

X236/11/01

NATIONAL FRIDAY, 11 MAY
QUALIFICATIONS 9.00 AM – 11.00 AM
2012

MODERN STUDIES
INTERMEDIATE 2

This Examination Paper consists of 3 Sections. Within each Section there is a choice of Study Themes. There is one question for each Study Theme.

Section A – Political Issues in the United Kingdom (answer one question)

Question 1	Study Theme 1A	Government and Decision Making in Scotland	Pages 3 – 5
Question 2	Study Theme 1B	Government and Decision Making in Central Government	Pages 7 – 9

Section B – Social Issues in the United Kingdom (answer one question)

Question 3	Study Theme 2A	Equality in Society: Wealth and Health in the United Kingdom	Pages 11 – 13
Question 4	Study Theme 2B	Crime and the Law in Society	Pages 15 – 17

Section C – International Issues (answer one question)

Question 5	Study Theme 3A	The Republic of South Africa	Pages 19 – 23
Question 6	Study Theme 3B	The People's Republic of China	Pages 25 – 29
Question 7	Study Theme 3C	The United States of America	Pages 31 – 35
Question 8	Study Theme 3D	The European Union	Pages 37 – 41
Question 9	Study Theme 3E	Development in Brazil	Pages 43 – 47

Total Marks – 70

- 1 Read the questions carefully.
- 2 You must answer **one** question from **each** of Section A, Section B and Section C.
- 3 You must answer **all** parts of the questions you choose. Questions in Section A and B each have three parts; Questions in Section C each have four parts.
- 4 You should spend approximately 40 minutes on each Section.
- 5 If you cannot do a question or part of a question, move on and try again later.
- 6 Write your answers in the book provided. Indicate clearly, in the left hand margin, the question and section of question being answered. Do not write in the right hand margin.



[BLANK PAGE]

SECTION A – POLITICAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Answer **ONE** Question only:

Question 1 Study Theme 1A – Government and Decision Making in Scotland

on pages 3–5

OR Question 2 Study Theme 1B – Government and Decision Making in Central Government

on pages 7–9

STUDY THEME 1A: GOVERNMENT AND DECISION MAKING IN SCOTLAND

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question 1

(a) Pressure groups use different methods to influence government in Scotland.

Describe, **in detail**, the methods pressure groups use to influence government in Scotland.

(6 marks)

(b) Since the Scottish Parliament Election in 2011, Scotland has been governed by a majority government.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people believe majority government works well **AND** explain, **in detail**, why some people believe majority government does not work well.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 1 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

New Tax Powers Proposed for Scottish Parliament

More than 10 years after devolution was introduced in Scotland, there have been calls for more powers to be given to the Scottish Parliament. Greater tax raising powers have been proposed for the Parliament.

The new proposal would work by cutting the amount of money, from the block grant, which the Scottish Government receives from the UK Government and reducing the rate of income tax in Scotland by 10p. MSPs would then have to decide what to do:

- **either** set the “Scottish tax rate” at 10p so the amount of cash Scotland will get would stay the same
- **or** cut the rate to less than 10p and people’s taxes would fall but there would be a reduction in public spending
- **or** set a tax rate higher than 10p and be able to spend more on public services.

Some have argued against this change as it could lead to higher taxes in Scotland compared to England. Others see it as still falling short of full independence, which would give Scotland complete control over taxation and other matters. Other opponents believe it would result in the Scottish Government getting more power and reducing the influence of the UK Government, which could lead to the eventual break-up of the United Kingdom.

Supporters of the proposal see it as the next step to increase the powers of the devolved Parliament now that it is well established and trusted by the Scottish people. It would also make the Parliament more accountable, as voters would be able to choose the party which had the tax and spending policies they support. There would be fewer arguments between the UK Government and the Scottish Government about money as the Scottish Government would now have greater control over its own spending decisions.

SOURCE 2

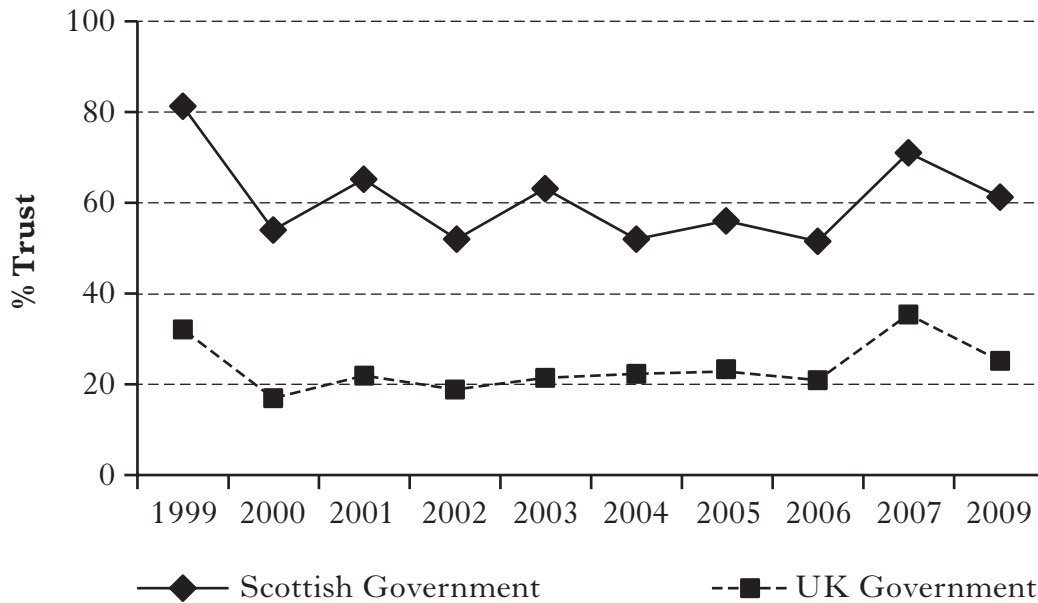
Public Opinion Survey: Who has the most influence over the way Scotland is run?

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Scottish Government/ Scottish Parliament	13%	15%	17%	23%	28%	33%
United Kingdom Government/United Kingdom Parliament	66%	66%	64%	47%	47%	39%

Question 1 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Percentage of people who trust the UK and Scottish Governments to act in Scotland's interests.



New tax raising powers for the Scottish Parliament would be good for Scotland.

View of Gillian Duffy

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why Gillian Duffy is being **selective in the use of facts**.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources above and opposite.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

NOW GO TO SECTION B ON PAGE 11

[BLANK PAGE]

STUDY THEME 1B: GOVERNMENT AND DECISION MAKING IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question 2

- (a) Newspapers play an important part in politics in the United Kingdom.

Describe, **in detail**, the way newspapers play a part in politics in the United Kingdom.

(6 marks)

- (b) Since the UK General Election in 2010, the UK has been governed by a coalition government.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people believe coalition government works well **AND** explain, **in detail**, why some people believe coalition government does not work well.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 2 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Party Leaders' Debates Change Election Campaign

When the General Election was called for April 2010, many people thought that the campaign would be of little interest. The Conservative Party had been far ahead of Labour in the opinion polls for many months. It was predicted that David Cameron and the Conservative Party would win the election.

For the first time in the UK, televised leaders' debates were held. The three main political parties agreed to hold three debates involving Gordon Brown (Labour), David Cameron (Conservative) and Nick Clegg (Liberal Democrats).



The first debate had a major impact on the opinion polls; Nick Clegg was thought to have done well. His strong performance, compared to the other leaders, saw the Liberal Democrats rise in the opinion polls and turned a “two horse race” between Labour and Conservatives into a real contest between the three parties.

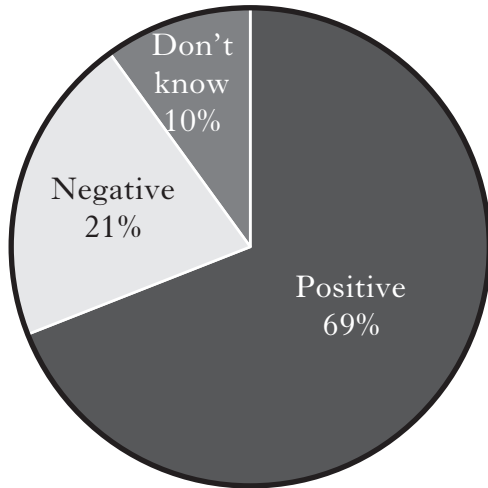
Many people felt the debates focussed too much on the personality of the leaders at the expense of local campaigns; and image and style were seen to be more important than policies. Some people believed the debates would have little impact on the result as most people had made up their minds, before the election, about who they would vote for.

