

0580/403

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

TUESDAY, 12 MAY
1.00 PM – 2.45 PM

CONTEMPORARY
SOCIAL STUDIES
STANDARD GRADE
Credit Level

Instructions to Candidates

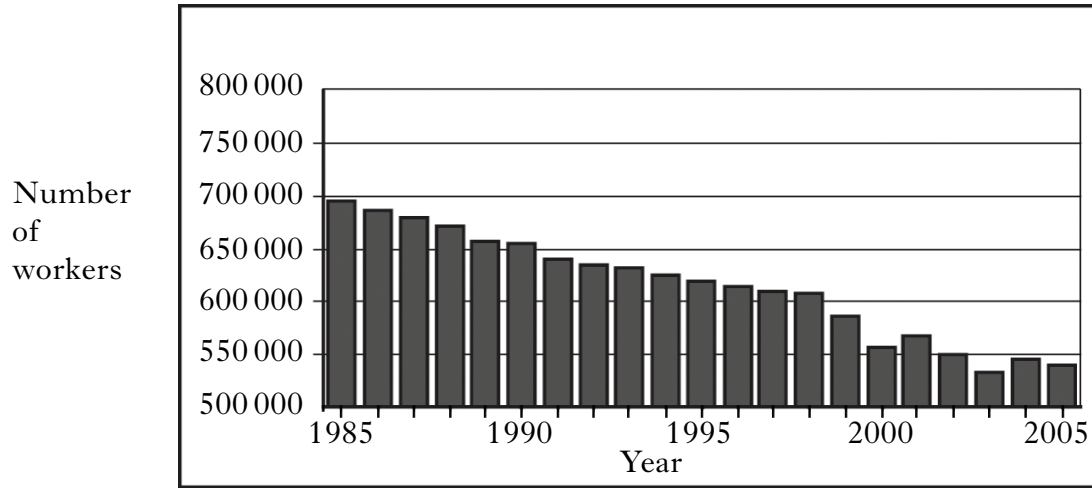
- 1 Question 1 is on fold-out Pages 2, 3 and 4.
- 2 Question 2 is on fold-out Pages 5, 6 and 7.
- 3 Question 3 is on Pages 8 and 9.
- 4 All three questions should be attempted.
- 5 Read each question carefully before you attempt to answer it.
- 6 Write your answers in the answer book provided.



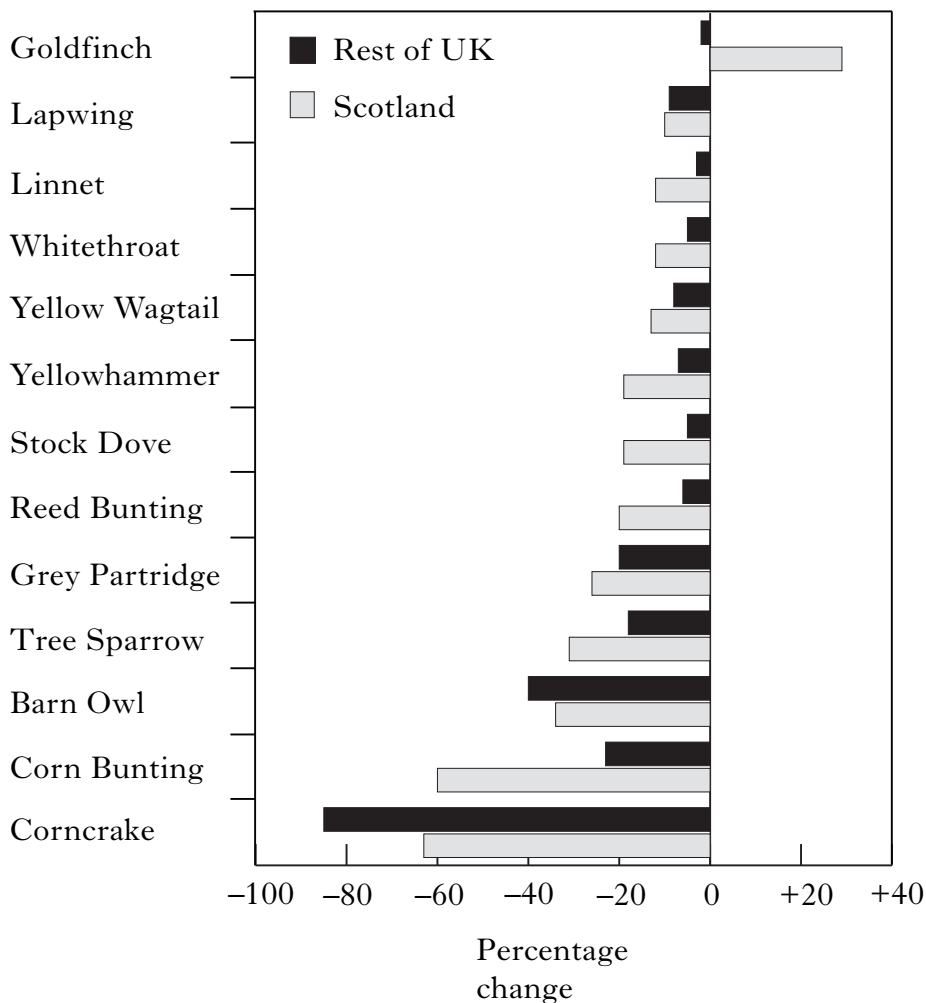
1. Look at the sources below. They give information about intensive farming and its effects.

