

X236/201

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

TUESDAY, 25 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 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 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.



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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)

The Scottish Parliament can make decisions about devolved matters for Scotland.

Describe, **in detail**, the devolved matters which the Scottish Parliament can make decisions about for Scotland.

(6 marks)

(b)

Many people get involved in pressure group activities.
--

Explain, **in detail**, why many people get involved in pressure group activities.

(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 Voting System used to elect Local Councils

The Scottish local council elections in May 2007 used the Single Transferable Vote (STV) system for the first time. STV offered voters a better choice as they were able to put candidates in order of preference rather than voting with a cross for just one candidate. Voters also had a wider choice of candidates to vote for since the average number of candidates per ward rose from 3 to more than 7. Following the election, voters now have three or four councillors representing each ward rather than the single councillor under the old system. As a result, voters are now more likely to be represented by a councillor for whom they actually voted.

With the introduction of the new voting system, a significant change in control across Scotland's councils was expected. Before the election, Labour was the biggest party in Scottish local government, although, in several councils, no single party had overall control (NOC).

It was hoped that the introduction of a more proportional voting system would also result in a fairer representation of different sections of society, leading to an increase in the number of female councillors, young people elected as councillors and black, minority and ethnic (BME) councillors.

The level of spoilt papers in the local council elections was only slightly higher than in previous elections. This was in spite of a new, more complicated system of voting being used by most people for the first time. Turnout in the 2007 election was 52.8% while in 2003 it had been 48.7%.

Rank any number of options in your order of preference

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Alex Andria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1 Clyde Bank |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 3 Mary Hill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Dennis Toun |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2 Annie Sland |

SOURCE 2

Number of Councillors by Party in 2003 and 2007

Party	2003	2007
Conservative	134	143
Labour	385	339
Liberal Democrats	157	145
Scottish National Party	292	342
Others	100	99

Control of Scottish Local Councils 2003 and 2007

Party	2003	2007
Labour	13	2
Liberal Democrats	1	0
Scottish National Party	1	0
Independent	6	3
No Overall Control (NOC)	11	27

Question 1 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Representation of Women, Young People and Ethnic Minorities

The number of women elected as councillors showed little change in 2007. In the 2003 Election, 269 women had been elected as councillors. In 2007, this figure fell slightly to 263 women, which is just over 20% of the total number of councillors.

There has been concern in the past about the high proportion of elderly councillors. The average age of councillors before the 2007 Election was 55 years old and only one councillor was under the age of 30. For the 2007 Election, the minimum age of candidates was reduced from 21 to 18. After the election, the number of councillors aged under 30 rose to 28, of whom three were 18–21 year olds.

The 2007 elections saw no change in the number of black and minority ethnic (BME) representatives. There were only a small number of BME councillors, nine out of 1222 councillors or just below 1 per cent, elected in 2007. All were men of Asian background. Six of these nine councillors are Labour, two are SNP and one is a Liberal Democrat.

The Scottish local council elections in 2007 showed a large change compared with the elections in 2003.

View of Sam Baker

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why Sam Baker 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

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

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

Question 2

- (a)

The UK Parliament can make decisions about reserved matters for the whole of the UK.
--

Describe, **in detail**, the reserved matters which the UK Parliament can make decisions about for the whole of the UK.

(6 marks)

- (b)

Television is the most popular way for voters to get information about politics and elections.
--

Explain, **in detail**, why television is the most popular way for voters to get information about politics and elections.

(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

Age, Gender and Background of MPs

The average age of MPs tends to be higher than for the population as a whole. We may expect our MPs to have had some experience of life and so prefer our parliamentary representatives to be a bit older. In an attempt to lower the average age of MPs, the minimum age of candidates was lowered from 21 to 18 years of age for the 2005 election. After the 2005 General Election, the average age of MPs was 50.6 years. This was a slight increase compared with the previous election in 2001, when the average age was 49.8 years. Only 3 MPs were between the ages of 18-29, down from 4 elected in 2001; while 14 of the MPs elected in 2005 were over 70, up from 10 in 2001. The largest number of MPs is in the 50-59 age group.

Traditionally, MPs have been mostly male and middle class. Women are not elected in proportion to their share of the electorate. Women make up over half of the electorate but have never been close to that figure in Parliament. People from a business background, with professional occupations and university degrees, are much more likely to be elected to Parliament compared with those who come from a more working class, manual worker background.

Of the 646 MPs elected in 2005, 119 (18%) had never been MPs before; 523 (81%) had been MPs in the previous 2001–05 Parliament and were re-elected in 2005 and 4 had already been MPs before 2001.

SOURCE 2

Number of Male and Female MPs in 2001 and 2005

Election	Male	Female	Total	Female percentage (%)
2001	541	118	659	18%
2005	518	128	646	20%

Number of Women MPs by Party in 2001 and 2005

Election	Number				Percentage of party total			
	Lab	Con	Lib Dem	Other	Lab	Con	Lib Dem	Other
2001	94	14	5	5	23%	8%	10%	17%
2005	98	17	10	3	28%	9%	16%	10%

Question 2 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

MPs' Previous Occupations in 2001 and 2005

	Number of MPs		Percentage	
	2001	2005	2001	2005
Professions (eg lawyers, civil servants, teachers)	270	242	42.9%	39.3%
Business (eg company director)	107	118	17.0%	19.2%
Miscellaneous (eg white collar, local councillor, journalist)	200	217	31.7%	35.3%
Manual Workers (eg factory worker, miner)	53	38	8.4%	6.2%

The General Election in 2005 resulted in a large change compared with the election in 2001.

View of Aysha Ahmed

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why Aysha Ahmed 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

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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 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) The National Health Service in Scotland provides many services.

Describe, **in detail**, the services provided by the National Health Service in Scotland.
(6 marks)

(b) Some people suffer from poorer health than others.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people suffer from poorer health than 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 Government. In order to reduce poverty, you have been asked to recommend whether the Government should change the rules about lone parents claiming benefits.

Option 1

Lone parents can claim Income Support until their children are **12** and then they should look for work.

Option 2

Lone parents can claim Income Support until their children are **16** and then they should look for work.

SOURCE 1

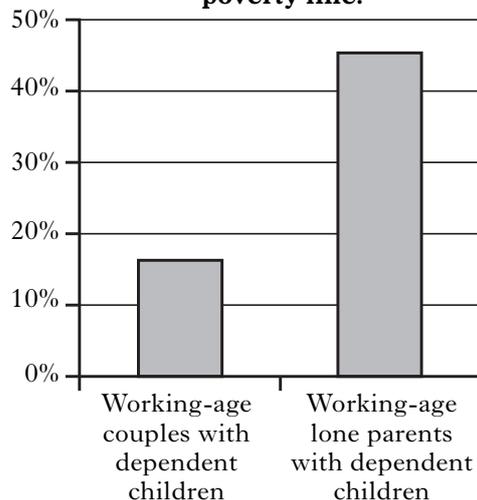
Selected Facts and Viewpoints

Until 2008, lone parents could claim Income Support until their youngest child reached the age of 16. Over 750,000 lone parents claim Income Support, with the average payment for those with one child being about £75 a week. Most also receive Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and Tax Credits.

