

# X236/201

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2008

THURSDAY, 29 MAY  
9.00 AM – 11.00 AM

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 2 – 3  
Question 2 Study Theme 1B Government and Decision Making in Central Government Pages 4 – 5

**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 7 – 9  
Question 4 Study Theme 2B Crime and the Law in Society Pages 11 – 13

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

Question 5 Study Theme 3A The Republic of South Africa Pages 15 – 19  
Question 6 Study Theme 3B The People's Republic of China Pages 21 – 25  
Question 7 Study Theme 3C The United States of America Pages 27 – 31  
Question 8 Study Theme 3D The European Union Pages 33 – 37  
Question 9 Study Theme 3E Development in Brazil Pages 39 – 43

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 Sections 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.



## 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 and 3

**OR** Question 2 Study Theme 1B – Government and Decision Making in Central Government  
on pages 4 and 5

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

#### Question 1

(a) Local councils are responsible for providing services in their own area.

Describe, **in detail**, services local councils are responsible for providing in their own area.

**(6 marks)**

(b) Pressure groups use campaigning methods which will attract the attention of the media.

Explain, **in detail**, why pressure groups use campaigning methods which will attract the attention of the media.

**(6 marks)**

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and on *Page three*, then answer the question which follows.

#### SOURCE 1

#### Scotland Profile 2007

Gender and Racial Profile of Scotland	
Male	49%
Female	51%
White	98%
Ethnic Minority	2%

Scottish Parliament Election 2007	
Party	Percentage (%) Share of Vote
Scottish National Party	32·0%
Labour	30·6%
Conservative	15·2%
Liberal Democrat	13·7%
Green	2·1%
Others	6·4%

**Question 1 (c) (continued)**

**SOURCE 2**

**Minority Government Formed**

The voting system used to elect the Scottish Parliament is known as the Additional Member System. It is a system of voting which usually produces a fairly proportional result. The election was held on 3 May 2007. After several days of discussions, no agreement was reached between the Scottish National Party and any of the larger parties to form a coalition government. A minority SNP Government was formed with the backing of the Green Party to begin to carry out the devolved powers of the Parliament.

There was a fall in the number of women elected to the Scottish Parliament — 43 women were elected, a third of the total. This is still one of the highest figures in the world. The first ethnic minority MSP was elected to the Scottish Parliament.

The SNP minority Government aims to use its devolved powers, tackling problems in education and health. Some of their first actions were abolishing tolls on the Tay and Forth Road bridges, scrapping the student endowment and introducing a ban on under 18 year olds buying cigarettes. However, the new Government will not find it easy to carry out all its policies. Since all the other parties can out-vote the SNP Government it must be careful to seek agreement from its political rivals. The SNP will face a delay in putting forward its policy of a referendum on independence for Scotland.

**SOURCE 3**

**Composition of the Scottish Parliament**

<b>Party</b>	<b>Number of MSPs</b>	<b>Percentage (%) of MSPs</b>	<b>Government/Opposition</b>
Scottish National Party	47	36.4%	Minority Government (47 MSPs)
Labour	46	35.6%	Opposition Parties (82 MSPs)
Conservative	17	13.2%	
Liberal Democrat	16	12.4%	
Scottish Green Party	2	1.6%	
Independent	1	0.8%	
Total	129	100%	

The Scottish Parliament is effective both in representing the people of Scotland and in carrying out its devolved powers.

View of Nazia Issa

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why Nazia Issa 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 7**

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

**Question 2**

(a) Newspapers play an important role in politics.

Describe, **in detail**, ways in which newspapers play a role in politics.

**(6 marks)**

(b) Some people choose not to vote in elections.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people choose not to vote in elections.

**(6 marks)**

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and on *Page five*, then answer the question which follows.

**SOURCE 1**

**United Kingdom Profile 2005**

<b>Gender and Racial Profile of the United Kingdom</b>	
Male	49.0%
Female	51.0%
White	92.0%
Ethnic Minority	8.0%

<b>UK Parliament Election 2005</b>	
<b>Parties in the House of Commons</b>	<b>Percentage (%) Share of Vote</b>
Labour	35.2%
Conservative	32.3%
Liberal Democrat	22.1%
Scottish National Party	1.4%
Others	9.0%

**Question 2 (c) (continued)**

**SOURCE 2**

**Clear Victory for Labour Government**

The voting system used to elect the House of Commons is known as First Past the Post. It is a straightforward system which usually produces a clear result quickly. The election was held on Thursday 5 May 2005. By the early hours of Friday morning, it was clear that Labour had won a third term of office. On the day after the election, the leader of the Labour Party was summoned by the Queen and asked to form a government. Later that same day the Prime Minister was choosing his senior ministers to govern the country.

A record number of women were elected — 128 women were elected to the House of Commons, almost 20% of the total. Fifteen ethnic minority MPs were elected. This was also the highest figure ever elected, at just over 2% of MPs.

The Government aims to govern the country, tackling problems in education and health, introducing new laws to improve security, reduce crime and deal with issues overseas. However, the Government has not always found it easy to govern. It has faced criticism from the opposition parties and on certain policies it has not received support from some members of its own party. Some Labour MPs have voted against their own party on issues such as the detention of terrorist suspects and the conduct of the war in Iraq.

**SOURCE 3**

**Composition of the House of Commons**

Party	Number of MPs	Percentage (%) of MPs	Government/Opposition
Labour	356	55.1%	Government Party (356 MPs)
Conservative	197	30.5%	Opposition Parties (290 MPs)
Liberal Democrats	62	9.6%	
Scottish National Party	6	0.9%	
Others	25	3.9%	
Total	646	100%	

The House of Commons is effective both in representing the people of Britain and in governing the country.

View of Lucy Tang

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why Lucy Tang 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 7**

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## 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 7–9

**OR** Question 4 Study Theme 2B – Crime and the Law in Society on pages 11–13

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

#### **Question 3**

(a) Poverty affects many people in the United Kingdom.

Describe, **in detail**, the ways in which poverty affects many people in the United Kingdom.

**(6 marks)**

(b) Care in the community is better for some people while residential care is better for others.

Explain, **in detail**, why community care is better for some people and residential care is better for others.

**(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 or not to continue with the Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA).

#### Option 1

Continue with the Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA).

#### Option 2

Do not continue with the Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA).

