

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4931/01



S15-4931-01

**PERSONAL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION
(SHORT COURSE)
UNIT 1**

P.M. MONDAY, 8 June 2015

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Section A	1.	2
	2.	2
	3.	2
	4.	12
Section B	5.	12
	6.	1
	7.	5
	8.	12
Section C	9.	12
	10.	1
	11.	5
	12.	12
	13.	12
Total	90	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions in Sections A, B and C.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The maximum mark for this paper is 90.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

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SECTION A
ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Answer all questions.

1. Identify **two** responsibilities of an elected School Councillor. [2]

(i)

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(ii)

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2. The Welsh Government has identified seven core aims for children and young people which summarise the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

Identify **two** core aims for children and young people. [2]

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3. Explain the difference between a current account and a deposit account. [2]

(i)

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(ii)

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4.



The online shopping frenzy

Online retailers are seeing their fastest growth in sales in 13 years, confirming Britain as the internet shopping capital of the world. Consumers swapping shops for ordering goods on smart phones and tablets has led to a 20 percent increase in online shopping. Web shopping in Britain is particularly strong because the nation is doing a significant amount of its weekly food purchases online, alongside all the other products, from clothes and books to TVs and other gadgets.

Online rights

Online shoppers have stronger rights than those buying from a high street retailer due to the Distance Selling Regulations. These state that consumers must be given clear information before they buy, including details of the goods or services offered, delivery and payment arrangements, the name and address of a supplier and information about your right to cancel. Online shoppers have the unconditional right to cancel an order within a seven day cooling-off period starting the day after delivery. You do not have this right if you buy from a shop. The right to cancel is in addition to your statutory right to reject faulty or misdescribed goods under the Sale of Goods Act.

(a) According to the article, what is the percentage increase in online shopping? [1]

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(b) State **two** reasons why Britain is the “internet shopping capital of the world”. [2]

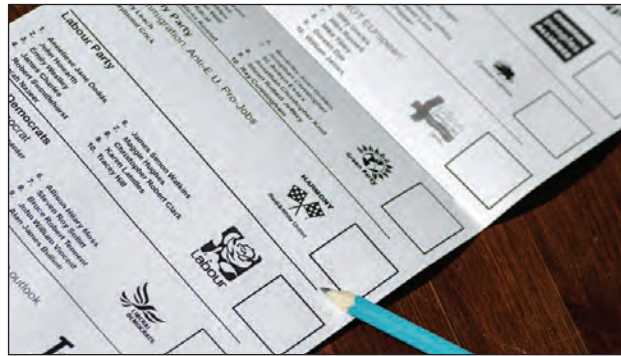
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5.



Should voting in a General Election be made compulsory?

Politicians need to deal with the problem of voter apathy after statistics from the Hansard Society show that only 12% of young people firmly intend to vote in the 2015 general election. In politics, voter apathy is seen as a lack of caring among voters in an election and is the cause of low turnout of voters. In the last general election in 2010 only 65% used their right to vote.

The Electoral Commission has suggested changing the current arrangements for voting to encourage more people to vote. These include:

- allowing weekend voting
- changing polling hours
- opening polling stations in different locations
- encouraging postal voting and early voting.

In some countries such as Australia, voting has been compulsory since 1924. Voters are obliged to attend the polling station but can leave without voting after ticking their names off. Non-attendees face fines of AU\$20-AU\$50 (about £9 - £21) and possible imprisonment if they refuse to pay their fines (as punishment for failing to pay rather than for not voting). In Peru and Greece, government privileges, like obtaining a new passport or a driver's licence, are denied to those failing to vote.

(a) State the percentage of young people who firmly intend to vote in the next general election. [1]

.....

(b) Identify **two** suggestions made by the Electoral Commission to encourage more people to vote. [2]

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SECTION B
HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL WELL BEING

Answer all questions.

6. Name one Class A drug.

[1]

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7. **Plans to introduce a minimum price for a unit of alcohol put on hold**



The Government has postponed plans to introduce a minimum price of 45p for a unit of alcohol in England and Wales. Minister Jeremy Browne said there was not enough “concrete evidence” that minimum pricing could reduce the harmful effects of problem drinking without hurting those who drank responsibly.

A study, from Sheffield University, predicts that making stronger drinks more expensive, through a price of 45p per unit of alcohol, would impact on those who drink most heavily and are on low incomes. They would reduce their drinking and this would result in a health benefit, with fewer alcohol-related deaths and illness. Introducing minimum pricing for alcohol would lead to 860 fewer deaths a year and 29,900 fewer hospital admissions among heavy-drinkers while having only a slight effect on moderate drinkers.

(a) State the proposed minimum price for a unit of alcohol.

[1]

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(b) Discuss the advantages of introducing a minimum price for a unit of alcohol.

[4]

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8. **Minister blocks bid to give girls morning-after pill in advance: Critics say move could fuel promiscuity and lead to a rise in STIs**



Health Secretary Jeremy Hunt is blocking controversial guidance that would allow teenagers to stockpile the morning-after pill.

