

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Introducing the question

Students can be introduced to this question using the Kerboodle assessment:

16 On your marks

This will help students to unpick the question and to decide what they should and shouldn't include in their answer.

Using the student resources

The student resources for this question are provided on the following pages. These resources provide flexible support for your students in answering the question. They can be printed and copied as required.

Student resources	Page
<p>Plan your answer</p> <p>This is a planning document to help students decide what to include and how to structure their answer.</p>	3–5
<p>Write your answer</p> <p>This provides an answer sheet for students to complete their answer on paper in class or at home.</p>	6–7
<p>Mark your answer</p> <p>This student-friendly checklist and mark scheme can be used for self- or peer-marking. It can also be used by students in assessing the sample answers.</p>	9–10
<p>Sample answers</p> <p>Five sample answers, at a range of levels, are given. These could be used in a number of ways to demonstrate to students how to maximise their marks for this question.</p>	11–15
<p>Marked sample answers</p> <p>These marked and annotated versions of the five sample answers can be used by students to compare with their own marked sample answers.</p>	16–20

Please note: Students do not automatically have access to the *On your marks* presentation or resources from Kerboodle. If you would like your students to access these resources, or to complete the *On you marks* question on-screen, you will need to assign these to your students in Kerboodle.

continued overleaf

Using the Kerboodle Markbook

If you would like to use the Kerboodle Markbook to monitor progress and record student marks for this question, you must assign **16 On your marks** to the students. Students can type their answer onto the final screen of the presentation and then submit this to the Kerboodle Markbook. Students' marks can then be entered into the Kerboodle Markbook and they will be informed automatically of their mark when they next log in to Kerboodle.

Timing	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG)
Under exam-style conditions, it should take students around nine minutes to complete their answer to this question.	Three additional marks are available for the accuracy of spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of terminology.

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Before attempting to answer the question, remember to BUG it.

- ✓ **B**ox the command word.
- ✓ **U**nderline the following:
 - the **theme**
 - the **focus**
 - any **evidence** required
 - the **number of examples** needed.
- ✓ **G**lance back over the question – to make sure you include everything in your answer.



Number of examples: Try to focus on one example, and certainly not more than two, so you have time to give the necessary detail. Examples can be named LICs or specific projects.

Command word: Give reasons for offering an opinion or reaching a conclusion, supporting your case with **evidence**.

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Theme: This question is related to the theme of The changing economic world, assessed in Paper 2, Section B of your exam. The question is compulsory. You should focus on aid that reduces the gap.

Focus: You should focus on long-term aid, not short-term aid or loans.

Name _____ Class _____

PEEL your answer

Use **PEEL** notes to structure your answer. This will help you to communicate your ideas to the examiner in the clearest way.

- **Point** – Make two or three points in detail, rather than lots of points in less detail. Don't use bullet points.
- **Explain** – Give reasons by using sentence starters such as: *'This is because ...'*, *'One reason is ...'*
- **Evidence** – Include facts and other details from named examples to back up your point. Each point – with explanation and evidence – should represent a separate PEE paragraph.
- **Link** – To link different points to each other, use PEE sentence starters such as: *'Another important point is ...'* or *'Of more importance is ...'*. Make sure your conclusion also links back to the question.



Quality not quantity: You will not be marked simply on the number of points you make, but on the quality of your answer. That means the quality of the content and how well you structure your answer.



SPaG: Three extra marks are available for spelling, punctuation and grammar for this question. So use your best English writing style, include appropriate key terms as often as possible and check your answer carefully.

Name _____ Class _____

Planning grid

Use this planning grid to help you write high-quality paragraphs. Remember to include links to show how your points relate to each other and to the question.

	PEE paragraph 1	PEE paragraph 2	PEE paragraph 3
Point			
Explain			
Evidence			

PLAN YOUR ANSWER

WRITE YOUR ANSWER

MARK YOUR ANSWER

SAMPLE ANSWERS

MARKED SAMPLE ANSWERS

Name _____ Class _____

Strengths of the answer			
Ways to improve the answer			
Level		Mark	

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

This question is assessing the following assessment objectives (AO).

