

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## MARK SCHEME for the November 2005 question paper

### 0453 Development Studies

0453/01 Paper 1

Maximum mark 60

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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- 1 (a) We need to conserve forests for the future/*must imply conservation* [1]
- (b) B and C [2]
- (c) (i) **Two** reasons:  
it is cheap/free  
it is easy to use/efficient  
they do not have anything else/electricity/kerozene stoves [2]
- (ii) **One** way:  
bring electricity to peoples home  
subsidise kerozene/other fuels  
encourage use of solar fuel  
*No opposite statement to c (i) answers unless expanded* [1]
- (d) **Three** laws:  
to prevent trees being cut/fines/punishment  
to force replanting/replacing what is cut  
timber cutting quotas  
set up National Parks/Forests/Conservation areas  
start a reforestation programme  
fines/ban the collection of wood for fuel/charcoal  
ban export of timber [3]
- (e) (i) **Three** reasons:  
to protect the ecosystem/habitats/biodiversity  
to provide attraction for tourists  
for everyone/future generations to enjoy  
loss of valuable plants and animals which may be of value in the future for medicines etc. [3]
- (ii) Burning of wood is increasing carbon dioxide levels in atmosphere → greenhouse effect  
Long term effect of loss of trees on climate and moisture levels  
Trees help to reduce air pollution/increase O<sub>2</sub> in air  
**NOT** soil erosion, **NOT** it happens all over the world [3]
- [15 marks]**
- 2 (a) (i) Pneumonia
- (ii) prevention → idea of avoiding disease *allow examples to aid explanation*  
cure → idea of remedy/putting right/medical assistance *allow examples to aid explanation* [2]
- (iii) clean water → germs and bacteria breed in dirty water  
bad sanitation → encourages flies and dirt → spread germs [2]
- (b) (i) by bites from mosquitoes [1]
- (ii) mosquitoes breed in dirty stagnant water [1]

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- (c) **One** other disease:
- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Polio               | Typhoid   |
| Tetanus             | Cholera   |
| Mumps               | Hepatitis |
| German measles      | Tetanus   |
| Whooping cough etc. | TB        |
| Diphtheria          |           |
- [1]
- (d) (i) Not enough food of the types needed to keep healthy [1]
- (ii) **Three** points:
- carbohydrates - energy
  - proteins - growth and repair/strength/fitness
  - fats - energy/build body cells
  - fruit and veg: vitamins and minerals/make brain/nerves/muscles work properly
- [3]
- (e) Educate mothers/families to have healthier families by:
- feeding their families better
  - teaching their children to be hygienic
  - AIDS programmes
  - avoid early/pregnancies/have smaller families/practise birth control
- allow only one mark for birth control answer* [3]
- [15 marks]**
- 3 (a) (i) 20% [1]
- (ii) **Three** reasons:
- No one to do the heavy work
  - Loss of man's income
  - Often women on own suffer discrimination/difficulty borrowing money/joining co-operatives etc.
  - Isolation/family without a father etc.
- [3]
- (b) (i) Sector of economy outside the legal framework/unofficial/does not pay taxes etc. [1]
- (ii) **Two** examples:
- market trading
  - labouring
  - recycling from rubbish dumps
  - shoe shining
  - selling crafts
  - begging
  - prostitution etc.
- [2]
- (c) (i) **Three** reasons:
- they look after the family/children
  - they do all the housework/collect water/cook etc.
  - to earn enough money
  - discrimination
- [3]

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- (ii) **Two** points:  
 That there are many homes in the industrial world as well as the developing world where there is no adult male  
 There are more homes in the industrial world (24%) than most of developing world where there are no adult males  
 Women also work long hours in some industrial countries [2]
- (d) **Three** ways:  
 Bring water supplies to homes  
 Bring electricity to homes  
 Legislation against discrimination  
 Equal pay laws etc. [3]
- [15 marks]**
- 4 (a) (i) 104 million
- (ii) **Two** points:  
**Infant mortality** improved/went from 128 to 45/dropped by 83 per 1000  
**Life expectancy** went up/increased/went from 41 to 65/increased by 24 years [2]
- (b) Description 2 marks:  
 Percentage of population living in urban areas/urbanisation increased and rate of urban growth increased [2]
- (c) (i) Level of living standard which is just acceptable [1]
- (ii) **Two** reasons:  
 So many people live in poverty/can not afford to feed/keep children  
 Orphaned children due to AIDS etc.  
 To participate in crime  
 Result of recent unrest/fighting/refugees [2]
- (d) (i) Rule by one person or small group [1]
- (ii) **Three** characteristics:  
 rule by the people  
 free elections  
 freedom to have political parties  
 representatives accountable to people/can be voted out  
 everyone equal before the law  
 freedom of speech/free press  
 right to free and fair trial [3]

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- (iii) **Three** points:  
Resistance to dictatorship  
Resistance to corruption  
Ethnic difficulties in E. Timor/resentment towards Javanese  
Dissatisfaction due to half population being very poor [3]
- [15 marks]**
- 5 (a) (i) The difference between the value of imports and exports [1]
- (ii) Brazil. [1]
- (iii) **One** country **either** India **or** Bangladesh [1]
- (iv) **Three** difficulties:  
Shortage of foreign currency  
Inability to pay for essential imports (oil etc.)  
Debt/need to borrow  
Need to cut down on imported goods [3]
- (b) (i) Primary products/raw materials [1]
- (ii) **Three** ways:  
Export more goods and services  
Import less  
Set up export industries/invite MNCs to set up export industries  
Process primary products to gain value added  
Set up industries for import substitution  
Devalue its currency [3]
- (c) (i) Owing money/need for credit [1]
- (ii) \$130 **billion**. [1]
- (iii) 1<sup>st</sup> mark – countries **earn money from selling exports**/goods and services abroad  
2<sup>nd</sup> mark – if amount of annual income from exports/or from exports less cost of imports is **much smaller than its debts** it will take many years to repay them  
3<sup>rd</sup> mark – for mentioning problem of paying off **interest** as well as initial debt [3]
- [15 marks]**
- 6 (a) (i) Urbanisation
- (ii) Shanty, favela, squatter etc. [1]
- (iii) **Three** reasons *allow push or pull factors*:  
Unemployment/employment  
Lack of services - electricity, water, transport (one only) or reverse  
Lack of education - or reverse  
Drought/flooding/etc. *allow one environmental factor*  
**MAX 1 for single word lists** [3]

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- (b) (i) Washing clothes [1]
- (ii) **Two** pieces of evidence:  
Wires for electricity  
Pavement/poor but permanent road service  
Nearby water/stand pipes  
Shop [2]
- (iii) 1 mark for stating upgrading of buildings  
2<sup>nd</sup> mark for specific improvements *or* 2 marks for specific improvements  
The occupier of house has grown flowers/made garden  
Glazed windows  
Corrugated iron roof [2]
- (iv) **Two** reasons:  
It is cheaper to build/build as you go along  
Cheaper because not all services are laid on  
Can work from home  
Companionship of friends/relatives  
Close to Capetown/employment areas [2]
- (c) **Three** ways:  
Making the settlement official/giving people title to land  
Repairing the roads  
Improving the settlement with schools  
Providing the settlement with health centres  
Giving people cheap loans to buy land/house/improve house  
*One mark for* developing the idea of improving water supplies/electricity and street lighting (not *just* the bringing in of water/electricity/lighting which is already in photo) [3]