

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
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GCSE

4931/01

**PERSONAL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION
(SHORT COURSE)**

Unit 1

A.M. WEDNESDAY, 18 May 2011

1½ hours

For Examiner's use only	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
Total	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The maximum mark for this paper is 90.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

SECTION A

Answer all questions.

1. Name **one** political party in Wales. [1]

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2. Explain what is meant by a 'Coalition Government'. [2]

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3. (a) Explain what is meant by a 'stereotype'. [1]

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- (b) Describe **two** examples of a stereotype. [2]

(i)

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(ii)

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4. Alec is a student at College and has a part-time job in a local shop. He lives at home with his parents. Alec doesn't know how to organise his budget very well as he is always out of pocket and has to borrow from his parents.

Income per week	
Part-time Job	£45.50 (net)
Education Maintenance Allowance	£30.00
Pocket Money from Gran	£10.00
Total	

Expenditure per week	
Bus Fares to College	£20.00
Food	£22.00
Mobile Phone	£15.00
Socialising	£30.00
Total	

- (a) Suggest **one other** item of expenditure that Alec has not budgeted for. [1]

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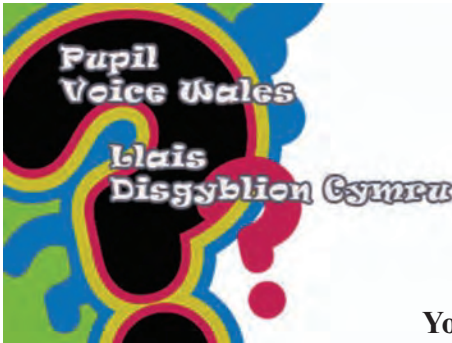
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- (b) Alec earns £45.50 net from his part-time job. Name **one** deduction that may have been taken out of his pay. [1]

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5. Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.



Your school ... Your say

Pupil Voice Wales is the Welsh Assembly Government’s Pupil Voice Wales web-site!

This site is for YOU – children, young people and the “grown ups” who support you in schools in Wales. It will help you to find out what pupil participation is, why it’s important, and how it can make things better for everyone in your school.

School Councils Regulations

The Welsh Assembly Government has passed a law (Statutory Regulations) saying that every primary, secondary and special school in Wales must have a school council up and running by November 2006. Wales is the first country in the UK to pass a law like this.

Secondary Schools can nominate 2 of their members from years 11-13 to be Associate Pupil Governors on the school governing body. These nominations must be made by the school council, and the school governing body must accept them. The Associate Pupil Governors will not have voting rights on the governing body and cannot take part in consideration of matters relating to staff appointments, pay, and staff and pupil discipline.

(a) What is “Pupil Voice Wales”?

[1]

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(b) Why is there a need for a website dedicated to pupils having their say? [2]

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(c) What is meant by the term ‘pupil participation’? [2]

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(d) Discuss the features of an effective School Council. [4]

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(e) Evaluate the role of Associate Pupil Governors, if they are not allowed to vote at the governing body meetings. [5]

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SECTION B*Answer all questions.*

6. Tick (✓) the correct classification of the drugs listed below.

[3]

Name	Class A	Class B	Class C
Heroin			
Amphetamines			
Ecstasy			

7. Explain what is meant by:

(a) 'Physical addiction';

[1]

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(b) 'Psychological addiction'.

[1]

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8. Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

Sexually transmitted infections near 0.5m a year in UK

By Jane Dreaper Health correspondent, BBC News

There were almost half a million new cases of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the UK last year, figures show. Experts at the Health Protection Agency (HPA) say young people are most affected. And one in 10 of 15-24 year olds with an STI become infected again within a year.

Dr Gwenda Hughes, an STI expert at the HPA, said: "These figures highlight the vulnerability of young women. Many studies have shown that young adults are more likely to have unsafe sex. Often they lack the skills and confidence to negotiate safer sex. Re-infection is also a worrying issue. Teenagers are repeatedly putting their own and others' long-term health at risk."

There were 217,570 diagnoses of chlamydia in 2009 - a 7% increase on the previous year. Cases of genital herpes went up by 5% to 30,126 and diagnoses of gonorrhoea have gone up by 6% from 16,451 cases in 2008 to 17,385 last year.

Natika Halil, from the Family Planning Association, said "Young men don't wear condoms and it appears its young women who end up with the infection. The message from this data to the new government is that they mustn't be tempted to cut services and campaigns in sexual health, or ignore the urgent need for statutory sex and relationships education in schools."

(a) State the percentage increase in cases of Chlamydia from 2008-2009. [1]

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(b) Discuss the reasons for the increase in the number of STI cases. [3]

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9. Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

What You Can Learn from Michael Douglas’s Battle Against Throat Cancer

If you smoke or drink heavily, you raise your risk of this disease

By: Barbara Kantrowitz August 20, 2010



When you are young, you think you are invincible. You can smoke, drink, spend hours in the sun – with no consequences. But by the time you hit your 50s; hard living catches up with you. The actor Michael Douglas has confirmed that he has been diagnosed with throat cancer.

Smoking and drinking greatly increase your risk of cancer, Douglas has said he is a long-time smoker who has tried hard to quit.

(a) State **two** health risks in addition to throat cancer that can be caused by smoking. [2]

(i)

(ii)

(b) Describe the short term benefits of stopping smoking. [2]

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SECTION C

Answer all questions.

10. Name **two** fossil fuels. [2]

(i)

(ii)

11. State **two** reasons why some people are concerned about the melting of glaciers. [2]

(i)

(ii)

12. Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.



© Press association



The Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) has raised £7 million for Pakistan in the first week of the appeal. That is an impressive figure – until you compare the donations made after the Haiti earthquake early this year. In the first week, the British public raised £42 million, precisely six times as much. The scale of the destruction and the death toll in Haiti were both immense while in Pakistan the death toll has been far, far lower. Yet the UN has classified it as the biggest natural disaster ever recorded in terms of the number of people affected.

The number of people suffering from the massive floods in Pakistan exceeds 13 million – more than the combined total of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, the 2005 Kashmir earthquake and the 2010 Haiti earthquake, the United Nations said.

So why is there a relative reluctance to give? A big part of the problem was the behaviour of Pakistan's president Asif Ali Zardari who was swanning around Europe. The image of Pakistan in this country has never been lower. The 7/7 bomb attacks of 2005 and the foiling of numerous subsequent plots has linked Pakistan with terrorism.

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(a) How much money did the British public raise in the first week after the Haiti disaster? [1]

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(b) State the number of people that the United Nations estimate had been affected by the floods in Pakistan. [1]

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(c) Discuss the reasons stated in the article for some people being reluctant to give to the disaster fund. [3]

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(d) Explain how the money raised through the Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) campaign is used to help the people who are suffering in disaster areas. [3]

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13. Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.



Giant oil companies want to be recognised as a force for progress. They believe that they make a difference in the world. They help the world meet its growing need for heat, light and mobility. They strive to do that by producing energy that is affordable, secure and doesn't damage the environment.

How much damage does a giant oil spill do?



Some animals and plants may be badly affected by the disruption of an oil spill and may not regain their previous place in the ecosystem once conditions return to normal.

(a) (i) What world needs do giant oil companies state that they help the world to meet? [1]

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(ii) How do they strive to meet these needs? [1]

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(b) State **two** reasons why oil is important to the world economy. [2]

(i)
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(ii)
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(c) Explain the term ‘ecosystem’, giving examples in your answer. [3]

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