



National
Qualifications
2016

X749/75/11

Modern Studies

MONDAY, 30 MAY

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Candidates should enter their surname, forename(s), date of birth, Scottish candidate number and the name and Level of the subject at the top of their first answer sheet.

Total marks — 60

For Sections 1, 2 and 3 only one Part is provided with this paper.

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Part A Democracy in Scotland Pages 03 to 07

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Part D Crime and the Law Pages 07 to 12

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Part E World Powers Pages 13 to 17

Write your answers clearly on your answer sheet. On your answer sheet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Sources marked with an asterisk differ in some respects from those in the printed paper.

Marks are shown in square brackets at the end of each question.

An OW in the margin indicates a new question.



SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part

Part A — Democracy in Scotland

on pages 03 to 07

PART A — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from Scotland.

Question 1

In Scottish Parliament Elections political parties campaign in many ways.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways political parties campaign in Scottish Parliament Elections. [4 marks]

Question 2

The Additional Member System (AMS) has several advantages.

Explain, **in detail**, the advantages of the Additional Member System (AMS).

You should give a **maximum** of **three** advantages in your answer. [8 marks]

PART A (continued)

Question 3

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Extracts from a report on Scottish political attitudes

“People in Scotland have many opportunities to participate in politics, for example voting in local authority and European Parliament elections. There has been concern that fewer are taking part in the political process. Most people still see voting as important, but in the last three General Elections (2005, 2010, 2015) between 30% and 41% of the Scottish electorate didn’t vote. Political parties are interested in finding out the reasons for this.

Younger voters have significantly lower turnout rates at elections than the middle-aged and elderly. Since 2001 no General Election has seen more than 50% of young people turn out to vote. Traditional forms of participation are less appealing to young people but they are taking part in politics in new ways, such as petitioning, boycotts, demonstrations and online activity such as blogging and internet campaigning.

Engagement in politics can be measured by looking at membership of the main political parties. The Green Party and the SNP have experienced increases in their membership over the last decade while the “traditional” parties (Conservative, Labour and Liberal Democrats) have seen a reduction in membership.”

SOURCE 2

Scottish Turnout in Elections

Elections	Turnout 2010 (%)	Turnout 2015 (%)
General Election	64	70
Scottish Parliament	54	51
European Parliament	29	33

% who have taken part in selected activities, by age

	18 to 29	30 to 59	60+
Signed petition	36%	34%	30%
Gone on a protest or demonstration	10%	7%	6%
Contacted radio, TV or newspaper	3%	5%	10%
Contacted your MP	5%	17%	20%

SOURCE 3

Turnout in the Scottish Independence Referendum (by selected Local Authority)	
Dundee	78·8%
Stirling	90·1%
East Dumbartonshire	91%
Glasgow	75%
East Renfrewshire	90·4%

Scotland Decides NO	
NO	55%
YES	45%
Final Result	

<p align="center">The Tribune PARTY FIGURES</p> <p>Party membership changed - SNP membership prior to the referendum was 26,000 and by April 2015 it was 105,000.</p>

<p align="center">EVENING STAR Referendum Discussion</p> <p>65% of Scots say they had “lots of conversations with family and friends” about the referendum, compared with 29% who had not. 11% said that they had contributed to an online discussion and 9% had attended a public meeting. Social media was the most popular place for under-18’s to turn to for information, with 64% using this.</p>

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why the view of Ross Monroe is **selective in the use of facts**.

<p>There are high levels of political participation in Scotland.</p> <p align="right">View of Ross Monroe</p>

In your answer you **must**:

- give evidence from the sources that supports Ross Monroe’s view
- and**
- give evidence from the sources that opposes Ross Monroe’s view.

Your answer **must** be based on all **three** sources. [8 marks]

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

PART D — CRIME AND THE LAW

In your answers to Questions 10 and 11 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 10

Groups that tackle crime in the UK		
Government	Police	Courts

Choose **one** of the groups above or **any other group** you have studied.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which the group you have chosen has tried to tackle crime in the UK. [4 marks]

Question 11

Some people are affected by crime more than others.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why some people are affected by crime more than others. [6 marks]

PART D (continued)

Question 12

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer the question which follows.

You are a government adviser. You have been asked to recommend **whether** or **not** the United Kingdom Government should ban Legal Highs.

Option 1
Ban Legal Highs

Option 2
Do not ban Legal Highs

SOURCE 1

Legal Highs Factfile

The UK Government is currently examining legislation that will control the sale and use of “legal highs”. A legal high contains one or more chemical substances which produce similar effects to illegal drugs, like cocaine, cannabis and ecstasy. These drugs are often included in everyday household products and are often labelled “not for human consumption”. Legal highs are often seen as “designer drugs” and can be easily bought and sold online.

