HODDER GIBSON

Model Paper
WITH ANSWERS

National 5 Modern Studies
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Figures from the table ‘Who do you think performed best overall in the party leaders’ debates?’ taken from www.yougov.co.uk, public domain (Model Paper 1 page 7);
The logo for G8 Canada. Reproduced with permission of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada, Ottawa (Model Paper 1 page 19).
Duration — 1 hour and 30 minutes

Total marks — 60

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks
Attempt ONE part, EITHER
Part A Democracy in Scotland Pages 2–4
OR
Part B Democracy in the United Kingdom Pages 5–7

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks
Attempt ONE part, EITHER
Part C Social Inequality Pages 8–11
OR
Part D Crime and the Law Pages 12–14

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks
Attempt ONE part, EITHER
Part E World Powers Pages 15–17
OR
Part F World Issues Pages 18–20

Before attempting the questions you must check that your answer booklet is for the same subject and level as this question paper.

Read the questions carefully.

On 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 ONE part, either

Part A — Democracy in Scotland on pages 2–4

OR

Part B — Democracy in the United Kingdom on pages 5–7

PART A — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND

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

Question 1

Decisions made about local services by councils can affect the lives of people in Scotland.

Describe, in detail, two ways in which decisions made about local services by councils can affect the lives of people in Scotland. 4

Question 2

The Additional Member System (AMS) is used to elect the Scottish Parliament. Some people are happy with the way AMS has worked while others are unhappy.

Explain, in detail, why some people are happy with the way the Additional Member System (AMS) of voting has worked while others are unhappy. 8
Question 3

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

**SOURCE 1**

**New Tax Powers Proposed for Scottish Parliament**

More than 10 years after devolution was introduced in Scotland, there have been calls for more powers to be given to the Scottish Parliament. Greater tax-raising powers have been proposed for the Parliament. The new proposal would work by cutting the amount of money from the block grant, which the Scottish Government receives from the UK Government and reducing the rate of income tax in Scotland by 10p. MSPs would then have to decide what to do:

- either set the “Scottish tax rate” at 10p so the amount of cash Scotland will get would stay the same
- or cut the rate to less than 10p and people’s taxes would fall, but there would be a reduction in public spending
- or set a tax rate higher than 10p and be able to spend more on public services.

Some have argued against this change as it could lead to higher taxes in Scotland compared to England. It may also, as stated, give the UK government an excuse to reduce the funding to the Scottish Government and Parliament. This financial reduction could lead to a crisis in our hospitals and schools, given the significant cuts already made to the public sector. It could lead to a decrease in the Scottish public’s trust of the Scottish Government.

Supporters of the proposal see it as the next step to increase the powers of the devolved Parliament, now that it is well established and trusted by the Scottish people. It would also make the Parliament more accountable, as voters would be able to choose the party which had the tax and spending policies they support. There would be fewer arguments between the UK Government and the Scottish Government about money as the Scottish Government would have greater control over its own spending decisions.

**SOURCE 2**

**Public Opinion Survey: Who has the most influence over the way Scotland is run?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Government/S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Parliament</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government/United</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingdom Parliament</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, explain why the view of Gillian Duffy is **selective in the use of facts**.

**New tax-raising powers for the Scottish Parliament would be good for Scotland.**

*View of Gillian Duffy*

In your answer you must:

- give evidence from the sources that supports Gillian Duffy’s view

and

- give evidence from the sources that opposes Gillian Duffy’s view.

Your answer must be based on all three sources.
In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 1

The House of Lords plays a part in decision making in the UK.

Describe, in detail, two ways in which the House of Lords plays a part in decision making in the UK. 4

Question 2

| Media | Trade Unions | Pressure Groups |

Choose one of the above.

