

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
HUMANITIES**

Paper 1

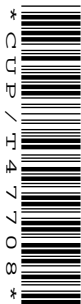
**TUESDAY 13 MAY 2008**

**1939/1**

Morning  
Time: 2 hours

**Additional materials (enclosed):** None

**Additional materials (required):**  
Answer booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer booklet.
- Answer **both** sections.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A.
- Answer **one** question in Section B.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before you start each answer.
- You should spend at least ten minutes studying the sources and questions before you start to write.
- Write your answers in blue or black ink in the answer booklet.
- Number your answers clearly.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 100.
- You can get more marks for the quality of written communication in your answers to the following questions: 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5b or 6b.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

## SECTION A

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

### Question 1: Issues of Citizenship

**(a)** State what you understand by the following terms and give examples of each to illustrate your answers:

**(i)** ballot; [4]

**(ii)** referendum. [4]

**(b)** Study Document A and answer the questions that follow.

#### Document A

### Dictatorship and Democracy in Africa

In many parts of Africa there has been dictatorship where one person has run a country using the force of the army to stay in power.

Dictators, their families and supporters live in luxury while the rest of the population live in poverty. Their wealth is often increased by stealing international aid intended to improve living conditions, health and education for ordinary people.

Many African countries have replaced their dictators with democratically elected leaders voted for by the people. However, in some parts of Africa dictatorship and corruption are still problems.

#### Democracy in Zimbabwe

Robert Mugabe has been re-elected for the fifth time as Zimbabwe's president. Many people inside and outside Zimbabwe claim that the election was not fair.

They say Mugabe set up lots of voting stations in areas where his supporters lived but hardly any where his opponents lived. He also banned many people from voting. Some of his opponents were beaten up or even killed.

One of Mr Mugabe's closest supporters said that in Zimbabwe kings are only replaced when they die 'and Mugabe is our king'.

**(i)** Using Document A state **two** features of a dictatorship. [2]

**(ii)** Using Document A give **two** reasons why it might be fair to say that Zimbabwe is a dictatorship despite appearing to have democratic elections. [2]

- (c) Malcolm Clark of the pressure group Make Votes Count made the following statement after the 2006 local government election results.

'Voters of all parties deserve better than a system which does not represent their points of view. By changing to a system in which all votes count, the Government could show that it takes seriously the need for elections to reflect the wishes of the people.'

Using this statement and examples from your studies:

- (i) describe the ways in which the current 'First Past the Post' voting system does not fairly represent voters' views; [4]
- (ii) describe the ways in which a 'Proportional Representation' voting system might more fairly represent voters' views. [4]

[Total: 20]

**END OF QUESTION 1**

**Question 2: Economic and Industrial Issues**

- (a) State what you understand by the following terms and give examples of each to illustrate your answers:
- (i) loan; [4]
- (ii) insurance. [4]
- (b) Study Document B and answer the questions that follow.

**Document B****Informative and Persuasive Advertising****ACCIDENT?*****WANT QUICK COMPENSATION?***

Get the **BEST TEAM** on your side!

Does not cost you anything at all!

We do not take any of your money! You keep 100%!

Free Home Visits

**SUPER FAST SOLICITORS – WE ARE THE BEST!**

- (i) Using Document B identify **two** statements that could be described as informative advertising. [2]
- (ii) Using Document B identify **two** statements that could be described as persuasive advertising. [2]
- (c) Many British companies have had to change their working practices to satisfy consumer demand. Consumers expect to be able to access goods and services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- (i) Describe the advantages for workers of more flexible working practices. [4]
- (ii) Describe the disadvantages for workers of more flexible working practices. [4]

**[Total: 20]**

**END OF QUESTION 2**

**Question 3: Environmental Issues**

- (a) State what you understand by the following terms and give examples of each to illustrate your answers:
- (i) renewable resources; [4]
  - (ii) finite resources. [4]
- (b) Study Document C and answer the questions that follow.

**Document C****The Industrial Revolution**

Before the Industrial Revolution began, Lancashire's lowland plain was mainly arable farmland where poor farmers lived in small villages. The moors were home to sheep farmers living in isolated homesteads. Even though life was very hard and people were at the mercy of the weather, life expectancy was rising.

The Industrial Revolution changed all this. Industrial towns like Manchester grew very quickly. Coal-burning household fires and large numbers of factory chimneys meant that the city was overhung with a permanent blanket of smoke and drenched with acid rain. People suffered breathing-related diseases. Life expectancy could be as low as 17 years for factory workers and 15% of workers' children died before reaching the age of five.

