

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**0453 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**0453/01**

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

<b>Page 2</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – October/November 2011</b>	<b>0453</b>	<b>01</b>

- 1 (a) (i) \$900 or less. [1]
- (ii) One country correctly named e.g. UK, USA, France, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Iceland, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Greenland, UAE, and any of the Western European countries. [1]
- (iii) Europe, the North, the Northern Hemisphere, north of/above the Brandt line, the West. Do not accept Developed countries or North America. [1]
- (iv) The map shows GNP per head which is an average/ there will be some rich people who earn a lot more than the average/ it is not evenly distributed. [1]
- (b) (i) **Two** points:  
Life expectancy has increased.  
People have greater access to good and services.  
A large number of Egyptians use the internet. [2]
- (ii) Description of **three** problems:  
Poverty/unemployment leads to crime begging etc.  
Lack of clean water/proper sanitation leads to unhygienic conditions/spread of disease.  
Lack of food results in malnutrition.  
Lack of decent shelter will result in shanty towns/overcrowded living conditions.  
Max. of one mark for a list. [3]
- (iii) **Three** advantages:  
Foreign currency/increased wealth or income/GNP.  
Remittances used to stimulate local economy.  
Fewer mouths to feed/less pressure on services.  
People learn new skills. [3]
- (c) **Two** advantages Egypt has for tourism:  
It is on the Mediterranean/warm climate/seaside resorts.  
River Nile and cruise ship routes.  
Famous ancient monuments/ancient civilisation or a specific example given.  
Cultural activities.  
etc. [2]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0453	01

(d) Levels marking:

Level 1 (1 or 2 marks)

Simple statements with **basic** points made describing problems:

Tourism depends on competing for foreign visitors with other countries.

Tourism depends on influences outside the countries direct control.

Tourism depends on investment by multinationals.

Tourism depends on changing fashions.

Tourism is influenced by currency fluctuations.

Tourism is influenced by political instability.

Tourism can be very seasonal.

Tourism can be impacted by natural disasters.

Level 2 (3 or 4 marks)

A **sound** attempt with points being developed or exemplified for any area:

Tourism depends on competing for foreign visitors with other countries, and demand for certain holidays such as safaris may decline as others become more 'fashionable'.

Tourism depends on influences outside the countries direct control such as currency fluctuations and the availability of credit.

Tourism depends on multinationals and requires a lot of investment. Hotels and tourist facilities are very expensive to maintain and need to have highly trained staff.

Political instability and terrorist threats may dissuade people from visiting certain countries.

Highly publicised crime in tourist areas, such as muggings, may reduce visitor numbers.

Level 3 (5 or 6 marks)

A **comprehensive** attempt with points being developed and exemplified for any area:

Tourism depends on competing for foreign visitors with other countries, and is dependent on fashion and the quality of the competition. This requires constant improvement of facilities/ advertising and government backing through the countries foreign embassies/cultural activities and the media etc.

Tourism depends on influences outside the countries direct control. Currency fluctuations and the world global recession may affect tourist numbers. Egypt's history of involvement in Middle East conflicts/Israeli wars or the world political situation with the threat of terrorism will influence tourists' decision to visit a particular country.

Tourism depends on multinationals such as the Hilton Group and requires a lot of investment. Hotels and tourist facilities are very expensive to maintain and must be of a very high standard. Hotel staff need to be highly trained, requiring first class chefs, waiters, educated guides etc. First class airports links etc are needed all of which require the use of hard currency and rely on foreign expertise. [6]

For Level 1, 2 marks need 2 L1 points.

Max. 4 marks/Level 2 for problems of mass tourism only.

Max. Level 2 if no specific area example.

For Level 2, 4 marks need 2 L2 points

For Level 3 require a need to focus on the problems of relying on tourism.

