



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

SUMMER 2013

INTRODUCTION

The marking schemes which follow were those used by WJEC for the Summer 2013 examination in GCSE PERSONAL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION. They were finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conferences were held shortly after the papers were taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conferences was to ensure that the marking schemes were interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conferences, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about these marking schemes.

GCSE PERSONAL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

Mark Scheme - Summer 2013

SECTION A: ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

- Q.1** Allow **one mark** for five years or mention of the other two provisions that trigger an election. [1]

The Fixed Term Parliament Act was passed on 15 September 2011. The act provides for general elections to be held on the first Thursday in May every five years. There are two provisions that trigger an election other than at five year intervals. A motion of no confidence is passed in Her Majesty's Government by a simple majority and 14 days elapses without the House passing a confidence motion in any new Government formed.

A motion for a general election is agreed by two thirds of the total number of seats in the Commons including vacant seats (currently 434 out of 650).

- Q.2** Allow **one mark** for stating Individual Savings Accounts. [1]

- Q.3** Allow **one mark** for each of **two** correct answers from the list.

Austria	Latvia
Belgium	Lithuania
Bulgaria	Luxembourg
Cyprus	Malta
Czech Republic	Netherlands
Denmark	Poland
Estonia	Portugal
Finland	Romania
France	Slovakia
Germany	Slovenia
Greece	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
Ireland	United Kingdom
Italy	

(1 x 2)

- Q.4** Allow **two** marks for correctly describing the role of the Press Complaints Commission.

The Press Complaints Commission is a body which exists to regulate the media and make sure it stays within certain prescribed boundaries. The Press Complaints Commission has a code of practice which all journalists are issued with. They must abide by this code or members of the public are able to complain about them to the PCC. If a member of the public complains that a journalist or media organisation has broken the code, then the Press Complaints Commission will investigate. If the commission finds the media outlet guilty then they will issue a punishment. The only punishments they can issue are apologies – that is, a newspaper or TV station will have to carry an apology outlining where they went wrong in their next edition.

[2]

Q.5 (a) Allow **one** mark for a correct definition of racism that may include reference to the following:

- A belief or doctrine that inherent differences among the various human races determine cultural or individual achievement, usually involving the idea that one's own race is superior and has the right to rule others.
- A policy, system of government, etc., based upon or fostering such a doctrine; discrimination.
- Hatred or intolerance of another race or other races. Abusive or aggressive behaviour towards members of another race on the basis of such a belief.

[1]

(b) Allow **two** marks for correctly identifying the law that makes racist behaviour illegal.

The Equality Act 2010 is the law which bans unfair treatment and helps achieve equal opportunities in the workplace and in wider society. The Act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. Every person has one or more of the protected characteristics, so the Act protects everyone against unfair treatment.

The protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

[2]

(c) Answers may include reference to:

- Global superstars are role models to millions of young people
- Young people will copy behaviour of footballers
- Young people will think it's ok to act in a racist way
- Young people will copy racist behaviour into society away from the football field and into school and work
- Victims of racism will be offended and hurt

0 marks for an answer that shows little understanding of the consequences of Premiership footballers behaving in a racist way.

Allow **one** mark for each correct answer.

(1 x 3)

Add sanctions applied to footballers:

- Match ban
- Fines
- Lose sponsorship
- Lose job
- Arrested
- Lose respect of fans/club
- Affect performance

- (d) Answers may include reference to:
- Footballers are role models for young people who will listen to them and learn from them.
 - Innovative way to help get the anti-racist message across to young people.
 - Not just the fans who are racist, players can be as well, so they must be role models.

0 marks for an answer that shows no evidence of discussion on the value of using Premiership football to present an anti-racist message to young people.

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion on the value of using Premiership football to present an anti-racist message to young people.

Answer lacks structure. There is limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks for an answer, which makes realistic and sensible arguments on the value of using Premiership football to present an anti-racist message to young people. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner. There is a good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.

