

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names
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Centre Number	Candidate Number
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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Time 2 hours 30 minutes

Paper
reference

4GL1/01

Global Citizenship PAPER 1

You must have:
Source 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.

Turn over ►

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Q:1/1/1/1/1



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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 community action focused on a global issue.

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

Community action

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Global issue

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1 (a) Explain **two** ways in which you investigated people's views about your chosen issue.

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(b) Explain the links between your project and:

(6)

an issue of local concern for your named community

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a global citizenship theme you studied as part of your course.

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(c) Explain **two** ways in which your citizenship action might have been improved, other than by better organisation and preparation.

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(d) Explain how:

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one group of people benefited from your community action

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you personally benefited from the experience of carrying out your project.

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(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B: Economic Development and the Environment and Technology

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

Study Source A and answer Questions 2 and 3.

2 Source A mentions non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Based on your own knowledge, NGOs typically:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A write important new international laws
<input type="checkbox"/>	B lend money to national governments
<input type="checkbox"/>	C raise awareness about important issues
<input type="checkbox"/>	D issue fines to citizens who break the law

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Based on data in Source A, what percentage of plastic pollution in oceans comes from fishing fleets?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A 4
<input type="checkbox"/>	B 10
<input type="checkbox"/>	C 20
<input type="checkbox"/>	D 80

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

Study Source B and answer Questions 4 and 5.

4 According to Source B, ivory from lower-income central African countries is sold illegally in China. Based on your own knowledge, this is an example of:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A emerging economies trading with a developed country
<input type="checkbox"/>	B emerging economies trading with a developing country
<input type="checkbox"/>	C developing countries trading with a developed country
<input type="checkbox"/>	D developing countries trading with an emerging economy

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

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5 According to Source B, the World Wildlife Fund wants elephant hunting to be:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A banned immediately
<input type="checkbox"/>	B banned by the year 2030
<input type="checkbox"/>	C allowed in some areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	D allowed at certain times

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

Study Source C and answer questions 6 and 7.

6 Based on your own knowledge, which of the following human activities most clearly contributes to climate change?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A Powering homes using wind turbines
<input type="checkbox"/>	B Generating electricity with nuclear power
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Driving petrol and diesel cars
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Planting and growing new forests

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Based on your own knowledge, which of the following is a key institution of international law?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A The Millennium Development Goals
<input type="checkbox"/>	B The European Court of Human Rights
<input type="checkbox"/>	C The World Health Organisation
<input type="checkbox"/>	D The East African Community

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

Study Source A and answer Question 8.

8 Using Source A and your own knowledge, suggest **two** reasons why global economic development leads to increased ocean pollution.

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(Total for Question 8 = 4 marks)

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Study Source B and answer Questions 9(a) and 9(b).

- 9 (a) According to Source B, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) wants to work in partnership with governments in central Africa, China and other countries to tackle the illegal ivory trade.

Using your own knowledge, suggest **two** reasons why the WWF may find it easier to work in partnership with some governments than with other governments.

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(b) According to Source B, the WWF believes the Forest Elephant can be helped by contacting local communities and educating them about the issues.

Using Source B and your own knowledge, suggest **one** reason why it might be difficult for the WWF to contact local communities.

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(Total for Question 9 = 6 marks)



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Study Source C and answer Questions 10(a) and 10(b).

10 (a) According to Source C, the temperature of the Earth is rising.

Using your own knowledge, explain **one** negative impact of climate change for a named community or place.

(2)

Named community or place

Negative impact

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(b) According to Source C, 'national governments must work together to protect the environment'.

Using your own knowledge, explain how **one** global issue, other than the environment, is managed by governments working together.

(3)

Global issue

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How it has been managed

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(Total for Question 10 = 5 marks)



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Study Sources A, B and C and answer Question 11.

11 'Further biodiversity losses in oceans and forests are easily preventable.'

Provide reasoned arguments to support and oppose this statement.

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(Total for Question 11 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



SECTION C: Politics and Governance 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 Based on your own knowledge, which of the following **best describes** the meaning of social diversity?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A Many different plant and animal species.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B Many different ethnic and cultural groups.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Equal numbers of men and women.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Equal numbers of younger and older people.

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 According to Source D, 'different countries feel closer together than they did in the past'. Which of the following ideas does this statement illustrate?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A State sovereignty
<input type="checkbox"/>	B Multiple identity
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Shrinking world
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Community cohesion

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

Study Source E and answer Questions 14 and 15.

14 Which of the following is the best estimate of the total number of fast food restaurants that Source E provides information about?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A About 50
<input type="checkbox"/>	B About 100
<input type="checkbox"/>	C About 200
<input type="checkbox"/>	D About 300

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

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15 Source E mentions people's life expectancy. Based on your own knowledge, life expectancy data are used to help calculate a country's:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A ecological footprint size
<input type="checkbox"/>	B eligibility for international aid
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Gross Domestic Product size
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Human Development Index score

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

Study Source F and answer Questions 16 and 17.

16 According to Source F, 'people should be allowed to write anything they want to.' Using your own knowledge, what principle is this view most clearly based on?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A Freedom of speech
<input type="checkbox"/>	B Freedom of movement
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Equality
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Democracy

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 Based on the information in Source F, which of the following statements is correct?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A Online hate speech breaks existing human rights laws.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B Representatives of the 'haters' were asked to explain their views.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Representatives of every national government were present.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D All of the conversations between participants took place online.

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)



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Study Source D and answer Questions 18(a) and 18(b).

18 (a) Using your own knowledge, explain **one** political reason and **one** environmental reason why some people become international migrants.

(4)

Political reason

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Environmental reason

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(b) Using your own knowledge, explain **one** way in which migration has led to changes over time in the national culture of **one** named country.