[Total: 20]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0453	01

- 2 (a) (i) Pure water/piped/uncontaminated/free from germs/does not make you ill etc. [1]
- (ii) 92–94% [1]
- (iii) Argentina. [1]
- (iv) Safe drinking water. [1]
- (v) A description of how people can be made aware of the problems:  
 Schools teaching children, or teaching them to train others. Can be developed e.g. drawing attention to washing hands, drinking pure water, cleanliness etc.  
 Health clinics and health workers, teaching mothers and families.  
 A media programme using the television, cinemas and advertisements.  
 Using posters/billboards/banners/leaflets etc. [3]
- (b) (i) **Three** features of the **housing**:  
 Built out of scraps/waste material/wood/bamboo or not designed out of modern building materials.  
 Two storey buildings, on stilts, live upstairs, no windows.  
 Poor roofing/not watertight/corrugated iron roofing.  
 Built on rubbish, without foundations/flimsy.  
 Cramped/overcrowded/no garden.  
 Near to river/stream/water.  
 Trees next to houses.  
 Poor sanitation/presence of outdoor latrine.  
 Fire risk.  
 Unhygienic/unhealthy. [3]
- (ii) Problems explained:  
 The area is very overcrowded.  
 The area is unplanned with no roads along which pipes could be laid.  
 It would be very costly.  
 There is no electricity to pump the sewage away.  
 It is an illegal settlement.  
 The residents cannot afford to pay for it.  
 Credit development of the point. [4]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0453	01

(c) Levels marking:

Level 1 (1 or 2 marks)

Simple statements with **basic** points made describing benefits:

Social benefits:

People would be less prone to disease/ would live longer.

Children would be able to attend school regularly.

Economic benefits:

People would be healthier and so they could work more efficiently.

People would spend less money on medicines etc.

Level 2 (3 or 4 marks)

A **sound** attempt with points being developed or exemplified:

Social benefits:

People would be less prone to disease and would not be constantly having to help members of the family who were ill.

People would be happier, as their family and children would not die young.

Children would attend school regularly and learn more about good hygiene and healthy living.

Economic benefits:

People would be healthier so they could work more efficiently and earn enough money to improve their standard of living.

People would spend less money on medicines and have more to spend on food, and improving their shelter and living conditions etc.

Level 3 (5 or 6 marks)

A **comprehensive** attempt with points being developed or exemplified:

Social benefits:

People would be less prone to disease and would not be constantly having to help members of the family who were ill. There would be fewer dependents and healthier children would work better at school/people would be happier, as their family and children would not die young and the healthier population would be better able to cope with everyday conditions. Children would be able to go to school instead of looking after ailing parents.

Economic benefits:

People would be healthier and so they could work more efficiently and earn enough money to improve their standard of living. Some would be able to afford to move out of these shanty areas to live in better housing areas. They would spend less money on medicines and have more to spend on food, and improving their shelter and living conditions etc. The next generation would not suffer from extreme poverty as the children's attendance at school would improve and so they may gain qualifications which would enable them to get well-paid jobs which would allow them to live a better, more hygienic lifestyle in future. [6]

[Total: 20]

<b>Page 6</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – October/November 2011</b>	<b>0453</b>	<b>01</b>

- 3 (a) (i) Small farms. [1]
- (ii) **Two** reasons:  
 Rising standard of living/increased demand for meat.  
 Increase population and need to increase food production.  
 Activities of multinational companies/ fast food etc.  
 Need to export cash crops/more profit.  
 Soil degradation elsewhere. [2]
- (iii) Cutting wood for fuel/urbanisation/building of infrastructure/HEP projects/mining/quarrying/industry. [1]
- (b) (i) **Two** points:  
 Energy production.  
 Deforestation.  
 Transport/vehicles.  
 Industry/factories. [2]
- (ii) **Greenhouse gases** form a layer in the atmosphere around the earth.  
 Radiation/heat from the sun passes through this layer.  
 Heat from the earth's surface gets trapped by this layer.  
 The atmosphere heats up.  
 Diagram, not compulsory for answer, but if drawn must be clearly labeled to gain full marks.  
 Max. one mark if ozone layer described but principle correct. [3]
- (iii) **Two** reasons:  
 Populations are increasing.  
 Subdivision of land amongst children.  
 They are pushed out by large modern farmers/multinationals etc.  
 Rising living standards increase demand for a greater variety/amount of food.  
 Soil degradation/erosion/ need more land as land is now marginal land.  
 Price of crop is falling so need more land to keep the same income. [2]
- (c) Description of loss of valuable ecosystems:  
 Wildlife habitats destroyed.  
 Loss/migration of species/loss of biodiversity.  
 Food chains are disrupted/unbalanced.  
 Loss of soil and soil erosion.  
 Credit development of point. [3]

<b>Page 7</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – October/November 2011</b>	<b>0453</b>	<b>01</b>

**(d) Levels marking:**

Level 1 (1 or 2 marks)

**Simple** statements with basic points made describing impacts:

Global warming will:

Increase melting of the ice caps.

Change the climatic belts.

Change the amount and patterns of rainfall.

Cause expansion of the deserts.

Increase the occurrence of extreme weather conditions.

