

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

General Studies

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: Challenges for Society

Tuesday 10 January 2012 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GS01/01

You must have:

Insert (enclosed)

Calculator

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- Do not return the insert with the question paper.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Quality of written communication will be taken into account in the marking of your answers – *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation, grammar and clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

You should aim to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section.

Choose an answer A, B, C or D, and put a cross in the box .

If you change your mind, put a line through the box
and then mark your new answer with a cross .

Use the information below to help you answer questions 1 to 5.

Country	Total household waste per person (kg per year)	Household waste recycled per person (kg per year)
UK	600	90
Netherlands	600	375
Greece	420	40
Finland	450	90
France	590	190

1 Which country recycles the smallest percentage of its household waste?

- A UK
- B Greece
- C Netherlands
- D Finland

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 To the nearest kg, the yearly mean amount of recycled waste per person in the five countries is

- A 90 kg
- B 157 kg
- C 175 kg
- D 190 kg

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)



3 Expressing the data "per person" makes the figures more

- A comparable
- B reliable
- C measurable
- D variable

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 The median "Total household waste per person" is

- A 600 kg
- B 420 kg
- C 450 kg
- D 590 kg

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Recycling household waste is encouraged because it can

- A reduce the need for landfill sites
- B reduce the cost of waste collection
- C increase the extraction of raw materials
- D increase CO₂ emissions

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 In choosing between different scientific explanations, Occam's Razor would favour an explanation which

- A included a mathematical law
- B has not been tested
- C made fewer assumptions
- D developed an earlier explanation

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)



7 Science cannot currently confirm the existence of human souls because

- A science is not empirical
- B scientists are not allowed to do experiments related to religion
- C science can never prove anything absolutely
- D there are no scientific tests for the existence of human souls

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 Which one of these scientists is **not** associated with the development of scientific knowledge about atomic structure and nuclear power?

- A Albert Einstein
- B Marie Curie
- C Ernest Rutherford
- D Alexander Fleming

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Most research into nuclear fusion reactors is funded by governments rather than private companies because

- A all nuclear reactors are run by government agencies
- B it enables the government to make sure any developments are safe
- C the research will take a long time before a reactor is commercially viable
- D the use of nuclear power raises ethical issues

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Embryonic stem cell research raises ethical issues mainly because

- A we do not know if any scientific research will be successful
- B some people believe we should not use embryos in this way
- C stem cell research is illegal in the UK
- D there is no ethical code on which all scientists agree

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)



11 Sharia law is associated with

- A** Buddhism
- B** Christianity
- C** Judaism
- D** Islam

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

12 Which one of these is based on assessing moral decisions by their consequences or outcomes?

- A** virtue ethics
- B** natural law
- C** deontology
- D** utilitarianism

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 The British organisation "Liberty" campaigns

- A** for the humane treatment of animals
- B** against the teaching of creationism
- C** for the maintenance of human rights
- D** against the use of nuclear weapons

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)



Use the information below to help you answer questions 14 to 20.

Later retirement may delay the onset of dementia

A study of 1,320 people with dementia found that those who retired later developed dementia later. Professor Simon Lovestone, Scientific Adviser to the Alzheimer's Research Trust which funded the study, concluded: "The intellectual stimulation that older people gain from the workplace may prevent a decline in mental abilities."

Dr Susanne Sorensen, Head of Research at the Alzheimer's Society, said: "People who retire early often do so because of conditions like diabetes, which increase the risk of dementia. It could also be that working helps keep mind and body active, which may reduce the risk of dementia."

Caring for the 700,000 Britons with dementia, most of whom have Alzheimer's, costs a staggering £17 billion a year.

Source: adapted from an article by Rebecca Smith, Medical Editor, *Telegraph.co.uk*, 18 May 2009

14 The sentence "A study of 1,320 people with dementia found that those who retired later developed dementia later" contains

- A** fact only
- B** opinion only
- C** fact and opinion
- D** no fact or opinion

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 Paragraph 1 contains

- A** an analogy
- B** a moral judgement
- C** an argument by deduction
- D** an argument from authority

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)



16 The sentence "Caring for the 700,000 Britons with dementia, most of whom have Alzheimer's, costs a staggering £17 billion a year" contains

- A** fact only
- B** opinion only
- C** fact and opinion
- D** no fact or opinion

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 Which one of these statements best describes the connection between dementia and Alzheimer's disease?

