



National
Qualifications
2023 MODIFIED

X849/76/11

**Modern Studies
Paper 1**

THURSDAY, 18 MAY

9:00 AM – 10:45 AM

Total marks — 52

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 12 marks

Attempt **ONE** question from 1(a) **OR** 1(b) **OR** 1(c) **OR** 1(d).

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

Part A Social inequality

Part B Crime and the law

Attempt **ONE** question from 2(a) **OR** 2(b) **OR** 2(c) **OR** 2(d) **OR** 2(e) **OR** 2(f).

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Part C World powers

Part D World issues

Attempt **ONE** question from 3(a) **OR** 3(b) **OR** 3(c) **OR** 3(d) **OR** 3(e) **OR** 3(f).

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.



SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 12 marksAttempt **ONE** question from 1(a) **OR** 1(b) **OR** 1(c) **OR** 1(d)**Question 1**

- (a) Analyse the arguments for and against the reform of Scotland's system of devolved government.

You should refer to Scotland **or** the United Kingdom **or** both in your answer.**12****OR**

- (b) Analyse the ability of parliament to hold the government to account.

You should refer to Scotland **or** the United Kingdom **or** both in your answer.**12****OR**

- (c) Evaluate the effectiveness of any electoral system used in the UK.

You should refer to Scotland **or** the United Kingdom **or** both in your answer.**12****OR**

- (d) Evaluate the influence of **age** on voting behaviour.

You should refer to Scotland **or** the United Kingdom **or** both in your answer.**12****[NOW GO TO SECTION 2 ON PAGE 03]**

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marksAttempt **ONE** question from 2(a) OR 2(b) OR 2(c) OR 2(d) OR 2(e) OR 2(f)**Question 2****Part A: Social inequality**

Answers may refer to Scotland or the United Kingdom or both.

- (a) To what extent are some factors more important than others in causing health inequalities? 20

OR

- (b) To what extent do specific groups in society suffer inequality?
In your response you may refer to a single group or more than one group. 20

OR

- (c) To what extent are government measures effective in tackling inequalities? 20

OR**Part B: Crime and the law**

Answers may refer to Scotland or the United Kingdom or both.

- (d) To what extent do UK citizens have their rights effectively protected? 20

OR

- (e) To what extent are **offenders** the group most affected by crime? 20

OR

- (f) To what extent are non-custodial responses to crime more effective than custodial responses? 20

[NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON PAGE 04]**[Turn over**

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marksAttempt **ONE** question from 3(a) OR 3(b) OR 3(c) OR 3(d) OR 3(e) OR 3(f)**Question 3****Part C: World powers**

With reference to a world power you have studied

- (a) government decision-making is dominated by one branch of government or political institution.

Discuss.

20

OR

- (b) socio-economic inequality significantly impacts a group in society.

Discuss.

20

OR

- (c) its ability to influence other countries is significant.

Discuss.

20

OR**Part D: World issues**

With reference to a world issue you have studied

- (d) some causes of this issue are more important than others.

Discuss.

20

OR

- (e) the issue has a significant impact on individuals, families and communities.

Discuss.

20

OR

- (f) the effects of the issue on the wider international community are significant.

Discuss.

20

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



National
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**Modern Studies
Paper 2**

THURSDAY, 18 MAY
11:15 AM – 12:30 PM

Total marks — 28

Attempt **ALL** questions.

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.



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Question 1

Study Sources A, B, C and D then attempt the question which follows.

