



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/01

Paper 1

October/November 2008

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Answer **all** the 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.



This document consists of **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



1 Study Figs 1A and 1B, which show information about tourism in selected countries.

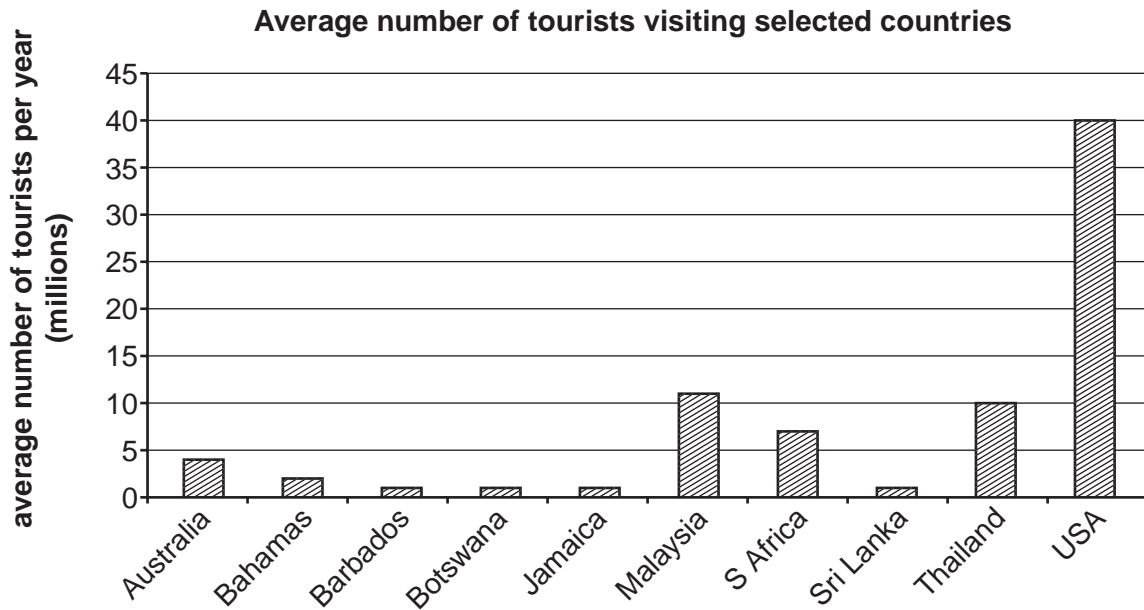


Fig. 1A

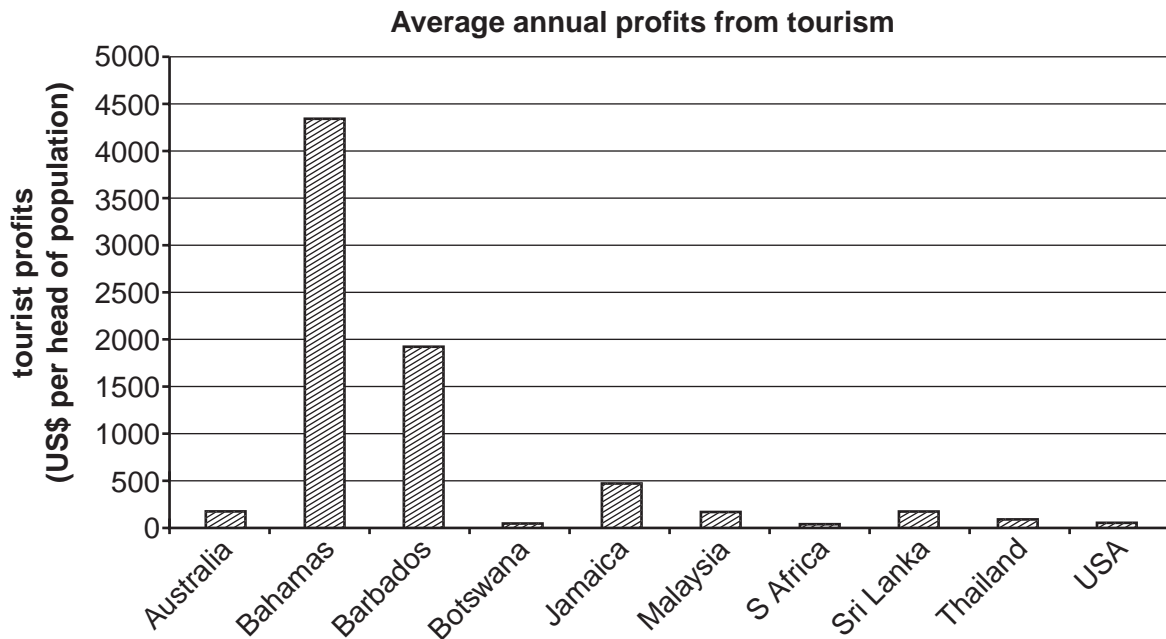


Fig. 1B

- (a) (i) Which country has the highest average number of tourists? [1]
- (ii) How much profit in US\$ per head of the population is made in the Bahamas? [1]
- (iii) Tourist profits are gained when foreign tourists spend more in a country than its own residents spend abroad. [1]
Suggest why the USA does not make a lot of profit from tourism.

- (b) Study Fig. 2, which gives information about Antigua, a tropical island in the Caribbean.

Antigua



Tourism is big business in Antigua. When a jumbo jet arrives from Britain, Germany or the USA it is the biggest thing on the island. The vast cruise ships which dock in the port of St. John's dwarf the surrounding buildings. More than half a million tourists visit Antigua each year.

Antigua is a small island of only 280 square kilometres, with a permanent resident population of 66 000. It was originally settled by South American tribal peoples and was named by Christopher Columbus, who sighted the island in 1493. In 1794 the English Admiral Nelson supervised the construction of the famous Dockyard. Sugar plantations were developed by the British in the seventeenth century and most of the population is descended from African slaves, who were shipped here to work in the sugar industry.

