



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**0453/01**

Paper 1

**October/November 2011**

**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, graphs or rough working.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer **all** the questions.

You may not need all the answer lines for your answer.

You should read and study the sources **before** answering the questions.

The Insert contains Fig. 4 for Question 2(b).

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

For Examiner's Use	
<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	
<b>Total</b>	

This document consists of **16** printed pages, **4** blank pages and **1** insert.



1 Study Fig. 1, which is a world map showing GNP per person.

(a) (i) What is the GNP per person in those countries marked as Lower Income Countries?

.....[1]

(ii) Name **one** High Income Country.

.....[1]

(iii) Where are most of the High Income Countries?

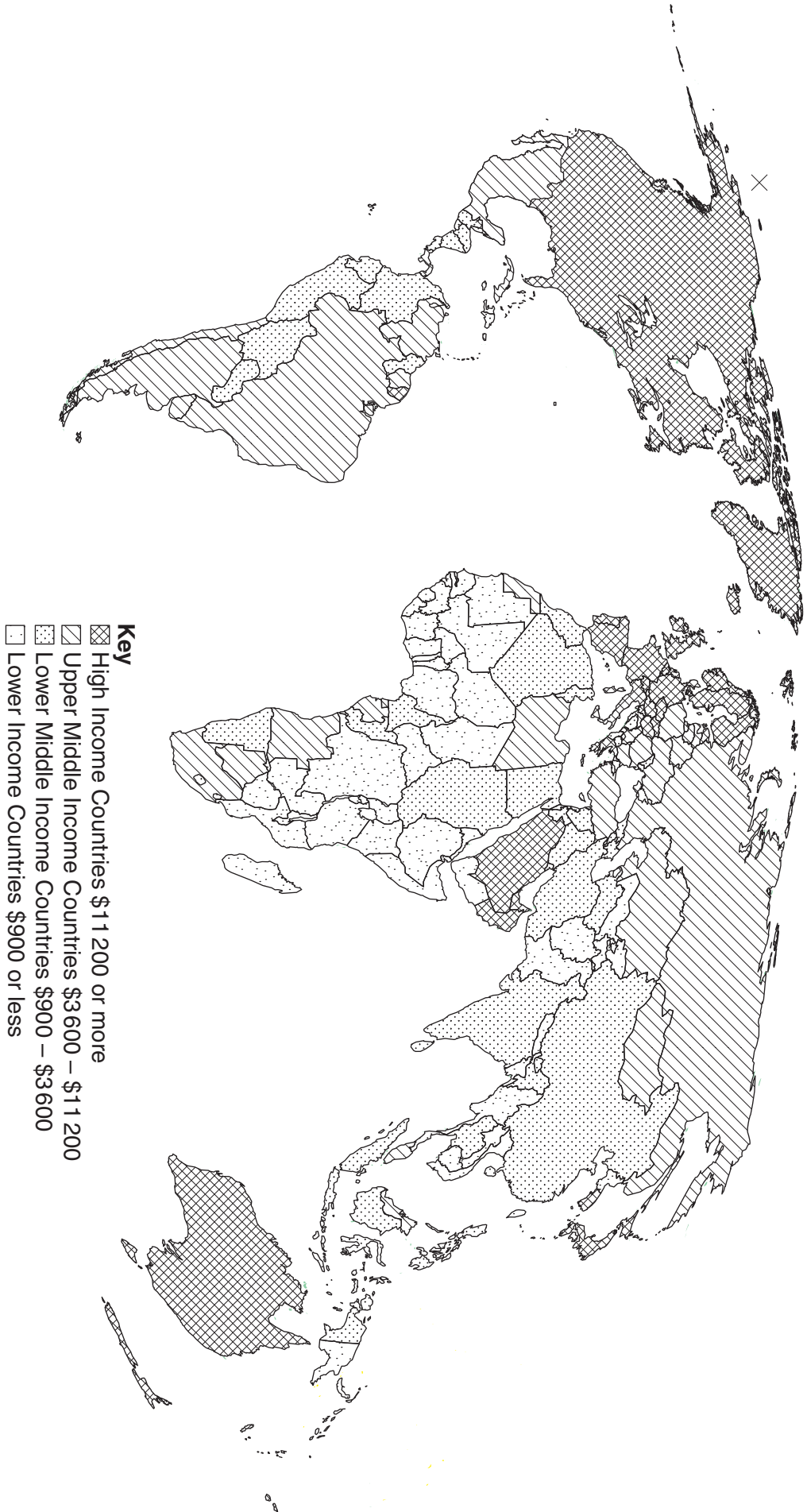
.....[1]

(iv) Explain why some people in an Upper Middle Income Country may have US\$11 200 or more a year to spend.

