



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**0453/01**

Paper 1

**October/November 2007**

**2 hours**

Additional Materials:      Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

- If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
- Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
- Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer any **four** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.  
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



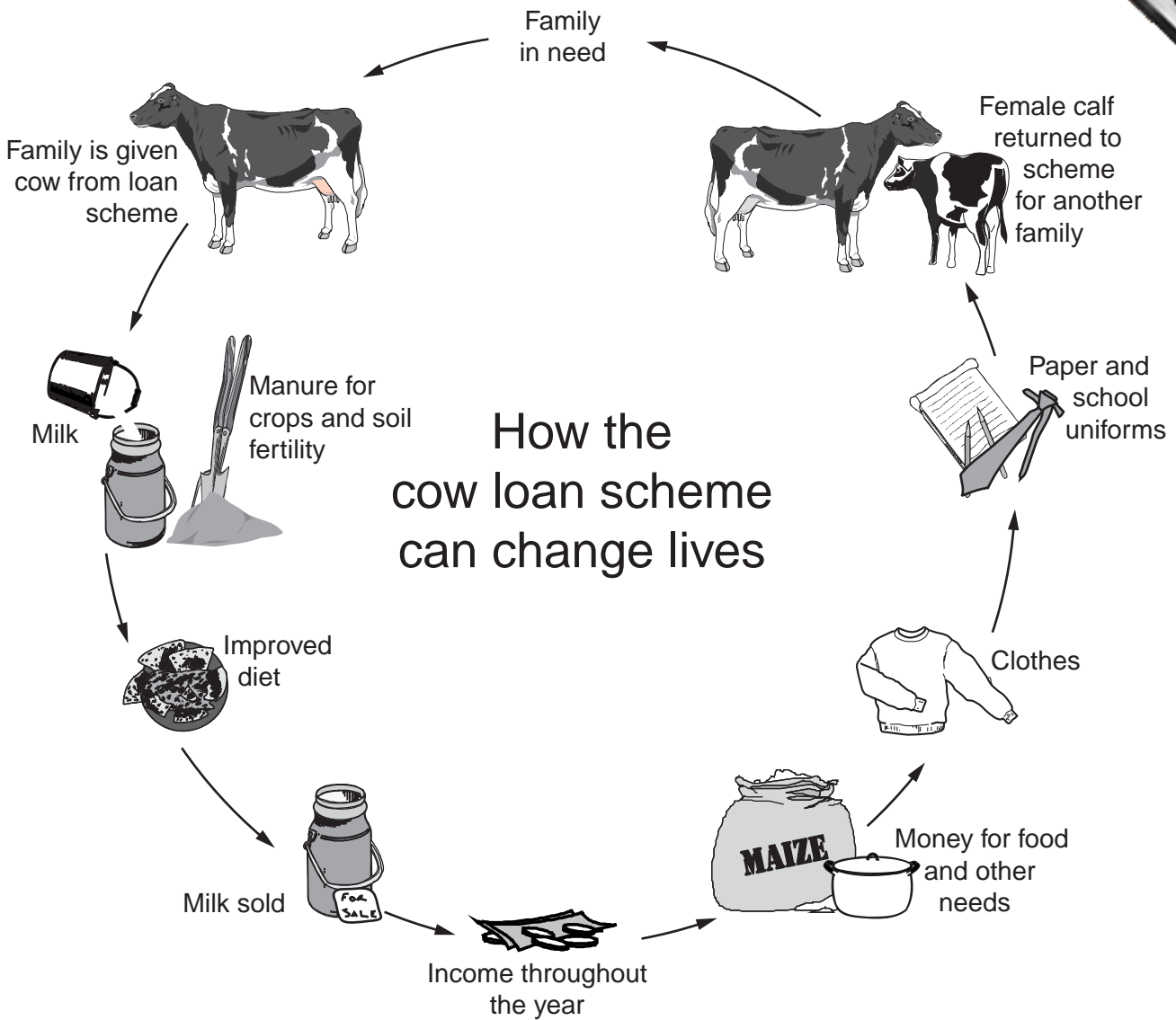
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This document consists of **8** printed pages.



