



X749/76/11

Modern Studies

WEDNESDAY, 27 MAY

9:00 AM – 11:15 AM

Total marks — 60

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

Attempt **EITHER** Question 1(a) **OR** 1(b)

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

Part A Social inequality in the United Kingdom

Part B Crime and the law in the United Kingdom

Attempt Question 2 and **EITHER** Question 3(a) **OR** 3(b) **OR** 3(c) **OR** 3(d)

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Part A World Powers

Part B World Issues

Attempt Question 4 and **EITHER** Question 5(a) **OR** 5(b) **OR** 5(c) **OR** 5(d)

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet, you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



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

Attempt EITHER Question 1(a) OR 1(b)

Question 1

(a)

Some factors are more important than others in influencing voting behaviour.

To what extent are some factors more important than others in influencing voting behaviour?

You should refer to voting behaviour in Scotland or the United Kingdom or both in your answer.

20

OR

(b)

Most citizens participate effectively in the political process.

Discuss.

You should refer to participation in Scotland or the United Kingdom or both in your answer.

20

[Turn over for SECTION 2 on *Page four*]

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

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

Attempt Question 2 and EITHER Question 3(a) OR 3(b) OR 3(c) OR 3(d)

Question 2

Study Sources A, B and C then attempt the question which follows.

SOURCE A

Reducing smoking remains a challenge

Despite the ban on smoking in enclosed public places which came into force in 2006, smoking still accounts for more than 13,000 deaths in Scotland each year and is the main cause of early death. Treating people with smoking related conditions costs NHS Scotland about £271 million each year. Smoking in young people can lead to addiction and damage to their hearts and lungs. Almost 600 children—some as young as 11—take up smoking every day across the UK. Figures from Cancer Research UK estimate that 463 children start smoking every day in England, 50 in Scotland, 30 in Wales and 19 in Northern Ireland. These habits, if continued into adulthood, can lead to further ill health and can affect a person's ability to work.

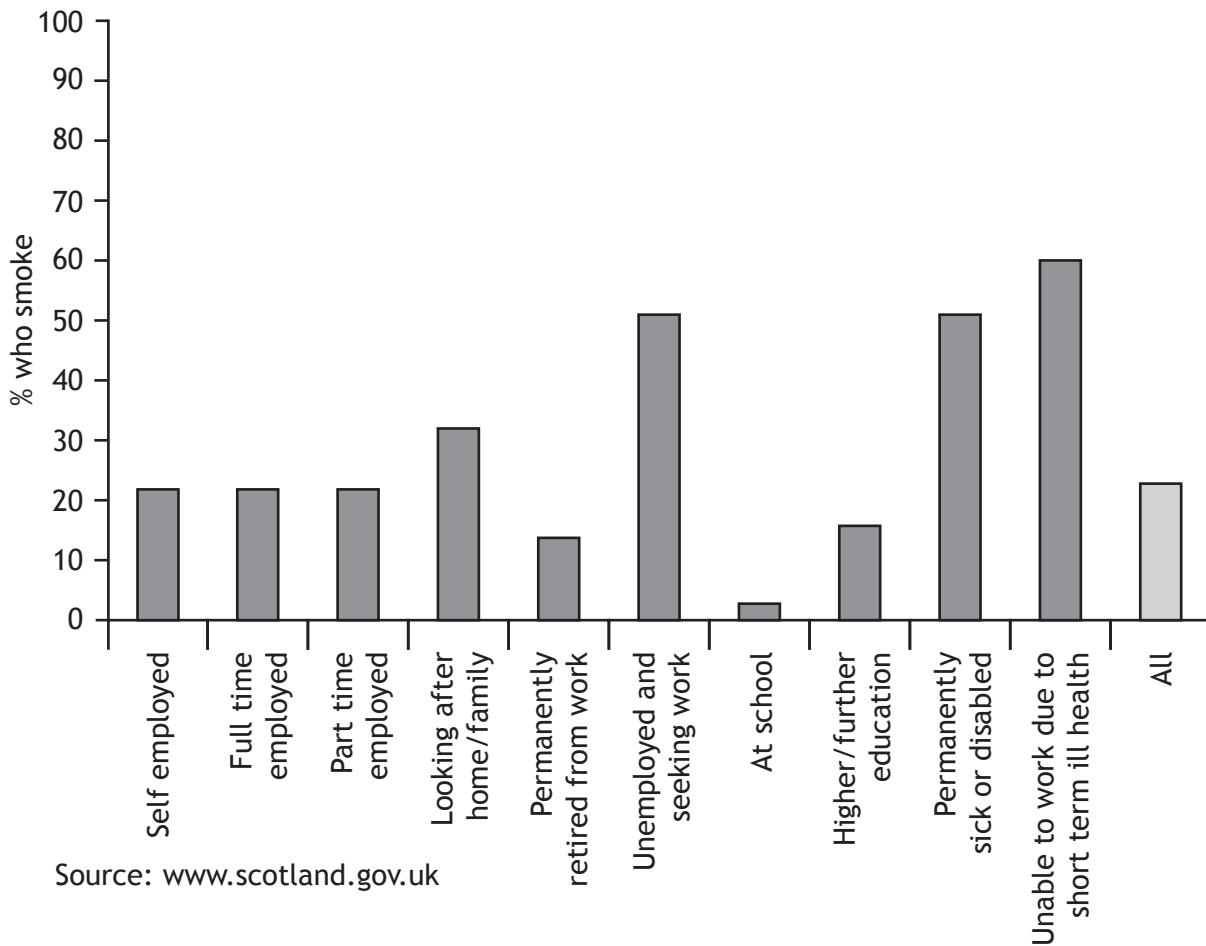
Tobacco has financial costs as well as health costs for young smokers, with a pack of 20 cigarettes costing around £8. Survey data from Scotland shows that 17% of both 13 and 15 year old regular smokers i.e. those who smoke at least once per week, spend more than £20 per week on cigarettes. In Scotland, 39% of those in the most deprived areas smoke, compared to just 10% in the least deprived areas.

