



# Cambridge IGCSE™

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**GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES**

**0457/01**

Paper 1 Written Exam

**For examination from 2025**

SPECIMEN INSERT

**1 hour 25 minutes**

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## INFORMATION

- This insert contains all the sources referred to in the questions.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.



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This document has **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**Source 1**

The United Nations has a sustainable development goal to end hunger and poor nutrition. There has been progress towards this goal globally.

However, over 2 billion people suffer from food insecurity. This means they cannot get enough food on some days of the year. In 2021 the United Nations estimated that 800 million people regularly suffered from hunger and poor nutrition.

**Causes of hunger and poor nutrition**

- Poverty and unemployment
- Food shortages
- Extreme weather and climate change
- Food waste
- War and conflict
- Unfair international trade

**Source 2**

We are a food charity campaigning against world hunger.

Pandemics and rising food prices mean that food shortages are affecting more people. Worldwide, about 25 per cent of children do not get the food they need to grow and thrive – to become healthy adults and fulfil their dreams. Hunger always destroys health, education and employment.

We must have compassion and care for everyone. We must not ignore their struggle to survive. Join us and bring hope to the hungry. Support our food programmes and help millions every year.

Protest about hunger. Donate to the United Nations World Food Programme. When people come together and demand change, extraordinary things happen. Together, we can build a better world where everyone has a right to food.

*Adapted from a food charity website accessed in 2021*

**Source 3: A school student's research project**

I wanted to learn about action to end world hunger. To get some ideas, I decided to talk to the manager of a local food project in my city. Mrs Blum was enthusiastic about the success of her work and gave me permission to do the case study.

The interview took place in her city farm – a large garden of an old house. There were gardeners from the project working near to where the interview took place. Sometimes this made it difficult to hear what we were saying. At other times the gardeners could also hear our conversation. I wrote some notes to help me remember what she said.

Mrs Blum said: 'We do not want to give away free food and make people dependent. Let's help them to solve problems for themselves and give them dignity. We teach people how to grow and sell healthy food in the market to earn money. Most people enjoy growing their own food.'

*From a school research project in Europe, 2021*

**Source 4: A radio debate about food production****Grace**

There is a revolution in food production. My father is a farmer and he says that more food can be produced so that everyone can eat. New technologies can solve food shortages and hunger across the world.

Self-driving tractors linked to satellites can work all day and night to produce more food. Computers can gather data about the weather and soil conditions. This helps farmers know the best time to plant seeds and use fertiliser. Seeds can be genetically modified to grow in poor soil and resist pests and diseases.

I think that people are hungry because trade is unfair. Big food companies process food to make huge profits. They sell the food to wealthy people in rich countries. Food should be a human right for everyone.

**Seth**

Industrial farming is not the solution to hunger. It destroys habitats and the environment. Rain forests in South America are being cut down to grow grass for cattle. We lose many plants and animal species, and the soil is harmed. This causes climate change, making food production more difficult.

We need a cleaner, greener approach. Farming should be given back to local people who grow native food crops that reflect their cultures. In the magazine *New Internationalist*, case studies from Mexico and Tanzania show that communities can take control of their own food. Traditional crops and composting can improve the soil. The United Nations World Food Programme supports this approach.

Everyone can help by eating ethically – eat enough, not too much! Choose organic food without chemicals. Eat less meat because plants need less energy to grow. We must eat sustainably.

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