Source A

Scottish Anti-drug Collaborative: information on drug consumption rooms

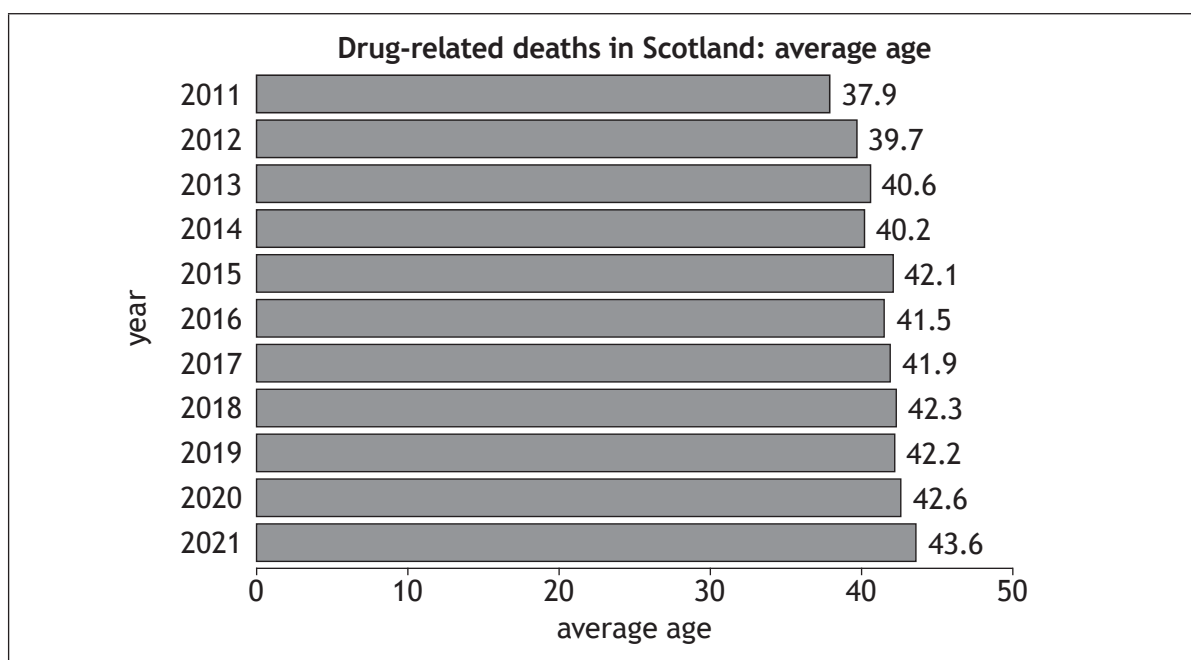
It was recently revealed that 1,330 people tragically lost their lives to drugs in Scotland in 2021. This equated to over 250 drug deaths per million people. Recent trends have shown a change in the age profile of drug death victims but deaths remain high so there is still work to be done.

The Scottish Anti-drug Collaborative is calling for the introduction of drug consumption rooms (DCRs) in Scotland. DCRs are places where illegal drugs can be taken under the supervision of trained staff. Chief Executive Rodney Woridio said, 'Drug consumption rooms are supervised by trained staff and have been used across Europe. They can help reduce drug deaths and the transmission of HIV and hepatitis. Evidence from other European countries suggests they would help save Scottish lives.' He also said, 'We first raised this issue in 2013 when Scotland had 527 drug-related fatalities'.

The need for DCRs is shown most starkly in Scotland's poorest areas where, as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), drug deaths are highest. SIMD quintile 1 areas are the 20% most deprived postcodes in Scotland whereas SIMD quintile 5 areas are the 20% least deprived. It is in SIMD quintile 1 and 2 areas where the biggest change could be made. Drug deaths are 18 times higher in the 700 most deprived postcodes than in the 700 least deprived ones.