The workers usually lived near and around their workplace. There was no running water or services. People worked in shifts and shared beds. Ten or twelve people could share one bedroom, and up to 100 houses shared one 'privy' (toilet) – usually a deep hole dug in the corner of a yard.

- (i) Using Document C state **two** features of life before the Industrial Revolution. [2]
  - (ii) Using Document C state **two** ways in which life was made worse by the Industrial Revolution. [2]
- (c) Global interdependence has led to a rise in world trade. It has had a massive impact on ordinary people especially in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). People who are against it argue that it exploits the poor, the workers and the environment. People who support it say that increasing world trade will make everybody richer.
- (i) Describe the advantages of global interdependence for the poor, the workers and the environment. [4]
  - (ii) Describe the disadvantages of global interdependence for the poor, the workers and the environment. [4]

**[Total: 20]****END OF QUESTION 3**

### Question 4: Religious and Moral Issues

(a) State what you understand by the following terms and give examples of each to illustrate your answers:

(i) fundamentalism; [4]

(ii) celibacy. [4]

(b) Study Document D and answer the questions that follow.

#### Document D

#### The Downs and Ups of Religious Belief

A survey revealed today that the number of Britons who say they believe in God has nearly halved since 1968. Meanwhile, the proportion willing to admit they do not believe in God has increased more than three times.

*Source: Telegraph Opinion, December 2004.*

Some downward trends may pick up again. Cinema going and attendance at football matches are now growing after years of decline. A similar upturn could easily happen in churches – indeed it already has in some cities. Truro, Chichester and London offer good examples of rising attendance.

Membership of all voluntary groups that depend on regular commitment is in decline – political parties, trades unions and so on. Might the same apply to the church?

*Source: Grace Davie, Professor of Sociology at Exeter University, September 2005.*

(i) Using Document D state **two** facts that suggest the church is not as important as it has been in the past. [2]

(ii) Using Document D state **two** trends that suggest the decline in the popularity of the church may not continue. [2]

- (c) 'When it comes down to religion, people hardly ever agree. All religions believe different things about God, scripture, worship and moral issues. Even people within the same religion cannot always agree on these.'

**Either:**

- (i) Explain the differences between Christianity and **one** other major world religion in relation to **two** of the following:
- God
  - scripture
  - worship
  - moral issues.

**Or:**

- (ii) Choose one religion only. Explain the differences between groups within this religion in relation to two of the following:
- God
  - scripture
  - worship
  - moral issues.

[8]

**[Total: 20]**

**END OF QUESTION 4**

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**END OF SECTION A**

**SECTION B**

Answer **either** Question 5 or Question 6.

**Question 5: Issues of Health and Welfare**

Study Documents E, F and G and answer the questions that follow.

**Document E****Risk Education**

In 2000 the Health and Safety Executive set up a Risk Education programme in schools and colleges. This helped people to train for jobs which have a high level of risk.

The programme consisted of four projects:

- raising risk awareness at every level
- raising risk awareness levels among all parties
- providing risk education support materials
- information gathering.

*Source: Health and Safety Executive [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk).*

**Document F****Too Young to Die**

- Every 12 minutes of every working day in Britain a worker aged 16–24 suffers a reported workplace injury requiring more than three days off work.
- Every 40 minutes one young worker is seriously injured.
- Every month one young worker is killed.

Many incidents go unreported and so are not included in these figures.

Due to inexperience and lack of training, 16–24 year olds in the UK have a higher reported accident rate than most other age groups.

- There are almost 4 million 16–24 year olds at work in the UK.
- 250,000 of these are starting work for the first time.
- Almost 1 million young workers are in temporary or insecure employment where they are less likely to receive health and safety training.
- Previous TUC research found that over one third of 16–24 year olds had received little or no health and safety training.



## Document G

### The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations, 1999

#### Risk assessment

Every employer shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks to health and safety to which his employees are exposed whilst they are at work.

An employer shall not employ a young person unless he has made or reviewed an assessment as above.

In making or reviewing the assessment, an employer who employs a young person shall take particular account of the inexperience, lack of awareness and immaturity of young persons.

*Source: Health and Safety Executive [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk).*

- (a) (i) Using Document F state why the figures given may be an underestimate of the actual number of incidents. [1]
- (ii) Using Document G state why employers need to make or review risk assessments when employing young persons. [1]
- (b) 'It's a myth that young workers are killed or injured because they mess about or because they are immature. They are at risk because they are inexperienced. The newer you are to the job, the higher the risk.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer using information from Documents E, F and G as well as from your own studies.

