National Qualifications 2015

X749/75/11 Modern Studies

WEDNESDAY, 27 MAY
9:00 AM – 10:45 AM

Total marks — 60

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part A	Democracy in Scotland	Pages 2–5
OR		
Part B	Democracy in the United Kingdom	Pages 6–9

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part C	Social Inequality	Pages 10–13
OR		
Part D	Crime and the Law	Pages 14–17

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part E	World Powers	Pages 18–21
OR		
Part F	World Issues	Pages 22–25

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

SQA ©

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MARKS

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, either

Part A — Democracy in Scotland **on pages 2–5**

OR

Part B — Democracy in the United Kingdom **on pages 6–9**

PART A — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from Scotland.

Question 1

Local councils provide many services in Scotland.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** services provided by local councils in Scotland. **4**

Question 2

People in Scotland can participate in society in many ways.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people participate in **one** of the following:

- Pressure Groups
- Trade Unions
- The Media. **6**

[Turn over for Question 3 on *Page four*

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

PART A (continued)

Question 3

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer the question which follows.

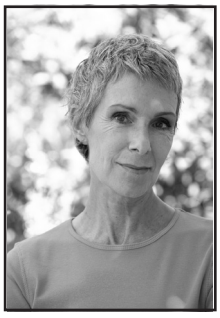
Glenlochy is about to elect a new MSP. You are a voter in Glenlochy. You are undecided between Option 1 and Option 2.

Using sources 1, 2 and 3 you must decide which option to choose.

Option 1 Daisy Frost, candidate for the Scottish Labour Party	**Option 2** Tom Kirk, candidate for the Scottish National Party

SOURCE 1

BestPals Home Settings Search



Daisy Frost

Age 56

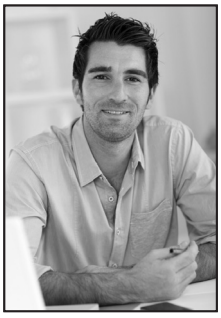
Studied Politics at Abertay University

Currently a local councillor

If I am elected to represent Glenlochy I will work to ensure that more women are elected to the Scottish Parliament. I believe that the lack of women in Holyrood has affected the number of women working locally. This needs to change.

Unemployment is clearly a problem in the local area and I would work hard to increase job opportunities. A lack of internet access is an obvious barrier and I would seek to improve this.

Crime is not a major concern so I would not focus on this if elected but would try to increase access to childcare as this is important to the community. Health care is an area I am passionate about and health in Glenlochy needs to improve. The lives of the people of Glenlochy are being cruelly cut short and I pledge to change this.



Tom Kirk

Age 35

Studied Law at Aberdeen University

Currently a lawyer for Citizens' Advice

Employment is a key area which I will try to improve if elected. Too few local people are in full-time work. This means that too many are also relying on benefits to get by.

I will work hard to ensure that the elderly of Glenlochy continue to be treated with dignity and feel safe in the local community. The majority of local people agree with me that elderly people are well cared for.

Skills education is key to any improvements in Glenlochy. Unfortunately at the moment too many local children are leaving school before S6 without the skills they need.

Childcare is not a major concern so I would not focus on this if elected but would try to decrease crime as this is a major concern in the community.

SOURCE 2

MARKS

Selected Facts about Glenlochy

Glenlochy is a constituency for the Scottish Parliament in central Scotland. This part of Scotland used to rely on coal mining as its main industry. There is now only one major employer, a call centre in the main town of Glenlochy. Last month it made 100 full time workers redundant. Parts of the area are amongst the most deprived in Scotland and there are few job opportunities. Average life expectancy in the area is 77 compared to a Scottish average of 79.

Glenlochy Constituency is holding a by-election due to the death of the previous MSP. Many people feel the area now needs an experienced representative.

There was a local meeting about crime levels last month in the town hall where 530 residents turned up to speak to the local community police officer about their concerns. Carol Fife, Chair of the Community Council said "Crime is clearly increasing. We are very worried about this issue. Our new MSP needs to have a legal background".