Millions of viewers watched the debates and turnout increased in the 2010 election to 65.1%, up 4% on 2005. Labour lost the election; Gordon Brown was thought to have done poorly in the debates. After the votes were counted, no party had an overall majority so a coalition government was formed by the Conservative Party, which was the largest party, and the Liberal Democrats. David Cameron became Prime Minister with Nick Clegg as his deputy.

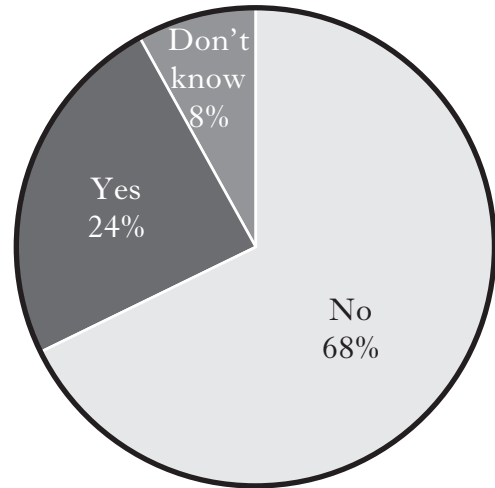
Question 2 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 2

Do you think the leaders' debates were a positive or negative change to the election campaign?



Did the leaders' debates make a difference to how you cast your vote at the general election?



SOURCE 3

Who do you think performed best overall in the party leaders' debates?			
	1st debate	2nd debate	3rd debate
Gordon Brown (Labour)	19%	29%	25%
David Cameron (Conservative)	29%	36%	41%
Nick Clegg (Liberal Democrats)	51%	32%	32%
Number of viewers (Channel debate shown on)	9.4m (ITV)	4.1m (Sky)	8.4m (BBC)

All figures from YouGov

The party leaders' debates in the 2010 election had little impact on the election campaign.

View of Adam Stewart

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why Adam Stewart is being **selective in the use of facts**.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources above and opposite.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

NOW GO TO SECTION B ON PAGE 11

[BLANK PAGE]

SECTION B – SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Answer **ONE** question only:

Question 3 Study Theme 2A – Equality in Society: Wealth and Health in the United Kingdom on pages 11–13

OR Question 4 Study Theme 2B – Crime and the Law in Society on pages 15–17

STUDY THEME 2A: EQUALITY IN SOCIETY: WEALTH AND HEALTH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question 3

- (a) In order to get people out of poverty, government policies aim to get people into work.

Describe, **in detail**, the government policies which aim to get people out of poverty and into work.

(6 marks)

- (b) Health inequalities continue to exist in the UK.

Explain, **in detail**, why health inequalities continue to exist in the UK.

(8 marks)

[Turn over

Question 3 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

You are an adviser to the Scottish Government. You have been asked to recommend whether the Government should set a minimum price for a unit of alcohol in Scotland or whether there should be no minimum price set by Government.

Option 1

The Scottish Government should set a minimum price for a unit of alcohol.

Option 2

There should be no minimum price for a unit of alcohol.

SOURCE 1

Facts and Viewpoints

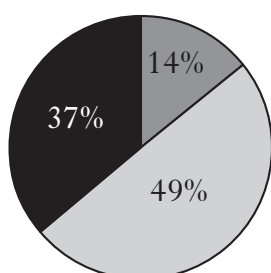
Alcohol consumption and its effects on health is a major problem in Scotland today. The introduction of a minimum price for a unit of alcohol would make alcohol more expensive.

- The Government estimates the problem Scotland has with alcohol costs the NHS over £250 million per year. Ministers have said that a minimum-pricing policy would reduce alcohol consumption and save lives.
- Some doctors think that minimum pricing won't tackle the cycle of deprivation that results in alcohol abuse. Nor will it bring about the necessary change in Scotland's drinking culture.
- If a suggested minimum price was brought in, the price of a bottle of supermarket vodka would increase from about £9 to about £10.50.
- Some cheap, strong alcohol, such as tonic wine, could actually become cheaper.
- Medical research suggests that 866 alcohol-related deaths each year would be prevented by the introduction of a minimum price once the policy is in full effect.
- Alcohol has reduced in price significantly since the 1950s and Scots continue to regularly exceed their recommended limit.
- Many owners of smaller shops are against the proposed new law as alcohol will be too expensive to buy, causing their businesses to lose money and jobs.
- Alcohol related deaths in Scotland are increasing and are far higher than in other parts of the UK.
- Setting a minimum cost per unit of alcohol would make supermarkets richer, at the expense of smaller businesses and could potentially break EU law.
- Some manufacturers of whisky are concerned that the minimum pricing plan will harm the industry as products will be too expensive to buy.

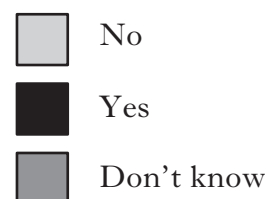
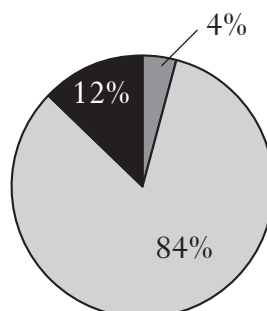
SOURCE 2: Statistics

Public survey on the introduction of a minimum price for alcohol.

Do you agree with the introduction of a minimum price per unit of alcohol?

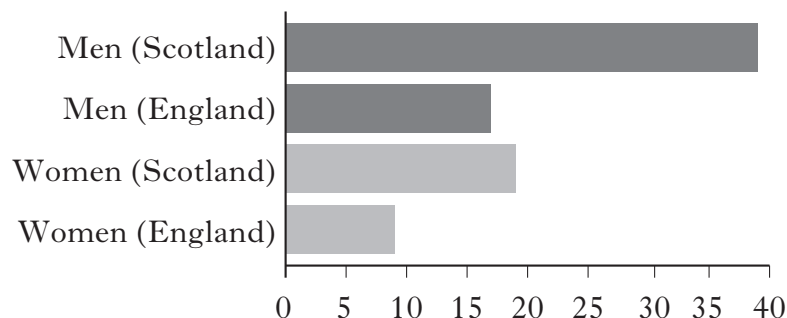


Would minimum pricing affect your alcohol consumption?

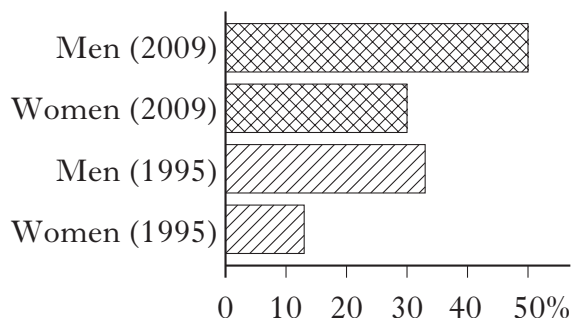


Question 3 (c) (continued)

Alcohol-related deaths (rate per 100,000) in Scotland and England by gender: 2009.



Percentage of men and women in Scotland who regularly consume alcohol above the recommended limits



SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

The introduction of minimum alcohol pricing will have a positive effect. It will reduce alcohol consumption, lower the number of alcohol-related deaths in Scotland and reduce NHS spending. One of the biggest problems is the large supermarkets selling alcohol at very low prices. In some cases, it is cheaper to buy a can of beer than a bottle of water. It is wrong that someone can exceed their weekly alcohol limit for a few pounds. The introduction of the new law will not harm the economy, as whisky, one of our biggest exports, is already successfully sold at higher prices. We have all seen the positive effects the smoking ban has had on health. Many Scots now support minimum pricing for alcohol.

Jane Ewing

Minimum alcohol pricing will not make people in Scotland drink less. In England where there is no minimum pricing, alcohol-related deaths are considerably lower. Minimum pricing would not work in Scotland as it fails to tackle the unhealthy relationship Scots have with alcohol. Indeed it could cause further hardship by putting financial pressure on low income families. The Scottish Government should be focussing on the real issues such as tackling poverty and the cycle of deprivation which is why people drink so much; not introducing a law which the Scots just don't want. The only winners here will be the supermarkets whose profits will rise.

