

# X236/101

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2008

THURSDAY, 29 MAY  
9.00 AM – 10.30 AM

MODERN STUDIES  
INTERMEDIATE 1

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 2 – 5
Question 2	Study Theme 1B	Government and Decision Making in Central Government	Pages 6 – 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 10 – 13
Question 4	Study Theme 2B	Crime and the Law in Society	Pages 14 – 17

**Section C – International Issues (answer one question)**

Question 5	Study Theme 3A	The Republic of South Africa	Pages 18 – 20
Question 6	Study Theme 3B	The People's Republic of China	Pages 21 – 23
Question 7	Study Theme 3C	The United States of America	Pages 24 – 26
Question 8	Study Theme 3D	The European Union	Pages 27 – 29
Question 9	Study Theme 3E	Development in Brazil	Pages 30 – 32

Total Marks – 60

- 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.
- 4 You should spend approximately 30 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.



## 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 2–5

**OR** Question 2 Study Theme 1B – Government and Decision Making in Central Government  
on pages 6–9

### *STUDY THEME 1A: GOVERNMENT AND DECISION MAKING IN SCOTLAND*

#### **Question 1**

(a) 

Pressure groups use different methods in their campaigns.
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Describe **two** methods pressure groups use in their campaigns.

**(4 marks)**

(b) 

Some people are happy with the work of the Scottish Parliament.
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Give **one** reason why some people **are** happy with the work of the Scottish Parliament.

**AND**

Give **one** reason why some people **are not** happy with the work of the Scottish Parliament.

**(4 marks)**

**Question 1 (continued)**

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

**SOURCE 1**

**New Voting System for Scottish Councils**

In 2007, a new voting system was used to elect the 32 local councils in Scotland. Instead of electing one councillor to represent them in each ward, voters elected three or four councillors for new, larger wards. This now gives voters a choice of councillor to represent them in their local area.

**SOURCE 2**

**Percentage (%) of Councillors by Party in 2003 and 2007**

<b>Party</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2007</b>
Labour	41.7%	28.5 %
Scottish National Party	14.4%	29.7 %
Liberal Democrats	14.2 %	13.6 %
Conservative	10.0 %	11.7 %
Independent/Other	19.7 %	16.5 %

In 2007, changes took place in the way voters are represented on local councils. The Scottish National Party now has the highest percentage of councillors.

View of Jolie Holland

Using the information in Sources 1 and 2 above, give **two** pieces of evidence to **support** the view of Jolie Holland.

Your answer must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

**[Turn over**

**Question 1 (continued)**

(d) Study the information below, then answer the question which follows.

**Survey into use of media by voters in election campaign**

<b>Question: During the election campaign for the Scottish Parliament, did you use Television or Newspapers to get information?</b>	<b>Younger Voters 18–24 years “Yes”</b>	<b>Older Voters 55–64 years “Yes”</b>
Used both newspapers and television	46%	72%
Used television only	23%	19%
Used newspapers only	17%	8%
Did not use television or newspapers	14%	1%

**Statements by Alison Moorer**

- Most voters of all ages used both a newspaper and television.
- Older voters were more likely than younger voters only to use television.
- Young voters were more likely than older voters not to use television or newspapers.
- More young voters only used newspapers than only used television.

Write down **two** examples of **exaggeration** from the statements by Alison Moorer.

For **each** example, give **one** reason to explain why it is exaggerated.

Your answer must be based entirely on the information above.

**(4 marks)**

**Question 1 (continued)**

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

**Source 1**

**Women in the Scottish Parliament after election in 2003 and 2007**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of women MSPs</b>	<b>Percentage (%) of women MSPs</b>
2003	51	39.5%
2007	43	33.3%

**Source 2**

**Number of MSPs by political party in the Scottish Parliament**

<b>Party</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2007</b>
Labour	50	46
Scottish National Party	27	47
Conservative	18	17
Liberal Democrats	17	16
Scottish Green Party	7	2
Scottish Socialist Party	6	0
Others	4	1

Sources 1 and 2 show information about the membership of the Scottish Parliament.

Using the information in Sources 1 and 2 above, what **conclusion** can you reach about each of the following:

- change in the number of women MSPs
- changes in the number of MSPs in different political parties?

Your answer must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

**NOW GO TO SECTION B ON PAGE 10**

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

**Question 2**

(a) 

People use the media to get information about politics.
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Describe **two** ways in which people use the media to get information about politics.

**(4 marks)**

(b) 

Some people are happy with the work of the UK Parliament.
---

Give **one** reason why some people **are** happy with the work of the UK Parliament.

**AND**

Give **one** reason why some people **are not** happy with the work of the UK Parliament.

