



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER

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Samoa Secondary Leaving Certificate

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

2023

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 paper to write your answers, ask the Supervisor for extra paper. Write your SEN on all extra sheets used and clearly number the questions. Attach the extra sheets to the appropriate places in this booklet.

STRANDS		Page	Time (min)	Weighting
STRAND 1	WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT?	2 – 4	27	15
STRAND 2	PRIMARY, SECONDARY, TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY PRODUCTION	5 – 8	54	30
STRAND 3	INTERNATIONAL AID	9 – 11	27	15
STRAND 4	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY	12 – 14	36	20
STRAND 5	SOCIAL ISSUES	15 – 18	36	20
TOTAL			180	100

Check that this booklet contains pages 2-19 in the correct order and that none of these pages are blank.

HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

1. Define the term **'Development'**.

SL 1

2. Briefly state the difference between developed and underdeveloped countries.

SL 1

3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a useful indicator of a nation's economic performance, and it is the most used measure of well-being. Describe **ONE** limitation of using Gross Domestic Product as the principal measure of development.

SL 2

4. Characterize **TWO** features that identify developing countries.

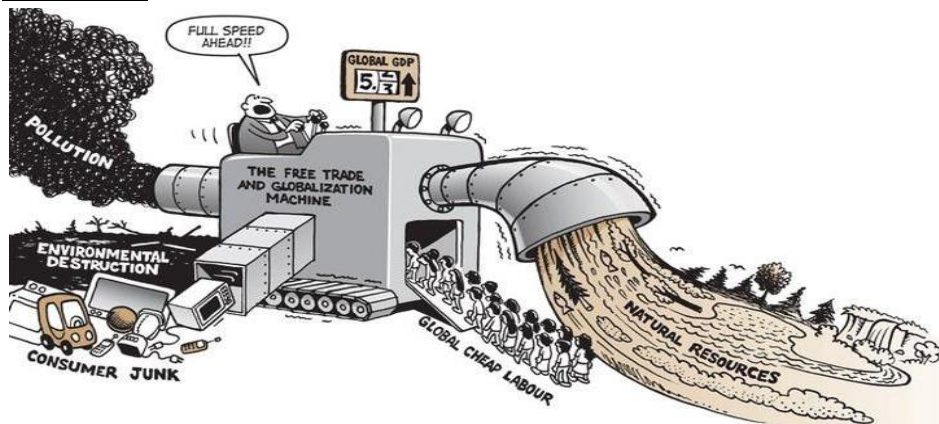
SL 2

5. Explain ways colonialism still has an impact on developing countries till today.

SL 3

Use the cartoon in Resource 1 to answer Questions 6 and 7.

Resource 1



(Source: <https://www.bing.com/images/blob?bcid=sz9891jbw3kFnw>)

6. Explain the negative effects of free trade on the developing countries.

SL 3

7. Explain the influence of colonial era on the pattern of world trade.

SL 3

For Questions 8 to 11, write the LETTER of your best answer in the box provided.

8. Primary production is best defined as the extracting and production of:

- A. ground materials.
- B. secondary goods.
- C. primary goods
- D. raw materials.

SL 1

9. Which of the following is an example of subsistence agriculture?

- A. Growing crops for food.
- B. Selling crops for income.
- C. Trading crops with overseas companies.
- D. Exchanging of crops for other goods.

SL 1

10. The condition of a person at any age who cannot find paid work but are available is best described as:

- A. formal employment.
- B. unemployment.
- C. informal employment.
- D. employment.

SL 1

11. Which of the following list gives examples of the characteristics of the Industrial Revolution?

- A. Factories, urbanization, farming, mining.
- B. Transportation, fishing, factories, pollution.
- C. Factories, urbanization, pollution, transportation.
- D. Mining, transportation, factories, bartering.

SL 1

12. Describe the economic benefit of any primary industry in the Pacific.

SL 2

13. Describe **TWO** ways to achieve food security in your community.

SL 2

14. Discuss how the use of technology can overcome problems with food security.

SL 4

15. Explain how the Industrial Revolution affected the lives of women and children in the workforce.

SL 3

16. Globalization has had a huge impact on our environment. Discuss how globalization activities affect the natural environment.

SL 4

17. Describe **TWO** advantages of commercial plantations to people in developing countries.

SL 2

18. Describe any **TWO** cultural problems faced by local farmers in developing countries.

SL 2

19. Differentiate between intensive and extensive types of agriculture.

SL 3

20. Evaluate the disadvantages of multinational companies in the Pacific.

SL 4

Use the information in Resource 2 to answer Questions 21 and 22.

Resource 2



21. From Resource 2, which of the following foreign aid helped the government of Samoa build the Tupua Tamasese Mea’ole hospital at Moto’otua?

SL 1

22. During the 2019 COVID pandemic, describe any **TWO** forms of aid provided by the development partners to Samoa communities.

SL 2

23. Describe **TWO** positive impacts of Foreign Aid in the development of the Pacific nations.

SL 2

24. Explain how aid can become a problem for the recipient countries.

SL 3

25. Choose a non-governmental organization you have studied and identify its role in the development of Samoa.

SL 1

26. Why are donors interested in giving foreign aid to developing countries?

SL 3

27. Explain the major challenges in using micro-credit facilities to grow businesses in Samoa.

SL 3

28. State **ONE** reason why climate change is a rising issue in the Pacific.

SL 1

29. Describe **TWO** environmentally friendly ways you can practise at home to minimize waste and conserve the environment.

SL 2

30. Discuss why fossil fuel is one main source of energy in the Pacific.

SL 2

31. Global warming is a serious issue and we're seeing its effects all around us. Describe **TWO** ways that can reduce global warming.

SL 2

32. Discuss with specific examples the consequences of environmental degradation.

SL 4

33. Define the term '**sustainable development**'.

SL 1

34. Evaluate with examples the importance use of sustainable development in developing countries.

SL 4

Use the information in the Resource 3 to answer Questions 36 and 37.

Resource 3

The Ministry of Health will utilize the community for public healthcare, in response to the measles epidemic which has claimed 63 lives, 58 of them children under four.

In 2014, the World Health Organisation (WHO) repackaged its non-communicable diseases (NCDs) interventions for a uniquely Samoan setting.

Called P.E.N Fa'aSamoa (Package of Essential NCDs interventions), it was a village-based model for disease prevention and control, especially utilizing the village women's committees who work between the community and the government.

Using these women, villagers were being referred to healthcare earlier when abnormal symptoms were detected.

W.H.O representative in Samoa Dr. Rasul Baghirov said the programme was immensely successful and villages that employed the initiative saw better health outcomes.

(Source: <https://www.samoobserver.ws/category/samoa/54337>)

36. Define the term '**Primary health care**'.

SL 1

37. Describe the importance of having access to medicines in Samoa as a main factor that determines good health as portrayed in Resource 3.

SL 2

38. Differentiate between communicable and non-communicable diseases using relevant examples.

SL 3

39. Define 'Religion'.

SL 1

40. Explain how people's religious beliefs can affect the economic development of a country.

SL 3

41. State a reason why Samoan language is significant to its traditional culture.

SL 1

42. Name **ONE** feature of primary education.

SL 1

43. Describe **ONE** benefit of a literacy program carried out in your school or in Samoa.

SL 2

44. Explain the challenges to accessing quality education using examples from the Pacific region.

SL 3

45. Explain how a person's own spiritual development can impact his/her material life.

SL 3

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SSLC DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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(For Scorers only)

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STRAND 1	WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT?	15			
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TOTAL		100			