Opinion Poll of 1000 Glenlochy Residents

	The elderly are well looked after in Glenlochy	Crime is a problem in Glenlochy	The Scottish Parliament needs more female MSPs	A lack of childcare is a major problem locally
Strongly agree	12%	30%	21%	36%
Agree	23%	35%	33%	32%
Disagree	25%	26%	25%	22%
Strongly disagree	40%	9%	21%	10%

SOURCE 3

Glenlochy Statistics (%)

	Glenlochy	Scotland
Unemployed and seeking work	9	7
Claiming benefits	17·5	15·8
Full time employment	42	48
Women in work	34	45
Suffering long term ill health	15	18
Pupils completing S6 at school	56	54
Households with internet access	79	76

You must decide which option to recommend, **either** Daisy Frost (**Option 1**) **or** Tom Kirk (**Option 2**).

(i) Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, **which option would you choose**?

(ii) Give reasons to **support** your choice.

(iii) **Explain** why you did not choose the other option.

Your answer **must** be based on all three sources. **10**

NOW GO TO SECTION 2 ON *PAGE TEN*

MARKS

PART B — DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In your answers to Questions 4 and 5 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 4

The House of Lords has an important role in the UK Government.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** of the roles the House of Lords has in the UK Government. **4**

Question 5

People in the UK can participate in society in many ways.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people participate in **one** of the following:

- Pressure Groups
- Trade Unions
- The Media. **6**

[Turn over for Question 6 on *Page eight*

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

PART B (continued)

Question 6

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer the question which follows.

Millwood is about to elect a new MP. You are a voter in Millwood. You are undecided between Option 1 and Option 2

Using sources 1, 2 and 3 you must decide which option to choose.

Option 1 Nora Manson, candidate for the Scottish Conservative Party	**Option 2** John Donaldson, candidate for the Scottish Liberal Democratic Party

SOURCE 1

BestPals Home Settings Search

Nora Manson

Age 56

Studied Politics at Glasgow University

Currently a local councillor

Born in Millwood

If I am elected to represent Millwood I will work to ensure that more women are elected to the UK parliament. I believe that the lack of women in Westminster has an effect on the number of women working locally. This needs to change.

Unemployment is clearly a problem in the local area and I would work hard to increase job opportunities. A lack of internet access is an obvious barrier and I would seek to improve this.

Crime is not a major concern so I would not focus on this if elected but would try to increase access to childcare as this is important to the community. Health care is an area I am passionate about and health in Millwood needs to improve. The lives of the people of Millwood are being cruelly cut short and I pledge to change this.

John Donaldson

Age 35

Studied Law at Edinburgh University

Currently a lawyer for Citizens' Advice

Born in Millwood

Employment is a key area which I will try to improve if elected. Too few local people are in full-time work. This means that too many are also relying on benefits to get by.

I will work hard to ensure that the elderly of Millwood are treated with dignity and feel safe in the local community. The majority of local people agree with me that elderly people are well cared for.

Skills education is vital if improvements are to be made. At the moment too many local children are leaving school before S6 without the skills they need.

Childcare is not a major concern so I would not focus on this if elected, but would try to decrease crime as this is a major concern in the community.

SOURCE 2

MARKS

Selected Facts about Millwood

Millwood is a constituency for the UK Parliament in central Scotland. This part of Scotland used to rely on steelmaking as its main industry. There is now only one major employer, a call centre in the main town of Millwood. Last month it made 100 full time workers redundant. Parts of the area are amongst the most deprived in the UK and there are few job opportunities. Average life expectancy in the area is 77 compared to a UK average of 80.

Millwood Constituency is holding a by-election due to the death of the previous MP. Many people feel the area now needs an experienced representative.

There was a local meeting about crime levels last month in the town hall where 530 residents turned up to speak to the local community police officer about their concerns. Lynn Morrow, Chair of the Community Council said "Crime is clearly increasing. We are very worried about this issue. Our new MP needs to have a legal background".

