Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES **0457/12**

Paper 1 Written Examination **February/March 2020**

INSERT **1 hour 15 minutes**

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INFORMATION

- This insert contains all the sources referred to in the questions.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.

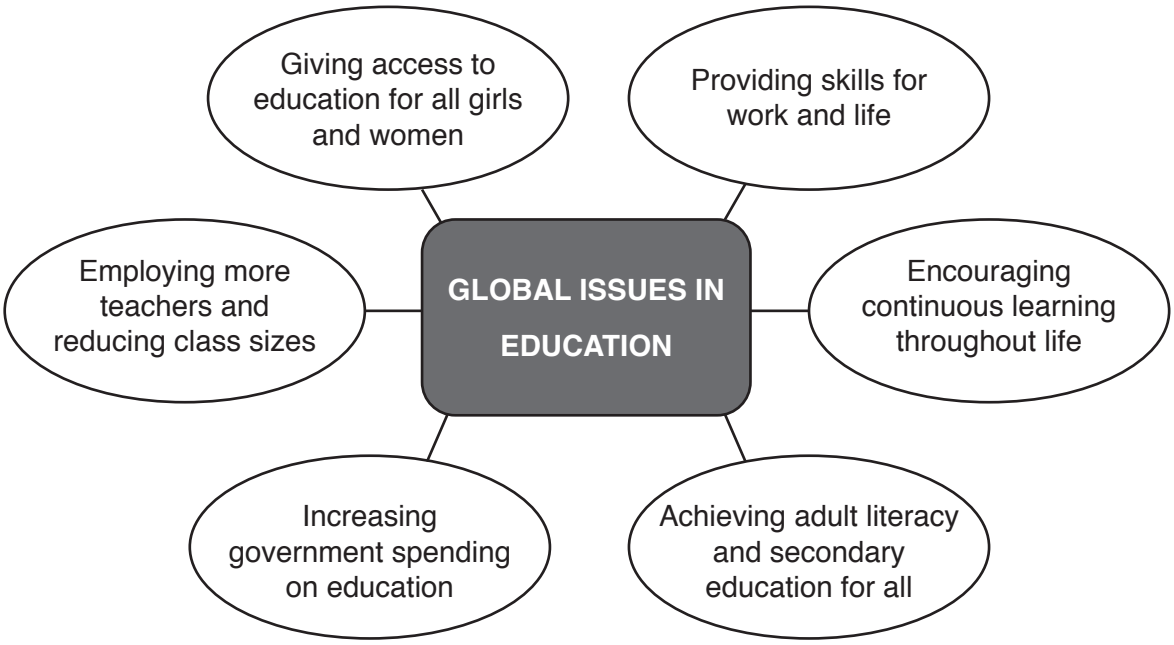
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Source 1: Estimated government spending on education worldwide

Year	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
% of the global economy	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8

Source 2

Governments throughout the world continue to spend large amounts of money on education. Most people understand that education benefits individual citizens and the overall wealth of a country. However, according to the United Nations, there are still many improvements that can be made to education globally. Some of the issues in education are shown below.



Source 3: Education is the priority

The government must make schools a priority for spending. We need to improve the economy. Spending on schools will encourage economic growth and give young people the skills they need for work.

More money should be spent by governments on local schools and teachers. To improve the quality of education we need more teachers. Class sizes are too high at over 40 students per teacher in some places. Children do not get enough individual attention. Private schools have much smaller classes; often they have only 15 children in a class. Private schools know from experience that this makes a difference. Teachers can design more interesting and active lessons with lots of practical activities. This type of lesson is much better for developing the skills needed for the world today.

Teachers need more status, greater responsibility, better opportunities for promotion and higher pay. This would motivate teachers and help students to achieve.

As a teacher, I know that better qualifications help students to get jobs with higher pay. Students with higher education degrees get jobs more easily and are less likely to become unemployed. A case study in the United Kingdom showed that people with degree-level qualifications earned, on average, 85 per cent more than those with basic qualifications. This also applies here.

Adapted from a newspaper published in South America in 2016

Source 4: What should we learn in school?

Maria

Children should go to school to learn traditional subjects, perform well in examinations and get excellent qualifications. Going to university and getting an academic education is what really counts. High status knowledge will lead to a good job and a secure future. Gaining knowledge and understanding of science and mathematics are the most important.

Children also need to learn discipline. They must respect authority, work hard and be obedient. Teachers know best and should direct learning. Child-centred learning is rubbish!

Juan

Your views are partly true, Maria, but things are changing. I work for a company developing computer software for schools. This new technology helps schools to teach even more useful skills for the future. With continuing rapid change, especially in new digital technologies and computers, knowledge is available ‘at the touch of a button’. Information does not need to be remembered any more.

We need to prepare for continuous learning throughout life – learning how to learn. Skills of critical thinking, research and communication are vital. According to the Institute of Managers, employers now want new recruits to have team working, social and communication skills. Employees need to be able to work responsibly, think for themselves and adopt creative approaches to problem solving.

My father, a school principal, thinks that schools will change completely in the future. He should know!

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