

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
GCSE  
B031/01  
HUMANITIES  
Cross-curricular themes**

**THURSDAY 16 MAY 2013: Afternoon  
DURATION: 2 hours  
plus your additional time allowance**

**MODIFIED ENLARGED**

<b>Candidate forename</b>						<b>Candidate surname</b>				
<b>Centre number</b>						<b>Candidate number</b>				

**Candidates answer on the Question Paper.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**None**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **ALL** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

## **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 in questions 1(c), 2(c), 3(c), 4(c) and 5(b) for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- Any blank pages are indicated.

# **BLANK PAGE**

## **SECTION A**

# **Answer ALL the questions.**

# 1 Issues of Citizenship

**(a) State THREE facts about:**

## (i) Ballot

## **(ii) Proportional representation**

[3]

**(b) Study Document A and answer the questions that follow.**

## **DOCUMENT A**

### **HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES**

**About 60 million people have been killed or injured in wars and human rights abuses since 1945. The number of victims is still rising. Most people agree that some issues such as torture, unfair trials and illegal executions are human rights abuses.**

**There is much less agreement on the cost of AIDS drugs for Africa or child labour. This is because money is behind some human rights issues. This can be seen in the argument over the price of AIDS drugs in Africa. These cost too much for many Africans to be able to buy them. Despite the suffering and death this leads to, multinational drug companies do not want to cut prices.**

**Many children around the world have to work to help provide for their family instead of going to school. The family's need for money is greater than the child's right to childhood. As children get less pay than adults, what they earn is not enough to make a big difference to their family. Some employers benefit by exploiting this cheap labour.**

- (i) From Document A, state TWO issues most people would agree are human rights abuses.**

---

---

---

---

[2]

- (ii) From Document A, state TWO human rights issues which are related to money.**

---

---

---

---

[2]

- (c) ‘If governments really want to encourage people to be active citizens they should use referenda to find out what the public thinks before putting their policies into practice.’

**Explain the arguments for and against the use of referenda in the UK political system.**

**In your answer you could refer to:**

**the impact on the importance of Parliament**

**the impact on voter turnout of more frequent referenda**

**the impact on government policy of consulting the electorate between elections**

**the impact of allowing voters to give an opinion on major issues [10]**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





## **SECTION B**

# **Answer ALL the questions.**

## **2 Issues of Economic Wellbeing and Financial Capability**

**(a) State THREE facts about:**

### **(i) Negotiation**

## **(ii) Arbitration**

**(b) Study Document B and answer the questions that follow.**

## **DOCUMENT B**

### **EMPLOYMENT IN THE UK**

**Since 1900 the number of people working in the primary and secondary sectors of the UK economy has consistently gone down. The number of workers in the tertiary sector has consistently gone up.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>% employed in primary and secondary sectors</b>	<b>% employed in tertiary sector</b>
1900	89	11
1950	77	23
2000	24	76
2010	19	81

**As the number of people employed in the primary and secondary sectors has gone down the amount they produce has also gone down, but not to the same extent. In agriculture, a primary sector industry, yields have risen with the use of better seeds and new technology. Automation and more flexible work practices have kept secondary output higher than might have been expected.**

**Since the 1950s, over 6 million jobs have disappeared from the primary and secondary sectors. The growth of the tertiary sector has provided 11 million jobs.**

- (i) From Document B, state TWO reasons why output in the primary sector has been higher than might have been expected with the fall in the number of workers.**

---

---

---

---

[2]

- (ii) From Document B, state TWO reasons why the large fall in the number of workers in the secondary sector after 1950 did not lead to a dramatic fall in production.**

---

---

---

---

[2]

- (c) There are a number of ways in which people can borrow money to finance consumer spending.**

**Explain the things you would need to consider when deciding the best way to borrow over the short term (1 year) to medium term (up to 5 years).**

**In your answer you could refer to:**

**credit cards**

**personal loans**

**store cards**

**hire purchase [10]**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## **SECTION C**

# **Answer ALL the questions.**

### **3 Environmental Issues**

**(a) State THREE facts about:**

### **(i) Recycling**

## **(ii) Environmental footprint**

[3]

