

Cambridge O Level

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

Paper 1 Written Exam MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 70 2069/01 For examination from 2025

Specimen

This document has 18 pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptions for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptions for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptions.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptions in mind.

Social Sciences-Specific Marking Principles (for point-based marking)

1	Co •	mponents using point-based marking: Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.
	Fro	om this it follows that we:
	а	DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term)
	b	DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they are correct
	C	DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/ numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type
	d	answers. For example, questions that require <i>n</i> reasons (e.g. State two reasons). DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.)
	е	DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all possibilities
	f	DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).
	g	DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. Corrasion/Corrosion)
2	Pre	esentation of mark scheme:
	•	Slashes (/) or the word 'or' separate alternative ways of making the same point. Semi colons (;) bullet points (•) or figures in brackets (1) separate different points. Content in the answer column in brackets is for examiner information/context to clarify the marking but is not required to earn the mark (except Accounting syllabuses where they indicate negative numbers).
3	An	notation:
	•	For point marking, ticks can be used to indicate correct answers and crosses can be used to indicate wrong answers. There is no direct relationship between ticks and marks. Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.
	•	For levels of response marking, the level awarded should be annotated on the script. Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

Assessment objectives

AO1 Research, analysis and evaluation

- design, carry out and evaluate research into current global issues, their causes and consequences and possible course(s) of action
- use evidence to support claims, arguments and perspectives
- identify and analyse issues, arguments and perspectives
- analyse and evaluate the evidence and reasoning used to support claims, arguments and perspectives
- analyse and evaluate sources and/or processes to support research, arguments and perspectives
- develop a line of reasoning to support an argument, a perspective or course(s) of action.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	According to Source 1, how many people regularly suffered from hunger and poor nutrition in 2021?	1
	From Source 1, candidates are expected to identify:800 million	
	Award 1 mark for the correct answer.	
1(b)(i)	Identify one example of a generalisation from Source 2.	1
	 From Source 2, candidates are expected to identify one of: Hunger always destroys health/education/employment. We must have compassion and care for everyone. When people come together/demand change, extraordinary things happen. 	
	Award 1 mark for a correct answer.	
1(b)(ii)	Explain why the example you identified is a generalisation.	2
	Indicative content	
	A generalisation is a statement suggesting that something is true all of the time when it is only true some of the time; or a statement applying the characteristics of a small sample to a whole population.	
	Award 2 marks for a response which clearly explains why the identified example is a generalisation.	
	Award 1 mark if the response shows understanding of a generalisation but the relationship to the example is not clear.	
	Award 0 if there is no creditable response.	

Question		Answer		Marks
1(c)		ource 2, describe the food charity's perspective on hung	jer.	6
	Table A			
	Use this	table to give marks for each candidate response.		
		Analysis of issues and perspectives (AO1)		
	Level	Description	Marks	
	3	 Clear analysis of the source Describes a wide range of elements of the perspective. Frequent use of relevant material and examples taken from the source. 	5–6	
	2	 Some analysis of the source Describes a range of elements of the perspective. Some use of relevant material and examples taken from the source. 	3–4	
	1	 Limited analysis of the source Describes a limited range of elements of the perspective. Little or no use of material and examples taken from the source. 	1–2	
	0	No creditable response	0	
	Indicati	ve content		
	 Issue Cause Connernation Value Value Actembra Procession 	ates may describe the following elements of the perspective: ue – hunger is a worldwide problem. uses – pandemics and rising food prices. nsequences – hunger affects people's health, education and ployment. ues – we should have compassion and care for other people se in need; everyone has a right to food. ion – support the charity and the United Nations World Food gramme; work collaboratively for change; protest about the i her relevant response.		

