



## Cambridge O Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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NUMBER

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**GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES**

**2069/12**

Paper 1 Written Examination

**October/November 2020**

**1 hour 15 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.

### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The number of marks for **each** question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].
- The insert contains all the **sources** referred to in the questions.

This document has **12** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Read the information in the insert and answer **all** questions.

1 Study Sources 1 to 3.

(a) What percentage of China's population use a bicycle, according to Source 1?

50% of China's population uses of a bicycle..... [1]

(b) Identify **two** benefits of travelling by bicycle, from Source 2.

Does not require fuel.....  
A form of exercise..... [2]

(c) Which benefit of travelling by bicycle do you think is most important? Explain why.

Riding a bicycle is a form of an exercise is the most important advantage, since it has the greatest impact and affects more people. As it is a form of exercise, it stimulates a healthy life, hence increasing the average life expectancy of people of a certain area..... [3]



(d) Explain **one** local and **one** national consequence of people using bicycles.

Local consequence: Riding a bicycle reduces traffic congestion locally, which is why the people of the area transport easily and by riding a bicycle, there are reduced chances of accidents, henceforth reducing the fatality rates. Reduced traffic congestion enables employees to reach their offices on time which would not affect the production of consignments.

National consequence: Riding bicycles produces less pollution nationally than riding a motor vehicle. Reduced air pollution would reduce diseases spread throughout the country. As the demand of medicines would reduce, their prices would automatically decrease, because of which many can afford it.

[6]



## 2 Study Source 3.

(a) 'Bicycles are a problem in my town.'

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

There are several strengths and weaknesses of this argument, talking about the strengths. This article consists of personal experience of the issue by a local resident. He has used personal opinion throughout this argument. An expert's opinion, who is a local doctor has also been taken into this account.

However, the argument does not contain any reference from a reputable organisation such as the UN and the numericals quoted have not been cited which means that the argument revolves around biasness which has no factual importance. Moreover, the examples seem to be vague because there is no clear evidence from employees or bicycle users. [6]

In conclusion, since the weaknesses outweigh the strengths, this is a weak argument.

- (b) 'Over half of bicycle users do not wear helmets.'

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

Considering types of information, it would be useful to compare data and statistics or use material and evidence from international organisations, such as the UN or local NGOs and pressure groups which deal similar cases of local transport. Individual testimony of people regarding this claim could also be a useful type of information. The best sources of evidence to test the claim include local and national governments and their bodies, as they may have evidence related to local transport of the country. They're also several case studies and research reports created by international organisations, such as the UN and UNDP, which are available on the World Wide Web. An interview of experts such as policemen and bikers could be conducted. There are various methods to test this claim. However, the most effective would be to send out questionnaires and surveys to understand whether people believe this is right. [8]  
Review of secondary sources, such as case studies is equally important.

## 3 Study Source 4.

(a) Identify **one** fact from Chiku's statement.

The city is only 50km away

[1]

(b) Identify **one** prediction from Aisha's statement.

I will be more healthy when I am older.

[1]

(c) Identify **one** value judgement from Source 4. Explain why it is a value judgement.

"I think two wheels are best" is a value judgement, since it is based upon ethical or moral perspective about what is right or wrong or important.

[3]



(d) Which argument is more convincing, Chiku's or Aisha's?

You 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.

I think that Aisha's statement is more convincing as it is more logical, objective and clear. Aisha logically incorporates different types of information to support the claim she made. She incorporates more factual evidence there is lesser reliance on opinions. she also include the opinion of a professional cyclist which increases the authenticity of her claim. Therefore the range and depth of the information she uses is much more. Although her statement is more convincing, it is one-sided and unbalanced which does not state the disadvantages of using bicycles. The reasoning she uses seem to be objective, and there is no evidence cited from a reputable organisation, such as the UN.

On the other hand, Chiku's argument seems completely biased towards her own perspective, and local and economic conditions, which act as clear sources of bias and heavily influences her opinion. Her argument is clear and strongly mordant. She has stated her opinion throughout her statement. Unlike Aisha, Chiku has mentioned the disadvantages of using cars. People are more likely to agree with Aisha's statement as it is the well-supported.

[15]

- 4 A government wants to reduce the number of people driving cars in a large city.

The following actions are being considered:

- improve public transport, such as buses and trains
- promote the use of bicycles instead of cars
- introduce a tax for driving cars in the city.

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

In your answer you should:

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

I believe that the government should introduce a tax for driving cars in the city, as I feel this is the most relevant and feasible action to benefit from public transport. If a tax is imposed for driving cars in the city, people would reduce the use of cars and move to the use of either buses or bicycles. According to source 1, "over half of the world's population use a bicycle". Source 2 states the benefits of using a bicycle "less pollution than motor vehicles" and "reduces traffic congestion". Bicycles reduce pollution which would lead to better health standards and reduce in traffic congestion could lower the risk of accidents.

According to source 4, Chiku states "there is also a problem of pollution". If the use of causes reduce the pollution would reduce this means there would be less respiratory diseases. As the need of medicine would decrease, their price would automatically reduce.



On the other hand, improving public transport, such as buses and trains would prove to be beneficial. However, this action would involve a large amount of investment and maximum access to several resources which would prove to be very costly, as compared to reducing taxes for driving cars in the city. I also think improving public transport will take a longer time to make a difference thus not being helpful. Less economically developed countries may not have access to resources in order to buy new buses and improve the quality of trains and their tracks.

Promoting the use of bicycles, instead of cars is the least effective way as illiterate people in underdeveloped countries would not be able to understand the harmful disadvantages of using a car. Moreover, old-aged people might not have enough strength to use a bicycle. Promoting awareness and educating people would take a very long time to make an impact.