

# Candidate 1 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1	<p>The conclusion that can be drawn is that HIV/AIDS have had a negative effect on education as <del>several</del> <sup>many</sup> kids have had to drop out.</p>
	<p>Source A says "children may be forced to leave primary school to care for younger siblings or seek work to support their family". This is backed up by source C <del>B</del> which says "a large number of young people have lost either one or both parents due to HIV/AIDS and as a result have stopped attending school regularly". This shows that HIV/AIDS has negatively affected education and the rates of people attending school.</p>
	<p>Another conclusion that can be drawn is that HIV/AIDS has caused unemployment rates to increase.</p>
	<p>Source A says "<del>one of</del> the vast majority of Africans living with HIV/AIDS are</p>

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	between the ages of 15 and 29,
	which is <sup>the</sup> prime of their working lives"
	This is backed up by Source B, where
	it shows that "in Lesotho there
	is an unemployment rate of 24.6%."
	This shows that unemployment has
	gone up due to people being sick
	with HIV/AIDS.
	A final conclusion that can be drawn
	is that <sup>Africa</sup> <del>there</del> has been a pretty
	successful in tackling HIV/AIDS.
	Source A says "Many people who
	have HIV/AIDS can live a long life
	by taking daily medication". This is
	backed up by Source B which shows
	that "in Cameroon the rates of people
	with HIV/AIDS is only 3%." This is
	further backed up by Source C when
	it says "HIV/AIDS related deaths have
	declined - down by 33% since 2010"
	This <del>is</del> shows that Africa have

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	done a lot to tackle HIV/AIDS.
	overall, HIV/AIDS has had an impact on education and employment but is being tackled in Africa.
2.	<p>I agree that Portugal's approach to drugs policy is the most effective. Source A says "the number of deaths associated with drug use has decreased" This is backed up by Source B which shows that "Portugal's deaths due to drug use are less than 10 per million people in 2020"</p>
	<p>I oppose that Portugal's approach to drugs policy is the most effective. Source A says "heroin users in Singapore was fewer than 30 per 100,000 people, compared with 500 per 100,000 in Portugal" This is backed up by Source B where it shows that "only 0.1% of people in Singapore</p>

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3	

use heroin" ~~there~~

Overall I agree that Portugal's approach to drugs policy is most effective because people feel safer because of it. Source A says "recovering drug users regularly state that they were able to kick their addiction due to the support from government" This is backed up by Source C where it shows that <sup>35%</sup> ~~30%~~ of Portugal agreed they felt safe on the street due to the drug policy compared to Singapore's ~~30%~~ <sup>35%</sup>.

Overall I agree that Portugal's approach to drugs policy is most effective.

3. Source A is reliable as its purpose is to inform the reader about the impact of alcohol. This makes it more reliable because it means it

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	<p>it is all facts used to inform the public. <sup>Source A</sup> This is also reliable because it was written by a research centre for scientists from the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, meaning it is accurate and well written by professionals.</p>
	<p>Source B is reliable because it is a poll that was taken in 2019, this means that it was taken not long ago so it is still relevant and not from many years ago. Source B is also reliable because it was written by a professional polling organisation meaning it is more accurate and less likely to be rigged.</p>
	<p>Source C is <sup>less</sup> <del>more</del> reliable because it was written by an office which means it's not as professional and could possibly be biased. Source C is also less reliable because it</p>

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## Candidate 2 evidence

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3.	<p>Source A is mostly reliable. Source A <del>is</del> was created by Cresh which is a research centre for scientists for the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow which makes it <del>reliable</del> reliable as multiple people <del>are</del> will be researching for accurate statistics. Source A also has 2 pieces of evidence on the impact of alcohol making it very reliable because there is lots of information to back up the point of impact of alcohol in Scotland.</p> <p>Source B is mainly reliable. Source B has been created by YouGov which is one of the largest survey companies and are very well known and highly respected which makes it reliable as the information is mostly likely correct and accurate. Source B is a results chart from the general election and has results from over 41,000 people.</p>

