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**GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES**

**0457/33**

Paper 3

**October/November 2016**

INSERT (Resource Booklet)

**1 hour 15 minutes**

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

This Insert contains Sources 1 to 4. The time spent reading these Sources is allowed for within the examination.



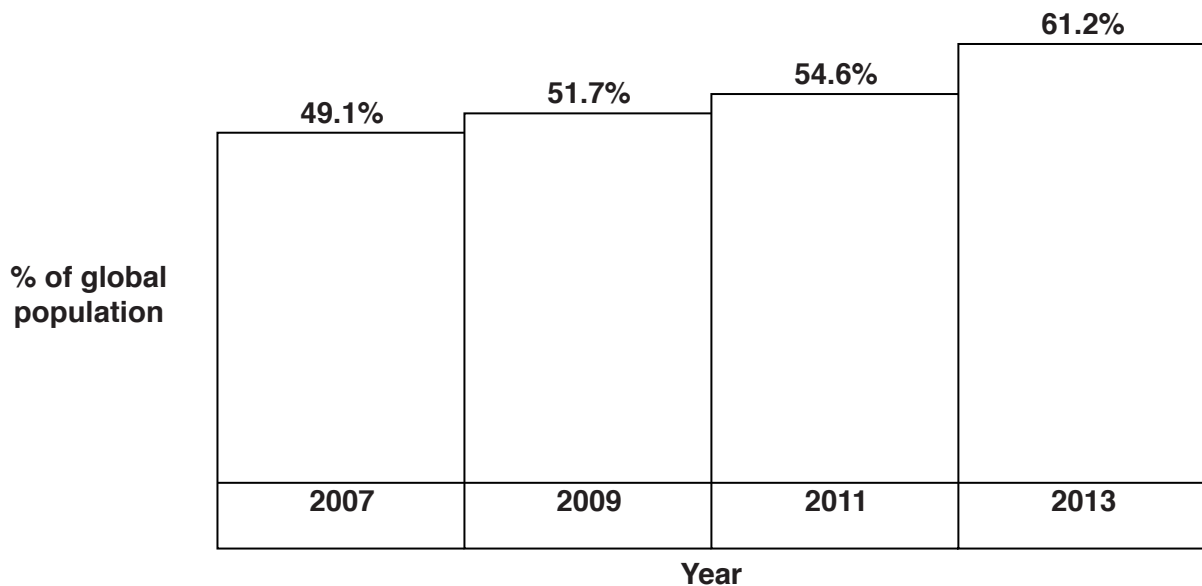
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This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

**SOURCE 1****Mobile phones**

Worldwide, there are more than four billion mobile phone users. The proportion of the global population with mobile broadband is increasing. Mobile phones are cheaper now than they ever were. This trend might also be because internet providers are competing, so they have had to lower their prices.

**Graph showing the changes in global mobile phone users between 2007 and 2013**



*Adapted from an article in: 'Mobile Technology Today', 2013*

**SOURCE 2****Use of mobile technology**

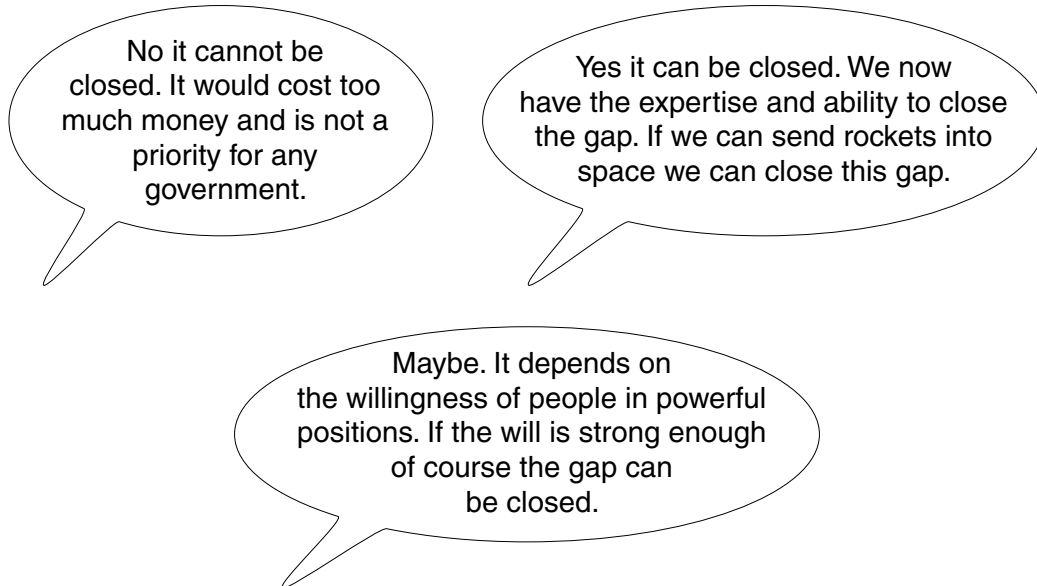
Mobile technology includes mobile phones, tablets and laptops. These devices all have the ability to access the internet. They bring advantages and disadvantages to young people.

Advantages		Disadvantages
Connecting with others		Less face to face interaction
Accessing information		Accessing unsuitable information
Providing entertainment		School work suffering
Improving organisation		Wasting time
Saving money		Local shops closing

### SOURCE 3

#### Digital divide

The 'digital divide' is a term used to refer to the gap between people with access to digital technology and those without. People without access to digital technology have a lower standard of living. Research confirms that the digital divide exists, the question is: can it be closed? Here are some of the different perspectives.



### SOURCE 4

#### The Debate Show

Most people have a mobile phone, and many are using these phones to access the internet for learning, downloading media and for business. By 2020, mobile phones will be the main internet device. What are your thoughts on this?

**Maria:** I am worried that not everyone will have access to what you suggest; and it is difficult to learn and do school work using such a small digital device. If we still have to pay for the phone and its content this will actually increase the digital divide. Those that can afford it will have the latest, most expensive phone and content, whereas others will only be able to afford a basic phone and you cannot do much with this type of device. The government should take responsibility by providing free content and forcing phone companies to sell phones that can access the internet more cheaply. It is right for there to be equal access for all.

**Marc:** It is not the government's responsibility! Around 90% of the US population has some kind of internet device and there is still a digital divide there. The digital divide is not just about access to the internet it is also about how it is used. Once everyone is connected, it is assumed that the digital divide will disappear but studies have shown that groups of people use the internet differently. For example, richer people use it for online banking, reading, and political activity. Those with less money use the internet for games and entertainment. Younger people are more confident internet users than older people. Simply having cheaper, increased internet access does not mean that the digital divide will disappear. If we want to solve the digital divide then it is important to teach everyone how to use the internet to improve their lives.

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