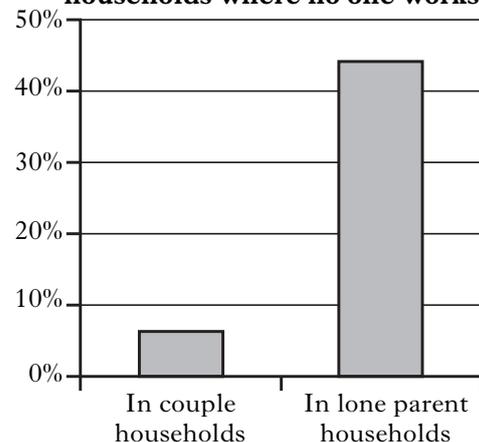
- Almost half of all lone parents are in poverty, higher than the rate for couples with children. A major reason for this is the high level of lone parents not working.
- Problems in the economy mean that the Government wants to spend less on benefits.
- Nine out of ten lone parents want to work when the time is right for them and their children.
- The best person to look after children is their own parent; it is a waste of money for the Government to pay someone to look after other people's children.
- Many employers are reluctant to employ lone parents as they believe they will take time off work in order to care for their children.
- It is difficult to find childcare during school holidays, outside normal work hours and for children over 12 years of age.
- Changes have been made to the benefits system and the National Minimum Wage has been introduced to encourage people into work.
- Lone parents are mostly women and are concentrated in low paid jobs with little job security or chance of promotion.
- Lone parents now have more rights to request flexible working conditions.

SOURCE 2

Percentage of families below poverty line.



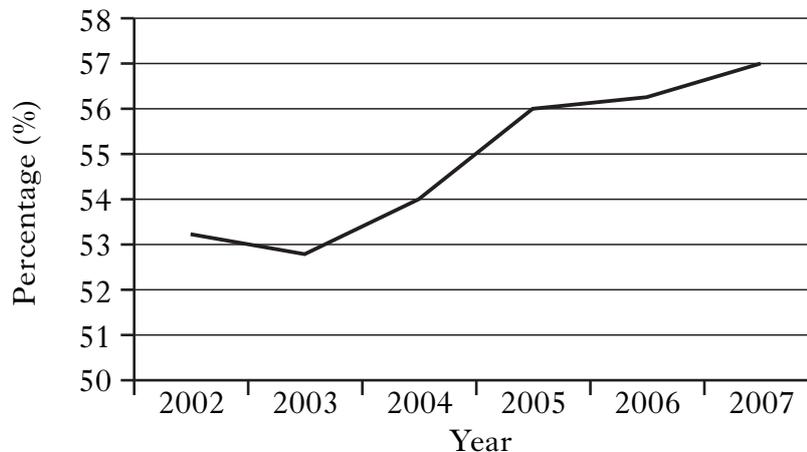
Percentage of children who live in households where no one works.



Question 3 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)

Lone Parents in Employment



SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

As a single parent, it upsets me that we are looked upon as lazy scroungers. I was forced into this situation when my ex-husband left me. Before having children I worked full time from the day I left school. I cannot work as my two young children cannot get themselves home after school. I also have to take into account that my children have 13 weeks off school per year which presents problems with employers. I would love the freedom to pick a job with any hours but unfortunately I can't.

View of Lone Parent

Not working is the main cause of poverty for families. Families with children will be better off in work; this applies as much to lone parent families as two parent families. The Government has introduced the Minimum Wage and Working Tax Credits to make sure that no one will be worse off working compared with being on benefits. Once in work, lone parents will have a sense of independence and pride, they will be able to develop their skills and seek promotion and better pay.

View of Government Minister

You must decide which option to recommend to the Government, **either** lone parents can claim Income Support until their children are **12** and then they should look for work **or** lone parents can claim Income Support until their children are **16** and then they should look for work.

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

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STUDY THEME 2B: CRIME AND THE LAW IN SOCIETY

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

Question 4

- (a)

The criminal courts in Scotland have a range of sentences they can give to those found guilty of crimes.
--

Describe, **in detail**, the sentences criminal courts in Scotland can give to those found guilty of crimes.

(6 marks)

- (b)

People may commit crimes for different reasons.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people commit crimes.

(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 Community Warden Scheme.

Option 1

Continue with the Community Warden Scheme.

Option 2

Do not continue with the Community Warden Scheme.

SOURCE 1

Selected Facts and Viewpoints

Community wardens have operated in the UK for about 10 years. In 2003, the Scottish Government gave £20 million to fund Community Warden Schemes in all 32 Scottish local authorities.

- The role of community wardens is to act as a deterrent to antisocial behaviour and reassure people whose lives are affected by crime.
- A community warden earns about £17,000 per year while a police constable can earn between £22,000 and £34,000.
- Community wardens act as the “eyes and ears” of the community, liaising with the police, fire service and local council departments.
- Some young people feel that community wardens were being introduced to control their behaviour and feel harassed.
- Some older residents feel reassured by the presence of community wardens and are more prepared to report antisocial behaviour to them as they feel it is more likely that something will be done.
- Most community wardens in Scotland do not have any enforcement powers; although in some areas they can issue fines for littering and dog fouling.
- It has been claimed that when community wardens are used in an area, those creating problems in that area move to somewhere else.
- Wardens are able to monitor situations and take notes before the police arrive which can be used as evidence in courts.
- Those involved in serious crime will not be deterred by community wardens.

SOURCE 2

Survey of Community Wardens; Question 1

How would you describe your relationships with the local community?

Description	Percentage of Wardens
Excellent	20%
Very Good	49%
Good	30%
Poor	1%

Question 4 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)

Survey of Community Wardens; Question 2
What do you spend most of your time dealing with?

Youth disorder	38%	Neighbourhood disputes	2%
Dumping rubbish	15%	Assaults	2%
Antisocial behaviour	13%	Abandoned vehicles	2%
Cleaning up graffiti	12%	Crimes of dishonesty	2%
On-street drinking	9%	Fire raising	1%
Drug abuse	4%		

SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

Community wardens are a good thing. The scheme makes people in communities feel safer and is good value for money. Community wardens have more time than the police to build up relationships with people who live in communities that suffer from antisocial behaviour and a poor environment. Wardens can stop problems before they happen and can build up trust amongst young people by talking to them informally on the street and attending after school clubs. Community wardens can spend their time dealing with the sort of problems which concern people in communities.

Kate Henderson

Community wardens are trying to do the job of the police on the cheap but they will never be as effective as fully trained police officers. Wardens do not have the power to arrest offenders. They can only report incidents to the police who then have to deal with them. Wardens spend much of their time dealing with unimportant matters. They have not managed to make good relationships with young people. Young people feel that community wardens have been introduced to control them and move them on when they are meeting with their friends.

Kenny Bell

You must decide which option to recommend to the Scottish Government, **either** continue with the Community Warden Scheme **or** do not continue with the Community Warden Scheme.

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

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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) South Africa faces many health problems.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** health problems faced by South Africa.

(4 marks)

- (b) Living standards have improved for many non-white South Africans in recent years.

Explain, **in detail**, why living standards have improved for many non-white South Africans in recent years.