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	which makes it reliable as it reflects the views and opinions of a wide range of people.	
	Source C is somewhat reliable	
	Source C statistics have <del>to</del> come from the Office for National Statistics which makes it reliable as this is a well respected and reputable statistic company so its statistics are most likely accurate. However Source could be considered as unreliable because it has been adapted <del>which</del> <del>and not</del> <del>from</del> <del>the</del> <del>original</del> which makes it unreliable as we do not know how much has been changed but could lead to the figures being inaccurate as they could have been changed.	
	Overall Source B is the most reliable. It is more reliable than source A because source B has a large sample size reflecting the views of a large amount of people whereas	



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	One conclusion that can be made	
	about the economic impact of HIV/AIDS	
	in Africa is economy is being	
	negatively <del>and</del> impacted.	
	This can be backed up with evidence	
	from source A which states "In	
	HIV/AIDS affected countries, the number	
	of people too ill to work due to HIV/AIDS	
	can affect the productivity and wealth of	
	the nation".	
	This can be backed up with evidence	
	from source C which states "Countries	
	with a high rate of HIV/AIDS have to	
	divert a significant amount of public	
	money towards dealing with the epidemic-	
	on average these countries will spend <del>\$1 billion</del>	
	\$1 billion annually tackling the virus."	
	This shows that the economy has been	
	heavily impacted negatively as <del>these</del> these	
	countries are supposed to be building up	
	and developing their economy but	
	instead are having to use money to <del>help</del>	
	<del>help</del> help the current epidemic.	

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One conclusion that can be made about the success in tackling HIV/AIDS in Africa is that treatment<sup>called ART</sup> has been discovered and it is having a successful impact on people who have HIV/AIDS.

This can be backed up with evidence from source A which states "Many people who have HIV/AIDS can live a long life by taking daily medication. This is called Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)".

This can be further backed up by source B which shows that ~~many people with HIV/AIDS have a short life expectancy~~ life expectancy ~~of people with HIV/AIDS~~ of people with HIV/AIDS is between 54 to 67 and while ~~it is a huge improvement~~ it could be a better number it is a huge improvement.

This tells us that there is great success in tackling HIV/AIDS in Africa as people with ~~HIV/AIDS~~ HIV/AIDS can live a longer more comfortable life.

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	<p>One conclusion that can be made about the African country worst affected by HIV/AIDS is that Eswatini is that country but are trying their best to tackle it.</p> <p>This can be backed up with evidence from Source B which shows that Eswatini has the lowest primary school completion rate of 68%, they have <sup>one of the</sup> highest unemployment rate of just over 23% and they have the highest percentage overall of 15-49 year olds with HIV/AIDS at almost 27%.</p> <p>This can be further backed up with evidence from source B which shows in Eswatini over 95% of people <del>are</del> with AIDS/HIV are receiving ART Treatment in 2021 which is significantly improved with the only 35% in 2021.</p> <p>This <del>tells us</del> tells us that Eswatini is the worst affected African country but they are doing the most out of <del>the other</del> the other African countries to try and tackle it.</p>	

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	It is accurate to state that Portugal approach to drugs policy is the most effective because their policies aim to help addicts and rehabilitate them.
	This can be backed up with evidence from Source A which <del>shows</del> states their "needle and syringe programmes" are having a "positive impact".
	This can be further backed up with evidence from Source C which <del>is</del> states "allows these addicts to be helped through health programmes".
	This shows that Portugal's approach is the most effective as instead of criminalising people addicted they went to help people overcome addiction and improve their life.
	It is accurate to state that Portugal's approach to drugs policy is the most effective because their policies are kind and supporting. They help people to battle their addiction rather than punish.
	This can be backed up with evidence from source A which states "In Portugal recovers

