



Samoa Secondary Leaving Certificate

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

2019

QUESTION and ANSWER BOOKLET

Time allowed: 3 Hours & 10 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You have 10 minutes to read before you start the exam.
2. Write your Student Education Number (SEN) in the space provided on the top right hand corner of this page.
3. Answer ALL QUESTIONS. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
4. If you need more space, ask the Supervisor for extra paper. Write your SEN on all extra sheets used and clearly number the questions. Attach the extra sheets at the appropriate places in this booklet.

STRANDS		Page Number	Time (minutes)	Weighting
STRAND 1:	WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT?	2	27	15
STRAND 2:	PRIMARY, SECONDARY, TERTIARY AND QUARTENARY PRODUCTION	5	54	30
STRAND 3:	INTERNATIONAL AID	9	27	15
STRAND 4:	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY	11	36	20
STRAND 5:	SOCIAL ISSUES	14	36	20
TOTAL			180	100

Check that this booklet contains pages 2-18 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.
YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION

1. Name ONE government institution in Samoa that deals with the economic aspect of development.

SL 1

2. Define the term *development gap*.

SL 1

3. Explain how colonialism enhances development gaps in the world.

SL 3

Study the table in *Figure 1* to answer Questions 4 and 5.

Figure 1: Human Development Index Ranking for selected Pacific countries


	Countries	Human development index (value)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	Gross national income (GNI) per capita
1	Australia	0.939	83.1	22.9	68,012
2	New Zealand	0.917	82.0	18.9	33,970
3	Palau	0.798	73.4	15.6	12,31
4	Fiji	0.741	69.5	15.5	8,324
5	Tonga	0.726	73.2	14.3	5,547
6	Samoa	0.713	75.2	12.5	5,909
7	Solomon Islands	0.546	71.0	10.2	1,872
8	Papua New Guinea	0.544	65.7	10.0	3,403

(Source: UNDP Human Development Reports 2018)

4. Draw a scatter graph to show the relationship between Life expectancy and expected years of schooling for the selected Pacific countries.



SL 2

5. Use demographic statistical evidence from the table to indicate **ANY two**  developed countries.

SL 3

6. Explain how developing countries are disadvantaged from free trade.

SL 3

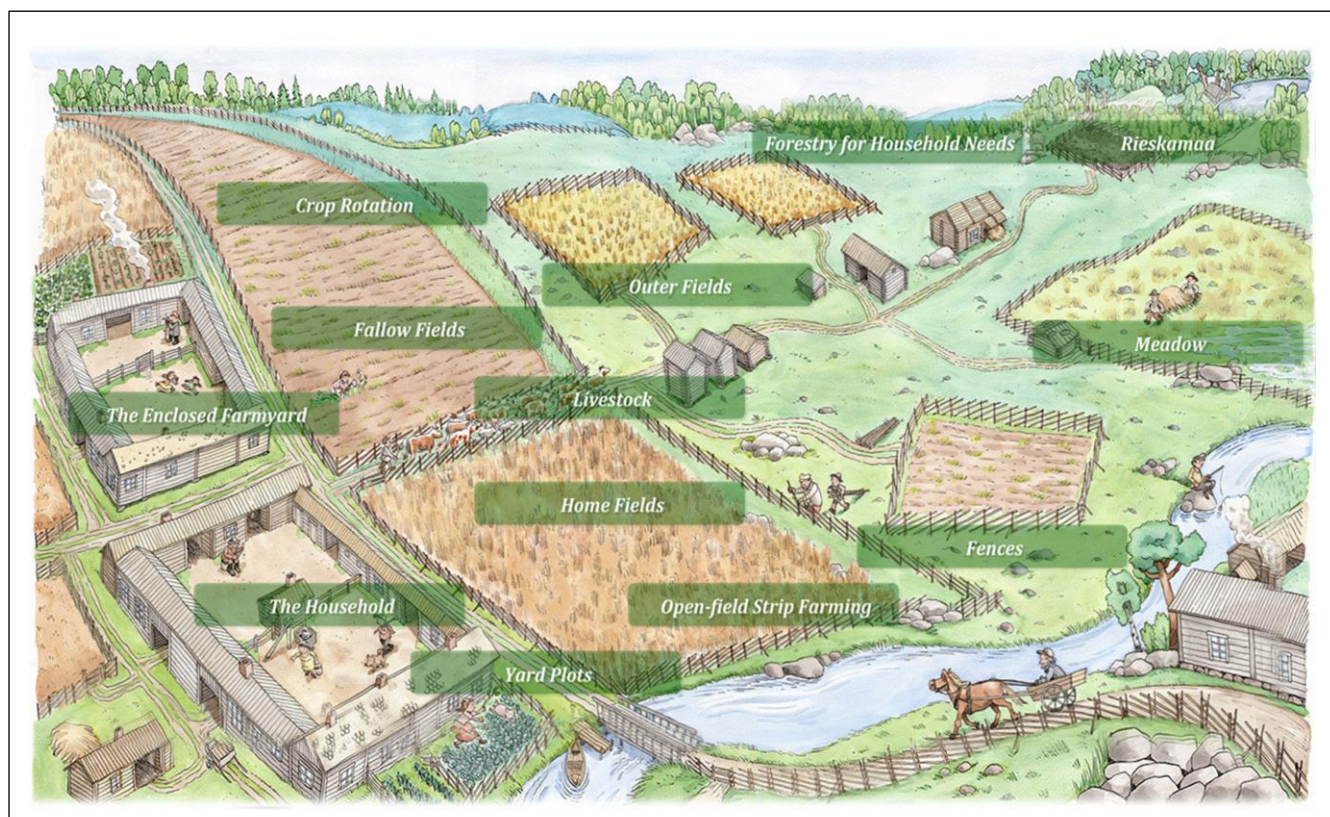
7. Differentiate between GDP and GNP.

