



CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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NUMBER

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0457/01

For examination from 2025

1 hour 25 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)

- 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.

- 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 8 pages.

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

1 Study Sources 1 and 2.

- (a)** According to Source 1, how many people regularly suffered from hunger and poor nutrition in 2021?

.....
 [1]

- (b) (i)** Identify **one** example of a generalisation from Source 2.

.....
 [1]

- (ii)** Explain why the example you identified is a generalisation.

.....

 [2]

- (c)** From Source 2, describe the food charity's perspective on hunger.

.....

 [6]

- (d)** Sources 1 and 2 suggest causes of hunger.

Which cause of hunger do you think is the most significant? Explain why.

[8]

2 Study Source 3.

(a) Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the research outlined in Source 3.

[8]

(b) 'Most people enjoy growing their own food.'

Explain how this claim could be tested. You should consider the research methods and evidence that could be used.

[8]

Your answer should:

- Both interviewees present their arguments in emotive language, presenting personal opinions rather than objective facts.*

By contrast, Seth's argument cites a specific media source, the New Internationalist magazine, which in turn references specific real-world examples to support his argument. He also references non-governmental organisations including the United Nations, which are more reliable sources than somebody's father.

Grace speaks positively about new technologies shaping the way that farming can work. However, these sentences are all framed as hypothetical statements, rather than specific references to actual applications. By contrast, Seth's comments about the impact of farming on the environment link to specific locations and real-world impacts.

Seth's proposal that farming be returned to local communities to grow food locally is emotively appealing but would not work in all global contexts. For instance, in the Gulf states large populations exist in areas that are unable to grow food and populations can only survive through importing food exported from other producers. Although Grace's argument is optimistic about the use of technology, it is reasonable to believe that the technological improvements will improve farming yields, as this has been the pattern over the last 100 years with the mechanisation of agriculture.

Overall, however, sets use of reliable sources and specific case studies makes his argument carry more weight and therefore will be convincing for most listeners.

..... [16]

- 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 **one** 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.

[illegible]

[20]

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment. Cambridge University Press & Assessment is a department of the University of Cambridge.

Source 1

The United Nations has a sustainable development goal to end hunger and poor nutrition. There has been progress towards this goal globally.

However, over 2 billion people suffer from food insecurity. This means they cannot get enough food on some days of the year. In 2021 the United Nations estimated that 800 million people regularly suffered from hunger and poor nutrition.

Causes of hunger and poor nutrition

- Poverty and unemployment
- Food shortages
- Extreme weather and climate change
- Food waste
- War and conflict
- Unfair international trade

Source 2

We are a food charity campaigning against world hunger.

Pandemics and rising food prices mean that food shortages are affecting more people. Worldwide, about 25 per cent of children do not get the food they need to grow and thrive – to become healthy adults and fulfil their dreams. Hunger always destroys health, education and employment.

We must have compassion and care for everyone. We must not ignore their struggle to survive. Join us and bring hope to the hungry. Support our food programmes and help millions every year.

Protest about hunger. Donate to the United Nations World Food Programme. When people come together and demand change, extraordinary things happen. Together, we can build a better world where everyone has a right to food.

Adapted from a food charity website accessed in 2021

Source 3: A school student's research project

I wanted to learn about action to end world hunger. To get some ideas, I decided to talk to the manager of a local food project in my city. Mrs Blum was enthusiastic about the success of her work and gave me permission to do the case study.

The interview took place in her city farm – a large garden of an old house. There were gardeners from the project working near to where the interview took place. Sometimes this made it difficult to hear what we were saying. At other times the gardeners could also hear our conversation. I wrote some notes to help me remember what she said.

Mrs Blum said: 'We do not want to give away free food and make people dependent. Let's help them to solve problems for themselves and give them dignity. We teach people how to grow and sell healthy food in the market to earn money. Most people enjoy growing their own food.'

From a school research project in Europe, 2021

Source 4: A radio debate about food production**Grace**

There is a revolution in food production. My father is a farmer and he says that more food can be produced so that everyone can eat. New technologies can solve food shortages and hunger across the world.

Self-driving tractors linked to satellites can work all day and night to produce more food. Computers can gather data about the weather and soil conditions. This helps farmers know the best time to plant seeds and use fertiliser. Seeds can be genetically modified to grow in poor soil and resist pests and diseases.

I think that people are hungry because trade is unfair. Big food companies process food to make huge profits. They sell the food to wealthy people in rich countries. Food should be a human right for everyone.

Seth

Industrial farming is not the solution to hunger. It destroys habitats and the environment. Rain forests in South America are being cut down to grow grass for cattle. We lose many plants and animal species, and the soil is harmed. This causes climate change, making food production more difficult.

We need a cleaner, greener approach. Farming should be given back to local people who grow native food crops that reflect their cultures. In the magazine *New Internationalist*, case studies from Mexico and Tanzania show that communities can take control of their own food. Traditional crops and composting can improve the soil. The United Nations World Food Programme supports this approach.

Everyone can help by eating ethically – eat enough, not too much! Choose organic food without chemicals. Eat less meat because plants need less energy to grow. We must eat sustainably.