.....

.....[1]

World Map Showing GNP per Person



- Key**
- ▣ High Income Countries \$11 200 or more
  - ▤ Upper Middle Income Countries \$3 600 – \$11 200
  - ▥ Lower Middle Income Countries \$900 – \$3 600
  - ▦ Lower Income Countries \$900 or less

Fig. 1

(b) Study Fig. 2.

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**Egypt**

Egypt is a Lower Middle Income Country on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa. It has warm winters and hot summers. It is the second largest economy in the Arab world. Most of the 76 million population live near the fertile banks of the Nile River, in an area of about 40 000 square kilometres, where the only arable agricultural land is found. The large areas of the Sahara Desert are sparsely populated. In the last thirty years life expectancy has increased to 69 for men and 74 for women, and people have access to more goods and services. Six million Egyptians use the internet. About half of Egypt's residents live in the crowded urban areas. Cairo, the capital, had a population of eight million in 2006 and is growing rapidly. Many people still cannot meet their basic needs.

Egypt is famous for its ancient civilisation and some of the world's most famous monuments, including the Giza Pyramids and the Great Sphinx. In the south is the old city of Luxor, the Temple of Karnak and the Valley of the Kings. Egypt is widely regarded as one of the most important political and cultural nations in the Middle East. It has been involved in at least three wars with Israel since 1970. Egypt's economy depends mainly on agricultural, media and petroleum exports, and tourism. There are more than three million Egyptian migrants working abroad, mainly in Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf and Europe.

**Fig. 2**

(i) What evidence is there to show that the standard of living in Egypt is improving?

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..... [2]

(ii) Describe **three** problems that there may be in Cairo if people cannot meet their basic needs.

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..... [3]

(iii) Give **three** advantages for a country's economy in having a large number of people working abroad.

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.....[3]

(c) Tourism makes a very important contribution to Egypt's economy. Identify **two** different advantages Egypt has for tourism.

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.....[2]



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**PLEASE TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 2**

2 Study Fig. 3, which shows the percentage of households with access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation.