### SOURCE 1

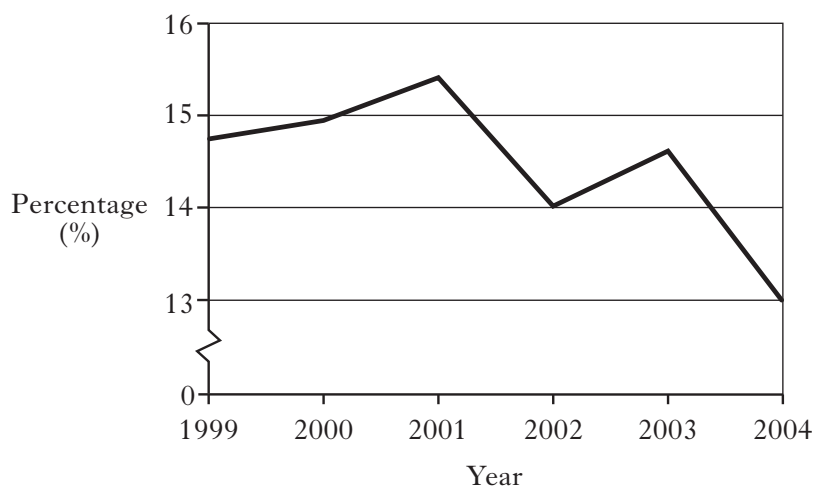
#### Selected Facts and Viewpoints

Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA) is a payment made to some young people from low income families if they stay on at school into S5 and S6. It has been in operation across the whole of Scotland since 2004. The rates paid range from £10 to £30 per week depending on income. The EMA was introduced to reduce the number of young people not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET).

- School students not entitled to EMA often have to get a job which takes time away from their studies.
- Research has shown that staying on at school into S5 and S6 reduces the time many young people spend out of work and on benefits.
- The £20 million that EMA costs could be better spent on more teachers and textbooks.
- Before EMA, many young people from disadvantaged families left school at the earliest opportunity.
- Almost two thousand (12%) of the 16,290 students in Scotland who received the EMA between August and December 2004 did not stay on into the second half of the school year.
- The EMA will help girls as those who leave school at the earliest opportunity have less success than boys who leave early.
- Some young people spend the EMA money on luxuries or buy cigarettes and sweets.
- Young people who do not do well in S3 and S4, but stay on, do better in terms of employment in their late teens and early twenties

### SOURCE 2

#### Percentage (%) of 16–19 year olds not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)





**Question 3 (c) (continued)**

**SOURCE 2 (continued)**

<b>Percentage (%) of students who spent some of the EMA on:</b>	
Helping with household expenses	33%
Clothes	70%
Transport costs	42%
Books or equipment for school	61%
Going out/leisure activities	63%
Paying off debts	6%
Savings	4%
Other	3%

**SOURCE 3**

**Viewpoints**

Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA) should not continue. It is not fair. Some students in the same class receive payments while others do not. Students attend school to receive EMA but do not necessarily work hard towards gaining better qualifications. The parents of some students are able to abuse the system and get money they are not entitled to receive. Many people are staying on at school when they should leave and start working or take up a training course to deal with the skills gap that exists in Britain. Most of the money paid in EMA is spent on luxuries and extras, not on essential expenditure to keep people at school.

**View of Eun Chung**

Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA) should continue. It has been a great success. EMA benefits teenagers from low-income households, encouraging people to stay in education past the legally required age of 16. With more students staying on at school and getting more qualifications, we will have a more skilled workforce in the future. Even with the EMA, parents earning less than £30,000 a year still struggle to support teenagers to enable them to stay in education. EMA helps young people pay for essential costs such as travel, books and equipment and relieves a great deal of stress in low income households.

**View of Stuart Scott**

You must decide which option to recommend to the Scottish Government, **either** to continue with the Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA) **or** not to continue with the Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA).

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 15**

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

**Question 4**

(a) Some young people commit crimes.

Describe, **in detail**, the crimes most commonly committed by young people.

**(6 marks)**

(b) In some areas community policing is the best way to tackle crime, while in others the use of CCTV cameras is better.

Explain, **in detail**, why in some areas community policing is the best way to tackle crime, while in others the use of CCTV cameras is better.

**(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 or not to continue with the early release of prisoners.

**Option 1**

Continue with the early release of prisoners.

**Option 2**

Do not continue with the early release of prisoners.

**SOURCE 1**

**Selected Facts and Viewpoints**

The principle of early release means that prisoners can be released from prison before the full term of the sentence given by the court has been served. The prisoner may then have to spend a period of time on community service and/or be electronically tagged.

- The system of early release provides a way to encourage good behaviour of prisoners.
- Seeing a prisoner released early undermines the public's idea of justice.
- When on early release, the threat of being put back in prison helps to reduce the risk of re-offending.
- For victims, knowing that the offender has been released can cause stress and worry.
- The Scottish Government has established a new Risk Management Authority, which will more accurately assess the chance of a person re-offending.
- Families and relatives of the victims assume that the convicted person will serve the whole sentence given by the court.
- Over recent years the prison population has increased resulting in overcrowding.
- The number of criminals returned to prison after being released early has increased in the last 10 years with 12% in the last year alone.

**SOURCE 2**

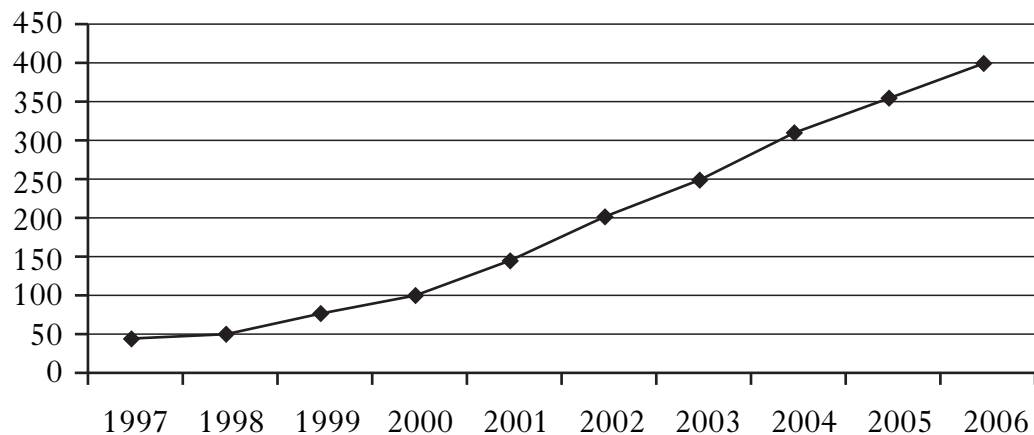
**Scottish Prison Population by Length of Sentence, 2002–2005**

<b>Length of Sentence</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Less than four years	2073	2112	2157	2232
More than four years	1663	1685	1773	1821
Life	571	574	567	597

**Question 4 (c) (continued)**

**SOURCE 2 (continued)**

**Number re-offending after early release, Scotland 1997–2006**



**SOURCE 3**

**Viewpoints**

The practice of early release of prisoners should continue. The law should not require every prisoner to serve the whole period of their sentence in prison. Part of the sentence, where risk of re-offending has been properly assessed, should be served in the community. Early release would reduce the strain on prisoners' families. The size of the prison population and overcrowding need to be tackled, as well as reducing the huge cost of keeping people locked up for many years. Early release should take into consideration the progress of the prisoner within the prison system.