- Q.6** (a) Allow **one** mark for correctly identifying 62% of 24-44 year olds struggle to make it to payday **[1]**

- (b) Allow **two** marks for correctly explaining that:

Payday loans are small, short-term unsecured loans designed to tide people over until they get their wages. They must be paid back within 31 days and attract very high interest rates if not repaid in the designated time. **[2]**

- (c) Answers may include reference to the following areas:
- Cannot get a credit card
Unemployment is the biggest single driver of debt problems in the UK.
 - Spending too much at the start of the month and cannot manage until the end of the month.
 - Unexpected expenses
 - Benefits/low income
 - People cannot manage their finances – not financially literate.
 - Cost of living becomes too expensive

0 marks for an answer, which shows some understanding of why people borrow money on a short-term basis.

Level 1

Award 1-2 mark for an answer, which shows some understanding of why people borrow money on a short-term basis.

Level 2

Award 3 marks for an answer, which clearly explains why people borrow money on a short-term basis.

(d) Answers may include reference to:

Advantages of Payday Loans

- Payday loans are actually rather cheap, provided that they are paid off in time. Payday lenders will naturally charge a fixed fee on the amount of money borrowed.
- Payday loans are extremely convenient for people who need cash in a hurry and who are willing to pay it back in a fair amount of time. When you apply online for these payday loans you can usually be approved in as little as a couple of hours. The process of applying for and being approved for these loans is completely hassle free. Payday loans are perfect solutions to paying for those unexpected bills that come along or for car repairs that you weren't anticipating.
- Payday loans are now available to almost every British citizen. Some lending companies work completely online and in around-the-clock mode. People with less-than-perfect credit score or even no credit history, including students and those who have previously defaulted on loans, can qualify for these services without problems. As practice shows, UK payday loans with no credit check often turn out to be the only way for some people to get extra cash, necessary sooner rather than later.
- These financial services are rather convenient and easily attainable for a large number of people in the UK. If a person applies for a payday loan in the morning, the requested money will usually be transferred to his or her checking account on the next day. The application process is also rather simple and takes no more than 15 minutes.
- Even if you have a history of bad credit or bankruptcy, it is possible to receive a loan through an online source.

Disadvantages of Payday Loans

- In case your payday loan repayment is delayed, not only will you be imposed high fees, but your credit score will also suffer from it. Just like with credit card debts, missing out payday loan payments puts a 'red-flag' sign to your credit report. This may seriously affect your borrowing ability in future, especially when applying for a home loan. Additionally, the due payment will have to be done in full.
- When you choose a lender for your payday loan it is very wise to pay close attention to the agreement. The interest rates on these loans can be extremely high ranging from up to 3000%. Also if you fail to make your payment on time, these rates can easily double. People who are in debt are not advised to use these loans as a debt consolidation. That is because you will usually wind up deeper in debt in the long run. If you plan on using an online lender it is wise to check them out thoroughly before signing any agreement.

0 marks for an answer that shows no evidence of discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of a payday loan with little suggestion of alternative ways of borrowing money.

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of a payday loan suggestions of alternative ways of borrowing money. Answer lacks structure. There is limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks for an answer, which makes realistic and sensible arguments of the advantages and the disadvantages of a payday loan with a range of suggestions of alternative ways of borrowing money. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner. There is a good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.

