

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Pearson Edexcel  
International GCSE (9–1)**

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**Friday 17 May 2019**

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **4GL1/01**

**Global Citizenship**

**Paper 1**

**You must have:**  
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ~~☒~~ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

**SECTION A: Citizenship Community Action Project**

You should aim to spend no more than 30 minutes on this section.

During your course of study you will have completed a local citizenship community action project, which focused on a global issue.

State what community action you completed and the global issue on which it was focused.

Community action

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Global issue

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1 (a) You will have used different research sources to study your global issue.

Explain what you learned from **two** of these research sources.

(4)

Research source 1

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Research source 2

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(b) Explain **two** different points of view people hold about your global issue.

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Point of view 1

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Point of view 2

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(c) In order for a community action project to succeed, the target audience must be persuaded that the global issue is important.

Explain the steps you took to ensure your campaign methods were persuasive.

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(d) Imagine that another student is about to start a similar project to yours.  
Based on your own experience, explain the advice you could give about:

(6)

1. the importance of planning

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2. possible mistakes to avoid

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(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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**SECTION B: Politics and Governance and Technology**

**You should aim to spend no more than 45 minutes on this section.**

**Study source A and answer question 2.**

**2** Based on Source A, which statement is correct?

- A** The cost of cybercrime grew by US\$40 billion between 2005 and 2009
- B** The cost of cybercrime grew by US\$230 billion between 2013 and 2017
- C** The number of new viruses doubled between 2009 and 2013
- D** The number of new viruses doubled between 2013 and 2017

**(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)**

**Study source B and answer questions 3 and 4.**

**3** Which organisation was established to support the welfare of refugees?

- A** WHO
- B** UNHCR
- C** UNICEF
- D** ECHR

**(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)**

**4** Based on Source B, internet connectivity can support diaspora populations. A diaspora population is:

- A** all the economic migrants living in a particular country
- B** all the refugees living in a particular country
- C** people in different countries who are researching new technology
- D** people in different countries who share the same ancestry

**(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)**

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**Study source C and answer questions 5, 6, and 7.**

**5** Source C implies that 'The US President pulled the USA out of the Paris Agreement on climate change' because he wanted to:

- A** stay popular with people who voted for him
- B** become a more popular world leader
- C** let China lead the way with new technologies
- D** encourage people to use cleaner energy sources

**(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)**

**6** Carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology aims to:

- A** find and use carbon-based fossil fuels
- B** locate and punish people who break environmental rules
- C** remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
- D** trap dangerous gases found in people's homes

**(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)**

**7** Which of the following is a non-democratic system of government?

- A** Sovereignty
- B** Autocracy
- C** Constitutional monarchy
- D** Non-governmental organisation

**(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)**



**Study source A and answer question 8.**

**8** Explain **two** possible reasons why governments may find it hard to protect their citizens from the communications technology threats.

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**Study source B and answer questions 9(a) and 9(b).**

**9** (a) According to Source B, large numbers of wealthy people are migrating to other countries. Using your own knowledge, suggest **one** reason why.

(2)

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(b) Source B states: 'Use of the internet helps international migrants feel they still belong to the community they left behind.'

Suggest how this statement supports the view that using communications technology can affect personal identities.

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**(Total for Question 9 = 5 marks)**

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**Study Source C and answer questions 10(a) and 10(b).**

**10** (a) Outline **two** ways in which a non-governmental organisation could raise national awareness about the urgent need to stop climate change.

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(b) Source C mentions nuclear power. Explain:

(4)

**one advantage** of nuclear power

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**one disadvantage** of nuclear power

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**(Total for Question 10 = 6 marks)**

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**Study Sources A, B and C and answer question 11.**

**11** 'International agreements and laws do nothing to protect local communities from the greatest threats they face.'

Provide reasoned arguments to both support and oppose this statement.