**View of Ellie Foster**

The practice of early release should not continue. The law should require that every prisoner serves the whole period of imprisonment of the sentence given. Prison is a deterrent; it prevents some from committing crimes and re-offending. The public are very unhappy with the current early release system, especially when released offenders go on to re-offend. The use of electronic monitoring devices and community service is an easy option for criminals. Early release favours the prisoner not the victim. End early release and reassure the public that the offender is safely locked behind bars.

**View of Eddie Wright**

You must decide which option to recommend to the Scottish Government, **either** to continue with the early release of prisoners **or** not to continue with early release of prisoners.

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 15**

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## SECTION C – INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Answer **ONE** question only:

- Question 5 Study Theme 3A – The Republic of South Africa on pages 15–19  
**OR** Question 6 Study Theme 3B – The People’s Republic of China on pages 21–25  
**OR** Question 7 Study Theme 3C – The United States of America on pages 27–31  
**OR** Question 8 Study Theme 3D – The European Union on pages 33–37  
**OR** Question 9 Study Theme 3E – Development in Brazil on pages 39–43

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

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

#### Question 5

- (a) Housing conditions in the townships of South Africa have improved.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways housing conditions in the townships of South Africa have improved.

**(4 marks)**

- (b) Many people in South Africa have poor health.

Explain, **in detail**, why many people in South Africa have poor health.

**(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**

**Percentage of Votes and Seats won by the African National Congress (ANC) in the National Assembly 1999 and 2004**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentage (%) votes</b>	<b>Seats won</b>
1999	66.3%	266
2004	69.6%	279

**Votes cast for the ANC by Province**

<b>Province</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2004</b>
Western Cape	682,748	740,077
Northern Cape	211,206	222,205
Free State	887,091	838,583
Gauteng	2,527,676	2,408,821
KwaZulu Natal	1,176,926	1,312,767
Limpopo	1,483,199	1,487,168
North West	1,052,895	1,083,254
Mpumalanga	962,260	979,155
Eastern Cape	1,617,329	1,806,221
<b>Total South Africa</b>	<b>10,601,330</b>	<b>10,878,251</b>

**SOURCE 2**

**Public Opinion Poll — Voter Support for ANC, 2004**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Percentage (%) saying “I am an ANC supporter”</b>	<b>Percentage (%) saying “I am not an ANC supporter”</b>
18–24 years	78%	21%
25–34 years	76%	23%
35–49 years	75%	24%
50+ years	62%	35%
<b>Race</b>		
Black	85%	14%
White	5%	92%
Coloured	43%	55%
Indian	38%	56%



**Question 5 (c) (continued)**

**SOURCE 3**

**ANC Support in South Africa**

Despite having a constitution and electoral system that encourages multi-party democracy, South Africa has been dominated by one party over the last 10 years. The 2004 election results confirmed that the African National Congress (ANC) is the most popular party across the country.

The ANC, however, does not have the support of all voters. There is a growing racial divide in support for the ANC. In an opinion poll carried out in 2004, 26·3% of all registered voters said they did not support the ANC. Of these voters, 70% said they supported another party. The Democratic Alliance is now backed by three quarters of Whites and nearly 70% of Coloured people. The Democratic Alliance won 50 of the 400 seats in the National Assembly in 2004.

For the foreseeable future, however, it would seem that the ANC will continue to dominate South African politics. The Democratic Alliance has strong support in the Western Cape and the Inkatha Freedom Party has many supporters in KwaZulu Natal. Despite this, at the 2006 local government elections the ANC gained more votes, won more seats and took control of more councils than ever before in a local government election.

Support for the ANC has increased between 1999 and 2004 and it still remains popular amongst all groups.

View of ANC member

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

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

##### **Challenges Facing Education in South Africa**

Education in South Africa has seen huge changes over the years since Apartheid ended. Pupils are no longer sent to different schools by law, because of their race. Many schools are now integrated and all pupils, not only Whites, are entitled to a high standard of education. Compared with most countries, education receives a big slice of government funding, usually at least 20% of the total budget. Some Whites are unhappy that the huge advantage they had in access to the best education, compared to other races, has now gone.

Although the Government is trying to address the inequalities in education as a result of 40 years of Apartheid rule, the legacy lingers on. The greatest challenges lie in poorer, rural provinces like Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape. In the wealthier provinces, schools are generally better resourced.

The pass rate for the Matric exam (taken by senior pupils) is still lower for girls than boys. In 2005, 67·2% of girls passed compared to 69·7% of boys. Older women have little education compared to men. However, Matric exam pass rates are steadily improving in South Africa. Racial differences in education still remain; for example, Blacks have less education and gain fewer qualifications compared to other racial groups.

Despite the problems, there are improvements over the years. Every year many new classrooms are being built and more teachers employed. A new curriculum was introduced in 2006 for grades 10 to 12. This places more emphasis on life skills, mathematical literacy as well as African history and culture. Skills will be developed in Information Technology to prepare students for a modern world.

#### SOURCE 2

<b>Province of South Africa</b>	<b>Percentage (%) of children aged 7-15 attending school</b>	<b>Percentage (%) pass rate in the Matric exam</b>
Western Cape	98·2%	84·4%
Northern Cape	96·1%	78·9%
Free State	97·5%	77·8%
Gauteng	99·0%	74·9%
KwaZulu Natal	97·0%	70·5%
Limpopo	92·4%	64·9%
North West	97·9%	63·0%
Mpumalanga	97·8%	58·6%
Eastern Cape	97·4%	56·7%

**Question 5 (d) (continued)**

**SOURCE 3**

**Level of Education achieved by Persons aged 20+**

<b>Race</b>	<b>No schooling</b>	<b>Up to Primary Only</b>	<b>Some Secondary</b>	<b>Completed Secondary ("Matric")</b>	<b>Higher Education</b>
Black	22.3%	25.4%	30.4%	16.8%	5.2%
Coloured	8.3%	28.2%	40.1%	18.5%	4.9%
Asian	5.3%	11.9%	33.0%	34.9%	14.9%
White	1.4%	2.0%	25.9%	40.9%	29.8%

**Percentage (%) of Persons (aged 20+) with no formal Education**

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2005</b>
Male	9.9%	5.2%
Female	14.0%	12.2%

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

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

- provincial differences in education
- gender differences in education
- racial differences in education
- differences in education over time.

You must use information from all the Sources. You should compare information within and between the Sources.

**(8 marks)**

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

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

**In your answers you should give examples from China**

**Question 6**

(a) Political participation is limited in China.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which political participation is limited in China.