SECTION B – HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL WELL BEING

- Q.7** Allow **one** mark for correctly stating one of the following:
- Iron plays a role in a number of essential functions in the body. Iron is an essential component of haemoglobin and, therefore, iron is required for normal blood formation and oxygen transport around the body.
 - Iron is required for normal functioning of the immune system.
 - Iron is also required for energy.. Iron is also needed for the normal function of the immune system.
- Q.8** Allow **one** mark for stating one of the following:
- Prevent cross contamination
 - Hands can easily spread bacteria around the kitchen and onto food.
- [1]**
- Q.9** (a) Allow **one** mark for correctly identifying one health risk from second-hand smoking.
- Children are especially vulnerable to second-hand smoke as they breathe more rapidly and they inhale more pollutants per pound of body weight (a higher relative ventilation rate) than adults.
 - A child exposed to second-hand smoke has an increased risk of asthma, lower respiratory infections, bronchitis, middle ear disease, bacterial meningitis and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) as well as general reduced respiratory function (cough, wheezes).
 - Passive smoking may also affect children’s mental development. A US study found deficits in reading and reasoning in children even at low levels of smoke exposure. There is also some evidence to suggest that exposure to second-hand smoke can lead to increased school absenteeism.
 - Children are more likely to commence smoking if they grow up in households where those around them smoke.
 - A report by the British Medical Association found evidence that exposure to second-hand smoke causes childhood cancer (in particular brain cancer and lymphoma) and meningitis. It can also lead to cancer in adulthood and the initiation and progression of cardiovascular disease.
 - A study in Sweden found that the parents who smoke are greatly increasing their child’s risk of developing several types of cancer. Similar risks for exposure by mothers’ and fathers’ smoking were found for lung cancer (71%), and upper aero-digestive cancer (45%). (Aero-digestive tract includes the lips, mouth, tongue, nose, throat, vocal cords, and part of the oesophagus and windpipe). There was an 8-fold increased risk of developing nasal cancer (nasal adenoid cystic carcinoma) by exposure to SHS from either parent during childhood.
 - Children who are exposed to second-hand smoke on a daily basis grow up with more than triple the risk of lung cancer later in life compared to those who grow up in smoke-free environments.
- [1]**

- (b) Answers may include reference to the following areas:
- It is an emotive subject – makes parents feel guilty about affecting their child's health.
 - Campaign needs to be constantly reinforced – frequent advertising, posters not just at the launch.
 - Parents are addicted to smoking and find it hard to stop wherever they are.
 - Children are exposed to second-hand smoke in their homes so cars won't make a difference.
 - Driving can be stressful and drivers may feel they need a cigarette when driving.
 - The campaign is not backed by law – does not make it illegal.
 - The police will be unable to enforce the campaign unless it is made law.
 - 0 marks for an answer that shows no discussion of the factors that could affect the success of the campaign.

Level 1

Award 1-2 marks for an answer, which clearly shows some discussion of the factors that could affect the success of the campaign.

Level 2

Award 3 marks for an answer, which clearly discusses the factors that could affect the success of the campaign.

- Q.10** (a) Allow **one** mark for stating he feels a 'sense of responsibility' in caring for his daughter. [1]
- (b) Allow **one** mark for stating that Cannabis is a Class B drug. [1]
- (c) Allow **one** mark for stating that the penalty for possession of a Class B drug is up to five years in prison or an unlimited fine or both. [1]
- (d) Answers may include reference to the following areas:

Short-term (immediate) effects of cannabis (marijuana) use

The most common side effects of marijuana are:

- Sleepiness.
- Difficulty keeping track of time, impaired.
- Reduced ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car.
- Increased heart rate.
- Potential cardiac dangers for those with pre-existing heart disease.
- Bloodshot eyes.
- Dry mouth and throat.
- Decreased social inhibitions.
- Paranoia, hallucinations.
- Impaired or reduced short-term memory.
- Impaired or reduced comprehension.
- Altered motivation and cognition, making the acquisition of new information difficult.
- Paranoia.
- Psychological dependence.
- Impairment in learning and memory, perception and judgement – difficulty speaking, listening effectively, thinking, retaining knowledge, problem solving, and forming concepts.
- Intense anxiety or panic attacks.

0 marks for an answer that shows no discussion of the short-term effects of using cannabis.

Level 1

Award 1-2 marks for an answer, which shows some description of the short-term effects of using cannabis.

Level 2

Award 3 marks for an answer, which clearly describes the short-term effects of using cannabis.

