

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4931/01

**PERSONAL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION
(SHORT COURSE)
UNIT 1**

A.M. WEDNESDAY, 4 June 2014

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Section A	1.	1
	2.	1
	3.	4
	4.	12
Section B	5.	12
	6.	1
	7.	1
	8.	2
	9.	2
	10.	12
Section C	11.	12
	12.	1
	13.	1
	14.	4
	15.	12
	16.	12
Total	90	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions in Sections A, B and C.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The maximum mark for this paper is 90.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

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4. Should 16-year-olds be allowed to vote?

Arguments for:

Votes at 16 is about accepting that 16 and 17-year-olds are smart, rational, articulate people who should be seen as full citizens. We already accept 16-year-olds are able to make rational long-term decisions because we allow them to work full-time, join the Army, get married and pay tax.

Young people rely on public services such as transport and schools, but they have no influence over policies, which affect their lives – it is no wonder they are disengaged. Lowering the voting age gives these young people the chance to have a say in society.

Member of Scottish Youth Parliament (SYP)

Arguments against:

Many of the arguments for lowering the voting age are factually wrong. We only allow under-18s to join the armed forces with parental permission, because we do not think them old enough to make that judgement alone. The same applies to marriage, which under the age of 18 requires parental permission. The age at which people are considered “adult” by the state – is 18.

Considering the small number of people who turn out to vote, the answer is not on lowering the voting age.

University Lecturer, University of Nottingham



(a) State the current age at which an individual can vote. [1]

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(b) Identify **two other** actions that individuals can legally do at the age of 18. [2]

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5. Gender Bias in the Media.



A new study revealed that men dominate newspaper front pages in Britain. The study, conducted by Britain's women in Journalism, found that a staggering 78 percent of articles published on the front page of Britain's national newspapers were written by men. Researchers analysed the front pages of 9 national newspapers over the course of one month. The highest percentage of female news articles were found in magazines.

An additional study, found that an overwhelming amount of men are quoted in the Media, even when the article has to do with women's issues.

On television, the news briefings are often presented by women but the main news programmes are usually presented by men.

- (a) State the percentage of articles published on the front pages of British newspapers that are written by men. [1]

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- (b) Explain the difference between a tabloid newspaper and a broadsheet newspaper. [2]

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(c) Identify **three** methods of accessing information on current events other than newspapers. [3]

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(d) 'The British media is dominated by men.' Discuss. [6]

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SECTION B
HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL WELL BEING

Answer all questions.

6. State the legal age for sexual intercourse. [1]

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7. Explain the meaning of 'ABV – alcohol by volume' of an alcoholic drink. [1]

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8. Name **two** methods of contraception. [2]

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9. Identify **two** qualities of good parenting and explain why each is important. [2]

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10. Healthy Heart

Fabrice Muamba



Heart conditions do not just affect those of middle age and beyond. Young people can and do get struck down in their prime by undetected heart problems. Heart conditions like the one that affected Fabrice Muamba are rare. Most heart problems are caused by factors that you certainly can control – like smoking, inactivity, being overweight and drinking too much. So the best way to look after your heart is to start living in a heart-healthy way,

Heart failure: The terrifying facts

- (i) Heart failure affects three quarters of a million people in the UK and the problem is growing.
- (ii) Heart failure can be disabling, progressive and ultimately, terminal.
- (iii) Patients with heart failure can face a long and difficult fight for life.
- (iv) For patients diagnosed with severe heart failure the chances of surviving for more than five years are worse than most forms of cancer.

(a) How many people in the UK are affected by heart failure? [1]

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(b) State **two** factors that can lead to heart disease. [2]

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(c) Identify **three** ways in which a school can encourage pupils to follow a healthy heart lifestyle. [3]

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(d) 'Most heart problems are caused by factors that you certainly can control'. Discuss. [6]

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11. Marriages rise for the first time in 6 years.

Marriages are on the increase according to new research from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Interestingly, it is those over 35 who are responsible for the increase.

Men aged 45-49 getting married increased by 5.9 per cent in 2010 – the biggest rise of any category for men, while the increase for women aged 30-34 was 6.1 per cent. The average age of those tying the knot is now 36.2 years for men, and 33.6 years for women.

The trend towards marrying later in life could be the result of cohabiting couples choosing not to tie the knot, or to delay marriage, or an increasing number of people getting married for a second time. Other reasons given include the recession and financial uncertainty feeding people's need for greater security. There is also some evidence to show that the number of marriages ending in divorce has decreased.

The number of couples who are unmarried but cohabiting has risen sharply in the past 10 years, attitudes towards cohabitation have changed, with many of us seeing it as little different socially from being married.



(a) Which age group is responsible for the increase in the number of marriages? [1]

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(b) State the average age for marriage for

(i) Men

(ii) Women.....

[2]

SECTION C

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

Answer all questions.

12. Name **one** United Nations Aid Agency.

[1]

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13. State **one** item for which a Local Authority has to provide recycling collection.

[1]

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14. Which countries have nuclear weapons?

There are an estimated 20,000 warheads in the world's combined stockpile of nuclear weapons. Of these, almost 5,000 are considered operational and about 2,000 belonging to the US and Russia are believed to be ready for use at short notice.

(a) How many nuclear weapons are considered ready for use at short notice?

[1]

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(b) List **three** reasons why a country would have nuclear weapons.

[3]

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15. Refugees and Asylum Seekers

There were 15.2 million refugees worldwide at the beginning of 2012, down slightly from the previous year. Of these, 46% of refugees were under 18 years old and 48% were female. Developing countries host four-fifths (80%) of the world's refugees with the largest number of refugees found in Pakistan. An asylum seeker is someone who has applied for asylum and is waiting for a decision as to whether or not they are a refugee. The United Kingdom was the eighth largest recipient of new asylum-seekers in 2011 with 25,455 applications. Asylum seekers in the UK come from Iran, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Eritrea, China, Nigeria, Libya, Sudan and Bangladesh.



- (a) According to the article, how many refugees were there at the beginning of 2012. [1]

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- (b) State **two** reasons why a person may become a refugee. [2]

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- (c) State **three** reasons why there is a large percentage of children and women refugees. [3]

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(d) Discuss the social, cultural and economic consequences of the United Kingdom accepting large numbers of asylum seekers. [6]

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16. Food Waste in the UK

Almost 50% of the total amount of food thrown away in the UK comes from our homes. We throw away 7.2 million tonnes of food and drink from our homes every year in the UK, and more than half of this is food and drink we could have eaten.

Wasting this food costs the average household £480 a year. There are two main reasons why we throw away good food: we cook or prepare too much or we do not use it in time. The foods we waste the most are fresh vegetables and salad, drink, fresh fruit, and bakery items such as bread and cakes.

Charities launch 'food for everyone' campaign to end hunger.

The 'Enough Food For Everyone IF' campaign aims to put pressure on the world's most powerful countries to keep their promises to give aid to poorer countries – despite the world's economic problems. Around 870 million people around the world go hungry every day, according to the United Nations, which monitors levels of famine in different countries. Famines can happen if food cannot grow in places where many people live, and can be affected by government policies.



(a) According to the article, how many people in the world go hungry every day? [1]

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(b) State **two** reasons why food is thrown away in the UK. [2]

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(c) State **three** charities that strive to end hunger in Less Economically Developed Countries. [3]

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(d) Discuss the ways in which More Economically Developed Countries can contribute to ending hunger in the world. [6]

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