



**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
HUMANITIES**

Paper 1

1939/01

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Tuesday 18 May 2010
Morning**

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **both** sections.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A.
- Answer **one** question in Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in your answers to the following questions: 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5b or 6b.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

SECTION A

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

Question 1: Issues of Citizenship

- (a) State what you understand by the following terms and give an example to support each answer:
- (i) employers [4]
 - (ii) employees. [4]
- (b) Study Documents A and B and answer the questions that follow.

Document A

Until the 1990s, a referendum was rare in the United Kingdom, although they had been considered several times in the past. There have been a total of nine referenda but only one, on membership of the EEC in 1973, has been UK-wide; there have been two each on the constitutional future of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, one for London, and one for North east England.

Document B

People who support the use of a referendum argue that this system

- gives more power to the ordinary people
- allows people to make decisions about issues that affect their lives.

People who oppose referenda argue that the system

- is expensive to run
- stops elected representatives doing the job they were elected to do.

Adapted from GCSE Citizenship studies: Joan Campbell and Sue Patrick

Using Document A:

- (i) State the total number of referenda that have taken place. [1]
- (ii) State the number of referenda involving the whole of the United Kingdom. [1]

Using Document B:

- (iii) State **one** argument for the use of a referendum. [1]
- (iv) State **one** argument against the use of referendum. [1]

- (c)** In Britain the process of making law is called passing an Act of Parliament. However this process does not only involve Parliament. The Government and judges are also involved in making, shaping and operating the law.

Using examples from your studies:

- (i)** describe the part played by the Government, Parliament and the judges in the process of making and applying the law. **[4]**
- (ii)** describe the difficulties which may arise because there are three separate groups involved in this process. **[4]**

[Total: 20]

END OF QUESTION 1

Question 2: Economic and Industrial Issues

- (a) State what you understand by the following terms and give an example to support each answer:
- (i) publicity [4]
 - (ii) public relations. [4]
- (b) Study Documents C and D and answer the questions that follow.

Document C

The tertiary sector is also called the service sector. Tertiary activities involve the selling of goods and products from primary and secondary industries, and the sale of services and skills.

The biggest area of expansion in the tertiary sector in the UK has been in financial and business services. According to government statistics, 25 years ago 10% of people worked in this industry; now this is 20%.

Adapted from bbc.co.uk/gcsebitesize

Document D

The quaternary sector is sometimes included with the tertiary sector, as they are both service sectors. The quaternary sector consists of those industries providing information services, such as computing and ICT (information and communication technologies), consultancy (offering advice to businesses) and R&D (research, particularly in scientific fields).

Between them, the tertiary and quaternary sectors are the largest part of the UK economy, employing 76% of the workforce.

Adapted from bbc.co.uk/gcsebitesize

Using Document C:

- (i) State the type of work done by workers in the tertiary sector. [1]
- (ii) State the increase in the number of these workers in the past 25 years. [1]

Using Document D:

- (iii) State the type of work done by workers in the quaternary sector. [1]
- (iv) State the percentage of the workforce employed in tertiary and quaternary sectors. [1]

- (c) Trade unions aim to improve the working conditions of their members by trying to influence employers and the government.
- (i) Describe the issues trade unions would discuss with employers. [4]
 - (ii) Describe the issues trade unions would discuss with the Government. [4]

[Total: 20]

END OF QUESTION 2

Question 3: Environmental Issues

- (a) State what you understand by the following terms and give an example to support each answer:
- (i) global warming [4]
 - (ii) ecosystem. [4]
- (b) Study Documents E and F and answer the questions that follow.

Document E

Plastic production can be harmful to the environment. Most plastics are non-biodegradable. Most plastic packaging is thrown away almost immediately after purchase so the amount of landfill space needed is a growing concern. All types of plastic are recyclable but plastics currently make up only 1% of recycled waste in the UK.

Document F

In February 2007, UK retailers agreed to reduce the environmental impact of their carrier bags by 25% before the end of 2008. They agreed to use fewer carrier bags, use less plastic, use recycled material and recycle more bags. The 25% reduction could reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 58 500 tonnes a year – which is equivalent to taking 18 000 cars off the road for a year.

