

CANDIDATE  
NAME

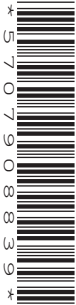
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CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES**

**2069/12**

Paper 1 Written Examination

**May/June 2018**

**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.

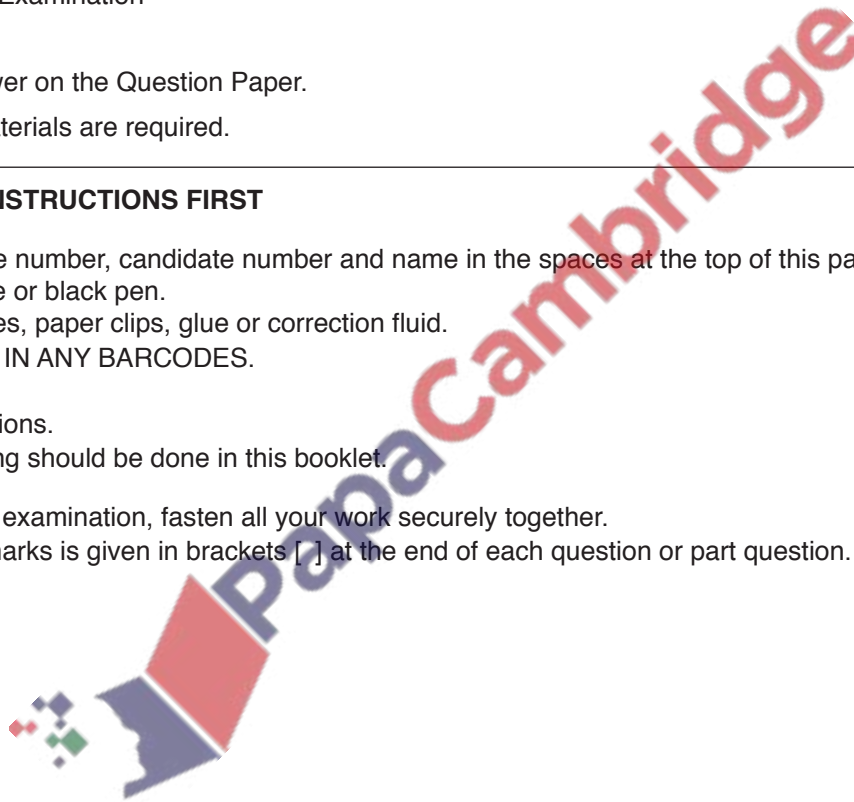
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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 to 3.

(a) What is meant by globalisation?

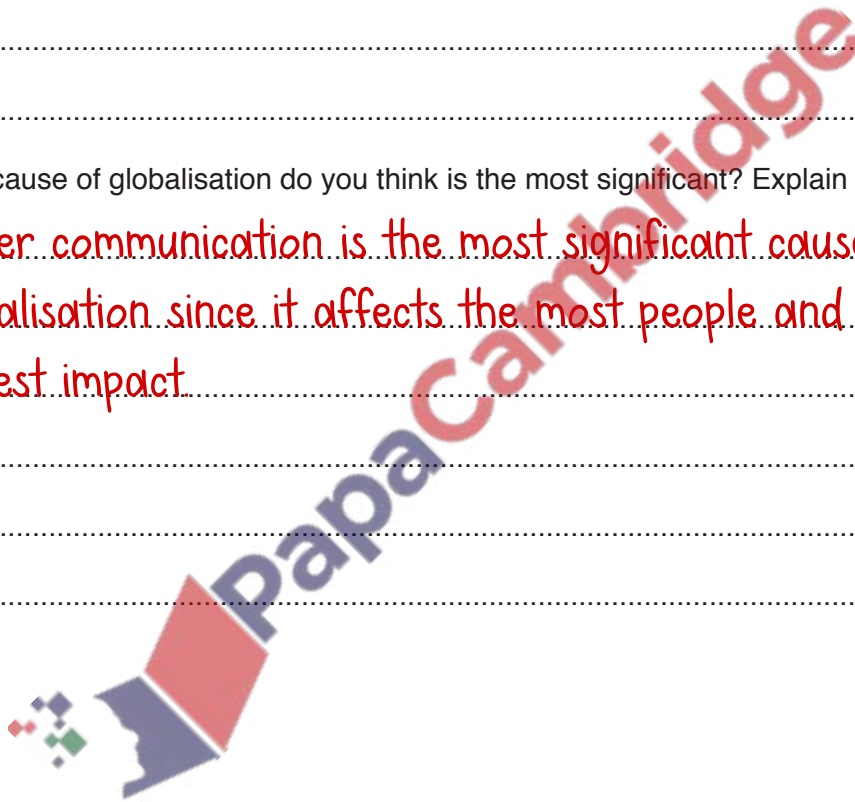
Countries across the world are becoming more connected on each other. [1]