Answer **four** questions.

1 Study Fig. 1, which shows a diagram drawn by OXFAM, which is a leading NGO.



**Fig. 1**

- (a) What do the letters NGO stand for? [1]
- (b) Why is manure good for the crops and soil fertility? [2]
- (c) Give **two** reasons why the family's diet is improved. [2]
- (d) Give **two** reasons why income throughout the year is important. [2]
- (e) (i) Name **one** basic need that the cow loan scheme meets directly. [1]
- (ii) Suggest **two** other needs that the scheme might help to satisfy. [2]
- (f) (i) What is the difference between a loan and a gift? [1]
- (ii) Some NGOs give gifts of money to families in need. Suggest how this could cause problems. [4]

2 Study Fig. 2, which shows some links between human, physical and biological environment.

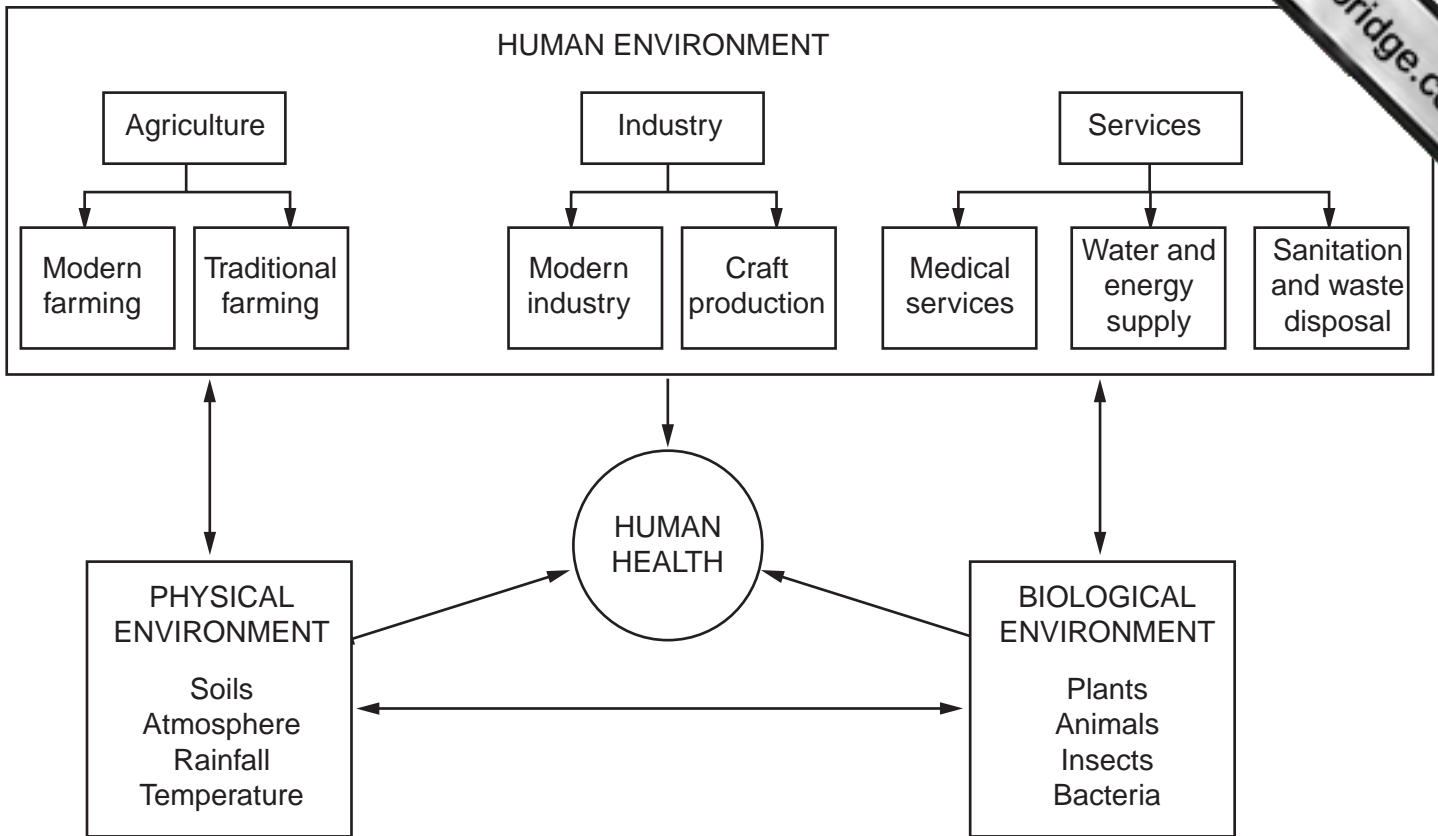


Fig. 2

- (a) Identify the **three** sectors of production shown in Fig. 2. [1]
- (b) (i) What is meant by *traditional farming*? [1]
  - (ii) Explain how changes in rainfall might affect the health of a traditional farming community. [2]
- (c) Modern industry is growing in most developing countries.
  - (i) Explain how this may lead to improvements in human health. [2]
  - (ii) Explain how this may sometimes result in more health problems. [2]
- (d) Give **three** examples of ways that the biological environment can cause health problems. [3]
- (e) Choose **one** of the services shown in Fig. 2 and describe fully how a government programme improving that service would result in better health for the population of your country. [4]

[Total: 15 marks]

- 3 Study Fig. 3, which shows why cities are growing in developing countries.

**Reasons for urban growth in developing countries**

- Natural population growth is higher in urban areas.
- Government and foreign investment tends to be concentrated in urban areas.
- Development has led to more people working in manufacturing and fewer in primary occupations.
- People migrate from rural to urban areas in search of new opportunities.
- Media communications show images of urban living, which encourage people to look for a better life.

**Fig. 3**

- (a) Give **one** reason why natural population growth is higher in urban areas than in rural areas in developing countries. [1]