In your answer you could refer to:

- the level of risk to young workers
- the responsibility of the employer with regard to health and safety
- the role of the Health and Safety Executive
- the role of education in health and safety issues. [18]

**[Total: 20]**

**END OF QUESTION 5**

### Question 6: Issues of Health and Welfare

Study Documents H, I and J and answer the questions that follow.

#### Document H

### The Global Shortage of Health Workers

- Health workers are all people whose main job is to improve health. These are people such as doctors, nurses, pharmacists and laboratory technicians.
- Worldwide there are 60 million health workers.
- There are 57 countries, most of them in Africa and Asia, which face a severe shortage of health workers.
- Countries with weak health systems which lose their health workers face a collapse of the system. The consequences of this are measured in lives lost.

Percentage (%) of:	North and South America	Africa south of the Sahara desert
World population	14%	11%
World disease outbreak	10%	25%
World health workers	42%	3%
World spending on health	More than 50%	Less than 1%

#### Document I

### 'Why I want to leave Nigeria's hospitals.'

**The UK's National Health Service (NHS) has been accused of poaching doctors and nurses from African countries. Here a Nigerian doctor explains why he wants to move overseas.**

'The human body fascinates me and I have always wanted to be a doctor. I trained at the University of Nigeria. The whole experience was very, very frustrating. We didn't have enough equipment. One student would use it while the rest stood and watched. Often the instruments didn't work anyway. You had to be really interested to keep going. By our final year more than half the students had given up.

Here in Nigeria everything is run down. We don't have the basic equipment to do the job. I am making plans to get out. It's not just about money. I want to specialise, I want to do medical research, I want proper training and I want to make my knowledge better. I can't get any of that in Nigeria.

Our government doesn't care. When they get sick, they fly overseas. Nigeria is not short of people capable of being doctors; it is the government which does not have the will to support them. If I stay here I will never reach my potential.'

## Document J

### Taking Away Africa's Medics

Sixty-six per cent of new doctors and 40% of nurses in the UK came from abroad last year. The chairman of the British Medical Association (BMA) said, 'The failure of countries like the USA and, to a lesser extent, the UK to train enough doctors has had devastating consequences for the developing world.' About 12,500 doctors registered to work in Britain are from African nations that have serious shortages of doctors.

It cost African nations £270m to train the health workers who have moved to the UK. Over the last five years Britain has donated £560m towards healthcare in Africa. A spokesman said, 'The NHS does not recruit from any country that does not wish to be recruited from. However, if health care professionals are determined to come here to work we cannot legally deny them the opportunity.'

- (a) (i) Using Document I state **one** reason why health workers want to migrate from their own countries. [1]
- (ii) Using Document J state why migration of health workers to the UK continues despite the NHS not actively recruiting them from abroad. [1]
- (b) 'The movement of health workers abroad has some good features. Each year, billions of pounds in money are sent home by migrant workers, leading to a decline in poverty. Health workers may also return, bringing improved skills and expertise with them.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer using information from Documents H, I and J as well as from your own studies.

In your answer you could refer to:

- the problems migration causes in Africa
- the advantages to health workers of migration
- the disadvantages to health workers of migration
- the problems migration causes in the UK.

[18]

[Total: 20]

**END OF QUESTION 6**

**END OF SECTION B**

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Q.1 Document A	Source: <a href="http://www.news.bbc.co.uk">www.news.bbc.co.uk</a> .
Q.3 Document C	Source: <a href="http://www.cottontimes.co.uk">www.cottontimes.co.uk</a> .
Q.4 Document D	Source: <a href="http://www.telegraph.co.uk">www.telegraph.co.uk</a> ; G Davie, Professor of Sociology, Exeter University - <a href="http://www.cofe.anglican.org">www.cofe.anglican.org</a> .
Q.5 Document E	Source: Health and Safety Executive, <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk">www.hse.gov.uk</a> . Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO and the Queen's Printer for Scotland.
Q.5 Document F	Source: adapted from a TUC press release, 7 August 2006; <a href="http://www.tuc.org.uk">www.tuc.org.uk</a> .
Q.5 Document G	Source: Health and Safety Executive, <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk">www.hse.gov.uk</a> . Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO and the Queen's Printer for Scotland.
Q.6 Document H	Source: data from World Health Organisation Fact Sheets 301 & 302, April 2006; <a href="http://www.who.int">www.who.int</a> .
Q.6 Document I	Source: Dr Uche Uruakape, from <a href="http://www.news.bbc.co.uk">www.news.bbc.co.uk</a> .
Q.6 Document J	Source: <a href="http://www.news.bbc.co.uk">www.news.bbc.co.uk</a> .

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