AO1	Testing your knowledge of international long-term aid	3 marks
AO2	Testing your understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap	3 marks
AO3	Testing that you can apply your knowledge and understanding to interpret geographical information and come to a conclusion	3 marks

1. To help you to identify if the answer includes detailed points, first highlight or underline the:



Points in **red**



Explanations in **orange**



Evidence in **green**

2. Use the mark scheme on the next page to decide what mark to give. You will not be awarding marks for individual points, but will choose a level and a mark based upon the **quality** of the answer as a whole.

continued overleaf

Name _____ Class _____

Level	Marks	Descriptor	Examples
3 (Detailed)	5–6	<p>AO1: Shows detailed knowledge of international long-term aid in the context of one or more appropriate examples.</p> <p>AO2: Shows thorough understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of international long-term aid.</p> <p>AO3: Shows thorough use of knowledge and understanding in well-developed points to reach a balanced and reasoned conclusion.</p>	<p>The Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique was built with long-term aid, in partnership with Portugal. Mozambique had to give much of the work to private companies, so at first it made less money to use in the country's economy.</p> <p>Most of the power is sold to South Africa. So even though it could provide Mozambique with all the electricity it needs, few locals benefit from the energy it produces.</p> <p>The Zambesi often used to flood people's homes and land, but now the dam has stopped it flooding so frequently.</p> <p>This long-term aid has had positive and negative effects. However, aid for smaller less capital-intensive projects, might be a better way of reducing the development gap.</p>
2 (Clear)	3–4	<p>AO1: Shows clear and accurate knowledge of international long-term aid, but this may be very generic.</p> <p>AO2: Shows some understanding of at least one advantage and one disadvantage of international long-term aid.</p> <p>AO3: Shows reasonable use of knowledge and understanding in developed points to reach a well-supported conclusion.</p>	<p>Countries may come to rely on receiving aid instead of doing things themselves to reduce the development gap. Long-term aid from around the world can help the country to become more self-sufficient.</p> <p>I think that international long-term aid is a way of reducing the development gap.</p>

Name _____ Class _____

Level	Marks	Descriptor	Examples
1 (Basic)	1–2	<p>AO1: Shows limited and very general knowledge of international long-term aid. There may be some confusion between long- and short-term aid.</p> <p>AO2: Shows slight understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of international long-term aid, but may focus just on advantages.</p> <p>AO3: Shows limited use of knowledge and understanding in simple basic statements that are not developed and may be purely descriptive. There will be little or no attempt to make a judgement about the issues or reach a conclusion.</p>	They can build hospitals and schools. They get aid over a long period of time. It will help agriculture and industry.

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Sample answer 1

Money sent by Oxfam, along with some aid from the British government, was used to build sea dykes in Vietnam. Rice is the main food crop in Vietnam and many rice paddy fields were regularly being flooded by seawater. This meant the water in the fields became salty, reducing the amount of rice that could be grown. Local people often suffered from famine or malnutrition. The new sea dykes protect the fields from flooding, which means there is a regular supply of food. Local people were employed in building the dyke, using simple tools and traditional skills. This kept down the cost and there was no need for expensive technologically advanced machinery.

The Pergau dam in Malaysia was built with aid given by the UK government. Britain only agreed to give the money on condition that Malaysia would buy arms from the UK. Tied aid like this means that poor countries often have to buy things that they do not really want just to get money for projects that are important to them. Aid money sent to some corrupt African countries often does not reach the villages where it is really needed but is used by the government to buy such items as military equipment.

Overall I feel that LICs should continue to receive international long-term aid as this appears to be a good way of reducing the development gap.

Strengths of the answer			
Ways to improve the answer			
Level		Mark	

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Sample answer 2

The country receives money. Education is improved. Tents and blankets are provided. New skills are taught. The country becomes dependant on aid.

Strengths of the answer			
Ways to improve the answer			
Level		Mark	

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Sample answer 3

Long-term aid is a disadvantage for countries in the poor world as they receive help and services like health and education for long periods of time. Its a huge disadvantage as they have to pay for aid and it goes on interest is added, causing huge debts.

Long-term aid is an advantage for countries in the rich world as they have a lot of money owed to them from the poorer countries. It can be a disadvantage as it reduces the amounts of goods and services in their own country.

There are three types of long-term aid. Bilateral aid is a disadvantage to poor country because they may have to buy goods from the rich country in return. Multilateral aid is where money comes from agencies like the World Bank. Non-governmental aid is given by charities such as oxfam. This is an advantage to the poor country, as it doesn't cost them anything.

It will help reduce the development gap.

Strengths of the answer			
Ways to improve the answer			
Level		Mark	

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Sample answer 4

LICs are poorly developed because they do not have the money to develop their education and health provision for their people. Long-term aid from HICs can be used to build hospital and schools. Healthier and better-educated people are more likely to be able to contribute to the country's economy and so reduce the development gap.