Explain, in detail, why some people think they play a positive role in politics while others believe they play a negative role in politics. 8
Part B (continued)

Question 3

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

**SOURCE 1**

**Party Leaders’ Debates Change Election Campaign**

When the General Election was called for in April 2010, many people thought that the campaign would be of little interest. The Conservative Party had been far ahead of Labour in the opinion polls for many months. It was predicted that David Cameron and the Conservative Party would win the election. For the first time in the UK, televised leaders’ debates were held. The three main political parties agreed to hold three debates involving Gordon Brown (Labour), David Cameron (Conservative) and Nick Clegg (Liberal Democrats). The first debate had a major impact on the opinion polls; Nick Clegg was thought to have done well. His strong performance, compared to the other leaders, saw the Liberal Democrats rise in the opinion polls and turned a “two-horse race” between Labour and the Conservatives into a real contest between the three parties.

Many people felt the debates focused too much on the personality of the leaders at the expense of local campaigns; and image and style were seen to be more important than policies. Some people believed the debates would have little impact on the result as most people had made up their minds, before the election, about who they would vote for. Millions of viewers watched the debates and turnout increased in the 2010 election to 65.1%, up 4% on 2005. Labour lost the election; Gordon Brown was thought to have done poorly in the debates. After the votes were counted, no party had an overall majority so a coalition government was formed by the Conservative Party, which was the largest party, and the Liberal Democrats. David Cameron became Prime Minister with Nick Clegg as his deputy.

**SOURCE 2**

Do you think the leaders’ debates were a positive or negative change to the election campaign?

- Don’t know: 10%
- Negative: 21%
- Positive: 69%

Did the leaders’ debates make a difference to how you cast your vote at the general election?

- Don’t know: 8%
- Yes: 24%
- No: 68%
SOURCE 3

Who do you think performed best overall in the party leaders’ debates?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st debate</th>
<th>2nd debate</th>
<th>3rd debate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Brown (Labour)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Cameron (Conservative)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick Clegg (Liberal Democrats)</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of viewers (Channel debate shown on)</td>
<td>9.4m (ITV)</td>
<td>4.1m (Sky)</td>
<td>8.4m (BBC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All figures from YouGov

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, explain why the view of Adam Stewart is selective in the use of facts.

The party leaders’ debates in the 2010 election had little impact on the election campaign.

View of Adam Stewart

In your answer you must:

give evidence from the sources that supports Adam Stewart’s view

and

give evidence from the sources that opposes Adam Stewart’s view.

Your answer must be based on all three sources.
SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, either

Part C — Social Inequality on pages 8–11

OR

Part D — Crime and the Law on pages 12–14

PART C — SOCIAL INEQUALITY

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

Question 1

Government has tried to improve the health of people in Scotland.

Describe, in detail, two ways in which the Government has tried to improve the health of people in Scotland. 4

Question 2

Some people live in poverty in the United Kingdom.

Explain, in detail, why some people live in poverty in the United Kingdom. 6
Question 3

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

You are an adviser to the UK Government. You have been asked to recommend whether or not the Government should continue with the system of Working Tax Credits (WTC) as part of Universal Credit or not to continue with the system.

Option 1
Continue with the system of Working Tax Credits.

Option 2
Do not continue with the system of Working Tax Credits.

SOURCE 1

Facts and Viewpoints

Working Tax Credit (WTC), introduced in 2003, can be given to top up earnings if a person is in work but on low pay. You can get WTC if you are over 16 years old and work more than 16 hours per week and are also either a parent or responsible for children.

- Working Tax Credits help people to beat the poverty trap — it makes sure a person’s income is better in work than out of work and living on benefits.
- There have been problems in the system with overpayments being made and then having to be paid back.
- The basic amount awarded is £1,730 per year, with extra payments depending on circumstances.
- Many families have suffered hardship when attempts have been made to recover overpayments made to them, which many poor families have already spent.
- In 2005, the Working Tax Credit website was closed down because of a high level of fraudulent claims by organised criminals.
- Working Tax Credits have been criticised as they encourage employers to pay low wages.
- Over half a million children have been lifted out of poverty as more people on low or moderate incomes have been helped; more than through any other single measure.
- Over half the overpayment errors made affected those in the lowest income group — the very people who will struggle to pay them back.
- Working Tax Credit allows families to get back up to 80% of the cost of childcare allowing adults to go back to work; this can be as much as £175 per week for one child and up to £300 per week for two or more children.
### SOURCE 2