**(4 marks)**

**Question 2 (continued)**

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

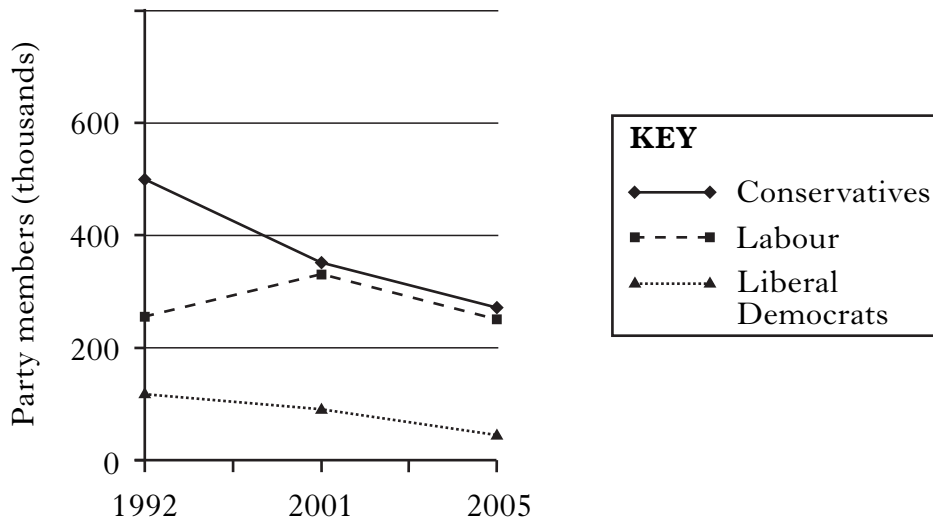
**Source 1**

**Pressure Group Membership**

A number of pressure groups have gained support in recent years by carrying out stunts which gave them a large amount of publicity in the media. Many pressure groups, campaigning on issues such as the environment, animal rights and peace issues, have seen an increase in their membership. Young people are more likely to support pressure group activities than take part in other political activities such as voting or joining a political party.

**Source 2**

**Membership of the three main political parties 1992 – 2005**



The membership of political parties has fallen in recent years. The membership of some pressure groups has increased.

View of David Rawlings

Using the information in Sources 1 and 2 above, give **two** pieces of evidence to **support** the view of David Rawlings.

Your answer must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

**[Turn over**

**Question 2 (continued)**

(d) Study the information below, then answer the question which follows.

**Percentage (%) turnout by age for selected elections in the UK**

<b>Election</b>	<b>Younger People 18–24 years</b>	<b>Older People Over 55</b>
UK Parliament	37%	73%
Scottish Parliament	42%	71%
Welsh Assembly	16%	56%
Northern Ireland Assembly	49%	80%

**Statements by Teddy Thompson**

- Turnout varies in different parts of the country.
- Turnout for the UK Parliament is higher than for any other election.
- Older people are more likely to vote than younger people.
- Over half of 18–24 year olds voted in the election for the Northern Ireland Assembly.

Write down **two** examples of **exaggeration** from the statements by Teddy Thompson.

For **each** example, give **one** reason to explain why it is exaggerated.

Your answer must be based entirely on the information above.

