

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4931/01



S16-4931-01

**PERSONAL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION
(SHORT COURSE)
UNIT 1**

P.M. MONDAY, 13 June 2016

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Section A	1.	1
	2.	2
	3.	2
	4.	1
	5.	12
Section B	6.	12
	7.	1
	8.	2
	9.	3
	10.	12
Section C	11.	12
	12.	1
	13.	2
	14.	3
	15.	12
	16.	12
Total	90	

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 in Sections A, B and C.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

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.

BLANK PAGE

SECTION A
ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Answer all questions.

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

.....

2. Explain the difference between an election and a referendum. [2]

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Name **two** of the Welsh Government's Seven Core Aims for Children, which reflect the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. [2]

-
 -
-

4. Name **one** deduction from an employed person's pay. [1]

.....

5. How do people in Wales get the news?



Almost a third of people in Wales mainly get their news from social media and the internet, according to a poll for BBC Wales. The ICM survey found 30% of people said they mostly looked online for stories.

Television is the first choice for the majority of people, with 39% preferring to watch news programmes. 16% said they mainly got their news from newspapers, while 12% chose radio. The remaining 3% said they were not interested in the news.

Although newspapers have relatively small circulations, they probably have a higher number of readers today than they did 10 years ago because of people going to their website. The fact that almost a third of us choose the internet first for news reflects the huge growth in the ownership of smartphones and tablets, and the explosion in online news outlets catering to a hungry audience.

The majority of 18 to 34 year olds (58%) told the researchers that they mainly get their news from social media and the internet. The only age group who mostly choose TV (54%) are the over 65s.

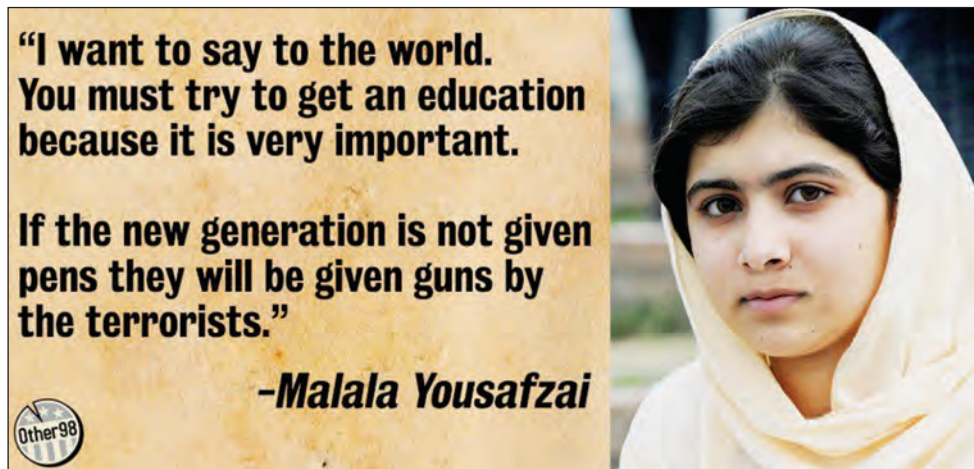
- (a) State the percentage of 18-34 year olds who get their news through social media/online. [1]

.....

- (b) Identify **two** other ways that people can access the news. [2]

- (i)
- (ii)

6. Malala Yousafzai



Pakistani schoolgirl Malala Yousafzai first came to public attention in 2009 when she wrote a BBC diary about life under the Taliban.

Malala was 11 when she began writing a diary for BBC Urdu. Her blogs described life under Taliban rule from her home town of Mingora, in the northwest region of Pakistan. The Taliban is against the education of girls.

In October 2012, she was shot in the head by a Taliban gunman, she survived the dramatic assault. The story of her recovery – from delicate surgery at a Pakistani military hospital to further operations in the UK, and afterwards as she took her campaign global - has been closely tracked by the world's media.

She was named one of TIME magazine's most influential people in 2013, won the European Parliament's Sakharov prize for Freedom of Thought and has become the youngest person ever to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

She has continued her campaign for female education and has taken it around the world. A fund set up in her name, helps children in education around the world.

(a) For what cause does Malala Yousafzai campaign? [1]

.....

(b) State **two** reasons why educating all children is important. [2]

•

.....

•

.....

(c) State **three** ways how a young person could campaign for a cause that they feel strongly about. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(d) "If the new generation is not given pens they will be given guns by the terrorists." Discuss. [6]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4931
010007

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

SECTION B
HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL WELL BEING

Answer all questions.

7. State **one** long-term effect of young children not taking part in physical activity. [1]

.....

8. Name **two** ways a young person can deal with the stress of examinations. [2]

•

.....

•

.....

9. Tick (✓) the correct classification of the drugs listed below. [3]

Name	Class A	Class B	Class C
Cocaine			
Cannabis			
LSD			

10. Teenage pregnancies in Wales fall by a quarter in 10 years



Teenage pregnancy rates in Wales have dropped by around 25% in the last 10 years, official figures show. The Office for National Statistics figures say that in 2011, 34 girls out of every 1,000 fell pregnant under the age of 18, compared to around 45 per 1,000 in 2001. Abortion rates have also fallen in the last 10 years.

The Royal College of Midwives said improved sex education and availability of contraception had helped. Julia Chandler, national officer for the Royal College of Midwives in Wales, said there was a combination of factors for the fall.

“There’s been a push to reduce teenage pregnancies,” she said. “It has been high on the Welsh government’s agenda, along with a greater awareness of teenage pregnancy among teenagers and everyone else.”