The government has introduced legislation aimed at reducing the number of people who take up smoking. This includes changes to the ways cigarettes can be displayed in supermarkets, removing cigarette vending machines from pubs and raising the age to buy cigarettes to 18 years.

The Scottish Government has also proposed other policies to reduce smoking, aiming for Scotland to be tobacco free by 2034. Before then, plans include the introduction of plain packaging, smoke free hospital grounds and additional funding for education programmes which try to stop young people from taking up smoking in the first place.

In 2013, less than one quarter of Scottish adults smoked. This continues a downward trend in this figure. Smoking rates differ depending where you live in the UK. Scotland reported the highest proportion of current smokers with 23%. This compared to 19% in England, 21% in Wales and 19% in Northern Ireland. However, those groups who are out of work and rely on benefits for their income remain the most likely groups to smoke.

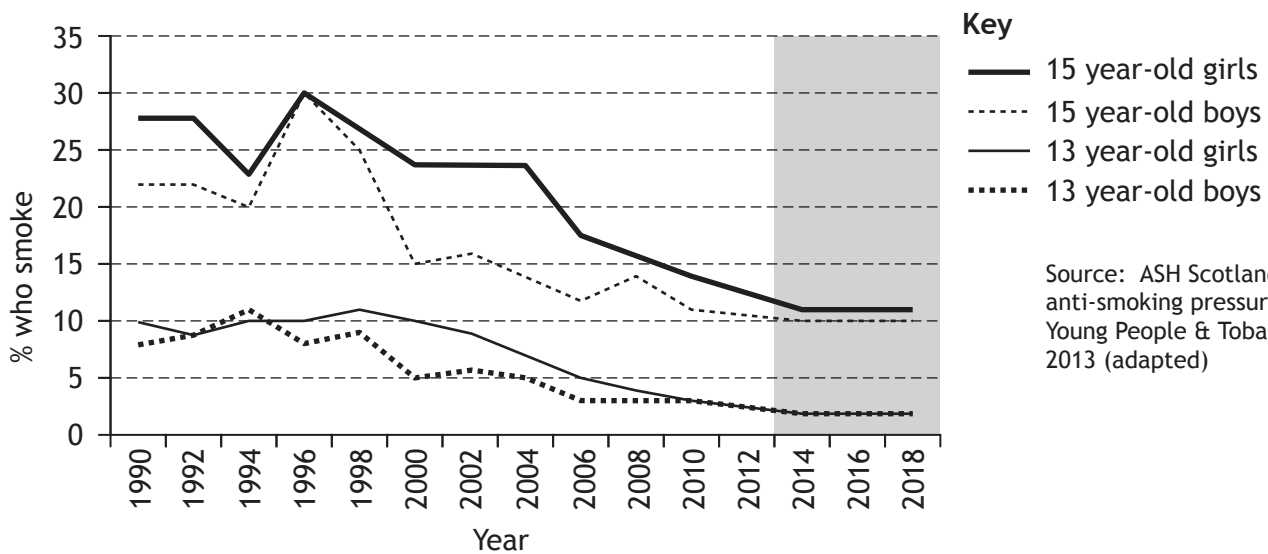
Source: Adapted from a news article published online in March 2013 and a second article



Source: www.scotland.gov.uk

*Note: Economic status refers to the ways people earn their income, for example from earnings if working or through Social Security benefits if unemployed or disabled.

SOURCE C — Percentage (%) of 13 and 15 year olds who smoke regularly 1990-2013 and 2014-2018 (projected)



Source: ASH Scotland (an anti-smoking pressure group): Young People & Tobacco April 2013 (adapted)

Attempt the following question, using **only** the information in Sources A, B and C opposite and above.

To what extent is it accurate to state that the government’s policies are successfully tackling the problem of smoking in Scotland?