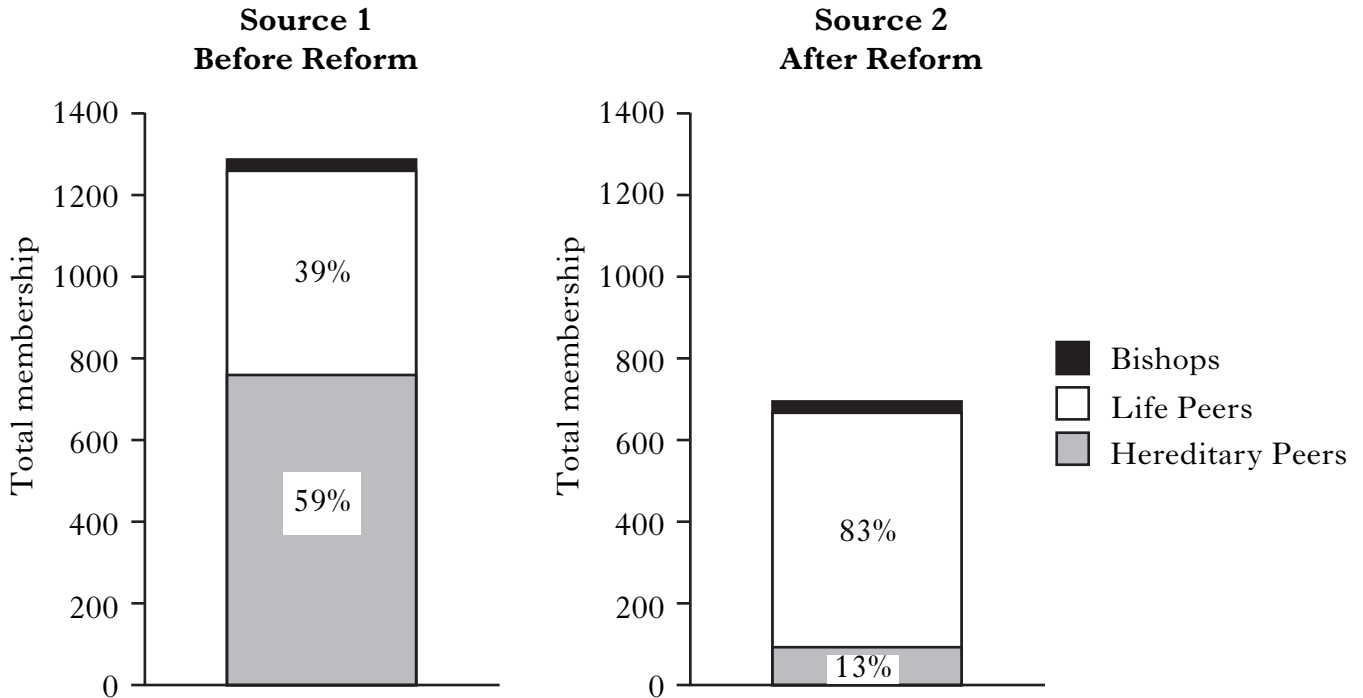
**(4 marks)**



**Question 2 (continued)**

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

**Membership of the House of Lords before and after reform**



Sources 1 and 2 show information about the membership of the House of Lords.

Using the information in Sources 1 and 2 above, what **conclusion** can you reach about each of the following:

- change in total membership after reform
- changes in types of members after reform?

Your answer must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

**NOW GO TO SECTION B ON PAGE 10**

## 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 10–13

**OR** Question 4 Study Theme 2B – Crime and the Law in Society on pages 14–17

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

#### Question 3

(a)  Government has tried to reduce poverty in Scotland.

Describe **two** ways government has tried to reduce poverty in Scotland.

**(4 marks)**

(b)  Only healthy foods should be available in schools.

Give **one** reason **for** only healthy foods being available in schools.

**AND**

Give **one** reason **against** only healthy food being available in schools.

**(4 marks)**

**Question 3 (continued)**

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

**SOURCE 1**

**Care for people with mental health illness in Scotland**

<b>Residential Care Homes</b>	<b>Care in the Community</b>
Residential care homes provide a high level of care for those people who have serious mental health illness. Care in residential homes for people with mental illness is expensive.	High quality care in the community costs a lot of money. Care in the community provides care for people with less serious mental health problems.

**SOURCE 2**

**Number of adults receiving care for mental health illness in 2001 and 2005**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number in Residential Care Homes</b>	<b>Number receiving Care in the Community</b>
2001	1100	2000
2005	1100	3000

Sources 1 and 2 give information about different types of care for people with mental health illness.

Study the sources and write down what these **differences** are.

Mention **one** difference from Source 1 and **one** difference from Source 2 in your answer.

Your answer must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

**[Turn over**

### Question 3 (continued)

(d) Study the information below, then answer the question which follows.

You are a careers adviser for Angela McLaren. You have to decide whether it would be better for Angela to stay on at school or leave school to start work.

#### Option 1

##### Stay on at school.

- Angela will receive £30 per week Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA).
- Angela's school offers Intermediate courses in Administration and Home Economics.
- Intermediate courses can allow people to sit Highers in S6 and go on to university.

#### Option 2

##### Leave school to start work.

- Angela's take home pay will be £120 per week.
- The job she has been offered needs someone who can type and use office technology.
- Her new employers would allow her to study at college.

#### Factfile about EMA and Angela McLaren

- Angela lives with her parents; neither of her parents is working.
- Angela enjoys studying Administration and Home Economics and has General level Standard Grades in these subjects.
- Angela has a good typing speed and is able to use a fax machine and several word-processing programmes.
- The local college offers qualifications in Business Management.
- EMA helps pupils from low income backgrounds to stay on at school.
- University graduates earn more than non-graduates in the long run.

Using the information above, **you must decide whether Angela should stay on at school (Option 1) or whether Angela should leave school to start work (Option 2).** Give **two** reasons to support your choice.

In your answer **you must link the option you choose with the Factfile about EMA and Angela McLaren.**

Your answer must be based entirely on the information above.

**(4 marks)**

**Question 3 (continued)**

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

**SOURCE 1**

**A report by Alcohol Concern**

The levels of under-age drinking continue to rise and we are now at a point where nearly half of all 15 year olds drink alcohol regularly. Alcohol Concern estimates that alcohol abuse is costing Britain £3.3 billion a year. The biggest impact is on industry – £2.8 billion is lost through sickness, unemployment and premature death. The Alcohol Concern study also found it cost the NHS £200 million to treat drink-related illness.

**SOURCE 2**

**Number of alcohol related deaths in Scotland (2002 – 2004)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
2002	1426	531
2003	1448	532
2004	1515	537

Alcohol abuse is a growing problem amongst young people. The cost of alcohol abuse is greater for the NHS than for industry. The number of alcohol related deaths has risen for men. There has been a huge increase in the number of female alcohol related deaths.

Statement by James Elliot

Write down **two** examples of **exaggeration** from the statement by James Elliot.

For **each** example, give **one** reason to explain why it is exaggerated.

Your reasons must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

**NOW GO TO SECTION C ON PAGE 18**

*STUDY THEME 2B: CRIME AND THE LAW IN SOCIETY*

**Question 4**

(a) The police try to prevent crime.