**(9)**

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**(Total for Question 11 = 9 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS**



**SECTION C: Economic Development and the Environment and Culture and Community**

**You should aim to spend no more than 45 minutes on this section.**

**Study source D and answer questions 12 and 13.**

**12** Source D mentions the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI takes into account a country's:

- A** average income, fertility and obesity
- B** average income, life expectancy and literacy
- C** carbon emissions, fertility and obesity
- D** carbon emissions, life expectancy and literacy

**(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)**

**13** Fair trade is one way of solving the problems associated with poor farmers. Fair trade works by:

- A** fixing a minimum price paid to farmers for their crops
- B** telling people how much they should pay for their food
- C** advising governments about international trade
- D** donating free machinery to poor farmers

**(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)**

**Study source E and answer questions 14 and 15.**

**14** Source E mentions the Global Commons. Which of the following is an example of the Global Commons?

- A** The Earth's oceans
- B** The English language
- C** The United Nations
- D** The Olympic Games

**(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)**



15 Source E includes the statement: 'We must preserve the environment for future generations to use.' Which of the following ideas does this statement illustrate?

- A Democracy
- B Equality
- C Economic development
- D Sustainable development

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

Study source F and answer question 16 and 17.

16 Based on Source F, which statement is true?

- A All African countries have a high level of diversity
- B Many of the countries with a high level of diversity are African
- C All European countries have a high level of diversity
- D Most of the countries with a high level of diversity are European

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 Languages from which continent became widely used around the world during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

- A Asia
- B Africa
- C South America
- D Europe

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

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Study source D and answer questions 18(a), 18(b) and 18(c).

18 (a) Using Source D, identify **two** reasons why conflict can damage a country's ability to trade with other countries.

(2)

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(b) Suggest **one** reason why poor education can 'make peace even harder to achieve' in a developing country (Source D).

(2)

(c) The East African Community (Source D) is a multi-governmental organisation (MGO).

Using your own knowledge, suggest **two** ways in which countries can benefit from joining a multi-governmental organisation.

(2)

1

2

(Total for Question 18 = 6 marks)



**Study source E and answer question 19.**

**19** According to Source E, 'Protection of the environment and economic growth are often competing aims.'

Using your own knowledge, explain **one** possible solution to this problem.

(3)

Solution

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Explanation

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**(Total for Question 19 = 3 marks)**

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**Study source F and answer questions 20(a) and 20(b).**

**20** (a) Using your own knowledge, explain **two** reasons why some countries are more culturally diverse than others.

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(b) Explain **one** way in which a country you have studied has attempted to resist the spread of global culture.

(2)

Country

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Explanation

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**(Total for Question 20 = 6 marks)**



**Study Sources D, E and F and answer question 21.**

**21** 'The cultural and lifestyle changes which economic development brings are always positive for people.'

Provide reasoned arguments to both support and oppose this statement.

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**(Total for Question 21 = 9 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS**



### SECTION D: Synoptic Assessment

You should aim to spend no more than 30 minutes on this section.

22 (a) Outline what is meant by **globalisation**.

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(b) 'Businesses play a more important role in global development than governments.'

How far do you agree with this view?

- Consider how this statement might apply to your own and other countries.
- Use evidence from different Global Citizenship contexts to help support your argument.
- Give reasons for your opinion, showing you have considered different points of view.

(15)

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**(Total for Question 22 = 20 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 20 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS**



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**Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)**

**Friday 17 May 2019**

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **4GL1/01**

**Global Citizenship**

**Paper 1**

**Sources Booklet**

**Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.**

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### Source A: Communications technology - the threats

Communications technology has benefits for people and places, but it also creates threats. The table shows the worldwide growth, over time, of:

- the number of new viruses discovered each year on computers
- the total cost of computer crime ('cybercrime') for states, businesses and citizens.

	New viruses each year (millions)	Cost of cybercrime (US\$ billions)
2005	0.1	67
2009	2.1	105
2013	5.9	230
2017	7.4	460

### Source B: Migration and communications technology

Globally, a record number of people have left the country where they were born.

- Refugees are migrating in search of safety and a better life.
- Wealthy and skilled people are on the move too. In 2016, about half a million people who earn more than \$US100,000 a year moved to a new country. This includes many millionaires.

Communications technology can affect migration and the growth of diaspora populations.

- New technology can change how and where a business operates. This may require some of its skilled workforce to move abroad.
- Use of the internet helps international migrants feel they still belong to the community they left behind. They can use Skype or WhatsApp to stay in contact with family and friends in their country of origin.