- Legal highs are currently not covered by the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971.
- Some EU countries have already passed legislation controlling the sale and use of legal highs.
- There was a mass demonstration against the proposed legislation due to the inclusion of nitrous oxide, otherwise known as laughing gas, within the bill. Nitrous oxide is commonly used as anaesthetic during dentistry, childbirth and as a mood enhancer.
- Legal highs have been linked to hospital admissions for things such as poisoning, mental health issues, and in extreme cases death.
- Despite the media attention around half of young people have never experimented with legal highs.
- The government are looking at a bill that will make it illegal to sell any “psychoactive substances” other than alcohol, caffeine and nicotine.
- There has been little or no research into the long term or short term risks of taking legal highs.
- The UK has the most severe problem with legal highs in Western Europe, with significant numbers of young people regularly admitting to taking legal highs.
- Many health experts argue banning legal highs will not prevent people taking them; educating people on the danger of these substances would be more beneficial.
- Under the proposed legislation, possession will remain legal so long as there is no intent to supply, the bill could mean up to seven years in prison for people who provide drugs to others.

SOURCE 2

Survey of 16 to 25 year olds on legal highs

Did you know that legal highs could result in death (%)	
No	34%
Yes	66%

How often do you take legal highs? (%)	
Never	53%
Only once	10%
Once a week	9%
Once a month	28%

PART D Question 12 (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)

Deaths as a result of legal highs		
	Number of deaths in 2010	Number of deaths in 2015
UK	43	115
Ireland	30	34
Finland	9	5
EU Average	21	60

SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

Control and monitoring of legal highs is very difficult. Current laws mean that decisions on whether a product is allowed to be sold are made on a case by case basis. Often new versions are created and sold just as fast as the government can ban them. This makes it difficult to monitor and police.

The government's plan for a blanket ban on legal highs is impractical and not supported by everyone. The Irish government banned legal highs after a number of deaths linked to their use, however this did not reduce deaths and was unsuccessful.

Anna Drummond, Youth Worker

More of my time as a paramedic is being taken up dealing with the consequences of legal highs. The misuse of these drugs diverts our attention from cases that are much more important.

Legal highs are becoming increasingly popular particularly among young people who assume "legal" means "safe". Young people have become much more aware of the health risks of illegal drugs and we see fewer young people addicted to drugs like heroin. However, lots of people are unaware of the dangers of legal highs.

Mandeep Khan, Paramedic

You must decide which option to recommend, **either** ban Legal Highs (**Option 1**) or do not ban Legal Highs (**Option 2**).

- (i) Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, **which option would you choose?**
- (ii) Give reasons to **support** your choice.
- (iii) **Explain** why you did not choose the other option.

Your answer must be based on all **three** sources. [10 marks]

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part

Part E — World Powers

on pages 13 to 17

PART E — WORLD POWERS

In your answers to Questions 13 and 14 you should give recent examples from a world power you have studied.

Question 13

The citizens of every world power have political rights.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** political rights that the citizens have in the world power you have studied. In your answer you **must** state the world power you have studied. [6 marks]

Question 14

World powers have the ability to influence other countries.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why the world power you have studied has the ability to influence other countries.

In your answer you **must** state the world power you have studied. [6 marks]

PART E (continued)

Question 15

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Problems facing Japan in 2015

Many people think Japan is in crisis. Its problems include a weak economy, radiation from nuclear power plants, an extremely unpopular government and a rapidly changing population structure. All of these things are long term problems which are affecting Japanese standards of living.

Since the economic crisis that hit the world in 2008, low incomes have become a problem. It is estimated that 16% of all Japanese people are living below the poverty line. Many large electronics companies have seen their profits fall. Average income went from 37,185 US dollars in 2008 to 34,822 US dollars in 2011.

One third of single women now live in poverty. Although 12 million women work, over half are in part-time jobs, receiving small salaries. Increased poverty and a different population structure will make old age pensions and elderly care very expensive in the future. By the middle of this century over one third of the population will be collecting their old age pension.

Despite all the problems facing modern Japan, many people point to its strengths. It had 22 crimes per 1,000 people in 2014. It remains the third largest economy in the world where some people still enjoy an extremely high standard of living.

SOURCE 2

Additional statistics – Selected Countries				
	People in poverty (%)	Crimes per 1000 people	Home ownership (%)	Internet access per 1000 people
Germany	15	79	44	841
Argentina	30	36	67	599
South Korea	16.5	32	54	865
Italy	19.6	39	74	585
France	8	61	64	819
European Union	8	80	71	848

PART E Question 15 (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)

Year	14 years of age and under	Aged 15 to 64	65 years of age and over
2010	13%	65%	22%
2055 (estimated)	10%	52%	38%

SOURCE 3

Happiness Levels in Japan		Better Life Index Study
Quite Happy	49%	According to the Better Life Index, the citizens of the world's third largest economy are not very happy even though Japan is one of the safest places in the world to live.
Not Very Happy or not at all Happy	28%	Japan boasts one of the highest life expectancies in the world at 83 years. In future this may be difficult to maintain as the proportion of the population paying tax falls.
Very Happy	23%	The country continues to be at the forefront of the electronics industry which employs many people. Of every 1000 Japanese people, 865 have access to the internet. Just over three quarters of Japanese people say they are satisfied with their home. 61% of Japanese people own their own homes but housing has become much more expensive for young people due to the growing numbers of older people.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, what **conclusions** can be drawn.

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following:

- The problem of crime in Japan compared to other countries.
- The effects of the changing population structure in Japan.
- The country most like Japan.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the sources. You should link information within and between the sources in support of your conclusions.

Your answer must be based on all **three** sources. [8 marks]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]