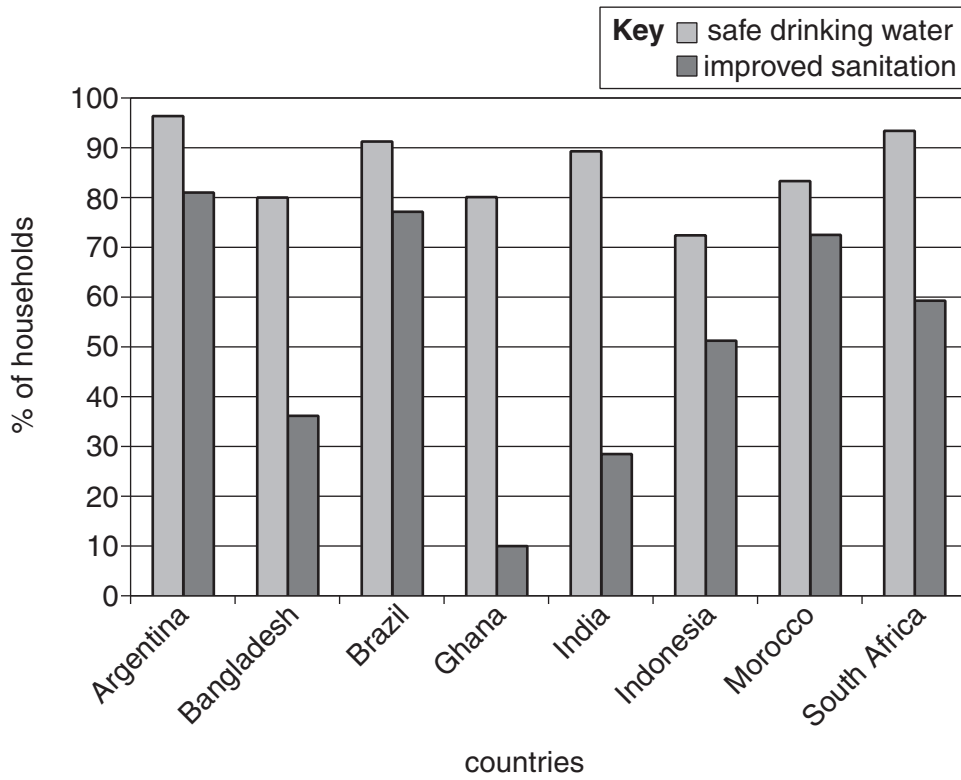


Fig. 3

(a) (i) What is meant by safe drinking water?

.....  
..... [1]

(ii) What percentage of households have access to safe drinking water in South Africa?

..... [1]

(iii) Which country has the best access to both safe drinking water and improved sanitation?

..... [1]

(iv) Which is more likely to be found in these countries, safe drinking water or improved sanitation?

..... [1]



- (v) Describe methods that can be used to make people aware of the problems caused by a lack of both safe water and improved sanitation.

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..... [3]

- (b) Study Fig. 4 (Insert), which shows a shanty area in Jakarta, Indonesia.

- (i) Describe **three** features of the housing shown in Fig. 4.

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- (ii) Explain why it is difficult to provide safe drinking water and improved sanitation to households such as those shown in Fig. 4.

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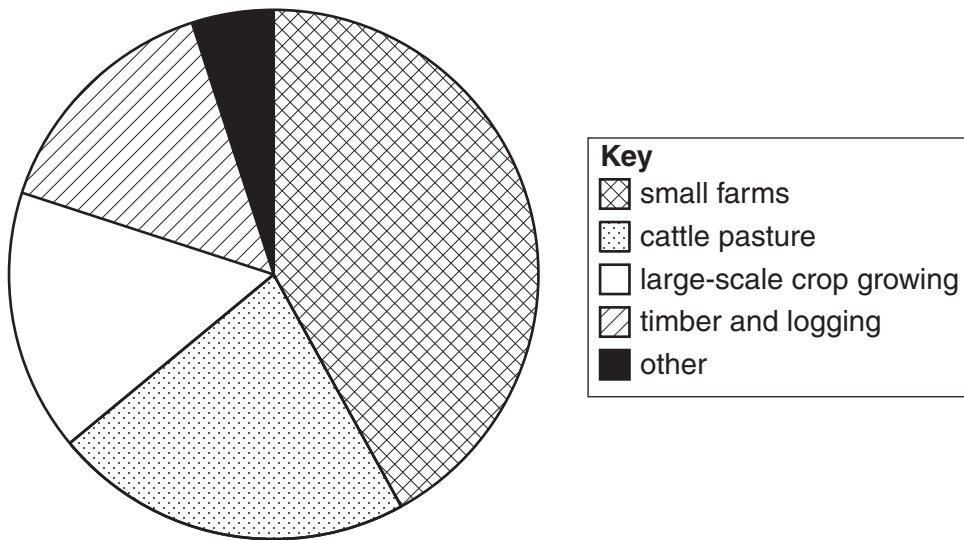
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**PLEASE TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 3**

3 Study Fig. 5.

**Causes of Deforestation**

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**Fig. 5**

(a) (i) Which is the largest cause of deforestation?

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons why so much land is being cleared for cattle pasture and large-scale crop growing.

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..... [2]

(iii) What do you think might be included in "other" as a cause of deforestation?

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..... [1]

(b) Study Fig. 6, which shows information about the links between deforestation and global warming.

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### Deforestation and Global Warming

The destruction of the tropical rainforests is now being seen as one of the main causes of climate change. Carbon emissions from deforestation are greater than those from planes, vehicles and factories. The United States and China emit the most carbon dioxide (CO<sup>2</sup>) and other greenhouse gases. Indonesia, a Low Income Country, is now the third largest producer of CO<sup>2</sup> and other greenhouse gases in the world, followed by Brazil. Neither nation has a lot of heavy industry but they emit more CO<sup>2</sup> than the EU countries, India or Russia.

The destruction of tropical forests is the second largest source of greenhouse gases. Energy production is the first. Deforestation accounts for up to 25% of global emissions of these gases, while transport and industry account for 14% each. Travel by plane makes up only 3% of the total.

