

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number
Edexcel GCE	
<h1>General Studies</h1> <h2>Advanced Subsidiary</h2> <h3>Unit 2: The Individual in Society</h3>	
Wednesday 26 May 2010 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper Reference 6GS02/01
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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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 ☒.

1 An opinion can be recognised because

- A** it expresses personal views
- B** many people believe it
- C** it is supported by evidence
- D** it is from a newspaper

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 A fact can be recognised because it

- A** contains numbers
- B** is stated by a well-known person
- C** is believed by most people
- D** can be verified

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Artistic 'style' is used to classify works by

- A** monetary value
- B** quality
- C** shared characteristics
- D** the artist's social status

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



4 Which one of the following would be **least** likely to cause a new artistic style to be developed?

- A the availability of technology
- B changing social conditions
- C a new king or queen
- D free insurance for new works of art

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 What term is described in the following definition – ‘the visible shape of a work as distinct from the content’?

- A form
- B style
- C innovation
- D discipline

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 The principal aim of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 was to ensure that

- A the media reveal their sources to the police if required to do so
- B prisoners have a right to receive newspapers
- C all citizens can maintain their human right of privacy
- D citizens and groups have access to official information

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Restricting the publication of information in order to protect the security of the state is an example of

- A conspiracy
- B consensus
- C censorship
- D citizenship

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



8 A nuclear family is one in which

- A three or more generations live together
- B there are only parents and dependent children
- C the brothers or sisters of the parents are not married
- D there are no dependent children

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 A 'civil partnership' involves

- A a group of workers jointly taking over the business for which they work
- B a man and woman living together without getting married
- C a same-sex couple entering into a formal relationship to live together
- D a married couple becoming registered foster parents

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 A 'means test' is

- A an assessment designed to ensure state benefits go to the neediest people
- B a method used to establish what tasks a person with disabilities is able to undertake
- C advice given by a lawyer or accountant to reduce the amount of tax a client must pay
- D a way of assessing whether a management project has achieved all its objectives

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 Which one of these is a feature of the 'Puritan work ethic'?

- A believing in the importance of work
- B not working excessive hours
- C refusing to work with Catholics
- D working only with Protestants

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)



12 The 'five giant evils' were the problems to be confronted by

- A** the Medical Research Council
- B** the World Council of Churches
- C** the Welfare State
- D** the Disability Discrimination Act

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 13



Use the information below to help you answer questions 13–20.
You need to pay particular attention to the examples below the table
before answering the questions.

Changes in voting patterns in an English village between 2008 and 2009

		Con	Lab	Lib Dem	Green	did not vote
		381	313	361	281	2855
Con	265	160	6	34	15	50
Lab	486	50	268	70	30	68
Lib Dem	305	24	20	210	24	27
Green	251	2	12	14	200	23
did not vote	2884	145	7	33	12	2687

Examples of how to interpret the table.

- **In 2008, 265 people voted Conservative.**
 - In 2009, 160 of these people voted Conservative again, 34 voted Lib Dem and 50 did not vote.
- **In 2009, 313 people voted Labour.**
 - In 2008, 268 of these people had voted Labour, 12 had voted Green and 7 had not voted.

13 Of the 281 people who voted Green in 2009, how many voted Liberal Democrat in 2008?

- A 6
- B 70
- C 24
- D 23

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)



14 How many people were entitled to vote in the village in 2008?

- A 1,307
- B 4,191
- C 4,244
- D 4,541

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 How many people voted for the same party in both 2008 and 2009?

- A 250
- B 838
- C 992
- D 1,461

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 How did the result of the election in 2009 differ from that in 2008?

- A In 2008 the Conservatives won and in 2009 the Liberal Democrats won
- B In 2008 the Liberal Democrats won and in 2009 the Greens won
- C In 2008 the Greens won and in 2009 Labour won
- D In 2008 Labour won and in 2009 the Conservatives won

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 What was the winning party's share of the vote (to the nearest whole number) in 2008?

- A 29%
- B 33%
- C 37%
- D 39%

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)



18 'In the 2008 election, fewer than half the people who were entitled to vote actually did so.' This claim is

- A** true
- B** based on insufficient information
- C** false
- D** a value judgement

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 'More people voted in the 2009 election than in the 2008 election.' This claim is

- A** true
- B** based on insufficient information
- C** false
- D** a value judgement

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

20 'All the parties gained a higher vote in 2009 than in 2008.' This claim is

- A** true
- B** based on insufficient information
- C** false
- D** a value judgement

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



TURN OVER FOR SECTION B



9
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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 21–23.

21 From paragraph 3 of Source 1, identify an example of an argument from authority.
Explain **why** it is an argument from authority.

Example

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Reason

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(Total for Question 21 = 2 marks)



23 The conclusion in paragraph 2 that they 'felt they had no choice but to go to law' is based on an inductive argument. Why is a conclusion based on an inductive argument generally considered to be weaker than a conclusion based on a deductive argument?

