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
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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:

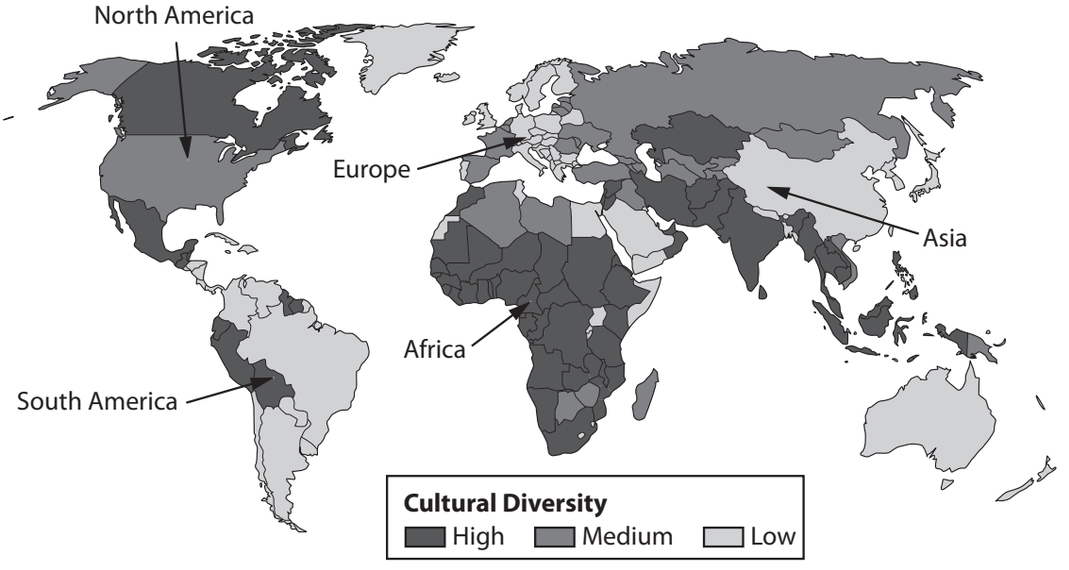
- forest removal due to rising demand for meat, milk and sugar products
- failure to conserve non-renewable fossil fuels and metals
- damage to the 'Global Commons'.

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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