Describe **two** ways in which the police try to prevent crime.

**(4 marks)**

(b) Some people think there should be more use of Anti-social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) to reduce crime.

Give **one** reason why some people think there **should** be more use of ASBOs to reduce crime.

**AND**

Give **one** reason why some people think there **should not** be more use of ASBOs to reduce crime.

**(4 marks)**

**Question 4 (continued)**

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

**SOURCE 1**

**Courts in Scotland**

<b>Sheriff Court</b>	<b>High Court</b>
The Sheriff Court can deal with less serious crimes such as theft, assault and possession of drugs.	Crimes, such as murder, are dealt with by a High Court and are heard by a judge and a jury.
The Sheriff Court can deal with some criminal cases and they can be heard before a sheriff and a jury.	The High Court deals with the most serious crimes such as murder, rape and large-scale fraud.

**SOURCE 2**

**Main penalties for people found guilty in Scottish Courts**

<b>Type of Court</b>	<b>Prison Sentence</b>	<b>Probation</b>
High Court	82%	7%
Sheriff Court	14%	7%

Sources 1 and 2 give information about different types of courts.

Study the sources and write down what these **differences** are.

Mention **one** difference from Source 1 and **one** difference from Source 2 in your answer.

Your answer must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

**[Turn over**

#### Question 4 (continued)

(d) Study the information below, then answer the question which follows.

You are an adviser within the prison system and you have to recommend whether Joe McGuire should remain in prison for his full sentence or be released early from his prison sentence.

##### Option 1

###### Remain in prison for his full sentence

- There is concern that offenders are being released after completing less than half their sentence.
- The family members of victims will be worried if the full term is not served.
- Some people who have been released early have gone on to commit more offences.

##### Option 2

###### Be released early from his prison sentence

- Re-offending rates are far lower after community service.
- Good behaviour will be taken into account in deciding Joe's release.
- The families of prisoners suffer greatly if they are in prison for a long time.

##### Information on Joe McGuire

- Joe has been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and has served 18 months.
- His behaviour while in prison has been excellent.
- Joe is keen to have part of his sentence as community service.
- Joe has a 2-year-old son and lives with his partner and his elderly mother.
- This is Joe's third offence for assault.
- Joe was found guilty of assaulting a neighbour.

Using the information above, **you must recommend whether Joe McGuire should stay in prison for his full sentence (Option 1) or whether he should be released early from his prison sentence (Option 2).** Give **two** reasons to support your choice.

In your answer **you must link the option you choose to the Information on Joe McGuire.**

Your answer must be based entirely on the information above.

**(4 marks)**



**Question 4 (continued)**

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

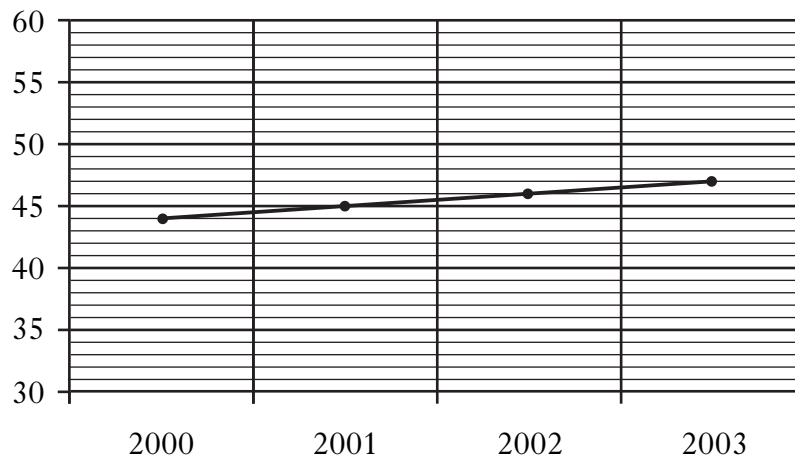
**SOURCE 1**

**Crimes recorded by the police**

Type of Crime	Number
Robbery	4,159
Housebreaking	36,746
Theft of a motor vehicle	17,843
Vandalism	96,033
Drugs	40,465

**SOURCE 2**

**Percentage of crimes and offences cleared up by the police**



Less than half of crimes and offences are cleared up by the police. The percentage of crimes and offences cleared up is falling. Vandalism is more common than motor vehicle theft. Housebreaking is the least common crime.

Statement by Mark Shearer

Write down **two** examples of **exaggeration** from the statement by Mark Shearer.

For **each** example, give **one** reason to explain why it is exaggerated.

Your reasons must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

**NOW GO TO SECTION C ON PAGE 18**

## SECTION C – INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Answer **ONE** question only:

- Question 5 Study Theme 3A – The Republic of South Africa on pages 18–20  
**OR** Question 6 Study Theme 3B – The People’s Republic of China on pages 21–23  
**OR** Question 7 Study Theme 3C – The United States of America on pages 24–26  
**OR** Question 8 Study Theme 3D – The European Union on pages 27–29  
**OR** Question 9 Study Theme 3E – Development in Brazil on pages 30–32

### *STUDY THEME 3A: THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA*

**In your answers you should give examples from South Africa**

#### Question 5

(a)



Housing conditions have improved for some people living in the townships of South Africa.