**(4 marks)**

(b) In China, there has been a large movement of people from the countryside to urban areas in recent years.

Explain, **in detail**, why there has been a large movement of people from the countryside to urban areas in China in recent years.

**(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**

**Economic Expansion in China**

China has changed a great deal in recent years and its economy has become one of the largest in the world. For some people this is good news as they have benefited from better jobs and higher wages. They are able to afford products which make life easier for them, such as household appliances. This, in turn, means that more goods are produced to meet demand and this further helps the Chinese economy.

There are also a large number of people who have lost their jobs due to new technology. Machines and computers now do the work once carried out by people. For example, in the countryside many farm workers have lost their jobs, although for those who are still involved in agriculture, wages have increased in recent years.

Many firms in China have to compete against one another and with firms in other countries. Sometimes, profit comes before health and safety and there has been an increase in the number of accidents and deaths because of dangerous machinery or unhealthy working conditions in factories.

While managers and workers in technology jobs have benefited from increased profits and wages, manual workers in factories, chemical plants and coal mines are risking their lives.

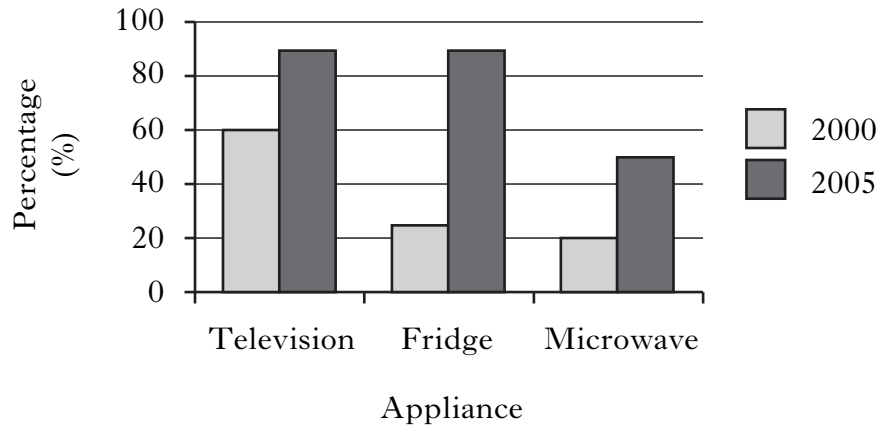
**SOURCE 2**

Year	Average Wages in Urban and Rural Areas (in Yuan)		Number of Unemployed Farm Workers
	Urban	Rural	Number
2000	4850	1190	5,000,000
2001	5900	1256	12,000,000
2002	6250	1656	23,000,000
2003	7137	1876	32,000,000
2004	7436	2105	41,000,000
2005	8020	2405	50,000,000

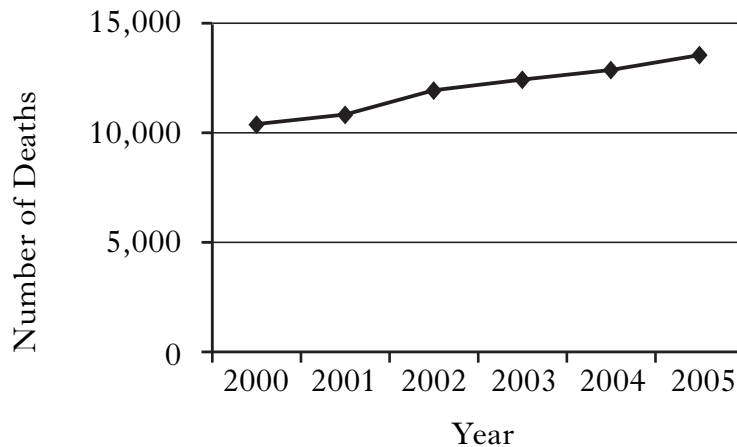
Question 6 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Urban Households with Selected Appliances, 2000 and 2005



Workplace Deaths in China, 2000–2005



China's growing economy has brought many benefits.

View of Xing Zhigang

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

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

##### Education in China

There are different levels of education in China. From age 6 to 12, children attend elementary (primary) school, followed by 3 years at junior high school and finally, from ages 15 to 18, senior high school. Primary and junior high schools are directly funded by local taxes. As rural areas tend to be poorer than urban areas, there is less money to spend on education. A lack of money means that schools have large classes and cannot afford the best teachers and good teaching materials. The result of poor teaching, large classes and poor resources is that pupils lose motivation, are less likely to pass exams and may not get well paid jobs in the future.

In recent years, China has made economic reforms and national government spending on education has been reduced. This affects rural areas more and the Government has been working to support education in these areas. One successful initiative is the “volunteer team of university students to support the countryside” where university students help in rural schools.

In most areas of China, the nine year compulsory education initiative has been adopted. All pupils should have the opportunity to receive nine years primary and junior high school education. In some areas of China, mostly in the far western, mainly rural parts, many pupils receive less than nine years education. In rural schools, girls tend to enrol less as they get older. Although gender equality in China is better than in many other countries, in rural areas of China, girls are expected to attend to domestic duties as they reach their teens.