Opinion Poll of 1000 Millwood Residents

	The elderly are well looked after in Millwood	Crime is a problem in Millwood	The UK Parliament needs more female MPs	A lack of childcare is a major problem locally
Strongly agree	12%	26%	21%	36%
Agree	23%	35%	33%	32%
Disagree	25%	30%	25%	22%
Strongly disagree	40%	9%	21%	10%

SOURCE 3

Millwood Statistics (%)

	Millwood	UK
Unemployed and seeking work	9	6
Claiming benefits	17·5	15·2
Full time employment	42	49
Women in work	34	45
Suffering long term ill health	15	18
Pupils completing S6 at school	56	53
Households with internet access	79	77

You must decide which option to recommend, **either** Nora Manson (**Option 1**) **or** John Donaldson (**Option 2**).

(i) Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, **which option would you choose**?

(ii) Give reasons to **support** your choice.

(iii) **Explain** why you did not choose the other option.

Your answer **must** be based on all three sources. **10**

NOW GO TO SECTION 2 ON *PAGE TEN*

MARKS

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, either

Part C — Social Inequality **on pages 10–13**

OR

Part D — Crime and the Law **on pages 14–17**

PART C — SOCIAL INEQUALITY

In your answers to Questions 7 and 8 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 7

The UK Government tries to reduce social inequality.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which the UK Government tries to reduce social inequality. **4**

Question 8

There are many groups in the UK which experience inequality.

Explain, **in detail**, the reasons why one or more groups you have studied experiences inequality in the UK. **8**

[Turn over for Question 9 on *Page twelve*

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

PART C (continued)

Question 9

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Poverty Factfile (2013 – 2014)

There are still 3·6 million children living in poverty in the United Kingdom. This means that a quarter (25%) of children in the UK currently live in poverty.

According to the UK Government, an average family needs to have £349 each week to meet their basic needs. The reality of living in poverty means that many families have only about £12 per day, per person to cover the basic cost of living. Children living in poverty often go without the items many children take for granted such as a bike or going on a school trip.

Poverty also has a negative impact on the health of a child with poor children experiencing more ill health than richer children. In addition, 24% of the poorest families cannot afford to keep their house warm compared to just 3% of wealthy families.

The UK Government is trying to reduce the problem of poverty. It recently set the ambitious targets that no more than 4% of children will be living in absolute poverty with a target of 12% for relative poverty by the year 2020. Absolute poverty is when someone cannot afford the basic necessities of life eg food, shelter. Relative poverty is in comparison to average incomes within a country.

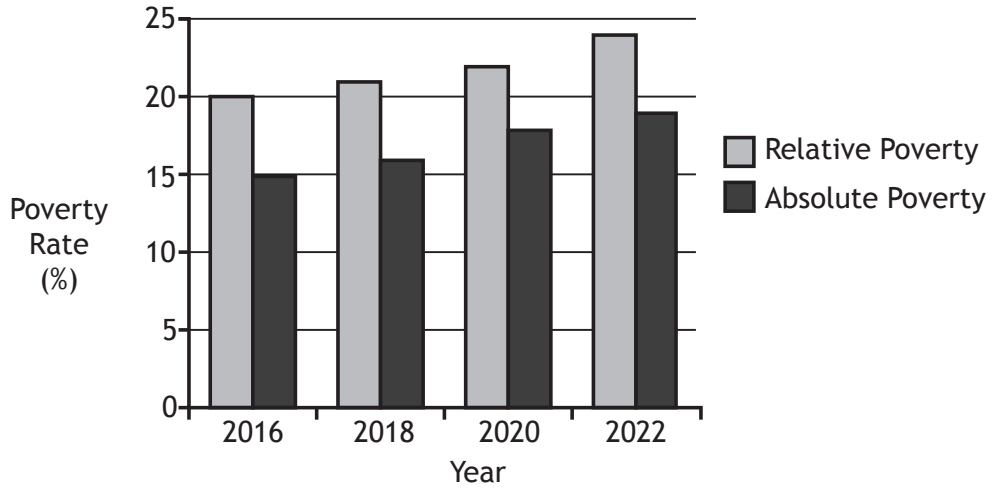
Living in poverty can reduce a child's expectation of their own life and can often lead to a lifetime of poverty. Many people believe that it is the government's responsibility to help children improve their life chances and escape the cycle of poverty.

