



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

SUMMER 2015

INTRODUCTION

The marking schemes which follow were those used by WJEC for the SUMMER 2015 examination in GCSE PERSONAL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION. They were finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conferences were held shortly after the papers were taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conferences was to ensure that the marking schemes were interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conferences, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about these marking schemes.

GCSE Personal and Social Education

MARK SCHEME

SUMMER 2015

SECTION A: ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Q.1 Allow ONE mark for each of TWO correct answers from the list.

- Two Attend meetings regularly
- Collect the views of other pupils in the school
- Convey the views of other in meetings
- Participate in meetings
- Let other know what has been discussed in meetings
- To be a voice for the school/pupils (1x2)

Q.2 Allow ONE mark for each TWO correct answers from the list.

The seven core aims are that all children and young people:

1. have a flying start in life
2. have a comprehensive range of education and learning opportunities
3. enjoy the best possible health and are free from abuse, victimisation and exploitation
4. have access to play, leisure, sporting and cultural activities
5. are listened to, treated with respect, and have their race and cultural identity recognised
6. have a safe home and a community which supports physical and emotional wellbeing
7. are not disadvantaged by poverty. (1x2)

Q.3 Allow ONE mark for each of two correct answers from the list.

A current account is used for everyday transactions and gives you a cheque book and or debit card.

A deposit account is a savings account that pays interest. (1x2)

Q.4 (a) Allow ONE mark for correctly identifying a 20 per cent increase in online shopping [1]

(b) Allow TWO marks for correctly identifying two reasons as to why Britain is the internet shopping capital of the world.

Significant amount of weekly food purchases
Buying products such as clothes, books, TVs and other gadgets (1x2)

(c) Answers may include reference to:

Distance Selling Regulations
Right to cancel an order within seven day cooling off period
Sale of Goods Act

Allow ONE mark for each correct answer. (1x3)

(d) Answers may include reference to

Advantages

- Convenience - shop from any computer with an *Internet connection* any time while avoiding the need to travel, pay for parking, queue in-store etc.
- Greater variety - more shops online than any high street or shopping centre.
- Cheaper goods - increased competition between retailers (for some on a global scale) brings down prices.
- Accessibility - those with a disability that limits their mobility can choose to have goods delivered.
- Comparability - using the Internet it's easy to research products or services very thoroughly, comparing prices and product details in order to get the best deal.

Disadvantages

- security concerns surrounding payment by credit card over the *Internet*
- not being able to physically inspect the goods before purchase
- goods getting damaged during transport
- goods not arriving in time or at all
- concerns over what information retailers are storing about customers, e.g. buying habits

0 marks for an answer that shows no evidence of discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping. Answer lacks structure. There is limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks marks for answer, which include an in depth discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner. There is a good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.

- Q.5** (a) Allow ONE mark for correctly identifying only 12% of young people firmly intent to vote in the next general election. [1]
- (b) Allow TWO marks for correctly identifying two of the following:
 allowing weekend voting
 changing polling hours
 opening polling stations in different locations
 encouraging postal voting and early voting (1x2)
- (c) Answers may include reference to the following areas.
 They had forgotten to vote
 They chose not to vote because "it wouldn't make a difference".
 They failed to see any difference between the main parties
 Feel that their vote would not make a difference
 Not interested in politics
 Don't understand the difference between the parties
 The result was a foregone conclusion as a result of opinion polls

0 marks for an answer that shows no evidence of understanding of the reasons why people choose not to vote in a general election.

Level 1

Award 1-2 mark for an answer, which shows some understanding of the reasons why people choose not to vote in a general election.

Level 2

Award 3 marks for an answer, which clearly explains the reasons why people choose not to vote in a general election.

- (d) Answers may include reference to.
- Arguments for
 It works in other countries
 It will lead to a decrease in voter apathy
 It is an individual's civic duty to vote
 It will give a true democratic mandate for government
 It will cause more people to become interested in politics.
- Arguments against
 You have a right not to vote
 Persuasion is more effective than coercion
 Compulsory voting will not necessarily enhance democracy
 People forced to vote may not vote intelligently
 People think that there is no point in voting, politicians don't listen anyway
 Voting does not make sense as a rewardable/punishable action.

0 marks for an answer that shows no evidence of discussion of the arguments for and against making voting compulsory in the UK general elections.

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of the arguments for and against making voting compulsory in the UK general elections. Answer lacks structure. There is limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks for an answer, which makes realistic and sensible arguments for and against making voting compulsory in the UK general elections. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner. There is a good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.

Q.6 Allow ONE mark for correctly stating one of the following.

