

0580/403

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2011

TUESDAY, 10 MAY
1.00 PM – 2.45 PM

CONTEMPORARY
SOCIAL STUDIES
STANDARD GRADE
Credit Level

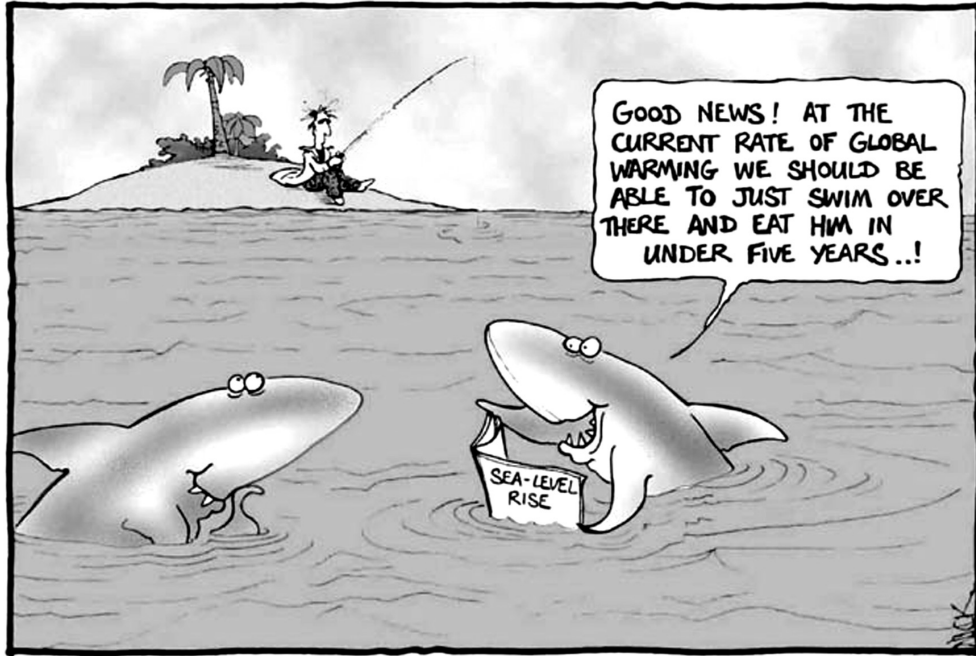
Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Question 1 is on fold-out Pages 2, 3 and 4.
- 2 Question 2 is on fold-out Pages 5, 6 and 7.
- 3 Question 3 is on Pages 8, 9 and 10.
- 4 All three questions should be attempted.
- 5 Read each question carefully before you attempt to answer it.
- 6 Write your answers in the answer book provided.