Describe **two** improvements in the housing conditions of some people living in the townships of South Africa.

**(4 marks)**

**Question 5 (continued)**

(b) Economic inequalities exist between racial groups in South Africa.

Describe **two** economic inequalities that exist between racial groups in South Africa.  
**(4 marks)**

(c) Many people in South Africa have poor health.

Give **two** reasons why many people in South Africa have poor health.  
**(4 marks)**

(d) Study the information below, then answer the question which follows.

**Opinion Poll: Support for the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa**

<b>Racial Group</b>	<b>Supports the ANC</b>	<b>Does not support the ANC</b>
Black	85%	14%
White	5%	92%
Coloured	43%	55%
Indian	38%	56%

The ANC is the most popular party among all racial groups. More Indians than Coloureds do not support the ANC.

View of Andre Mathee

Using the information above, give **one** piece of evidence to **support** the view of Andre Mathee and **one** piece of evidence to **oppose** the view of Andre Mathee.

Your answer must be based entirely on the information above.

**(4 marks)**

**[Turn over**

**Question 5 (continued)**

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

**SOURCE 1**

**Education in South Africa**

There has been a steady increase in pupils' attendance at school since 2002 but problems still exist in some Provinces.

Most pupils still go to school with other pupils who are of the same race as themselves.

In some Provinces there is still a shortage of teachers and many schools lack basic equipment.

Illiteracy is still a problem in South Africa for many adults.

**SOURCE 2**

**South African Education**

Schools in all the Provinces now have better resources and have increased the number of teachers.

It is still the case that about a third of adults over 15 years of age cannot read and write.

The number of pupils attending school has steadily increased but not in all Provinces.

Many schools now have a racially mixed student population.

Sources 1 and 2 give different views about education in South Africa.

Study the two sources and write down what these **differences** are.

Mention **two** differences in your answer.

Your answer must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

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

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

In your answers you should give examples from China

Question 6

(a)



Participation in politics is limited in China.

Describe **two** ways in which participation in politics is limited.

(4 marks)

(b) People who break the law are dealt with harshly in China.

Describe **two** ways in which people who break the law are dealt with harshly in China.

(4 marks)

(c) Some people in China have become richer in recent years.

Give **two** reasons why some people in China have become richer in recent years.

(4 marks)

[Turn over

**Question 6 (continued)**

(d) Study the information below, then answer the question which follows.

**Number of school students in China 2002 and 2005**

<b>Type of School</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2005</b>
Primary	139 530 000	118 000 000
Junior Middle	53 630 000	70 560 000
Senior Middle	9 380 000	16 765 000

All types of school in China have seen an increase in the number of students in recent years. There were more students in Junior Middle schools than in Senior Middle schools in 2005.

View of Lee Huan

Using the information above, give **one** piece of evidence to **support** the view of Lee Huan and **one** piece of evidence to **oppose** the view of Lee Huan.

Your answer must be based entirely on the information above.

**(4 marks)**

**Question 6 (continued)**

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

**SOURCE 1**

**China's Record on Religious Freedom**

China is at last improving its record on religious and human rights.

One group which still suffers is Falun Gong which, according to the government, spreads dangerous ideas.

The Buddhist leader, the Dalai Lama, has been forced by the government to leave China.

In China nowadays, citizens can follow the religion of their choice.

**SOURCE 2**

**Religious Freedom in China**

In China, religious leaders have the freedom to put forward their views.

The Chinese government officially recognises several religions including Islam, Christianity and Taoism.

China has now accepted that religion is an important human right.

Even groups like the Falun Gong are now allowed to spread their message of improving mind, body and spirit.

Sources 1 and 2 give different views about religious freedom in China.

Study the two sources and write down what these **differences** are.

Mention **two** differences in your answer.

Your answer must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

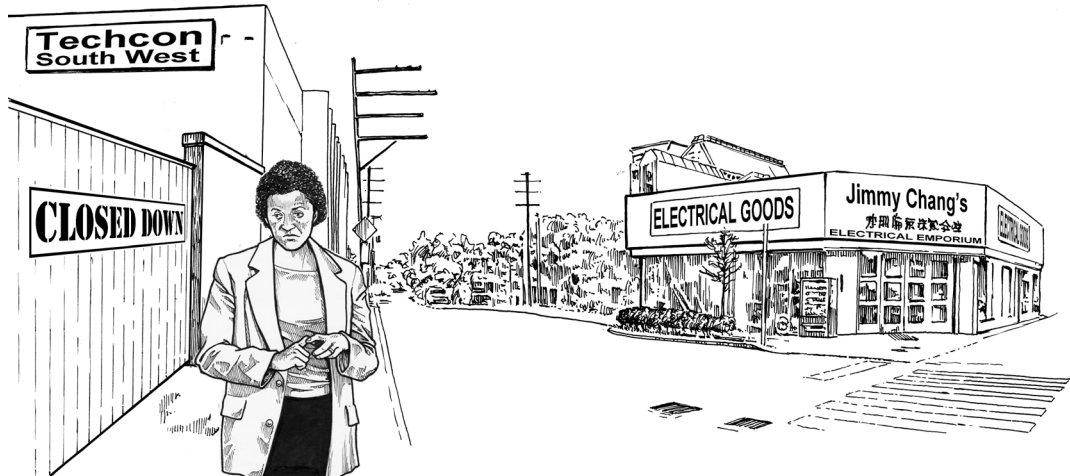
**NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C.**

