

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

General Studies

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2: The Individual in Society

Wednesday 25 May 2011 – 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.

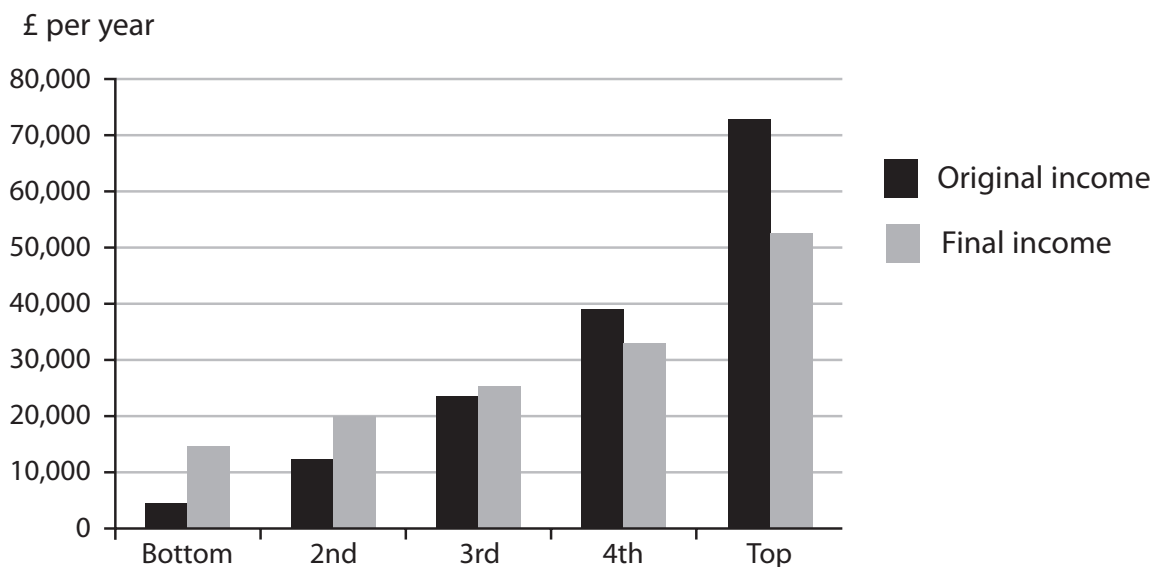
Choose an answer A, B, C or D and put a cross in the box ☒.

If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒

and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Use the information below to help you answer questions 1–6.

Average income per household in the UK, 2007/8, before and after payment of taxes and receipt of benefits



- Original income (before direct taxes and benefits) of the top fifth (quintile) of households was £72,500 per household. This was about 16 times greater than the bottom fifth, £4,700 per household.
- Final income (after redistribution through direct taxes and benefits) of the top fifth of households was £52,400 per household. This was only four times greater than the bottom fifth, £14,300 per household.
- Before direct taxes and benefits, mean incomes were about 25% higher than median incomes.
- Direct taxes (except Council Tax and Northern Ireland rates) are progressive. They take a larger proportion of income from households with higher gross incomes. Indirect taxes are regressive, taking a higher proportion of income from households with smaller gross incomes.

Source: adapted from <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>



1 UK governments adopt policies of redistribution in order to

- A make the rich richer
- B raise the living standards of the poor
- C make the poor poorer
- D increase inequality between the rich and the poor

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 In 2007/8 the percentage increase in income of the bottom fifth of households after taxes and benefits was about

- A 400%
- B 300%
- C 200%
- D 100%

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 In 2007/8 the net amount of taxes paid by the top fifth of households was about

- A £10,000
- B £20,000
- C £30,000
- D £40,000

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 In 2007/8 the households which were least affected by redistribution policies were in the

- A second quintile
- B third quintile
- C fourth quintile
- D top quintile

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)



- 5 Mean incomes (before tax and benefits) are higher than median incomes in the UK because
- A there are now more households than previously
 - B pay rises are counted in means but not medians
 - C the number of households with high incomes is much higher than ten years ago
 - D the median reflects the very high proportion of households with low incomes

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

- 6 A tax of £100 per month on every household would
- A promote equality
 - B be progressive
 - C spread wealth
 - D be regressive

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

- 7 'A group of people with similar ages and interests' is a definition of
- A a peer group
 - B a reference group
 - C a pressure group
 - D an ethnic group