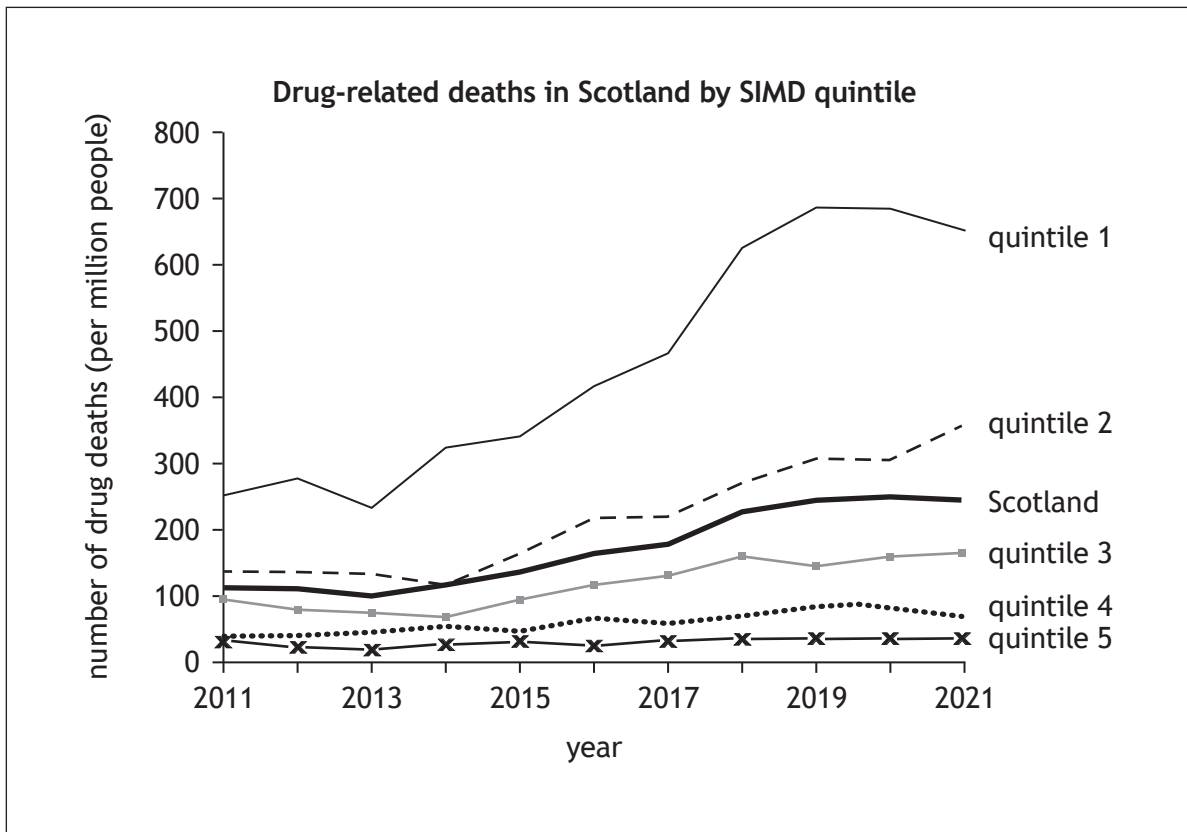
While the Scottish Government supports the introduction of DCRs, the UK Government believes that introducing DCRs for the injection of illegal drugs would contravene the Misuse of Drugs Act. They therefore believe that facilities for supervising the consumption of illegal drugs would be against the law and are not appropriate. In contrast, there are currently DCRs in several European countries including Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg and Denmark.

Source B

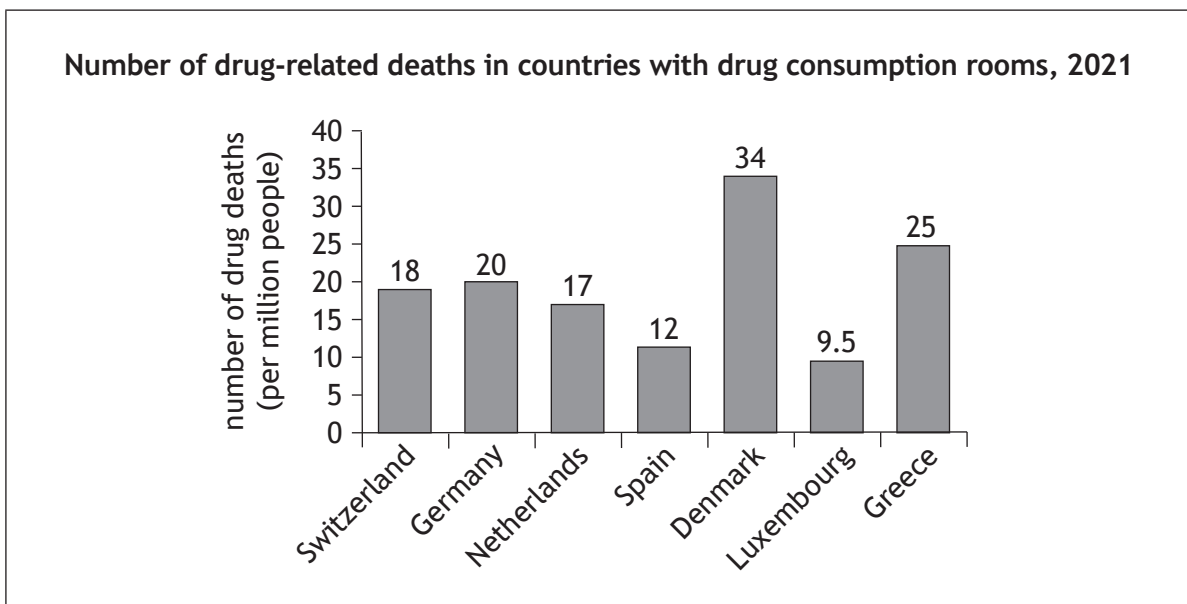


Question 1 (continued)