The sugar industry declined, but in the last fifty years tourism has taken its place. Infant mortality is 18 per 100 live births, life expectancy is 75 years and literacy is 95%. Many of the major international tourist companies operate in Antigua and they have brought work and prosperity to the island.

Fig. 2

- (i) Suggest **three** different reasons why Antigua is a successful tourist destination. [3]
- (ii) What evidence is there to show that tourism has brought prosperity to Antigua? Justify your answer. [3]
- (iii) More than half a million tourists visit Antigua each year. Suggest some environmental problems for places such as Antigua that may result from mass tourism. You may refer to examples you have studied. [5]
- (c) Suggest some of the social and economic disadvantages of a country relying on tourism as a major source of income. [6]

[Total: 20 marks]

2 Study Fig. 3, which shows information about production.

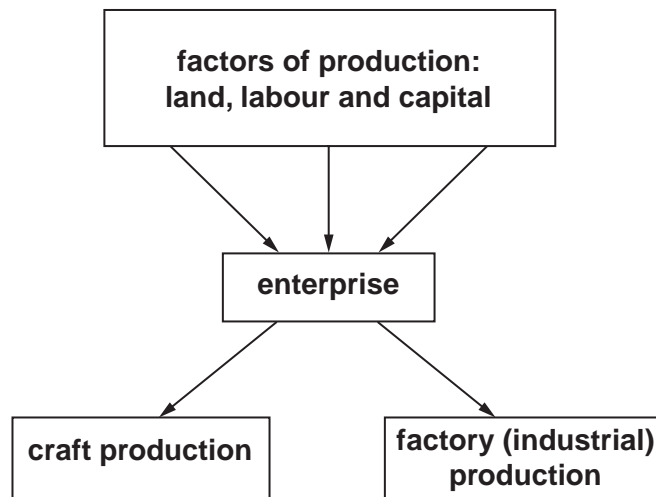


Fig. 3

- (a) (i) What is meant by *land* as a factor of production? [1]
- (ii) Name **two** types of capital used in industry. [2]
- (iii) What is the purpose of enterprise in the industrial process? [1]
- (iv) How do labour and technology used in factory production differ from those used in craft production? [2]

- (b) Study Fig. 4, which shows information about a large clothing company.