**Error and Fraud in Working Tax Credit System (2004–2005)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Cases of Error and Fraud</th>
<th>Amount Involved in Error and Fraud</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1,460,000</td>
<td>£2,440 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>£2,660 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Children in Poverty: 2001–2010**

![Graph showing the number of children in poverty from 2001 to 2010](chart.png)
SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

The Government should not continue with the system of Working Tax Credits. To date, the personal details of over 10,000 public sector workers had been stolen by organised tax criminals to be used to claim tax credits. Fraud and mistakes led to huge losses. People have to notify the tax authorities when their pay rises. If they do not do this then they have to pay the overpaid WTC back. The stress that this has caused families can have a damaging effect on the children. Working Tax Credit should be scrapped and replaced by a simpler system.

Pressure Group Spokesperson

The Government should continue with the system of Working Tax Credits. In the past, when people went from benefits to work, they lost some means-tested benefits. The problem faced by many was that if they came off benefits and went into low paid jobs, they were worse off. There was little to motivate people to find work. Working Tax Credits encourage people to work and also give help with childcare costs. Despite problems with overpayments in the first few years, many of these difficulties have now been sorted. The tax credit system has helped many families to get out of poverty.

Government Spokesperson

You must decide which option to recommend to the Government, either to continue with the system of Working Tax Credits (Option 1) or not to continue with the system of Working Tax Credits (Option 2).

(i) Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, 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.
In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 1

Some young people commit crimes.

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

Question 2

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

Explain, in detail, why in some areas community policing is the best way to tackle crime, while in others the use of CCTV cameras is better.
Question 3

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

You are an adviser to the Scottish Government. You have been asked to recommend whether the DNA database should contain profiles of the whole population or keep the DNA database for profiles of convicted criminals only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Option 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The DNA database should contain profiles of the whole population.</td>
<td>The DNA database should contain profiles of convicted criminals only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE 1**

Facts and Viewpoints

In Scotland, only convicted criminals have their DNA profile stored on the DNA database. The profile contains details about individuals, which can be used for investigating crimes.

- If the whole adult population had their DNA profiles on the database, this would help in the investigation and prosecution of crime.
- To expand the database to include the whole population would be very expensive.
- Most people would approve of a new law requiring all adults to give a sample of their DNA to help with prevention and detection of crime.
- Money and time would be saved if everyone’s DNA profile was taken only once.
- If a person’s DNA is found to be present at a crime scene they could be viewed as guilty without any other supporting evidence.
- Currently, there are not enough safeguards in place to ensure that there is no misuse of DNA information.
- DNA evidence is not foolproof and may lead to wrongful convictions.
- Ethnic minorities are more likely, at present, to be on the database than white people.
- DNA databases are only as reliable as those who handle them – there are many spelling errors and inaccuracies in the storage of information.

**SOURCE 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>% of Ethnic Group on Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Result of Opinion Poll Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Should there be a new law requiring everyone over 18 to give a sample of DNA?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes - 66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No - 33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you were to serve on a jury would you count DNA evidence as more or less important than other evidence?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More important - 65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less important - 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equally important - 28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

The DNA database should contain profiles of the whole population. The current system is unfair. It would be fairer to include everybody, guilty or innocent. Having everyone on the database means there will be no discrimination against ethnic minorities. Civil liberties groups and representatives of the black community say that the existing database reinforces racial bias in the criminal justice system. DNA evidence will not be used in all cases, but will help the police convict the right person in the most serious of crimes.

Police Spokesperson

The DNA database should be kept for profiles of convicted criminals only. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to protection of their privacy in their family or home life. To have everyone’s DNA profile on the database would mean innocent people are having their rights abused. If two people meet on the street and shake hands their DNA is transferred. If one of these people then commits a crime, the DNA of the person he or she shook hands with could be found at the crime scene. DNA evidence is not the answer to solving the great majority of crimes.