Level 2 (3 or 4 marks)

A **sound** attempt with points being developed or exemplified:

Increased melting of the ice caps will lead to a rise in sea levels.

An alteration of the climatic belts will cause changes in the world's agricultural regions.

Changes in the amount and patterns of rainfall will affect agricultural yield.

Increased desertification may cause migration of people as water supplies dry up.

Increase in occurrence of extreme weather conditions, such as hurricanes and tropical storms, will cause loss of life and property.

Level 3 (5 or 6 marks)

A **comprehensive** attempt with points being developed and exemplified:

Increased melting of the ice caps will lead to a rise in sea levels, drowning some sea coasts and river estuaries where there is often a high density of population. Low lying islands such as the Maldives and areas such as Bangladesh as well as many coastal cities will be flooded. Costly coastal defences will need to be installed and maintained. Mass migration of people from affected areas will cause pressure on food and water supplies in other areas.

Changes in the amount and patterns of rainfall will result in changes in agricultural yields leading to food shortages and loss of income to farmers etc. Increased desertification will lead to abandonment of areas such as the Sahel. Extreme flooding in other areas will destroy crops and cause destruction of property and loss of life. An increase in the occurrence of extreme weather conditions, such as hurricanes, will result in huge economic losses. [6]

**[Total: 20]**

<b>Page 8</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – October/November 2011</b>	<b>0453</b>	<b>01</b>

- 4 (a) (i) Factors of production. [1]
- (ii) **One** capital good: machinery, computers, etc. [1]
- (iii) **Three** different ways:  
 To buy raw materials.  
 To buy semi-processed goods.  
 To pay the labour.  
 To pay for infrastructure/power supplies/water/sewage etc. [3]
- (iv) *Semi-processed goods* – goods that have been manufactured but are not yet in a completed/finished state. [1]
- (b) **Two** examples of economies of scale:  
 Labour specialisation/managerial economies.  
 Marketing economies.  
 Bulk buying of raw materials/purchasing economies.  
 Use of large scale machinery/technical economies. [2]
- (c) **Two** advantages:  
 No tariffs/no import or export duties/no taxes.  
 No restrictions on trade/an open market/no quotas.  
 Prices determined by supply and demand.  
 Businesses become efficient/more competition. [2]
- (d) (i) A newly industrialised/industrialising country. [1]
- (ii) **Three** examples or two with one developed.  
 Tax concessions.  
 Low rents for sites.  
 Concentration on export orientated industrial development.  
 Provision of cheap labour.  
 Access to cheap raw materials.  
 Lack of labour laws/reduced trade union rights.  
 Lack of strict environmental laws.  
 Advertising/invitations.  
 Grants/low interest loans/subsidies. [3]



<b>Page 9</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – October/November 2011</b>	<b>0453</b>	<b>01</b>

**(e) Levels marking:**

Level 1 (1 or 2 marks)

Simple statements with **basic** points made describing links:

Natural resources may be extracted and crops grown in the primary sector to be used in the factory.

Raw materials will need to be transported to the factory.

The factory will need electricity from the service sector.

Goods produced may be exported.

Level 2 (3 or 4 marks)

A **sound** attempt with points being developed or exemplified:

Natural resources extracted and crops grown in the primary sector will need to be transported to the factory using deliveries by road or rail.

Local employment provided will increase people's spending power which will stimulate the local economy.

Goods produced will be sold at local retailers or may be shipped abroad to earn foreign exchange.

Skills learnt from education in the tertiary sector will be used in all aspects of production such as finance, marketing, IT etc.

Infrastructure, such as new roads, may attract other industries.

Level 3 (5 or 6 marks)

A **comprehensive** attempt with points being developed or exemplified:

Resources and raw materials of the host country may be developed to use in the factory, and the increased demand for these raw materials will stimulate increased production and development of those resources with increased employment opportunities.

Increased demand for raw materials such as silk in China, cotton in India, may attract other industries using those raw materials.

Further stimulus may come from the demand for increased power supplies e.g. coal for power stations. The growing provision of power supplies and transportation networks may attract new industries which will lead to the multiplier effect and the stimulation of growth.

Local labour may be used in the factory giving employment to the people which will bring more income and alleviate poverty. People will have more money to spend on health and education and the standards of living will increase. The increased spending power will stimulate the local economy leading to increased exchange of goods and economic development.

Export of the product will generate foreign exchange which will be used by the government to further improve services in the country. Tax from the company and from workers will generate improvements in local services such as health and education which will promote development further.

[6]

**[Total: 20]**