

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE IN SECONDARY EDUCATION  
HUMANITIES**

Cross-curricular themes

**B031**

Candidates answer on the question paper.  
**OCR supplied materials:**  
None  
**Other materials required:**  
None

**Tuesday 17 May 2011  
Morning**

**Duration: 2 hours**



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- You will be awarded marks in questions 1(c), 2(c), 3(c), 4(c) and 5(b) for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- This document consists of **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**Section A**

Answer **all** the questions.

**1** Issues of Citizenship

**(a)** State **three** facts about:

**(i)** Multiculturalism

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**(ii)** Human rights

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

**Document A**

**How law is made**

Common law is unwritten law. It is called this because courts believed they were applying the common customs of the country.

From the 12th century onward judges' decisions were written down. Judges were guided by decisions other judges had made in earlier cases. These decisions were called legal precedents and became guidelines which had to be followed. This is called 'case law' or 'judge made law'.

Parliament makes new laws and updates old laws. This type of law is called Statute law and is written. In the past Parliament could pass any law it wanted. As we are now part of the European Union, our laws follow rules laid down by Europe.

To make or change any law needs all three parts of Parliament – the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Monarch - to be in agreement.

(i) State **two** ways in which common law is different to statute law in Document A.

- 1. ....  
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- 2. ....  
..... [2]

(ii) State **two** ways in which Parliament changes laws in Document A.

- 1. ....  
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- 2. ....  
..... [2]

(c) Criminal law must balance the rights of the victim and the rights of the accused.

Explain how due process in a criminal court attempts to keep this balance.

In your answer you could refer to:

- the right to a fair trial
- the right to legal representation
- the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty
- the right to an appeal

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**Section B**

Answer **all** the questions.

**2** Issues of Economic Wellbeing and Financial Capability

**(a)** State **three** facts about:

**(i)** Financial reward

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**(ii)** Financial risk

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

**Document B**

**Flexible Working**

In the last twenty years flexible working has grown rapidly. This growth includes the amount of time that is worked and where the work is done.

The most common types of flexible working are:

- part-time working;
- job sharing;
- working from home;
- working flexi-time.

Some people highlight the benefits of flexible working. They suggest that there is less sickness and that the work force is happier and therefore more productive. The environment benefits as part time and home workers do not commute so often.

Other people are more cautious. Workers will probably be paid less if they work flexibly. Home workers may become out of touch with the rest of the workforce. Flexible working requires workers to work without being supervised and they must be able to organise themselves.

(i) State **two** advantages of flexible working in Document B.

1. ....  
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2. ....  
..... [2]

(ii) State **two** disadvantages of flexible working in Document B.

1. ....  
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2. ....  
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(c) Britain used to be called the ‘workshop of the world’. The 20<sup>th</sup> Century saw a massive decline in employment in secondary (manufacturing) industries and an equally large rise in tertiary (service) industries.

Explain the changing patterns of employment in the UK over the last 50 years.

In your answer you could refer to:

- reasons for the decline in secondary industry
- reasons for the rise in tertiary industry
- the feminisation of the workforce
- work/life balance

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**Section B Total [20]**

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Section C

Answer **all** the questions.

**3** Environmental Issues

**(a)** State **three** facts about:

**(i)** Renewable resources

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**(ii)** Finite resources

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

**Document C**

**Local Agenda 21 (LA21)**

LA21 programmes are based on the ideas put forward at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992.

The problems of climate change can seem so great that ordinary people feel that there is nothing they can personally do. This is not the case. Individuals can do many things to affect the quality of their future.

Buying Fair Trade goods will help ordinary people in the developing world. Buying recycled products will make recycling cost-effective.

In this way LA21 believes that sustainable development can be achieved whilst maintaining the quality of people's lives now and in the future. The benefit of this is that people begin to think and act in a more sustainable way.

(i) State **two** ways in which individuals can affect sustainable development in Document C.

- 1. ....  
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- 2. ....  
..... [2]

(ii) State **two** things LA21 believes it can achieve in Document C.

- 1. ....  
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- 2. ....  
..... [2]

(c) Climate change has been taking place since the Industrial Revolution in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

Explain why climate change has been taken more seriously in the last 30 years.

In your answer you could refer to:

- natural climate change
- industrialisation
- urbanisation
- climate change doubters

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**Section D**

Answer **all** the questions.