Civil Rights Spokesperson

You must decide which option to recommend to the Scottish Government, either the DNA database should contain profiles of the whole population (Option 1) or the DNA database should contain profiles of convicted criminals only (Option 2).

(i) Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, which option would you choose?

(ii) Give reasons to support your choice.

(iii) Explain why you did not make the other choice.

Your answer must be based on all three sources.
SECTION 3 – INTERNATIONAL ISSUES – 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, either

Part E – World Powers on pages 15–17

OR

Part F – World Issues on pages 18–20

PART E – WORLD POWERS

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from a world power you have studied.

Question 1

All governments have different political institutions.

Describe, in detail, at least two main political institutions of the government of a world power you have studied.

Question 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social problems faced by world powers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose one of the social problems shown above.

Explain, in detail, why this issue continues to be a problem in a world power you have studied.
Part E (continued)

Question 3

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

SOURCE 1

Life in the G20 Country

This G20 state is a very large country with the world’s biggest population of around 1.3 billion people. It is made up of a variety of different regions and ethnic groups. The largest ethnic group, by far, is the Han whose language remains the most common language throughout most of the country. Population and language spoken varies across the nation. There are 29 provinces and the part of the country where a person lives can have a major effect upon his or her life.

The average income is rising as the country becomes more prosperous. However, there are big differences in levels of income between different parts of the country, especially between rural and urban areas. Income differences are important because they have an effect upon success in education.

There are large differences in health and education between rural and urban areas. Urban areas tend to have better schools and health care. Since most of the wealthy people live in the cities they are able to afford the best in education and health. Rural areas are poorer and so too are education and health facilities.

Overall, the country is making very good progress and many people are becoming wealthy and enjoy a good standard of living. However, people in some parts enjoy a better life than people in other areas. Areas on the coast have benefited more from foreign investment. Coastal areas have more industry and tend to be better off with more manufacturing and service jobs and growing wealth.

SOURCE 2

Social and Economic Information about Life in Selected Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shanghai</th>
<th>Beijing</th>
<th>Beijing Guangdong</th>
<th>Yunnan</th>
<th>Guizhou</th>
<th>Tibet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (million)</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Urban</td>
<td>89.0%</td>
<td>83.6%</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Rural</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
<td>73.1%</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy (in years)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage unable to read or write</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Income per person (in Yuan)</td>
<td>46,718</td>
<td>32,061</td>
<td>17,213</td>
<td>5662</td>
<td>3603</td>
<td>6871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, what conclusions can be drawn about life in the selected country?

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following:

- ethnic composition in different parts of the country
- the link between income and education
- health in urban and rural areas.

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

Your answer must be based on all three sources.
In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from a world issue you have studied.

Question 1

There are often a variety of factors which cause an international issue or problem.

Describe, in detail, at least two causes of an international issue or problem you have studied.  

Question 2

| International organisations which try to resolve international issues and problems |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| NATO                            | European Union                  | African Union                 |
| United Nations Organisation     | Charities and other NGOs        | World Bank                    |

Explain, in detail, why international organisations experience problems in trying to resolve an international issue you have studied.
Part F (continued)

Question 3

Study Sources 1, 2, 3 and 4 below, then attempt the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

The G8 Promise to Africa

The G8 countries are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. They are the world’s major industrialised democracies. On many occasions these G8 countries have committed themselves to giving the UN recommendation of 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) as Official Development Assistance (ODA). It is felt that this would help achieve dramatic progress in the fight against poverty in Africa. At the 2005 “Make Poverty History” G8 summit at Gleneagles, Scotland, they promised to do the following by the 2010 G8 summit in Canada:

Promise 1: To improve health care
Promise 2: To more than double total ODA given to all less developed countries by 2010
Promise 3: To improve education
Promise 4: To deliver a $22.6 billion increase in ODA to sub-Saharan Africa between 2005 and 2010.

In terms of total ODA to all less developed countries, the G8 countries have all increased their contribution, with Canada almost doubling its ODA contribution. Recent health and education figures have been encouraging. Between 1996 and 2009 the % of HIV sufferers in Rwanda has declined from 7.0% to 2.8%.