(b) Identify **two** causes of globalisation, from Source 1.

Faster communication  
Improved transport [2]

(c) Which cause of globalisation do you think is the most significant? Explain why.

Faster communication is the most significant cause of globalisation since it affects the most people and has the largest impact. [3]



(d) Explain **one** local and **one** national consequence of globalisation.

Local consequence ..Increased number of local jobs is a local  
 ..consequence since the unemployment rate decreases once a  
 ..person gets a job and then he is ble to pay taxes which  
 ..facilitate the country's revenue and lead to an area's  
 ..development.

National consequence ..Loss of jobs nationally is a national  
 ..consequence since people across the cuntry get jobless and  
 ..are unable to afford their living. Many of them move abroad  
 ..due to which the working youth on whom the country's future  
 ..depends is lost Secondly, people aren't able to may taxes

[6]



## 2 Study Source 3.

(a) 'Globalisation is good for everyone.'

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

The argument highlights that globalisation can lead to economic and social development for people in all countries. It suggests that the movement of people, goods, and services increases trade, creates wealth, and provides more job opportunities. This implies potential benefits in terms of improved living standards and economic growth. The argument states that governments will have more money to spend on schools and hospitals due to the economic gains from globalisation. This suggests that there could be increased resources allocated to education and healthcare, potentially improving the quality of these services and benefitting society. The argument emphasizes that globalisation facilitates the sharing of technological developments and encourages international collaboration. [6]

The argument does not address the potential uneven distribution of benefits resulting from globalisation. While it suggests economic and social development, it does not acknowledge that the benefits may not reach all individuals or regions equally. Some groups or regions may experience marginalization or face challenges in accessing the benefits of globalisation.

The argument does not discuss the potential negative social and cultural consequences of globalisation. It does not address issues like cultural erosion, loss of traditional practices, The argument does not consider the potential environmental implications of globalisation. It does not discuss how increased trade and economic activity associated with globalisation may contribute to environmental degradation or exacerbate issues like climate change.

- (b) 'Learning about other cultures makes people more respectful.'

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

Examine the qualitative data to identify patterns or themes in participants' reflections or observations that provide insights into their level of respect towards other cultures. Structured questionnaires or surveys could be used to collect quantitative data on participants' attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to cultural respect. Conduct observations or interviews to gather qualitative data on participants' interactions and behaviors towards individuals from different cultures. Ask participants to provide self-reports or reflections on their experiences with cultural learning and its impact on their respect towards other cultures.

Review of existing studies and literature that examine the relationship between cultural learning and respect to strengthen your findings and support the claim.

Insights from experts in the field of intercultural studies or social psychology who can provide additional perspectives or [8] evidence to support or challenge the claim.

By conducting a well-designed study that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative data, along with the consideration of existing research and expert opinions

## 3 Study Source 4.

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

Globalisation brings many dangers

[1]

