



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2015

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Learning for Life and Work: Modular

Unit 3
Local and Global Citizenship

[GLW41]

FRIDAY 8 MAY, AFTERNOON



TIME

45 minutes, plus your additional time allowance.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Do not write outside the boxed area on each page or on blank pages.

Complete in blue or black ink only. **Do not write with a gel pen.**

The insert (containing **Source A**) is to be used for Questions **4** and **5** in **Section B**.

Answer **all five** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 40.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Questions **4** and **5**.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

This question is about diversity and inclusion in Northern Ireland and the wider world.

- 1 (a) Write down **one** ethnic minority group living in Northern Ireland.

_____ [1]

- (b) Explain what social inclusion means.

_____ [2]

- (c) Explain what it means to be prejudiced towards someone.

_____ [2]

This question is about key democratic institutions and their role in promoting inclusion, justice and democracy.

2 (a) Write down **one** Northern Ireland government department.

_____ [1]

(b) Identify and explain **one** reason why a young person may support a political party.

_____ [2]

(c) Identify and explain **one** way the Northern Ireland Assembly helps to promote peace in Northern Ireland.

_____ [2]

[Turn over

This question is about the role of society and the government in safeguarding human rights.

3 (a) Name **two** organisations which protect human rights in Northern Ireland.

1. _____ [1]

2. _____ [1]

(b) Identify and explain **two** reasons why certain groups of people may feel marginalised (not included) in society.

1. _____

_____ [2]

2. _____

_____ [2]

(c) Identify and explain **two** equal opportunities laws.

1. _____

_____ [2]

2. _____

_____ [2]

[Turn over

Section B

Answer **all** questions in this section.

4 Read **Source A** and use it to help you answer this question.

(a) Explain **two** reasons why social equality is important in society.

1. _____

_____ [2]

2. _____

_____ [2]

(b) Explain how families may be affected if they live in areas of conflict and fighting.

[6]

[Turn over

5 With reference to **Source A** and your own knowledge evaluate the role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in preventing human rights abuse and safeguarding people's human rights around the world.

[10]





Extra page if required

A series of 15 horizontal lines providing a space for writing or drawing.

Extra page if required

Lined writing area with 20 horizontal lines.





THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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For Examiner's use only	
Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Total Marks	

Examiner Number

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Learning for Life and Work: Modular

Unit 3

Local and Global Citizenship

[GLW41]

FRIDAY 8 MAY, AFTERNOON

SOURCE A

Insert: Local and Global Citizenship

For use with Questions 4 and 5.

SOURCE A

Social equality in society is important. It gives everyone equal rights. It helps to ensure everyone is treated fairly and have equal opportunities. This helps to make everyone feel included in society and reduces discrimination against minority groups.

In some countries social inequality can lead to conflict between opposing groups. This has a damaging affect on families. Family members may be injured or killed, families may become homeless. Children and young people often experience or witness terrible violence. This can affect their mental health.

Human rights help to ensure social equality in society. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) help to safeguard human rights around the world. NGOs highlight and try to prevent human rights abuse and lobby governments to protect human rights. However, limited resources and the scale of human rights abuse means that this is still a major problem in many countries.

Source: Chief Examiner