SOURCE 2

Total ODA given by selected G8 countries to all less developed countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected G8 Countries</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ODA $ Billions</td>
<td>% of GNI</td>
<td>ODA $ Billions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOURCE 3

Health and Education Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV % (age 15-49)</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Births</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy at Birth (years)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Primary School Completion</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Literacy Rate—females 15-24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Literacy Rate—males 15-24</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using only the information in Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, what conclusions can be made about the G8 and aid to African countries?

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following:

- the success of the G8 in meeting Promise 1
- the success of the G8 in meeting Promise 2
- the G8 country most committed to meet the UN aid recommendation.

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.
To achieve full marks you must show evidence that has been selected as it supports the view and show evidence that has not been selected, as it does not support the view.

An answer which deals with only one side of your explanation will be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

Below is a model answer – awarded full marks 8/8.

Gillian Duffy is not being selective when she says “new tax-raising powers for the Scottish Parliament would be good for Scotland” as Source 1 states that this would make the Scottish Parliament more accountable as voters could choose the party which had the tax and spending policies they supported. Again Source 1 states that this proposal is the next step to increase the powers of the devolved Parliament now that it has been established for over 20 years. These views are supported in Source 3 which shows that the Scottish public overwhelmingly trust the Scottish Government more than the UK Government – 60% to only 24% - so it would be good for Scotland.

Gillian Duffy is being selective as Source 1 states that this change could lead to higher taxes in Scotland compared to England, which could be bad and it could reduce the influence of the UK Government. In Source 2 we see that the public think that the UK Government has the most influence over the way Scotland is run and this is the way it should be as in Source 1 the Scottish Government only has devolved powers.

She is also being selective as Source 1 states that new tax powers would give the UK Government an excuse to reduce the funding to the Scottish Government and Parliament and this could lead to less spending on health and education and this could make the Scottish Government less popular and reduce trust. This could be problem as in Source 3 we see that trust in the Scottish Parliament has declined from 70% in 2007 to 60% in 2009.

Part B

1. Reference to aspects of the following will be credited:
   - Discusses laws in depth as they have time
   - Brings experience to discussions
   - Can delay legislation
   - May be able to force government to rethink legislation or policy
   - Can be used to “elevate” former senior MPs etc.
   - Can bring ministers into the Government

Below is a model paragraph answer – 3 marks awarded.

One way in which the Lords can play a part in decision making is that it can amend most bills if the majority of peers have issues with some of the details. For example, the coalition government’s Health and Social Care Bill experienced a number of amendments as it passed through the Lords including setting up patient councils in England & Wales to monitor health care.

2. Reference to aspects of the following will be credited:

Positive
   - Media – provide information for voters about political issues so makes them more informed as voters
   - Media – exposes wrongdoing on the part of politicians and parties and so holds them to account

3. You are required to evaluate a limited range of sources detecting and explaining instances of exaggeration and/or selective use of facts, giving developed answers.
leaders’ debates were held and in source 2 it states that a massive 69% of people felt it was a positive change in the election.

However, Adam Stewart is not being selective when he says “The party leaders’ debates in the 2010 election had little impact on the election campaign” as according to Source 1 Conservatives were predicted to win and they were the largest party after the election. Also he is not being selective as according to Source 2 some people believed the debates would have little impact on the result as most people have made up their minds, before the election, about who they will vote for. In fact, according to Source 2, a huge 68% felt that the debates would make no difference.

Section 2

Part C

1. Reference to aspects of the following will be credited:

Scottish Government
- Smoking ban
- Other actions to reduce smoking, eg age of purchase, display of cigarettes
- Measures to reduce alcohol consumption – minimum pricing
- Role of NHS Scotland in improving health – advertising, eg 5-a-day
- NHS Health Scotland
- Health Promoting Schools

Local Councils
- Free access to leisure facilities for school children
- Healthy eating initiatives in schools
- Free school meals P1-3

Below is a model paragraph answer – 3 marks awarded.