STUDY THEME 3C: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In your answers you should give examples from the USA

Question 7

(a)



Economic inequalities exist in the USA.

Describe **two** economic inequalities in the USA.

**(4 marks)**

(b)

Living conditions are very different between the suburbs and inner city areas in the USA.

Describe **two** ways in which living conditions are very different between the suburbs and inner city areas in the USA.

**(4 marks)**

(c)

Large numbers of Hispanic Americans live in states such as California and Texas.

Give **two** reasons why large numbers of Hispanic Americans live in states such as California and Texas.

**(4 marks)**



**Question 7 (continued)**

(d) Study the information below, then answer the question which follows.

**Voter registration and turnout in the USA by race and ethnic group**

	<b>US Average</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>
Percentage (%) registered to vote	72%	58%	75%	69%
Percentage (%) turnout in election	64%	47%	67%	60%

Over half of all Americans are registered to vote. Turnout is the same for all racial and ethnic groups.

View of Buddy Miller

Using the information above, give **one** piece of evidence to **support** the view of Buddy Miller and **one** piece of information to **oppose** the view of Buddy Miller.

Your answer must be based entirely on the information above.

**(4 marks)**

**[Turn over**

**Question 7 (continued)**

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

**SOURCE 1**

**Education in the USA**

Doing well in education has long been seen as the way to success in later life in America.

Everyone has the same chance to get a good education since the USA provides the same opportunity for everyone.

The USA has some of the best schools, colleges and universities in the world.

Millions of immigrants to America and ethnic minorities have become rich and successful because of the excellent start they got in schools in America.

**SOURCE 2**

**USA Education**

The education system in the USA is among the best anywhere in the world.

Many millions of Americans from ethnic minority backgrounds and immigrants have been let down by the low standard of schools in some areas.

Getting a good education is the key to being successful and getting a good job in adult life.

Some people in America have a better chance in education than others as they come from wealthy areas or rich families.

Sources 1 and 2 give different views about education in the USA.

Study the two sources and write down what these **differences** are.

Mention **two** differences in your answer.