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	drug users regularly state they were able to "kick addiction" and this was mainly due to the "support from government and the fact they felt less discriminated"	
	It is inaccurate to state that Portugal's approach to drugs policy is the most effective because Singapore's <del>the</del> extreme punishing policies have <del>led to</del> now led to low drug and drug death rates.	
	This can be backed up with evidence from source A which shows "in 2020 the number of heroin users in Singapore was fewer than 30 per 100,000 people" which is 470 people fewer than Portugal per 100,000.	
	This can be further backed up with evidence from source B which shows in 2020 Singapore's drug death rate was below 5% per million citizens.	
	This tells us that Singapore policies are more effective as	





# Candidate 3 evidence

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1	<p>The impact of HIV/AIDS on education in Africa.</p>
	<p><u>HIV/AIDS has had a hugely negative effect on Education in Africa, especially those in primary education.</u></p>
	<p>Source A states that "Children may be forced to leave primary school to care for younger siblings or seek work to support their family" this is supported by source C that states "a large number of young people have lost either one or both parents due to AIDS/HIV and as a result have stopped attending school regularly", showing that HIV/AIDS has large impacts on children's ability to go to school.</p>
	<p>Source B states "This" shows us that the higher the % of 15-49 year-olds with HIV/AIDS the lower the amount of children that complete primary education. eg. in Lesotho 21.1% of 15-49 year olds have HIV/AIDS but only 77% of children complete primary school; demonstrating here overwhelming negative effect that HIV/AIDS has on primary education in Africa.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa</li></ul>	
	<p>The economies of African countries <sup>(especially Lesotho)</sup> have been <u>significantly negatively impacted</u> by HIV/AIDS.</p>	
	<p>Source A states that "the number of people too ill to work due to HIV/AIDS can affect the productivity and wealth of a nation, which is known as GDP." This is corroborated by source B which <del>demonstrates</del> shows that Lesotho has a significantly low GDP of 875 while also having the highest unemployment rate <del>and</del> 24.6% and a high rate of 15-64 with HIV/AIDS (21%), demonstrating the devastating effects that HIV/AIDS has on the economy.</p> <p>Source C states that "countries with a high rate of HIV/AIDS have to divert a significant amount of public money towards dealing with the epidemic - on average these countries will spend \$ billion annually tackling the virus", preventing them from investing into other parts of their infrastructure causing a negative effect on the economy.</p>	

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	<p>• The success in tackling HIV/AIDS in Africa</p>
	<p>Overall, there has been <u>significant success in treating and managing HIV/AIDS for the sufferers</u></p>
	<p>Source A states that HIV/AIDS is "no longer a death sentence" <sup>and</sup> <del>and</del> by taking daily medication (called antiretroviral therapy) <del>can rather</del> those who have AIDS/HIV can live a long life.</p>
	<p>This is supported by Source C which states "in 2021 global HIV/AIDS-related deaths have declined - down by 33% since 2010, demonstrating the success that there has been in <del>heating</del> <sup>treating</sup> HIV/AIDS."</p>
	<p>Source B shows that all 6 countries have over doubled the <del>amount</del> % of people with HIV/AIDS receiving Antiretroviral Therapy in 10 years, with all now having over 70% of people receiving the treatment, showing the positive <sup>results</sup> <del>state</del> that have been achieved over the last 10 years</p>
	<p>Overall, Eswatini is the African country worst affected by AIDS/HIV. Source B shows they have the lowest % of children completing primary school (68%) and the highest % of 15-49 year olds with HIV/AIDS (26%). Source C <del>shows as then</del> states that "despite</p>

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② evidence to support the statement

Source A states that "the number of deaths associated with drug use has decreased and health has improved." This is corroborated by source B which shows that Portugal's drug death rate <sup>in 2020</sup> is significantly lower than the EU (around 15% lower) and the UK (around 70% lower), showing that Portugal's policies work.

Source A also states that "In Portugal, recreational drug use regularly starts but they were able to kick their addiction, due to the support from government and the fact they felt less discriminated against in society" showing compassion has made this drugs policy effective.

Source C states that "decriminalisation of drug use has significantly reduced the Portuguese prison population and eased the burden on the criminal justice system." demonstrating the positive effects that the policies have <sup>in general</sup> ~~on the~~.