Heroin, cocaine, ecstasy or LSD. [1]

Q.7 (a) Allow ONE mark for correctly stating 45p per unit of alcohol. [1]

(b) Answers may refer to:

Results in fewer alcohol related deaths
Reduce hospital admissions among heavy drinkers
Reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour - violence, abuse
Strong alcoholic drinks would be most expensive
People would drink sensibly and have safer limits

0 marks for an answer that shows no discussion of the advantages of introducing a minimum price for a unit of alcohol.

Level 1

Award 1-2 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of the advantages of introducing a minimum price for a unit of alcohol.

Level 2

Award 3-4 marks for an answer, which clearly discusses the advantages of introducing a minimum price for a unit of alcohol.

Q.8 (a) Allow ONE mark for correctly identifying that teenage girls would be allowed to stockpile the morning-after pill. [1]

(b) Allow ONE mark for each of two correct answers from the following list:

- contraceptive injection
- contraceptive implant
- intrauterine system, or IUS
- intrauterine device, or IUD, also called the coil
- female sterilisation
- male sterilisation or vasectomy
- contraceptive patch
- vaginal ring
- combined pill
- progestogen-only pill
- natural family planning
- male condom
- female condom
- diaphragm with spermicide
- cap with spermicide

- (c) Allow ONE mark for each of three correct answers from the following list.

Both of the age of consent

Both at an appropriate stage of physical, emotional, and intellectual development

Both ready to become sexually active

Discussed beliefs on waiting until marriage

How much do you trust your partner

The influence of family, cultural, and/or religious beliefs about sex and how will these beliefs affect your decision

Is there trust that partners truly cares about each other enough if something happens - an unwanted pregnancy, STD transmission, or if you experience some unexpected emotional reactions to the experience

How do you feel about one another?

How deep is this emotional connection and does it mean that you are ready for sex?

What kind of safer sex methods should you use to protect yourself from unwanted pregnancies and the transmission of STDs

How would each of you handle a situation if an accidental pregnancy occurred

If you are afraid to talk about sex with your partner, take this as a sign that you are not ready.

(1x3)

- (d) Answers could include:

Girls may not ask responsibly around their sexual health - increasing promiscuity and the spread of STIs

Girls may come under pressure to have sex, as the morning after pill could be used as a safeguard

Many young people are sensible and would use it only as intended to reduce teenage pregnancies

It could affect a young girl's health if used correctly over a long period of time

0 marks for an answer that shows no discussion of the possible effects of teenage girls stockpiling morning after pills will lead to a rise in STIs and promiscuity.

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of possible effects of teenage girls stockpiling morning after pills will lead to a rise in STIs and promiscuity. Answer lacks structure. There is limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks for an answer, which makes realistic and sensible arguments of possible effects of teenage girls stockpiling morning after pills and will to a rise in STIs and promiscuity. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner. There is good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.

Q.9 (a) Allow ONE mark for stating that and estimated 700,000 people use e-cigarettes. (1)

(b) Allow ONE mark for each of two correct answers.

Smoking causes about 90% of lung cancers. It also causes cancer in many other parts of the body include the:

- mouth
- Lips
- throat
- voice box (larynx)
- oesophagus (the tube between your mouth and stomach)
- bladder
- kidney
- liver
- stomach
- pancreas

Smoking damages your heart and your blood circulation, increasing your risk of developing conditions such as:

- coronary heart disease
- heart attack
- stroke
- peripheral vascular disease (damaged blood vessels)
- cerebrovascular disease (damaged arteries that supply blood to your brain)

Smoking also damages your lungs, leading to condition such as:

- chronic bronchitis (infection of the main airways in the lungs)
- emphysema (damage to the small airways in the lungs)
- pneumonia (inflammation in the lungs)

Smoking can also worsen or prolong the symptoms of respiratory conditions, such as asthma, or respiratory tract infections, such as the common cold. (1x2)

(c) Allow ONE mark for each of three correct answers from the following list:

Looks like you are smoking a real cigarette
Belief that it is not as harmful as real cigarettes
Able to purchase e-cigarette

(1x3)

- (d) Answers may include reference to the following areas:

Advantages of Smoking Cigarettes

Health benefits - You get the taste and effect of the atomised nicotine solution but avoid inhaling substances such as tar, arsenic, formaldehyde, acetone, carbon monoxide and other potentially cancer causing chemicals that are found in conventional cigarettes.

Don't get yellow fingers and teeth if you use electronic cigarettes rather than normal smoking products such as cigars, cigarettes or loose tobacco.

No passive smoking effects unlike conventional cigarettes, electronic cigarettes have no effect on anyone apart from the smoker.