(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

Voter Apathy on the Increase in South Africa

Since the 1994 elections, South Africa has been dominated by one party, the African National Congress (ANC). Commentators are worried that this domination by one party at National and Provincial level has led to a decline in interest and participation amongst South African citizens. Evidence has shown that at National level, although more people are registered to vote, voter turnout has in fact declined amongst all races.

Fears of voter apathy before the 2004 election led the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to hold three special “registration weekends”. These involved local voting stations opening to register eligible voters and allowing those already registered to check the voters roll, to make sure they were listed. Originally, the IEC planned to hold only one registration weekend but so few potential voters registered that the IEC had to hold two more.

Many voters who did not register to vote gave a lack of interest in voting as the main reason. However, for some racial groups, the less well off and those from rural areas, difficulties getting to the Registration Office were also a factor.

The growth in social movements and pressure groups indicates that a growing number of people are participating in politics. Social movements such as the Landless Peoples Movement and the Treatment Action Campaign, the pressure group that campaigns for and represents people affected by HIV/AIDS, have demonstrated against the Government. COSATU, the Trade Union organisation, also has millions of active members. These groups act as an alternative form of opposition and have an impact on public debate in South Africa and the Government does take their views seriously.

SOURCE 2

Results of National Elections 1999–2009

	1999	2004	2009
Number of Registered Voters	18,172,751	20,674,926	23,181,997
Voter Turnout	16,228,462	15,863,558	17,919,966
Percentage Voter Turnout	89.3%	76.7%	77.3%

Results of Local Government Elections 2000 and 2006

	2000	2006
Number of Registered Voters	18,511,975	21,054,092
Percentage Voter Turnout	48.07%	48.40%

Question 5 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Main Reasons given for not registering to vote by Race

Reason	Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
Not interested in voting	56.0%	91.3%	76.7%	66.9%
Have not yet got round to registering	11.5%	2.4%	8.1%	11.5%
Difficulties with registration	6.7%	1.6%	4.8%	2.4%

Interest and participation in politics in South Africa has declined and varies by race.

View of Zola Didiza

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

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

Crime overshadows South Africa's 2010 World Cup

South Africa's Tourism Minister admitted that his country's reputation for crime was keeping visitors away and said he was working with police to address the issue. About one third of potential tourists, according to one survey, had mentioned fears about safety as one reason for not visiting South Africa. Despite this, tourism is booming, thanks to low prices, stunning beaches, dramatic scenery and exotic wildlife. In 2006, the number of visitors increased by one million to 8.4 million and the Government is optimistic that the target of 10 million visitors will be reached by the time South Africa hosts the football World Cup in 2010.

Recent figures have shown that violent crime such as murder and armed robbery is decreasing but business crime is increasing. This has had a negative effect on the growth of new business. Inside the country, business owners are very worried about crime. Shop owners have increased spending on extra security measures. In 2007, more than 100 million Rand was spent on improved security. The crime problem also has a negative impact on the confidence of outside investors. Many foreign companies are unwilling to invest in places where crime is likely to affect their business.

Although official crime levels are lower, most South Africans thought crime was on the increase and had less confidence in the police according to the 2007 National Victim Survey. Most people said fear of housebreaking was their main concern. There were racial differences in the public's perception of crime; 85% of Indian people thought crime was on the increase, while only 63% of Whites, 57% of Coloureds and 54% of Blacks thought crime was on the increase.

As the World Cup approaches, the Government has promised to increase spending on security and increase police numbers from the current 152,000 to 190,000 by 2010, insisting that football fans coming to the country will be safe.

Question 5 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 2

**Rate of Crime against People,
per 100,000 of the Population**

Type of crime	2007	2008
Murder	40.5	38.6
Rape	82.9	75.6
Attempted murder	42.5	39.3
Assault	443.2	413.9

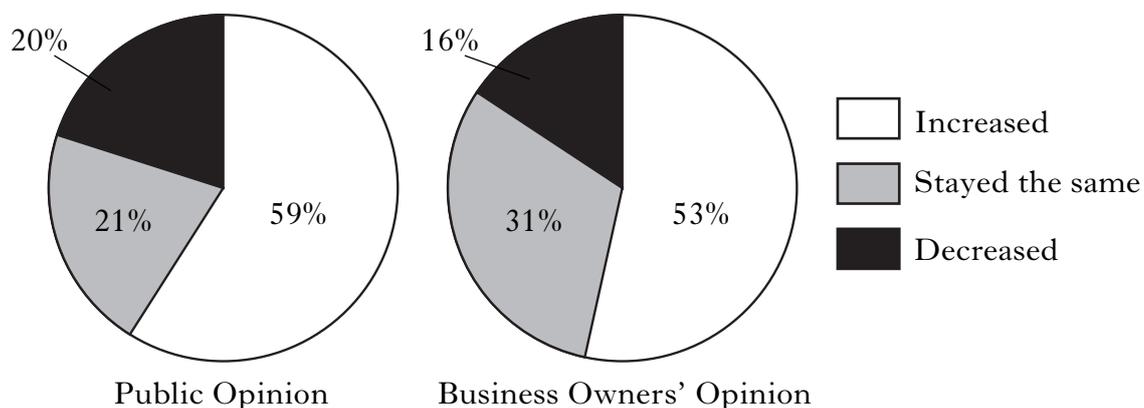
**Rate of Crime at Business Premises,
per 100,000 of the Population**

Type of crime	2007	2008
Burglary	123	132
Robbery	14	21
Shoplifting	138	140

SOURCE 3

**Results of Survey of Public Opinion and Business Owners' Opinion
about Crime in South Africa**

Question: Have crime levels changed in your area in recent years?



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

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

- impact on tourism
- impact on business and property
- impact on people
- changes 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

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

In your answers you should give examples from China

Question 6

(a) China faces many health problems.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** health problems faced by China.

(4 marks)

(b) China has become richer in recent years.

Explain, **in detail**, why China has become richer 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