[3]

(e) Answers may include reference to the following:

- The effects of drug and alcohol-addicted parents can be far-reaching on their children, starting in the womb before birth and continuing long after the child has no contact with the parents.
- In addition to having a higher risk of drug and alcohol addiction themselves, the children's normal development is interrupted, which puts them at higher risk for physical, emotional and mental health problems.

Before Birth

- Mothers who use cocaine while pregnant may cause their children to have problems in the classroom later on.
- These children are sometimes unable to block out distractions or concentrate for long periods of time. If the mother is a drinker and stopped during early pregnancy, her children are less affected by negative cognitive development in childhood, even if the mother resumes drinking after giving birth.

Behavioural Effects

- Alcohol and drug-addicted parents are more often involved in divorce, unemployment, domestic violence and legal problems, severely affecting their ability to be effective parents.
- A higher incidence of eating disorder, depression, anxiety and attempts at suicide exist amongst their children than in the general population.
- Physical and sexual abuse is more likely to happen in families where there is abuse of alcohol or drugs.
- Children from these homes are likely to have lower self-esteem and perceive themselves as unable to have control over their circumstances.
- Because of their stressors at home, children of substance abusers are more likely to experience problems in school, ranging from learning disabilities and failing grades to truancy and being expelled from school.

Emotional Consequences

- Children of addicted parents report more depression than children from non-addicted homes.
- They are also more likely to have anxiety disorders or suffer from anxiety.
- They spend time feeling frightened, and may suffer from post-traumatic stress syndrome, including sleep disturbances and flashbacks.
- They not only worry about themselves, they worry that the parent may get sick or die due to continued drug abuse.
- They may avoid bringing friends home for fear they will see the parents drunk or high, and may actually experience being shunned by their peers whose parents have told them to stay away from children from troubled families.
- They may erroneously blame themselves for setting off a drinking episode in their parents.

0 marks for an answer that shows no discussion of the possible effects on children if parents regularly take drugs.

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of the possible effects on children if parents regularly take drugs. Answer lacks structure. There is limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks for an answer, which makes realistic and sensible arguments of the possible effects on children if parents regularly take drugs. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner. There is a good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.

Q.11 (a) Allow **one** mark for correctly stating nearly one in five youngsters have been victims of bullying. **[1]**

(b) Allow **two** marks for correctly interpreting the following definition:

“Cyber-bullying” is when a child, preteen or teen is tormented, threatened, harassed, humiliated, embarrassed or otherwise targeted by another child, preteen or teen using the Internet, interactive and digital technologies or mobile phones. It has to have a minor on both sides, or at least have been instigated by a minor against another minor.

(c) Answers may include reference to the following areas:

Effects of cyber-bullying

- Severe or chronic cyber-bullying can leave victims at greater risk for anxiety, depression, and other stress-related disorders. In some rare but highly publicised cases, some kids have turned to suicide.
- Many children and teens who are cyber-bullied are reluctant to tell a teacher or parent, often because they feel ashamed of the social stigma, or because they fear their computer privileges will be taken away at home.

Other effects of being cyber-bullied include:

- signs of emotional stress during or after using the internet or the phone
- being very protective or secretive of their digital life
- withdrawal from friends and activities
- avoidance of school or group gatherings
- slipping grades and “acting out” in anger at home
- changes in mood, behaviour, sleep, or appetite

0 marks for an answer that shows no understanding of the effects of cyber-bullying on a person’s mental and emotional well-being.

Level 1

Award 1-2 marks for an answer, which shows some understanding of the effects of cyber-bullying on a person’s mental and emotional well-being.

Level 2

Award 3 marks for an answer, which clearly describes the effects of cyber-bullying on a person’s mental and emotional well-being.