Source: Waste Online – Plastic recycling information sheet <http://www.wasteonline.org.uk>

- (i) Using Document E state **two** problems with plastic packaging. [2]
 - (ii) Using Document F state **two** actions that UK retailers agreed to take to reduce the environmental impact of their carrier bags. [2]
- (c) Sustainable development is becoming an increasing priority. Sustainable development is the idea that we should change the way we live today to make sure that we do not put the quality of the lives of future generations at risk.
- (i) Describe how individuals can contribute to sustainable development. [4]
 - (ii) Describe how government can contribute to sustainable development. [4]

[Total: 20]

END OF QUESTION 3

Question 4: Religious and Moral Issues

- (a) State what you understand by the following terms and give an example to support each answer:
- (i) worship [4]
 - (ii) faith. [4]
- (b) Study Documents G and H and answer the questions that follow.

Document G

Religions, death and euthanasia

Death is one of the most important things that religions deal with. They all offer explanations that give meaning to death and dying. For those left behind when someone dies religions provide rituals to mark death, and ceremonies to remember those who have died.

Most religions disapprove of euthanasia. Some of them absolutely forbid it. The Roman Catholic Church, for example, is one of the most active organisations opposing euthanasia. Virtually all religions state that those who are seriously ill or in great pain deserve special care and protection.

Document H

Religion is opposed to euthanasia for a number of reasons

Virtually all religions with a supreme God have a command in their scriptures that says 'you must not kill'. This is usually interpreted as meaning 'you must not kill innocent human beings'. This rules out euthanasia.

Religions teach that human lives are special because God created them. Therefore human life should be protected and preserved whatever happens. Therefore we shouldn't interfere with God's plans by shortening human lives.

Religions also teach that human beings are made in God's image. Therefore they have a special value and dignity. Taking a life, even your own life, goes against that special value and dignity, even if that life is full of pain and suffering.

Adapted from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/ethics/euthanasia/religion/religion.shtml>

- (i) Using Document G state **two** things religion attempts to provide for those who are left behind after a death. [2]
- (ii) Using Document H state **two** reasons why most religions are opposed to euthanasia. [2]

- (c) All religions attempt to answer basic questions about existence.

Compare the Christian beliefs about creation with those of any **one** other major world religion. [8]

[Total: 20]

END OF QUESTION 4

END OF SECTION A

SECTION B

Answer **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Question 5: Issues of Health and Welfare

Study documents I, J and K and answer the questions that follow.

Document I: Success on child accidents

Since 2001 a project in East Lancashire has shown it is possible to cut the number of accidents among children.

A simple kit given to parents taking part in SureStart programmes has reduced the number of young children going to hospital by 21%.

Fireguards, safety gates, smoke alarms and safety catches on cupboards are provided and fitted by staff on the scheme. They go in with a check list of common causes of accidents to raise awareness. The cost for the package is about £175 but the family is charged £5.

Massive savings have been made with 663 fewer children going to Accident and Emergency (A&E). It has been calculated that they have saved the NHS around £1.9m a year. The figure could be much higher as it is impossible to tell how many accidents have been prevented.

Prevention is better than cure. The aim is to prevent people getting into A&E in the first place.

Adapted from newsvote.bbc.co.uk/news.bbc.co.uk/health

Document J: The role of regulation in reducing home accidents

A Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) conference is to explore the topic of how far regulation should go in tackling accidents in the home. RoSPA is trying to strike the right balance between 'doing nothing and over-reacting' when dealing with the problem.

The conference will discuss: regulations and their contribution to consumer safety; the relationship between regulation and accident rates; the need for more or less regulation; making children's play safe and exciting; the nature of independent living for the over 85s.

Adapted from rospa.co.uk/news/releases/2008

Document K: What can people do to make their homes safer?

Check regularly for potential hazards, anything that might cause fires, falls, burns, scalds, choking, suffocation or poisoning.

Think about the age, development and abilities of all the people who live in the house or visit regularly. A house may be safe for retired grandparents, but is it safe for visiting grandchildren?

Never underestimate young children. Supervision is the key.

Remember: safety equipment is only any good if it is working. You should check smoke alarms are working, safety gates are securely fixed, window locks are properly installed etc.

Adapted from instituteofhome.safety.co.uk/HIS/Handy%20Hints

- (a) (i) Using Document I state the percentage decline in young children going to hospital. [1]
 (ii) Using Document J state the topic that the RoSPA conference aimed to consider. [1]

- (b) 'You are twenty times more likely to suffer a fatal home accident than you are to win the National Lottery.'