The Scottish Government has introduced a number of laws to improve health such as the smoking ban. The smoking ban was introduced in 2006 and banned smoking in public places such as bars and restaurants. This has reduced the amount of people smoking and the amount of people affected by passive smoking – due to this, cancer rates have fallen.

2. Reference to aspects of the following will be credited:

- Low pay leading to low living standards
- Unemployment leading to reliance on benefits
- Lone parents/family structure
- Alcohol/drugs addiction – leading to unemployment
- Lack of skills/qualifications – confined to low-paid, insecure jobs
- Lack of suitable/well-paid employment because of decline of industry in certain areas

Below is a model paragraph answer – 4 marks awarded.

A reason people live in poverty is due to unemployment. The current recession in the UK has led to high levels of unemployment and many people find themselves out of work. Living on benefits does not provide adequate income and a person who has been unemployed for a long period will struggle to make ends meet and suffer from social exclusion. Long-term unemployment is a major concern for the UK Government and a main reason for people finding themselves stuck in the poverty trap.

3. You must use a limited range of sources by selecting evidence from them in order to make and justify a decision/recommendation.
You will be awarded up to three marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence.
You will be highly credited if you make justifications which show interaction between the sources.
For full marks, you must justify your decision/recommendation and explain why you have rejected the other option. Answers, which deal with only one decision, will be awarded a maximum of eight marks.
Across the whole answer you must use all 3 sources to achieve full marks.

Below is a model answer – awarded full marks 10/10.

In my role as government advisor I have decided to recommend Option 1 that the Government should continue with the system of Working Tax Credits (WTC).

The first reason to back my recommendation is found in Source 1 where it states that “over half a million children have been lifted out of poverty as more people on low or moderate incomes have been helped.”

This benefit is highlighted in Source 2 where figures show that child poverty figures have declined. In 2001 3 million children lived in poverty and by 2010 this figure was 2.5 million. The Government Spokesperson in Source 3 underlines this reason stating “the tax credit system has helped many families to get out of poverty.”

If WTCs are reducing poverty they should be continued.

Another reason to back Option 1 is found in Source 1 where it states “Working Tax Credit allows families to get back up to 80% of the cost of childcare allowing adults to go back to work.” This links in with Source 3 where the Government Spokesperson states that “Working Tax Credits encourage people to work and also gives help with childcare costs.” In allowing people to get back to work in this way WTCs should undoubtedly continue.

Lastly, Source 3 states “the problem faced by many was that if they came off benefits and went into low paid jobs, they were worse off.” Working Tax Credits have stopped this as Source 1 points out “Working Tax Credits have helped people to beat the poverty trap – it makes sure a person’s income is better in work than out of work and living on benefits.”

The reason I didn’t choose Option 2 is, although Source 1 states “there have been problems with overpayments being made”, the Government Spokesperson in Source 3 states “despite problems in overpayments in the first few years, many of these difficulties have been sorted.”

Part D

1. Reference to aspects of the following will be credited:
- Vandalism
- Shoplifting
- Breach of the peace
- Under-age drinking – related crimes
- Drug offences
- Graffiti
- Car theft
- Hanging around the streets/causing a disturbance

Below is a model paragraph answer – 3 marks awarded.

If young people do commit crimes they tend to be crimes associated with anti-social behaviour. Young people may drink alcohol and then be more likely to cause breach of the peace. This could include hanging about housing estates or shops in gangs and partaking in rowdy behaviour.

2. Reference to aspects of the following will be credited:
- Community Policing
  - In residential areas where the police can get to know the residents and local young people
  - People feel safer in their communities knowing there are police on the beat
  - Young people may respond to community initiatives and be less likely to vandalise/get involved in anti-social behaviour
  - People may not want CCTV cameras in their local communities
- CCTV Cameras
  - In shopping centres/High Streets where shoplifting and pick-pocking is a problem
  - In areas where recording the entrances and exits to facilities will help to identify those who have committed crimes
  - Too expensive to police such large areas
  - A police presence may not be desirable

Below is a model paragraph answer – 4 marks awarded.