Question		Answer		Marks
1(d)		s 1 and 2 suggest causes of hunger. cause of hunger do you think is the most significant? Ex	plain	8
	Table B	s table to give marks for each candidate response.		
		Analysis of issues and perspectives (AO1)		
	Level	Description	Marks	
	4	 Clear justification of an opinion The opinion is clearly explained and supported. The explanation is credible and clearly related to the identified issue. 	7–8	
	3	 Some justification of an opinion The opinion is explained with some support. The explanation is mainly credible and related to the identified issue. 	5–6	
	2	 Partial justification of an opinion The opinion is partly explained and has minimal support. The explanation is partly related to the identified issue. 	3–4	
	1	 A limited opinion The opinion is asserted with limited explanation. Any explanation may be general, tangential to the issue and lacking credibility. 	1–2	
	0	No creditable response	0	
	Indicati	ve content		
	 Pov Foc Ext 	ates may identify one of the following causes: /erty and unemployment. od shortages. reme weather and climate change.		
	WaUnf	od waste. r and conflict. fair international trade. ndemics.		
		ing food prices.		

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	 Candidates may give the following reasons to justify their opinion: Has greatest impact on the extent of hunger. Affects the most people locally, nationally or internationally. Ethically or morally most important. Has multiple negative consequences. Creates a vicious circle. Affects other aspects of life for different groups in society. Reflects expert opinion. Is the most difficult to solve. Other relevant response. 	

Question		Answer		Marks
2(a)	Explain Source	the strengths and weaknesses of the research outlined 3.	in	
	Table C			
	Use this	table to give marks for each candidate response.		
		Evaluate research into current global issues (AO1)		
	Level	Description	Marks	
	4	 Consistently evaluative Reasoned explanation of a wide range of evaluative points, including both strengths and weaknesses. Explanations are credible, supported, and clearly related to the purpose of the research. 	7–8	
	3	 Mainly evaluative Reasoned explanation of a range of evaluative points. Explanations are mostly supported, credible and related to the purpose of the research. 	5–6	
	2	 Partly evaluative A range of evaluative points that are mostly descriptive with little explanation. Explanations are partially supported and may lack some credibility or partly related to the purpose of the research. 	3–4	
	1	 Limited evaluation A limited range of evaluative points without explanation; the research or topic in the source is only described. Evaluative points are asserted and/or not credible and/or not related to the purpose of the research. 	1–2	
	0	No creditable response	0	
	Candida research Strength • Cle • Res • Prir • Not		he	
	 Res The purport 	se study may provide detailed information. search based on authentic, personal testimony and experience source of evidence / respondent is clearly related to the res pose/question. es a quotation from the interview as evidence.		

• Other relevant response.

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	 Weaknesses: No clearly stated research question. Only one research method – interviews. Data may not be complete as it was difficult to hear the interviewee. No opportunity to verify or check data (triangulation). Small sample size – may not be typical. Interviewee may be biased or have a vested interest that makes data unbalanced/untypical/exaggerated. Presence of other people may influence the responses of the interviewee – lack of confidentiality. Quotation may be selective and not typical. Other relevant response. 	

Question		Answer		Marks
2(b)	Explain	eople enjoy growing their own food.' how this claim could be tested. You should consider the h methods and evidence that could be used.	9	8
	Table D			
	Use this	table to give marks for each candidate response.		
		Design research into current global issues (AO1)		
	Level	Description	Marks	
	4	 An appropriate and fully justified research design Reasoned explanation of a wide range of methods and evidence. Explanations are credible and clearly related to testing the claim/purpose of the research. 	7–8	
	3	 An appropriate and justified research design Reasoned explanation of a range of methods and evidence. Explanations are credible and mostly related to testing the claim/purpose of the research. 	5–6	
	2	 A partly justified research design A range of methods and/or evidence that are mostly descriptive with little explanation. Explanations may lack some credibility and/or are partly related to testing the claim/purpose of the research. 	3–4	
	1	 Limited research design A limited range of methods and/or evidence without explanation; the research or topic is only described. Methods and evidence are not credible and/or not related to testing the claim/purpose of the research. 	1–2	
	0	No creditable response	0	
	Indicati	ve content		
	Candida Source	ates may discuss the following ways to test the claim stated in 3.	n	
	 Obs Rev Intervolution 	erviews of relevant experts or people who grow their own foo servation. view of secondary sources / literature / research / documents ernet and media search.		
	SurCase	estionnaires. veys. se studies of people who grow their own food. her relevant response.		

