H

National
Qualifications
2019

X849/76/11

Modern Studies
Paper 1

WEDNESDAY, 1 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 — 52

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

Attempt **ONE** question from 1(a) **OR** 1(b) **OR** 1(c).

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 12 marks

Only Part A Social inequality is provided in this paper.

Attempt **ONE** question from 2(a) **OR** 2(b).

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Only Part D World issues is provided in this paper.

Attempt **ONE** question from 3(c) **OR** 3(d).

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

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** question from 1(a) **OR** 1(b) **OR** 1(c)

Question 1

(a)   There are many different views about the most effective way to govern Scotland.

Discuss.

You should refer to Scotland **or** the United Kingdom **or** both in your answer.
[20 marks]

OR

(b)   Parliament has had little success in holding the government to account.

Discuss.

You should refer to Scotland **or** the United Kingdom **or** both in your answer.
[20 marks]

OR

(c)   Some pressure groups, and the methods they use, are more successful than others.

Discuss.

You should refer to Scotland **or** the United Kingdom **or** both in your answer.
[20 marks]

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 12 marks

Attempt **ONE** question from 2(a) **OR** 2(b)

Question 2

Part A: Social inequality

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

(a)   Analyse the effect of inequality on **a group** in society. **[12 marks]**

OR

(b)   Evaluate the effectiveness of government policies in tackling inequalities.
       [12 marks]

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt **ONE** question from 3(c) **OR** 3(d)

Question 3

Part D: World issues

With reference to a world issue you have studied

(c)   to what extent does the issue have an effect on the wider international community?
[20 marks]

OR

(d)   to what extent has the response by individual countries to this issue been effective?
[20 marks]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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National Qualifications 2019

X849/76/12

Modern Studies
Paper 2

WEDNESDAY, 1 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 — 28

Attempt **ALL** questions

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 or part question.

An OW in the margin indicates a new question.

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Question 1

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

* Source A

Minimum unit pricing for alcohol — one year on

On the 1st of May 2018 Scotland became the first country in the world to implement a minimum unit price for alcohol (MUP). The minimum price for alcohol set a floor price for a unit of alcohol at 50p. Drinks like strong white cider, super strength lager and own brand vodka were most affected. It was once possible to buy a 3 litre bottle of strong cider with 22 units of alcohol in it for £3·99 but the same cider now costs £11. The legislation includes a 'sunset clause', meaning that it will expire after six years unless the Scottish Parliament passes an order to extend it. Other UK countries have yet to introduce MUP but are looking to introduce it in the near future.

Analysis of current consumption patterns shows that, within the Scottish population, 14·9% do not drink, 60·5% are moderate drinkers, 19·1% are hazardous drinkers and 5·5% are harmful drinkers. Men still drink more alcohol than women whereas women tend to drink more expensive alcoholic beverages such as wines and gin that MUP doesn't affect. On average, drinkers who live in poverty used to purchase approximately 500 units of alcohol per year, for less than 50p per unit, however after a year of MUP this figure has decreased. Interestingly, this has not been the case with those in better off socio-economic groups (A and B). A critic of MUP argued, 'it is not the prosecco drinking well-to-do in society that minimum pricing affects, it is the everyday person trying to buy a drink that he or she can afford.'

A main aim of MUP is to tackle the social issues associated with alcohol. 60% of young offenders were drunk at the time of their offence, often having consumed strong tonic wine which is priced above 50p per unit. High tariff crimes such as murder and violence show a small decrease in recent years but it is debateable whether this has any relation to MUP. Unexpectedly, MUP may actually be causing a rise in crime as supermarkets have reported an increase in the theft of strong alcohol. With regards to alcohol related ill health, MUP aims to make dangerous 'binge drinking' more expensive. As 'binge drinking' is a major cause of hospitalisation, it is hoped that alcohol-related ill health will be reduced. Medical experts warn that one 'binge drinking' session is more damaging to the liver than drinking moderately numerous times during the week. The idea that MUP would be the next 'smoking ban' in terms of major health benefits has yet to materialise but signs are looking positive for the future.

Public survey: What effect has MUP had on your alcohol consumption level?

drink less	21%
no change	63%
stop drinking	7%
unsure	9%

Social indicators

Alcohol-related hospital admissions 2013–2018 and 2019–2023 projected

In the table below year is followed by: Alcohol-related hospital admissions per year England; Alcohol-related hospital admissions per year Scotland.

Year	Alcohol-related hospital admissions per year England	Alcohol-related hospital admissions per year Scotland
2013	28,000	11,000
2014	28,500	11,500
2015	28,600	11,500
2016	29,500	12,500
2017	29,000	13,500
2018	29,300	12,200
2019	30,500	11,500
2020	31,000	11,000
2021	32,500	9,900
2022	32,700	9,500
2023	34,000	8,800

Alcohol-related criminal activity 2013–2018 and 2019–2023 projected in Scotland

In the table below year is followed by: Number of alcohol-related violent crimes per year; Number of alcohol-related hate crimes per year.

Year	Number of alcohol-related violent crimes per year	Number of alcohol-related hate crimes per year
2013	187,000	150,000
2014	185,000	158,000
2015	175,000	157,000
2016	178,000	159,000
2017	181,000	159,000
2018	181,000	159,500
2019	174,000	159,700
2020	172,000	150,000
2021	171,000	147,500
2022	170,000	148,500
2023	169,000	148,000

Selected statistics on alcohol consumption rates

Consumption by gender and social class

In the table below gender/social class is followed by: average units purchased per week per drinker before MUP; average units purchased per week per drinker after MUP.