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

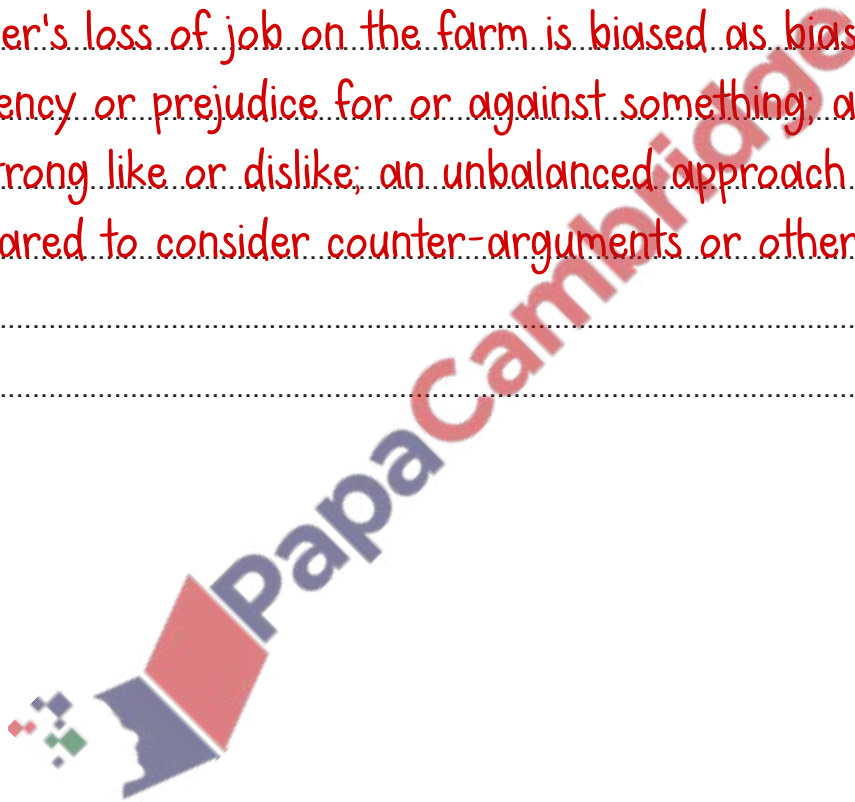
Globalisation will bring greater wealth to many people

[1]

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

Father's loss of job on the farm is biased as 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, Brigita's or Davor'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.

Davor presents a contrasting viewpoint, highlighting the benefits of globalization and the movement of people. He discusses how new machines from abroad have increased productivity, leading to higher profits and improved wages. He mentions the availability of new educational opportunities and cites studies and organizations that support migration and global trade.

Davor supports his argument with economic benefits, such as increased profits, rising wages, and support for his elderly parents. However, limited acknowledgment of potential costs: Davor acknowledges that change can be difficult but doesn't fully address potential negative consequences of globalization. Davor's argument doesn't provide personal anecdotes or emotional appeal, which might resonate with some individuals.

To mark out the strengths Brigita's anecdote about her father losing his job adds a personal touch and demonstrates the impact of globalization on individuals. Her emphasis on preserving heritage and culture appeals to the sense of identity and pride. Although, lack of statistical evidence: Brigita's argument relies primarily on personal anecdotes and observations, lacking broader statistical data to support her claims. Brigita's argument focuses mainly on the negative aspects of globalization without considering potential benefits.

Considering the strengths and weaknesses of both arguments, Davor's argument appears to be more convincing. [15]

4 Your government wants to benefit from the opportunities of globalisation.

The following actions are being considered:

- build a new airport and other transport links
- improve training in information technology
- allow more people from abroad to live and work here.

Which one of these actions would you recommend to the government, 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.

I would recommend that the government focuses on improving training in information technology. In today's globalized world, information technology plays a crucial role in driving economic growth and innovation. By investing in improving training in information technology, the government can equip its workforce with the necessary skills to thrive in the digital era. This would enhance the country's competitiveness on a global scale. A robust IT sector can create numerous job opportunities. By providing quality training in information technology, the government can address the demand for skilled IT professionals, reducing unemployment rates and fostering economic development. While improving training in information technology presents several advantages, it's essential to consider potential counterarguments and alternative perspective. Building a new airport and other transport links can also have significant benefits for the country's economy and global connectivity. It can attract tourism, facilitate trade, and improve transportation efficiency. However, investing in IT training can have a broader and more sustainable impact on various sectors of the economy.



Allowing more people from abroad to live and work in the country can contribute to cultural diversity and bring in additional skills and perspectives. However, this approach may face challenges in terms of integration, job market competition, and social cohesion. Prioritizing IT training can empower the local workforce and ensure the country has a strong foundation of skilled professionals.

In conclusion, while all the proposed actions have potential benefits, improving training in information technology offers the government a comprehensive solution for capitalizing on the opportunities of globalization. It equips the workforce with essential skills, fosters economic growth, diversifies the economy, and enhances global connectivity. By focusing on IT training, the government can position itself to thrive in the digital age and effectively navigate the challenges and opportunities of a globalized world.

