

Write your name here			
Surname		Other names	
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE		Centre Number	Candidate Number
Global Citizenship			
Tuesday 15 May 2018 – Afternoon Time: 2 hours		Paper Reference 4GL0/01	
You do not need any other materials.			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** the questions in Section **A**, **B** and **C**. In Section **D** answer **EITHER** Question 4(a) **OR** 4(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A: Can I make a difference?

Answer ALL questions.

During your course of study you will have completed a local community action which 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) Describe **two** ideas you contributed to your community action.

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(b) Describe **two** different views that might be held about your global issue.

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(c) Explain the strengths and weaknesses of your community action.

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(d) Explain how a community action, like your own, could benefit other groups of people.

(6)

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(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ALL questions.

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 ☒.

2 Read Source A.

Source A

Globalisation and sustainable development

Globalisation affects communities in different ways. Rich people in developed countries have become much richer recently. However, some African countries still suffer from the same high levels of poverty that existed 30 years ago. Emerging economies like China and India have benefited greatly from rapid growth in trade with other countries. As a result, they have developed quickly during the last 30 years. Trade has not grown nearly as fast for developed countries like the United States of America (USA) and Japan.

Wealth remains divided across the world in complicated ways. The wealth gap has narrowed between the world's developed countries and many emerging economies. However, inequalities between rich and poor have become far greater inside many countries. For example, the gap between the richest people and poorest people living in the USA is now much wider than it used to be. Around 50 million Americans live in poverty.

There is more to development than money of course. As societies become wealthier, education improves. Students learn about democracy in other countries during lessons. They may grow up wanting to participate in democracy themselves. While development can be harmful to the environment, it can lead to greater protection too. Many development programmes recognise the need for environmental sustainability. Globalisation has helped the United Nations and charities such as Greenpeace to promote environmental awareness globally.

(a) According to **Source A**, emerging economies are countries that

(1)

- ☐ **A** have just begun to develop
- ☐ **B** have the fastest trade growth
- ☐ **C** suffer from the worst poverty
- ☐ **D** do nothing to protect the environment



(b) According to **Source A**, inequalities **within** many countries have

(1)

- ☐ **A** increased slightly
- ☐ **B** increased greatly
- ☐ **C** decreased slightly
- ☐ **D** decreased greatly

(c) Globalisation has helped some countries to move out of poverty.

Explain **two** reasons why large numbers of people in some countries still live in poverty.

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(d) (i) Explain **one** way in which trade can help poor countries to develop.

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(ii) Name **two** international agreements or organisations that encourage trade to take place.

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(e) Using **Source A** and your own knowledge, explain **two** ways in which development can lead to greater democracy within a country.

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(f) Explain how poor countries can develop in **sustainable** ways.

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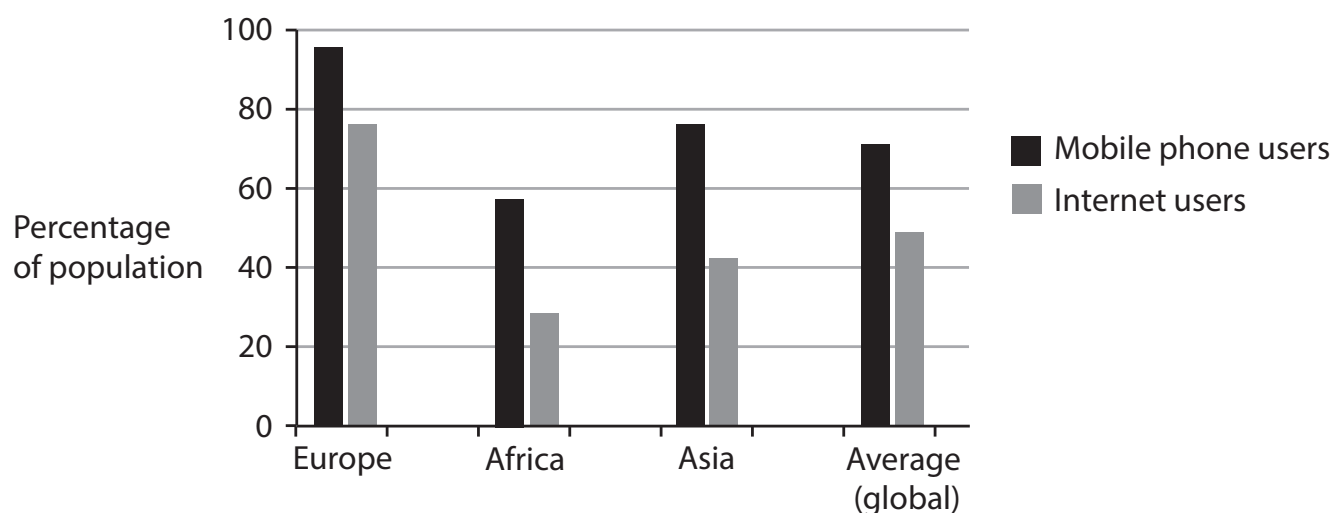
(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C**Answer ALL questions.**

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 ☒.

3 Study Sources B, C and D.**Source B****Global use of communications technology**

(Source: adapted from World Bank data, 2014)

Source C**Communications technology and the law**

Most countries have laws that may limit how their citizens can use the internet:

- Most countries allow their citizens to use the internet. However, some governments use censorship to prevent citizens viewing foreign news websites, such as the BBC.
- In many countries, it is illegal to look at some types of image online, such as pornography.
- In a few countries, some citizens are not allowed to use the internet at all.



Source D**Protecting freedom of access to technology**

- The Electronic Frontier Foundation has been defending free speech online in many different countries since 1990.
- Internet freedom in Iran is championed by the Center for Human Rights in Iran (CHRI). Founded in 2008, this organisation is based in New York and works with Iranian political activists. They want the Iranian Government to allow its citizens to have greater internet freedoms.

(a) According to **Source B**, Asia has

(1)

- ☐ **A** the lowest percentage of internet users
- ☐ **B** the highest percentage of mobile phone users
- ☐ **C** an above-average percentage of internet users
- ☐ **D** an above-average percentage of mobile phone users

(b) Explain **one** way in which communications technology is used to help maintain local communities.

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- (c) There is a link between the wealth of a community and its access to communications technology.

Explain how access to communications technology may help reduce inequalities in wealth.

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(d) According to **Source C**, some governments use internet censorship.

Explain **one** way in which the **type of government system** used in a country could affect whether internet censorship takes place.

(2)

(e) According to **Source D**, some organisations play an important role in protecting freedom of access to technology.

Outline **one** action an organisation might take to protect this freedom.

(2)



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(f) **Sources C** and **D** show that laws exist in relation to communications technology.

Discuss ways in which laws such as these might affect the lives of citizens in different countries.

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(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS



SECTION D

Answer EITHER Question 4(a) OR Question 4(b).

If you answer Question 4(a) put a cross in the box ☐ .

- 4 (a) 'Democracy does not work because all the power is held by the government.'

How far do you agree with this view?

Your answer should consider **more than one** point of view.

Your answer should refer to **more than one** country.

Your answer might consider the following issues:

- how democracy works to provide voters with choices
- whether the democratic process is allowed to operate properly
- how power is used after a government has been elected.

(20)

If you answer Question 4(b) put a cross in the box ☐ .

- (b) 'Human rights are not valued and protected equally across the world.'

How far do you agree with this view?

Your answer should consider **more than one** point of view.

Your answer should refer to **more than one** country.

Your answer might consider the following issues:

- the ways that human rights are protected
- the human rights that are valued most widely
- times and places where some human rights are not protected.

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(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS

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