Your answer must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

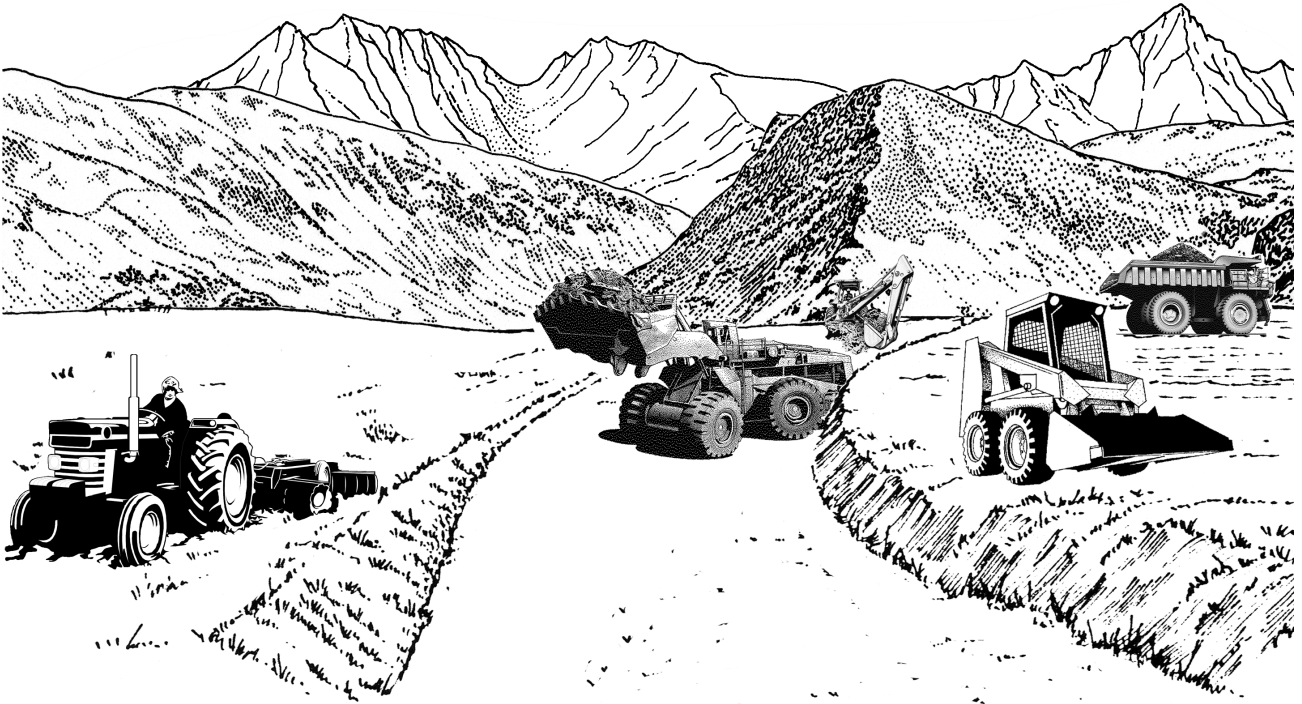
**(4 marks)**

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

In your answers you should give examples from EU member states

Question 8

(a)



There are many ways the European Union (EU) can help poorer regions of member states.

Describe **two** ways in which the EU can help poorer regions of member states.

**(4 marks)**

(b)

There are differences in schools between the UK and other EU member states.

Describe **two** differences in schools between the UK and another EU member state.

**(4 marks)**

[Turn over

**Question 8 (continued)**

(c) There are various reasons why people in EU member states want to continue to use the Euro.

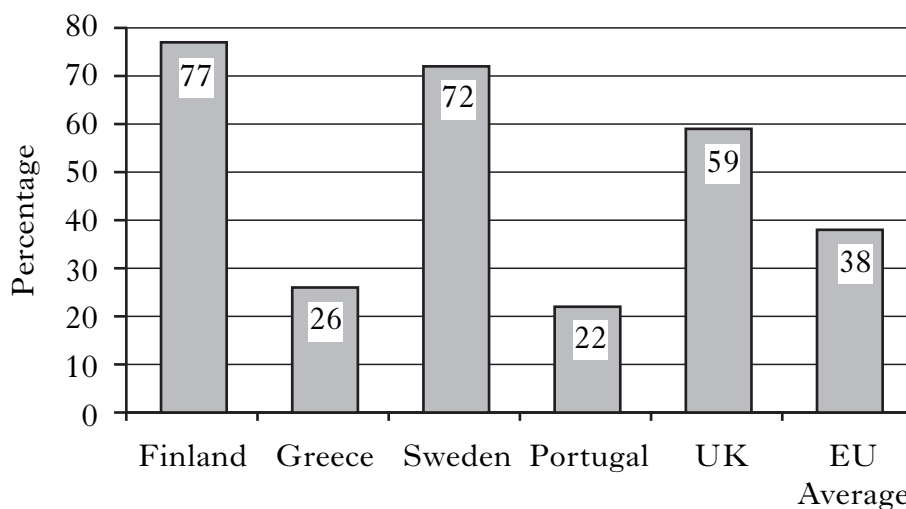
Give **two** reasons why people in EU member states want to continue to use the Euro.

**(4 marks)**

(d) Study the information below, then answer the question which follows.

**Survey of participation in sports in selected EU countries**

**Percentage (%) who participate in sports**



Sports participation in the UK is higher than the EU average. The percentage participating in sports in Sweden is as high as in Finland.

View of Edward Blythe

Using the information above, give **one** piece of evidence to **support** the view of Edward Blythe and **one** piece of information to **oppose** the view of Edward Blythe.

Your answer must be based entirely on the information above.

**(4 marks)**

**Question 8 (continued)**

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

**SOURCE 1**

**Family Life in Italy**

In Italy, family life is very important and Italians tend to get together at weekends to share experiences and on family occasions such as birthdays.

The annual divorce rate in Italy is 0.5 per 1000 people.

The percentage of births outside marriage in Italy is 14.9%, which is a higher figure than in the past.

Marriage remains important in Italy and the average age for a man to get married is 31 years and for a woman it is 28 years.

**SOURCE 2**

**Family Life in the UK**

In the UK, it is typical for a man to get married in his early 30s and a woman in her late 20s.

The current percentage of children born outside marriage in the UK is 42.3% of all births.

Saturday and Sunday are the most popular days for family gatherings in the UK. Most visits to the family home take place on these days.

In the UK, although marriage remains popular, the divorce rate is now over 3 per 1000 people per year.

Sources 1 and 2 give different views about family life in Italy and in the UK.

Study the two sources and write down what these **differences** are.

Mention **two** differences in your answer.

