

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE
B032/01
HUMANITIES
Application of Knowledge
FRIDAY 12 JUNE 2015: Morning
DURATION: 1 hour 15 minutes
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

Candidate forename						Candidate surname				
Centre number						Candidate number				

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 50.

You will be awarded marks in questions 5, 11 and 12 for the quality of written communication of your answer.

Any blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A – Analyse and Interpret Different Types of Evidence

Answer ALL the questions.

DOCUMENT A

Injuries at work

Head or back injuries, chemical burns, cuts and loss of limbs, lifting injuries or falls happen in the workplace.

Today, people are far more aware of their rights and are no longer willing to suffer in silence because an employer ignored the rules and put them at risk. Employers can no longer get away with providing poor training or inadequate safety equipment.

As with any claim, it is always important to record what happened and to find reliable witnesses. We should then be able to establish who was at fault and whether your employer should pay you compensation.

You may be reluctant to claim against your employer, but you should always remember that compensation will be paid by the insurers and not the employer.

Adapted from <http://nationalclaimshelpline.org.uk/injured-at-work>

DOCUMENT B

Reporting accidents at work

Your employer must report serious work-related accidents, diseases and dangerous incidents to the Health and Safety Executive. The employer must report:

death

major injuries, a broken arm or ribs for example

dangerous incidents like the collapse of scaffolding, people overcome by gas

any other injury that stops an employee from doing their normal work for more than three days

disease

Who is responsible for health and safety at work?

Your employer has to carry out risk assessments and do what's needed to take care of the health and safety of employees and visitors. This includes deciding how many first aiders are needed and what kind of first aid equipment and facilities should be provided.

Adapted from <http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/index/information-and-services/employment/health-and-safety-at-work/accidents-in-the-workplace.htm>

DOCUMENT C

The Myth Busters Challenge Panel

‘Health and Safety’ is often incorrectly used as a convenient excuse to stop what are essentially sensible activities going ahead. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has set up an independent panel – the Myth Busters Challenge Panel – to examine such decisions.

The Panel includes HSE representatives and independent members who represent a wide range of interests.

This Panel will look into complaints regarding the advice given by organisations such as insurance companies, health and safety consultants and employers, and assess if a sensible decision has been made. We want to make clear that ‘health and safety’ is about managing real risks properly. Health and safety should not be an excuse for stopping people doing things.

If you think a decision or advice that you have been given in the name of health and safety is wrong, you can complain to the panel. It will investigate and publish its findings on the HSE website.

Adapted from: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/contact/myth-busting.htm>

Study DOCUMENTS A, B AND C and answer the questions that follow.

1 State who pays the compensation for injuries at work.

[1]

2 State who has to report serious work-related accidents to the HSE.

_____ **[1]**

3 Use DOCUMENT C to explain why the HSE set up the Myth Busters Challenge Panel.

_____ **[3]**

4 DOCUMENT A is about rights. DOCUMENT B is about responsibilities. Explain the purpose of each document.

[5]

5 'The aim of the Health and Safety at Work policy is to ensure a risk-free environment where no employee can ever be injured.'

Using ALL the documents to support your answer, explain how far you agree or disagree with this statement.

[illegible]

SECTION B – Using Different Types and Forms of Evidence

Answer ALL the questions.

6 (a) Describe the strengths and weaknesses of using official statistics for data collection as a basis for social research.

[5]

[illegible]

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SECTION C – Assess the Reliability and Utility of Evidence and Reach Reasoned Conclusions

Answer ALL the questions.

DOCUMENT D

The impact of environmental law

Environmental law tries to protect or improve the environment. Many laws have been made to protect the environment. In the UK, the kinds of problems covered are: fly tipping; noisy neighbours; graffiti; litter; dog mess; pollution; planning; wildlife; rights of way.

Environmental citizenship is encouraged by providing information about rights and responsibilities provided to encourage citizens to care for the environment.

European Community environmental law has a big impact on UK environmental laws. Some UK environmental laws are based on international agreements.

Environmental laws are often very detailed, sometimes very technical and at times more complicated than they need to be. In spite of this, the environment in the UK is better protected and appears to be in a better state than it was 25 years ago.

It is unlikely that environmental laws will solve environmental issues. Attitudes towards environmental issues have to change to stop pollution. This is better than regulations to put it right once it has happened.

Adapted from <http://www.ukela.org/rte.asp?id=14>

DOCUMENT E

Air pollution from industry and the European Environment Agency (EEA)

In 2009, the EEA linked the cost of air pollution to large power stations, refineries, waste plants and factories.

Costs for Britain according to the EEA:

Air pollution: £3.4bn–£9.5bn in 2009 in health and environmental damage

Costs for Europe according to the EEA:

Air pollution: £86.1bn in 2009 in health and environmental damage

The EEA used data on health costs, building damage and crop losses from pollutants:

Emissions from power plants: £56.8bn–£96.4bn

Emissions from production processes: £19.8bn–£24.1bn

Emissions from manufacturing: £6.9bn–£18.1bn.

The EEA survey did not include transport, households and most farming activities. Including these could more than double the cost of pollution.

The largest industrial polluters are:

- 1. Germany**
- 2. Poland**
- 3. Britain.**

There are air pollution laws but most governments are in breach of these laws. The European Commission has begun a review of these laws which could lead to changes. Poor air quality leads to nearly 500,000 deaths a year in the European Union (EU). Anti-pollution measures could cut these deaths to 230,000 by 2020.

Adapted from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/nov/24/industrial-pollution-costs-uk-billions>

DOCUMENT F

The Prime Minister proposes turning the UK back into the dirty man of Europe

23 January, 2013

The Prime Minister said in Parliament today that “there are a whole series of areas – social, employment, environmental legislation – where Europe has gone far too far”.

The Greenpeace Executive Director said: “If the Prime Minister feels that Europe’s technology is far too energy efficient, our water and air too clean, and the whole place overrun with birds, badgers and bees, then he could always try Beijing or Mexico City. We would urge him to try living somewhere without strong environmental regulations for a few years before he considers turning the UK back into the dirty man of Europe.

We would still be swimming in sewage if it wasn’t for Europe. There are good and bad things about Europe but the British people will not want to see the natural environment further threatened by weakening environmental legislation.”

Adapted from: <http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/media/press-releases/pm-proposes-turning-uk-back-dirty-man-europe-20130123>

Study DOCUMENT D and answer the following questions.

7 State what environmental legislation is designed to do.

_____ **[1]**

8 State one source of environmental legislation from outside the UK.

_____ **[1]**

Study DOCUMENT E and answer the following question.

9 State TWO sources of pollutants identified by the EEA.

_____ **[2]**

Study DOCUMENT F and answer the following question.

10 Describe the main points of disagreement between the Prime Minister and the Executive Director of Greenpeace.

[4]

Study DOCUMENT E and answer the following question.

11 Explain the uses and limitations of DOCUMENT E to a researcher studying the impact of pollutants on the environment.

[6]

Study DOCUMENTS D, E AND F. Use the documents and your own knowledge of research methods and evidence to answer the following question.

12 ‘Environmental legislation will never achieve its target until people demand that their governments enforce the laws and international agreements already in existence.’

To what extent do you agree and disagree with this statement?

[10]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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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.

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