#### SOURCE 2

##### Urban and Rural Comparisons

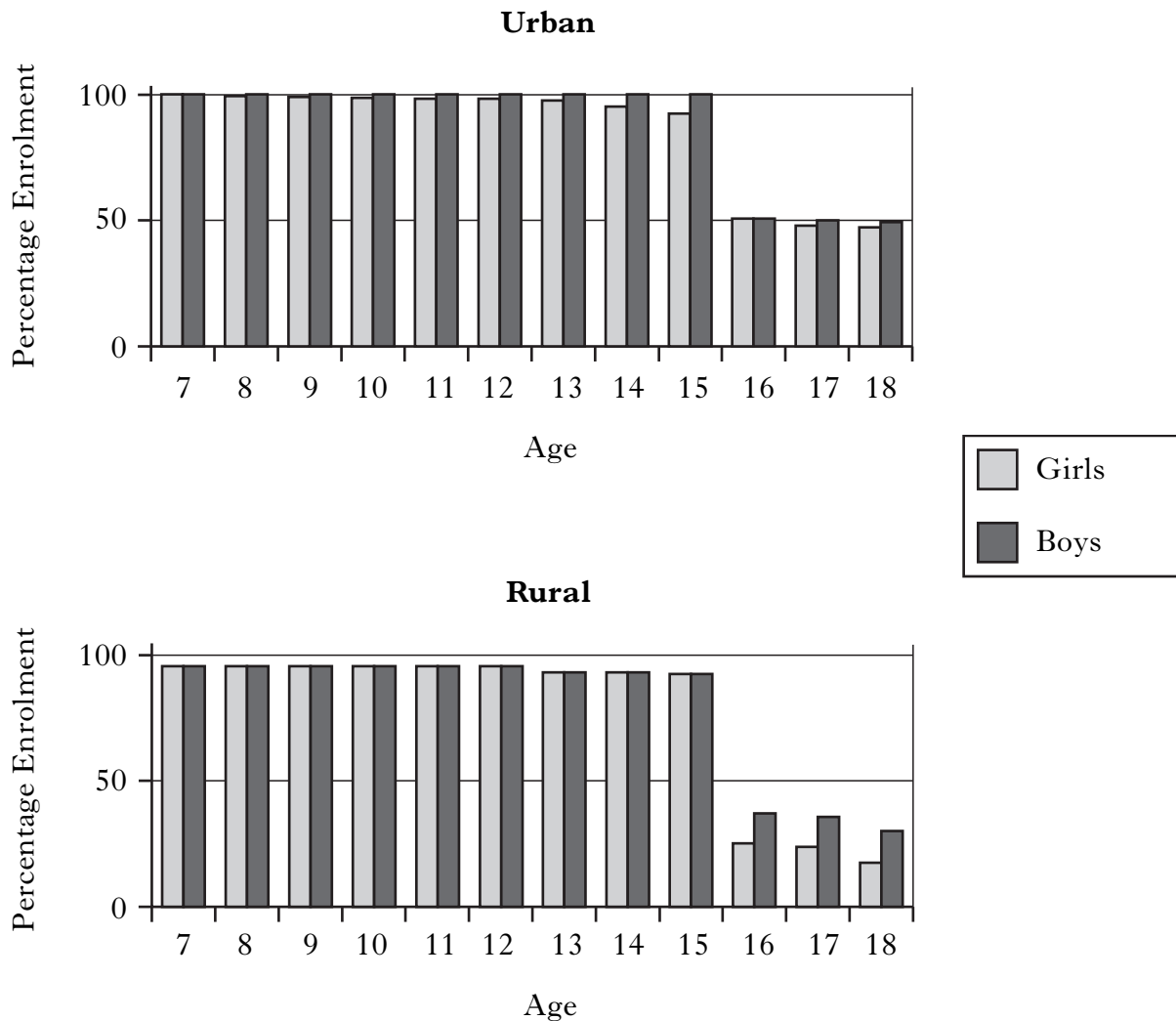
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Enrolment in Elementary School	96%	99%
Enrolment in Junior High School	92%	99%
Enrolment in Senior High School	20%	70%
Percentage of well-qualified teachers	42%	90%
Percentage of schools with good resources	30%	75%
Average number of pupils in a class	50	25
Spending per student in Elementary Schools	1300 yuan	1900 yuan
Spending per student in Junior High Schools	1500 yuan	2300 yuan
Spending per student in Senior High Schools	2700 yuan	3800 yuan



Question 6 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 3

School Enrolment in China by Gender and Area



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

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

- differences in spending on education between urban and rural areas
- gender differences in education
- enrolment in schools in urban and rural areas
- differences in the quality of education in urban and rural areas.

You must use information from all the Sources. You should compare information within and between the Sources.

**(8 marks)**

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

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*STUDY THEME 3C: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

**In your answers you should give examples from the USA**

**Question 7**

- (a) There are inequalities in health between different ethnic groups in the USA.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** inequalities in health between different ethnic groups in the USA.

**(4 marks)**

- (b) Women and ethnic minorities are poorly represented in the US political system.

Explain, **in detail**, why women and ethnic minorities are poorly represented in the US political system.

**(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**

**Immigration into the USA**

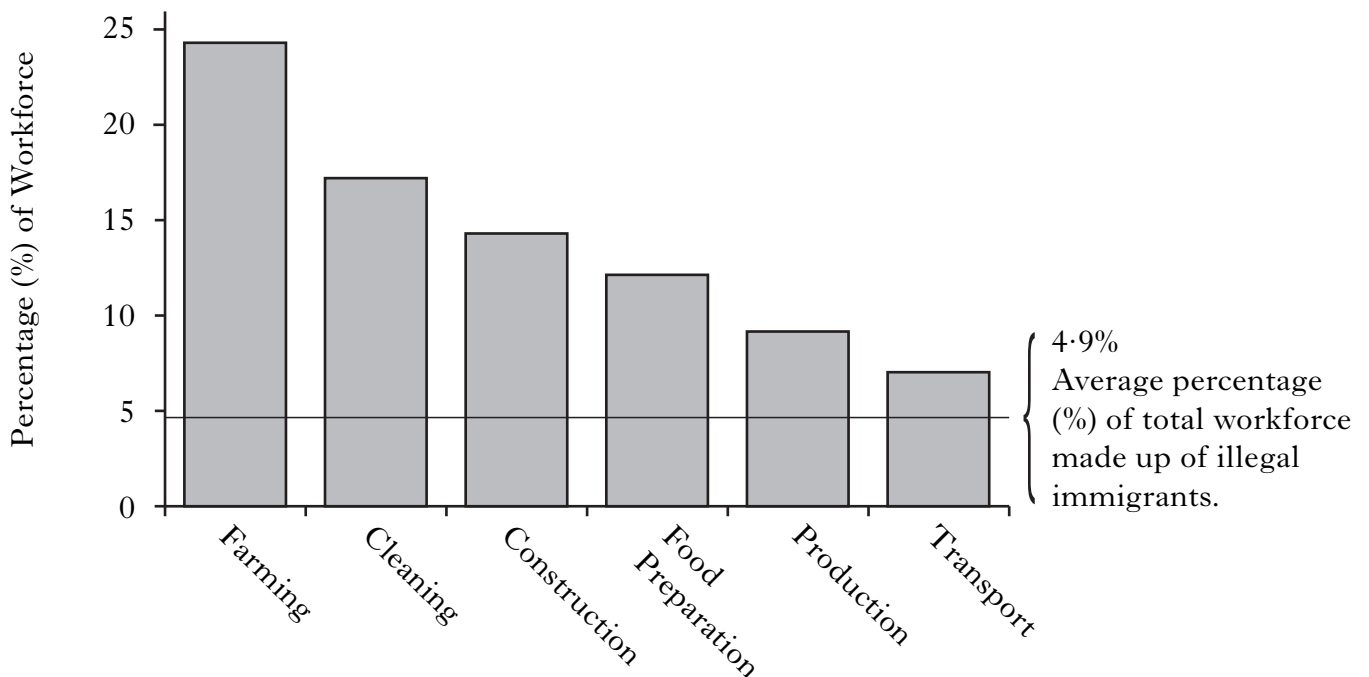
There are thought to be about 11.5 million illegal immigrants in the United States, and each year between half a million and a million more enter illegally into the country, mostly through the 2,000-mile (3,200-km) southern border with Mexico. Overall, illegal immigrants account for 3.6% of the total US population.