Peter Burns

You must decide which option to recommend to the Scottish Government, **either** they should set a minimum price for a unit of alcohol (**Option 1**) **or** there should be no minimum price for a unit of alcohol (**Option 2**).

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, **which option would you choose?**

Give reasons to **support** your choice.

Explain why you did not make the other choice.

Your answer must be based on all the Sources.

(10 marks)

NOW GO TO SECTION C ON PAGE 19

[BLANK PAGE]

STUDY THEME 2B: CRIME AND THE LAW IN SOCIETY

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question 4

- (a) The Children's Hearing System tries to help some young people in Scotland.

Describe, **in detail**, the ways in which the Children's Hearing System in Scotland tries to help some young people.

(6 marks)

- (b) Scottish Courts often use alternative punishments to prison when dealing with offenders.

Explain, **in detail**, why Scottish Courts often use alternative punishments to prison when dealing with offenders.

(8 marks)

[Turn over

Question 4 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

You are an adviser to the Scottish Government. You have been asked to recommend whether the police should install more CCTV cameras or should not install more CCTV cameras.

Option 1

Install more CCTV cameras.

Option 2

Should not install more CCTV cameras.

SOURCE 1

Facts and Viewpoints

CCTV cameras were introduced to Scotland's streets as a method of tackling crime. There are now approximately 2,335 cameras in Scotland monitoring public spaces such as city centres, parks and shopping centres.

- CCTV is proven to be highly effective in reducing crime in some places eg hospitals and car parks.
- Some research indicates where cameras are installed crime increases in nearby areas without CCTV cameras.
- Police believe that criminals are more likely to plead guilty when presented with CCTV evidence. This saves time in court and up to £5,000 of the costs of a trial.
- A case study in the Greater Glasgow area could find no link between the installation of CCTV cameras and a reduction in crime.
- Police officers report that one of their big frustrations is broken and vandalised cameras and CCTV images which do not capture offences clearly enough.
- There were 3,318 recorded incidents in 2008/9 using CCTV cameras which resulted in 587 evidence discs being provided for the Procurator Fiscal Service.
- Many members of the public are concerned that more CCTV means a loss of civil liberties and an invasion of their private lives.
- The majority of the public believe that the installation of more CCTV cameras is a positive thing.
- Scotland's cities already have too many cameras in operation compared to other countries, costing a huge amount of money.
- Strathclyde Police recently claimed a 75% drop in anti-social behaviour following the installation of a £130,000 CCTV system in a town with a history of this type of problem.

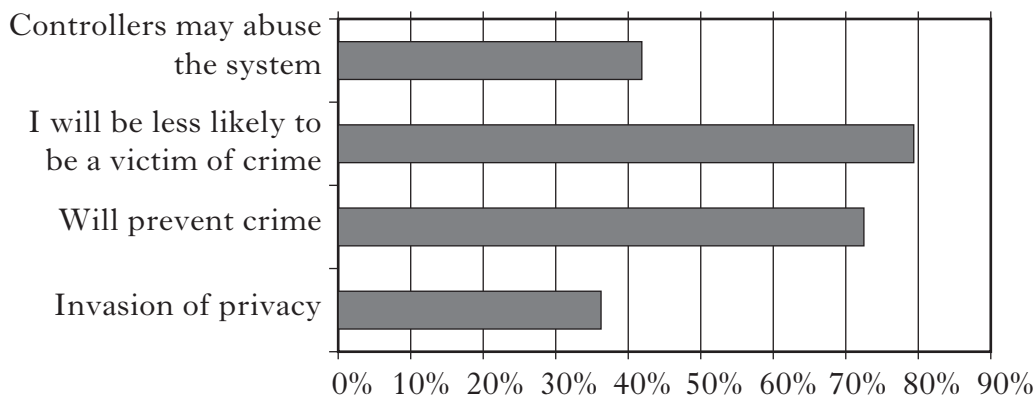
SOURCE 2: Statistics

Area	Crimes per year before CCTV installed	Crimes per year after CCTV installed	Percentage change
City	1,526	1,098	-20%
City car park	794	214	-73%
Hospital	18	12	-33%
Inner city estate	160	182	+14%

Question 4 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)

Public feelings on installation of CCTV cameras



SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

Law abiding citizens have nothing to fear from CCTV; in fact it can help to protect them by deterring criminals from committing unlawful actions. CCTV can save taxpayers money by speeding up court cases. CCTV is of great benefit to police forces around the country especially when dealing with anti-social behaviour. The CCTV operators can direct the police to any possible flashpoints so that they can deal with problems before they arise. In addition, if a crime is committed, the CCTV evidence can be used in court to identify a criminal. We should use more new technology to aid the fight against crime.

John Morton

Installing CCTV cameras does not reduce crime rates. CCTV cameras are not effective in solving even straightforward crimes like street robberies. One problem is that some operators have not been trained in using the system properly and as a result, the cameras can be badly positioned and out of focus. CCTV is an invasion of privacy as most ordinary citizens do not commit crime but still have their movements followed and recorded up to 300 times per day. At best, CCTV only makes offenders move away from areas with cameras to commit crimes where there are none. Too much money is wasted on CCTV cameras; this money would be better spent putting more police on the street.

Pauline Clark

You must decide which option to recommend to the Scottish Government, **either** they should install more CCTV cameras (**Option 1**) **or** should not install more CCTV cameras (**Option 2**).

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, **which option would you choose?**

Give reasons to **support** your choice.

Explain why you did not make the other choice.

Your answer must be based on all the Sources.

(10 marks)

NOW GO TO SECTION C ON PAGE 19

[BLANK PAGE]

SECTION C – INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Answer **ONE** question only:

- Question 5 Study Theme 3A – The Republic of South Africa on pages 19–23
OR Question 6 Study Theme 3B – The People’s Republic of China on pages 25–29
OR Question 7 Study Theme 3C – The United States of America on pages 31–35
OR Question 8 Study Theme 3D – The European Union on pages 37–41
OR Question 9 Study Theme 3E – Development in Brazil on pages 43–47

STUDY THEME 3A: THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

In your answers you should give examples from South Africa

Question 5

- (a) Government policies have improved education in South Africa in recent years.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways that Government policies have improved education in South Africa in recent years.

(4 marks)

- (b) South Africa has had some success in dealing with its crime problems in recent years but still suffers from a high level of crime.

Explain, **in detail**, why South Africa has had some success in dealing with its crime problems **AND** explain, **in detail**, why South Africa still suffers from a high level of crime.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 5 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Protests increasing in South Africa

The slow pace of the delivery of services such as electricity, housing and piped water facilities has left many poor residents of townships and shack settlements disappointed with the Government. This has led to protests, where communities have taken to the streets to voice their frustration with the slow pace of service provision. South Africa has one of the highest levels of protests in the world which is a concern to the Government.

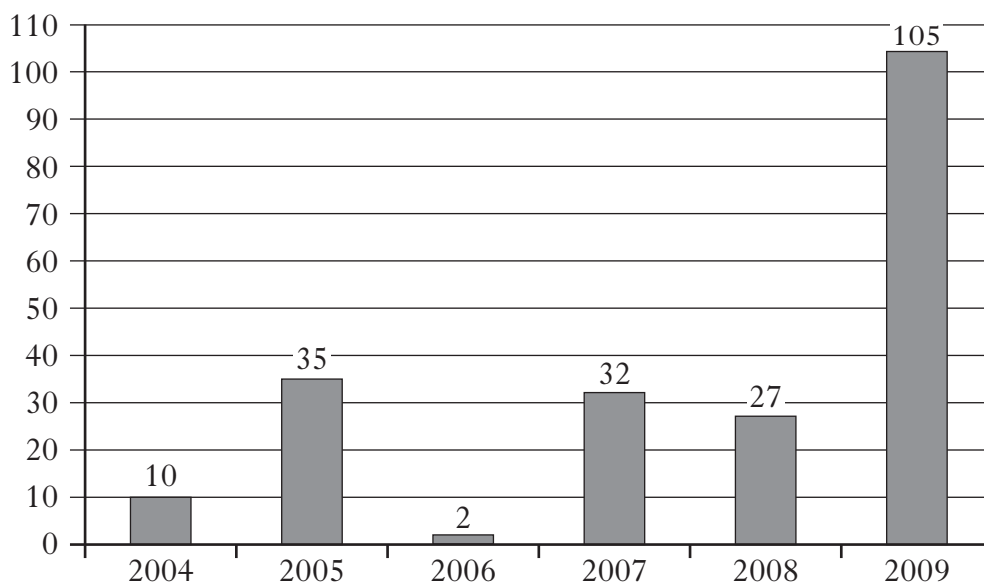
However, protests are more common in some areas compared to others and not all residents are unhappy with the delivery of services. For example between January and July 2010, 30% of the protests occurred in Gauteng, followed by 17% in the North West and 15% in the Free State. A survey conducted in seven major urban areas in South Africa showed different levels of support for the protests. Some urban areas were more unhappy than others with their services.

