			Get very tired/not able to work so well	[2]
		<i>(</i> ,)		
		(iv)	An explanation/diagram making 4 points	
			Poverty \rightarrow lack of money/knowledge/skills to improve farming \rightarrow no money for food/education \rightarrow malnutrition/ill health \rightarrow	
			debt/increases poverty	[4]
				1.3
				[35]
2	(a)	(i)	One example:	
	` '	` '	A peasant society	
			"how our forefathers lived"	
			A named traditional group. e.g. San etc./nomads/pastoralists	[1]
		(ii)	The family/the people/women etc.	[1]
		(iii)	Two examples:	
			By age By caste/class	
			By family	
			By skills/qualifications	[2]
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	(iv)	Mark Scheme IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2005 Two points: To fulfil peoples want To provide a wide choice of goods To make modern society efficient/run smoothly	COM
	(v)	Three advantages: Speeds production Increases production Improves quality Each person knows his/her part of job	[3]
(b)	(i)	Two : Money capital Machinery/things used to produce goods/buildings	[2]
	(ii)	Two: Cloth Thread Buttons Zips	
	(iii)	Two: Machinist Driver Electrician Manager etc.	[2]
	(iv)	Two : Power Transport	[2]
	(v)	Three reasons: Multinationals want: Cheap labour Tax-free industrial zones/tax holidays Cheap power and infrastructure Labour laws to prevent strikes	
		Newly industrialised countries want: To gain access to export markets To earn foreign currency To increase employment Prestige To gain access to capital	[3]

[35]

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(c)	(i)	South Africa	Brick
	(ii)	South Africa Textiles and chemicals One point, The United States:	Se.Co
	(iii)	One point, The United States: Trades with all the countries or Trade is large or Is a major importer	[1]
	(iv)	One point: Industrialised/developed/Western/NICs	[1]
(d)	(i)	A company which trades in a number of countries	[1]
	(ii)	DaimlerChrysler	[1]
	(iii)	Walmart	[1]
	(iv)	An explanation: 1 mark – simple point the multinationals are richer/control more money than the economics of many countries 2 nd mark – comparing one country and one multinational without quoting figures 3 rd mark – for quoting comparisons quoting figures	[3]
	(v)	Four disadvantages: Take profits out of country Do not employ local people/use ex-patriots Controlled from another country/not interested in welfare of country Wages often low Often bad terms of employment Poor environmental record Locate in core region/increase migration into core Goods not for local people	[4]

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