People believe community policing is effective as it allows the police to get to know local residents and young people in a certain area and hopefully build relationships that will reduce crime. However, some people argue CCTV is an effective way of tackling crime. In areas such as city centres, CCTV cameras can monitor large areas where the police may not be able to patrol at all times. This can be particularly useful at busy weekend periods such as pub/club closing times.

3. You must use a limited range of sources by selecting evidence from them in order to make and justify a decision/recommendation.

You will be awarded up to three marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence.
You will be highly credited if you make justifications which show interaction between the sources.
For full marks, you must justify your decision/recommendation and explain why you have rejected the other option. Answers, which deal with only one decision, will be awarded a maximum of eight marks.

Across the whole answer you must use all 3 sources to achieve full marks.

Below is a model answer – awarded full marks 10/10.

In my role as government advisor I have decided to recommend Option 1 that the DNA database should contain profiles of the whole population.

Source 1 highlights the first reason for my recommendation as it states “most people would approve of a new law requiring all adults to give a sample of their DNA to help with prevention and detection of crime.”

This is backed up in Source 2 where it shows that 66% of people polled in an opinion survey agreed that there should be a new law requiring everyone over 18 to give a sample of DNA.

Another reason to back my recommendation is in Source 1 where it states “ethnic minorities are more likely, at present, to be on the database than white people.” This is backed up in Source 2 where figures show that 37% of blacks and 13% of Asians are on the DNA database compared to only 9% of whites.

This links with Source 3 where the Police Spokesperson says that “having everyone on the database means there will be no discrimination against ethnic minorities.”

The race issue
regarding the database would be solved if everyone gave their DNA. Another reason to back Option 1 is found in Source 3 where the Police Spokesperson states “DNA evidence... will help the police convict the right person in the most serious of crimes.” This is backed up in Source 1 which states “if the whole population had their DNA profiles on the database, this would help in the investigation and prosecution of crime.” In the opinion poll in Source 2 65% of people stated that DNA evidence was more important than any other type of evidence. DNA would ultimately help in convicting guilty people. I did not choose Option 2 as, although the Civil Rights Spokesperson states “the DNA database should be kept for profiles of convicted criminals only”, Source 1 states “money and time would be saved if everyone's DNA profile was taken only once.”

Section 3

Part E

1. Clear reference to specific political Institutions of chosen G20 country. Reference to aspects of the following will be credited:
   - Different levels of government
   - Democratic structures
   - Voting in elections at various levels
   - Opportunities for political participation
   - Specific USA reference to aspects of Executive, Legislature and Judiciary and separation of powers

Below is a model paragraph answer – 3 marks awarded.

The country I have studied is the USA.

The American Constitution outlines the powers of the different institutions. The President is elected every four years and they are in charge of the Executive. The President proposes laws which are implemented by Congress and judged legal by the Supreme Court.

2. Reference to aspects of the following will be credited:
   - Educational inequality issues in your selected country
   - Any issues relating to health and health-care inequalities within your selected country
   - Issues relating to law and order within your selected country
   - Differences in housing between different groups in your selected country

Below is a model paragraph answer – 4 marks allocated.

In the USA health inequalities continue to be a problem. In the USA you have to buy private medical insurance from a company such as BlueCross. This means that many people in poverty do not have any medical insurance and so receive only very basic medical care. It is estimated that up to 40 million Americans do not have adequate medical cover. This has led to huge inequalities in some parts of the USA which at times can be related to race with Blacks and Hispanics being more likely to suffer from poverty and not be covered by private medical insurance.

3. You are required to use the sources provided to draw valid conclusions, with supporting evidence

You should draw conclusions using the headings/bullet points in the question.

An answer which merely repeats the source material without making judgements or conclusions will be awarded zero marks.

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For full marks three developed conclusions must be given. You should link information within and between sources in support of your conclusion. The conclusion can be placed either at the beginning or at the end after the evidence.

Below is a model answer – awarded full marks 8/8.

Ethnic composition in different parts of the country

The conclusion is by far that Han is the largest ethnic group in the G20 country.