The Government does not see protests as a threat to its popularity as it points to its record of building 3 million new houses and delivering electricity, water and sanitation to rural areas. It claims that many people are happy with the progress that they have made. However, unemployment, officially at 23.5%, is rising, and over 8 million people still live in shacks. Many of the protesters voted for the Government but feel they have been forgotten.

On a more positive note for the Government, it welcomed the results of an opinion poll in May 2010 which indicated an increase in President Jacob Zuma's approval rating. The Government said it was determined to continue to reduce poverty in urban and rural areas.

SOURCE 2

Number of protests about the delivery of services



Question 5 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)
Result of opinion poll of South Africans

Do you approve of Jacob Zuma's performance as President?			
	November 2009	February 2010	May 2010
Approve	58%	43%	51%
Disapprove	23%	41%	33%
Don't know	19%	17%	16%

SOURCE 3

Survey of residents of South Africa in selected urban areas in 2010

Area	Unhappy with the delivery of services	Support for protests
Johannesburg including Soweto	75%	60%
East Rand	62%	68%
Cape Town	42%	40%
Pretoria	58%	61%
Durban	49%	47%
Port Elizabeth	41%	35%
East London	75%	62%

Protests about the delivery of services are a major challenge to the Government of South Africa.

View of Tiko Sibaya

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, give **two** reasons to **support** and **two** reasons to **oppose** the view of Tiko Sibaya.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each source in your answer.

(8 marks)

[Turn over

Question 5 (continued)

(d) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

South Africa makes progress in tackling HIV/AIDS

A United Nations (UN) report has shown that South Africa still has one of the worst death rates from HIV/AIDS and has the largest number of HIV infected people in the world. At its peak in 2001 more than 20% of South African adults were infected with HIV and life expectancy fell from 60 years to 41 years. Since 2004, there has been a significant change in policies and programmes. On World AIDS Day, December 1, 2009, President Zuma stated his intention to get an HIV test and encouraged all South Africans to learn about their HIV status. The Government announced an increase in budget support for HIV/AIDS in 2010 to pay for the additional patients who will qualify for treatment under the new guidelines. Although the Government has made good progress in the treatment of HIV/AIDS, there are still major challenges as not all South Africans get access to HIV prevention and treatments.

Progress has been made in the treatment of women and children. According to a UN report, the number of pregnant women receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART), which prevents mother-to-child transmission of HIV, almost doubled between 2007 and 2008. It also noted that ART is now available to over half of those in need, although provincial differences remain.

The UN report found that the South African Government's plan to tackle HIV/AIDS is one of the largest treatment coverage programmes in the world. South Africa is ranked second in the world in terms of domestic spending on AIDS programmes. However, although there are signs that the HIV/AIDS epidemic has stabilised, the number of adults with HIV/AIDS remains high. Some Provinces have experienced higher rates of HIV/AIDS compared to others and this has reduced life expectancy in some Provinces.

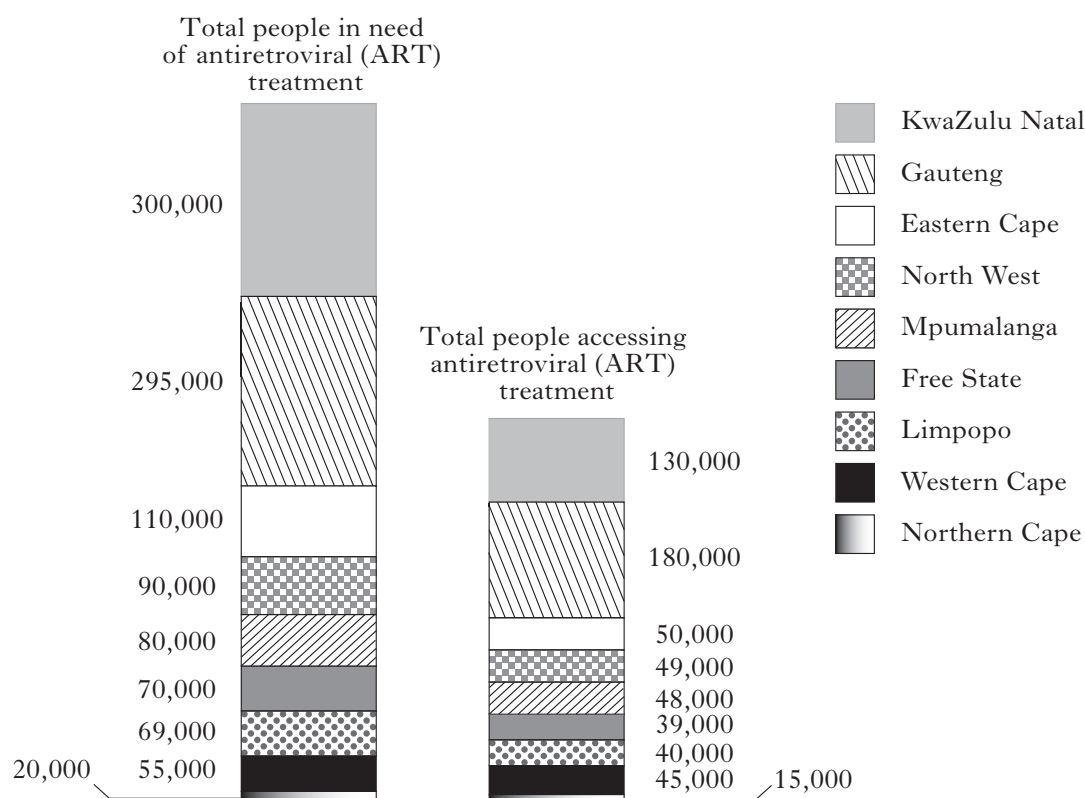
SOURCE 2

Provincial Health Data 2010

Province	Percentage of deaths due to AIDS	Life expectancy (in years)	Percentage of HIV prevalence among children
Eastern Cape	43.2%	46	2.5%
Free State	52.5%	47	3.1%
Gauteng	55.7%	50	3.1%
KwaZulu Natal	57.9%	47	3.4%
Limpopo	42.7%	45	2.7%
Mpumalanga	56.3%	46	4.5%
Northern Cape	35.9%	53	1.9%
North West	54.2%	46	2.6%
Western Cape	28.5%	55	0.9%
SOUTH AFRICA	43.0%	49	2.5%

Question 5 (d) (continued)

Treatment Gap: number of people who need antiretroviral treatment (ART) and those who are receiving ART, by Province



SOURCE 3

Year	Percentage of pregnant women who are HIV positive receiving antiretroviral (ART) treatment	Percentage of women attending antenatal clinics who are HIV positive
2004	15%	30%
2005	34%	30%
2006	52%	29%
2007	61%	28%
2008	73%	28%

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about HIV/AIDS in South Africa?

You should reach conclusions about at least **three** of the following:

- HIV/AIDS in mothers and children
- HIV/AIDS in adults
- provincial differences
- how effective the Government is in dealing with HIV/AIDS.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.

(8 marks)

NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C

[BLANK PAGE]

STUDY THEME 3B: THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

In your answers you should give examples from China

Question 6

- (a) There are inequalities in education in China.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** inequalities which exist in education in China.

(4 marks)

- (b) People in China now have greater access to the Internet although access is more restricted than in many other countries.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people believe that people in China have greater access to the Internet **AND** explain, **in detail**, why some people believe that access to the Internet is more restricted than in many other countries.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 6 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Working Conditions in China

China has made great progress in recent years and is now one of the world's biggest economies. There have also been moves towards political progress to match the better living standards which people enjoy. Many Chinese are happy with the better wages and have money to spend on the wide range of consumer goods which would be a dream to people only 20 years ago.

Some workplaces are very pleasant places to work in and have theatres, swimming pools, restaurants and hairdressing salons. Workers can take advantage of these facilities which are as good as some of the best companies around the world.