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(Total for Question 23 = 2 marks)



24 (a) Why are newspapers considered more biased than current affairs programmes on the BBC?

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(b) How do 'folk devils' and 'moral panics' help to explain the impact of the media?

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(Total for Question 24 = 5 marks)



Read Source 2 on the separate insert and then answer questions 25–28.

25 Explain why, according to Source 2, the Treasury believes the short-term costs of the policy will pay for themselves in the long run.

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(Total for Question 25 = 2 marks)



26 Why might a possible driving ban on those who failed to comply with the policy prove ineffective in the UK?

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(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)

27 From paragraph 3, why might it be thought 'repellent' in the UK to see a 14-year-old in full-time paid employment in 2009?

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(Total for Question 27 = 2 marks)



SECTION C

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

29

Clacton: 'This isn't art, it's an insult!'

Artist Nathan Coley created this shack-like installation in the Clacton area.



Local resident Sheila Deacon said: "It's not art – it's an insult. People walk past and laugh at it."

Artist Mr Coley defended his work saying: "Surely the area deserves to have art as much as anywhere else?"

Source: adapted from Claire Owen, *Clacton Gazette-News*, 28 November 2008

How could the artistic qualities of a controversial work of art such as the installation above or a winning entry for the Turner Prize be explained to someone who doubted its artistic merits?

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'Dadlessness'

'My dad walked out when I was young. Once my mum had a new boyfriend, she had less time for me. I started going wrong at school. Come 14, I dropped out of school. I got into fights. I took drugs. Me and my mum's boyfriend got into a fight. The police were called. She wouldn't leave him. So I walked out.'

Hostel resident

'My dad left when I was 8, and then we lost the house. My mum went out to work to get as much money as she could. We were always scruffy, and rather than be picked on, I stood up for myself, so I soon gained a reputation as a fighting boy. There were letters threatening to exclude me from school, and by the time I was 12 my behaviour was off the wall and my mum put me into care...'

Craig (former addict)

Source: adapted from Chapter 4, *Being tough on the causes of crime: Tackling family breakdown to prevent youth crime*, Centre for Social Justice, February 2007

Assess the main causes and consequences of changes in family life in the UK in the past 30 years.

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Advanced Subsidiary

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Insert

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Source material

Source 1

Press 'irresponsible' says Gerry McCann

Journalists covering the disappearance of Madeleine McCann 'blatantly made up' stories in the pursuit of sales, her father has told MPs on the media select committee which is enquiring into press standards. He said that if he had not taken legal action, the media storm – which he called 'the Kate and Gerry Show' – might have 'resulted in the complete destruction of our family'.

Kate and Gerry McCann received a £550,000 libel payout from Express Newspapers in 2008 over a series of more than 100 defamatory articles. 'Our family has been the focus of some of the most sensational, untruthful, irresponsible and damaging reporting in the history of the press,' McCann told MPs, adding that he and Kate felt they had no choice but to go to law.

McCann said that Sir Christopher Meyer, the chairman of the Press Complaints Commission (PCC), advised them that 'legal redress was the way to address the issue' of defamatory stories appearing in the papers. Adam Tudor, the McCanns' lawyers told the committee: 'The PCC is regarded as being overly friendly, it lacks teeth. It can't force apologies.' He said if the McCanns had gone through the PCC instead of the courts, 'it would have led the Express to thinking they were off the hook. By going to the PCC, Kate and Gerry would have been sending out a signal that they had no appetite to see this through and could perhaps be fobbed off – so they felt they had no choice.'

Source: adapted from Paul McNally, *Press Gazette*, 10 March 2009

Source 2

School leaving age goes up to 18

Ten-year-olds who enter secondary school in 2008 will be the first to have to stay in education until they are 18. The Treasury is committed to paying the short-term costs of the policy. They believe the costs will more than pay for themselves in the long run, by raising skills and reducing welfare payments.

The Government is considering enforcing the change by withdrawing driving licences from teenagers who do not comply with the policy. Officials are looking at the example of the Canadian province of Ontario, which found that driving bans on 16 and 17-year-olds were an effective way to ensure compliance.

The Education Secretary said: "It should be as unacceptable to see a 16-year-old working, with no training, no education, as it is now to see a 14-year-old at work full-time. That was common until 1945, but now you would find it repellent – a denial of a youngster's right to education. We should find it equally repellent today that a youngster of 16 is not getting any training."

The Government believes that the changes are needed because the collapse in unskilled jobs in the economy means that young school leavers are increasingly unemployable. Unemployment among 16 and 17-year-olds was 25.3% in 2007. The number of unskilled jobs has dropped from 8 million in the 1960s to 3.5 million now and is expected to fall to 600,000 by 2020, making it almost impossible for unskilled teenagers to find work.

Source: adapted from Anthony Browne and Philip Webster, *School leaving age goes up to 18*, *The Times*, 12 January 2007

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