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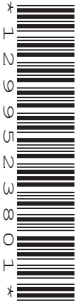
Thursday 21 May 2015 – Afternoon

AS GCE HUMANITIES

G101/01/1 Human Society and the Natural World

INSERT – SOURCES FOR QUESTIONS 1 AND 2

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You must use your own knowledge and the sources in this Insert to answer questions 1 and 2.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Insert for marking; it should be retained in the centre or destroyed.

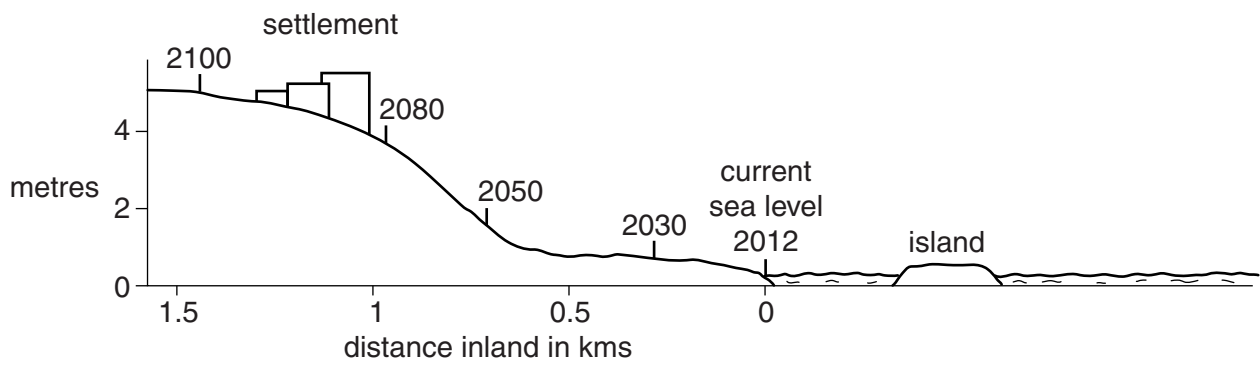
Sources for Question 1

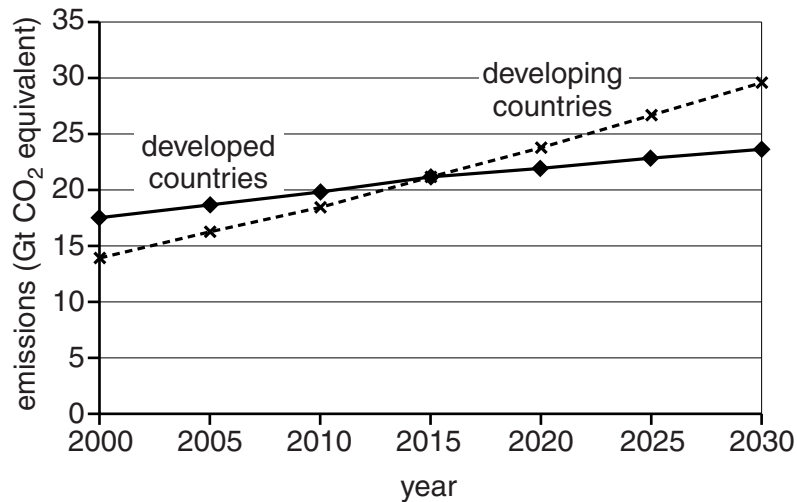
Source A: An environmental problem



www.flickr.com/photos/gogreener

Predicted sea level changes in a coastal area



Source B: Tackling the environmental risks from CO₂ emissions

1 Gt = 10⁹ metric tons = 1 billion metric tons = 1 petagram (Pg)

www.epa.gov/climate_change/emissions

The growth in CO₂ emissions is posing a threat to the planet. World leaders have a choice – they can either build on the progress achieved and act to prevent runaway climate change, or they can allow short-term national interests to set us on a path towards environmental apocalypse.

Adapted from www.warf.org

Source C: Durban: A summit of small steps?

The task at the 2011 UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, as always, was to find enough common ground for an outcome that took the global community of nations forwards, if only by a few steps, rather than backwards. Such steps were likely to be small ones. A groundbreaking deal of the type that was proposed at the 2009 conference in Copenhagen was never likely to happen.

Instead, the approach – which was successful in Cancun, Mexico in 2010 – was to concentrate on specific aspects and press forward on those. The biggest of all the crunch points surrounded the Kyoto Protocol. Developing countries still want the Protocol to continue because it is the one part of the entire process that binds industrialised countries to emission cuts, and because it contains mechanisms that automatically transfer funds to the less wealthy.

These factors are also why most developed nations don't want the Protocol extended.

Adapted from www.bbc.co.uk/news/science_environment

Sources for Question 2

Source D: The workshop of the world

The Great Exhibition of 1851 marked the high point of Britain as the workshop of the world. For around 60 years British manufactured goods dominated world trade. This was because manufacturing became more efficient and competitive.

Some industries, particularly textiles, developed new technology and concentrated production in factories leading to large increases in productivity. Increases in productivity led to significant falls in prices. Other industries increased their specialisation and employed cheap labour to achieve similar, though less significant, increases in productivity.

This period saw big changes not only in the world of work but also in the way people lived. The population grew rapidly and there was a move away from the countryside to the towns. The major source of employment changed from agriculture to industry and trade. Factory work changed the work force by introducing regulations into the work place. Coalfield areas rapidly industrialised. Ports developed as a result of increasing trade and ship building.

By the mid-19th century industrialisation had altered the lives of women and children as much as those of men.

Adapted from: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/workshop_of_the_world_01.shtml

Source E: Death and disease

Disease was responsible for a large number of deaths in the industrial cities which were created by the Industrial Revolution. The major causes were a lack of hygiene, poor sanitary care and ignorance of how disease was caused. The larger the cities became the higher the death rate.

Disease	Cause	Method of infection
Cholera	Contaminated water	Sewage released into rivers which were used for providing drinking water
Typhoid	Infected water	Infected water was used for drinking
Typhus	Carried by lice	Lice were plentiful in the low quality housing
Tuberculosis	Malnutrition and dirty and damp homes	Infectious – could be spread from person to person in overcrowded conditions

Adapted from: http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/diseases_industrial_revolution.htm

Source F: Housing for industrial workers

The Industrial Revolution which brought great prosperity to Britain was achieved at great cost to the workers who made the revolution possible.

Many of these workers were children. Although the legal age for child workers in the 1830s was 10 years, some were as young as four years old. Many child workers were injured or killed by the machinery. Those who were injured were sacked.

Living conditions were appalling. Most children were malnourished which made them vulnerable to disease. Life expectancy for the poor fell to just 29 years in the 1830s. The income brought home by a child could mean the difference between life and death.

Adapted from: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1312764/Britains-child-slaves-New-book-says-misery-helped-forge-Britain.html#ixzz1ecP90kE2>

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