Your answer must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

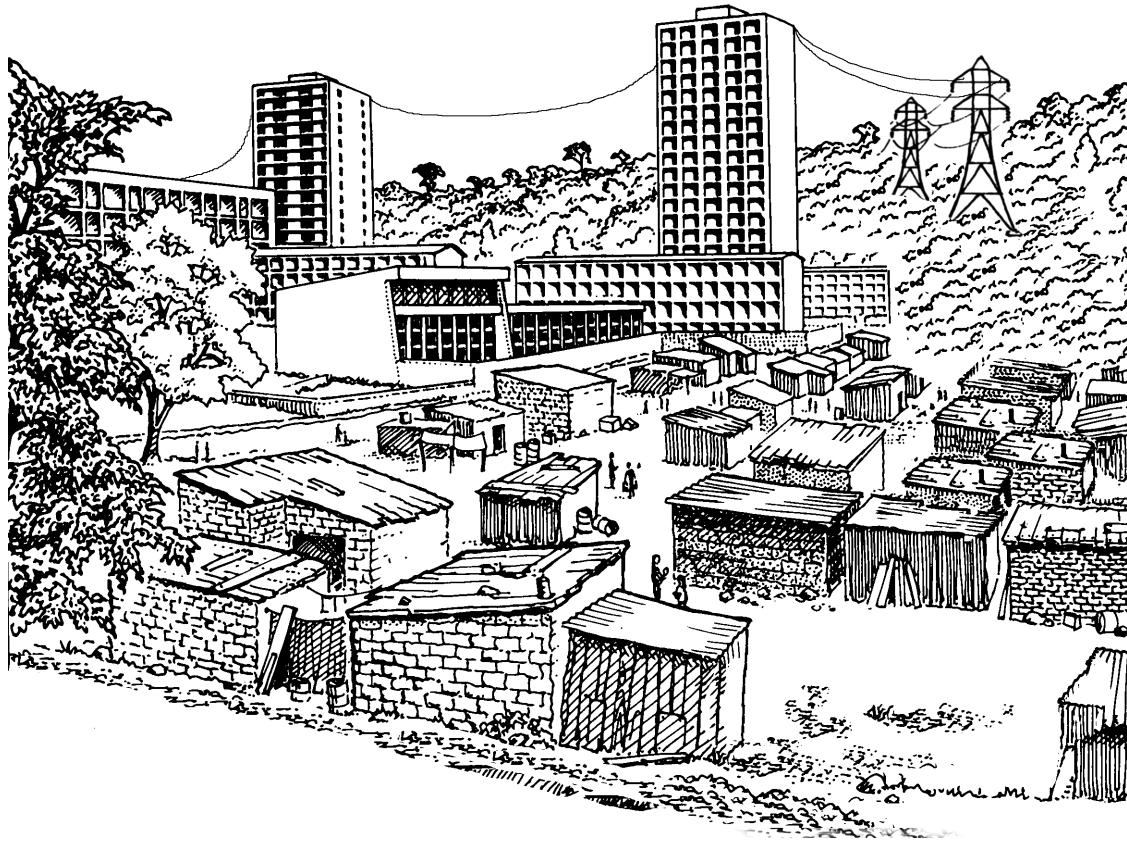
**NOW CHECK THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION  
FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C.**

STUDY THEME 3E: DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL

In your answers you should give examples from Brazil

Question 9

(a)



Housing conditions have improved for people living in the favelas of Brazil.

Describe **two** improvements in the housing conditions of people living in the favelas of Brazil.

(4 marks)

(b)

Economic inequalities exist in Brazil.

Describe **two** economic inequalities that exist in Brazil.

(4 marks)

**Question 9 (continued)**

(c) Human rights are still a problem in Brazil.

Give **two** reasons why human rights are still a problem in Brazil.

**(4 marks)**

(d) Study the information below, then answer the question which follows.

**Percentage (%) of votes gained by the two main Presidential candidates, 2006**

<b>Region of Brazil</b>	<b>Luiz Inacio (Lula) da Silva</b>	<b>Geraldo Alckmin</b>
North	65.6%	34.4%
Northeast	77.1%	22.9%
Middlewest	52.4%	47.6%
Southeast	56.9%	43.1%
South	46.5%	53.5%

Luiz Inacio (Lula) da Silva won more votes in the Northeast compared to all other regions of Brazil. Luiz Inacio (Lula) da Silva beat Geraldo Alckmin in all the regions of Brazil.

View of Antonio Neves

Using the information above, give **one** piece of evidence to **support** the view of Antonio Neves and **one** piece of information to **oppose** the view of Antonio Neves.

Your answer must be based entirely on the information above.

**(4 marks)**

**[Turn over for Question 9 (e) on Page thirty-two**

**Question 9 (continued)**

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

**SOURCE 1**

**Education in Brazil**

All children must attend school in Brazil for up to eight years.

In the South West, which includes Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, pupils spend on average 5·6 years in school.

Increasing levels of literacy is a main priority for the Brazilian Government and more funding has been given to help improve this.

Schools in poor regions tend to have less qualified teachers and poor educational resources.

**SOURCE 2**

**Brazilian Education**

In the North West, children attend school for an average of 3·7 years.

In richer regions and cities, schools are better equipped and have well qualified teachers.

Education is compulsory in Brazil; by law, children attend school for eight years.

Extra funding is now available to increase the number of people, in Brazil, who can read and write.

Sources 1 and 2 give different views about education in Brazil.

Study the two sources and write down what these **differences** are.

Mention **two** differences in your answer.

Your answer must be based entirely on Sources 1 and 2 above.

**(4 marks)**

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

*[END OF QUESTION PAPER]*