

Monday 28 May 2012 – Morning

GCSE HUMANITIES

B031 Cross-curricular themes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. 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.
- 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 in questions 1(c), 2(c), 3(c), 4(c) and 5(b) for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- This document consists of **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A

Answer **all** the questions.

1 Issues of Citizenship

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

(i) Trial

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(ii) Appeal

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

Document A

Freedom of Speech

Freedom of speech means that we have the right to make our views and opinions known. Everyone shares this right. No one is forced to believe anything that other people say. The Human Rights Act 1998 guarantees this right by law. Under Article 10 of the Act, called 'Freedom of Expression', we have the right to discuss our views and opinions without the Government interfering.

An injunction is an order issued by a court that tells someone what they must do or must not do. Some people have used these to stop newspapers from printing stories about their personal lives. Super-injunctions stop newspapers from printing even the fact that there is an injunction. The Human Rights Act guarantees the right to a private life.

Many people believe that courts should only be able to stop a newspaper printing a story if:

- something is not true
- it is dangerous to national security or someone's safety
- it is putting someone's safety at risk

(i) From Document A state **two** rights that are protected by the Human Rights Act.

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(ii) From Document A state **two** situations in which many people would support courts issuing injunctions.

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(c) The 2001 Census showed that the UK has more people from different cultures than ever before.

Explain how issues of cultural diversity can affect social cohesion.

In your answer you could refer to:

- the impact of geographical distribution of minority groups
- the impact of multiculturalism
- the impact of different ethnic groups leading separate lives
- the idea of national identity

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Section A Total [20]

Turn over

Section B

Answer **all** the questions.

2 Issues of Economic Wellbeing and Financial Capability

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

(i) Tertiary industry

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(ii) E-commerce

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

Document B

Employers/employees rights and responsibilities for Health and Safety at work

The right of an employee to work in a safe and healthy environment is protected by law. This can not be changed or removed by an employer.

Two important rights are:

- any risks to employees' health and safety should be properly controlled as far as possible
- any personal protective and safety equipment must be provided free of charge to employees

The employees' most important responsibilities are:

- to take reasonable care of their own health and safety
- to take reasonable care not to put other people at risk by what they do or do not do in the course of their work

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 is the most important piece of legislation covering work-related health and safety in the United Kingdom. It sets out a lot of the employer's responsibilities for employees' health and safety at work.

All employers must:

- make the workplace safe
- prevent risks to health
- ensure that plant and machinery are safe to use, and that safe working practices are set up and followed

(i) From Document B state **two** rights of employees in regard to health and safety at work.

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(ii) From Document B state **two** responsibilities of employers in regard to health and safety at work.

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Section B Total [20]

Turn over

Section C

Answer **all** the questions.

3 Environmental Issues

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

(i) Pressure group

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(ii) Human environmental impact

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

Document C

Opposing Views on Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) believes that human activities have caused climate change by causing changes in the Earth's atmosphere.

IPCC says that greenhouse gases and aerosols affect the Earth's energy balance. Changing the amount of these gases in the atmosphere can lead to warming or cooling of the climate.

Since 1750, the overall effect of human activities on climate has been a warming influence. The climate is affected more by human activities than by natural events such as volcanic eruptions.

Some scientists disagree with the global and UK predictions for climate change, mainly because the climate has changed naturally before.

Some scientists have criticised the scientific reports of the IPCC as being based on unprovable assumptions about the future and on computer models which are not adequate for such a job.

(i) From Document C state **two** changes that the IPCC says have happened as a result of human activities.

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(ii) From Document C state **two** reasons why some scientists disagree with the IPCC statements.

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Section C Total [20]

Turn over

Section D

Answer **all** the questions.

4 Religious and Moral Issues

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

(i) Omnipotence

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(ii) Heaven

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

Document D

Religious attitudes to suffering

Some believers are confused why a loving God allows suffering in the world. It seems pointless and cruel but others believe it brings out the best in people.

It can be seen as a test. It is easy to be good when life is not difficult. It is much harder when life leads to suffering.

Free will is the belief that human beings are not simply doing what God wants but making their own choices. This is often seen as the reason for suffering. People can decide to be good or not good, and this causes much of the suffering in the world.

For many believers suffering is something to be accepted because of the promise of a better life after death. There are a variety of different expectations both within and between religions.

Christians and Muslims believe in heaven and hell. Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs believe in the eventual release from the endless cycle of death and rebirth. Only Judaism has little to say about an afterlife.

(i) From Document D state **two** reasons why some believers accept suffering.

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(ii) From Document D state **two** religious views about the afterlife.

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(c) Religions are continually challenged by changing attitudes to human sexual relationships.

Explain the similarities and differences in attitudes about human sexual relationships in the religions you have studied.

In your answer you could refer to:

- attitudes towards sex outside marriage
- attitudes towards cohabitation instead of marriage
- attitudes towards adultery
- attitudes towards promiscuity

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Section D Total [20]

Turn over

Section E

Answer **all** the questions.

5 Issues of Health and Welfare

(a) Study Documents E and F and answer the questions that follow.

Document E

The British Welfare State

The British Welfare State has sometimes been held up as a model for other countries. Its aim was to provide a comprehensive system of “cradle to grave” social insurance and health care. But this aim has never been fully realised. Everyone is treated equally, but the equality is at a very low level of provision.

In the UK there is a concern about how well the state tackles poverty. Many believe that poor people can better themselves through their own efforts. They are poor because they do not try hard enough.

In much of the rest of Europe attitudes are different. People see poverty as either unavoidable or the result of social unfairness. As a result they are much more concerned with reducing inequality.

(i) Using Document E state the aim that the British Welfare State is based on.

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(ii) Using Document E state **two** attitudes held in Europe towards poverty.

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Document F

Press release from the Department of Work and Pensions

The Welfare Reform Bill 2011 will radically reshape Britain’s welfare system for the next sixty years by:

- sweeping away all the different benefits and replacing them with a Universal Credit to make work pay
- introducing a proper system of checking to make sure that unscrupulous individuals can not abuse or defraud the system
- bringing in a Personal Independence Payment for disabled people targeting support at those who really need it
- bringing in a new system of child support which puts the interest of the child first
- introducing new powers to deal with the problem of fraud and error

These changes will mean:

- 2.7 million households are better off
- Over 1 million households seeing an increase in their weekly income of £25 with 85 per cent of this increase going to the poorest families in the country
- Nearly 1 million people taken out of poverty including 350,000 children

(iii) Using Document F state the name of the new benefit for disabled people.

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(iv) Using Document F state which **two** groups of people the government claim will be better off when this Bill becomes a law.

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(b) 'The British Welfare State has never worked in the way that was intended.'

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 idea of the undeserving poor
- the attitude towards poverty
- the problem of fraud
- the principle of universal entitlement

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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.

This section of the page is a large, empty area of lined paper. It features a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. The rest of the page is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing space for students to write their answers. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