**4** Religious and Moral Issues

**(a)** State **three** facts about:

**(i)** Worship

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..... [3]

**(ii)** Holy Scripture

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(b) Study Document D and answer the question that follows.

**Document D**

**Is there a God or not?**

One reason people believe in a God is that this explains why there is a universe, and why the universe is as it is. The way the universe works suggests that it is not accidental, that it is working to a set of rules. If there are rules then people believe there must be someone or something setting the rules – a designer. This is often called intelligent design and the designer is God.

Many people believe that they have had the experience of contact with and help from God. The belief that there is a God makes sense of the whole of life. This is often called the mystical argument.

One reason atheists reject the idea of a God is the existence of evil. They argue that a loving creator would not allow so much pain and suffering in that creation. This evil is not only the moral evil created by people, but also the natural evil of natural disasters, which kill so many innocent people.

Many people look for stronger evidence than mystical experience to confirm the existence of a God. Some believe that modern science has questioned the need for a God to explain the unknown, and in time science will provide answers.

(i) State **two** reasons why people believe in God from Document D.

- 1. ....  
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- 2. ....  
..... [2]

(ii) State **two** reasons why people do not believe in God from Document D.

- 1. ....  
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- 2. ....  
..... [2]

(c) Theists believe that God played a major part in the creation of the universe – atheists do not.

How do believers and non believers explain creation?

In your answer you could refer to:

- creation myths
- the big bang theory
- similarities between religious creation stories
- evolution

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## Section E

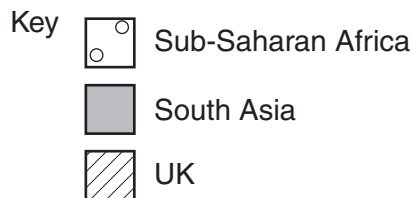
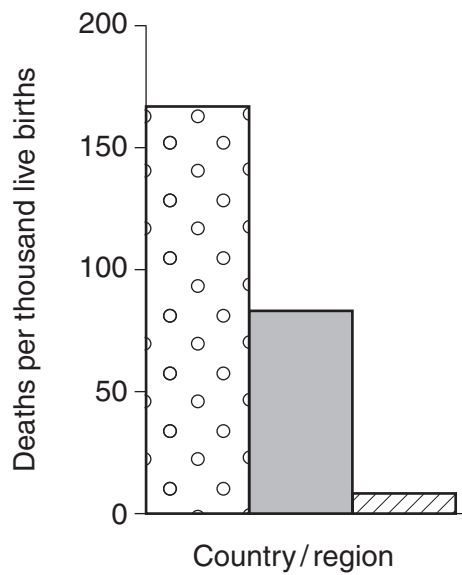
Answer **all** the questions.

5 Issues of Health and Welfare

(a) Study Documents E and F and answer the questions that follow.

**Document E**

**Child Mortality**



More than 5,000 children under five die every day due to a lack of safe drinking water and toilets. Almost 9 out of 10 of these deaths are from diarrhoea, which is the second highest cause of child mortality.

At the United Nations (UN) Millennium Summit in 2000 189 nations agreed the Millennium declaration, which listed 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to be achieved by 2015.

**Goal 7: To Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

This includes the ambition to reduce by half the number of people without access to safe drinking water and toilet facilities.

Document F

World Poverty

The United Nations estimated it will cost over £100 billion each year to stop all deaths caused by poverty.

In 2002 the 22 most developed countries agreed to work towards giving 0.7% of their national income each year to try to raise this amount of money. This means that each year that country will give 70p in aid for every £100 earned.

Progress to date

Number of countries	2009 amount given for every £100 earned	When target to be reached
5	81p to 95p	Already reached
2	40p to 43p	By 2010
9	16p to 54p	Between 2012 and 2015
6	16p to 37p	No date set

This chart suggests the majority of countries are a long way away from keeping their promise.

- (a) (i) Using Document E state the aim of Millennium Development Goal 7.  
 ..... [1]
- (ii) Using Document F state the aim for which the developed countries agreed to donate money.  
 .....  
 ..... [1]
- (iii) Using Document E state **two** facts which suggest that Millennium Development Goal 7 is necessary.  
 1. ....  
 .....  
 2. ....  
 ..... [2]
- (iv) Using Document F state **two** facts which suggest that the developed countries will not reach their aim.  
 1. ....  
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 2. ....  
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