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

- 8 A society in which people from different ethnicities and backgrounds live alongside each other and share each others' festivals, music or foods is best described as
- A multicultural
 - B sustainable
 - C monocultural
 - D democratic

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)



9 When branded goods are seen being used by characters in television dramas, this is known as

- A product preference
- B product placement
- C product differentiation
- D product promotion

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 If a speaker at a demonstration makes untruthful claims designed to damage another person's reputation, a court is likely to decide that the speaker has committed

- A affray
- B libel
- C slander
- D perjury

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 Most 'free' daily and weekly newspapers are financed by

- A lottery funding
- B grants from councils
- C fees paid by advertisers
- D rich philanthropists

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

12 Which of these newspapers are generally described as 'quality papers'?

- A Daily Mirror and The Independent
- B The Sun and The Times
- C Daily Express and Daily Mail
- D The Guardian and The Daily Telegraph

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)



Read the following statements and then answer questions 13–16.

Crocheted lions and Lady Godiva: welcome to the London Olympics

- 1 Twelve artistic projects have been commissioned by the Arts Councils of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to celebrate the London Olympic Games.
- 2 They will include three 10m-high crocheted lions for Nottingham and a mechanical figure of Lady Godiva to be towed by cyclists from Coventry to London.
- 3 They may all be a million miles away from the spectacular massed drummers and acrobats of the Beijing Olympics' opening and closing ceremonies, but Cultural Olympiad chairman Tony Hall says these projects are 'very British'.
- 4 The active involvement of individuals and communities in projects such as these will encourage new audiences to enjoy the arts, according to Moira Sinclair, executive director of Arts Council London.
- 5 If public patronage of the arts is driven by a social or political purpose, it will fail.
- 6 If you hand over the actual commissioning of projects to the Arts Council it will produce the very worst art.
- 7 Giant puppets and crocheted lions have nothing to do with art, its creation, purpose or popularity, for ordinary people.

Source: adapted from Charlotte Higgins, *The Guardian*, 22 October 2009
and Adrian Hamilton, *The Independent*, 23 October 2009

13 Which statement contains facts only?

- A** Statement 2
- B** Statement 4
- C** Statement 5
- D** Statement 7

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)



14 Which of these statements contains both facts and opinions?

- A** Statement 1
- B** Statement 3
- C** Statement 6
- D** Statement 7

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 Which of these statements contains opinions only?

- A** Statement 1
- B** Statement 2
- C** Statement 3
- D** Statement 5

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 Which two statements directly contradict each other over the appeal of the arts?

- A** 1 and 2
- B** 3 and 4
- C** 4 and 7
- D** 5 and 6

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 Which of these qualities defines a work of art?

- A** political
- B** ethical
- C** aesthetic
- D** religious

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)



18 The first painting to use a new technique such as perspective is best described as

- A** formulaic
- B** impressionist
- C** innovative
- D** modernist

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 The Renaissance occurred between

- A** 1780 and 1900
- B** 1650 and 1750
- C** 1880 and 1920
- D** 1400 and 1600

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

20 Which of the following was a famous painter?

- A** Orwell
- B** Monet
- C** Vanbrugh
- D** Britten

(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 21–30.

21 Using paragraph 1, how will the population of Britain have changed by 2083?

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(Total for Question 21 = 1 mark)

22 From your own knowledge, state two ways in which life expectancy (paragraph 1) could be linked to either 'nature' or 'nurture'.

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(Total for Question 22 = 2 marks)



23 Outline two measures mentioned by the writer in paragraph 2 which the government might take to cope with increased population density in and around London.

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(Total for Question 23 = 2 marks)

24 State two features of a deductive argument.
(You do not need to refer to the passage to answer this question.)

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(Total for Question 24 = 2 marks)

25 Why are facts thought to support an argument better than opinions?
(You do not need to refer to the passage to answer this question.)

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(Total for Question 25 = 2 marks)



26 (a) At the end of paragraph 4, the writer reaches the conclusion that 'Immigrants and their children will ... help make sure the working population continues to increase and pay for our pensions and the NHS'. On what type of argument is this conclusion based?

(1)

(b) How strong is this type of argument in supporting a conclusion? Briefly explain your answer.

(1)

(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)

27 The writer suggests that the population of the UK will rise to 86 million by 2083 (paragraph 3). How strong are the **evidence** and **arguments** used in the passage to justify this claim?