Democracy and Participation in China

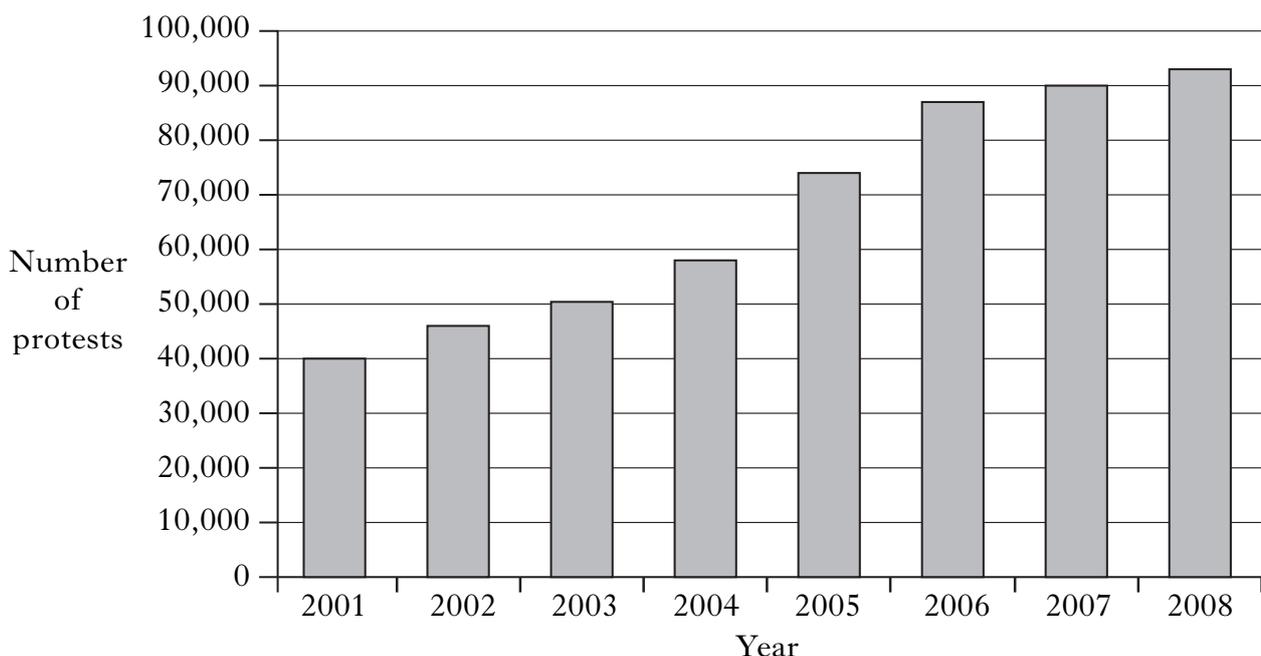
In China, there are opportunities to participate in politics. People can work hard and prove themselves to be worthy of becoming a member of the Communist Party. Young people can become members of the Young Pioneers or the Young Communist Youth League and hope to become full Communist Party members at a later date. People over the age of 18 can vote for the Local People’s Congress although, usually, only candidates approved by the Communist Party are allowed to stand for election. The last 20 years have also seen the setting up of elected village councils in rural areas which villagers can vote for. Although one of the best ways to get on in China is to be a member of the Communist Party, this is not an opportunity that is open to everyone.

In recent years, the Chinese Government has begun to tolerate the Chinese democracy movement and some protests have been allowed to take place. Many small scale protests have taken place over issues such as forced evictions of people from their homes. During the 2008 Olympic Games, there was greater openness towards foreign protesters demanding independence for Tibet.

Critics argue that China continues to have a poor record on human rights especially in places such as Tibet. Protesters in Tibet were harshly dealt with by security forces in the months leading up to the Olympics in August 2008. Although there have been more protests throughout the country in the last few years, many have been brutally put down by the police, resulting in injury and even death.

SOURCE 2

Estimated Number of Protests in China, 2001–2008



Question 6 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)

**Number of Protesters arrested in Tibet from January 2008
until the start of the Olympic Games in August 2008**

Month	Number of Arrests
January	54
February	65
March	4065
April	5643
May	6756
June	7000
July	7500
August	8065

SOURCE 3

Factfile on how democracy was affected in China by the Olympic Games in 2008

- Tough restrictions on foreign journalists were lifted before and during the Olympic Games, giving much greater media access.
- Three municipal parks were set up as protest zones.
- In spite of their complaints, some people were forcibly evicted from their houses to enable construction of the facilities for the Games.
- Security forces were increased in numbers throughout the country and especially in Beijing which restricted the freedom of citizens.
- China promised to uphold the values of human dignity associated with the Olympic tradition.
- Permission was refused to all of the people who applied to protest in the protest zones.
- More than 30 foreign protestors for a Free Tibet were deported from China during the Games.
- Many visitors commented that there seemed to be an openness and tolerance which they had not expected.

Democracy has improved in China in recent years.

View of Ze Dhongai

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

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

Question 6 (continued)

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

SOURCE 1**The Three Gorges Dam**

The Three Gorges Dam project is a hydroelectric river dam that spans the Yangtze River and is the largest hydroelectric power station in the world. The estimated total cost of the dam will be 180 billion Yuan. Although this is a huge amount of money, it will be recovered in about 10 years. From this time it is forecast that profits will be made. The dam will also bring great benefits in terms of modernisation as many more people and areas will be reached because of better access for cargo ships. Cheaper electricity will be provided for many more people. The whole country will benefit as there will be more demand for electrical goods such as washing machines and fridges.

As with many dams, there is a debate over costs and benefits. There are potential social benefits, such as flood control, as many people in the past lost their lives because of flooding. There will be a switch from domestic coal use which is harmful to the environment. The new cleaner electricity will save lives as many Chinese die or suffer a lifetime of illness from inhaling poisonous fumes.

There are concerns about the relocation of people who will be made homeless by the rising waters resulting from the construction of the dam. Many farmers are losing their traditional way of life by being forced to move to cities. There may also be a problem with the build up of mud that could limit the dam's useful life. Environmentalists worry that many sites of historical interest will be lost and also that there will be increased pollution. There are claims that the dam has led to an increase in landslides along the banks of the Yangtze, producing huge waves which have already claimed many people's lives.

SOURCE 2**Expected Benefits of the Three Gorges Dam Project**

	2005	2010
Use of coal burned in houses	50 million tonnes	20 million tonnes
Emissions of greenhouse gases	2.6 billion tonnes	2.1 billion tonnes
Estimated likelihood of flooding	Once every 10 years	Once every 100 years