The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) recommended that teenage girls and young women should be given the morning-after pill to keep at home in case they need it. It took the controversial decision despite the fact there is no evidence that advance access to emergency contraception brings down pregnancy rates.

Critics say the move could fuel promiscuity and also lead to a rise in sexually-transmitted infections – because the pill is only taken after unprotected sex.

(a) According to the article, what would teenage girls be allowed to stockpile? [1]

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(b) Name **two** methods of contraception. [2]

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9. Electronic cigarettes ‘could save millions of lives’



Scientists say that if all smokers in the world switched from cigarettes to electronic cigarettes, it could save millions of lives. An estimated 700,000 users smoke e-cigarettes in the UK, according to Action on Smoking and Health. E-cigarettes have also recently been found to be just as effective as nicotine patches in helping smokers quit. Rather than inhaling the toxic substances found in tobacco, e-cigarette users inhale vaporised liquid nicotine. In the UK there are currently about 100,000 deaths per year attributable to smoking and researchers are hopeful that an increasing use of e-cigarettes could prevent some of these deaths.

Some groups warn that e-cigarettes could normalise smoking. Experts fear e-cigarettes could be encouraging teenagers to take up smoking. Plans to ban under-18s in England from buying electronic cigarettes would also apply to Wales after assembly members agreed to the move. Experts say it is not known what harm the devices could cause with fears they could damage young people’s health.

(a) How many people in the UK use e-cigarettes? [1]

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(b) State **two** long term effects of smoking on the body. [2]

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(c) State **three** reasons why teenagers may choose to use e-cigarettes. [3]

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SECTION C**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP***Answer all questions.*

10. Name **one** country that is a member of the Commonwealth. [1]

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11. **Climate change affects our coasts**



Global climate change threatens coastlines and the buildings and cities located along them. Hundreds of millions of people around the world live in low-lying areas near the coast that could be flooded as the sea level rises. Rising sea levels will also erode beaches and damage many coastal wetlands. Rising sea levels and stronger storms caused by warmer oceans could completely wipe out certain beaches and islands.

- (a) Identify **two** effects of climate change on coastal areas. [2]

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- (b) Discuss ways in which people and governments can prepare for rising sea levels in the long term. [3]

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12. Unfair trade practices - Cashew nut workers suffer ‘appalling’ conditions



Traidcraft, which helps fight poverty through trade, states: “Farmers and workers across the world are suffering every day because of unfair trading practices by supermarkets. It’s time the EU took action and set up a regulator with the power to stop abuses by retailers that result in extremely low pay and appalling working conditions.”

Cashews are America and Europe’s favourite nut. But the poor Indian farmers who grow the premium product often bear the greatest risk in the trade. More than 60% of the cashews consumed globally are processed in India. The nut is among the country’s top four agricultural exports, along with basmati rice, spices and tea.

An ActionAid report highlighted the pressure from UK retailers to drive down prices. The anti-poverty agency argued that too many of the costs and risks of trading cashews were transferred down to those least able to withstand them. Some women were earning the equivalent of 30p a day and suffering permanent damage to their hands from corrosive liquid during the handling of the nuts. In some factories, rubber gloves are available, but in many instances workers have to pay for them and not everyone can afford it.

The 10 biggest UK supermarket chains each have an annual turnover of more than £1bn.

(a) According to the article, how much do some women earn each day? [1]

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(b) State **two** charities that campaign to reduce poverty across the world. [2]

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13. Greenpeace campaigns for alternative methods of transport



Greenpeace defends the natural world and promotes peace by investigating, exposing and confronting environmental abuse, and championing environmentally responsible solutions. Greenpeace states 'Transforming the way we get around is crucial if we're going to reduce our dependency on oil. Burning oil to power our vehicles pollutes the air and creates huge amounts of the greenhouse gases which are causing climate change.'

The massive increase in the number of cars on Britain's roads has reduced the benefit to each car owner causing congestion in major towns and cities as well as the increase in noise, air pollution, cancers and respiratory problems for thousands of people. Government statistics show that 55% of car journeys are less than 5 miles – many of these trips could be walked, or made by bike or public transport. Making these ways of travel more attractive encourages people to leave the car at home. This reduces their carbon footprint and helps the UK reach its climate change goals.

What are the alternatives?

Ultra-low emission vehicles, such as plug-in hybrid and hydrogen powered cars and vans, help cut down greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution on our roads.

Eventually, all our surface transport will need to be made up of hybrid or electrified vehicles powered by clean energy. Our train system is already beginning to be electrified, and electric cars and vans are quickly coming onto the market.

Sustainable biofuels can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. Biofuels are fossil fuel substitutes. They can be made from a range of agricultural crops, usually oily crops for biodiesel and crops rich in sugars or starch for bioethanol.

(a) According to the article, how many car journeys are less than 5 miles? [1]

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(b) State **two** problems caused by the number of cars on Britain's roads. [2]

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