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	evidence against the statement ~~~~~
	Source A states that "Government figures from Singapore suggest their approach is working; in 2020 the number of heroin users in Singapore was fewer than 20 per 100,000 people"
	Source B supports this showing only 0.1% of 15-64 year olds use heroin in Singapore, demonstrating that the harsh laws do work to prevent drug use. Source B also shows that Portugal's drugs policy has led to a very high usage of cannabis with 5-8% of 15-64 year olds perhaps hinting it is not as effective.
	Source C states that 90% of people in Singapore agree that their country's drug policy makes them feel safe on the street compared to 55% of those in Portugal. Showing Singapore's may be more effective.
	Overall the statement is largely accurate. The most compelling evidence is that Portugal has the lowest cocaine and ecstasy use out of Singapore, and the UK, and the EU. Another compelling piece of evidence is that Human rights groups have criticised Singapore's policy branding it as

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③	<p>Source A is relatively reliable because it is from a research centre <del>for</del> with scientists from the units of Edinburgh and Glasgow which means the statistics have likely been peer reviewed and can be held accountable to the unit. However, the bold and eye catching nature of the poster may make it less <del>very</del> reliable as it is very simplified and therefore nuance about the statistics could be lost.</p>
	<p>Source B is <sup>the most reliable</sup> <del>very reliable</del> because it provides a direct link to where the <sup>diagram</sup> <del>article</del> is from. This <del>allows</del> allows the reader to <del>research</del> research more in depth what this <del>mean</del> diagram means and put it into context to minimise the chances of numbers being taken out of context or misinterpreted. The source is from YouGov which is an internationally recognised polling organisation. Therefore the content of the source is reliable.</p>
	<p>Source C is <del>less reliable</del> <sup>the least</sup> <del>not very</del> reliable as it is relatively out of date: <del>with</del> the gender pay gap in 2017 is less significant / <del>not</del> reliable now as the figures <sup>will</sup> <del>change</del>.</p>





# Candidate 4 evidence

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	<u>Question 1</u>	
	<u>An Impact of HIV/AIDS on education in Africa</u>	
	In conclusion HIV/AIDS have had a	
	<del>large</del> impact on education in Africa. Evidence	
	to support this comes from SOURCE A which	
	states "Children may be forced to leave primary	
	school to care for younger siblings or seek	
	work to support families". Evidence to further	
	back this up comes from SOURCE A	
	which states "HIV/AIDS can have bearing on	
	labour supply, with employers, schools & factories	
	having to constantly find & train staff to replace	
	those who become ill to work." This means teachers	
	<del>who fall</del> ill that if teachers fall ill to it they need to	
	find replacements quick which can take some time.	
	Lastly, evidence to support this comes from SOURCE	
	B which shows countries such as Eswatini	
	have a primary school completion rate of 68%	
	which is lowest out of the 6 countries in	
	table, with Tanzania at 83.7% being highest. This	
	shows that they haven't been affected as bad	

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	as people may think.	
	<u>The economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa</u>	
	In conclusion HIV/AIDS have had an impact on the economy in Africa. Evidence to support this comes from SOURCE A which states "HIV/AIDS affected countries, the number of people too ill to work due to HIV/AIDS can affect the productivity & wealth of a nation, known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP)." Further evidence to support this comes from SOURCE B from statistics on GDP per person (\$) in 6 African countries which shows Eswatini with \$1,537 with highest & Lesotho with only \$875 which is significant difference.	
	<u>The Success in tackling HIV/AIDS in Africa</u>	
	In conclusion there has been <del>some</del> success in tackling HIV/AIDS in Africa. Evidence to support this comes from SOURCE A which states "Many people who have HIV/AIDS can <del>spend</del> live longer life by taking daily medication. This is called Antiretroviral Therapy (ART).".	