Attempt EITHER Question 3(a) OR 3(b) OR 3(c) OR 3(d)

Question 3

Part A: Social inequality in the United Kingdom

Answers may refer to Scotland or the United Kingdom or both.

- (a) Evaluate the view that social inequality affects some groups in society more than others.

12

OR

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of either the benefits system or health services in tackling social inequality.

12

OR

Part B: Crime and the law in the United Kingdom

Answers may refer to Scotland or the United Kingdom or both.

- (c) Evaluate the view that crime only affects the victims.

12

OR

- (d) Evaluate the effectiveness of either prison sentences or community based sentences in tackling crime.

12

[Turn over for SECTION 3 on *Page eight*]

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SECTION 3 – INTERNATIONAL ISSUES – 20 marks

Attempt Question 4 and EITHER Question 5(a) OR 5(b) OR 5(c) OR 5(d)

Question 4

Study Sources A, B and C then attempt the question which follows.

SOURCE A

The Recession and The Eurozone

When the Euro launched in 1999 it became the official currency of 11 European Union (EU) member countries. Gradually, more countries saw the Euro's benefits and adopted it as their currency. Today over 336 million people in 19 countries use it and form what we call the Eurozone. Nine EU countries have not joined the Eurozone.

During the recession which began in 2008, the Euro struggled to compete against stronger currencies such as the dollar which led to some countries reporting a series of long term economic problems.

As a result of the recession, across the EU, many businesses lost sales and cut jobs. The unemployment rate throughout the EU went from 7% in 2008 to 10% in 2014 with an estimated 24.5 million people out of work.

Some Eurozone members have required financial hand-outs to help them cope with their growing level of debt. In May 2010 Greece received 110 billion Euros followed by 130 billion Euros in 2012. Ireland and Spain have also benefited from a 90 billion Euro hand-out. Portugal received financial assistance twice within the space of a year. However, some Eurozone countries such as Germany have benefited from using the Euro to build up trade and generate income, which has kept their debt levels comparatively low. In the EU, debt went from 63% of Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) in 2008 to 89% of GDP in 2014.

Largely because of an increase in part time jobs, the UK's economy has not suffered as badly as some other Non-Eurozone members in terms of unemployment. Some other Non-Eurozone countries have not seen big increases in unemployment as many of their young people have moved to other countries in order to find work.

The Eurozone is a huge market for businesses from the United States, China, India, Japan, Russia and other major world economic powers who have been affected by the recession despite not being EU members. In 2008 these five powers purchased 41% of EU exports. By 2014 this figure was 37%. The collapse of the Euro or a situation where countries are unable to repay their debt could trigger a further world-wide recession.

*Gross Domestic Product - total value of goods and services produced in one country

SOURCE B**MARKS****Unemployment Rates (%) — Selected Eurozone members**

Country	(2008)	(2014)
Ireland	6.4	11
Greece	7.7	25.9
Portugal	8.5	15.3
Spain	11.3	25.6
Cyprus	3.7	15.3

**Government Debt — Selected Eurozone members
(National debt as a percentage of GDP)**

Country	(2008)	(2014)
Ireland	25%	123%
Greece	105%	175%
Portugal	68%	129%
Spain	36%	72%
Cyprus	59%	112%

SOURCE C**Unemployment Rates (%) — Selected Non-Eurozone members**

Country	(2008)	(2014)
UK	5.6	6
Sweden	6.2	8.1
Denmark	3.5	7
Poland	7.1	9.2
Romania	5.8	7.2

**Government Debt — Selected Non-Eurozone members
(National debt as a percentage of GDP)**

Country	(2008)	(2014)
UK	44%	90%
Sweden	40%	40%
Denmark	27%	44%
Poland	45%	57%
Romania	13%	38%

Attempt the following question, using **only** the information in Sources A, B and C opposite and above.

What conclusions can be drawn about the impact of the recession on different EU members?

You must draw conclusions about:

- the impact of the recession on Eurozone members
- the impact of the recession on Non-Eurozone members

You must now give an overall conclusion about the impact of the recession on the EU.

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Section 3 (continued)

Attempt **EITHER** Question 5(a) **OR** 5(b) **OR** 5(c) **OR** 5(d)

Question 5**Part A: World Powers**

With reference to a world power you have studied:

- (a) Analyse the ability of this world power to influence other countries. **12**

OR

- (b) Analyse the impact of a recent social issue on this world power. **12**

OR

Part B: World Issues

With reference to a world issue you have studied:

- (c) Analyse the role of international organisations in attempting to resolve this issue. **12**

OR

- (d) Analyse the different factors which have caused this issue. **12**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Section 2 Question 2 Source B – Graph is adapted from www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/08/6973/10.
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Section 2 Question 2 Source C – Graph is adapted from www.ashscotland.org.uk/media/3322/young_people_and_tobacco_March2010.pdf. Reproduced by kind permission of ASH Scotland.