Source B (continued)



Source C



Source D

Statistics related to selected local authorities in Scotland			
Local authority	Drug-related deaths per million people (2017-21)	Average overall SIMD quintile (1=most deprived, 5=least deprived)	Crime rate (per 10,000 people 2020-21)
Glasgow City	444	2.2	147
South Lanarkshire	239	2.9	58
Stirling	228	3.5	88
Dundee City	452	2.5	159
Fife	200	3.0	85
East Renfrewshire	110	4.1	45
Aberdeenshire	89	3.8	58

Attempt the following question, using only the information in Sources A, B, C and D on pages 03, 04 and above.

What conclusions can be drawn about drug deaths in Scotland?

You must draw conclusions about:

- the link between deprivation and drug deaths
- the age of drug death victims over time
- the impact of drug consumption rooms on drug deaths.

You must also make an overall conclusion on **the extent** of Scotland's drug death problem over recent years.

10

[Turn over

Question 2

Study Sources A, B, C and D then attempt the question which follows.

Source A

News in the UK

Today in the UK, people can keep up to date with news in a variety of ways. Traditional media platforms – newspapers, television and the radio – have long been the preferred source of news. However, according to recent surveys, around two-thirds of adults in the UK use new media, such as news websites and social media, as an important source of news, a number that continues to grow each year.

Concern has grown over the influence that new media networks like Facebook and Twitter have on the way political stories are presented with many questioning the accuracy and trustworthiness of these platforms as sources of news. While Facebook has become a popular source of news in Britain it has become one of the least trusted. Television, radio and newspapers are all regarded as much more trustworthy than new media. Problems with ‘fake news’ is often cited for the lack of trust in new media as a news source.

Television remains the most popular news source among the population with most using it as their main platform. Most people watch television every day and rank BBC One as their preferred overall news source, followed closely by ITV. These channels have been particularly important during election campaigns with 7.3 million tuning in to watch ITV’s leadership debate between Boris Johnson and Jeremy Corbyn. However, surveys show that the importance of television has declined every year.

Printed newspapers have become one of the least popular forms of media with just over one-third preferring them as their main source of news. This drop in sales corresponds to the rise in popularity of new media. The country’s most popular newspaper, the Daily Mail, falls behind both Facebook and Twitter as a choice of news source.

Source B

Use of main platforms for news by demographic group

	Total	16-24	65+	Minority ethnic	White
Television	79%	61%	93%	69%	81%
Internet	73%	89%	48%	85%	71%
Radio	46%	29%	50%	28%	49%
Newspapers	32%	16%	52%	23%	33%

Source C

Top news sources, % using each source for news

News source	Media type	%
BBC One	Television	62
ITV	Television	46
Facebook	Internet/social media	36
BBC website	Internet	31
BBC News channel	Television	31
Sky News channel	Television	30
Channel 4	Television	24
Twitter	Internet/social media	24

Source D

‘The British media is splitting along generational and ethnic lines’

Recently, the Guardian reported that young people in UK have abandoned TV news almost entirely. While the average person aged 65 and over watches 33 minutes of television news a day, this falls to just two minutes among young people.

The Office of Communications (Ofcom) reported that some people feel BBC content reflects the lives of white middle-class people more than those from more diverse backgrounds. This may explain why groups like the young and ethnic minorities have abandoned some forms of traditional media in favour of the internet whilst older and white people in the UK have largely stuck with it as a preferred source of news.

Annual sales of newspapers have fallen by around 50% in the last decade. However, some newspapers, particularly the Daily Mail and the Guardian, have managed to build a younger, more diverse audience by attracting readers to their websites instead. The Guardian newspaper’s daily sales were only 105,000 in 2021 but its online readership was much larger.