[3]

- (d) Answers may include reference to:
- Victims should talk to parents, teachers or youth workers and ask for help.
 - Many schools have established policies and protocols for responding to cyber-bullying.
 - Report cyber-bullying. Service providers are also under an obligation to deal with cyber-bullying and schools should be aware of the obligations placed on service providers and the sanctions that can be taken. Mobile phone operators have nuisance call centres and procedures to deal with cyber-bullying. Operators can change the number of the person being bullied, although they cannot bar a number from contacting a phone (some handsets, however, do have this capacity). Phone accounts can be blocked, but only with police involvement.
 - Social and video hosting networking sites, Instant Messenger (IM) and chat rooms or individual websites should have clear and prominent reporting mechanisms. Site providers can remove content that is illegal or breaks the terms and conditions of their licence and can delete the accounts of those who break the rules.
 - Block the bully. Most devices have settings that allow you to electronically block emails, IMs, or text messages from specific people.
 - Limit access to technology. Keep the computer in a public place in the house and limit the use of cell phones and games. Some companies allow you to turn off text messaging services during certain hours.

0 marks for an answer that shows no discussion on the strategies that can be employed to reduce the incidence of cyber-bullying

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of the strategies that can be employed to reduce the incidence of cyber-bullying. Answer lacks structure. There is a limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks for an answer, which makes realistic and sensible discussion of the strategies that can be employed to reduce the incidence of cyber-bullying. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner. There is a good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.

SECTION C – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

Q.12 Allow **one** mark for each correct answer from the list.

- Switch off lights when you leave a room.
- Use energy efficient lighting and appliances.
- Insulate your home.
- Unplug electronics – including laptops, televisions and cell phone charges – when no one is using them.
- Recycle in the home. Set up containers in your kitchen or outside for plastic, aluminium, and cardboard and paper.
- Use both sides of sheets of paper, and set up a box for scrap paper that you can reuse for taking notes or making lists.
- Print documents only when necessary and conserve paper.
- Ride bicycles or walk. Don't use the car for short journeys.
- Buy used goods at thrift stores or yard sales whenever possible.
- Reduce your carbon footprint by not using plastic or paper bags. Use a bag for life.
- Whenever you buy something, go for the most eco-friendly option
- Switch to 30°C and load up the washing machine
- Go online
- Collect rainwater
- Take showers instead of baths
- Grow your own food; eat local, seasonal, fresh, unprocessed food

(1 x 2)

Q.13 (a) Allow **one** mark for stating 783 million

[1]

(b) Answers may include reference to the following areas:

- WaterAid's history stretches back to 1981 when on 21 July it was officially established as a charitable trust.
- By 1981, 17.5 million people received safe water.
- In 2010/11, 1.6 million people had safe water and 1.9 million people had sanitation. We have grown from strength to strength ever since to become one of the most respected international NGO's dealing solely with water, sanitation and hygiene issues. Throughout the 1980s the formation of regional WaterAid fundraising committees, based in many of the UK water industry's organisations (public and private), enabled more and more organised fundraising events to take place.
- The resulting increase in donations enabled the organisation to grow, slowly at first, but by the end of 1985 WaterAid had funded projects in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Kenya, Bangladesh, Nepal, India and The Gambia. Volunteer engineering advisors were helping communities decide on the most appropriate technologies to use in the field.
- By 1987 WaterAid's yearly income had topped 1 million. The following year it was announced that since WaterAid's establishment over 350,000 people had benefited from its projects.
- The privatisation of the water supply and sewerage authorities in England and Wales in 1989 saw the creation of nine companies, and government regulatory bodies – the National Rivers Authority [now Environment Agency] and OfWat. The newly formed companies and government bodies and their many staff pledged to continue their support for WaterAid's work and to this day remain a valuable and pro-active group of core supporters.
- In 2002 water was declared a human right. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set at the World Summit of Sustainable Development in 2000 set out to halve the proportion of people without access to clean water by 2015. Thanks to lobbying from WaterAid and other groups, sanitation was added to the list of MDGs in 2002.