**(b) Study Document C and answer the questions that follow.**

## **DOCUMENT C**

### **A TIMELINE OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>1753</b>      | <b>Carbon dioxide (<math>\text{CO}_2</math>) identified</b>   |
| <b>1827</b>      | <b>Greenhouse effect identified</b>   |
| <b>1896</b>      | <b>The relationship between atmospheric carbon dioxide and temperature identified</b>   |
| <b>1890–1940</b> | <b>Average global temperature rise of 0.25 degrees centigrade</b>   |
| <b>1940–1970</b> | <b>Average global temperature fall of 0.2 degrees centigrade</b>  |
| <b>1957</b>      | <b>Start of regular measurement of world carbon dioxide levels showing they are rising year-by-year causes scientific concern</b>                   |
| <b>1967</b>      | <b>Early computer simulations predicted a global rise of up to 1.2 degrees centigrade over the next 50 years depending on carbon dioxide levels</b> |
| <b>1979</b>      | <b>The first world climate conference sets up the World Climate Programme</b>   |

- (i) From Document C, state TWO rising temperature measurements that support the idea of climate change in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.**

---

---

---

---

**[2]**

- (ii) From Document C, state TWO reasons why the World Climate Programme was set up in 1979.**

---

---

---

---

**[2]**

- (c) The Brundtland Commission defines sustainable development as ‘development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’.

**Explain the different challenges this statement presents.**

**In your answer you could refer to:**

**the responsibility of developed nations for current climate change**

**the need for developed nations to develop sustainable lifestyles**

**the right of developing countries to develop**

**the potential environmental cost of economic growth in developing countries [10]**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





## **SECTION D**

# **Answer ALL the questions.**

## **4 Religious and Moral Issues**

**(a) State THREE facts about:**

### **(i) Natural evil**

### **(ii) Moral evil**

**(b) Study Document D and answer the questions that follow.**

## **DOCUMENT D**

### **RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES TO DIVORCE**

**Most religions either do not like divorce or do not allow it. However, marriage is a legal agreement as well as a religious ceremony. Even if a religion forbids divorce, the law can still allow a couple to divorce.**

**Most Christian churches do not approve of divorce but most will allow divorce under certain conditions.**

**The Hindu, Buddhist and Sikh religions do not have the concept of divorce. A person following these religions cannot divorce.**

**Muslims believe that Allah will allow divorce but it is the most hated of all lawful things in Islam.**

**Judaism has always accepted divorce as a fact of life believing it is better for a couple to divorce than to remain together in a failed marriage.**

- (i) From Document D, state TWO organisations which may play a part in divorce proceedings.**

---

---

---

---

[2]

- (ii) From Document D, state TWO religions which do not allow divorce.**

---

---

---

---

[2]

- (c) Most believers are theists – they believe in at least one god who created the universe and continues to take an interest in it.

**Explain the similarities and differences in belief about god(s) in the religions you have studied.**

**In your answer you could refer to:**

**the number of god(s) worshipped**

**the beliefs about the god(s) powers**

**the relationship between god(s) and humanity**

**the way in which the god(s) are worshipped [10]**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





## **SECTION E**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

### **5 Issues of Health and Welfare**

- (a) Study Documents E and F and answer the questions that follow.**
- (i) Using Document E, state the trend in the number of fatal injuries at work from 1974 to 2008.**

**[1]**

---

- (ii) Using Document E, state TWO possible reasons for the change in the number of deaths at work.**

---

---

---

**[2]**

---

## **DOCUMENT E**

### **THE CAUSES OF FATAL INJURIES AT WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN**

**There has been a change in the number of workers killed at work since the 1970s. There could be a number of reasons for this:**