Other workers do not enjoy such a pleasant working environment and complain about poor wages, "sweat shop" conditions and exploitation by employers. Many of these workers have come from poorer parts of China and are desperate for any kind of work. Employers know this and take advantage of the situation. Foreign-owned firms are among the worst offenders as they have set up in China because they can make more profit by paying lower wages than in other countries. It is not uncommon for workers to experience 15 hour working days and 7 day weeks.

Over the last few years, China has seen an increase in people joining trade unions and in trade union action. Unions are more confident in standing up to the government and protests have forced shutdowns at overseas-owned factories. This is a new challenge for the government. There have been clashes with police in some recent industrial disputes and protesters have been injured.

SOURCE 2

Workers involved in industrial disputes and average monthly wages in China, selected years

Workers involved in industrial disputes in China	
1994	77,794
1997	221,000
1998	359,000
2003	800,000
2005	740,000
2009	900,000

Average monthly wages of workers in China (in Yuan)	
2001	800
2003	1200
2005	1510
2007	2100
2009	2700

Question 6 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Factfile on Industrial Relations in China

- Workers at a foreign-owned company in Jiangsu Province went on strike in July 2010 after two workers were poisoned by toxic chemicals used in manufacturing parts for mobile phones.
- In the Stora Enso Plantation Project in Guangxi, typical working conditions for employees include access to medical care and appropriate safety equipment to reduce the chance of accidents.
- Many firms in China observe the minimum wage law and respect the human rights of the workers.
- In a foreign-owned firm, which produces smart phones, 13 workers committed suicide due to unbearable working conditions in the first 6 months of 2010.
- A new national labour law has been introduced to limit work hours, ensure paid overtime, and guarantee a fair redundancy pay if workers lose their jobs.
- In June 2010, a major Japanese car company had to halt production at its four Chinese car assembly factories because of a strike over pay.
- Women factory workers rarely get maternity leave and, with no childcare facilities, many are forced to send their children to live with family in the countryside.
- In a special report for a leading sports clothing company, observers found factories to be clean, bright, pleasant places to work.

Workers in China are happy with their working conditions.

View of Hong Wu

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, give **two** reasons to **support** and **two** reasons to **oppose** the view of Hong Wu.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

[Turn over

Question 6 (continued)

(d) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Inequalities in China

China's Communist Revolution in 1949 was founded upon the idea of equality. It was a basic principle of the early Communist Party that inequalities would disappear along with the power of privileged groups. People could depend upon the State to provide health care, education, housing and be looked after in old age.

Since the 1980s, China's economy has been transformed from a command economy to a market one. The State no longer guarantees a fair standard of living for all and private business and enterprise have been allowed to flourish. As a result, economic and social inequalities have increased dramatically. There are now greater inequalities than before between the rural and urban population, between different geographical areas and also between males and females.

People in coastal areas in the Eastern part of China can enjoy a lifestyle at least as good as wealthy people in other parts of the world. They drive new cars, live in comfortable houses and can afford to pay for health care which used to be free. Many Chinese who live in Western areas do not experience such a lifestyle. People in other urban parts of China have also seen an improvement in their lifestyles and can afford to live well, unlike those in rural areas, many of whom still live in poverty.

Some women have benefited from the economic advances in some parts of China but not all. Women are seldom promoted in the workplace to the same levels as men. This is in contrast to the situation before 1990 when women were protected by the Constitution which guaranteed equal rights and pay with men.

SOURCE 2

Selected Social Data on China

	2000	2010
People's Congress of China by Gender		
Male	91.3%	79%
Female	8.7%	21%
Access to Clean Water		
Urban China	99.2%	99.9%
Rural China	80.2%	85%
Life Expectancy by Gender		
Male	70 years	71 years
Female	74 years	75 years
Life Expectancy by Region		
Coastal China	Central China	Western China
75 years	73 years	70 years

Question 6 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 3
Selected Economic Data on China

	2005	2010
Unemployment Rate in Urban and Rural China		
Urban	4%	5%
Rural	6%	10%
Average Disposable Income		
Urban	11,759 Yuan	16,826 Yuan
Rural	4,898 Yuan	7,942 Yuan
Women's Earnings, in Manufacturing Industry, as a Proportion of Men's Earnings	80%	60%
Income per Person across China's Main Regions in 2008		
Eastern	38,000 Yuan	
North Eastern	26,000 Yuan	
Western	16,000 Yuan	
Central	17,000 Yuan	

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about inequalities in China?

You should reach conclusions about at least **three** of the following:

- inequalities between urban and rural areas
- inequalities between different regions
- gender inequalities
- the extent to which overall inequalities are increasing in China.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.

(8 marks)

NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C

[BLANK PAGE]

STUDY THEME 3C: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

In your answers you should give examples from the USA

Question 7

- (a) There are many things about the United States of America which attract immigrants.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** things about the United States of America which attract immigrants.

(4 marks)

- (b) The Government in the USA has made changes to health care in recent years although there has also been opposition to these changes.

Explain, **in detail**, why the Government has made changes to health care in the USA **AND** explain, **in detail**, why there has been opposition to these changes.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 7 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Gun Ownership in the USA

The National Rifle Association (NRA) is one of the largest and most powerful interest groups campaigning in the USA to defend the right of Americans to own guns. The NRA claims to have over 4 million members and can raise millions of dollars. During the 2008 presidential campaign, the NRA spent \$10 million on Congressional and local elections. The gun lobby, led by the NRA, has donated over \$21 million to Congressional candidates since 1990, 86% of it to Republicans. During the same period, gun control advocates have given less than \$2 million.

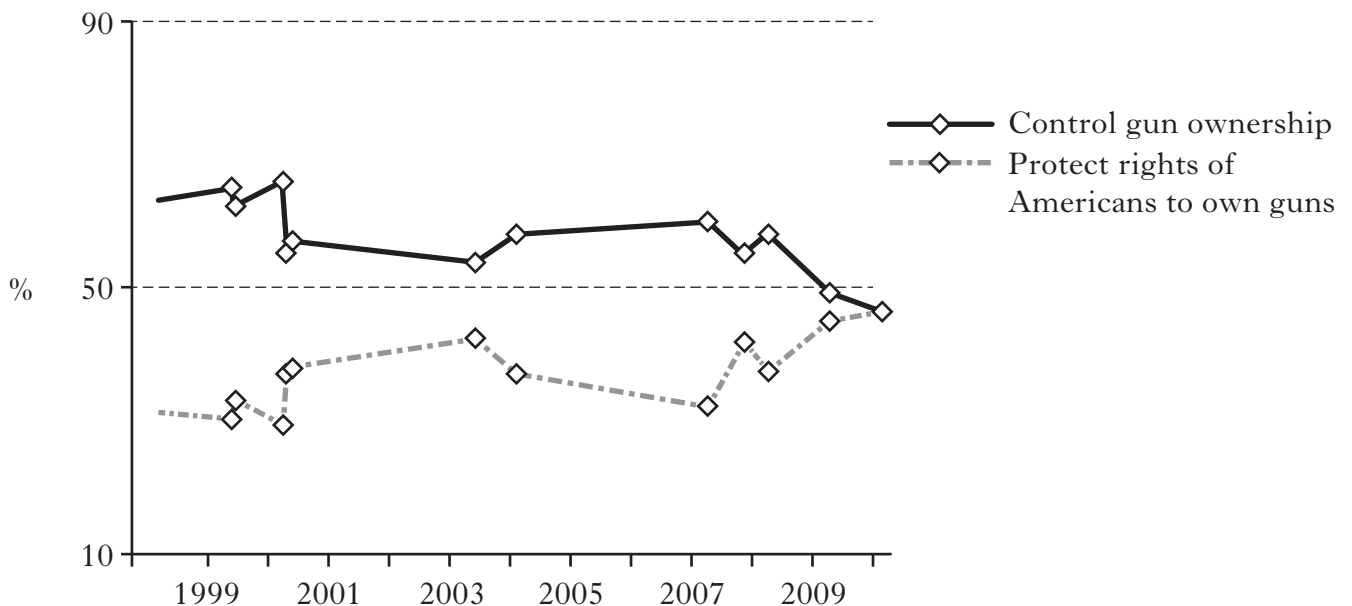
The USA has one of the highest levels of private gun ownership in the world. Many Americans see gun ownership as a basic right guaranteed by their Constitution. They are opposed to any actions by government, at federal, state or local level, to limit their rights to own guns.