SOURCE 2

Selected Family Statistics

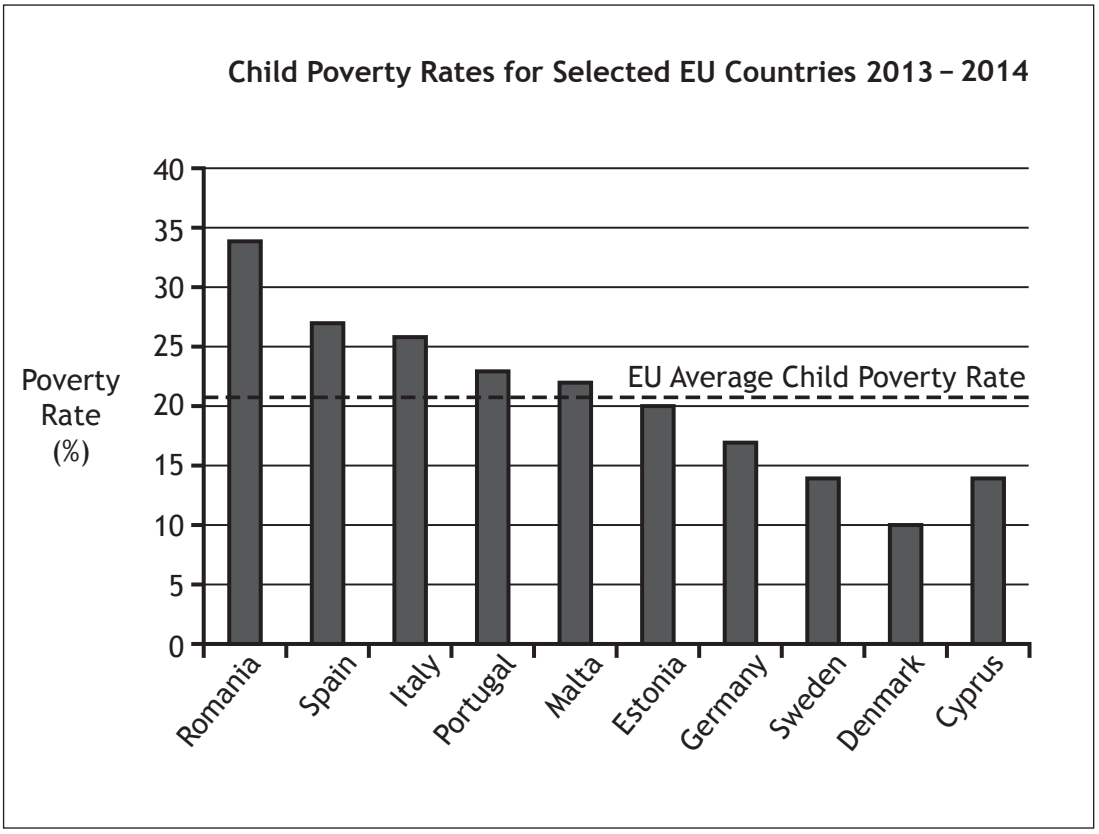
	Children Living in the Poorest Families	Children Living in the Richest Families
Average life expectancy at birth (years)	71	82
Childhood obesity rates	25%	18%
Average weekly family spending on food	£49	£70
Families who cannot afford a week's holiday per year	62%	6%

Estimated Child Poverty Rates in the United Kingdom 2016 – 2022



PART C Question 9 (continued)

SOURCE 3



Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, what **conclusions** can be drawn about the issue of child poverty.

You should reach a conclusion about **each** of the following.

- The impact of poverty on a child's life
- The UK Government's progress towards meeting its targets for 2020
- UK child poverty rates compared to other countries

Your conclusions **must** be supported by evidence from the sources. You should link information within and between the sources in support of your conclusions.

Your answer **must** be based on all three sources. **8**

NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON *PAGE EIGHTEEN*

MARKS

PART D — CRIME AND THE LAW

In your answers to Questions 10 and 11 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 10

Scottish courts have the power to punish people.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** different ways that Scottish Courts can punish people. **4**

Question 11

There are many factors which cause crime in the UK.