- (b) (i) Suggest **three** reasons why government investment tends to be concentrated in urban areas. [3]
- (ii) Give **three** reasons why multinational companies are often attracted to urban areas in developing countries. [3]
- (iii) Give **one** example of the kind of investment that non-governmental organisations undertake in urban areas in developing countries. [1]
- (c) What is meant by *primary occupations*? [1]
- (d) Describe, using examples, the different types of 'new opportunities' that encourage people to migrate to urban areas. [6]

**[Total: 15 marks]**

- 4 Study Fig. 4, which shows selected statistics for Mexico, a country in Latin America.

<b>Mexico</b>	
Population	107 million
Infant mortality rate	21 per 1000 live births
Life expectancy	75 years
Gross National Product (GNP)	US\$ 497 billion
Adult literacy rate	92%
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5.3% growth per year
Line telephones	15 million
Mobile telephones	28 million
Internet users	10 million
Employed in sectors of the economy:	
Agriculture	4%
Industry	28%
Services	68%
Population below the poverty line	40%
Illicit drug cultivation:	
Opium poppies for heroin production	4400 hectares
Cannabis	4100 hectares
Unemployed and employed in the informal sector	25%
Mexico City (capital city)	
• Population of built-up area	over 24 million
• Street children	600 000

**Fig. 4**

- (a) What is meant by:
- (i) *infant mortality rate*, [1]
- (ii) *Gross National Product (GNP)*? [1]
- (b) (i) Choose **two** statistics from Fig. 4 and explain why they suggest that Mexico is developing rapidly. [2]
- (ii) Choose **two** statistics from Fig. 4 and explain how they show that Mexico still has some of the problems associated with a low level of development. [2]
- (c) Mexico is a democratic republic, with an elected President. What **three** parts of the government would you expect Mexico to have? [3]
- (d) Mexico City is one of the world's most polluted cities. Choose **two** kinds of pollution that you would expect to find. For each, state the source of this pollution and how it could be reduced. [6]

**[Total: 15 marks]**

5 Study Fig. 5, which shows data about Unilever, one of the largest multinational companies or transnational companies (TNCs) in the world.