(3)

Named country

Explanation

(Total for Question 18 = 7 marks)



Study Source E and answer Questions 19(a) and 19(b).

19 (a) Source E describes the global growth of fast food brands.

Using your own knowledge, explain **one** way in which the health of people may be affected by the growth of fast food brands in their country.

(2)

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(b) Identify **one** statement of fact and **one** statement of opinion in Source E.

(2)

Statement of fact

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Statement of opinion

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(Total for Question 19 = 4 marks)

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Study Source F and answer Question 20.

20 According to Source F, the growth of social media has been linked with increased hostility towards some communities.

Using your own knowledge, explain **two** ways in which social media could also be used by communities to fight back against social injustice.

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Study Sources D, E and F and answer Question 21.

21 'International migration is the most important cause of global cultural changes.'

Provide reasoned arguments to 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 why the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are important.

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(b) 'All national governments need to work much harder to improve the health and welfare of their citizens.'

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.

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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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Time 2 hours 30 minutes

Paper
reference

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Global Citizenship PAPER 1

Source Booklet

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Turn over ►

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Q:1/1/1/1/1



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Source A – Solving the plastic pollution problem

Another 8 million tonnes of plastic pollution is added to Earth's oceans annually. The amount is far higher than it used to be because of global economic development.

About 80% of plastic pollution in oceans is transported there from the land. Many large cities are built on coastlines where litter is easily washed or blown into the ocean. Another source is litter left on beaches by tourists. The main source is rivers, however, which bring plastic pollution from much further inland to the oceans. The River Yangtze, the world's most polluted river, transported 333,000 tonnes of plastic in 2015. This was 4% of all plastic pollution entering the oceans that year.

The remaining 20% of plastic pollution in oceans is added directly by shipping. Around half of this is produced by fishing fleets, including abandoned nets, lines and vessels. The rest has been washed overboard from container ships and large cruise ships.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), such as Friends of the Earth and Plastic Change, say not enough is being done by the world's governments to tackle the issue.

Source B – Africa's forest elephants

The Forest Elephant is an endangered species found in African rainforest countries including Gabon, Cameroon, Liberia and Ghana. Elephant numbers have declined sharply. This is because of rainforest destruction and demand for elephant meat from poor communities who have often been displaced by conflict. Finally, tens of thousands of elephants are killed each year for their ivory tusks. Most of the ivory is exported illegally to markets in China.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is a global organisation that wants to stop further losses. WWF believes this can be done by educating communities about the issues, and by persuading them to hunt non-endangered species instead of elephants. WWF wants to work in partnership with governments in central Africa, China and other countries to tackle the illegal ivory trade.

WWF's website is hopeful about the future. It says: 'By 2030 we will live in a world that has halted the loss of biodiversity and saved threatened species from extinction.'

Source C – Preserving the Global Commons

As the world becomes more interdependent, improved governance of the Global Commons is urgently needed. International law recognises them as 'domains' that are not owned or used by merely one country. Instead, all nations rely on them. Earth's oceans, atmosphere and tropical rainforests can all be viewed as the Global Commons.

Globalisation and climate change mean that the Global Commons are threatened. Earth's temperature is rising. Increasing human activity has left few natural environments undisturbed.

National governments must work together to protect the environment. Only improved global governance, overseen by the United Nations, can ensure that the environment will be preserved for future generations.



Source D – Record numbers of international migrants

According to the United Nations:

- More people than ever before now live in a country other than the one where they were born.
- In 2019, globally, there were an estimated 272 million migrants, 51 million more than in 2010.
- International migrants made up 3.5 per cent of the global population in 2019 compared to 2.3 per cent in 1980.
- While most have moved voluntarily for work reasons, there are political and environmental reasons why some people have fled their home countries. In 2018, UNHCR estimated there were 30 million refugees.

Over time, some obstacles to migration have decreased. Cheaper international travel makes migrating more affordable. Another obstacle – missing family – is helped by the internet. Thanks to messaging apps and video conferencing like Zoom, different countries feel closer together than they did in the past.

One result of migration is increased social diversity in many countries, particularly in major cities.

Source E – The growth of ‘food globalisation’

The global growth of ‘fast food’ brands has provided jobs in developing countries. But it brings worrying cultural changes too. In many countries:

- fewer people are eating locally-grown traditional foods
- more people are adopting high-sodium and high-fat diets which can lower their life expectancy.

Many foreign-owned fast food restaurants are found in Jamaica, a small state with less than 3 million citizens. Advertising is widespread, including at bus stops. In 2019, there were around 20 Burger Kings, 20 Dominos, 10 Pizza Huts and 35 KFC restaurants. They compete with Jamaica’s own fast food restaurants, including around 60 Juici Patties and 40 Tastees. This is far too many fast food companies.



© agefotostock / Alamy Stock Photo

Source F – Tackling ‘hate speech’ on social media

A United Nations conference on social media and hate speech was held in 2020. The focus was increased online hostility towards some communities because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability or sexuality.

Participants from UN agencies, some national governments and citizen groups met virtually to discuss the issues. They talked about the need for new international human rights laws which would protect minorities from online ‘haters’ (the people who are responsible for hate speech).

However, the issue is controversial. Many social media users believe that people should be allowed to write anything they want to.

Source: https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/thinkpieces/24_thinkpiece_global_governance.pdf
Source: <https://ourworldindata.org/plastic-pollution#how-much-of-ocean-plastics-come-from-land-and-marine-sources>
Source: <https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/migration/index.html>
Source: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/african-forest-elephant>
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Source: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/daphneewingchow/2019/04/18/the-globalisation-of-fast-food-public-health-and-why-we-should-have-our-eye-on-jamaica/>
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