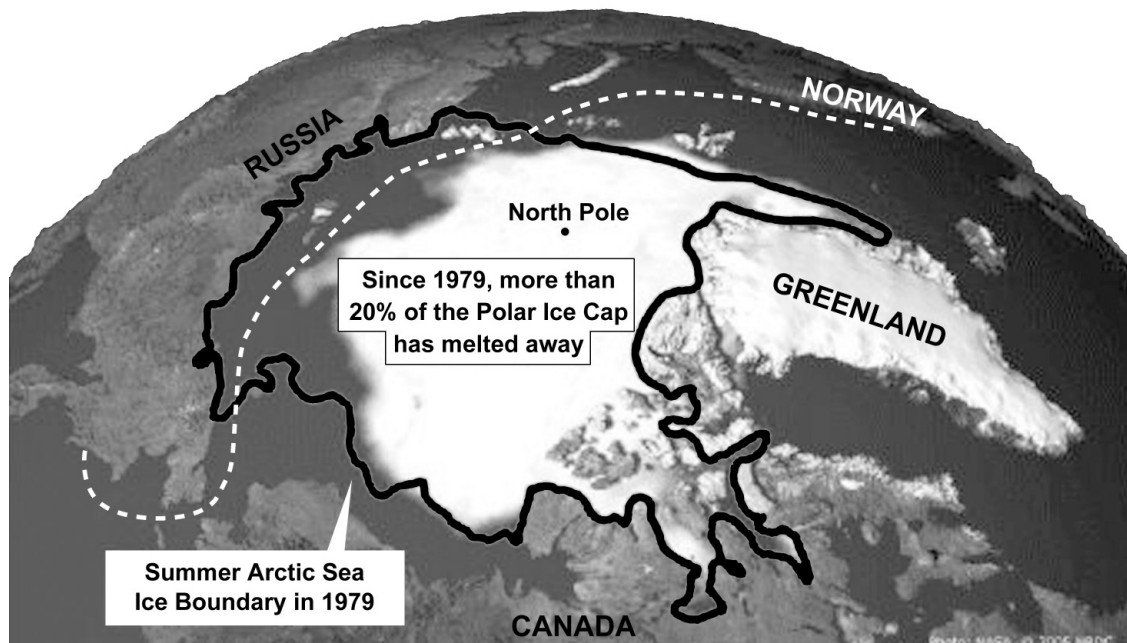


1. Look at the sources below. They give information about Global Warming. Most scientists say that Global Warming is caused by an increase in greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide.