Gap

Gap is a world leader in the clothing industry. The company has created an image of fashionable, affordable clothing. It has become one of the most profitable and fastest growing clothing retailers, with shops in the USA, UK, France, Germany, Canada, and Japan. At first the company sold clothing which was sewn in the USA from home-grown cotton. More recently it has become one of the world's leading clothing companies, buying products from suppliers in approximately 50 countries. Its brand names are Gap, Old Navy and Banana Republic.

Like other multinational (transnational) companies, Gap takes advantage of new opportunities in global manufacturing to make it more efficient. It saves money by having products made by companies in free trade zones in developing countries. It also uses the specialised skills of different regions, for example Asian people who are skilled at working with silk. The management, research and development departments of Gap are in the USA and are continually adjusting its products as fashions change.

Fig. 4

- (i) In what type of country does Gap have its shops? [1]
- (ii) What is meant by:
- A *free trade zones*; [1]
- B *specialised skills*? [1]
- (iii) Explain fully how Gap is typical of a multinational company. [5]
- (c) Multinational companies are often located in developing countries. Describe some of the advantages and disadvantages of this to a developing country and its citizens. [6]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 3 Study Fig. 5 opposite, which shows the world's major coffee exporting countries and importing countries.
- (a) (i) Which **continent** exports the largest percentage of the world's coffee? [1]
- (ii) What percentage of the world's coffee is exported by Colombia? [1]
- (iii) Which country imports almost a quarter of the world's coffee? [1]
- (iv) Which type of country imports most of the world's coffee? [1]