Explain, **in detail**, the factors which cause crime in the UK. **8**

[Turn over for Question 12 on *Page sixteen*

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

PART D (continued)

Question 12

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and then answer the question which follow**s.**

SOURCE 1

Social Media and the Law

The law that has been used to prosecute people for sending inappropriate messages via social media is section 127 of the Communications Act 2003.

This states that a person is guilty of an offence if they send, post or forward a message online that is offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character.

Social Media has become an important part of all areas of our daily lives. However, only one in five people (19%) read the terms and conditions of sites, and only one in ten know about social media laws, or have heard of the Communications Act 2003.

Communications sent via social media can be classed as criminal offences and companies now have more rules about the use of social media in their contracts and policies. A growing number of employers are now using social media sites to investigate people who have applied for a job. When surveyed, 63% of 16 to 18 year olds wrongly believed that this was against the law.

It is an offence to cause distress or threaten individuals online and those who embark on "trolling" can expect to be prosecuted by the police. Many people feel that they can behave differently online as they believe they are anonymous. However, more and more people are being prosecuted for their online activities and have received punishments from the courts.

Some police forces recognise that this is a very serious problem but they are extremely concerned that resources are being wasted — they estimate that two thirds of incidents reported to them are for petty online arguments.

SOURCE 2

Memo to Employees

GLENINCH COUNCIL

Dear Employees,

A recent University report suggests that the Scottish economy is losing millions of pounds because of workers using social media inappropriately during work time. Social media breaks are now costing us more than cigarette breaks!

Many of you will already be using social media in a variety of ways in your lives outside work. This memo will help you use social media responsibly at work.

We recognise the opportunities offered by social media and would like staff to use it to enhance the work of the Council.

However, you must respect the needs of the Council to protect its reputation.

If you use social media irresponsibly there is a risk that the Council will be damaged. We expect you to use social media responsibly and with care. If you do not do this you could be disciplined, face the sack or be prosecuted by the police. Sending inappropriate messages or taking social media breaks when you are supposed to be working will not be tolerated.

SOURCE 3

Social Media Statistics

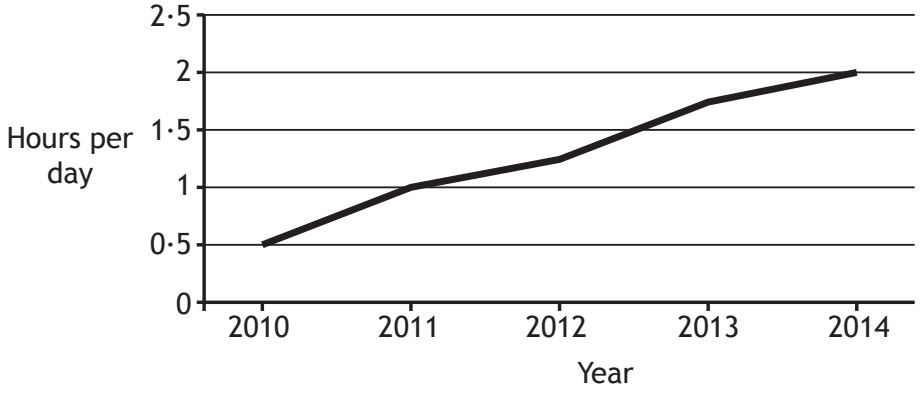
Opinion Poll
Question — Are you aware of the possible consequences of sending an offensive Tweet?

Yes	25%
No	75%

Social media – Complaints and prosecutions

	Complaints made to police about offensive posts on social media	Successful prosecutions
2010	2,347	60
2011	2,490	90
2012	2,563	107
2013	2,672	142
2014	2,703	240

Hours lost through social media breaks throughout the UK



Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, what **conclusions** can be drawn about the law concerning social media.

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following:

- The level of public awareness of the law concerning social media
- Social media and the workplace
- Crime associated with social media.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the sources. You should link information within and between the sources in support of your conclusions.

Your answer must be based on all three sources. **8**

NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON *PAGE EIGHTEEN*

MARKS

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, either

Part E — World Powers **on pages 18–21**

OR

Part F — World Issues **on pages 22–25**

PART E — WORLD POWERS

In your answers to Questions 13 and 14 you should give recent examples from a world power you have studied.

Question 13

World Powers can have an impact on other countries.