Source A Rise in sea level



Source B Summer Arctic sea ice decline

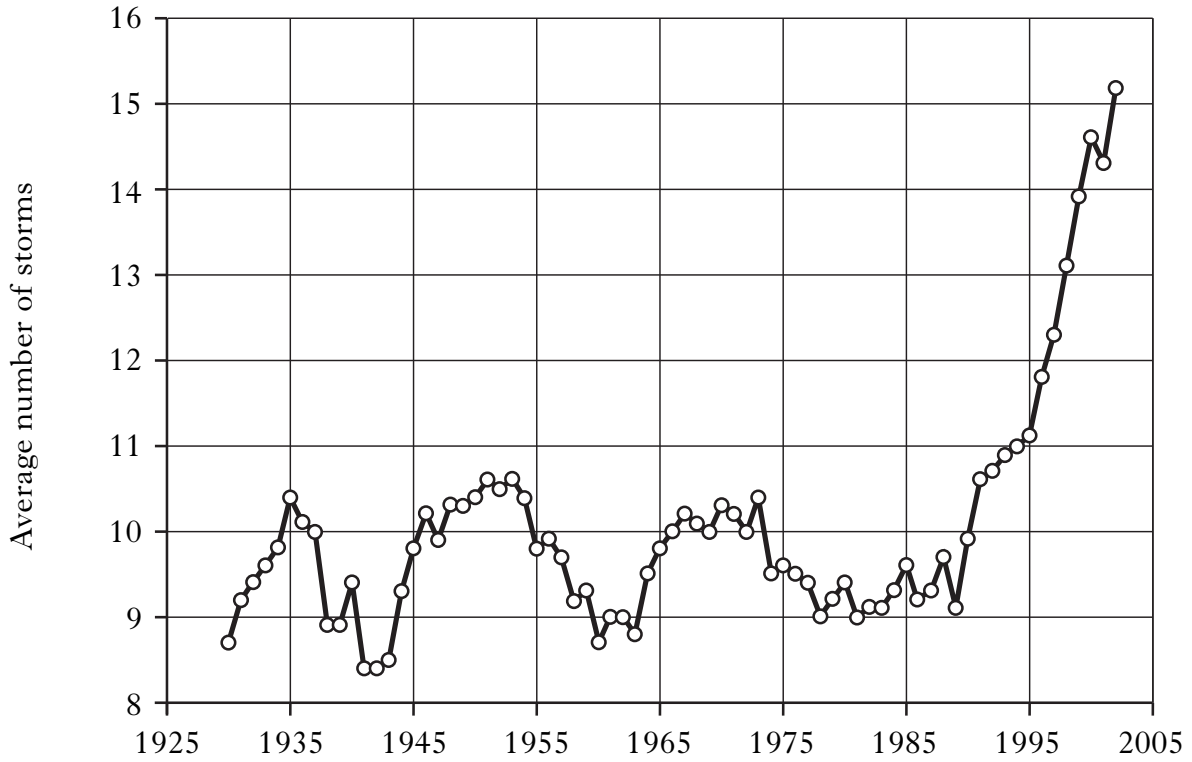


Key

----- Newly opened summer trade route

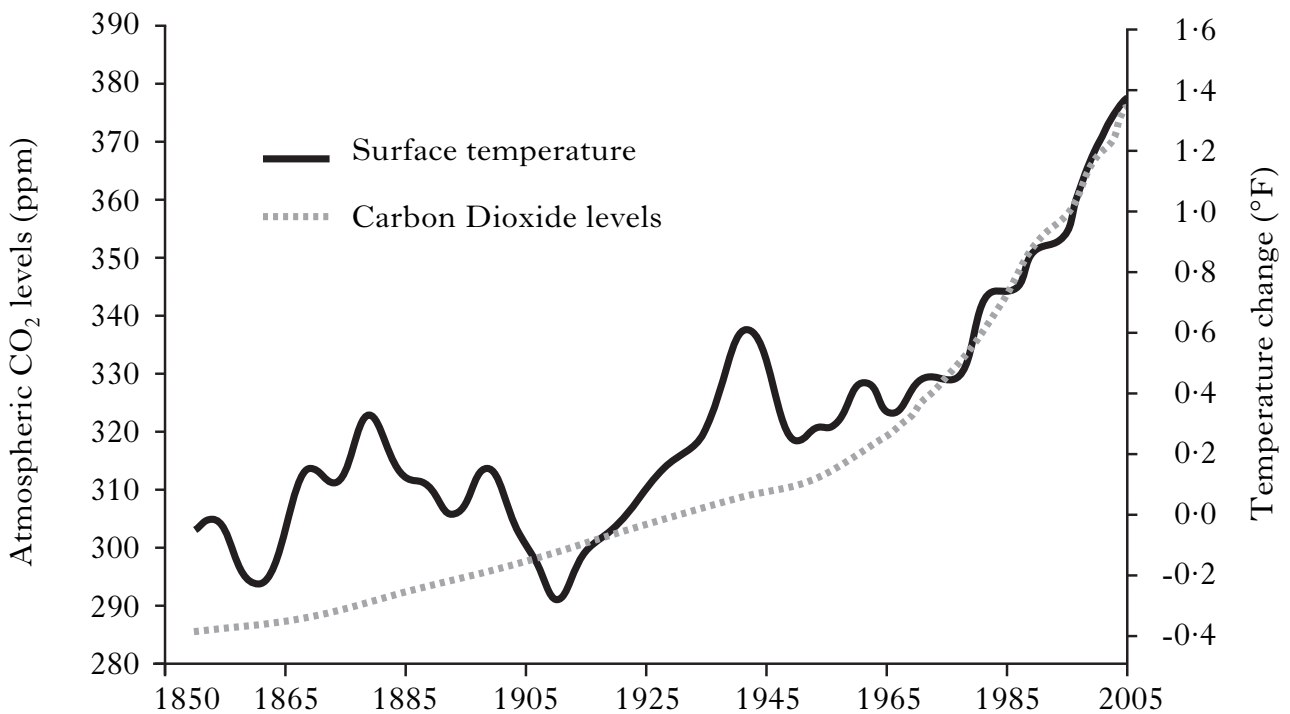
1. (continued)

Source C Number of North Atlantic tropical storms* (1925–2005)



*Tropical storms get their energy from warm air in the atmosphere

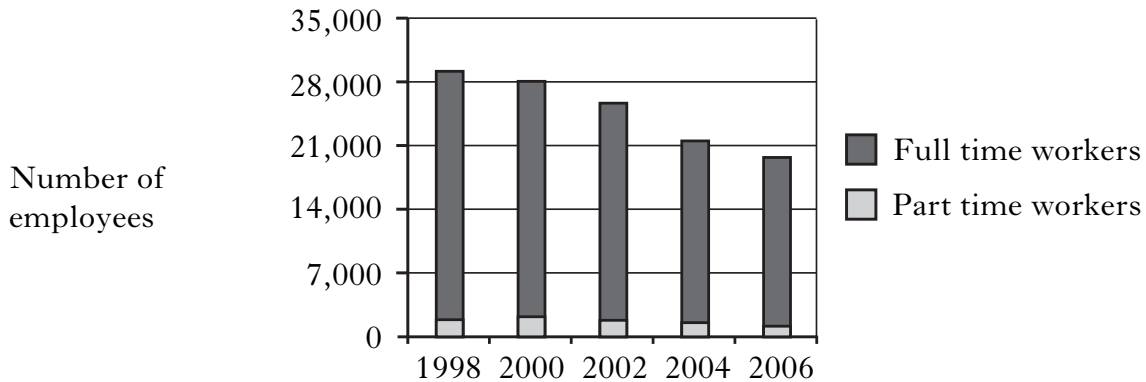
Source D Global surface temperature and atmospheric carbon dioxide levels (1850–2005)