SL 2



Use the information in Figure 2 to answer **Questions 8 to 10.**

Figure 2: Sketched diagram of farming plots



(Source: <http://www.sarka.fi/pellot-ja-kasket/en/peltovilijalue.html>)

8. State the activity on the sketch that indicates a shifting type of agriculture.

SL 1

9. Identify ONE example of pastoral type of agriculture shown in Figure 2.

SL 1

10. Circle the correct type of industry that is mainly practiced in this sketched diagram.

Primary

Secondary

SL 1

11. Locate and name a country that has major wheat plantation.



SL 2

12. Define the term food security.

SL 1

13. Explain how environmental conditions affect food security in the Pacific islands.

SL 3

14. Evaluate the effectiveness of hydroponic methods in addressing food issues in any country you have studied.



SL 4

Use the passage in Figure 3 and your own knowledge to answer **Questions 15 and 16.**

Figure 3: South Pacific Business Development in the region

South Pacific Business Development (SPBD) is a network of microfinance organizations working in Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and the Solomon Islands **dedicating** to eradicating poverty by empowering women in poor rural villages with the opportunity to start, grow and maintain sustainable, income- generating micro-enterprising

(Source: <http://www.spbdmicrofinance.com/spbd-network/samoa>)

15. Explain the importance of small-scale enterprises or micro-financing in rural economic development with reference to specific examples.


SL 3

16. Describe the disadvantages of micro-financing network like the SPBD **on the** rural women.

SL 2

17. Describe the main differences between formal and informal employment.

SL 2

18. Describe the advantages of multi-national companies to developing countries in the South Pacific. 

SL 2

19. With reference to credible examples, discuss the factors contributing to the exploitation of women and children in the work force.

SL 4

20. Evaluate significance of informal employment to developing countries.

SL 4

21. Define the term '*aid donor*'.

SL 1

22. Describe the importance of emergency aid to developing countries.

SL 2

23. Explain how a development project you have studied may help one group of people at the same time that it disadvantages another group.

SL 3

24. Define the term '*rural development*'.

SL 1

25. Explain why '*bottom-up*' development is often the more effective approach.

SL 3

26. Describe land reform in China.

SL 2

27. With reference to the least developed Pacific countries, explain how aid becomes a problem.

SL 3

Use the resource in Figure 4 and your knowledge to answer **Questions 28 and 29.**

Figure 4: *Pacific’s concern on Climate change*

“The Pacific region does not want handouts from Australia. What we want is a reduction in Carbon emissions so that that global warming is reduced and the Pacific can fight climate change”

Former Kiribati President Anote Tong in the Australian Parliament, 2018

(Source: Island Business, October 2018)

28. Name ONE example mentioned in Figure 4 of how the environment is degraded.


SL 1

29. Describe TWO examples of ways to reduce global warming.

SL 2

30. Discuss the usefulness of renewable sources of energy to the Pacific islands.

SL 4

31. With reference to specific examples you have studied, discuss the consequences of mangroves removal on people's livelihoods. 


SL 4

32. Define the term 'aquaculture.'

SL 1

33. Describe the role of ecotourism in Sustainable Development.

SL 2

34. Describe the role of reafforestation to conservation programs in Samoa. 

SL 2

35. Discuss any sustainable development project in Samoa 

SL 4

Use the resources in Figure 5 and your knowledge to answer Questions 36 to 40.

