

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
HUMANITIES**

Paper 2

**THURSDAY 15 MAY 2008**

**1939/2**

Morning  
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

**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 **all** the sections.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers in blue or black ink in the answer booklet.
- Number your answers clearly.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before you start each answer.

**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 50.
- You can get more marks for the quality of written communication in your answers to the following questions:
  - Section A Question 5
  - Section B Question 6
  - Section C Questions 12 and 13.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

## SECTION A

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

### Analyse and Interpret Different Types of Evidence

#### Document A

#### The Welfare State

This is a system where the government, rather than the individual or the private sector, has responsibility for the welfare of the citizen. Introduced at the end of World War Two (1945) by the Labour government, it is based on three principal ideas:

- free medical care and education for all
- support for individuals and families in difficulties
- services provided at the best possible level.

The Welfare State provides money in sickness, injury, old age or unemployment which is paid for by government insurance schemes. Health and education are paid for from taxes.

#### The Welfare State in the 21st Century

At the start of the 21st century Britain's Welfare State faces problems. People are living longer. There are some simple lifestyle reasons for this:

- medical advances
- improved diet.

The longer people live the more they cost (health services and pensions). Some medical treatments are also very expensive.

#### Average Life Expectancy in Britain (in years)

	1911	1951	1991	2021 (estimated)
Females	54	71	79	83
Males	50	66	73	79

**Document B****Hospitals Risk Endangering Older Patients' Health**

Nine out of ten nurses do not always have time to help those patients who need assistance with eating. The lack of nursing time and the failure by hospitals to introduce simple safeguards has hit patients most at risk.

- Six out of ten older patients are at risk of becoming malnourished in hospital
- The total cost of malnutrition is more than £7.3 billion per year
- Malnourished patients stay in hospital longer
- They are three times more likely to have complications during surgery
- They are more likely to die.

These figures came from ICM Research. They interviewed a sample of 500 nurses from across Britain between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> August 2006. Interviews were conducted via telephone; nurses were checked to make sure they were working in relevant hospital wards.

**Document C****The Future of the Welfare State – a Conservative Party Proposal**

Extending choice will be vital in tackling the big future problems of the Welfare State. The 1945 'take what you are given' model cannot continue.

Greater choice is the best way to deliver better quality for all. To achieve this we must:

- look at government and private sector provision of services
- find different ways of managing and delivering these services
- reform our tax and welfare systems
- persuade people that involving the voluntary and private sectors is a good idea.

Only free enterprise can create the wealth needed to achieve these changes.

Billions of pounds have been wasted in the NHS, education and the police by interference from the government in London. A major transfer of power is needed away from London to local level and to the experts who work in our public services.

**Study Documents A, B and C and answer the questions that follow.**

- 1 State the increase in average life expectancy of females between 1911 and 1991. [1]
- 2 State the estimated difference in average life expectancy between males and females in 2021. [1]
- 3 Using Document B explain why the researchers checked that nurses '*were working in relevant hospital wards*'. [3]
- 4 In Document A the founders of the Welfare State believed it should be run by the government and funded by a National Insurance scheme and taxation.  
  
Use Document C to explain how far the Conservative proposals for the Welfare State agree or disagree with this. [5]
- 5 'The Welfare State is failing to deliver the kind of service for which it was established. The changes in Britain since 1945 demand a complete rethink of the way it is organised and run.'  
  
Using the documents as evidence, explain how far you agree with this statement. [6]

**[Total: 16]**

**SECTION B**

Answer the following question.

**Knowledge and Understanding of Different Research Methodologies**

- 6 You have been asked to research people's attitudes to the future of the Welfare State.
- (a) Describe the research methods you would use to carry out this task. [5]
- (b) Describe the problems that might arise with this type of research. [5]

**[Total: 10]**

**SECTION C**

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

**Assess the Reliability and Utility of Evidence and Reach Reasoned Conclusions****Document D****The Kyoto Protocol****What is the Kyoto Protocol?**

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. These gases are considered to be partly responsible for global warming – the rise in global temperature which may threaten life on Earth. The protocol was agreed in 1997.

**What are the targets?**

Industrialised countries have agreed to cut their combined emissions to 5% below 1990 levels by 2008–2012. Each country that signed the protocol agreed to its own specific target. European Union countries are expected to cut their present emissions by 8% and Japan by 5%. Some countries with low emissions were permitted to increase them.

**Have the targets been achieved?**

Industrialised countries cut their overall emissions by about 3% from 1990 to 2000. But this was largely because a sharp decrease in emissions from collapsing economies in eastern Europe hid an 8% rise among rich countries. The United Nations says industrialised countries are now well off-target for the end of the decade and predicts emissions 10% above 1990 levels by 2010.

**Study Document D and answer the following questions.**

- 7 State the percentage cut in greenhouse gas emissions agreed by industrialised countries. [1]
- 8 State the percentage increase the United Nations expects in greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries by 2010. [1]

## Document E

**Meteorological Office Report: Avoiding Dangerous Climate Change**

**Rising concentrations of greenhouse gases may have more serious impacts than previously believed, a major scientific report has said.**

The report, published by the UK government, says there is only a small chance of greenhouse gas emissions being kept below 'dangerous' levels. It states that:

- there are fears the Greenland ice sheet will melt
- this would lead to sea levels rising by 7m (23ft) over a 1000 year period
- the poorest countries would be hardest hit by these effects.

The report brings together evidence presented by scientists at a conference hosted by the UK Meteorological Office, Exeter, in February 2005.

**Study Documents D and E and answer the following questions.**

- 9** Give **one** reason why the Meteorological Office report (Document E) believes its findings to be reliable. [1]
- 10** What does the Meteorological Office report see as the major cause of global warming? [1]
- 11** Does Document D support the conclusions of the Meteorological Office report? Explain your answer using evidence from the documents. [4]

## Document F

### An Alternative View of Global Warming

Potential global warming is much less worrying than the policies proposed to deal with it.

The world cannot be put on energy rationing because around 2 billion people cannot hope to benefit from industrial civilization until they have electricity. This can only be achieved by using vast amounts of the cheapest form of energy – coal.

Building this future for the world's poor will almost certainly not cause climate disaster. There is very little scientific evidence to support the alarm over global warming.

The claim that the twentieth century was the warmest in the last 1000 years has been shown to be based on mistakes in handling complicated information. If the computer models that predict rapid future warming were correct, we should already have warmed up much more than we have over the last 30 years.

Even if significant warming happens, the bad effects that have been predicted – sea level rise, more storms and the spread of malaria – have all been vastly exaggerated or made up.

Even if all the scare stories were true, the Kyoto Protocol isn't the solution, it is a destructive dead end.

*Adapted from a statement by the Director of Global Warming Policy, Competitive Enterprise Institute, December 2004. The Competitive Enterprise Institute is a US pressure group which researches and comments on environmental issues.*

#### Study Document F and answer the following question.

- 12 A researcher is studying global warming. Explain how far this document would and would not be useful to the researcher. [6]

#### Study Documents D, E and F and answer the following question.

- 13 'Even if global warming is a reality, the Kyoto Protocol is not the solution.'

To what extent do you agree **and** disagree with this statement? [10]

**[Total: 24]**

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Document D	Source: <a href="http://www.news.bbc.co.uk">www.news.bbc.co.uk</a> .
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