

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

General Studies

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2: The Individual in Society

Thursday 17 January 2013 – 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 on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the 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 about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

1 In the context of the nature/nurture debate, which of these is solely the result of 'nature'?

- A blood type
- B good manners
- C musical skill
- D body weight

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 In the context of the nature/nurture debate, which of these is solely the result of 'nurture'?

- A hair loss
- B eye colour
- C being vegetarian
- D physical strength

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Which of these did not exist before 1963?

- A motorways
- B internet
- C electric vehicles
- D television

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



4 TV programmes on ITV are mainly financed through

- A television licence fees
- B subscriptions paid by viewers
- C government grants
- D advertising revenue

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 The requirement to maintain impartiality and avoid bias is applied most strictly in the case of

- A the BBC
- B Sky TV
- C *The Independent* newspaper
- D the internet

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 'The Romantics' worked mainly in the period between

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

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 George Orwell was best known as a

- A composer
- B sculptor
- C writer
- D painter

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



8 A political party with right-wing policies would be most likely to favour

- A** nationalising privately-owned firms
- B** privatising state-owned industries
- C** raising welfare benefits
- D** increasing public expenditure

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 In UK general elections each constituency elects one MP.

What was the average number of candidates in each constituency in the 2010 General Election?

- A** 3
- B** 6
- C** 9
- D** 12

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Which one of these countries is currently a member of the Commonwealth of Nations?

- A** Egypt
- B** Eire (Republic of Ireland)
- C** Myanmar (Burma)
- D** Mozambique

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)



Use the information below to answer questions 11–15.

The *News of the World* closes down – the following eight statements are based on a report in the *Financial Times*.

1. The *News of the World* was published today (10 July 2011) for the last time with the headline 'Thank You and Goodbye'.
2. The *News of the World* did far more good than harm.
3. Shortly after 7pm, *News of the World* journalists gathered in the Cape bar, adjacent to their offices, before returning for a final meeting.
4. The closure of the newspaper, which existed for 168 years, is the most tangible sign of the pressure on Rupert Murdoch's media empire.
5. There is no justification for immoral phone hacking, no justification for the unnecessary pain caused to victims, nor for the deep stain it has left on a great history.
6. The staff emerged at 9.45pm to many camera flashes, as Mr Myler, the editor, held up a copy of the 8,674th and final front page of the newspaper.
7. Proceeds from the final edition were donated to three charities, including Barnardo's.
8. The final paper foolishly defended the Press Complaints Commission (PCC), the industry's self-regulatory body, claiming it just needed more powers and resources.

(Source: adapted from Salamander Davoudi and Simon Mundy, *Financial Times*, 10 July 2011
© Salamander Davoudi and Simon Mundy © *The Financial Times* (2011))

11 Which of these statements contain opinions only?

- A** 1 and 4
- B** 2 and 5
- C** 3 and 6
- D** 7 and 8

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

12 For which of these can the whole statement be verified?

- A** Statement 2
- B** Statement 4
- C** Statement 6
- D** Statement 8

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)



13 Which statement most directly contradicts the claims made for the paper's reputation in Statement 2?

- A** Statement 4
- B** Statement 5
- C** Statement 7
- D** Statement 8

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 Which of these statements contain facts only?

- A** 1 and 8
- B** 2 and 5
- C** 3 and 4
- D** 6 and 7

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 Which of these statements contain both facts and opinions?

- A** 1 and 5
- B** 2 and 6
- C** 3 and 7
- D** 4 and 8

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)



Use the information below to answer questions 16–20.

Cycling boosts the UK economy

- (i) Cycling generated £51 million in profit for British manufacturers from the 3.7 million cycles sold in 2010 – a rise of 28% on the number sold in 2009.
- (ii) Employing 23,000 people, the UK cycling sector paid £500 million in wages in 2010, which included £100 million in income tax and National Insurance contributions.
- (iii) 208 million cycle journeys were made in 2010 by the UK's 13 million cyclists.

(Source: adapted from Alexander Grous, *The British Cycling Economy*, LSE, 2011
© 2011 The Press Association.)

16 Using (i), how many cycles were sold in 2009?

- A** 2.66 million
- B** 2.74 million
- C** 2.89 million
- D** 4.73 million

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 Using (ii), the average weekly take-home pay of employees in the UK cycling sector was approximately

- A** £334
- B** £418
- C** £1,449
- D** £1,812

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

18 Using (iii), if the average distance for each cycle journey in 2010 was 13 miles, what was the average weekly mileage for each cyclist?

- A** 2 miles
- B** 4 miles
- C** 52 miles
- D** 208 miles

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)



19 Using (iii), assume there is a 20% increase in cyclists between 2010 and 2013. If the average price for a cycle is £360, what would be the additional expenditure on cycles if each new cyclist purchased a cycle for themselves?