Many of these people are poorly educated, unskilled workers. In their thousands, they fill the sort of jobs that most native-born Americans will not take, at least not for the same pay. Much of California's agriculture relies on immigrant labour. Supporters of continuing immigration say that immigrants are good for the economy. Their low wages keep prices in the US low and they also pay taxes. Opponents of continuing immigration say uncontrolled immigration causes unemployment because immigrants are highly concentrated in certain industries. This puts those already in the US out of work as illegal immigrants are competing with young people, ethnic minorities and recently arrived legal immigrants for jobs.

Those who are in favour of more immigration say that the USA is a nation of immigrants and that immigrants come to America to work hard and enjoy the "American Dream" like millions before them. Those who are against more immigration say it places too great a strain on welfare services in states like California, Texas and Florida where many of them settle.

**SOURCE 2**

**Selected Industries with a High Proportion of Illegal Immigrants**



**Question 7 (c) (continued)**

**SOURCE 3**

**Survey of Public Opinion on Attitudes towards Immigration and Immigrants: 2006**

	<b>Percentage (%) agreeing with statement</b>
Immigrants today . . .	
• are a burden because they take jobs and housing	52%
• strengthen the US with their hard work and talents	41%
Growing numbers of newcomers from other countries . . .	
• threaten traditional American customs and values	48%
• strengthen American society	45%
Immigrants from Latin America . . .	
• work very hard	80%
• have strong family values	80%
• often go on welfare	37%
• significantly increase crime	33%

Continuing immigration benefits the USA and is supported by most Americans.

View of Alejandro Escovedo

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

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**

**Education in the USA**

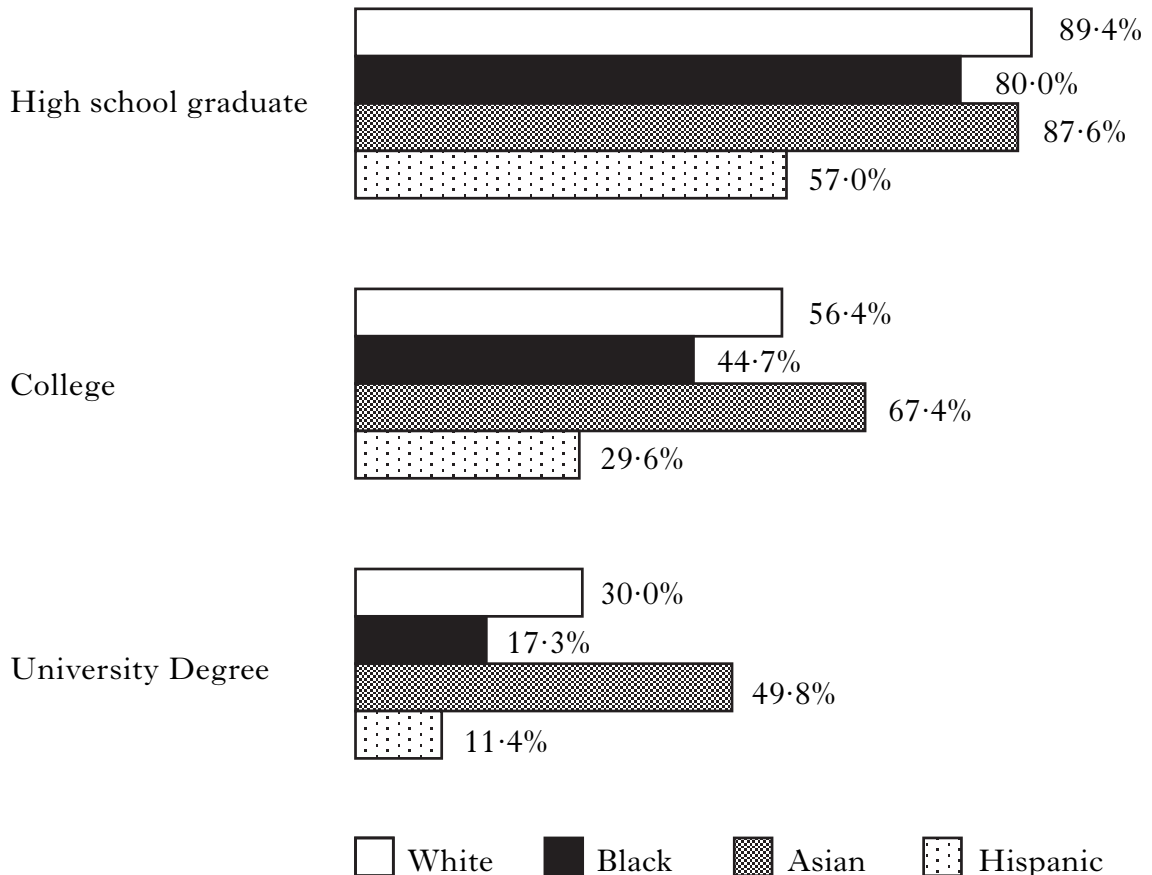
The population of the United States is becoming better educated. Significant differences in educational attainment remain with regard to race and ethnic origin and whether someone was born in the USA or is foreign born.

In 2003, over four-fifths (84.6%) of all adults 25 years or older reported they had completed at least high school; more than half (52.5%) had spent some time taking part in or completing a college course and over one in four adults (27.2%) had attained a university degree. All measures are record levels.

Traditionally, as the most successful ethnic group in the USA, White Americans have had educational advantages. They usually live in areas with good schools, even being able to afford private education and go on to higher education. Asian Americans seem to believe strongly in the importance of education in achieving the American Dream, with many Asians achieving great success in education. While many Black Americans are making progress in education, some are disadvantaged by social and economic inequalities. Language barriers can be a problem for some Hispanic Americans, especially those who have arrived recently or whose parents only speak Spanish at home.

**SOURCE 2**

**Percentage (%) achieving Level of Educational Attainment, by Race or Ethnic Group**



**Question 7 (d) (continued)**

**SOURCE 3**

**Educational Attainment of foreign born Americans**

	<b>Percentage (%) achieving High School Graduation level</b>	<b>Percentage (%) achieving College level</b>	<b>Percentage (%) achieving University Degree</b>
White	86.1%	56.8%	37.6%
Black	77.3%	47.6%	25.4%
Asian	86.6%	66.1%	50.1%
Hispanic	44.7%	21.5%	9.8%

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

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

- White Americans compared to other racial and ethnic groups
- Black Americans compared to other racial and ethnic groups
- Asian Americans compared to other racial and ethnic groups
- Hispanic Americans compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

You must use information from all the Sources. You should compare information within and between the Sources.

**(8 marks)**

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

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*STUDY THEME 3D: THE EUROPEAN UNION*

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

**Question 8**

(a) European Union member states benefit from military cooperation.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways European Union member states benefit from military cooperation.

