| Write your name here | | | | |
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| Surname | C | Other names | | |
| Pearson Edexcel GCSE | Centre Number | Candidate Number | | |
| Citizenship Studies Unit 3: Citizenship in Context Option A: Environmental Change and Sustainable Development | | | | |
| Thursday 19 May 2016 – Time: 1 hour 15 minutes | | Paper Reference 5CS03/3A | | |
| 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 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Questions labelled with an asterisk (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
 - you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.

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.

Turn over ▶



Study the sources in the Sources Booklet.

Answer ALL questions.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \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 .

| | а | nsw | er, put a line through the box $oxtimes$ and then mark your new answer with a cross $oxtimes$. | |
|---|---|-----|---|--|
| 1 | According to Source A, why is the Indian government planning to build the world's biggest solar panel farm? | | | |
| | × | A | To avoid ecological problems | |
| | × | В | To start a clean energy revolution | |
| | × | C | To damage the Sambhar Lake wetlands | |
| | X | D | To follow the Ramsar Convention | |
| | | | (Total for Question 1 = 1 mark) | |
| 2 | The | Ran | nsar Convention (Source A) is an international environmental agreement. | |
| | Another example of an environmental agreement is the Kyoto Protocol which deals with: | | | |
| | × | A | conflict | |
| | X | В | climate change | |
| | × | C | endangered species | |
| | X | D | population growth | |
| | | | (Total for Question 2 = 1 mark) | |
| 3 | The | Gre | en Party (Source B) is an example of: | |
| | X | A | an environmental charity | |
| | × | В | a trade union | |
| | × | C | a political party | |
| | X | D | a pressure group | |

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



| 4 | Usin | g th | e information from Source B, which one of the following statements is false? |
|---|----------|---------------|---|
| | X | A | The very richest people have doubled their wealth |
| | X | В | The number in poverty has risen |
| | X | C | Queues at food banks have shortened |
| | X | D | Wealth tax would raise £21 billion |
| _ | | | (Total for Question 4 = 1 mark) |
| 5 | Acco | rdir | g to Source C, Britain increased its spending on international aid in 2013 to: |
| | X | A | £18.9 billion |
| | X | В | £8.3 billion |
| | X | c | £10.6 billion |
| | X | D | £1.89 billion |
| | | | (Total for Question 5 = 1 mark) |
| | _ | | |
| 6 | | | refers to the Barton Renewable Energy Plant. |
| | Whic | :h o i | ne of the following is not an example of renewable energy? |
| | × | Α | Wind |
| | \times | В | Nuclear |
| | X | C | Solar |
| | X | D | Tidal |
| | | | (Total for Question 6 = 1 mark) |
| _ | Tl 1 | 1 14 | ad Nistiana (Carres E) is an intermedianal amonination distribution and air all large |
| 7 | up to | | ed Nations (Source E) is an international organisation that was originally set |
| | X | A | promote peace |
| | × | В | encourage trade |
| | X | C | support tourism |
| | X | D | control migration |
| | | | (Total for Question 7 = 1 mark) |
| | | | |



| | Source A describes government action to reduce the country's carbon footprint. |
|---|--|
| | Using your own knowledge, identify two types of government action that can encourage people to reduce their carbon footprint. |
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| | (Total for Question 8 = 2 marks) |
| (| State three methods an individual could use to persuade a government to adopt environmentally friendly policies. |
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| | Using your own knowledge, give two other reasons why governments give international aid to some countries. | |
|-----|---|-----|
| | | (2) |
| 1 | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 2 | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| (b) | Give two reasons why some people criticise international aid. | (2) |
| 1 | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 2 | | |
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| | | |
| | | |
| 1 | | (2) |



| 11 | Using Source D and your own knowledge, identify two reasons why local residents might be opposed to the Barton Renewable Energy Plant. |
|----|---|
| 1 | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| 2 | |
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| | |
| | (Total for Question 11 = 2 marks) |
| 12 | Using Source E and your own knowledge, give three ways in which improved nutrition could help a country to develop. |
| 1 | |
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| 2 | |
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| 3 | |
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| | (Total for Question 12 = 3 marks) |
| | |

| xplain how other types of energy production r roblems. | nay cause local environmental |
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| | (Total for Question 13 = 6 marks) |



| 14 Using Source E and your own knowledge, do you agree that an international organisation can be more effective than an individual country in tackling global problems? | | |
|---|---|-----|
| | Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered an alternative point of view . | |
| | point of view. | (8) |
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| (Total for Question 14 = 8 marks) | _ |
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| | |