Attempt the following question, using only the information in Sources A, B, C and D on page 06 and above.

To what extent is it accurate to state that traditional media platforms are the main providers of news for people in the UK?

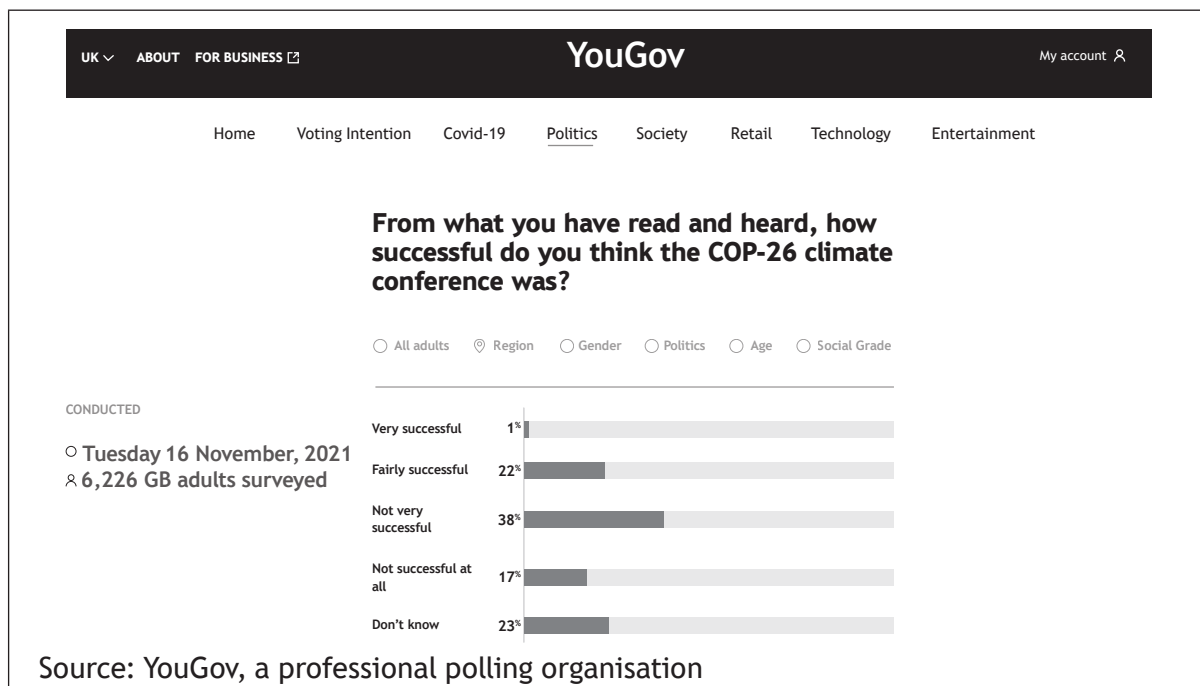
10

[Turn over

Question 3

Study Sources A, B, and C then attempt the question which follows.

Source A



Source B

Support the Guardian
Available for everyone, funded by readers
Support us →

The Guardian
News Website of the year

News Opinion Sport Culture Lifestyle More

● This article is more than 1 year old

'A death sentence': Indigenous climate activists denounce Cop26 deal



Schemes such as carbon trading favored by polluting nations lead to ecologically destructive projects like biofuels and dams

Nina Lakhani
@ninalakhani
Tue 16 November 2021
07.00 GMT

Indigenous Peruvian people protest in London, saying Cop26 was a failure. Photograph: Dominika Zarzycka/NurPhoto/Rex/Shutterstock

Source: The Guardian newspaper online


Source C

 WHAT IS XR? WHY REBEL? GET INVOLVED NEWS FIND YOUR GROUP COP26  EN

GLOBAL NEWSLETTER #58

THE END OF THE WORLD AS WE KNOW IT

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2021 BY EXTINCTION REBELLION



An indigenous woman comforts a weeping Red Rebel in Glasgow during COP26.

Source: Extinction Rebellion website (an environmental pressure group)

Attempt the following question, using only the information in Sources A, B and C on *page 08* and above.

To what extent are Sources A, B and C reliable?

You must provide an overall conclusion on the most reliable source of information.

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[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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