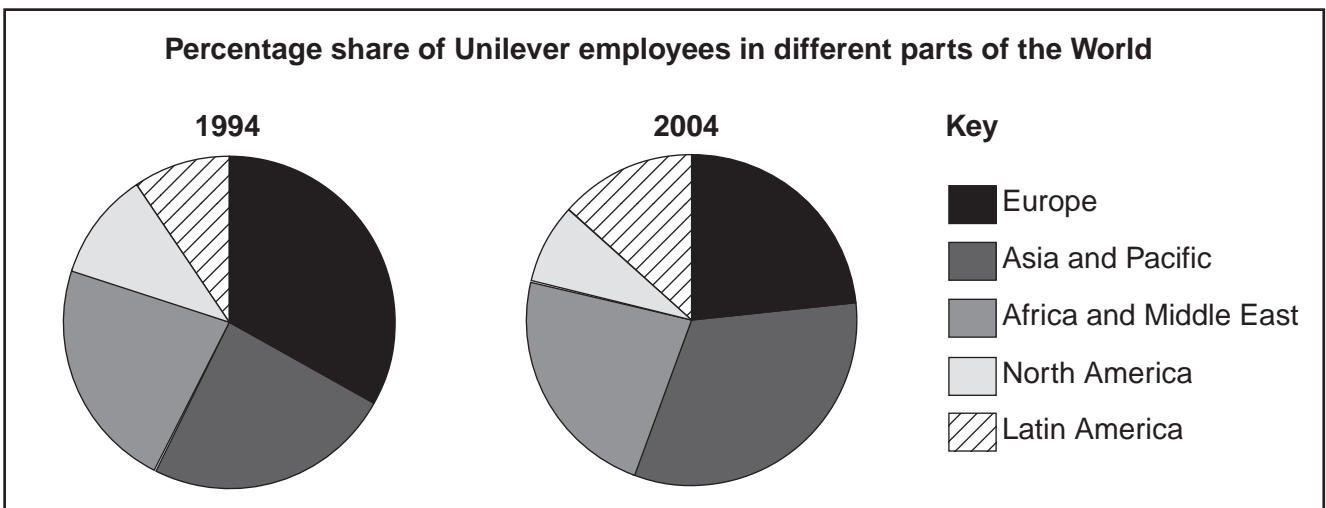
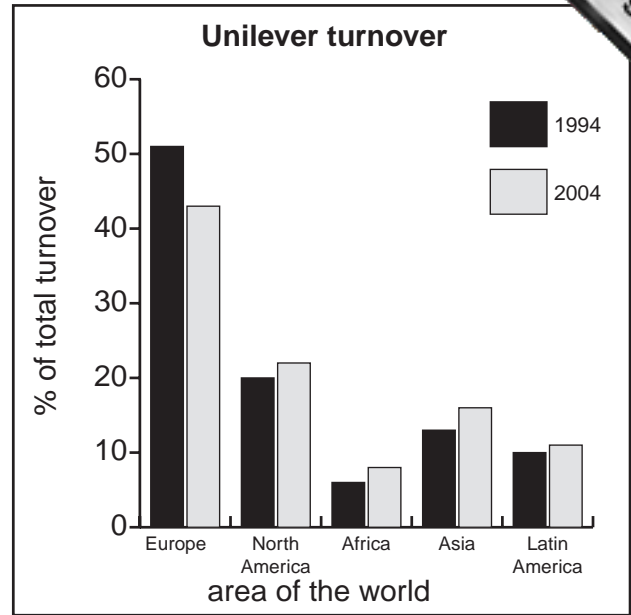