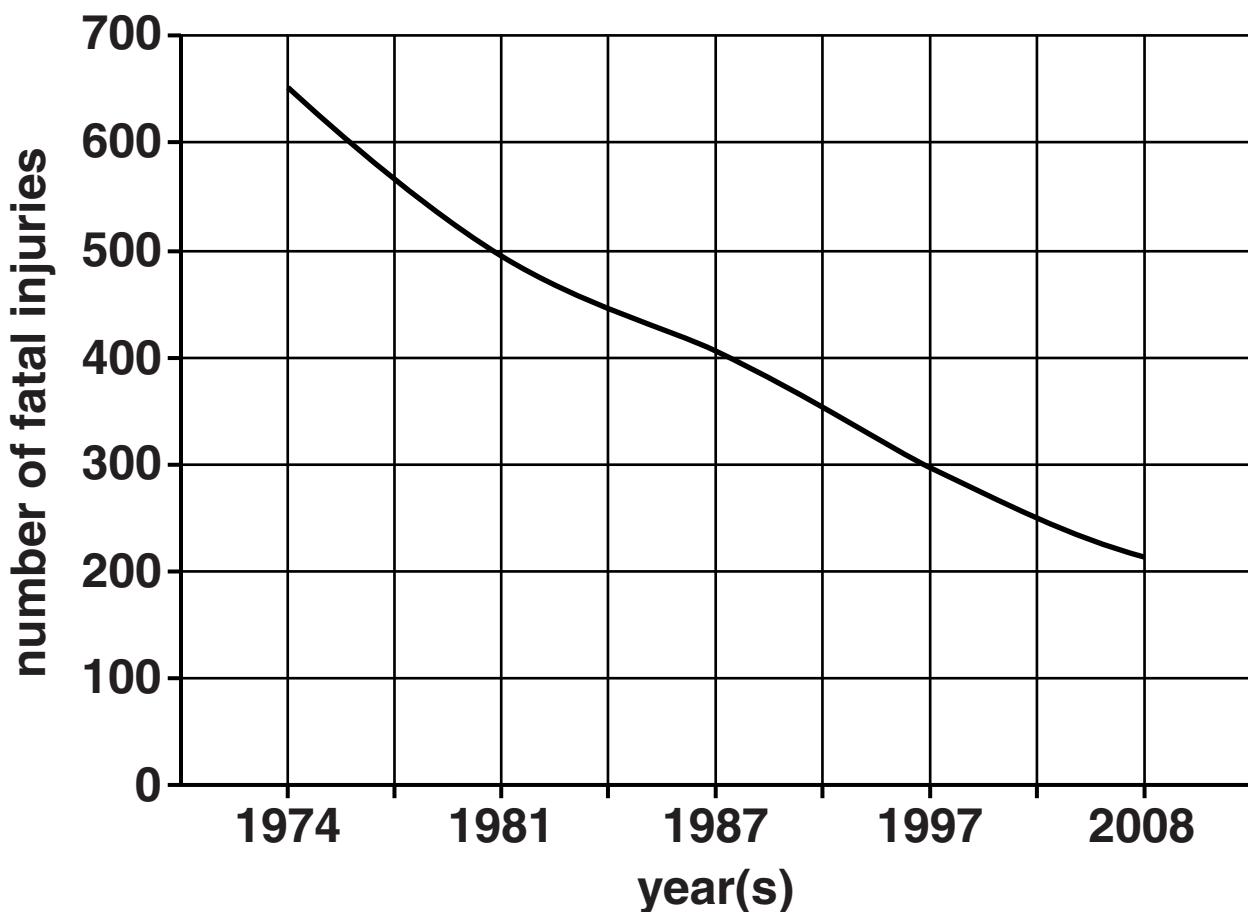
**increased awareness of risk by employers and employees**

**increased training in safe working**

**safer machinery**

**chance**

#### **FATAL INJURIES TO WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN**



## **DOCUMENT F**

### **HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK STATISTICS 2008/9**

#### **III health**

**1.2 million people who worked during the last year were suffering from an illness they believed was caused or made worse by work.**

#### **Fatal and major injuries**

**180 workers were killed at work, 131 895 other injuries were reported.**

#### **Working days lost**

**29.3 million days were lost in total (1.24 days per worker).**

#### **Health and Safety targets**

**The Health and Safety targets are to reduce:**

**the rate of work-related ill health by 20% between 2000 and 2010**

**the rate of fatal and major injury by 10% between 2000 and 2010**

**the number of working days lost per worker due to work-related injury and ill health by 30% between 2000 and 2010**

#### **Health and Safety targets: progress to 2008/9**

**III health:**

**probably not on target**

**Fatal and major injuries:**

**on target**

**Days lost per worker:**

**probably on target.**

- (iii) Using Document F, state the number of days lost by each worker on health and safety issues.**

---

[1]

- (iv) Using Document F, state the TWO health and safety targets that may be reached by 2010.**

---

---

---

---

[2]

**(b) ‘The law is right to make the employer mainly responsible for health and safety at work.’**

**Do you agree? Explain your answer using information from Documents E and F as well as from your own studies.**

**In your answer you could refer to:**

**the employer’s duty of care**

**the expectation on employees in health and safety**

**the process of risk assessment**

**emergency planning [14]**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





## **ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

**If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.**





# **BLANK PAGE**

# **BLANK PAGE**



## **Copyright Information**

**OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website ([www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)) after the live examination series.**

**If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.**

**For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.**

**OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.**

