

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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**GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES**

Paper 1 Written Examination

**2069/12**

**May/June 2019**

**1 hour 15 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **9** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** Insert.

Read the information in the accompanying Resource Booklet and answer **all** questions.

1 Study Sources 1 and 2.

(a) Identify the trend in global child mortality, from Source 1.

Decreasing.....  
..... [1]

(b) Identify **two** reasons for high rates of child mortality, from Source 2.

Unclean drinking water.....  
Diseases.....  
..... [2]

(c) Which way to reduce rates of child mortality do you think is likely to be the most effective? Explain why.

Provide water treatment services because it has larger  
impact and affects large amounts of people.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

(d) Explain why child mortality is an important local issue.

Child mortality is an important local issue with profound implications for several reasons. Firstly, it is a humanitarian concern as it represents the tragic loss of young lives. Every child's life is valuable, and their deaths have a significant impact on families, communities, and society as a whole. Secondly, child mortality directly affects the future of the community. Children are the future generation, and high mortality rates can hinder population growth and demographic composition, potentially impacting the community's vitality and development. Moreover, addressing child mortality is essential for socio-economic development. High child mortality rates often correlate with underlying socio-economic challenges, such as poverty, limited access to healthcare, and inadequate resources. By prioritizing efforts to reduce child mortality, communities can tackle these challenges, promoting social well-being, and laying the foundation for sustainable development. Therefore, child mortality should be a pressing concern for local communities as they strive to create a healthier, thriving, and equitable future for their youngest members...

[6]

## 2 Study Source 3.

- (a) 'Governments must spend more money to provide clean water.'

What are the strengths and weaknesses of the argument supporting this claim?

The argument supporting the claim that "Governments must spend more money to provide clean water" can be evaluated based on its strengths and weaknesses. Here's an analysis of the argument based on the provided source:

Strengths:

1. Emotional Appeal: The argument evokes strong emotions by highlighting the disgrace of child deaths, parental suffering, and the spread of disease. This emotional appeal can effectively draw attention to the urgency and importance of providing clean water.
2. Human Rights and Social Impact: The argument emphasizes that children have human rights and are essential to the nation's wealth and security. It highlights the negative consequences of high child mortality rates on various aspects of society, such as joy, human rights, and community well-being. [6]
3. Expert Authority: The argument references the World Health Organization (WHO) to support the claim that access to clean water saves children's lives. By citing an authoritative source, the argument strengthens its credibility and suggests that investing in better water treatment, sanitation, and hygiene is crucial.

- (b) 'Access to clean water saves children's lives.'

How could you test this claim? You may consider the types of information, sources of evidence or methods you might use.

To test the claim that "Access to clean water saves children's lives," you would need to design a research study that gathers evidence to support or challenge the claim. Here's an approach to testing this claim:

### 1. Research Design:

- Select a sample group: Choose a representative sample of children from areas with varying levels of access to clean water.
- Divide the sample: Divide the participants into two groups - an experimental group that has access to clean water and a control group that lacks access or has limited access to clean water.
- Data Collection: Gather data on the health and well-being of the children in both groups over a specific period of time.

### 2. Types of Information and Sources of Evidence:

- Health and Mortality Data: Collect data on the incidence of waterborne diseases, such as diarrhea, cholera, and other water-related illnesses, in both groups. Compare the rates of [8] these diseases between the two groups.
- Mortality Rates: Gather information on child mortality rates in both groups to determine if access to clean water correlates with a lower risk of death among children.
- Health Records: Collect health records, medical histories, and hospitalization data of children in both groups to identify any patterns or differences related to water quality and access.
- Comparative Studies: Review existing studies and research conducted by organizations like UNICEF, WHO, or reputable NGOs that have examined the relationship between access to

## 3 Study Source 4.

(a) Identify **one** opinion from Source 4.

It is right to help.....  
 ..... [1]

(b) Identify **one** fact from Source 4.

Water is becoming a scarce resource.....  
 ..... [1]

(c) Explain why Saba's statement might be biased.

"it is only governments that can make a real difference."  
 Bias is a tendency or prejudice for or against something; an  
 attitude of strong like or dislike; an unbalanced approach  
 not prepared to consider counter-arguments or other  
 points of view.....  
 ..... [3]

(d) Which argument is more convincing, Mamo's or Saba's?

Your answer should consider both arguments and you should support your point of view with their words.

You should also consider:

- the strength of their reasoning and evidence
- their use of language
- the different types of information used.

In evaluating the arguments presented by Mamo and Saba, it is essential to consider the strength of their reasoning and evidence, their use of language, and the different types of information used. Here's an analysis of their arguments to determine which one is more convincing:

Mamo's Argument:

Mamo emphasizes the challenges associated with water scarcity due to global warming, pollution, and population growth. He suggests that local communities should be empowered to help themselves through the support of charities. Mamo cites examples such as building wells, installing hand pumps, and collecting rainwater as effective measures. He also highlights the significance of initiatives like "toilet twinning" to provide clean water and sanitation to those in need. Mamo's argument is supported by his personal research and experiences in communities with water issues.