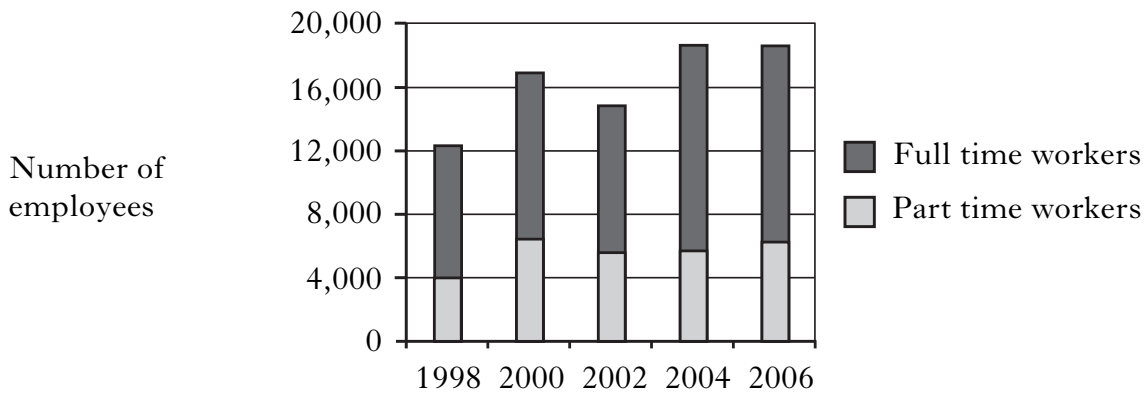
2. Look at the sources below. They give information about the manufacturing and finance/business sectors in Fife.

Source A Fife's economy in facts and figures

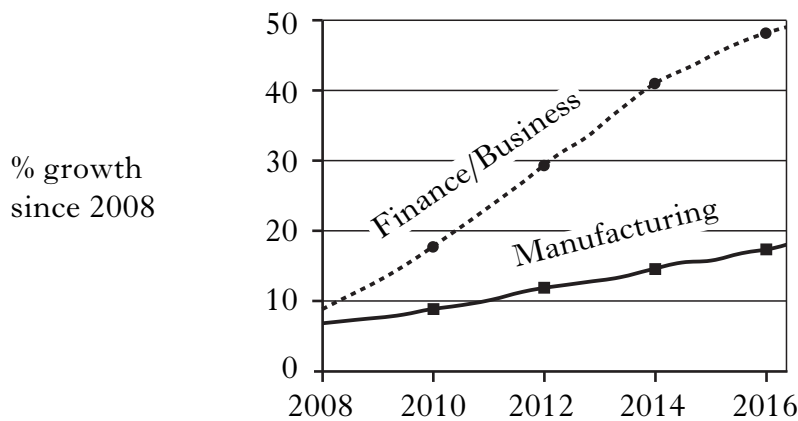
Employment totals in Fife: Manufacturing



Employment totals in Fife: Finance/Business



Estimated future value to Fife's Economy



Percentage change in the number of companies (1998–2005)

	Small companies (1–50 employees)	Large companies (50 plus employees)
Manufacturing	-7.8	-26.4
Finance/Business	+27.0	+175.0

[OPEN OUT]

2. (continued)

Source B

In recent years, Fife's economy has moved from traditional manufacturing industry into the service sector. Both sectors employ approximately the same number of people. However, only 3% of finance companies employ more than 50 workers compared to more than 11% in manufacturing. Large companies closing down have a greater effect on the local economy, but they can often offer better pensions and working conditions than smaller companies. Both sectors are making workers redundant, with part time workers more likely to be paid off first.

Source C

From 2000 onwards, some electronics companies shifted their manufacturing abroad, resulting in factory closures in Fife. Although manufacturing was traditionally male, many women were employed in assembling electrical components. Very few redundant women looked for work in other types of factories as they thought them dirty compared to the clean air of electronics.

Fife Council tried to stop this decline by persuading companies to concentrate on Research and Development. This has created fewer but more highly skilled jobs than in traditional factories. The expansion of the Finance/Business sector saw a jobs boom for both genders. Although it had traditionally employed many female workers, eg in banks, there was an increase in the number of males, who were attracted by secure jobs with good promotion prospects.