Describe, **in detail**, **two ways** the World Power you have studied has had an impact on other countries.

In your answer you should state the world power you have studied. **6**

Question 14

In all World Powers, some groups of people are poorly represented in government.

Explain, **in detail**, why some groups of people are poorly represented in the government of the world power you have studied.

In your answer you should state the world power you have studied. **6**

[Turn over for Question 15 on *Page twenty*

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

PART E (continued)

Question 15

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer the question which follows.

Source 1

Gun Ownership in Selected G20 Countries

USA — Guns : *ALLOWED*

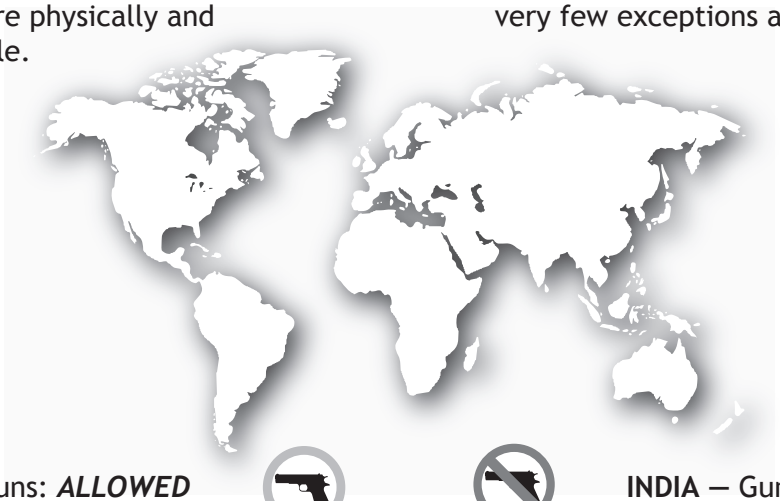
According to the US Constitution all Americans can own a gun. A US Government report found that gun ownership increased from 192 million firearms in 1994 to 310 million firearms in 2009, but levels of crime fell sharply. Gun control campaigners argue that the easy availability of guns increases crime. The Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence found that the US firearm homicide rate is 20 times higher than the combined rates of 22 countries with similar levels of wealth. A study from Harvard University said "there is no evidence which proves widespread gun ownership among the general population leads to higher incidents of murder."

FRANCE — Guns: ***ALLOWED***

Rules around gun ownership are strict eg you must see a doctor every year to get a certificate to prove you are physically and mentally able.

JAPAN — Guns: ***BANNED***

The weapons law begins by stating "No-one shall possess a firearm or firearms or a sword or swords", and very few exceptions are allowed.



BRAZIL — Guns: ***ALLOWED***

In 2004, the number of gun-related injuries was 36,000. Despite this, in a 2005 referendum, 65% of the Brazilian population voted against banning the sale of guns and ammunition.

INDIA — Guns: ***BANNED***

The law prevents the sale, manufacture, possession, import, export and transport of firearms and ammunition.