- A** Dementia is a form of Alzheimer's disease
- B** Alzheimer's disease is a form of dementia
- C** Dementia and Alzheimer's disease mean the same thing
- D** There is no connection between dementia and Alzheimer's disease

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

18 Based on the passage, the suggestion that "Later retirement may delay the onset of dementia" is best described as

- A** theory
- B** hypothesis
- C** observation
- D** deduction

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 Which of the following could be concluded from the information in the passage?

- A** Younger people do not suffer from dementia because they are all working
- B** People who are more likely to suffer from dementia are more likely to retire early
- C** Every working person who retires later develops dementia later
- D** People who have mentally stimulating jobs do not suffer from dementia

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)



20 Giving money to a charity, such as the Alzheimer's Research Trust, is an example of

- A** philosophy
- B** parsimony
- C** philanthropy
- D** pedagogy

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ALL questions.

You should aim to spend no more than 30 minutes on this section.

Read Source 1 on the separate insert and then answer questions 21 to 28.

21 Use the information in paragraph 1 to calculate the cost of imprisonment per prisoner per year in 2010.

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(Total for Question 21 = 3 marks)

22 From Source 1, identify three purposes of imprisonment.

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(Total for Question 22 = 2 marks)



23 Write out an argument from analogy used in paragraph 2.

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(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)

24 Write down three punishments in current use in the UK, which can be imposed as alternatives to imprisonment for offenders in British courts.

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(Total for Question 24 = 3 marks)



25 In the context of the British prison system, explain the term 'parole' and why a prisoner released on parole might be recalled to prison.

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(Total for Question 25 = 4 marks)

26 From the passage, identify two possible links between homelessness and imprisonment.

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(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)



SECTION C

Answer BOTH questions.

You should aim to spend no more than 40 minutes on this section.

29 "Using science to try to solve our problems just leads to new problems like global warming, over-population or nuclear weapons. Therefore, we should stop all scientific research."

Assess the strength of this claim.

A series of horizontal dotted lines provided for the student to write their answer to the question.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



(Total for Question 29 = 20 marks)

includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



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(Total for Question 30 = 20 marks)

includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 40 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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PEARSON

Source material

Source 1

Crime and Punishment

The prison population in Britain soared to 85,000 in 2010, raising questions about both the purposes and effectiveness of imprisonment. Locking criminals away stops them offending and may satisfy our desire for retribution against those who have committed serious offences, but do these short-term objectives justify the yearly cost of £3 billion*? We already spend more of our money on the prison system than the USA or any other EU country.

In the 1990s we were told that “prison works”, yet nearly 50% of prisoners reoffend within one year of being released. For serial offenders who have been imprisoned more than 10 times, this figure rises to 70%. Despite this obvious failure of penal policy, British politicians have engaged in what has been described as an “arms race”, as they compete to throw ever more public money into the prison building programme. Even as crime rates have fallen, prison sentences have increased for a wide variety of offences. At the same time new offences have attracted custodial sentences and prisoners released on parole have been recalled in greater numbers.

Reoffending is estimated to cost Britain £11 billion a year, yet efforts to rehabilitate or re-educate prisoners have traditionally been seen as soft options, rather than serious attempts to solve an enduring problem. Most prisoners are male, have a drug problem, a very poor standard of education and suffer from mental illness. When released, 30% of prisoners have nowhere to live, yet there is a clear correlation between homelessness and reoffending. Many of the destitute on our streets or clogging up the prison system are ex-servicemen, unable to reintegrate into society.

Murderers and armed robbers need to be locked away but we need to stop and think seriously about how we punish other offenders. Compared to Holland, France and Switzerland, we imprison almost 50% more offenders, yet our rate of reoffending is the highest. As Ken Clarke said in 2010, banging up criminals may make us feel better but we need more effective ways of dealing with crime.

* 1 billion = 1,000,000,000