Gender/social class	Average units purchased per week per drinker before MUP	Average units purchased per week per drinker after MUP
Men	17	16
Women	8	8
Social class AB	12	12
Social class CDE	13	11

Attempt the following question, using only the information in Sources A, B and C on *pages 2, 5 and 6*.

What conclusions can be drawn about minimum unit pricing for alcohol in Scotland?

You must draw conclusions about

- minimum unit pricing and consumption by socio-economic group
- minimum unit pricing and crime rates
- minimum unit pricing and health.

You must also make an overall conclusion on the **extent** to which peoples' drinking habits have changed due to minimum unit pricing. **[10 marks]**

Question 2

Study Sources A and B then attempt the question that follows.

*Source A

Nuclear weapons are the most dangerous weapons in the world. One missile is able to destroy a whole city, kill millions and poison the environment for future generations. Nuclear weapons have only been used twice in warfare, in 1945, however there have been over 2000 nuclear tests since then as countries have competed to increase their military power. The first resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly was to establish a Commission that would seek to control atomic energy and make proposals to eliminate atomic and nuclear weapons from national militaries.

There have been numerous treaties signed between countries to prevent the development of nuclear weapons. In 1968, the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was signed which recognised five countries as legally possessing nuclear weapons, also referred to as nuclear weapon states. These countries are China, France, Russia, the UK and the USA, and they have all since committed to a process of denuclearisation with a goal of removing all nuclear weapons. However, since then other countries have continued to develop a nuclear weapons stockpile.

In 2010 Russia and the USA signed the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) to replace the previous 1991 START treaty. In the New START treaty, the USA and Russia agreed to reduce their number of strategic warheads. This target was to be achieved by February 2018 and the treaty continues in force until 2021.

Further steps to a nuclear-free world were taken in 2017 with the approval of the treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons by 122 countries. Those who have signed the treaty agree to pursue measures on disarmament and to make commitments against the use, development and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. The treaty was signed by the UN Secretary General in November 2017 and has been celebrated as a step towards a nuclear-free world. However, many argue that it will have no practical impact and it faces significant criticism from the five nuclear weapons states who have refused to attend the treaty negotiations.

Public opinion poll

The threat of nuclear weapons has been reduced in recent years.

strongly agree	14
agree	43
don't know	18
disagree	19
strongly disagree	6

The world would be safer without nuclear weapons.

strongly agree	11
agree	23
don't know	22
disagree	32
strongly disagree	12

Nuclear disarmament — an uncertain future?

Since Donald Trump became President of the United States tensions and uncertainty in international diplomacy have increased. In Donald Trump's first address to the UN General Assembly he threatened to *'totally destroy'* North Korea if they continue their testing of ballistic missiles. In 2017 North Korea launched 23 missiles in an effort to develop a long-range nuclear warhead. In early 2018 tensions further flared as Donald Trump tweeted that *'I too have a nuclear button, but it is a much bigger and more powerful one than his, and my button works!'* North Korea has now conducted six nuclear tests to prove their ability to fire nuclear weapons.

The process of nuclear disarmament has also faced setbacks in the Middle East where Donald Trump has withdrawn from Barack Obama's 2015 deal with Iran that would have seen UN weapons inspectors enter Iran to ensure that they are not developing nuclear weapons. Many fear that this will lead Iran's President Hassan Rouhani to resume aspects of their nuclear programme. Despite both the USA and Russia meeting their New START targets, the treaty remains controversial. Trump has called the New START treaty a *'bad deal'* which is *'one-sided.'* The treaty will expire in 2021 and so far there has been no initial discussion between the USA and Russia on what could replace it. Whilst some commentators are fearful that Trump will refuse to sign a new deal, others suggest that this is only *'bluster'* and that the advantages and successes of the New START deal so far will improve the likelihood of a renewal of the treaty.

Global nuclear warheads stockpile

In the table below, country is followed by: 1965; 1985; 2017. The total global nuclear warheads stockpile is given in the last row of the table.

Country	1965	1985	2017
Russia	6144	38582	4500
USA	31139	23368	4000
France	32	360	300
China	5	222	270
UK	271	350	214
Pakistan	0	0	140
India	0	0	130
Israel	0	42	80
North Korea	0	0	15
Total	37591	62924	9649

Attempt the following question, using only the information in Sources A and B on *page 7* and *10*.

To what extent is it accurate to state that efforts to reduce the threat posed by nuclear weapons have been successful? **[10 marks]**

Question 3

Study Sources A and B then attempt the question that follows.

Only a third of Scots support independence

Q. The second question will ask whether you agree or disagree with a proposal to extend the powers of the Scottish Parliament to enable Scotland to become an independent country, separate from the UK. If the referendum was held tomorrow, would you vote to agree or disagree with this proposal:

undecided/don't know	7%
support	35%
oppose	58%

Sample size: 1,002 Scottish adults, 18+, 25th–29th August 2011

Source: Ipsos Mori 2011 (international polling company)

The image shows a coach with a banner. The banner reads,

'We send the EU £350 million a week
Lets fund our NHS instead
Vote Leave
Let's take back control'

Source: Vote Leave, official campaign in favour of the UK leaving the European Union, 2016

*Source C

The image shows a leaflet. The leaflet reads,

'IN BETHNAL GREEN AND BOW

TORIES CAN'T WIN HERE

1ST LABOUR 61%

2ND GREENS 12%

3RD TORY 11%

IN THE 2016 LONDON ELECTIONS, GREENS GOT MORE VOTES THAT THE TORIES IN BETHNAL GREEN AND BOW'

Source: The Green Party, 2017 election leaflet

Attempt the following question, using only the information in Sources A, B and C on *page 12* **and** *13***.**

To what extent are Sources A, B and C reliable?

You must provide an overall conclusion on the most reliable source of information. **[8 marks]**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]