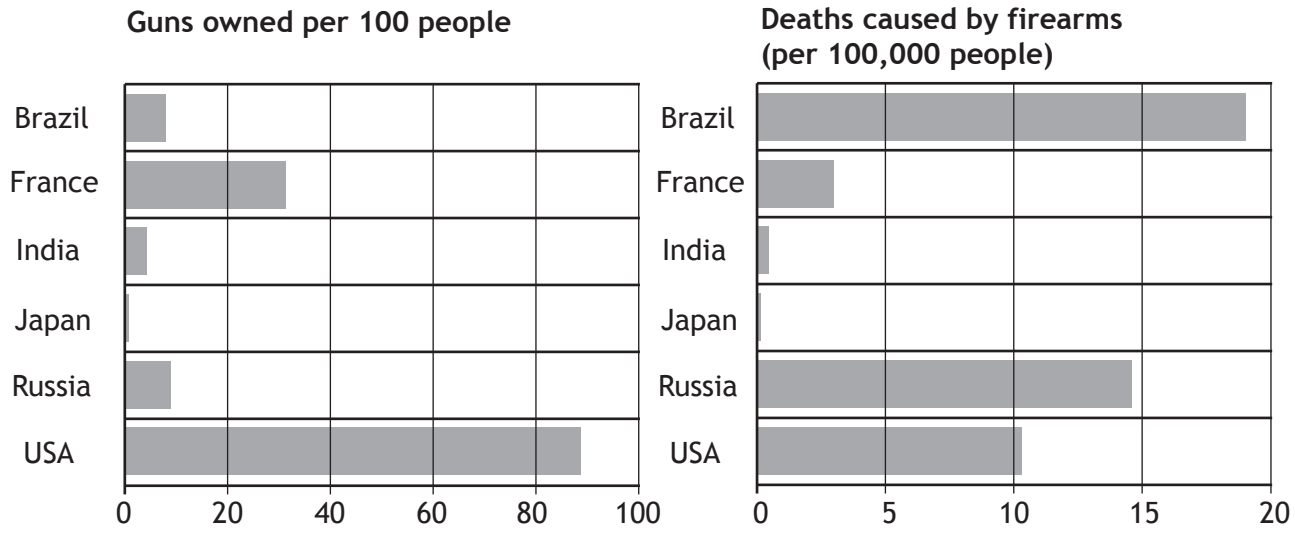
RUSSIA — Guns: ***BANNED***

Ownership of most types of guns is illegal for Russian civilians. Despite this, public shootings still happen. In November 2012, 30-year-old lawyer Dmitry Vinogradov walked into the Moscow offices of a medical company where he worked, and opened fire on his colleagues — murdering six and critically injuring one more. Right to Bear Arms, a Moscow based pressure group which represents gun owners, claimed "We have conducted studies which identify a clear pattern: the more a society is armed, the lower the level of criminal violence."

PART E Question 15 (continued)

Source 2

More Guns = More Deaths?



SOURCE 3

Crime Statistics

Country	Murder Rate per 100,000	Violent Crime per 100,000	Robbery per 100,000
Brazil	27	504	110
France	1·65	201	100·8
India	1·5	162	1·6
Japan	0·4	98	4·0
Russia	10·2	584	90·3
USA	4·7	386	146·4

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why the view of **Kristen Nunez is selective in the use of facts**.

> Countries which allow gun ownership are safer places to live.
>
> View of Kristen Nunez

In your answer you must:

- give evidence from the sources that supports Kristen Nunez's view

and

- give evidence from the sources that opposes Kristen Nunez's view.

Your answer **must** be based on all three sources. **8**

MARKS

PART F — WORLD ISSUES

In your answers to Questions 16 and 17 you should give recent examples from a world issue you have studied.

Question 16

Ordinary people are often affected by international issues and conflicts.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways ordinary people have been affected by an international issue **or** conflict you have studied.

In your answer you should state the world issue or conflict you have studied. **6**

Question 17

International Organisations attempt to resolve issues and conflicts.

Selected International Organisations		
United Nations	NATO	European Union
Charities	NGOs	African Union

Select an International Organisation you have studied.

Explain, in detail, the reasons why it has succeeded **or** failed in resolving an international issue **or** conflict.

In your answer you should state the world issue or conflict you have studied. **6**

[Turn over for Question 18 on *Page twenty-four*

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PART F (continued)

Question 18

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer the question which follows.

Source 1

Illegal Drug Producers and Users

Drug producer: Afghanistan – Heroin and Marijuana

Afghanistan produces more opium than any other country in the world. Crops have dropped by 10% recently and the President recently stated that "Afghanistan is now a safer place to live." Almost all of the heroin used in Europe comes from Afghanistan's opium fields. In addition Afghanistan also supplies large amounts of marijuana to the world. Two aid workers travelling in Herat city were shot dead by an armed drug gang in July 2014.

Drug Producer: Peru – Cocaine and Heroin

Peru is the second largest producer of cocaine in the world. Until 1996, Peru was number one, but was then overtaken by Colombia.

Drug producer: Colombia – Cocaine

Colombia produces more cocaine than any other country in the world. They provide almost all of the cocaine consumed in the United States, as well as in other countries. Certain parts of the country are "no-go" areas for tourists and the police.

