

<b>Candidate forename</b>						<b>Candidate surname</b>					
<b>Centre number</b>						<b>Candidate number</b>					

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**GCSE**  
**B032**  
**HUMANITIES**

**Application of Knowledge**

**FRIDAY 1 JUNE 2012: Afternoon**  
**DURATION: 1 hour 15 minutes**  
**plus your additional time allowance**

**MODIFIED ENLARGED**

**Candidates answer on the Question Paper.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**None**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **ALL** the questions.
- 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. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

## **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 **50**.
- You will be awarded marks in questions 5, 11 and 12 for the quality of written communication of your answer.

## **SECTION A – ANALYSE AND INTERPRET DIFFERENT TYPES OF EVIDENCE**

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

### **DOCUMENT A**

#### **LEADING ARTICLE: THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE (AV) – JUST SAY YES TO VOTING REFORM**

**In 2005 Tony Blair managed to win a majority with just 35% of the votes cast across the country. This suggested that something had gone badly wrong with our voting system.**

**Alternative Vote (AV) is not a perfect voting system. Here are five reasons why The Independent recommends a Yes vote in the referendum:**

- 1. AV places greater power in the hands of voters. Voters can list candidates in the order they prefer. If their first choice is not elected their second choice probably will be.**
- 2. AV means that most MPs elected to Parliament will have won the support of more than 50% of the voters in their constituency.**
- 3. Two-thirds of current MPs were elected by less than 50% of voters in their constituency. Under AV MPs will have to get the votes of voters not already inclined to vote for them.**
- 4. There are likely to be fewer safe seats under AV. All candidates will have to make an effort to appeal to a wider group of electors.**
- 5. AV will be a step to a more fully democratic voting system.**

**Adapted from the Independent Newspaper 4TH MAY 2011**

## **DOCUMENT B**

### **WHY DID 'NO TO AV' WIN THE REFERENDUM?**

**In response to the question:**

**“At present, the UK uses the ‘first past the post’ system to elect MPs to the House of Commons. Should the ‘alternative vote’ system be used instead?”.**

**The number of votes cast in favour of “Yes” was 6,152,607 and the number of votes cast in favour of “No” was 13,013,123.**

**The final result of the Referendum on AV put the “Yes” vote at 32.1% and the “No” vote at 67.9%.**

**Those in favour of change argue they were defeated by the prime minister being against, most newspapers being against and a good ‘No’ campaign.**

**Those in favour of no change will argue they won the argument because the current system works and is straightforward. The alternative vote is complex and unnecessary.**

**The voters, of course, needed only to mark crosses on ballot papers. They did not have to explain their reasons.**

**Adapted from Electoral Commission Press Release and [bbc.co.uk/news/](http://bbc.co.uk/news/)  
7TH MAY 2011**

## DOCUMENT C

### VOTER TURNOUT IN THE REFERENDUM ON AV IN THE UK REGIONS.

REGION	TURNOUT	TURNOUT AS A PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED VOTERS
London	1.86 million	35.4%
South East	2.79 million	44.3%
South West	1.80 million	44.6%
Eastern	1.84 million	43.1%
West Midlands	1.63 million	39.8%
East Midlands	1.43 million	42.8%
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.53 million	39.9%
North West	2.05 million	39.1%
North East	0.76 million	38.7%
Scotland	1.98 million	50.7%
Wales	0.95 million	41.7%

Adapted from Electoral Commission

**STUDY DOCUMENTS A, B AND C AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.**

- 1 State the percentage of votes Tony Blair's party received to win the 2005 election.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

- 2 State the percentage of people who voted 'no' in the referendum on the Alternative Vote.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

- 3 Using Document B explain why we will probably never know why the vote was 'no'.**

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **[3]**

- 4 The Independent was strongly in favour of a ‘Yes’ vote in the referendum in Document A.**

**The Independent’s opinion was that a ‘Yes’ vote was the best way to improve the British voting system. How could the Independent use the information in Document C to support its arguments in Document A?**

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**[5]**

- 5 “The 2005 election victory was won with just 35% of the votes. This suggests that something has gone wrong with our voting system. Despite this the majority of voters do not want to change it.”**

**Using all the documents to support your answer, explain how far you agree or disagree with this statement. Use your knowledge of research methods in your answer.**

[illegible]

## Section A Total [16]



**SECTION B – USING DIFFERENT TYPES AND FORMS OF EVIDENCE**

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

**6 (a) Describe strengths and weaknesses of using secondary sources for data collection as a basis for social research.**

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**[5]**

**(b) Describe strengths and weaknesses of using in-depth interviews as a method for data collection as a basis for social research.**

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**[5]**

**Section B Total [10]**

## **SECTION C – ASSESS THE RELIABILITY AND UTILITY OF EVIDENCE AND REACH REASONED CONCLUSIONS**

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

### **DOCUMENT D**

#### **EUROPEAN UNION (EU) MADE LAW WHICH IS APPLIED IN BRITAIN**

##### **Treaties:**

- are agreements between all 27 member states
- create certain rights and also some obligations
- automatically become law in each member state of the EU
- are applied by national courts

##### **Regulations:**

- are law in every member state as soon as they are passed
- are as important as national laws

##### **Directives:**

- are sent to national governments
- must then be made part of national law by national governments

Adapted from [www.helpwithlawexams.co.uk/europeanlaw.html](http://www.helpwithlawexams.co.uk/europeanlaw.html)

## **DOCUMENT E**

### **HAS THE HUMAN RIGHTS ACT BEEN A GOOD OR BAD ADDITION TO BRITISH LAW?**

#### **Good:**

- every citizen has fundamental rights for the first time
- the law offers protection for the people from the state
- people can get justice in the British courts without having to go to the European Court of Human Rights

#### **Bad:**

- The Act seems to put the rights of some criminals above those of their victims
- It has been accused of adding to the cost of going to court and increasing the number of compensation claims
- Publicity surrounding high-profile cases involving the Act reduces public confidence in the legal system

Adapted from [www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime](http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime)

## **DOCUMENT F**

### **JUDGE MADE LAW**

**The historical view of a judges' role was that they merely applied the laws passed by Parliament. It is now agreed that the reality is that judges are continually applying existing laws to new fact situations and therefore they create new law.**

**This truth was admitted by a Law Lord, Lord Hope: "It is now plain that the inclusion of the European Convention on Human Rights into our domestic law will subject the entire legal system to a fundamental process of review and, wherever necessary, reform by the judiciary."**

Adapted from [www.lawteacher.net](http://www.lawteacher.net)

### **STUDY DOCUMENT D AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

- 7 State how many members there are of the European Union (EU).**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- 8 State which type of EU law national governments have to pass into their own national law.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**STUDY DOCUMENT E AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION.**

- 9 State TWO benefits which the Independent suggests British citizens gain from the implementation of the Human Rights Act.**

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**[2]**

**STUDY DOCUMENT F AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION.**

- 10 Describe how the European Convention on Human Rights has made a difference to the way in which laws are made in Britain.**

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**[4]**

**Explain the uses and limitations of Document E to a researcher studying the impact of the Human Rights Act.**

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**STUDY DOCUMENTS D, E AND F. USE THE DOCUMENTS AND YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE OF RESEARCH METHODS AND EVIDENCE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION.**

- 12 “The right of the EU to make law which applies to Britain has reduced Parliament’s ability to decide how Britain is governed.”**

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

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[illegible]



## ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

**If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.**

[illegible]







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