Human error is the key factor in a high percentage of accidents at home. This means that the majority of home accidents are preventable.

How far do you agree? Explain your answer using information from Documents I, J and K as well as from your own studies.

In your answer you could refer to:

- the responsibility of the individual for safety
- the need for regulation by law
- the major hazards in the home and how they can be managed
- the impact of outside intervention on reducing accidents in the home.

[18]

[Total: 20]

END OF QUESTION 5

Question 6: Issues of Health and Welfare

Study Documents L, M and N and answer the questions that follow.

Document L: £1 a day

Country	% of population living on £1 a day
Zambia	94
Tanzania	90
Madagascar	85
India	80
Mongolia	75

£1 a day means a daily total consumption of goods and services compared with those that can be bought in the UK for £1.

Adapted from: Human Development Report 2006.c United Nations 2006

Document M: World Hunger

Hunger, one of the oldest enemies of humanity, continues to threaten the world in the 21st Century.

33% of those interviewed across the world claimed that there had been times in the last 12 months when they and their families have not had enough to eat.

In Africa more than 60% said they had suffered from hunger in the last 12 months. However there are big contrasts within regions. In the Asia Pacific region 13% of people experience hunger; this ranges from 1% in Japan to 46% in the Philippines.

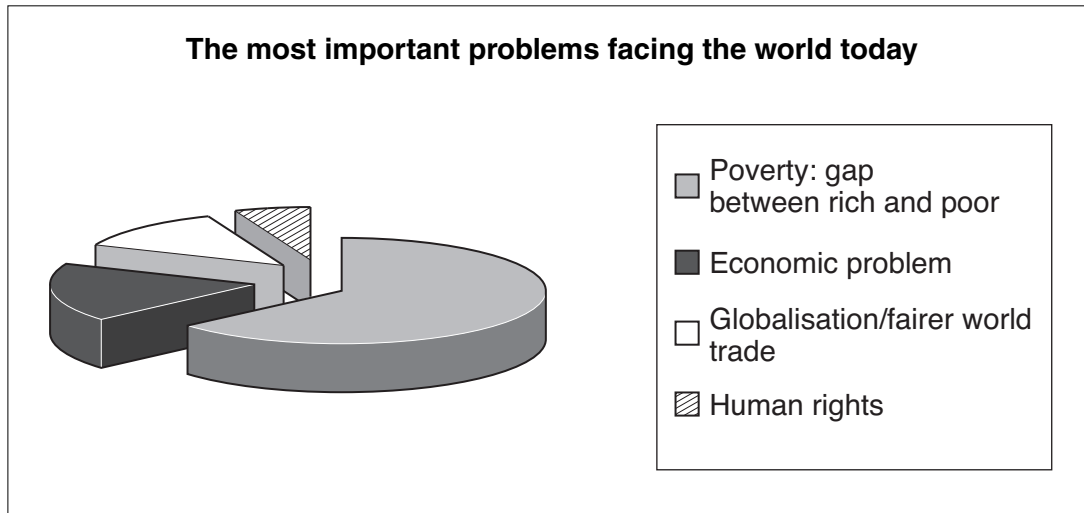
Figures are lower in Western Europe; Greece stands out with 18% sometimes suffering from hunger. In Eastern and Central Europe, only the Czechs have a low figure of 3% similar to their Western European neighbours.

Adapted from: Voice of the people 2005 Hunger and Poverty/ gallup-international.com

Document N: Global Gap

In excess of 50 000 people were interviewed representing the views of 1.3 billion global citizens.

Poverty was the most mentioned problem in 60 out of the 68 countries that participated in the survey. Around 10% of people identified terrorism as the most important problem facing the world today. They were mainly people from Europe and North America.



Adapted from: Voice of the people 2005 Hunger and Poverty/gallup-international.com

- (a) (i) Using Document M state the percentage of Africans who suffered from hunger in the last 12 months. [1]
- (ii) Using Document N state which regions identified terrorism as a significant problem. [1]
- (b) 'Health care in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDs) will not improve until world hunger is dealt with.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer using information from Documents L, M and N, as well as from your own studies.

In your answer you could refer to:

- the links between hunger and healthcare
- what is important to the people of Europe and North America
- the problems of government policy in relation to healthcare
- other causes of poor healthcare in LEDs and Western Europe

[18]

[Total: 20]

END OF QUESTION 6

END OF SECTION B

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