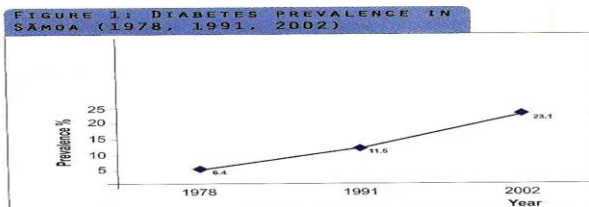
Figure 5: Health and issues in the Pacific

The World Health Organisation reports that:

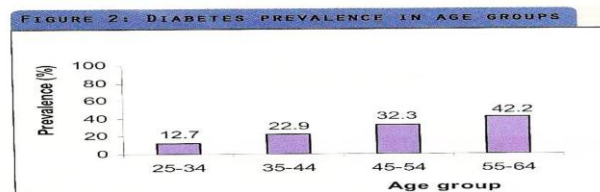
- > 50% of the population in the Pacific is overweight
- 30% in Fiji to 80% in American Samoa

Diabetes among adult is one of the highest in the world, 47% in American Samoa

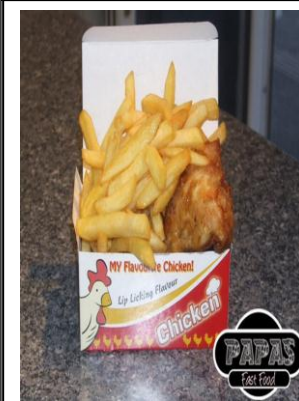
About 40% of the Pacific Island region's population of about 10 million has been diagnosed with NCDs



Source: MOH 2004, National Guidelines for the Prevention & Management of Diabetes in Samoa.



Source: MoH & WHO 2002 Steps Survey



36. Give an example of a non-communicable disease (NCD) commonly affecting the Pacific islanders.

SL 1

37. State ONE factor that cause rise in non-communicable disease in Samoa


SL 1

38. Describe how physical exercise in Samoa can be a main factor to determine good health. 

SL 2

39. Explain the meaning of '*primary health care*' and justify its importance in the Pacific countries.

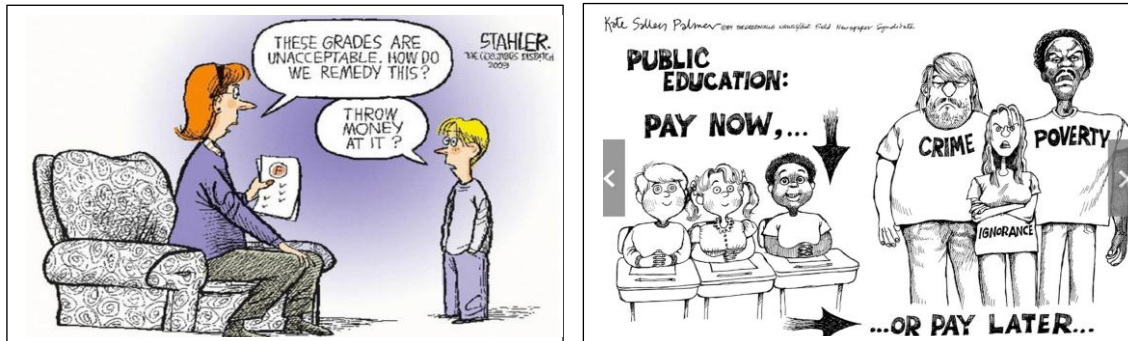
SL 3

40. Differentiate between Communicable and Non Communicable Diseases. 


SL 2

Use the cartoons in Figure 6 and your knowledge to answer **Questions** 41 and 42.

Figure 6: Cartoons on prioritizing Education



(Source: <http://www.hmleague.org/educational-political-cartoons/>)

41. Define the term **compulsory education**. 


SL 1

42. Comment on the effect of development of primary education for developing countries.


SL 2

43. Give an example of a traditional culture in Samoa.

SL 1

44. Explain how the Catholic's beliefs on birth control affect people's social development. 

SL 3

45. Referring to any incident happening in Samoa, explain clearly how the culture can hinder development at times. 

SL 4

STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER									

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

2019

(For Scorers only)

STRANDS	Weighting	Scores
STRAND 1: WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT?	15	
STRAND 2: PRIMARY, SECONDARY, TERTIARY AND QUARTENARY PRODUCTION	30	
STRAND 3: INTERNATIONAL AID	15	
STRAND 4: ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY	20	
STRAND 5: SOCIAL ISSUES	20	
TOTAL	100	