

2.1 Analyse a global issue through linked evidence and limits

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 24 marks

KEY WORDS global issue 全球性议题 • shared resource 共有资源 • externality 外部性

Objective

Analyse a global issue through linked evidence and limits. This is original GAC027/GAC028-aligned practice, not an official assessment. All case participants and planning records are fictional; the explicitly cited historical context is factual. The case data are invented for learning; they are not findings about a real school, country or population. Use the supplied evidence and do not invent missing observations.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ **Key knowledge: a shared issue connects places without making their situations identical**

A **global issue** 全球性议题 matters across many societies or connects places through causes, effects and responses. Local circumstances can still differ. A **shared resource** 共有资源 is used by more than one group. An **externality** 外部性 occurs when an action affects others and its full cost or benefit is not reflected in that action. Identify the connection in the actual case; not every global issue has the same cause or a shared physical resource.

■ **Source A: text or task brief**

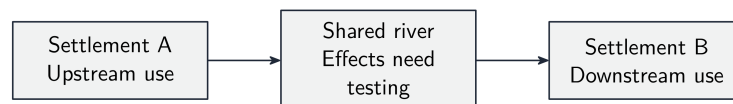
Historical context, paraphrased from UN sources: the first United Nations Water Conference was held in Mar del Plata in 1977. In 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals included a dedicated water and sanitation goal, SDG 6. These milestones show sustained international attention; adopting a goal does not prove that it has been achieved. Sources checked 2 October 2026: UN water and sanitation topic and UN history of water cooperation.

For the following original exercise, settlements A and B are fictional and lie beside the same river. A is upstream; B is downstream. A uses the river for irrigation. B draws water for household use. A proposed discharge permit could affect B, but no water-quality tests or discharge measurements are supplied. No finding of contamination has been made.

■ Source B: response or review record

Fictional planning record: A wants reliable irrigation and affordable treatment. B wants reliable household supply and protection of water quality. Both propose sharing monitoring results. Who will pay for monitoring is undecided; neither settlement has approved the permit. A commentator writes: “The 2015 goal solved water access everywhere. Since B is downstream, A has already contaminated its water. B alone should collect data, because only B benefits.”

■ Worked example: describe a possible effect without inventing a measured result



Known: A and B use the same river; the permit is proposed and tests are absent. Why discuss a possible externality? An upstream discharge could impose a downstream water-quality cost. This is a risk requiring measurement, not evidence that contamination has occurred. Shared monitoring can inform both irrigation management and household protection; payment and approval remain open.

2 Practice

2.1 Name the two historical milestones and their years given in Source A. [2]

2.2 Identify the shared resource and ONE reason this case connects the settlements. [2]

2.3 Explain a possible externality and state why contamination cannot yet be claimed. [3]

2.4 Identify THREE unsupported claims in the commentator's account. [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Evaluate shared monitoring as a response, including interests, evidence and two outstanding decisions. [6]