Drug user: The USA – Marijuana

Over 51% of all American adults have used marijuana at some stage in their lives. This is the highest figure in the world. Criminal gangs make billions of dollars and recently one gang member admitted to murdering forty enemies from other gangs. In a recent speech, President Obama stressed that the murder rate in the USA had halved in the last twenty years.

Drug user: Iran – Heroin

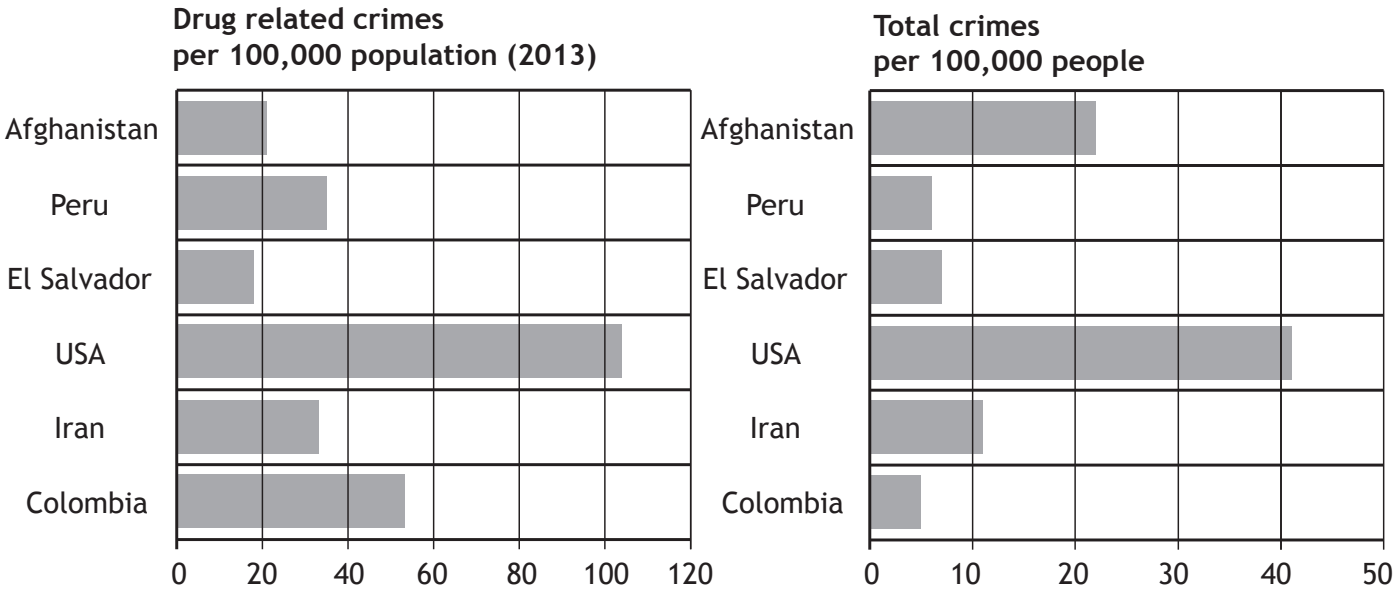
Iran has one of the highest rates of heroin use in the world. 2·3% of adults have used heroin in the last year.

Drug user: El Salvador – Cocaine

The small Central American country of El Salvador has a big issue with cocaine use. One in every forty people are regular users. Around 60 000 people are members of organised criminal gangs but the government has reduced the murder rate by 80% in recent years.

Source 2

More Drugs = More Crime?



SOURCE 3

Crime Statistics

Country	Murder Rate per 100,000	Violent Kidnappings per 100,000	Serious Assaults per 100,000
Afghanistan	3·4	56	33
Peru	5·7	46	100
El Salvador	57·5	0·1	176
USA	4·7	17	874
Iran	3·9	4	44
Colombia	61·1	65	63

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why the view of **Ted King is selective in the use of facts**.

> Countries which produce illegal drugs are more dangerous places to live.
>
> View of Ted King

In your answer you must:

- give evidence from the sources that supports Ted King's view

and

- give evidence from the sources that opposes Ted King's view.

Your answer **must** be based on all three sources. **8**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Part B, Question 15 – Mahesh Patil/shutterstock.com