

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Monday 9 June 2025

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 30 minutes) **Paper reference** **4GL1/01**

Global Citizenship
PAPER 1

You must have:
Sources 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.

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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross $\boxtimes$. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box $\boxtimes$ and then mark your new answer with a cross $\boxtimes$.

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 project that 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** different opinions about the global issue you researched.

(4)

Opinion 1

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Opinion 2

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of a research method you used.

(4)

Name of research method

One strength of this research method

One weakness of this research method



(c) Explain the importance of **two** goals that were part of your action plan.

(6)

Goal 1

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Goal 2

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- (d) Another student wants to carry out a project that will have a positive impact on their local community.

Explain the advice you might give them about how to select a relevant issue and a target audience.

(6)

How to select a relevant issue

How to select a target audience

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B: Politics and Governance and Culture and Community

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

Read Source A and answer questions 2 and 3.

2 Source A says the Women's World Cup is 'now part of global culture'. What evidence from Source A **most clearly** supports this view?

- ☐ A France hosted the Women's World Cup in 2023.
- ☐ B China hosted the Women's World Cup in 1991.
- ☐ C Media interest in the competition was very low in 1991.
- ☐ D A large world audience watched the competition in 2023.

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Based on your own knowledge, Source A **most clearly** suggests progress over time towards which Sustainable Development Goal?

- ☐ A Good health (Goal 3)
- ☐ B Quality education (Goal 4)
- ☐ C Gender equality (Goal 5)
- ☐ D Decent work (Goal 8)

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

Read Source B and answer questions 4 and 5.

4 Source B explores the issue of objects taken from African countries. Which claim about this issue is **best** supported by Source B?

- ☐ A All of Nigeria's objects have been returned.
- ☐ B No African objects remain in any Belgian museums.
- ☐ C Museums must return objects under international law.
- ☐ D NGOs are encouraging museums to act voluntarily.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)



5 Based on your own knowledge, which of these was **created** to manage legal disputes between countries?

- ☐ A The International Court of Justice
- ☐ B The Earth Summit
- ☐ C The International Criminal Court
- ☐ D The European Union

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

Read Source C and answer questions 6 and 7.

6 Based on Source C, the three main parts of a country's 'soft power' are its cultural influence, political actions and:

- ☐ A military power.
- ☐ B global participation.
- ☐ C national wealth.
- ☐ D transnational corporations.

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Source C mentions democracy. Based on your own knowledge, which statement **best** describes what democracy means?

- ☐ A Every citizen respects the rights of others.
- ☐ B Every citizen has a say in how they are governed.
- ☐ C Every citizen is allowed to speak freely.
- ☐ D Every citizen obeys their own government's laws.

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

Read Source A and answer Question 8.

- 8** Using Source A and your own knowledge, explain **two** reasons why a growing number of countries are participating in some global sports events.

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(Total for Question 8 = 4 marks)



Read Source B and answer Question 9.

- 9** (a) Using Source B and your own knowledge, explain **two** reasons why some European museums are returning items taken from African countries.

(4)

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- (b) Using your own knowledge, explain **one** way in which the United Nations works to protect human rights during a conflict.

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(Total for Question 9 = 6 marks)

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Read Source C and answer Question 10.

10 (a) Using your own knowledge, name **two** non-democratic systems of government.

(2)

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(b) Source C describes how a country can gain global influence by 'spreading its culture, including its music, language and media'.

Using your own knowledge, explain how **one** country has done this.

(3)

Name of country

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(Total for Question 10 = 5 marks)



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

11 'The best way to tackle unfair issues is by introducing new laws.'

Provide reasoned arguments to support and oppose this statement.

(9)

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(Total for Question 11 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



SECTION C: Economic Development and the Environment and Technology

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

Read Source D and answer questions 12 and 13.

12 Based on Source D, which statement about 'Global South' countries is true?

- ☐ A Their incomes are all low.
- ☐ B Their incomes vary greatly.
- ☐ C They are mainly in Asia.
- ☐ D They are mainly in Africa.

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 Using your own knowledge, what must be done to national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data before development comparisons can be made?

- ☐ A Divide each country's GDP figure by its population size.
- ☐ B Divide each country's GDP figure by its size in km².
- ☐ C Multiply each country's GDP figure by its size in km².
- ☐ D Multiply each country's GDP figure by its population size.

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

Read Source E and answer questions 14 and 15.

14 In Source E, power lines now connect Morocco to Spain. Based on your own knowledge, this supports the argument that:

- ☐ A globalisation has begun to slow down.
- ☐ B local communities are being ignored.
- ☐ C countries are becoming interdependent.
- ☐ D the global commons need more protection.

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 Which of these statements from Source E is an **opinion**?

- ☐ A Thousands of mirrors focus the sun's rays onto a 300-metre tower.
- ☐ B It is just one of many projects Morocco is currently building.
- ☐ C The Saharan sun generates more power than is possible in Europe.
- ☐ D They are sure to become Morocco's biggest solar power customers.

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

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Read Source F and answer questions 16 and 17.

16 Based on Source F, the **main** aim of Sehat Kahani is to:

- ☐ **A** create a large profit for its owners.
- ☐ **B** provide extra work for city doctors.
- ☐ **C** improve the health of rural women.
- ☐ **D** gain recognition from the United Nations.

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 The patients in Source F 'feel that a doctor is nearby, even though the real distance is great'. Based on your own knowledge, which concept does this **most clearly** illustrate?

- ☐ **A** Human rights
- ☐ **B** Shrinking world
- ☐ **C** Multiple identity
- ☐ **D** Circular economy

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)



Read Source D and answer Question 18.