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	Further evidence to back this up comes from SOURCE B Graph which shows that in Eswatini from 2011 - <del>2012</del> 2021 there has been drastic increase in percentage of people who receive ART which can be said about most countries in Africa meaning more people are getting help. Last pieces of evidence to back this up comes from SOURCE C which states "a UNAIDS report found that in 2011 global HIV/AIDS-related deaths have declined - down by 33% since 2010 - as access to treatment grows".
	In conclusion it can be said that Lesotho is the worst affected by HIV/AIDS. Evidence to back this up comes from SOURCE B from Statistics in Africa which shows that Lesotho has lowest life expectancy at 54 out of 6 countries. Evidence to further back this up is from SOURCE B which <sup>shows</sup> <del>states</del> that Lesotho has <del>highest</del> <del>unemployment</del> <del>rate</del> at <del>26.8%</del> which is the second highest unemployment rate at 21.1% behind Eswatini at 26.8%. Therefore, it can be seen that Lesotho is worst <del>off</del> affected by HIV/AIDS due to it being

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	highest percentage on economy level as well as with the Lesotho having lowest life expectancy.
	Q2) Evidence to OPPOSE the view that "Portugal's approach to drugs policy is most effective" is backed up by SOURCE B from statistics on Drug Usage from 15-64 year olds shows that Cannabis users in Portugal is 5.8% which is 3rd highest behind UK-7.8%, EU Average-8.9%. Further evidence to back this up comes from SOURCE B where shows Heroin users in Portugal is 0.3% which again is 3rd highest. Additionally, SOURCE C in the public poll on drug policy making you feel safe on streets, Portuguese people said 35% strongly disagree, compared to 10% agree. This shows that people of Portugal do not feel safe with the current policy in place as it doesn't protect them.
	However, evidence to SUPPORT the view that "Portugal's approach to drugs policy is most effective" is backed up by SOURCE A which states "the new approach has led to positive impact - the number of deaths associated with drug use has

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	decreased & health has improved". This highlights the good things the policy has to offer. Evidence to further support this comes from SOURCE B in a graph of Annual death by drugs per million citizens, 2010-2020, which shows from 2010-2020 it has decreased from 10 <del>million</del> in 2010 to around 5 in 2020. This shows a significant drop in deaths with Portugal also being <del>only</del> the country with lowest <del>deaths</del> deaths. This shows that the policy has led to nothing short of positivity & people statistics decreasing.
	Evidence to SUPPORT view that "Portugal each year which clearly shows how effective this policy is.
	Further evidence that SUPPORT view that "Portugal's approach to drugs policy is most effective" is backed up by evidence from so SOURCE A which states "Portugal still has one of lowest drug related death rates in world". This highlights that policy must be working if they are one of lowest in world. Furthermore, evidence to back this up comes from SOURCE C which



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	Question 3	
	Source A is reliable to small extent.	
	<p>Source This is due to the source not providing a date of publication so the information given may be out of date. The <del>publishers</del> <del>author</del> <del>was</del> University of Edinburgh &amp; Glasgow are well respected &amp; reputable organisations which makes information seem accurate, however it's made from a Scottish Standpoint, therefore information could be biased.</p>	
	Source B is reliable to large extent.	
	<p>This is because the information was published in 2014 meaning the information is current. The organisation which published this are <del>reputable</del> have good reputation due to them being professional polling organisation meaning the statistics are likely to be accurate. The graph also shows that a wide range of ages &amp; group of people were asked which may give a fair representation.</p>	



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	Source C is reliable to small extent.
	<del>This is due to the</del>
	As although the statistic is up to date
	at 2017 <del>at</del> a lot may have changed
	from 2017-2022 therefore makes it
	less credible. The organisation is <del>a</del> is
	<del>reputable</del> a trusted one being <del>Nest</del> Office
	for National Statistics which makes
	information more trustworthy.
	Overall, SOURCE <del>is</del> <del>AB</del> is most reliable to large
	extent. This due to SOURCE A being from an
	election where many people from different background &
	ages have been asked, whereas SOURCE A is just
	from one standpoint. Additionally, SOURCE B provides
	a well up to date day of publication being 2019
	compared to SOURCE C which isn't as current
	meaning SOURCE B is likely to be more accurate.