0 marks for an answer that shows no discussion of the improvements made by WaterAid since 1981.

Level 1

Award 1-2 marks for an answer, which shows some description of the Improvements made by WaterAid since 1981.

Level 2

Award 3 marks for an answer, which clearly describes the improvements made by WaterAid since 1981.

[3]

Q.14 (a) Allow **one** mark for stating that Gwynt y Môr is an offshore wind farm at sea.

[1]

(b) Allow **one** mark for stating that 400,000 homes will benefit from Gwynt y Môr.

[1]

(c) Answers may include reference to the following areas:

- Wind energy is needed because wind power is a well proven and cost effective technology. Wind energy is good for the planet as it reduces the emission of greenhouse gases which are caused by human activities. It also is good for the economy of countries because it reduces dependency on oil and gas imports which improve the balance of payments as well as increasing energy supply security.
- The UK has an abundant wind resource so it makes perfect sense to exploit this natural, infinite source of energy. The UK has more installed offshore wind than any other country.
- Every unit of wind energy that replaces a unit of high carbon energy is a unit that reduces our carbon emissions and improves our security of supply.
- Wind farms and other forms of renewable energy will help boost our energy security, and ultimately our national security.
- Wind farms are important as they help to combat the climate change. Wind power is harnessed in a more responsible way to make sure that the emissions of carbon dioxide are reduced. they are well proven as well as cost-effective technology.
- Clean power from wind farms is vital to tackling global warming. We are already experiencing the effects of global warming, but if we are to avoid dangerous levels of climate change we must cut carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 80-90 per cent by 2050. That means switching to clean forms of energy generation that do not produce CO₂.
- It's time to leave the era of dirty fossil fuels behind.
- UN scientists agree that, because of global warming caused by burning fossil fuels, we will experience more droughts, floods and storms from now on. For South Wales, climate change means more coastal flooding and wetter, stormier weather.
- UN and UK government scientists predict that unless we do something, millions of people could face starvation or drought and we may lose the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets completely. This could add around 6 metres to global sea level, with catastrophic effects.
- Wind power is a clean, renewable form of energy, which during operation produces no carbon dioxide. Within a few months of operation the energy needed to construct the wind farm is completely paid back.
- Wind power – as the cheapest, most developed renewable energy technology, and the fastest to build – is well placed to quickly reduce emissions.
- We know that wind power works – it already supplies 40 million people globally with electricity.

0 marks for an answer that shows no discussion of the reasons for developing alternative sources of energy.

Level 1

Award 1-2 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of the reasons for developing alternative sources of energy.

Level 2

Award 3-4 marks for an answer, which clearly discusses the reasons for developing alternative sources of energy.

[4]

(d) Answers may include reference to the following:

Advantages

1. The wind is free and with modern technology it can be captured efficiently.
2. Once the wind turbine is built the energy it produces does not cause green-house gases or other pollutants.
3. Although wind turbines can be very tall each takes up only a small plot of land. This means that the land below can still be used. This is especially the case in agricultural areas as farming can still continue.
4. Many people find wind farms an interesting feature on the landscape.
5. Remote areas that are not connected to the electricity power grid can use wind turbines to produce their own supply.
6. Wind turbines have a role to play in both the developed and third world.
7. Wind turbines are available in a range of sizes which means a vast range of people and businesses can use them. Single households to small towns and villages can make good use of a range of wind turbines available today.

Disadvantages

1. The strength of the wind is not constant and it varies from zero to storm force. This means that wind turbines do not produce the same amount of electricity all the time. There will be times when they produce no electricity at all.
2. Many people feel that the countryside should be left untouched, without these large structures being built. The landscape should be left in its natural form for everyone to enjoy.
3. Wind turbines are noisy. Each one can generate the same level of noise as a family car travelling at 70 mph.
4. Many people see large wind turbines as unsightly structures and not pleasant or interesting to look at. They disfigure the countryside and are generally ugly.
5. When wind turbines are being manufactured some pollution is produced. Therefore wind power does produce some pollution.
6. Large wind farms are needed to provide entire communities with enough electricity. For example, the largest single turbine available today can only provide enough electricity for 475 homes, when running at full capacity.