- 18 (a) Using your own knowledge, explain **two** economic challenges for 'Global South' countries created by 'Global North' countries.

(4)

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- (b) Using your own knowledge, explain how the Human Development Index (HDI) is used to compare the development of countries.

(3)

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(Total for Question 18 = 7 marks)



Read Source E and answer Question 19.

19 Using your own knowledge, explain:

(4)

one reason why many governments want to stop using fossil fuels.

one reason why some governments are **not** developing alternative energy sources.

(Total for Question 19 = 4 marks)



Read Source F and answer Question 20.

- 20** (a) The focus of Source F is the way Sehat Kahani has used communications technology to improve the health of communities.

Using your own knowledge, identify **two** ways in which the World Health Organization (WHO) helps improve the health of communities.

(2)

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- (b) Using your own knowledge, explain **one negative** impact of communications technology on some people's welfare.

(2)

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(Total for Question 20 = 4 marks)

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

21 'Modern technologies are a cause of increasing global inequality.'

Provide reasoned arguments to support and oppose this statement.

(9)



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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) Using examples, outline what is meant by the **sovereignty** of a state. (5)

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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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**Paper
reference**

4GL1/01

Global Citizenship

PAPER 1

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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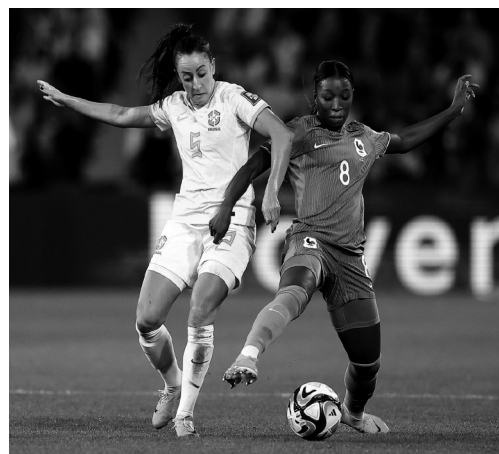

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Source A – The Women's World Cup football competition

The first-ever Women's World Cup football competition was held in China in 1991. Hosted by FIFA, it featured just 12 teams and gained little media interest. Before then, women had little opportunity to participate in the sport at an international level.

Since then, the competition has grown both in terms of participating teams and its world audience size. More countries both want and can afford to participate.

The 2023 Women's World Cup in France set a new world record for online viewing. It showed that the tournament is now part of global culture. It highlighted the exceptional skill of female footballers and the ongoing fight for equality in sport and culture.



(© News Images LTD/Alamy Stock Photo)

Source B – Europe returns 'stolen' objects to Africa

In the past, some European countries colonised much of Africa and other continents. Under colonial rule, important cultural objects such as statues and ceremonial jewellery were taken and displayed in European museums.

Recently, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and foreign governments have persuaded some museums to return some objects that were taken many years ago.

- Germany has given back the famous Benin Bronzes that were taken from Benin, a part of modern-day Nigeria.
- Belgium is returning important objects to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- However, over 100,000 objects taken from African countries are still on display in museums in the UK and France.

Today, the theft of property by invading armies is designated a war crime under international laws and UN Security Council resolutions. But clear rules do not exist for managing older historical issues.

(Source based on: <https://www.timeout.com/news/these-are-the-european-countries-returning-colonial-artefacts-071223>)

Source C – The ‘soft power’ of states

Some states are good at persuading others to be their friends. They do this using their ‘soft power’.

A state or government can grow its soft power in **three** main ways.

- 1** By spreading its culture, including its music, language and media.
- 2** Through international actions in support of democracy and rights.
- 3** By participating in global governance and by joining global organisations.

States that do all three things well tend to have greater international power and influence.

‘Soft power’ contrasts with the use of military force, which is a very different form of power.

Source D – The Global South

‘Global South’ is a collective name for the countries of Central and South America, the Caribbean, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and parts of Oceania. Most share a common history of being colonised and exploited. This contrasts with the independence, power and influence of ‘Global North’ countries. All key United Nations institutions are in the US and Europe, for example.

There used to be a large wealth divide between the Global North and Global South, but this has lessened over time. Some Global South countries are now classified as ‘high income’ by the United Nations. Some other Global South countries are still classified as ‘low income’.



Source E – Solar power from the Sahara

On the edge of the Sahara Desert, thousands of mirrors focus the sun's rays onto a 300-metre tower at their centre. The dazzling facility is called the Ouarzazate Solar Power Station. It is just one of many projects Morocco is currently building to take advantage of its huge solar power potential.

The Saharan sun generates much more power than is possible in Europe. European countries want to use alternative energy sources instead of fossil fuels such as Russian gas. They are sure to become Morocco's biggest solar power customers. There are already two underwater power lines connecting Morocco to Spain across the Mediterranean. More will be built soon.

(Source adapted from: *The African nation that could be the world's first renewables superpower* by Matt Oliver © The Telegraph, 2nd June 2023)

Source F – Pakistan leads the world in telemedicine

Sehat Kahani is a telemedicine company based in Pakistan. Since 2017, the company has provided health care services to women throughout rural areas. The company's rural clinics are connected to an online network of doctors, most of whom work in Pakistan's cities.

Rural patients are made to feel that a doctor is nearby, even though the real distance is great. To cover costs, patients must pay between 50 and 500 rupees (0.30 and 3.00 US \$) per visit.

Sehat Kahani has been recognised internationally for helping rural places to access the same health services that urban places already have. The company is a past winner of the 'We Empower' competition run by the United Nations.