2. (continued)

QUESTIONS

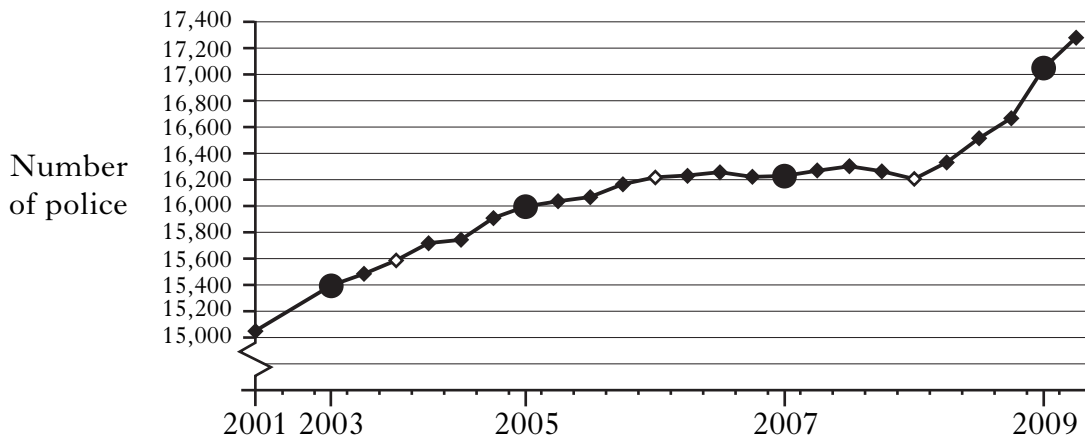
- (a) Using the sources, summarise the main **differences** between the Manufacturing and the Finance/Business sectors in Fife. **6**
- (b) Using Sources B and C, describe the **changes** taking place in the Manufacturing sector in Fife. **4**
- (c) “Large companies closing down have a greater effect on the local economy.”
From your own knowledge, describe the likely **social** and **economic** effects on the local area when a large company closes. **6**
- (d) From your own knowledge, give ways in which local councils and the Scottish Government can encourage companies to set up in Scotland. **4**

[Turn over for Question 3 on Pages eight, nine and ten

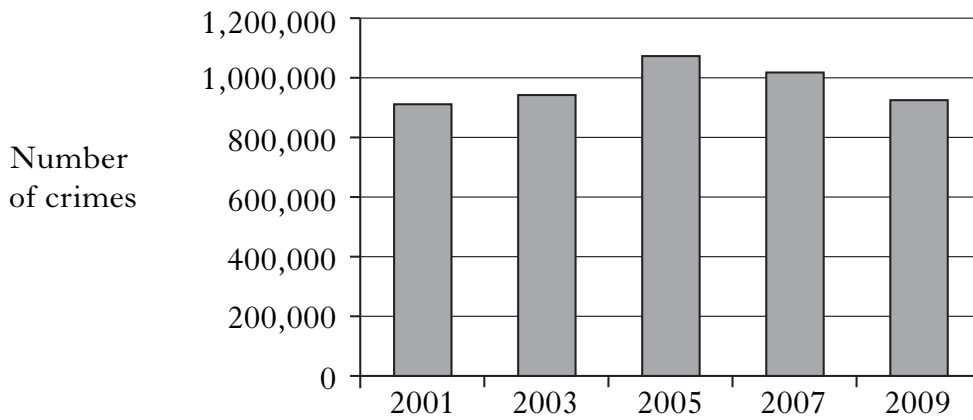
3. Look at the sources below. They give information about crime in Scotland.

Source A

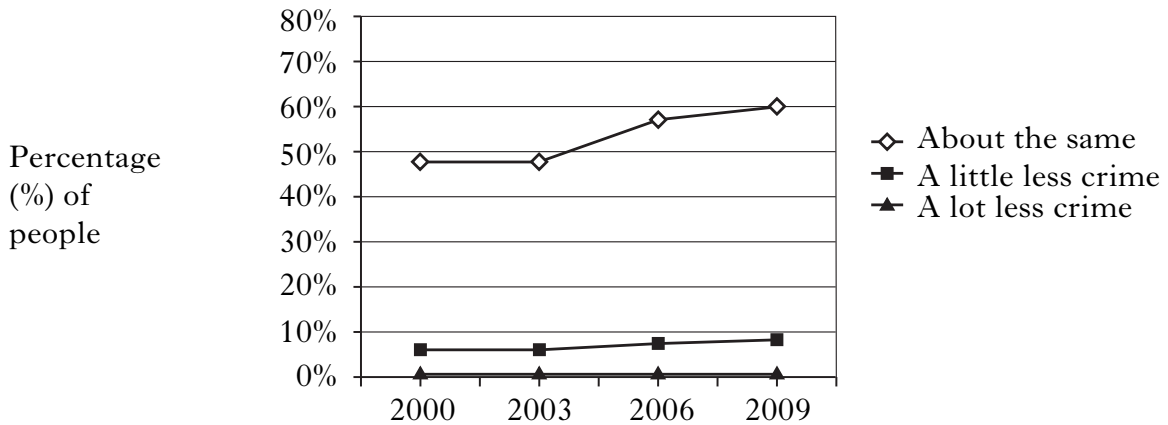
Police numbers in Scotland (2001–2009)