0 marks for an answer that shows no discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of developing a wind farm at sea.

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of developing a wind farm at sea. Answer lacks structure. There is a limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks for an answer, which makes a realistic and sensible discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of developing a wind farm at sea. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner. There is a good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.

- Q.15** (a) Allow **one** mark for stating that world leaders promised that everyone should have the chance to get an education by 2015. **[1]**
- (b) Allow **two** marks for correctly stating that 2015 is the year that the Millennium Development Goals should be achieved and that education for all should be achieved by 2015.
Deadline for 1 mark **[2]**
- (c) Allow **three** marks for correctly explaining each of three reasons why 67 million children do not receive an education.

Reasons could be from the following:

- In more than 20 developing nations, illiteracy rates amongst women exceed 70% as cultural issues lead to a lack of value in educating girls.
- As much as 115 million children of primary school age are not enrolled in school.
- More than 226 million children do not attend secondary school.
- Many children who do enrol in school do not graduate with even the most basic reading and maths skills because their schools do not have enough teachers, books or facilities to provide quality education.

Across the world many children miss out on their education because:

- They are made to work to help support their families.
- They are recruited into armed forces and become child soldiers.
- Their families do not have the means to pay for schooling.
- Discrimination and racism undermine their chance to receive an education.
- They face violence as they pursue their education. This is the case for girls in areas where they are threatened with extreme physical harm (e.g. acid attacks) for the seemingly harmless act of attending school.
- In most developing countries, public school is not free. The costs of books, uniforms, and teachers' salaries are borne by the students' families.
- School fees and related costs are a common barrier to education. These charges are a greater burden for children from poor families, disproportionately affect those who are racial and ethnic minorities, members of indigenous communities and migrants.
- Girls are more likely to be excluded from school than boys when there is not enough money to go around. As many as two out of three out-of-school children are girls.
- Social traditions are deep rooted religious and cultural beliefs are most often the barriers to expanding girls' educational opportunities in undeveloped countries around the world.
- Educated girls and women are less vulnerable to HIV infection, human trafficking and other forms of exploitation, are more likely to marry later, raise fewer children who are more likely to go to school, and make important contributions to family income. **(1 x 3)**

(d) Answers may include reference to:

World leaders made the promise of the Millennium Development Goals, so they should keep their promise.

Pressure groups should keep up the pressure on world leaders.

The use of children in the UK to influence world leaders is crucial.

- Pressure groups articulate interests of a group of people
- Pressure groups help to disperse power downwards and help provide checks on government abuses
- Pressure groups provide functional representation according to occupation and belief
- Pressure groups allow for continuity of representation between elections
- Pressure groups provide a 'safety valve', an outlet for the pent-up energies of those who carry grievances or feel hard done by
- Pressure groups apply scrutiny to government activity, publicising poor practice and maladministration.

The opposing view:

However, some argue that pressure group activity actually harms democracy.

This is because:

- The freedom to organise and influence is exploited by the rich and powerful groups in society
- Much influence is applied informally and secretly
- Pressure groups are often not representative of their members
- Pressure groups are essentially sectional – they apply influence from a partial point of view rather than in the interests of the country as a whole.

0 marks for an answer that shows no evaluation of the role of pressure groups in influencing world leaders to keep their promise.

Level 1

1-3 marks for an answer, which shows some evaluation of the role of pressure groups in influencing world leaders to keep their promises. Answer lacks structure. There is a limited use of specialist terminology with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Level 2

4-6 marks for an answer, which makes a realistic and sensible evaluation of the role of pressure groups in influencing world leaders to keep their promises. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner. There is a good use of specialist terms with minor errors in punctuation and grammar that are not intrusive.



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