*15 'Governments will not tackle global warming if the costs are too high.'

Do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered **an alternative point of view**.

You could consider the following points in your answer and other information of your own:

- · What problems may global warming cause?
- How can governments stop global warming or protect people from it?
- Why might some people believe the costs of tackling global warming are too high?

| • | Are there good reasons to act now even if the costs are high? | (15) |
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| (Total for Question 15 = 15 marks) |
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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel GCSE

Citizenship Studies

Unit 3: Citizenship in Context Option A: Environmental Change and

Sustainable Development

Thursday 19 May 2016 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

Sources Booklet

5CS03/3A

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Study the following sources and answer the questions in the question paper.

Source A: Solar panel farm threatens wetlands



India plans to build the world's biggest solar panel farm but experts say the massive project may face ecological problems. India's Minister of New and Renewable Energy said the project will reduce the country's carbon footprint and help start a clean energy revolution.

Environmental experts fear the project may damage the Sambhar Lake wetlands which are protected under the international Ramsar Convention. Sambhar Lake is an important habitat for birds and is among 25 wetlands of international importance in India.

(Source: adapted from © Thomas Reuters 2015 *Guardian* 11 Feb 2014, Image: © Getty Images, 2015)

Source B: UK Green Party Calls for a Wealth Tax



The Green Party wants to introduce a wealth tax on the top 1% of the population. These people have possessions worth more than £3 million and would pay an annual tax on this wealth. The tax would mean that they would pay a fair share back to society.

The very richest people have doubled their wealth in the last five years. Meanwhile, the number in poverty has risen and the queues at food banks have lengthened. The wealth tax, which the Green Party has proposed, would raise £21 billion. This would help to pay for measures to support the poor.

The Green Party leader Natalie Bennett said: "A wealth tax will deliver real change for the common good."

(Source: greenparty.org 22 March 2013)

Source C: UK's international aid spending increases



The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) has increased international aid spending by almost a third. This is more than any country in Europe and is now second only to the USA.

The UK spent £10.6 billion on official international aid in 2013, up from £8.3 billion in 2012, a rise of 27.8%. The USA increased its international aid by 1.3%, spending £18.9 billion.

(Source: adapted from *The Telegraph* October 2010)

Source D: The Breathe Clean Air Group says 'No' to the Barton Renewable Energy Plant



"We are a group of local Urmston residents who are strongly opposed to the Barton Renewable Energy Plant (BREP). This industrial plant would process waste which could produce enough electricity to power up to 37,000 homes. We believe that it would increase air pollution and have a negative impact on the health of our local community.

"We do not belong to any global, national or political movement. We are local people fighting for Urmston residents to get this plant stopped.

"The main aim of our website is to provide accurate information for the residents of Urmston about the planned development."

(Source: adapted from http://www.breathecleanairgroup.co.uk/about/)

Source E: The United Nations helps to provide school lunches



Ministers of Education in 19 countries in West and Central Africa have promised to spend 1% of their country's budget on a school lunch scheme. Less than 15% of school-age children in these countries benefit from school lunch schemes.

The United Nations World Food Programme is assisting these countries to set up their own school lunch schemes. It is hoped that this will help more than 2,000 rural schools in Niger by 2016.

In Niger, the school lunch programme aims to improve nutrition. School lunch programmes also help local production by using local beans, peas, millet or sorghum. Schools are encouraged to set up vegetable gardens using United Nations agency money.

(Source: adapted from World Food Programme website)