“And there’s more availability of morning-after contraception. They can now go to a pharmacist to get morning-after contraception and there’s no need to go to family planning or a doctor.”

She said sexual education was also discussed much more openly now both in schools and at home.

- (a) According to the article, what is the percentage fall in teenage pregnancies in the last 10 years? [1]

.....

- (b) Name **two** methods of contraception. [2]

(i)

.....

(ii)

.....

- (c) Give **three** reasons why a teenage girl may choose not to continue with a pregnancy. [3]

.....

.....

.....

11. Binge-drinking continues to fall in young adults.



Binge-drinking among young adults (18-25 year olds) in Britain is continuing to fall, figures from the Office for National Statistics show. The proportion of this group bingeing at least once a week is now down from 29% in 2005 to 18% in 2013.

It is thought that fewer adults are choosing to drink alcohol and are also drinking less when they do.

The binge-drinking job, for so long media shorthand for Britain's youth, is becoming more unrepresentative of the young generation with every year that passes.

Young people spend more time at home using social media or doing their homework and less time down the pub or hanging around the bus shelter with their mates. Alcohol is just not that fashionable any more. Indeed, consumption of tobacco and illegal drugs is also down. Having a clear head can be cool.

Public health campaigners will argue that the figures demonstrate the success of sensible drinking campaigns.

Changing attitudes to alcohol are also driven by diversity. A little over 7% of young people currently describe themselves as Muslims or Sikhs, religions which largely forbid alcohol consumption. Indeed, areas with higher levels of immigration tend to have lower levels of problem drinking.

- (a) According to the Office for National Statistics, what is the percentage of young adults binge drinking at least once a week in 2013? [1]

.....

- (b) State **two** long-term effects on the health of a young adult who regularly binge drinks.[2]

•

.....

•

.....

SECTION C

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

Answer all questions.

12. What is the difference between solar thermal panels and solar photovoltaic (PV) panels? [1]

.....

.....

13. Name **two** organisations that campaign for Human Rights. [2]

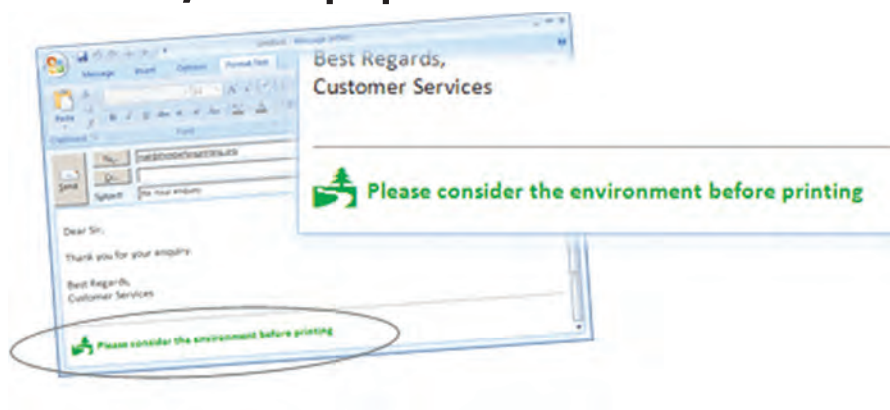
-
-

14.



Please consider the environment before printing

Save trees, save paper



(a) How would not printing a message help the environment? [1]

.....

.....

(b) State **two** other ways that using modern technology may benefit the environment. [2]

Examiner
only

-
-

15. Plastic in the oceans



You could save a turtle's life by using less plastic and making sure your rubbish is properly managed. In the North Pacific, there is an area the size of Turkey of floating plastic rubbish. It is rubbish from the land that is polluting our oceans, choking and trapping millions of fish and animals.

Take a walk along almost any beach anywhere in the world and washed ashore will almost certainly be either plastic bags and bottles, or containers. Perhaps plastic drums or expanded polystyrene packing. All too often, there are polyurethane foam pieces, pieces of polypropylene fishing net and discarded lengths of rope. Together with traffic cones, disposable lighters, tyres and even toothbrushes, this plastic trash has been casually thrown away on land or at sea and has been carried ashore by wind and tide.

It has been estimated that over a million seabirds and one hundred thousand marine mammals and sea turtles are killed each year by either eating or getting tangled in six-pack plastic can holders, and discarded netting, fishing lines and other bits of discarded plastic.

- (a) According to the article, how many marine mammals and sea turtles are killed each year? [1]

.....

- (b) Name **two** types of plastic items that are polluting the oceans. [2]

•

.....

•

.....

- (c) Give **three** ways that pollution may affect the eco-system of the oceans. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

16. "Oil is about as important to the developed world as agriculture."



Oil, food and water are the three most important resources on the planet.

- the United States consumes 19 million barrels of oil every day
- the United Kingdom consumes 1.5 million barrels of oil every day
- the world consumes 91.2 million barrels of oil every day
- a barrel of oil is about a bath's worth
- every week, 1.5 million people are added to the world's urban population
- the growth of countries such as China, India, Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey are increasing the demand for oil
- the more we live in cities, the more we want cars to drive around in and lorries to deliver the goods we want
- renewable energy is replacing some of the world's appetite for oil
- the US has developed the use of fracking to extract oil with supplies increasingly flowing from West to East rather than East to West and causing the price of oil to drop

(a) How many barrels of oil are consumed each day by the United Kingdom? [1]

.....

(b) Name **two** countries that are contributing to the demand for oil. [2]

•

.....

•

.....

(c) State **three** reasons for the increased demand for oil. [3]

.....

.....

.....