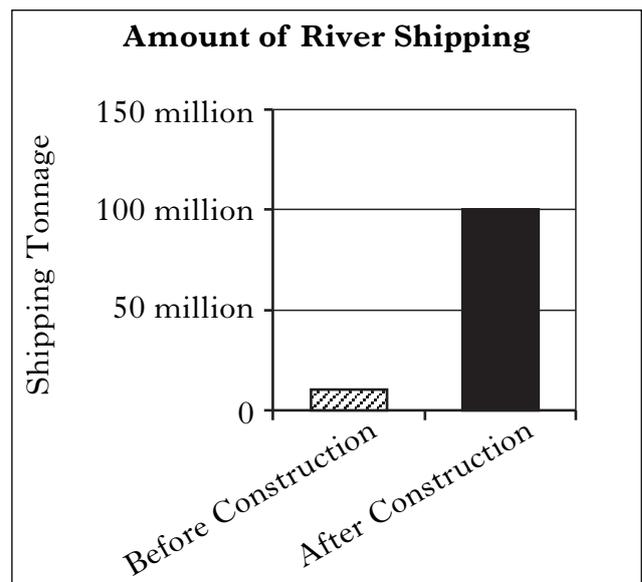
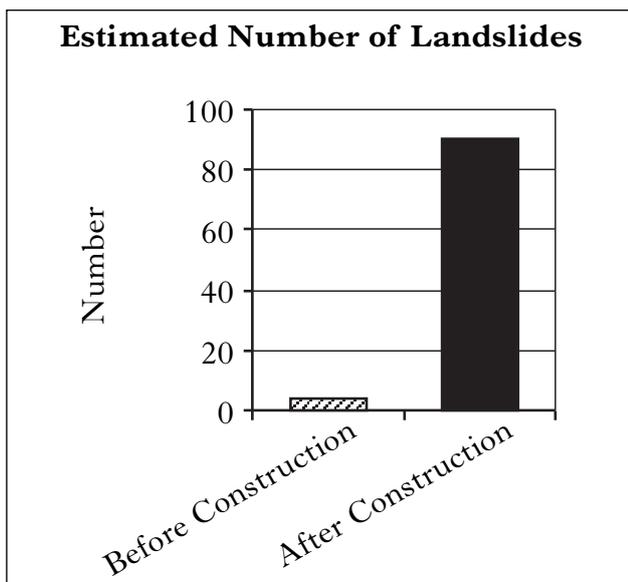
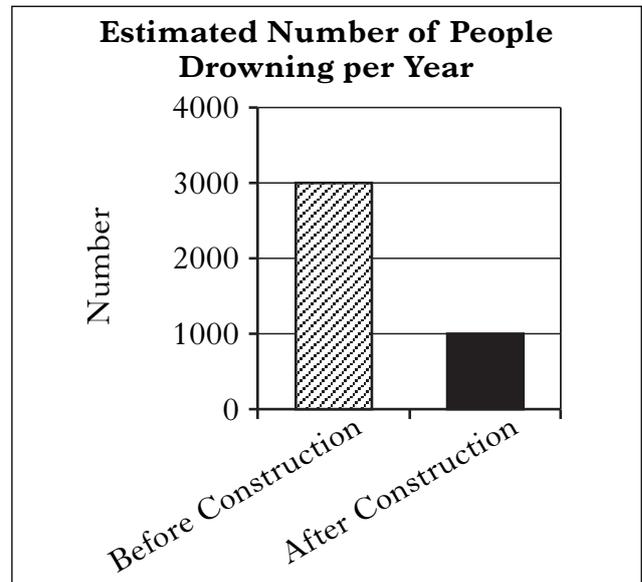
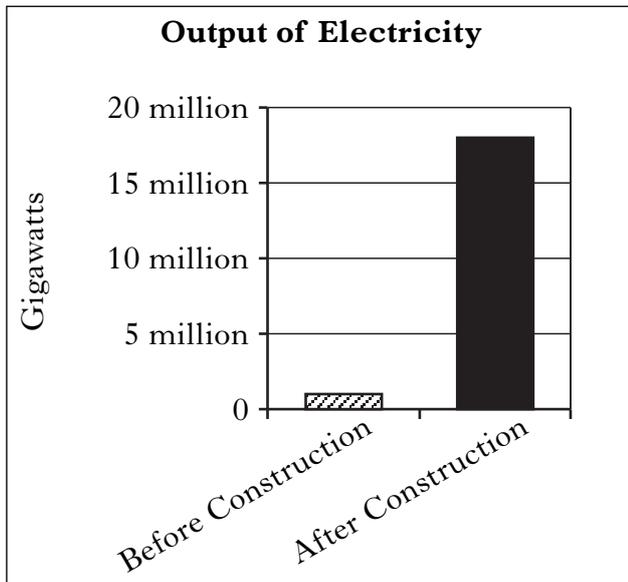
Expected Costs of the Three Gorges Dam Project

	2005	2010
Cost of pollution treatment	1.9 billion Yuan	2.8 billion Yuan
Build up of mud	200 million tonnes	500 million tonnes
Number of people relocated	1.7 million people	5.3 million people

Question 6 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Impact of the Three Gorges Dam Project



Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about the impact of the Three Gorges Dam on China?

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

- impact on the people of China
- impact on the economy of China
- impact on the environment of China
- overall costs and benefits of the Dam.

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

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

In your answers you should give examples from the USA

Question 7

(a) The Government of the USA is trying to stop illegal immigration into the USA.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which the Government of the USA is trying to stop illegal immigration into the USA.

(4 marks)

(b) Not all groups in the USA have equal access to health care.

Explain, **in detail**, why not all groups in the USA have equal access to health care.

(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

Presidential Primary Elections in the United States

The Primary Elections, held by the Democrats and Republicans to choose their Presidential candidates between January and June 2008, were a sign of American democracy and participation. Millions of voters took part in elections and meetings in every state in the USA. Primary elections give all voters a chance to say who they want to be the candidate of the party they support rather than leave that decision to a few party members. The interest created in the Primaries can lead to a high turnout in the Presidential Election in November.

Some believe, however, that Presidential Primary elections are a waste of time and money. For several months in each Presidential election year, Americans have to put up with the constant arguing of politicians who all want to be President. By the time the November election comes around many voters have become so bored that they cannot even be bothered to vote.

In the Republican Primaries, Senator John McCain came to the front beating several other candidates who would be more likely to win his party's nomination, according to the media. This was a real example of "people power" with millions of Republican supporters rejecting the favoured candidates and choosing the underdog.

In the Democratic Primaries, the contest between Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama caught the imagination of the whole country. In a very closely fought and exciting contest, millions of Americans took part by voting, attending political meetings, fundraising, meeting the candidates or campaigning themselves for the candidate of their choice.

The candidates spent a huge amount of time briefly visiting all the states of the USA and giving almost the same speech. They each spent many millions of dollars on campaigning and paying for television advertising. The candidate who is able to spend the most money and buy the most time on television is most likely to win the nomination—not exactly a victory for "people power".

Question 7 (c) (continued)

SOURCE 2

Funds raised and spent by Selected Candidates in
2008 Presidential Primary Elections

Candidate	Party	Amount Raised and Spent	Campaign Result
Barack Obama	Democrat	\$339 million	Successful candidate
Hillary Clinton	Democrat	\$233 million	Defeated June 2008
John Edwards	Democrat	\$51 million	Dropped out in January 2008
John McCain	Republican	\$145 million	Successful candidate
Mitt Romney	Republican	\$107 million	Dropped out in February 2008
Rudi Giuliani	Republican	\$58 million	Dropped out in January 2008

SOURCE 3

Voter Turnout in 2008 Presidential Primary Elections
in Selected States

Date of Primary Election	State	Voter Turnout
January 8	New Hampshire	52.5%
January 15	Michigan	20.2%
January 29	Florida	33.8%
February 5	Alabama	31.7%
	California	41.7%
	Connecticut	19.8%
	Massachusetts	38.7%
	New York	19.9%
February 9	Louisiana	19.3%
March 4	Ohio	40.5%
	Texas	28.3%
May 6	Indiana	36.1%
June 3	South Dakota	28.9%

Primary elections are a good way of choosing Presidential candidates.

View of Shelby Lynne

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

Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.

You must use information from each Source in your answer.

(8 marks)

Question 7 (continued)

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

SOURCE 1

Hurricane Katrina Strikes the USA

On August 23 2005, Hurricane Katrina formed as a tropical storm off the coast of the USA. Over the next seven days, the tropical storm grew into a catastrophic hurricane that hit first in Florida and then moved along the Gulf Coast to Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, leaving a trail of devastation and human suffering. Katrina caused massive physical destruction along its path, flooded the historic city of New Orleans, killed hundreds of people and became the most destructive natural disaster in American history.