According to Source 1, “the largest ethnic group, by far, is the Han”. This is supported by Source 3 which shows that 5 out of the 6 regions are dominated by Han. Only Tibet is not dominated by Han.

The link between income and education

The conclusion is that those on lower income are more likely to be unable to read or write.

According to Source 1 there are big differences in levels of income within different parts of the country, with coastal regions having considerably more wealth. Income differences are important because they will have an effect upon education. This is supported by Source 2 which shows that the three Inland areas which are poorest have rates that range from 19.7% to 54.9%, whereas in richer coastal areas the figure ranges from 4.6% to 7.6%.

Health in urban and rural areas

The conclusion is that rural areas have worse health than urban areas.

According to Source 1 there are big differences in health and education between rural and urban areas. The source goes on to explain that this is because “rural areas are poorer and so too are health facilities”. Source 2 further emphasises this by showing that in the three rural areas life expectancy is substantially lower than in the three urban areas. In fact, in the most rural area Tibet, life expectancy is 64 years old contrasting with the most urban area Shanghai in which life expectancy is 78.

Part F

1. Reference to aspects of the following will be credited:

**Issue – Terrorism**
- Nationalism – Palestine/Israel
- Political unrest – Syria
- Religious Extremism – Afghanistan/Taliban/Al Qaeda
- Discrimination
- Poverty

Below is a model paragraph answer – 3 marks awarded.

There are various causes of terrorism. Firstly, a group may resort to terrorist acts to try to achieve a nationalist goal. This means they believe their region or country should have independence from another country. A group of people may not believe national independence is possible through the ballot box and in turn decide to turn to terrorist methods to achieve their aims.
2. Reference to aspects of the following will be credited:

Issue - Terrorism
- NATO: Difficulties in Afghanistan and Iraq, residence from Taliban and other extremist organisations
- European Union: Sharing of intelligence, human rights
- United Nations: Differing views of member countries on what constitutes terrorism (USA/Russia on Syria, views on Palestine/Israel etc). Veto of Security Council in dealing with countries that facilitate terrorist activity.

Below is a model paragraph answer - 4 marks awarded.

The European Union (EU) has responded to terrorism by increasing cooperation between member states. However, many EU nations have encountered difficulties in dealing with suspected terrorists from other countries as they have not been able to deport them back to their country of origin. Often this is associated with a person’s human rights and EU countries have to be careful not to prevent anyone from receiving their human rights as outlined by the UN.

3. You are required to use the sources provided to draw valid conclusions, with supporting evidence.

You should draw conclusions using the headings/bullet points in the question.

An answer which merely repeats the source material without making judgements or conclusions will be awarded zero marks.

For full marks, three developed conclusions must be given.

You should link information within and between sources in support of your conclusions.

The conclusion can be placed either at the beginning or at the end after the evidence.

Below is a model answer - awarded full marks 8/8.

The success of the G8 in meeting Promise 1: To improve Health Care

The conclusion is that G8 countries have been very successful in meeting Promise 1.

Using Source 1, we see that Promise 1 is to improve health and Source 1 also shows that the % of people in Rwanda with HIV decreased from 7.0 in 1996 to 2.8 in 2009. Source 3 provided further evidence of improved health with infant mortality rates declining and life expectancy rising in all three countries. In Malawi, infant mortality rates have declined from 122 in 1996 to 65 in 2009 and in Ethiopia life expectancy has increased from 49 to 56.

The success of the G8 in meeting Promise 2

The conclusion is that the G8 countries have not been successful at all in meeting Promise 2.

Using Source 1, we see that Promise 2 is to more than double total ODA given to all less developed countries by 2010 and Source 1 also shows that Canada almost reached Promise 2 with its ODA spend increasing from $2.6 billion in 2004 to $5.1 billion in 2010. In Source 2 the figure for the UK went from $7.9 billion to $13.8 billion. Again, this has not more than doubled. This was the same for the other G8 countries in the table, all failed to more than double their ODA contribution.

The G8 country most committed to meeting the UN aid recommendation

The conclusion is that the UK is the G8 country most committed to meeting the UN aid recommendation.