The USA also has one of the highest levels of deaths caused by guns. The world has been shocked by high profile mass shootings, such as those at Columbine High School in 1999 and Virginia Tech in 2007. The high murder, suicide and accidental death rates have led to many calls for greater controls to be placed on gun ownership. Many groups in America wish to see greater controls on gun ownership.

A number of organisations campaign to have greater controls on gun ownership. The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence is composed of 48 national organisations, including faith-based groups, child welfare advocates, public health professionals and social justice organisations. In spite of this, in recent years, there has been a fall in support for gun control in the USA.

SOURCE 2

Public Attitudes to Control of Gun Ownership and the Protection of the Right to Own Guns in the USA



Question 7 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Should States and local areas be able to pass laws banning handguns?

	Should	Should Not	Don't know
Total	45%	50%	5%
Men	38%	57%	4%
Women	51%	43%	6%
White	38%	57%	5%
Black	64%	30%	7%
Hispanic	61%	39%	1%
Republican	32%	62%	6%
Democrat	60%	35%	5%
Independent	40%	57%	3%

Most Americans support the right to own guns.

View of Mary Muldaur

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, give **two** reasons to **support** and **two** reasons to **oppose** the view of Mary Muldaur.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

[Turn over

Question 7 (continued)

(d) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Home Ownership in the USA

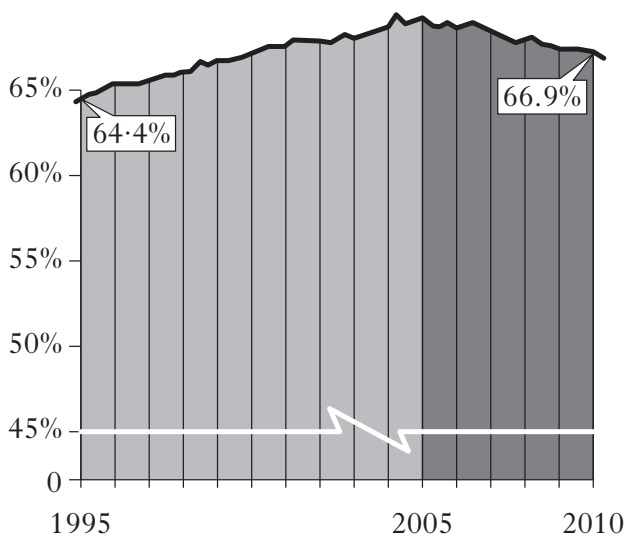
The aim of owning your own home is, for many Americans, an important part of the American Dream. As the USA and its people have become richer, home ownership has increased. Not all groups in America have been able to achieve the dream of owning their own homes, many poorer Americans have had to continue to rent their homes as they cannot afford to buy their own homes or do not earn enough to get a mortgage.

There has never been equal access to home ownership between groups in America. Younger people find it harder to get on the housing ladder; as people get older they are more likely to be in well paid jobs and be able to buy a house. The type of household you are in will also have an impact on home ownership rates with married couples being more likely to own their house than other types. Ethnic minorities are less likely to own a house compared to Whites and their houses are usually of lower value. It also depends on where you live with some regions of the country having a higher level of house ownership than others.

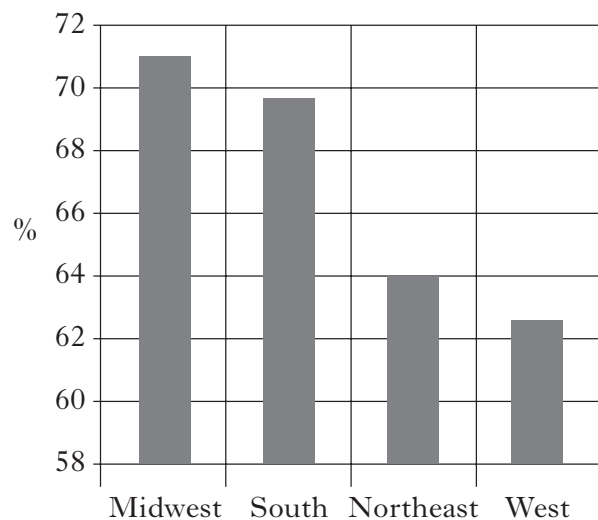
The financial crisis which began in mid-2006 has had a huge impact on home ownership in the USA. The crisis led to an increase in interest rates resulting in higher mortgage payments and a fall in the value of houses. As a result, people who had recently become home owners could not meet their mortgage payments, got in debt and were unable to sell their houses. The result was that huge numbers of people lost their homes. It was the poorest groups, young home owners and ethnic minorities in particular who were most likely to lose their homes.

SOURCE 2

Home owners as a percentage of US households: 1995 – 2010



Percentage Homeowners ownership rate by Region

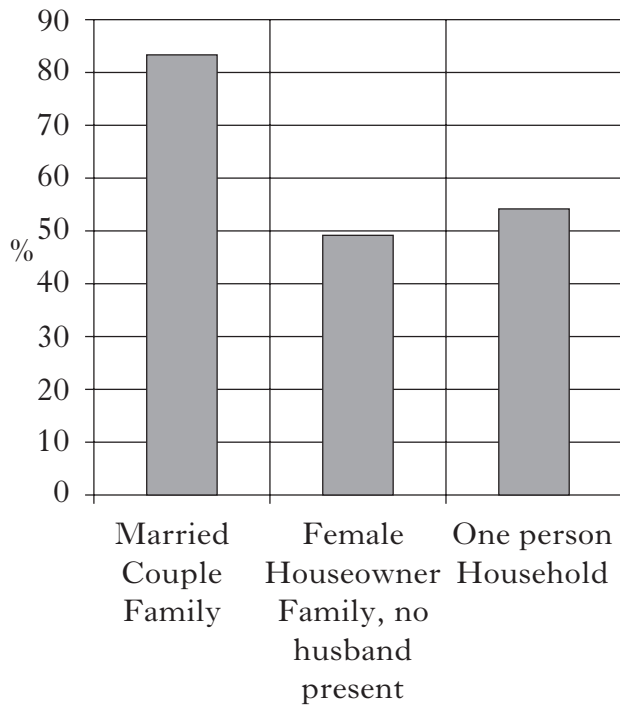


Question 7 (d) (continued)

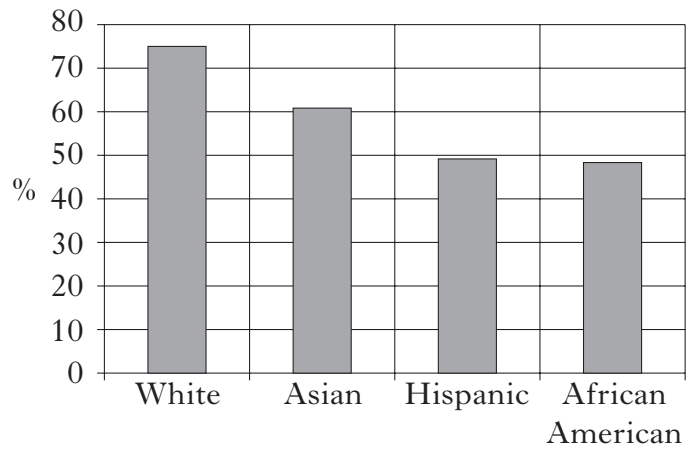
SOURCE 3

Percentage Home Ownership Rates by Selected Groups

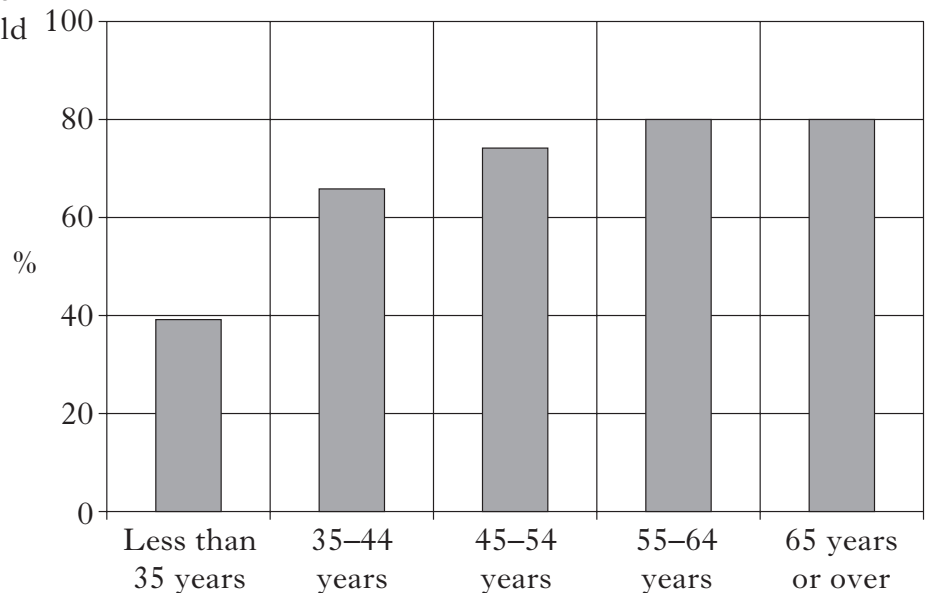
Home ownership by household Type



Home ownership by ethnic Group



Home ownership rate by age



Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about home ownership in the USA?