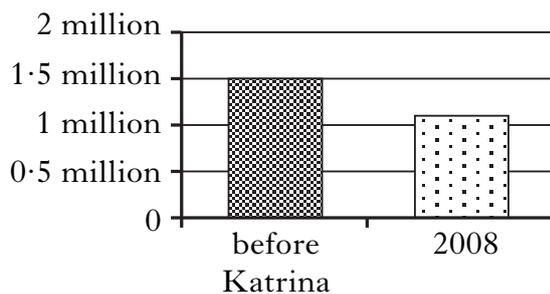
The massive destruction caused by the hurricane forced hundreds of thousands of people to be displaced from their homes and move to other areas and states, living in temporary accommodation. Thousands of families were forced to live for years in trailer parks, far from their native city of New Orleans.

Hurricane Katrina led to a huge response that included the Government, the private sector, churches and charitable organisations, foreign countries and individual citizens. People and resources rushed to the affected region to support the emergency response and meet victims' needs. Their actions saved lives and provided crucial assistance to Hurricane Katrina survivors. Despite these efforts, the response to Hurricane Katrina by the Government was too slow and fell far short of the coordinated effort that had been promised by President Bush.

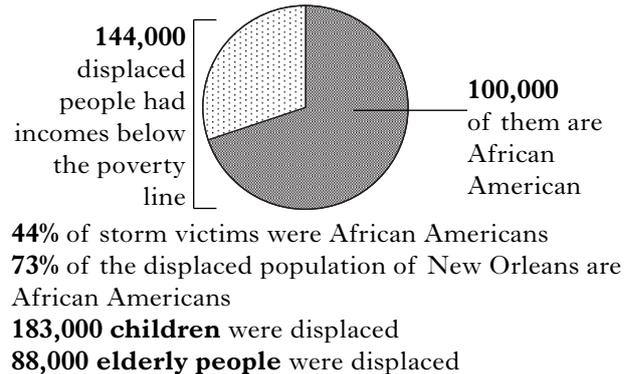
SOURCE 2

Impact of Hurricane Katrina in Figures

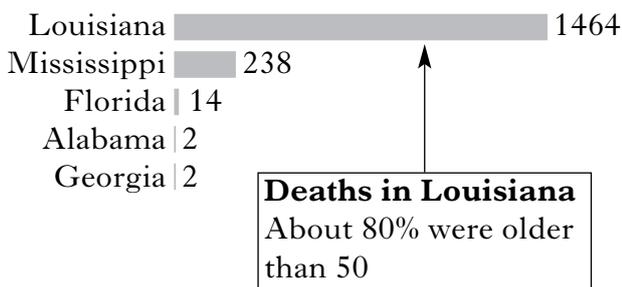
New Orleans Population Estimates



Population Displaced



Deaths Caused by Hurricane Katrina



Area needing Aid

57,535 square miles in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama were declared eligible for Government disaster assistance. **6 million people** lived in that area. **1.7 million people** applied for some form of Government aid. **675,000 people** lived in areas that were flooded.

Question 7 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 3

August 2008

New Orleans—3 Years after Hurricane Katrina

In spite of massive aid efforts and reconstruction in the affected areas, New Orleans in Louisiana is still a long way from being back to its position before being hit by Hurricane Katrina.

Three years after the hurricane, while the population of New Orleans is increasing with some displaced people being able to move back, the population has only just reached 70% of its pre-hurricane level. While private school enrolment has reached over 80% of its

pre-Katrina level, public school enrolment is only 73% and in the worst affected areas is not even a quarter of the level of 2005.

By 2008, almost 100,000 people in New Orleans had received home repair grants from the Government; however, nearly half of all those who have applied for grants were still waiting to receive their grants 3 years after the hurricane damaged or destroyed their homes. Over 40,000 families are still living in trailer parks in Louisiana.

In 2005, Hurricane Katrina devastated a huge area across the Gulf Coast of the USA. Millions were affected and years later are still suffering. While the impact was felt by all who lived in the area it was the most vulnerable groups, the elderly, children and African Americans, who were most likely to die, lose their homes and be displaced. They continue to suffer the most, years after Hurricane Katrina hit the richest country in the world.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about the impact of Hurricane Katrina?

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

- deaths caused by Hurricane Katrina
- people forced to move home as a result of Hurricane Katrina
- response of the Government to Hurricane Katrina
- groups worst affected by Hurricane Katrina.

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

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

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

Question 8

- (a) The Euro benefits those countries in the European Union that use it as their currency.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which the Euro benefits those countries in the European Union that use it as their currency.

(4 marks)

- (b) Some people in European Union member states oppose the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

Explain, **in detail**, why some people in European Union member states oppose the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

(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

Military Cooperation in the European Union

European Union leaders have agreed on a common defence policy, giving the EU the capacity to organise its own military force to operate independently of NATO and the United States. New bodies will be set up to handle defence, including a European Union military committee. European Union states outside NATO, such as Ireland, Austria, Finland and Sweden would be able to take part.

Supporters said the policy would make the EU a major power in the world. A spokesperson said: “If Europe is going to get serious about defence then European countries have got to stop depending on the USA. The USA has too much influence in NATO. An EU defence force could lead to improved relations with Russia because of less American involvement in European security”.

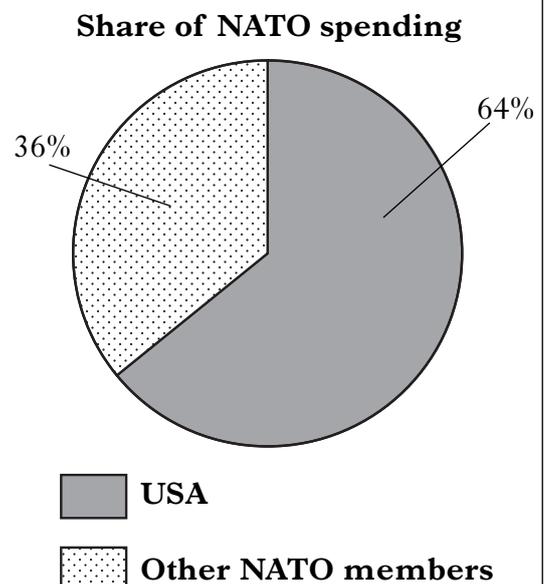
However, a critic of the new defence plan said: “Putting control of Europe’s defences directly in EU hands will risk the future of NATO and will weaken the United States commitment to Europe’s defence.” We should keep NATO as it has protected Europe from attack by Russia since it was set up. There would be a huge economic cost if NATO was replaced as the USA is the biggest contributor to NATO. Jobs would be lost as there are US and NATO military bases located across Europe.

Opponents of the plan argue that the EU was set up to improve the economies of the EU states and funds should be spent on improving agriculture and on regional development. EU members, such as Ireland and Austria, have adopted a neutral stance when it comes to military matters and may not be keen for the EU to have its own military force.

SOURCE 2

Factfile on United States Contribution to NATO

- Over 350 US nuclear weapons located in Europe act as a protection from attack for Europe.
- US nuclear weapons remain under the control of US military forces.
- Many thousands of Europeans are employed in US military bases providing support services and contributing to local economies.
- US military spending in Europe has declined in recent years.