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 27 = 7 marks)

includes 3 marks for Quality of Written Communication



28 According to paragraphs 4 and 5, why does the writer believe the UK should welcome the projected increase in its population?

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(Total for Question 28 = 2 marks)

29 In the final paragraph, the writer says ‘instead of taking a lead and seizing its opportunities, the UK will still be discussing whether it was a good idea to join the EU, and whether it might be time to have another referendum’. What events in the past might have led the writer to hold such a belief?

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(Total for Question 29 = 3 marks)



30 The writer states that 'British leadership of Europe will be there for the taking'. Explain why this might occur.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 30 = 7 marks)

includes 3 marks for Quality of Written Communication

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



SECTION C

Answer BOTH questions.

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

31

Democracy – Then and Now

- Fifty years ago, just three political parties were represented in the House of Commons and in some constituencies there were only two candidates for voters to choose from.
- By 2010 an average of six candidates contested each constituency and ten different parties were represented in the House of Commons.
- Over the last fifty years election turnouts have declined.
- In the 2009 elections for the European Parliament, a significant proportion of the UK's MEPs came from minor parties such as UKIP, the Greens and the BNP.
- Proportional representation is now used throughout the UK, for some elections at least.

To what extent and in what ways has democracy in the UK been strengthened or weakened in the past 50 years?

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Soaps should tackle broken Britain, say Tories



Soap operas should not endorse 'negative social behaviour' such as binge drinking, according to Conservative MP, Jeremy Hunt. He added: 'I'm not saying there should be no alcohol references in any soaps. Programmes need to reflect the world in which we all live and not some fantasy of what we would like it to be. It would be wrong to require broadcasters to produce programmes to meet government objectives and promote certain types of behaviour, but it's just as wrong for broadcasters to produce programmes that legitimise negative social behaviour.'

Source: adapted from Nicole Martin, *The Daily Telegraph*, 28 Oct 2008

How far and in what ways do soaps promote certain types of behaviour and legitimise negative social behaviour?

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Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



(Total for Question 32 = 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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Insert

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Source material

Source 1

Zimmer-frame nation: a vision of Britain in 2083

Imagine Britain in 2083 – a place where everyone seems old. So old that around 700,000 of our current twenty-somethings will survive to that distant time and receive their centenary birthday card from their close contemporary, King William V, who will be celebrating his 101st birthday that year. Rising life expectancy means children will be outnumbered by the over-75s.

So much science fiction? Not quite. The Office of National Statistics predicts that our population will become older and bigger. A UK with a population of 86 million will cause governments to copy the methods of other nations to cope with dense populations – Japanese-style bullet trains will give Sheffield the same commuting time to London as Guildford; taller, thinner houses and office blocks; and a real effort to move business and government out of London and the South-east to cut congestion.

On current trends of around 180,000 net immigrants per year and a fertility rate of about 1.8 children per female, the UK population will rise by more than 4 million to 65.6 million by 2018, to over 70 million by 2029 and to 85.7 million by 2083. Of the 4.3 million extra UK population over the next few years, around 2.4 million will come from the existing population (ie more births than deaths), while 1.9 million will come from net migration.

Of the possible 10 million increase by 2033, 45% will come from migration. Migrants traditionally tend to be younger, and so more likely to be part of the working population – an important consideration in view of the costs of our ageing population. Most economists say that the refusal of some European states to accept higher numbers of immigrants will leave their public finances even more vulnerable than the UK's. Immigrants and their children will add 7.7 million to the population between now and 2033, and help make sure the working population continues to increase and help pay for our pensions and the NHS.

The UK's population seems likely to exceed France's by 2015, and Germany's by 2047. EU nations, such as Germany, which limit immigration from Poland and elsewhere, will suffer economically. The UK, though, will benefit from the changing balance of economic and political power. The UK ought to be the largest economy in the EU in a few decades and will dominate the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament, where power is allocated according to population size.

British leadership of Europe will be there for the taking. Yet, when we come to celebrate the centenary of the EU in 2057, it is entirely possible that, instead of taking a lead and seizing its opportunities, the UK will still be discussing whether it was a good idea to join the EU, and whether it might be time to have another referendum.

Source: adapted from Sean O'Grady, *The Independent*, 22 October 2009