You should reach conclusions about at least **three** of the following:

- home ownership and ethnic groups
- home ownership and region
- home ownership and household type
- home ownership and age.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.

(8 marks)

NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C

[BLANK PAGE]

STUDY THEME 3D: THE EUROPEAN UNION

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

In your answers you should give examples from European Union member states

Question 8

(a) There are different types of education systems among countries of the European Union (EU).

Describe, **in detail**, **two** differences in education systems between the UK and one other EU member state.

(4 marks)

(b) Some EU member states are opposed to further enlargement of the EU while others support further enlargement.

Explain, **in detail**, why some EU member states are opposed to further enlargement of the European Union **AND** explain, **in detail**, why some EU member states support further enlargement.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 8 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Smoking in European Countries

Over recent years, the European Union has been considering introducing a smoking ban in public places in all EU member states. Some member states already have a ban in place. Ireland became the first member state to bring in a ban in 2004 followed by the UK in 2007. Other countries have followed, including Greece in 2010.

Those in favour of the ban argue that life is made much more pleasant. People can enjoy dining in a restaurant or watching a film at the cinema without having to inhale other people's harmful smoke. Health professionals also support the ban. As people become healthier, smoking related diseases will reduce and money saved can be put into research in other areas of health concern across Europe. The main purpose of an EU ban is to get people in all member states to have the same levels of health and fitness.

Support for an EU wide smoking ban is not as strong in some countries as it is in others. Those opposed to a smoking ban in public places argue that it takes away people's freedom. In some EU states, there are exemptions in place. In the Netherlands, for example, privately owned bars can opt to allow smoking. In Spain, a ban has been imposed but it is being applied less strictly than in other member states.

Countries which depend heavily on tourism are reluctant to impose a ban as visitor numbers may fall if people feel their rights are being taken away. Bulgaria called off its smoking ban after three days. There is a growing feeling that the EU is taking away people's right to smoke when and where they wish to.

SOURCE 2

Survey of support for an EU wide smoking ban. Are smoking ban laws respected in your country?

Country	Percentage answering "Yes"	Country	Percentage answering "Yes"
Ireland	91%	Germany	52%
Sweden	86%	Austria	47%
Netherlands	81%	Estonia	47%
Finland	81%	France	42%
Denmark	78%	Lithuania	37%
Italy	76%	Portugal	34%
Luxembourg	74%	Latvia	32%
Belgium	62%	Greece	30%
Spain	62%	Czech Republic	29%
UK	59%	Romania	28%
Malta	57%	Poland	27%
Slovenia	55%	Cyprus	24%
Hungary	54%	Slovakia	21%
EU Average	54%	Bulgaria	11%

Question 8 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Factfile on Smoking

- Ten months after a smoking ban was introduced in the UK, admissions for acute coronary syndrome declined by 17%. Admissions decreased by 14% in smokers, 19% in former smokers and 21% in those who have never smoked.
- A pressure group, Freedom for the Right to Smoke, has set up in many EU states and has been attracting new members every year.
- Non-smokers reporting exposure to second-hand smoke decreased from 43% to 22%. Second-hand smoke in bars decreased by 86% within two weeks of the ban.
- One year after banning smoking in Italy, heart attack incidence declined by 11% in those younger than 65 years and by 8% in those aged 75–84 years.
- Smoking still forms part of Spain’s social fabric; at weddings, mini-packets of cigarettes or cigars, bearing the happy couple’s initials, are regularly passed round the guests.
- Nine out of 10 Spanish bar owners are opposed to the smoking ban.
- Many bar owners in France believe that the smoking ban is against freedom and liberty.

An EU wide smoking ban is supported across the member states of the EU.

View of Thomas Freidreich

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, give **two** reasons to **support** and **two** reasons to **oppose** the view of Thomas Freidreich.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

[Turn over

Question 8 (continued)

(d) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Impact of the recession on the European Union

The economic recession, which began with the financial crisis in 2008, affected every country in the European Union. However, some countries were affected more than others, some have recovered more quickly than others and Government policies and the reaction of people have varied across the EU.

As a result of the crisis some EU Governments borrowed huge amounts. The huge debts that these countries now have will mean that Governments have to take unpopular measures to reduce the amount of debt. Those countries with the worst level of debt will face the toughest policy choices involving cuts in public spending, public sector pay cuts and changes to pension arrangements.

Governments across the EU have announced cuts in welfare programmes and other public spending in order to reduce their debts. As Europe has an ageing population it will be very expensive to pay pensions to retired people for many years into the future. Many people choose to retire before the official Government pension age. As a result, pension payments and retirement ages are being looked at closely by Governments to cut their spending. Most Governments have cut or frozen the pay of the people who work for them.

As Governments have taken unpopular decisions to deal with the effects of the crisis, in a number of countries, there has been a strong reaction from voters and the public. In some countries, Governments have lost popularity and elections. In Greece, in the summer of 2010, protests and rioting occurred across major cities; while later the same year, in France, widespread protests and strikes have occurred because of Government plans to raise the minimum pension age. In other countries, for example the UK, the decision to increase the retirement age to 67 has been met with limited protests.

SOURCE 2

Information on debt and retirement from selected EU members

Country	Total debt as a percentage (%) of GDP	Total debt in € billions	Average retirement age	Government pension age before recession
France	77.6%	€1,489 bn	59.4	60
Germany	73.2%	€1,762 bn	62	65
Greece	115.1%	€273 bn	60	65(male):60(female)
Italy	115.8%	€1,761 bn	60.4	65(male):60(female)
Portugal	76.8%	€126 bn	62.6	65
UK	68.1%	€1,0678 bn	62.6	65(male):60(female)

Question 8 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Selected Government actions in response to recession

France	Germany
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cut state spending by €45 bn• Freeze on public spending till 2013• Raise pension age from 60 to 62 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government will save €80 bn between 2011–14• Cut welfare spending by €30 bn• Increase in pension age from 65 to 67
United Kingdom	Greece
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welfare cuts to save €13 bn per year• Pay freeze for public sector workers earning more than £21,000• Pension age to be raised from 65 to 67	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• €35 bn of cuts over four years• Public sector pay frozen until 2014• Pension age for women raised five years to 65, matching men's age
Portugal	Italy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Save €11 bn over four years• 5% pay cut for senior public sector staff and politicians• Cuts in social welfare budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Save €24bn in 2011–12• Freeze on civil service pay and wage cuts for MPs until 2013• Spending cuts on schools and hospitals

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about the economic recession in selected EU states?

You should reach conclusions about at least **three** of the following:

- the impact of debt on Government spending
- the impact on pensions and retirement ages
- effect on public sector pay
- the country worst affected by the recession.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.

(8 marks)

NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C

[BLANK PAGE]

STUDY THEME 3E: DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

In your answers you should give examples from Brazil

Question 9

- (a) Government policies have improved education in Brazil in recent years.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways Government policies have improved education in Brazil in recent years.

(4 marks)

- (b) Brazil has been successful in dealing with its crime problems in recent years but still suffers from a high level of crime.

Explain, **in detail**, why Brazil has been successful in dealing with its crime problems **AND** explain, **in detail**, why Brazil still suffers from a high level of crime.

(6 marks)

[Turn over

Question 9 (continued)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Brazil Signs Contracts for Controversial Amazon Dam

In July 2010, the Brazilian Government signed a contract for construction of a massive new hydroelectric dam in the Amazon region. Once complete, Belo Monte will be the world's third-largest hydroelectric dam. The Minister of Mines and Energy, said the Bela Monte complex, to be built near the mouth of the Xingu River in the northern state of Para, will "play an important role in the development of the area and people displaced by the dam will be compensated".