Question 8 (c) (continued)

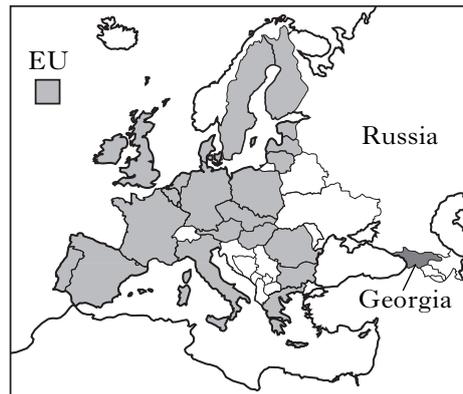
SOURCE 3

Crisis in Georgia

Russia's invasion of Georgia in 2008 shows the need for a European military alliance as this latest conflict is on Europe's border. The situation arose because two regions of Georgia, South Ossetia and Abkhezia, wished to break away and claim independence.

There are, however, disagreements about the form this alliance should take. Supporters of NATO claim that only the alliance between the USA and European countries has the military strength to stand up to Russia. Others argue that Russia was provoked into attacking Georgia as Georgia wants to join NATO.

A European Union defence force would be able to keep the peace better since it would be able to establish better relationships with Russia and it was EU countries which successfully persuaded Russia to remove its troops from Georgia. Supporters of NATO say that it would be dangerous to end the successful alliance between European countries and the USA that has kept Europe free from attack for many years.



The European Union should set up its own military force.

View of Jeremy Speight

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

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

Enlargement of the European Union

The EU now has 27 members with a number of other countries applying to join. This growth is seen by many as a sign of the EU's success while others see the increased membership as weakening the original aims of the EU.

For many, the original aim of the EU was to improve the economies of its member states. Increased membership means more trade; firms having the freedom to invest in any country in the EU and workers being able to move to any member state to seek work and higher wages. The average GNP per person in the EU is now over €24,800. EU countries have seen a period of economic growth. Recent enlargement has caused doubt as to whether this growth will continue. New members such as Poland, Romania and Latvia are much poorer, with less developed economies and lower wage levels than older members. They will need a great deal of financial support from EU regional funds and may struggle to compete with older members.

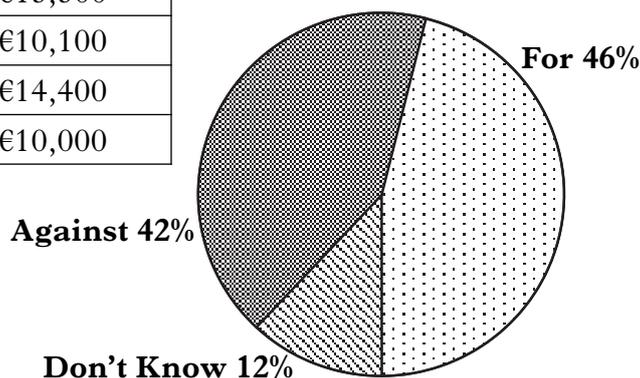
For others, the EU is less about economics and business and more about cooperation in Europe. Supporters of further enlargement say that increased membership will give the EU a more powerful role in international discussions. An EU of 27 plus members would be a huge success with countries with different cultures and languages working together to solve their problems. This enlarged EU, with a population of more than 500 million, also gives the EU a bigger voice in international affairs. Critics of enlargement see more members causing problems in the running of the EU as it becomes more difficult to reach a decision. In international affairs it becomes harder for the EU to agree and speak with a single voice.

The possible membership of Turkey is a good example of the impact of expansion. For supporters of enlargement, Turkey's membership would be a boost to the EU's aims showing the ability of the EU to cooperate, expanding the economy of the EU and Turkey itself and linking Europe and Asia. For opponents of enlargement, Turkey is an Asian country and is so different from the existing EU that it will be impossible to bring it into full EU membership.

SOURCE 2

GNP per Person of Selected EU Member States			
Joined in 1957		Joined in 2004/2007	
Country	GNP per Person (Euros)	Country	GNP per Person (Euros)
Germany	€28,100	Poland	€13,300
Netherlands	€32,500	Romania	€10,100
France	€27,600	Latvia	€14,400
Belgium	€29,300	Bulgaria	€10,000

Result of Survey showing support for further enlargement of the EU amongst 27 existing members



Question 8 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Turkey Factfile

- **Population:** 74.8 million
- **Main Religion:** Islam
- **Area:** 779,452 sq km (3% of area in Europe; 97% in Asia)
- **Major language:** Turkish
- **Life expectancy:** 69 years (men), 74 years (women) (UN)
- **Main exports:** Clothing and textiles, fruit and vegetables, iron and steel, motor vehicles and machinery, fuels and oils
- **Foreign Policy:** Turkey has had a long running dispute with its close neighbour, Greece, over disputes in the Aegean Sea and the divided island of Cyprus
- **Human Rights:** Turkey has improved its human rights record, abolishing the death penalty and making reforms in women's rights
- **GNP per person:** €11,000

European Union Survey Results in 27 member States and Turkey		
	EU27	Turkey
Membership of the EU is a good thing.	52%	49%
We benefit/would benefit from EU membership.	54%	58%
We have trust in the European Union.	40%	31%
There are no common European values.	44%	50%

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about enlargement of the European Union?

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

- economic impact of enlargement
- impact on cooperation and decision making in the EU of enlargement
- impact of Turkey's membership of the EU
- impact on foreign policy of enlargement.

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

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

In your answers you should give examples from Brazil

Question 9

(a) Brazil faces many health problems.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** health problems faced by Brazil.

(4 marks)

(b) Living standards have improved for many people in Brazil.

Explain, **in detail**, why living standards have improved for many people 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

Voters have Faith in Electronic Voting

In 2002, Brazil's first completely electronic voting system was used for national elections to elect the President, Senators and State Legislators. The voting machines can run on batteries, which make them usable in remote parts of the Amazon jungle. Voting machines can be set up in bus and train stations and banks so Brazilians have easy access to them. Voters no longer have to write out the candidate's name which was a problem for many voters who could not read and write.

Results of national elections are known within hours of the polls closing. In the 1998 Presidential Election, the vote count took nine days. In the 2006 election, the count required less than 5 hours. Most Brazilians are happy with electronic voting and this is reflected in the high turnout figures and small number of wasted votes.

Since electronic voting has been introduced no major election result has been challenged. However, the electronic voting machines can have problems. Human, hardware and software failures led to a small number of votes not being counted in the 2006 election. For example, once the voter presses the vote button to make their choice, their vote cannot be changed if they have made a mistake.

A new law will do away with printed voting receipts. Not having printed receipts has made some people worried. Political parties cannot check the final counts because it is not possible to ask for a recount. Others have argued that voter trust has increased in recent years and electronic voting has encouraged greater participation.

Some voters can be influenced during voting because they do not know how to use the voting machine, so someone can tell them what to type in. So far no case of election fraud has yet been uncovered.