There is a danger, however, that a country may come to rely on aid. It is important that aid given to a country gets to help the people that need it most. There are examples of aid money being lost through corruption.

Aid is most effective when it is used for sustainable projects, like Goat Aid Oxfam, which is a project set up to help families in African countries like Malawi. The money donated is used to buy a family goat, which produces butter and meat. When the goat produces kids they can be given to another family to help them, and so on. Each goat helps to feed a family.

If long-term-aid is tied, the LIC has to buy goats from the country that has given the aid, which may not be the best place for the country to trade with. Canada gave aid to Tanzania on condition that Tanzania bought tractors from Canadian firms.

There are disadvantages but generally long-term aid is good for LICs. LICs should not rely on aid but if it is used appropriately then there is justification for its use.

Strengths of the answer			
Ways to improve the answer			
Level		Mark	

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Sample answer 5

The UN set a target every year that HICs should give 0.7% of their GDP to LICs in aid. Very few countries have reached this target, so it is better for LICs to look for alternative ways of gaining income as a means of reducing the development gap. Trade is much better than aid for helping LICs to develop, Trade creates jobs, which provides wages that people can spend on improving their standard of living and quality life. There are examples where long-term aid has helped such in Pakistan. Aid from the UK is spent mainly in the education sector and to reduce hunger and poverty.

Strengths of the answer			
Ways to improve the answer			
Level		Mark	

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Sample answer 1

Money sent by Oxfam, along with some aid from the British government, was used to build sea dykes in Vietnam. Rice is the main food crop in Vietnam and many rice paddy fields were regularly being flooded by seawater. This meant the water in the fields became salty, reducing the amount of rice that could be grown. Local people often suffered from famine or malnutrition. The new sea dykes protect the fields from flooding, which means there is a regular supply of food. Local people were employed in building the dyke, using simple tools and traditional skills. This kept down the cost and there was no need for expensive technologically advanced machinery.

The Pergau dam in Malaysia was built with aid given by the UK government. Britain only agreed to give the money on condition that Malaysia would buy arms from the UK. Tied aid like this means that poor countries often have to buy things that they do not really want just to get money for projects that are important to them. Aid money sent to some corrupt African countries often does not reach the villages where it is really needed but is used by the government to buy such items as military equipment.

Overall I feel that LICs should continue to receive international long-term aid as this appears to be a good way of reducing the development gap.

Evidence: Identifies a named example. Appropriate examples can be specific locations or schemes.

Explanation: Explains the problem that the aid aimed to solve.

Points: Identifies more than one advantage of this scheme: regular food; local involvement; low cost.

Evidence: Identifies a second named example. Using two examples may be the best way of giving enough evidence of advantages and disadvantages.

Points: Identifies more than one disadvantage of tied aid: unnecessary spending, aid not reaching local people.

Point: Offers a conclusion justified by the issues considered.

Feedback: This answer weighs up the advantages of the sea dyke project against the disadvantages of tied aid in places like Malaysia in a balanced way to reach a reasoned conclusion. The balance could be improved (by giving more specific disadvantages in a named location, for example), but a perfect answer is not needed to gain full marks.

Spelling and punctuation are used with consistent accuracy. The rules of grammar are used with effective control of meaning. A wide range of specialist terms are used appropriately.

Level = 3 Marks = 9 SPaG = 3

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Sample answer 2

The country receives money. Education is improved. Tents and blankets are provided. New skills are taught. The country becomes dependant on aid.

Point: Lacks clarity as this could refer to any type of aid.

Points: Identifies effects of short-term aid, not long-term aid.

Point: Correctly identifies one disadvantage of long-term aid.

Point: Correctly identifies one advantage of long-term aid.

Feedback: This basic answer shows limited and only general knowledge of long-term aid. It correctly identifies one appropriate advantage and one appropriate disadvantages, but the other advantages given are irrelevant. There is no attempt at a conclusion.

Spelling and punctuation are used with consistent accuracy. The rules of grammar are used with effective control of meaning. This simplistic answer shows some evidence of the use of specialist terms e.g. 'dependant on aid'.

Level = 1 Marks = 2 SPaG = 2

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Sample answer 3

Long-term aid is a advantage for countries in the poor world as they receive help and services like health and education for long periods of time. Its a huge disadvantage as they have to pay for aid and it goes on interest is added, causing huge debts.

Long-term aid is an advantage for countries in the rich world as they have a lot of money owed to them from the poorer countries. It can be a disadvantage as it reduces the amounts of goods and services in their own country.