**(4 marks)**

(b) People who live in the European Union can benefit from the Single European Market.

Explain, **in detail**, why people who live in the European Union can benefit from the Single European Market.

**(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**

**Migration of Workers in European Union Member States**

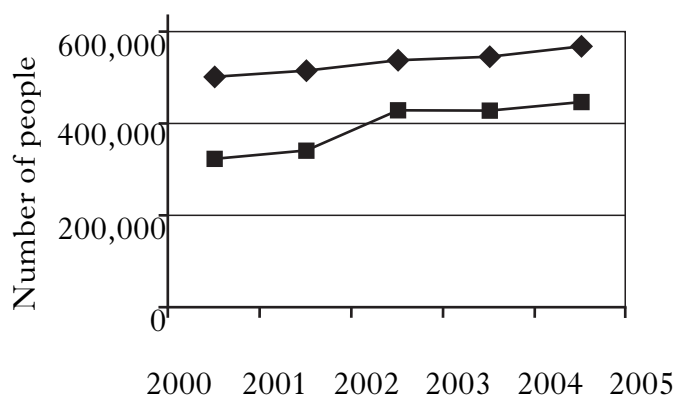
Since the enlargement of the European Union in 2004, many people from the new member states have taken up residence in other countries. Better employment prospects and a better standard of living have attracted them to countries such as France and the United Kingdom. Some people argue that the UK has been allowing too many immigrants in from countries such as Poland and Hungary and that this will lead to unemployment for British citizens.

Others argue that the new immigrants are good for Britain and they are taking up jobs which are vacant and which British people do not want. Furthermore, the British-born population is declining and Britain and other European countries need an influx of workers to help the economy. Many employers are happy with the standard of work carried out by new immigrants and comment on their positive attitudes, such as punctuality, hard work and a willingness to learn about the job.

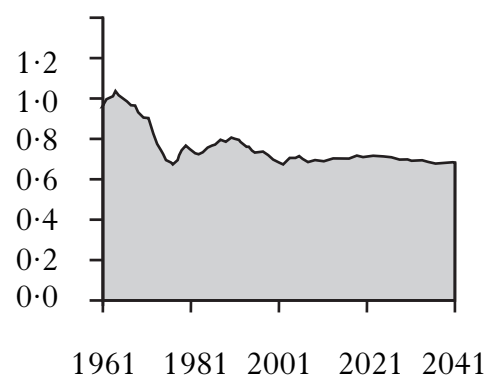
Since enlargement, it has been estimated that over 400,000 people came to Britain in one year to make a living, a higher figure than expected. Recently, concern has been raised that many more Eastern Europeans will come here to work. If unemployment increases, new immigrants will claim benefits and this will be a drain on the British economy and taxes will be increased for all workers. Others argue that British-born people leave the country to seek work in other states, and everyone should be free to go and live where they like.

**SOURCE 2**

**Migration in and out of the UK, 2000–2005**



**Number of Births in the UK in Millions**



- ◆ Immigration into the UK
- Emigration out of the UK

Question 8 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Shortages in the UK workforce		UK Benefits claimed by Eastern European Immigrants (2005)		
Selected Industries	Shortage (%)	Type of Benefit	Number of people paid	Average Amount per person
Skilled Trades	39%	Income Support	193	£57.45
Customer Services	20%	Jobseeker's Allowance	564	£57.45
General Office Positions	17%	Pension Credit	11	£114.05
Road Haulage Drivers	25%	Child Benefit	22,280	£17.45
Health Care Workers	27%	Family Tax Credit	14,009	£5,200.00
		Housing Benefit	110	£100.00
		Homeless Payments	453	£100.00

Immigration, into the UK, of people from the new member states of the EU brings many advantages.

View of Keith Angus

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

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

##### Comparison of Schools in Germany, France, Italy and the UK

In Germany, children attend Kindergarten (nursery) until the age of 6 and primary school from age 6 to 10. At 10, depending on their grades, they may go on to a basic school until 9th grade, middle school until 10th grade or higher school, known as the Gymnasium, until 13th grade. Only this last group can go on to university.

French children also attend nursery until the age of 6 followed by primary school until the age of 11. They then go on to lower secondary, known as collège, from age 11 to 15; followed by a choice of attending either the more vocational technical college or the more academic lycée.

In Italy, young people can attend nursery as young as age 3. They go to primary school at age 6, followed by middle school at age 11 and, finally, secondary school for 5 years from age 14 to 19, although some leave after age 16.

In the UK, young people attend nursery school for a year or two until the age of 4 or 5, primary school until age 11 or 12, and secondary school until they are at least 16.

Spending on education at each level varies from country to country. For example, some countries spend more on the secondary sector than on nursery education. There is also a variation in spending per pupil in each country and this might have an effect on the number of pupils per teacher. The maximum number of pupils per classroom is not the same in each country nor in different levels of primary school.

#### SOURCE 2

##### Pupil Teacher Ratios and Maximum Class Sizes

Country	Maximum Number of Pupils per Classroom		Ratio of Pupils to Teachers at Secondary School
	Primary 1–3	Primary 4–7	
Germany	30	30	15:1
France	30	30	12:1
Italy	25	25	11:1
UK	30	33	15:1

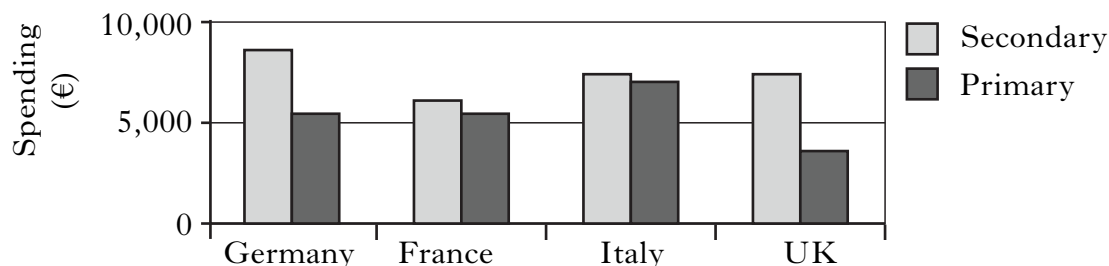
Question 8 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Percentage (%) Spent on Level of Education

Country	Nursery	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary
Germany	22%	24%	30%	24%
France	24%	24%	27%	25%
UK	26%	23%	28%	23%
Italy	21%	29%	28%	22%

Spending per Pupil at Secondary and Primary Levels



Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about education in different EU countries?

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

- education in Germany compared with other countries
- education in France compared with other countries
- education in Italy compared with other countries
- education in the UK compared with other countries.

You must use information from all the Sources. You should compare information within and between the Sources.