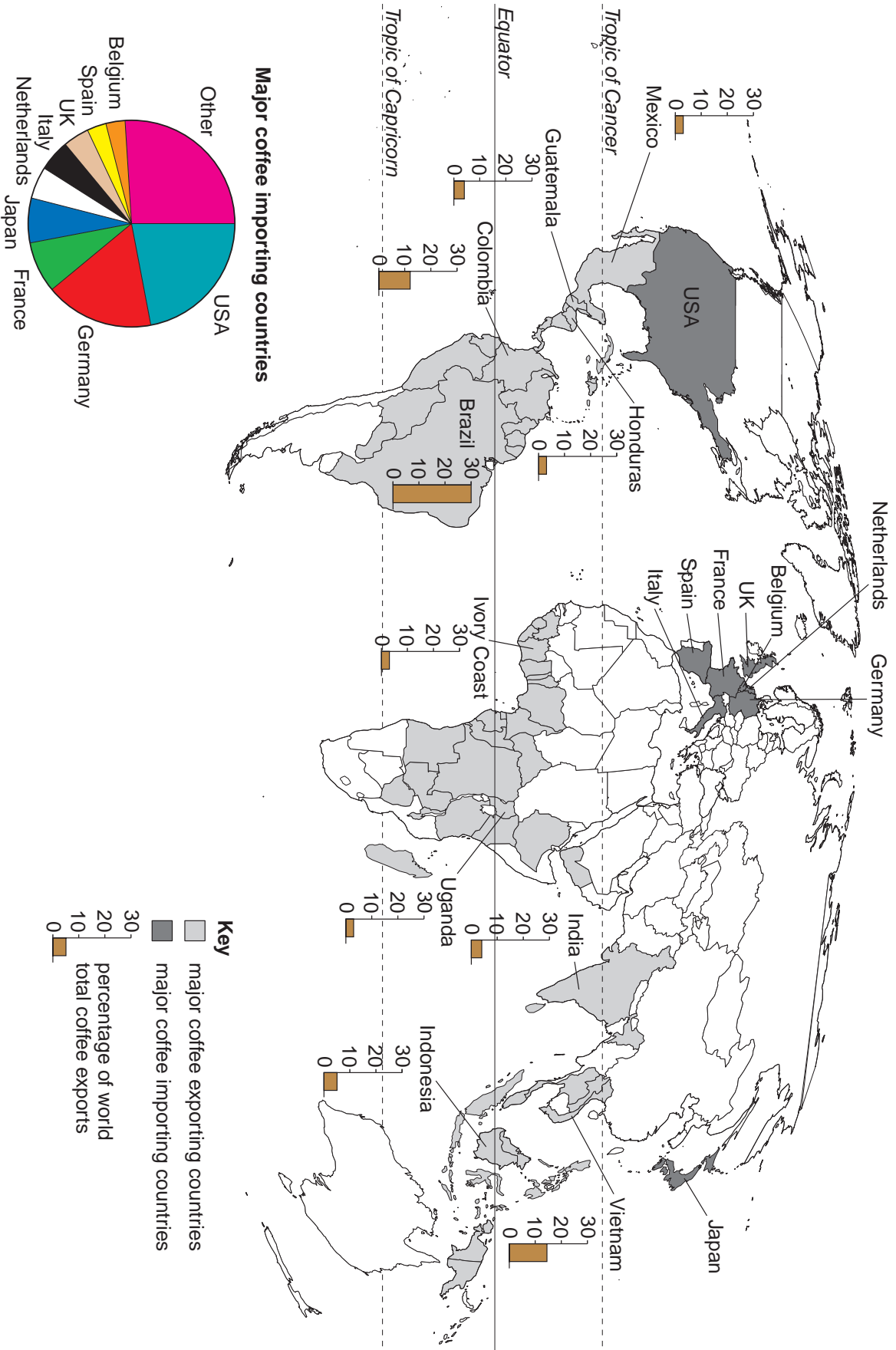


Fig. 5

(b) Study Fig. 6, which is about coffee growing in Guatemala.

