

Candidate 3 evidence

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1	<p>One conclusion that can be made is that MUP has increased had little impact upon crime in Source A it states "High tariff crimes such as murder and violence show a small decrease in recent years but it is debatable whether this has any relation to crime MUP". This is backed up in Source B which states that by ^{alcohol} 2023 the crime rates were just over 180,000 in 2013 and are predicted to be just under 180,000 by 2023. This proves my conclusion is correct.</p>	
	<p>One conclusion that can be made is that MUP has decreased the amount of alcohol consumption for people in poverty. This is shown in Source A which states "On average</p>	

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drinkers who live in poverty used to purchase approximately 500 units of alcohol per year. A year after MUP this figure has decreased. This is backed up in Source C which shows a decrease in alcohol consumption for those in social class CDE from over 12 to just over 10. This proves my conclusion is correct.

One conclusion that can be made is that MUP will likely impact alcohol related hospitalisation. This is shown in Source B which compares Alcohol related ^(ARH) hospitalisation. Since MUP has been introduced to Scotland it has impacted ARH positively, statistics are significantly lower than England and seem to be predicted to decrease for Scotland in the future.

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	<p>This is backed up in Source A which describes MUP to be looking "positive for the future" in terms of Alcohol-related hospitalisation (ARR). Therefore this proves my conclusion is correct.</p>	
	<p>Overall, it the evidence from Sources A, B and C have drawn the conclusion that MUP is not having a major impact upon everyone's alcohol consumption. Figures have went down slightly but there have been no significant changes.</p>	

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2	<p>To an extent it is accurate to state that efforts to reduce the threats posed by nuclear weapons have been successful.</p> <p>This is shown in Source B which states that the number of nuclear warheads in countries like the ^{the} US and Russia ^{numbers have} have drastically decreased from 23368 in 1985 to 4000 in 2017. This is backed up in Source A which states that countries like the US are "committed to a process of denuclearisation with a goal of removing all nuclear weapons. So through the reduction in in nuclear weapons from Source B and denuclearisation in Source A it is accurate to state the threat posed by nuclear weapons has been reduced.</p>	

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	<p>It is inaccurate to an extent to state that the threat posed by nuclear weapons has been successful. In Source A it states that nuclear weapons still remain a threat because "it will have no practical impact and it faces significant criticism from the five nuclear weapons states who have refused to attend the treaty negotiations". This is backed up in Source B which states "In 2017 North Korea launched 23 missiles in an effort to develop a nuclear war long-range nuclear warheads". Therefore this highlights it is inaccurate to state that nuclear weapons are no longer a threat.</p>	
	<p>It is accurate to state nuclear weapons no longer pose a threat. In Source A there is a public opinion poll which</p>	

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states that over half of the participants agree that the threat of nuclear weapons has been reduced in recent years. This is backed up in Source B which states that the total numbers of nuclear weapons have decreased from 62924 in 1985 to 9649 in 2017. This shows that it is accurate to state that efforts to reduce the threats of nuclear weapons have been successful.

It is inaccurate to state that the efforts to reduce the threats of nuclear weapons have been successful. In Source B it states "In Donald Trump's first address he threatened to 'totally destroy' North Korea if they continue their testing of ballistic missiles' this led to more testing from North Korea. This is backed

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	<p>up in Source A that stated that almost over half of the public who participated in the poll wouldn't feel disagreed/strongly disagreed that the world would be a safer place without nuclear weapons.</p>	
	<p>Overall, it is inaccurate to state that the & efforts to reduce the threat posed by nuclear weapons have been successful as countries are still threatening to use and test them not to mention many believe they make the world safer. I have come to this conclusion from the evidence in Source A and Source B.</p>	

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3	<u>Source A</u>	
	<p>Source A is reliable because it was published by a well known and trusted polling company. Ipsos Mori. This means that they are more ethical and are more likely to be accurate. Page 17 (Source A Argument)</p>	
	<u>Source B</u>	
	<p>Source B is unreliable because it is very biased and not necessarily true. It only highlights the bad. Source B is unreliable as it is biased. It only depicts and forms the opinion that the EU are depriving the UK of money that would be spent on NHS when there is no guarantee that's how the money would be spent. Page 12 → (Source B Argument)</p>	

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<u>Source C</u>	
<p>Source C is unreliable as it gi misleads voters. It states shows an inaccurate image making the green party look much better than they are putting them into false pretenses as it seems as though they are near the 61% Labour had whereas they are only at 12%, a 49% difference with the Tory yet they look better.</p>	
Overall conclusion	
<p>The most reliable source is Source A as it comes from a respected polling company. Sources B and C are inaccurate as one is biased and the other misleading.</p>	

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