Fig. 5

- (a) Explain the meaning of the term *multinational (transnational) company*. [1]
- (b) The bar graph in Fig. 5 gives information about the *turnover* for Unilever across the continents. Turnover relates to the value of the business.
  - (i) In which area of the world did the percentage share of Unilever's total turnover drop between 1994 and 2004? [1]
  - (ii) Suggest **one** reason why the percentage share of Unilever's total turnover increased in Asia. [1]
  - (iii) In which area of the world has the percentage share of Unilever's employees decreased the most? [1]

- (c) (i) What is the name given to this spread of business and trade throughout the world? [1]
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why people often buy goods made by a MNC rather than those made locally. [2]
- (d) Suggest the advantages to a MNC of expanding into a developing country. [4]
- (e) MNCs often operate in developing countries. Suggest some of the disadvantages that may result for these countries. [4]

**[Total: 15 Marks]**

6 Study Fig. 6, which shows some of the problems of poor farmers in developing countries.

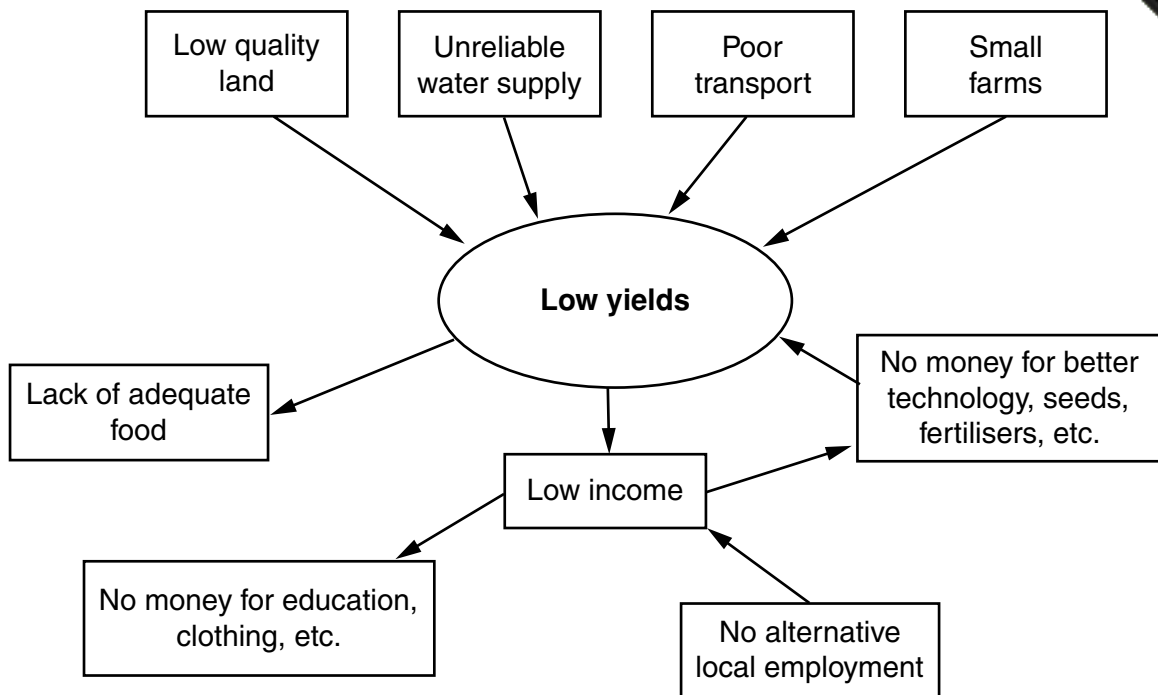


Fig. 6

- (a) Give **two** reasons why poor farmers often have low quality land. [2]
- (b) How might an unreliable water supply affect a poor farmer? [1]
- (c) What is meant by *low yields*? [1]
- (d) Suggest **three** effects that a lack of adequate food will have on a poor farmer's family. [3]
- (e) (i) Give **two** reasons why there is often no alternative local employment for poor families in farming areas. [2]
- (ii) Where do most children of poor farmers have to go to find work and what kind of work is it likely to be? [2]
- (iii) Describe fully a government rural development programme that could help poor farming families. [4]

[Total: 15 marks]

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