### Source C: Democracy and the environment

Is democracy bad for the environment? There is an urgent need to stop climate change. Will democratic governments phase out fossil fuels and promote renewable energy before it's too late?

In democracies, politicians may be scared of hurting businesses or upsetting voters. As a result, not enough is being done to raise taxes on fossil fuels and encourage the use of cleaner energy sources. In 2017, the US President pulled the USA out of the Paris Agreement on climate change. It is no coincidence that some of his supporters belong to coal mining communities.

In contrast, it may be easier for non-democratic governments to introduce new environmental laws quickly. They don't have to worry about the inconvenience of staying popular and getting re-elected. The Chinese government is committed to tackling climate change. It is leading the way with new technologies such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) and nuclear power.

### Source D: Conflict and development

In the last 10 years, Human Development Index (HDI) scores have increased for African countries. However, conflict has harmed the development of some states, including South Sudan and Burundi. Disruption to industries and damaged transport networks have left both countries with low exports compared with other member states of the East African Community.

Rival groups have seized each other's land so that they can grow more food and make more money. The resulting conflict harms these countries' ability to fix economic and social problems such as poor education. Failure to improve education could make peace even harder to achieve.

### Source E: Economic growth - the environmental and human costs

Protection of the environment and economic growth are often competing aims. In particular, rapid economic growth has led to:

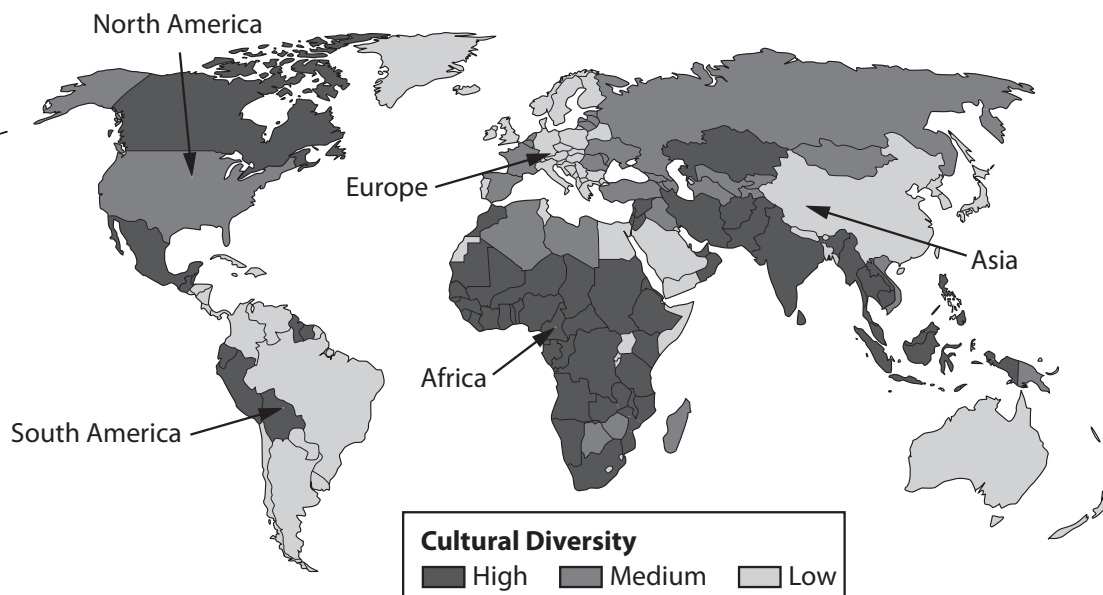
- forest removal due to rising demand for meat, milk and sugar products
- failure to conserve non-renewable fossil fuels and metals
- damage to the 'Global Commons'.

There are human costs to consider too. We must preserve the environment for future generations to use. The demand for resources in emerging economies threatens this. Meanwhile, increasing numbers of today's affluent people are suffering health problems caused by overconsumption of unhealthy food.

### Source F: Language and cultural diversity

The level of cultural diversity in different countries varies greatly.

- This world map below shows the result of a study that looked at whether the citizens of a country all speak a common language.
- In this study, a country was defined as being more culturally diverse if it has many ethnic groups who do not speak a common language. Therefore it is hard to communicate with one another.





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