Source A

Agricultural employment in the UK



Changes in the numbers of farmland birds in Scotland and the UK (1970 – 1990)



1. (continued)

Source B More food, cheaper food

Modern intensive agriculture in the UK started in the 1940s. Farmers got large subsidies from the government, at huge cost to the taxpayer. This resulted in a rapid increase in the use of artificial fertilisers and chemical pesticides. Increasing farm mechanisation led to the removal of hundreds of miles of hedgerows and dykes which formed the old field boundaries. It also led to problems in disposing of the huge surpluses of grain and milk which had been created.

Since then, the average crop yield has increased by more than fifty percent. The consumer has cheaper food than ever before and its quality is more consistent and arguably better. Eggs are cheap and chicken, once regarded as a luxury, is an everyday food.

In the last thirty years, the share of the average household's budget spent on food has fallen from twenty percent to nine percent. This is not just because food is cheaper. People are much better off.

Source C Weeds and wildlife

Arable (crop) land occupies nearly 30% of Britain's surface. Arable farmers have always had to deal with difficult weather, poor soils and often steep slopes. Perhaps the greatest challenge though, was the battle with the many "weeds" in the crops.

Weeds still cause major crop losses, and some arable farmers wonder whether it is worth conserving any wild plants on arable land. Until recently, only a few botanists worried about the disappearance of these plants. This has changed now that familiar plants such as Cornflower, Poppy, Pansy and Corn Marigold have become very rare. Arable land has a reputation for being a desert for wildlife. However, if hedgerows are kept, they create a rich habitat for plants, animals and birds.

1. (continued)

Marks

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QUESTIONS

- (a) Using all the sources, summarise the effects of intensive farming on the environment. 4

- (b) Using the sources, describe the social and economic effects of intensive farming. 6

- (c) Organic farming is an alternative to intensive farming.
From your own knowledge, describe the advantages and disadvantages of organic farming for the consumer and the environment. 6

- (d) In recent years it has become more difficult for farmers to make a profit. Many have had to find other ways of making money from their land without farming.
From your own knowledge, describe in detail some of these other ways of making money. 4

[Turn over for Question 2 on *Pages five, six and seven*

2. Look at the sources below. They give information about the tourist industry in Scotland compared to other industries.

Source A



2. (continued)

Source B

Virgin Airlines plans to introduce “space tourism”, offering short flights into space using rockets or specially adapted aircraft. Although these flights would be hugely expensive, the company says there is a demand for such holidays. They plan to use an RAF airfield near Elgin, in the north of Scotland.

Local reaction has been mixed. Some find the idea ridiculous; others see advantages both to the area and their own businesses. Hoteliers, in particular, are enthusiastic. One said, “We cannot rely forever on middle-aged people coming for a quiet fortnight or for the fishing. It’s all weekend breaks and stag parties now.”