SOURCE 2

Presidential Elections before and after Electronic Voting

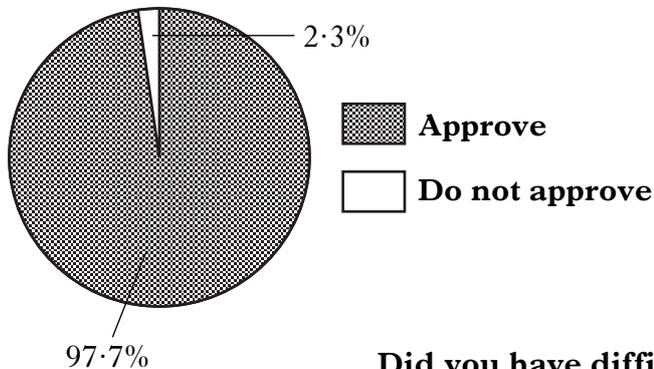
	Year	Voter Registration	Number of Voters	Percentage Turnout	Spoilt Vote
Before Electronic Voting	1994	91,803,851	77,971,676	84.9%	18.8%
	1998	106,101,067	83,297,773	78.5%	18.7%
After Electronic Voting	2002	115,254,113	91,664,259	79.5%	6.0%
	2006	125,913,479	104,820,145	83.2%	5.7%

Question 9 (c) (continued)

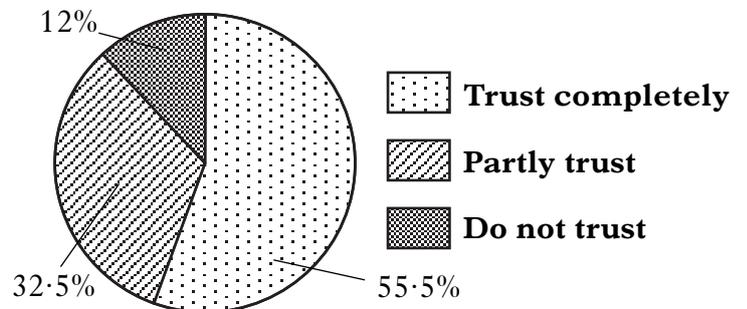
SOURCE 3

Results of Opinion Poll of Brazilian Voters

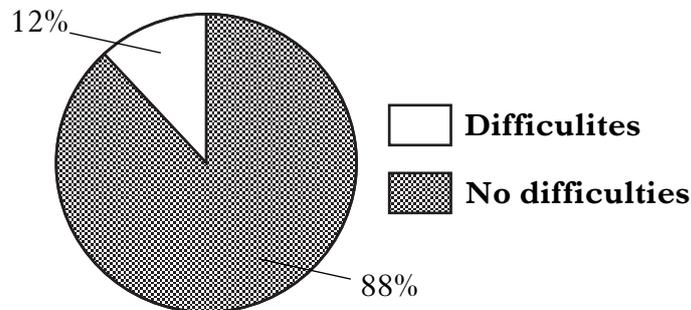
Do you approve of the use of electronic voting in Brazilian elections?



Do you trust the election results using electronic voting?



Did you have difficulties voting using electronic voting machines?



Electronic voting has improved elections in Brazil.

View of Brazilian Election Official

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

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

Development of the Amazon

Brazil is the world's fifth largest country, with 36% of the land in the Amazon Basin. This Basin is largely made up of fragile tropical rainforests and is home to millions of plants, insects, birds and animals.

In an effort to promote economic growth, Government officials have created roads through the rainforest to improve the links between cities, this stimulates trade and business. It also provides greater access to developers in extracting rainforest resources.

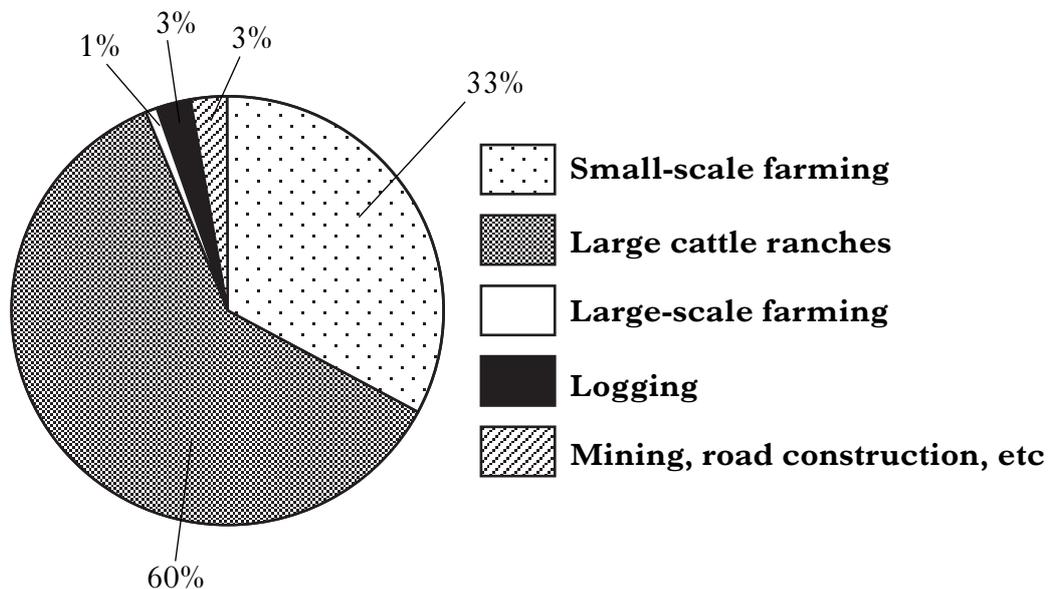
Native Indians still live in the Amazon rainforests, although virtually all have been affected by the development of the area. There are only around 350,000 Indians left in Brazil in over 200 tribes. Years of exposure to disease, violence and forced removal from their land has wiped out the vast majority of these native people.

One of the main reasons for deforestation is the clearing of huge areas of land for cattle ranches. The beef exports from these ranches are very important for Brazil's economy. Logging can also be very profitable for Brazil with hardwood trees being sold abroad for vast amounts of money. If these areas are replanted, the unique environment of the Amazon can be protected. In the long term, by preserving the Amazon, Brazil can earn huge amounts from the growth area of eco-tourism.

The Native Indian way of life is threatened by Amazon development. Land invasions of Native Indian reservations by loggers and miners have risen since the mid-1990s. Clashes between native peoples and loggers, miners, and oil developers received some publicity in the Western press, notably the long running dispute between the native Yanomani and thousands of small-scale miners, who often illegally mine on the natives' lands.

SOURCE 2

Causes of Deforestation in the Amazon, 2000–2005



Question 9 (d) (continued)

SOURCE 3

Factfile on Amazon Development

- The rise in cattle production has led to a huge rise in beef exports making Brazil the world's biggest beef exporter.
- Soya bean production has grown quickly and is now a major export for Brazil resulting in more pressure on land and high profits for farmers.
- Some Soya farmers have been accused of invading native people's land and paying poor wages to the people who work for them.
- By 2050, it is estimated, agricultural expansion will eliminate a total of 40% of Amazon forests.
- Eco-tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry and Brazil is well placed to benefit from this if it can protect the environment of the Amazon Basin.
- Deforestation is threatening the future of the Amazon, hundreds of tree and plant species, as well as animals, face extinction.
- Brazil is a major producer of bio-fuels. With uncertainty over the supply of oil, Brazil is well placed to benefit from the growing demand for this renewable energy source.
- Large-scale deforestation could contribute to global warming.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about the effects of development of the Amazon?

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

- the impact of development on Native Indians
- the economic impact
- the environmental impact
- the overall impact of Amazon development.

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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