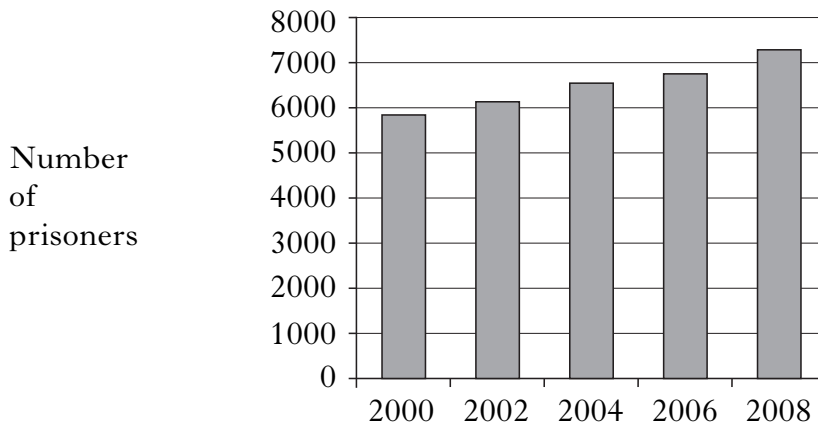
Crimes reported to the police in Scotland (2001–2009)



What people think about crime levels in their local area (2000–2009)



Average daily prison population in Scotland (2000–2008)



3. (continued)

Source B

According to a recent report, children nowadays are not allowed to go as far from their homes as their parents were. This is because of parental concerns about “stranger danger”. A police spokesperson denied that the streets were less safe than a generation ago. “People are more aware of incidents nowadays because of 24-hour news channels and the sensationalism of some newspapers. Most child abuse happens in the family home—not on the streets.”

Another report highlighted the number of people who did not bother reporting crimes to the police. One man who had been burgled said, “What’s the point? It takes them hours to respond and they never catch the thieves anyway.” Another said, “You never see a policeman round here. They’re all too busy down at the police station filling in forms.”

A government spokesperson said, “Scotland is becoming a safer place in which to live.”

Source C A conversation with friends in London

“Why do you always have to do everything differently in Scotland?” asked an English friend. I said “Well, we don’t always agree with the way you do things down there. Sometimes we have different priorities and we have had our own legal system for hundreds of years.”

There followed an evening of complaint from his friends that English taxpayers were subsidising Scotland with our free care for the elderly, free prescriptions, etc, etc. I could see that they were both jealous and resentful.

“What do you want a separate Scottish Parliament for anyway?” they said. “It’s costing millions. You don’t want to be splitting up Britain like that.” I said that democracy didn’t come cheap and that I hadn’t noticed any enthusiasm in England to give up the Westminster parliament and become part of the United States of Europe.

“Well, at least Celtic and Rangers want to join us—they’d be much better off in the English Premiership.” Yes, all that money from Sky, I thought, but would we ever see them playing again in Europe?

[Turn over for Question 3 (continued) on Page ten

3. (continued)

QUESTIONS

(a) “Scotland is becoming a safer place in which to live.” (Source B)

Do you agree or disagree?

Give evidence from Sources A and B to justify your answer.

6

(b) From Source C, describe the possible advantages and disadvantages to Scotland of having institutions* that are separate from those in England.

*Institutions – organisations which regulate some aspect of society

4

(c) From your own knowledge, summarise the main changes in people’s lifestyle in Scotland over the last 50 years.

(Answers could relate to culture, technology, work, leisure etc.)

6

(d) Many of the decisions and policies which affect people in Scotland are now made in Europe.

From your own knowledge, describe some of the main effects on people in Scotland of being a member of the European Union.

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[END OF QUESTION PAPER]