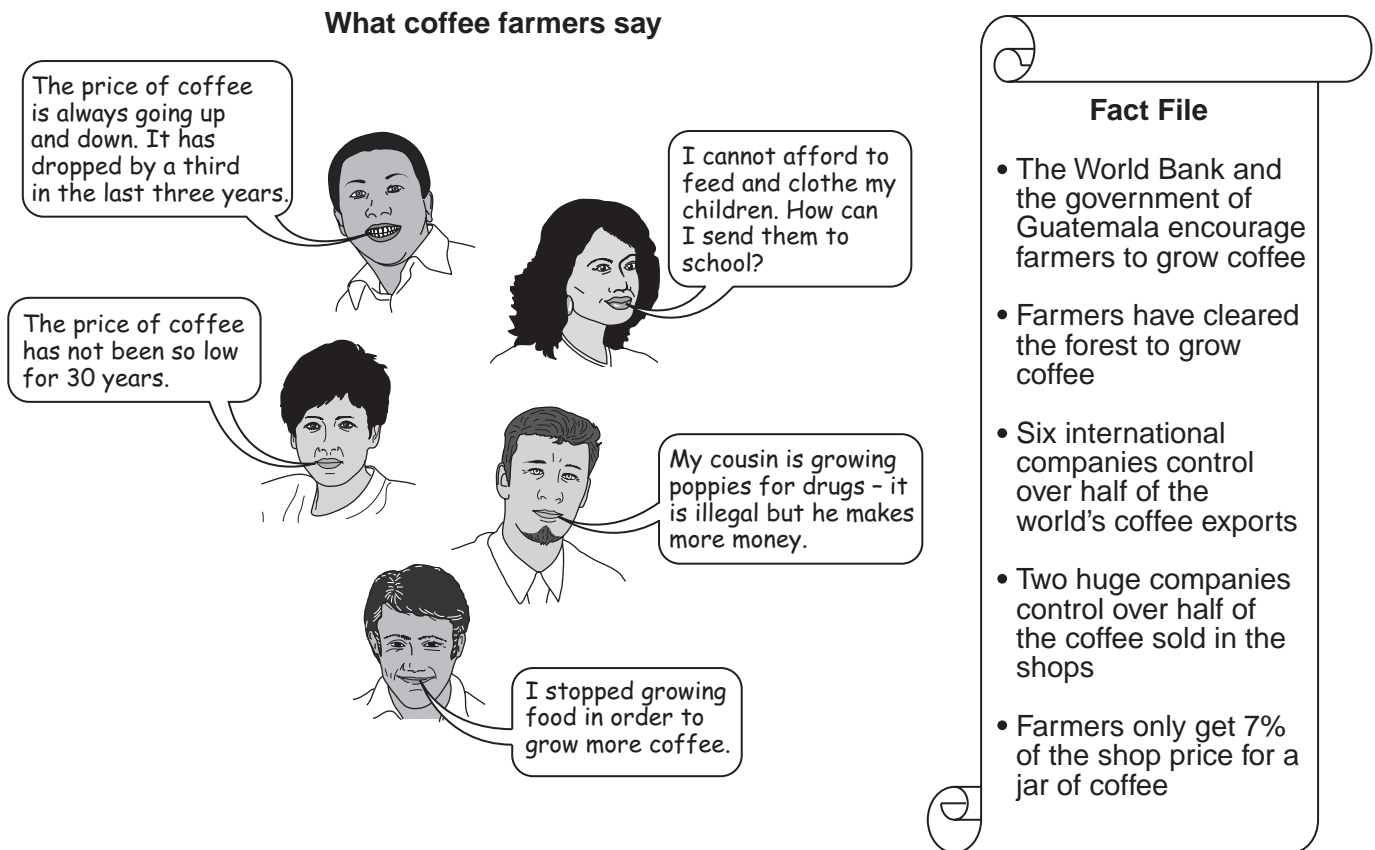


Fig. 6

- (i) Why do governments want farmers to grow coffee for export? [1]
- (ii) Two huge companies control over half of the world's coffee sold in shops. Explain why this causes problems. [2]
- (iii) Give **three** reasons why the price of farm products like coffee is always going up and down. [3]
- (c) Describe some of the ways that the incomes of farmers might be improved with the help of their governments. [4]
- (d) Explain why increased cash crop production may result in environmental and social problems. [6]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 4 Study Fig. 7, which is about the United Nations Millennium Goals.