As a smoker you can therefore use electronic cigarettes when socialising with your friends and family safe in the knowledge that you are not damaging their health.

Safer because you don't need lighters or matches to use them, avoiding the fire risks normally associated with tobacco smoking.

Disadvantages of Electronic Cigarettes

Don't really know what other chemicals are in them, electronic cigarettes may contain traces of toxic chemicals such as diethylene glycol, nitrosamines and tetramethylpyrazine which may also which may also lead to possible including cancer and may also damage your lungs and brain.

Cost compared to tobacco cigarettes.

Uses nicotine vapour so does not address addictivity

0 marks for an answer that shows no discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of using e cigarettes to quit smoking.

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of using e cigarettes to quit smoking. Answer lacks structure. There is limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks for an answer, which makes realistic and sensible arguments in discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of using e cigarettes to quit smoking. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner. There is a good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.

SECTION C - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

Q.10 Allow ONE mark for correctly identifying one of the following:

Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Darussalam, India, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, The Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and The Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Europe, Cyprus, Malta, United Kingdom, Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. **[1]**

Q.11 (a) Allow TWO marks for correctly identifying two effects of climate change on coastal areas:

Low lying areas near the coast will be flooded
Rising sea levels will erode beaches and damage wetlands
Strong storms will wipe out beaches and islands (1x2)

(b) Answers may refer to:

building away from the coast
ensuring coastal defences are adequate
following steps to reduce climate change
living sustainably

0 marks for an answer that show no discussion of the ways in which people and government can prepare for rising sea levels.

Level 1

Award 1-2 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of the ways in which people and government can prepare for rising sea levels.

Level 2

Award 3-4 marks for an answer, which clearly discusses the ways in which people and government can prepare for rising sea levels.

Q.12 (a) Allow ONE mark for correctly stating that woman earn 30p per day. [1]

(b) Allow ONE mark each for TWO correct answers.

Greenpeace
Tradecraft
Fairtrade
Friends of the earth
Oxfam
Make Poverty History
Save the Children

(c) Allow ONE mark for each of three reasons why supermarkets have to drive prices down.

Customers demand lower prices
Need to keep customers apply
Supermarket competition for customers is great
People do not have much money to spend - global financial crisis

(1x3)

(d) Answers may include reference to the following.

Ensure that the principles of the Ethical Trade Initiative, a voluntary code that is meant to ensure certain standards for the treatment of overseas workers in retail supply chains is applied to large supermarkets.
Use Fairtrade products.
Stop making unreasonable demands for uniform colour and size of fruit etc.
Pay the producer a decent price for the goods
Supermarkets make big profits so they can afford to pay farmers a decent price.

0 marks for an answer that shows in discussion of the ways in which UK supermarkets can help influence the conditions of farmers in LEDCs

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of the ways in which UK supermarkets can help influence the conditions of farmers in LEDCs. There is limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks for an answer, which makes a realistic and sensible discussion of the ways in which UK supermarkets can help influence the conditions of farmers in LEDCs. There is a good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.

Q.13 Greenpeace

(a) Allow ONE mark for stating 55% of car journeys are less than a mile. [1]

(b) Allow ONE mark for each correctly identifying two problems on Britain's roads, caused by cars

- Traffic congestion/jams
- Air pollution
- Noise
- Health problems - asthma, respiratory diseases
- Global climate change

(1x2)

(c) Allow ONE mark for each of three correct answers.

Low emission vehicles - hybrid or hydrogen powered vehicles
Electric transport - cars, buses, trains etc.
Use vehicles that use sustainable fuels - biofuel, bioethanol
Cycling

(1x3)

(d) Answers may include reference to the following.

FOR

Greenpeace is a large organisation that is international and is able to put pressure on world governments.

They can put pressure of large international companies.

Similar organisations can also lobby governments.

They can educate individuals to act responsibly towards the environment.

AGAINST

They do not have as much influence as large international companies to fight battles as they have charitable status.

They depend on donations and individuals backing their campaign.

They can be consulted on issues but do not have the power to enforce strategies to protect the environment

0 marks for an answer that shows no discussion of the role of organisations such as Greenpeace in championing environmentally solutions.

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of the role of organisations such as Greenpeace in championing environmentally solutions. Answer lacks structure. There is limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks for an answer, which makes a realistic and sensible discussion of the role of organisations such as Greenpeace in championing environmentally solutions. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner. There is a good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.



WJEC
245 Western Avenue
Cardiff CF5 2YX
Tel No 029 2026 5000
Fax 029 2057 5994
E-mail: exams@wjec.co.uk
website: www.wjec.co.uk