The project has raised a storm of protest, with Brazilian judges and Hollywood celebrities joining environmentalists and indigenous organisations in opposition. In April 2010, "Avatar" director James Cameron and two members of the film's cast, took part in marches in Brazil. Protesters say the proposed dam would cause "serious damage" to the Amazon ecosystem, and the lives of up to 50,000 people could be affected as 500 square kilometres could be flooded.

The Government says the dam is vital for the continued expansion of Latin America's biggest economy as Brazil needs more electricity. Whoever is awarded the project will have to pay a large amount to protect the environment. The Belo Monte Dam is expected to provide electricity for 23 million Brazilian homes. The Government said that most Brazilians support the President's decision to award the contract to build the dam.

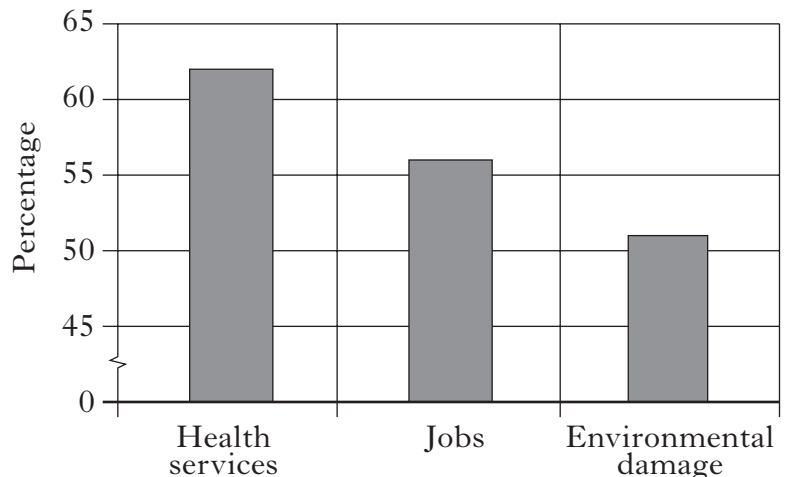
The dam has been defended by some in the local population who hope to benefit from the estimated 18,000 direct jobs and 80,000 indirect jobs the Government says the project will create. However, some experts and business representatives in the energy industry also oppose the dam. They say the actual cost will be 60% higher than its \$10.8 billion budget and will only operate at 40% of its capacity due to the drop in water in the Xingu River during the dry season.

SOURCE 2

Results of Opinion Polls

What is the main priority facing the Brazilian Government?

Do you agree or disagree with the Government's decision to build the Belo Monte Dam?		
	Brazilian Population	Indigenous Indians
Agree	65%	12%
Disagree	30%	85%
Don't know	5%	3%



Question 9 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Belo Monte Dam Protests: April–July 2010

April 12	International celebrities attend protests along with over 500 protesters to demand the cancellation of the project to build the Belo Monte dam.
April 15	Under pressure from local people and campaigners, the regional Justice Minister in the state of Para obtains a court injunction to ban companies bidding to build the dam.
April 17	The Government wins an appeal to overturn the ban in a higher court.
April 18	500 Greenpeace protesters dump three tons of manure in front of the National Electric Energy Agency in Brasilia.
May 19	The Government finally wins the court case and award the \$10 billion contract to a group of nine companies who hope to be transmitting power by February 2015.
June 17	Kayapo Indians blockade a major highway disrupting commercial goods traffic.
June 20	Many indigenous people back the dam because it will generate employment to replace the jobs lost since a clampdown on illegal logging.
July 2	Campaigners said they will continue protesting despite the contract being awarded.
July 15	The companies building the dam agree to pay \$803 million to create parks and help monitor forests and to pay compensation to people affected by the dam.

The Belo Monte Dam project is supported by the people of Brazil.

View of Maria Santos

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, give **two** reasons to **support** and **two** reasons to **oppose** the view of Maria Santos.

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use the information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

[Turn over

Question 9 (continued)

(d) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Brazil makes progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In New York in 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were agreed by 189 countries, including Brazil. These goals represented a commitment by rich and poor countries to improve social and economic conditions and reduce levels of poverty and suffering in less developed countries by 2015. The main development goals are to reduce child mortality, combat diseases and remove poverty and hunger. According to an official report, Brazil is on track to achieve these objectives by 2015, and in some areas it has already exceeded them.

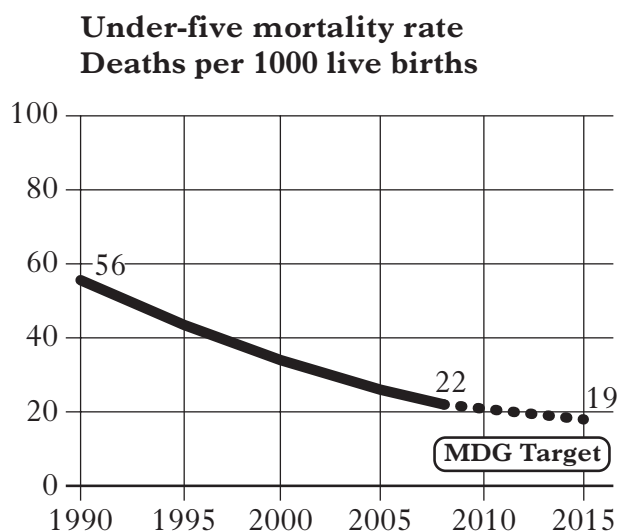
Brazil is one of the most unequal nations in the world, although it is one of the wealthiest. Under the presidency of Lula da Silva, income inequality began to decrease. Programmes such as the Zero Hunger programme which was a hunger reduction programme had widespread popular and international approval. A Government programme gave 12 million people in rural areas access to electricity, and another provided subsidised housing to the poor. Clean water supplies and improved sanitation have led to an improvement in health for people in Brazil and a reduction in child mortality rates.

By 2008 Brazil had already met the MDG of cutting poverty in half, seven years early. Those in absolute poverty fell from 14.6% in 2003 to 7.1% in 2009. The Federal Government also made a commitment to increase the minimum wage and this has shown a steady increase. Many people however still live in very poor conditions in the favelas which are slum areas in the country's cities. Over 500 favelas can be found within the city of Rio de Janeiro alone where child mortality rates are very high.

According to the Government, Brazil is also committed to achieving the MDGs related to health. Two of its main targets are child health, and the fight against malaria. Over 60% of cases of malaria in Brazil are in the Amazon region, with 15% of the population in this area at risk of infection. A World Health Organisation (WHO) report has stated that the Brazilian Government has provided enough resources to treat all cases of malaria with anti-malarial drugs.

SOURCE 2

Health in Brazil

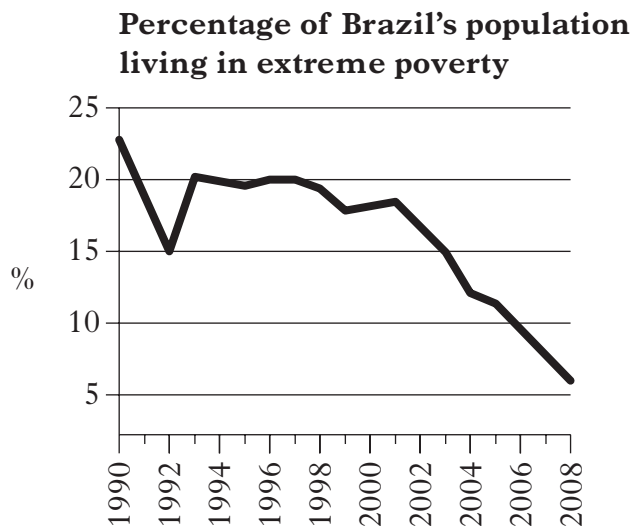


Malaria amongst adults in Brazil		
Year	Number of reported cases of Malaria	Number of reported Malaria deaths
2003	408,765	103
2004	464,901	100
2005	606,067	122
2006	549,469	105
2007	458,041	94
2008	315,642	51

Question 9 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Income and Poverty levels in Brazil



Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about the progress Brazil has made towards the Millennium Development Goals?

You should reach **conclusions** about at least **three** of the following:

- progress towards reducing child mortality
- progress towards combatting diseases in adults
- progress towards removing poverty and hunger
- overall progress in achieving MDGs in Brazil.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.

(8 marks)

NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[BLANK PAGE]