Increased demand for land is forcing poor farmers in less developed countries to clear the forests, and there are big profits to be made from logging and cattle ranching. Areas the size of the United Kingdom are being cleared each year, displacing local people and destroying the tropical forest ecosystems.

Fig. 6

(i) Name **two** of the main causes of CO<sup>2</sup> and other greenhouse gas emissions.

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..... [2]

(ii) Explain how CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases cause global warming. You may illustrate your answer with a labelled diagram.

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[3]

(iii) Give **two** reasons why poor farmers in less developed countries need more land.

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(c) Describe the impact of deforestation on tropical forest ecosystems.

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(d) Referring to areas you have studied, describe the possible impacts of global warming on parts of the world outside the tropical forests. You should develop the points you make.

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**[Total: 20 marks]**

4 Study Fig. 7, which shows the process of industrial production.

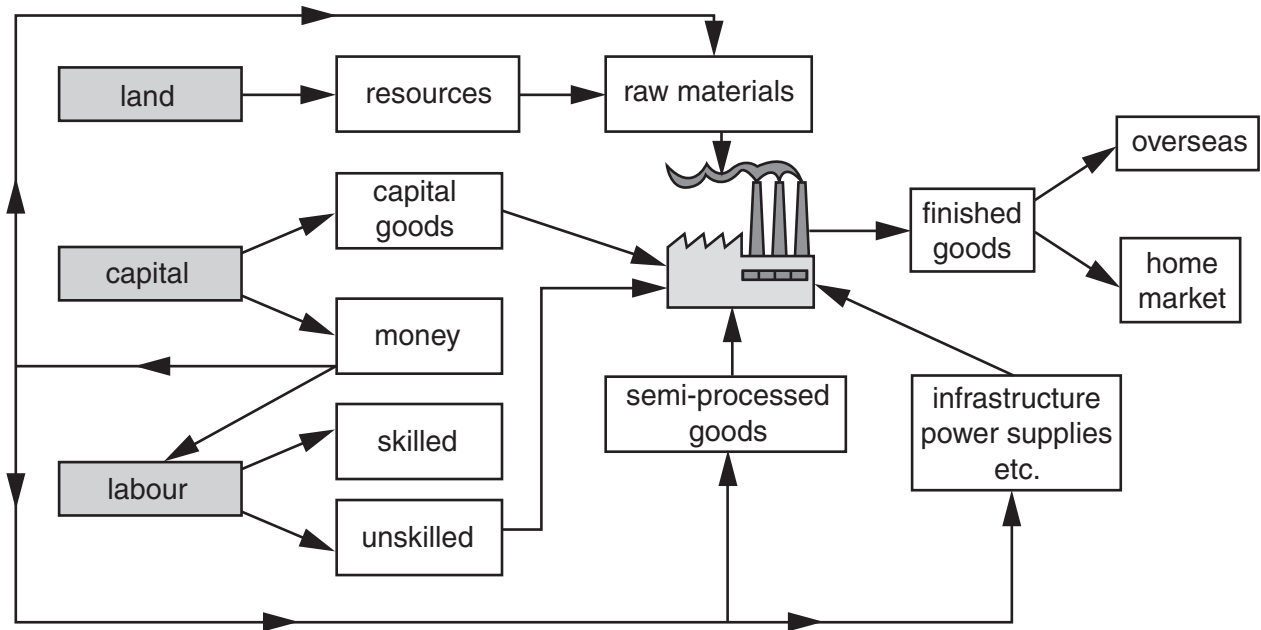


Fig. 7

(a) (i) What term is used for Land, Labour and Capital?

.....[1]

(ii) State **one** capital good that would be used in a factory.

.....[1]

(iii) Using Fig. 7, give **three** ways in which money is used in industrial production.

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 .....[3]

(iv) What is meant by *semi-processed (unfinished) goods*?

.....  
 .....[1]



(b) Give **two** examples of economies of scale that might be made in a large factory.

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

(c) Large factories are often located in free trade zones in Low Income Countries. What are **two** advantages of locating a factory in a free trade zone?

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.....[2]

(d) Free trade zones are often in NICs.

(i) What do the initials NIC stand for?

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.....[1]

(ii) Give examples of the development policies, other than free trade zones, that have been used by NICs to encourage economic development and attract foreign investment.

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