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	 Evidence: Statistics/information on attitudes of people to the source of their food. Individual testimony or personal experience. Material from organisations that produce food e.g. farmers, gardeners. Material from pressure groups / charities / governments / international organisations concerned about food supply. Primary and secondary research data and information. Quantitative and qualitative research data and information. Research reports. Other relevant response. 	

Question		Answer		Marks
3	 Which argument is more convincing, Grace's or Seth's? Your answer should: consider both arguments evaluate their reasoning, evidence and use of langu support your judgement with their words and ideas. Tables E and F Use these tables to give marks for each candidate response Table E 	swer should: nsider both arguments fluate their reasoning, evidence and use of language oport your judgement with their words and ideas. E and F		16
		Analysis (AO1)		
	Level	Description	Marks	
	4	 Consistently analytic throughout and fully supported Analyses a wide range of aspects of both arguments. Frequent use of relevant material taken from the source. Clear and explicit comparison of the two arguments. 	7–8	
	3	 Mainly analytic and supported Analyses a range of aspects of both arguments. Some use of relevant material taken from the source. Clear comparison of the two arguments. 	5–6	
	2	 Partly analytic and descriptive with some support Analyses a limited range of aspects of both arguments. Occasional use of material taken from the source. Implied comparison by simple juxtaposition of the two arguments. 	3–4	
	1	 Descriptive and unsupported Analyses a limited range of aspects of one argument. Little or no use of material taken from the source. 	1–2	
	0	No creditable response	0	

Question		Answer		Marks
3	Table F			
		Evaluation (AO1)		
	Level	Description	Marks	
	4	 Consistently evaluative throughout and fully explained Detailed and reasoned explanation of a wide range of evaluative points throughout the response. Both reasoning and evidence within the arguments in the source are evaluated explicitly. Clear, supported judgement consistent with the candidate's argument. 	7–8	
	3	 Mainly evaluative and explained Reasoned explanation of a range of evaluative points within most of the response. Reasoning and/or evidence within the arguments in the source are evaluated. Judgement generally consistent with the candidate's argument. 	5–6	
	2	 Partly evaluative with little explanation A limited range of evaluative points that are mostly descriptive and/or asserted with little explanation. Reasoning and/or evidence within the arguments in the source are mostly described. Judgement lacks some clarity and may be partly inconsistent with the candidate's argument. 	3–4	
	1	 Descriptive without explanation One or two evaluative points that are asserted, tangential or not relevant. The topic or the arguments in the source are described. Judgement is unclear and inconsistent with the candidate's argument or may not be included. 	1–2	
	0	No creditable response	0	

Question	Answer	Marks
3	Indicative content	
	Candidates are expected to evaluate both arguments presented in Source 4. They should make a supported judgement with some explanation about which person has the most convincing argument. Candidates may support their judgement by considering some of the following aspects of the arguments:	
	Strength of reasoning: logic structure balance claims 	
	Use of language: • tone – emotive, exaggerated, precise, measured • clarity	
	Evidence: range of information and depth relevance 	
	 sufficiency – sample size source – media; internet date – how recent different types of information – fact, opinion, value, anecdote testimony – from experience and expert 	
	Sources of bias or vested interest: local interest economic personal values experience 	
	Possible consequences of the ideas or actions presented	
	 Acceptability of their values to others: how likely other people are to agree with their perspective/view 	
	Other relevant responses should be credited.	
	Examples of evaluative points candidates are likely to discuss are outlined as follows.	