Local councillors see the chance for massive investment in the area. This would increase employment in the building and tourist industries. One said, “This will really put us on the map and give us a new image.”

Not everyone agrees. An appalled resident wrote to the local paper, “This is not Cape Canaveral! We already have off-road 4×4 tracks and paint-ball arenas. They only seem to cater for the young car-owner these days. Where will it all end?”

Source C Doon the watter

Fifty years ago, Rothesay, on the Firth of Clyde, was the main destination for Glasgow holidaymakers. They had the “Fair Fortnight” for their annual break, when almost everyone had the same time off. Hardly anyone went abroad in those days. Most went to Rothesay’s cheaper lodging houses or rented a tenement flat for the whole family. They travelled by boat from the city—sometimes huddled together on the deck in the rain. Rothesay then had a theatre, cinema and dance-hall together with an open-air swimming pool. Only the brave or fool-hardy braved the filthy waters of the Firth of Clyde.

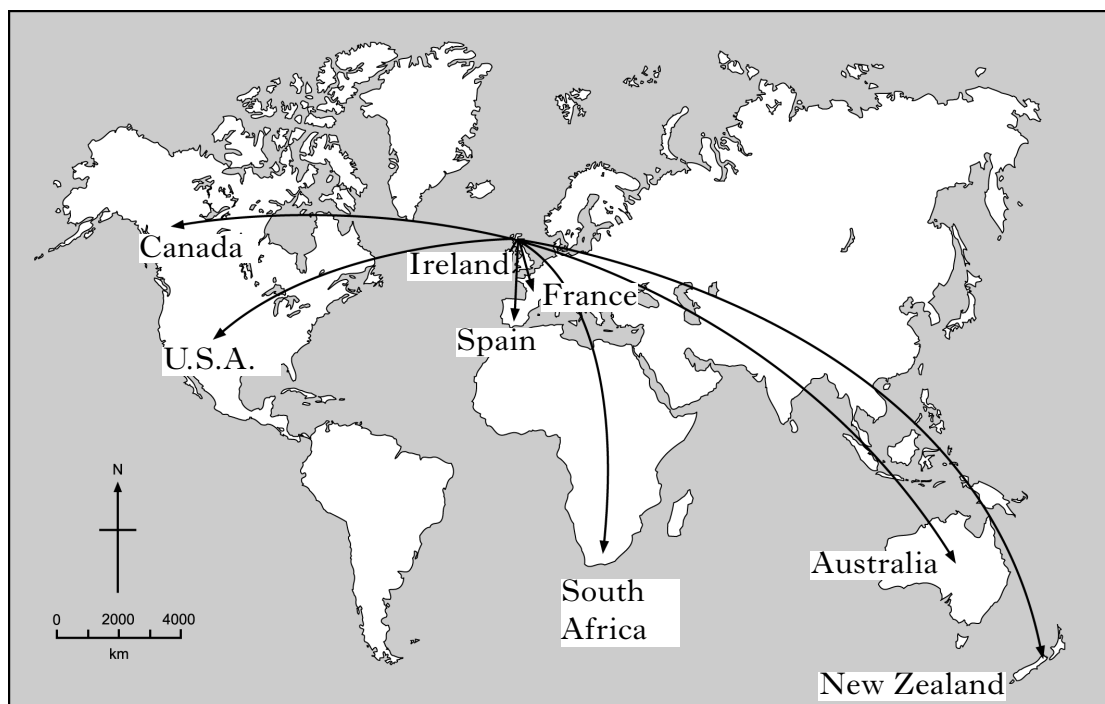
3. Look at the sources below. They give information about migration into and from Scotland.

Source A

In 2006, over 23 000 people came to live in Scotland. Of these, almost 9000 came from the rest of the UK. Many of the others came from East European countries which joined the European Union in 2004.

Migrants from Eastern Europe	
Poland	71%
Slovakia	7%
Latvia	6%
Lithuania	6%
Czech Republic	4%
Hungary	3%
Estonia	2%
Slovenia	1%

Where Scots emigrated to in 2006



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