- A** £468 million
- B** £720 million
- C** £936 million
- D** £5,616 million

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

20 On average, cyclists take 1.3 fewer sick days per year saving an employer £160 per day.

The employer persuades 200 workers to take up regular cycling. How much money would the employer save in a year?

- A** £260
- B** £1,392
- C** £1,480
- D** £41,600

(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 21–28.

21 Using your own knowledge:

(a) What is socialisation?

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(b) How does primary socialisation differ from secondary socialisation?

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(Total for Question 21 = 3 marks)



22 Give three reasons why, according to the writer of the Source, gang membership may be attractive to boys.

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(Total for Question 22 = 3 marks)



23 From the Source, identify three undesirable features of gangs.

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(Total for Question 23 = 3 marks)

24 Using your own knowledge, state two distinctive features of youth culture.

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(Total for Question 24 = 2 marks)



25 The final paragraph refers to society reducing the attractiveness of gang membership. With reference to the Source, what steps could or should society take to achieve this?

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer.



(Total for Question 25 = 7 marks)

26 In paragraph 1, the writer gives reasons for boys wanting to join a gang. Identify the type of argument used and explain why it could be considered weak.

(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)



27 How would you decide whether the arguments in paragraphs 4 and 5 should be considered to be arguments from authority?

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(Total for Question 27 = 2 marks)

28 Do the types and balance of **evidence** and **arguments** in the Source clearly justify taking action against gangs?

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Ruled area for writing answers to questions.

(Total for Question 28 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



SECTION C

Answer BOTH questions.

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

- 29** Use your own knowledge, as well as the information given, to answer the question below.

The film may cost millions to make, the stars are famous and the hype is enormous. But often the 100,000 words of the novel are squeezed into 10,000 words of film script, characters are edited out or perhaps poorly cast, endings are sometimes changed. The magic inspired by our own imagination is lost. The director's own interpretation may bear no resemblance to our own. Is that why so many good books make poor films on television or at the cinema?

There are exceptions, of course. 'Brokeback Mountain' was a triumph, as were 'One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest', 'A Clockwork Orange', 'To Kill a Mockingbird' and 'Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy'. But is that enough to make up for all the disasters and disappointments from the Harry Potter films and the 'Lord of the Rings' to 'The Great Gatsby' and all the other classic mistakes?

Consider the view that good books make poor films.

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Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.



Lined writing area for the answer to Question 29.

(Total for Question 29 = 20 marks)



P 4 1 7 0 9 A 0 1 9 2 4

30 Use your own knowledge, as well as the information given, to answer the question below.

In the 2010 General Election, more people (33.7%) did not vote than voted for any one of the individual parties. The distribution of votes was:

Conservative	23.5%
Labour	18.9%
Liberal Democrat	15.0%
UKIP	2.0%
BNP	1.2%
Scottish Nationalist	1.1%
Green	0.6%
Others	4.0%

If significantly more than 66.3% of the electorate had voted, there could have been a result which reflected much better the views and wishes of the people of the UK as a whole. But maybe that would happen only if voting was made compulsory. And, if some people were forced to vote when they didn't want to, would the votes they cast be worth receiving and recording?

Examine arguments for and against making voting compulsory in UK general elections.

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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



(Total for Question 30 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 40 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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Edexcel GCE

General Studies

Advanced Subsidiary

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Insert

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PEARSON

Source material

Source 1

Joining the gang

Do boys living in the inner cities or urban estates need strong male role models if they are to grow into hard-working and responsible employees, husbands and fathers? It can be argued that, without good primary and secondary socialisation, their lives are inevitably blighted. Many boys in such areas have abusive or absentee fathers, single mothers and few or no male teachers in their primary school. They may never meet a male youth leader, trainer or coach who could be a good role model and a positive influence on their lives because such areas often have few youth clubs or sports teams. So it is hardly surprising that the 'heroes' for many of these boys are males in local gangs.

To join a gang, boys have to take on an initiation task. This usually involves doing something dangerous, painful and criminal to demonstrate toughness or bravery. In return, gangs give their members a sense of well-being, belonging and importance, and they also offer protection and substantial material gains.

Gang criminality can involve anything ranging from robberies, 'protection' operations and car thefts to drug taking, drug dealing and motor insurance scams. Many vulnerable boys have parents who lead chaotic lives or who work every hour of the day to keep their heads above water financially. To such boys, the appeal of the gang is compelling in spite of the criminality involved.

Gang culture differs significantly from both youth culture and the culture of the wider society. Once sucked into this world of gangs, it can be difficult to escape. If a member tries to leave the gang, he will often find himself becoming their victim; if he tries to 'go straight', his inevitable criminal record will almost certainly catch up with him and perhaps blight his chances.

It is an inconvenient truth that if parents and schools seem to abandon a boy, the gang – with all its illegality and violence – may effectively socialise him into its values and also be the best friend and protector he has. This will continue to be the case unless society can find ways to reduce the attractiveness of gang membership.