Strengths:

1) Empowering Local Communities: Mamo's argument promotes the idea of locally owned and long-lasting solutions, which prioritize dignity and self-respect. This approach encourages self-sustainability and community involvement in addressing water-related challenges.

[15]

4 Your local community wants to improve the quality of water in the area.

The following actions are being considered:

- get help from charities for hygiene projects like toilet twinning and health education
- give advice to local businesses about how to reduce pollution
- raise taxes so the government can pay for a new water treatment centre and sewage works.

Which **one** of these actions would you recommend to the community, and why?

In your answer, you should:

- state your recommendation
- give reasons to support your choice
- use the material in the sources and/or any of your own ideas
- consider different arguments and perspectives.

In order to improve the quality of water in the local community, I would recommend that the community raises taxes to fund the construction of a new water treatment center and sewage works. This approach offers a long-term solution to address water quality issues, as the infrastructure developments will enhance the community's water management and sanitation capabilities. By generating a sustainable source of funding through taxes, the community can ensure ongoing resources are available to address water quality concerns and make necessary improvements in the future. Additionally, raising taxes fosters a sense of community ownership and accountability, encouraging active participation from community members in managing and maintaining the water treatment center and sewage works. Furthermore, investing in infrastructure projects like a water treatment center can have potential economic benefits, such as creating employment opportunities during the construction phase and attracting businesses, tourists, and investors in the long run. While alternative actions, such as hygiene projects or pollution reduction advice, have their merits, a comprehensive and sustainable solution can be achieved through the construction of





3 (d)

2) Specific Examples and Evidence: Mamo supports his argument with specific examples of charitable initiatives and their impact, such as building wells and toilet blocks. This adds credibility to his reasoning.

Saba's Argument:

Saba emphasizes the role of governments in making a real difference in addressing water challenges. She acknowledges the importance of educating people in hygiene and sanitation but argues that governments are better equipped to reach a wider population. Saba believes that only governments, with their national strategies and resources, can implement effective solutions. She mentions the need for financial support through taxes and highlights the value of international agencies' advice.

Strengths:

1) Government Responsibility: Saba emphasizes the primary responsibility of governments in addressing water challenges and the need for national strategies. Her argument recognizes the importance of a coordinated and structured approach to reach a broader population effectively.

2) Support from International Agencies: Saba highlights the significance of international agencies like the World Health Organization and World Bank in providing guidance and support to governments. This adds weight to her argument and implies a collaborative approach to addressing global water issues.

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In comparing the two arguments, Saba's reasoning appears to be more convincing. While Mamo's argument emphasizes local community empowerment and the success of specific charitable initiatives, Saba's argument acknowledges the limitations of charities and emphasizes the capacity of governments to implement broader and more comprehensive solutions. Saba's focus on government responsibility, the need for national strategies, and collaboration with international agencies provides a stronger foundation for addressing the global water problem.

Please note that this evaluation is based on the given information and the strength of the arguments presented. Personal perspectives may vary, and further analysis could be conducted based on additional information or context.

## 2 (a) ... Weaknesses:

1. **Lack of Specific Solutions:** While the argument acknowledges the importance of investing in better water treatment, sanitation, and hygiene, it does not provide specific details on how governments should allocate funds or implement these measures. Without clear action plans or strategies, it may be challenging for governments to effectively respond to the claim.
2. **Cost and Funding Challenges:** The argument briefly mentions raising money through aid and taxes to pay for vital water services. However, it does not address potential financial constraints or the feasibility of

obtaining necessary funds. The argument may be weakened without a thorough discussion of the financial implications and potential challenges associated with increased spending.

3. Limited Context: The argument focuses primarily on the importance of clean water for child survival and its impact on society. It does not consider other factors that may contribute to child mortality rates, such as healthcare access, education, poverty, or political stability. A broader contextual analysis would strengthen the argument's comprehensive perspective.

In conclusion, while the argument supporting the claim that "Governments must spend more money to provide clean water" highlights the emotional and social significance of addressing child mortality through improved water services, it has weaknesses in terms of lacking specific solutions, not fully addressing cost and funding challenges, and limited contextual analysis. To strengthen the argument, it would be beneficial to provide clear action plans, consider funding feasibility, and incorporate a broader contextual understanding of the factors impacting child mortality rates.

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2 (b) ...clean water and child mortality rates.

3. Data Analysis:

- **Statistical Analysis:** Analyze the collected data using appropriate statistical methods to determine any significant differences in health outcomes and mortality rates between the experimental and control groups.

- **Comparative Analysis:** Compare the findings of your study with existing research and studies to strengthen your conclusions and support the claim.

4. Limitations and Future Research:

- **Recognize Limitations:** Acknowledge any limitations of the study, such as sample size, potential biases, or other contextual factors that may influence the results.

- **Suggest Future Research:** Identify areas for further investigation, such as the impact of different clean water interventions or the long-term effects of access to clean water on child health and well-being.

By conducting a well-designed study that incorporates quantitative data on health outcomes and mortality rates, as well as comparative analysis with existing research, you can gather evidence to test the claim that "Access to clean water saves children's lives." It is important to consider multiple sources of evidence and conduct further research to strengthen your findings and support the claim.

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