There are three types of long-term aid. Bilateral aid is a disadvantage to poor country because they may have to buy goods from the rich country in return. Multilateral aid is where money comes from agencies like the World Bank. Non-governmental aid is given by charities such as oxfam. This is an advantage to the poor country, as it doesn't cost them anything.

It will help reduce the development gap.

Point: Identifies an appropriate advantage.

Point: Identifies an appropriate disadvantage.

Points: Advantages and disadvantages to rich countries are not relevant to the question as they do not reduce the development gap.

Explanation: Introduces the types of long-term aid, which could be relevant if followed by advantages and/or disadvantages.

Point: Identifies another appropriate disadvantage, although this could be clearer.

Explanation: Definitions, in themselves, are not relevant to the question.

Point: Identifies an advantage.

Point: A vague conclusion not clearly related to the issues considered.

Feedback: This answer attempts to consider advantages and disadvantages, although some are irrelevant. There is no reference to specific examples of schemes and the conclusion is too vague to be based on reasoned judgement.

Spelling and punctuation are used with reasonable accuracy, but some errors do occur (see underlined text). Some grammatical improvements could be made, but errors do not significantly hinder meaning. A limited range of specialist terms are used appropriately e.g. Non-governmental aid, but there are opportunities for more e.g. 'low-income countries' instead of 'poor countries'.

Level = 2 Marks = 5 SPaG = 1

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Sample answer 4

LICs are poorly developed because they do not have the money to develop their education and health provision for their people. Long-term aid from HICs can be used to build hospital and schools. Healthier and better-educated people are more likely to be able to contribute to the country's economy and so reduce the development gap.

There is a danger, however, that a country may come to rely on aid. It is important that aid given to a country gets to help the people that need it most. There are examples of aid money being lost through corruption.

Aid is most effective when it is used for sustainable projects, like Goat Aid Oxfam, which is a project set up to help families in African countries like Malawi. The money donated is used to buy a family goat, which produces butter and meat. When the goat produces kids they can be given to another family to help them, and so on. Each goat helps to feed a family.

If long-term-aid is tied, the LIC has to buy goats from the country that has given the aid, which may not be the best place for the country to trade with. Canada gave aid to Tanzania on condition that Tanzania bought tractors from Canadian firms.

There are disadvantages but generally long-term aid is good for LICs. LICs should not rely on aid but if it is used appropriately then there is justification for its use.

Explanation: Explains why aid is needed.

Point: Identifies two advantages of international long-term aid, although in very general terms.

Explanation: Develops idea related to the focus of the question.

Point: Identifies two disadvantages, in general terms.

Point: Makes a judgement.

Evidence: Gives an appropriate example.

Explanation: Explains how the scheme works.

Points: Gives one advantage, but others could also have been identified.

Point: Identifies a disadvantage.

Evidence: Gives an appropriate disadvantage.

Point: Weighs the balance and gives a conclusion.

Feedback: This answer considers advantages and disadvantages, although they could have been better organised. It uses appropriate examples effectively and offers a reasoned conclusion.

Spelling and punctuation are used with consistent accuracy. The rules of grammar are used with effective control of meaning. Various specialist terms are used appropriately.

Level = 2 Marks = 4

Name _____ Class _____

Using one or more examples, justify the use of international long-term aid as a means of reducing the development gap. (9 marks)

Sample answer 5

The UN set a target every year that HICs should give 0.7% of their GDP to LICs in aid. Very few countries have reached this target, so it is better for LICs to look for alternative ways of gaining income as a means of reducing the development gap. Trade is much better than aid for helping LICs to develop. Trade creates jobs, which provides wages that people can spend on improving their standard of living and quality life.

There are examples where long-term aid has helped such in Pakistan. Aid from the UK is spent mainly in the education sector and to reduce hunger and poverty.

Explanation: Aid targets could be irrelevant but the next sentence gives it relevance.

Point: Suggests trade is better than aid and therefore that aid is less of an advantage. Could be clearer.

Evidence: Identifies a named but not very specific location.

Point: Develops the example, but would benefit from more specific detail.

Feedback: This answer only deals with one disadvantage effectively; the advantage is not well covered. There is no evidence of a conclusion about whether long-term aid is justified or not.

Spelling and punctuation are used with considerable accuracy, but some mistakes are included (see underlined text). The rules of grammar are used with general control of meaning. Various specialist terms are used.

Level = 2 Marks = 4