Question		Answer	
3	Argument	Strengths	Weaknesses
	Grace	 Uses personal and family experience as her father is a farmer. Many relevant examples used in support of the argument. Values are clear – supports human rights. Clear, measured language. Understands economic aspects of food production. 	 Much assertion. Little research evidence given in support. Expertise is unknown. Ability to know is questionable. Argument based on scientific and technological trends that may not continue. Potential for bias and vested interest.
	Seth	 Uses evidence to support argument – case studies. Refers to reputable organisations in support of argument – United Nations. Uses relevant examples. Credible arguments related to environmental issues. Values clear. Passionate and enthusiastic. 	 Unbalanced argument – only discusses personal/ local perspectives. Some generalisation. Tone harsh at times. Evidence not fully referenced. Proposed action may not be realistic/affordable for everyone.
-	AO1 Analysis		
	AO1 Evaluation	on	

Question	Answer				
4	A government wants to reduce hunger for people living in poverty.				
	The following actions are being considered:				
	 Provide free food in areas of poverty. Invest in new farming technologies. Train people to grow and sell food in local areas. 				
	Which <u>one</u> of these actions would you recommend to the government, 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. 				
	Tables G, H and I				
	Use these tables to give marks for each candidate response.				
	Table G				
		Use evidence and reasons to support arguments (AO1)			
	Level	Description	Marks		
	4	 Effective use of evidence and reasons to support arguments Uses a wide range of evidence and reasons to fully support the candidate's argument. Evidence and reasons are clearly relevant to the issue in the question. 	7–8		
	3	 Mainly uses evidence and reasons to support arguments Uses a range of evidence and reasons to support the candidate's argument. Evidence and reasons are relevant to the issue in the question. 	5–6		
	2	 Some use of evidence and reasons to support arguments Uses a limited range of evidence and reasons to partly support the candidate's argument. Evidence and reasons are not always relevant to the issue in the question. 	3–4		

	Answer	
	Use evidence and reasons to support arguments (AO1)	
Level	Description	Marks
1	 Limited use of evidence and reasons to support arguments Uses one or two pieces of evidence and/or reasons and these give very little support to the candidate's argument. Evidence and reasons are tangential or not relevant to the issue in the question. 	1–2
0	No creditable response	0
Table H	Develop a line of reasoning (AO1)	
Level	Description	Marks
4	 Convincing and clear reasoning Clear, convincing and sustained lines of reasoning related to the issue in the question and the candidate's argument. Well-structured and explicit consideration of different perspectives or actions. 	7–8
	Clear reasoning	5–6
3	 Clear reasoning Clear lines of reasoning mainly related to the issue in the question and the candidate's argument. Structured consideration of different perspectives or actions. 	5-0
2	 Clear lines of reasoning mainly related to the issue in the question and the candidate's argument. Structured consideration of different perspectives or 	3-4
	 Clear lines of reasoning mainly related to the issue in the question and the candidate's argument. Structured consideration of different perspectives or actions. Some reasoning Lines of reasoning are difficult to follow at times and not always related to the issue in the question and the candidate's argument. Some consideration of different perspectives or 	

Question	Answer			Marks		
4	Table I					
		Judgements about perspectives and action (AO1)				
	Level	Description	Marks			
	4	 Judgements are fully supported Judgements are clearly related to the issue, clearly explained and consistent with the candidate's argument. 	4			
	3	 Judgements are supported Judgements are related to the issue, explained and consistent with the candidate's argument. 	3			
	2	 Judgements are partly supported Judgements are partly related to the issue, partly explained and not consistent with the candidate's argument. 	2			
	1	 Asserted judgements Judgements are asserted and not explained. 	1			
	0	No creditable response	0			
	Candidates are expected to recommend a course of action using reasons and evidence to justify their choice. Candidates may use and develop the material found in Sources 1 to 4 but should go beyond simply repeating or recycling without interpretation. Other material may be introduced but is not necessary to gain full marks.					
	 Candidates may consider some of the following: Reference to scale of impact on hunger. Reference to different consequences and implications for individuals / different groups / government. How long it might take to make a difference. Barriers to change e.g. power of interest groups like farmers and multinationals. The influence of individuals and groups on decision making. 					
	 The role of vested interests and power differences. Potential conflicts of interest. Difficulties in planning and coordinating improvements. Cost and access to resources to implement change. Other relevant response. 					
	AO1 Us	e evidence and reasons to support arguments		8		
		velop a line of reasoning		8		
	AO1 Juo	dgements about perspectives and action		4		