**(8 marks)**

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

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*STUDY THEME 3E: DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL*

**In your answers you should give examples from Brazil**

**Question 9**

- (a) The living conditions of people in the favelas of Brazil have improved in recent years.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which the living conditions of people in the favelas of Brazil have improved in recent years.

**(4 marks)**

- (b) Land ownership continues to be a problem in Brazil.

Explain, **in detail**, why land ownership continues to be a problem in Brazil.

**(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****2006 Brazil Presidential Election Results**

<b>Candidates</b>	<b>1st round</b>		<b>2nd round</b>	
	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Luiz Inácio (Lula) da Silva</b>	<b>46,662,365</b>	<b>48·61</b>	<b>58,295,042</b>	<b>60·83</b>
Geraldo Alckmin	39,968,369	41·64	37,543,178	39·17
Heloísa Helena	6,575,393	6·85	-	-
Cristovam Buarque	2,538,844	2·64	-	-
Ana Maria Rangel	126,404	0·13	-	-
José Maria Eymael	63,294	0·07	-	-
Luciano Bivar	62,064	0·06	-	-
<b>Total (turnout 83·2%)</b>	<b>95,996,733</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>95,838,220</b>	<b>100·00</b>

**SOURCE 2****% Votes gained by the two main Presidential Candidates****Regional Votes — 2nd Round**

<b>Regions of Brazil</b>	<b>Luiz Inácio (Lula) da Silva</b>	<b>Geraldo Alckmin</b>
North	65·6%	34·4%
Northeast	77·1%	22·9%
Middle-West	52·4%	47·6%
Southeast	56·9%	43·1%
South	46·5%	53·5%



**Question 9 (c) (continued)**

**SOURCE 3**

**Lula elected President for a second Term**

Brazilian President Luiz Inácio da Silva, popularly known as Lula, was re-elected in the country's second round of Presidential elections. It had been predicted that Lula would have gained the 50% of the votes required in the first round to win. Lula, however, faced strong opposition in the first round election and the results indicated that he did not have the support of everyone in Brazil.

His party had lost support after allegations of corruption involving six senior members. Although President Lula moved quickly to contain the damage by sacking his campaign manager, his popularity declined in the opinion polls. Lula has also lost the support of some voters due to his economic policy which resulted in challenges to his re-election from some former supporters.

Lula's main rival, Geraldo Alckmin viewed the first round results as a triumph. He gained strong support in some regions of Brazil. In the first round election, he won 11 of the country's 27 states including his home state of Sao Paulo, Brazil's most populous state. Mr Alckmin remains popular with wealthy, middle class Brazilians and the business community.

The second round election result, however, shows that Lula still has strong support among many Brazilians. Most of the poor people in Brazil voted for Lula. He won huge victories in poor north eastern states and also took Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro, the country's second and third most populated states.

The Presidential election result showed that Lula is popular across all of Brazil.

View of Ferreira Martins

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

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use 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

##### Education in Brazil

The Constitution guarantees the right of all Brazilian citizens to eight years of education. Despite education being guaranteed to all citizens, there are sixteen million Brazilians aged over 15 years who are unable to read and write. Although literacy is improving, different levels still exist between the regions. In the Northeast, 24.3% cannot read and write. This is twice the national average and more than three times the rate in the South. Although there has been an increase in the enrolment and attendance of young people in school, regional differences remain.

There are also racial differences in education. Almost 8% of young adult white and Asian people are illiterate, compared to 16.6% of black and mixed race people. Gender differences in education are improving as more girls are enrolled and attend school than in the past, especially in secondary education.

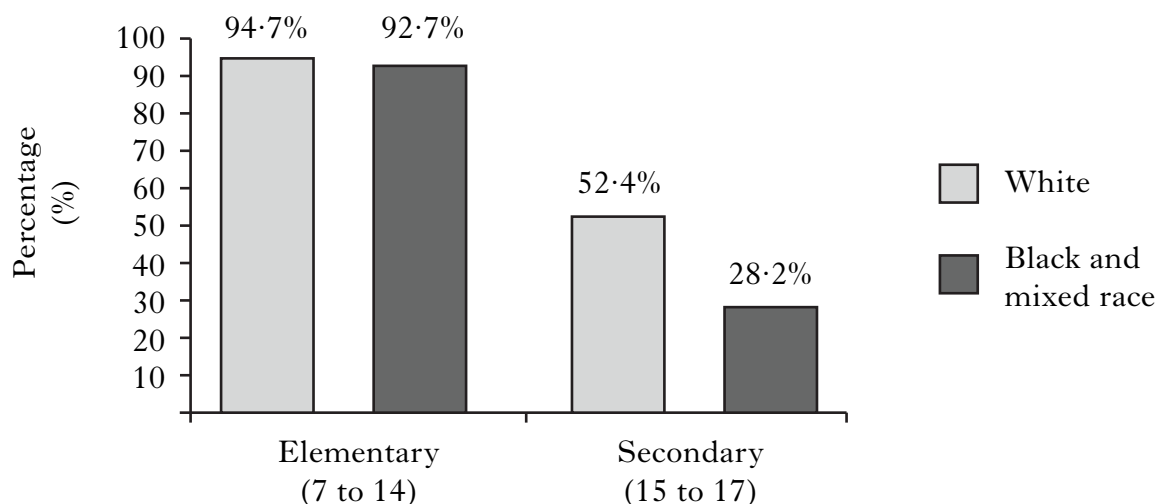
The Ministry of Education has tried to address the problems in education by giving financial support to develop programmes aimed at providing education to those young people and adults who are illiterate. In 2003, over R189 (Real) million was given to the North and Northeast where there is more poverty; this increased to R340 million in 2004. There is also a government incentive programme called “Bolsa Familia” that gives parents about R7 per month for sending their children to school.

#### SOURCE 2

##### Enrolment in Primary and Secondary School by Gender (2004)

Enrolment	Primary School	Secondary School
Female	91%	78%
Male	98%	72%

##### Attendance Rate by Level of Education and Race (2004)



**Question 9 (d) (continued)**

**SOURCE 3**

**Percentage (%) Attendance in Primary and Secondary Education by Region**

Region	Secondary Schools		Primary Schools	
	1992	2002	1992	2002
North	76·8%	87·5%	82·5%	92·1%
Northeast	61·7%	86·6%	69·7%	91·6%
Southeast	86·9%	92·6%	88·0%	95·2%
South	88·3%	91·9%	86·9%	95·8%
Centre-West	84·0%	89·2%	85·9%	93·8%

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

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

- gender differences in education
- racial differences in education
- regional differences in education
- improvements in education.

You must use information from all the Sources. You should compare information within and between the Sources.

**(8 marks)**

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

*[END OF QUESTION PAPER]*

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