

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 O₂ 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) 1st mark – countries **earn money from selling exports**/goods and services abroad
2nd 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
3rd 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
2nd 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]