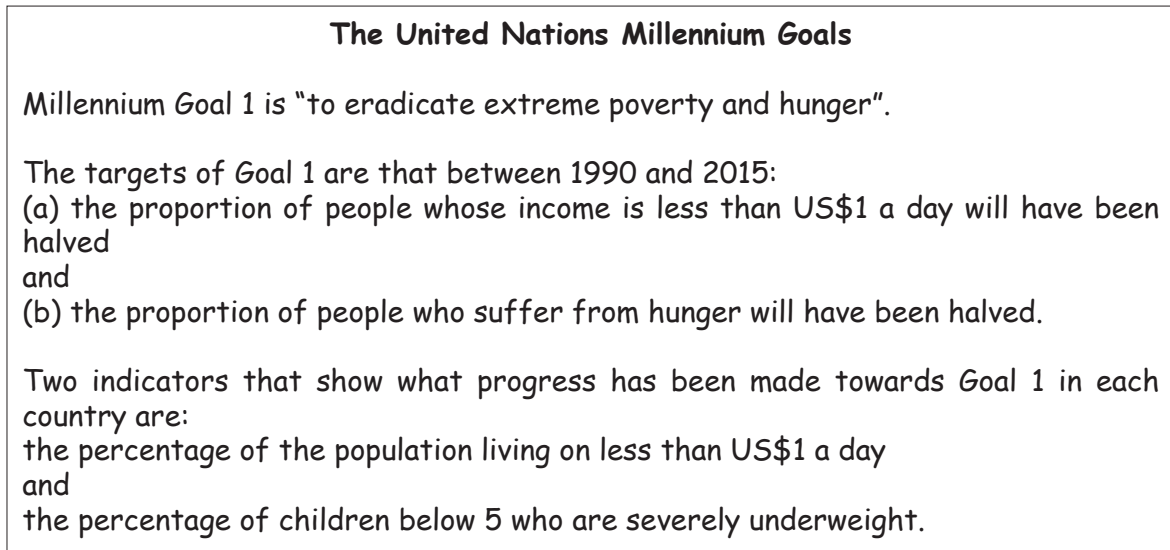


Fig. 7

- (a) (i) If the United Nations reaches these targets by 2015, will there be no more poverty? Explain your answer. [1]
- (ii) Many underweight children suffer from malnutrition. What is meant by *malnutrition*? [1]
- (iii) The percentage of the population living on less than US\$1 a day is used as an indicator of extreme poverty. Do you think that this is a good indicator? Justify your answer. [2]

- (b) Study Fig. 8, which shows some of the factors that may contribute to the children in rural areas being underweight.

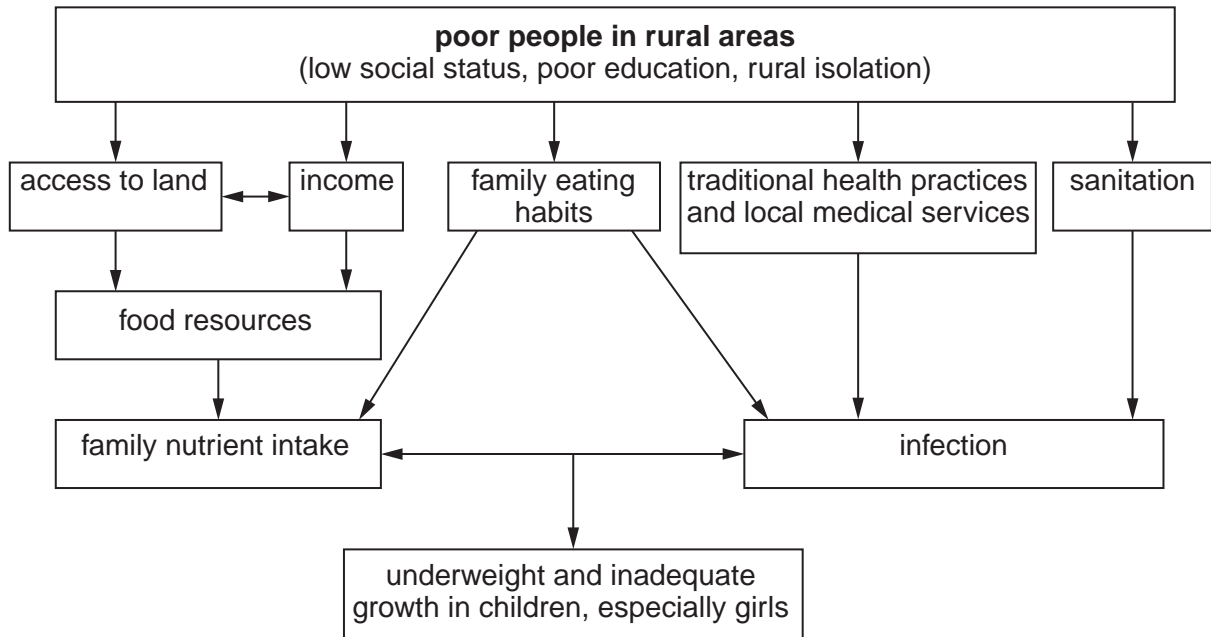


Fig. 8

- (i) Explain how access to land may affect the amount of food available to poor people in rural areas. [2]
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why it is difficult for poor people in rural areas to avoid infection. [2]
- (iii) Give **two** reasons why family eating habits may affect the nutrient intake of family members. [2]
- (iv) Suggest ways that local medical services can improve the health of babies and small children. You may refer to examples you have studied. [4]
- (c) Explain why it is difficult for people to break out of the cycle of rural poverty. [6]

[Total: 20 marks]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1 Fig. 2 © <http://www.geographia.com/antigua-barbuda/jollybeachhome.jpg>

Question 3 Fig. 5 © *Teaching Geography*, Geographical Association; 2006.

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