

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

General Studies

Advanced

Unit 3: Change and Progress

Tuesday 25 January 2011 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GS03/01

You must have:

Insert (enclosed)

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 in Sections A and B and **one** question in Section C.
- 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.
- 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 30 minutes on this section.

Read Source 1 on the separate insert and then answer questions 1–5.

- 1** Give three reasons why the mass media exploit the idea of the 'rampaging crowd' (line 14).

1.....
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(Total for Question 1 = 3 marks)



2 Police in the UK often monitor and record the actions of crowds through CCTV cameras. What moral issues are raised through the collection of this information?

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(Total for Question 2 = 4 marks)

3 Briefly outline the information you would need to collect to support the idea that considerate behaviour towards strangers in a crowd situation is more common than might be expected (paragraph 3).

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(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)



9 Give **two** benefits and **two** drawbacks arising from the increased use of technology, such as robots, in caring for the elderly.

Benefits

1

2

Drawbacks

1

2

(Total for Question 9 = 4 marks)

10 (i) Computers have become more powerful (line 24).

(ii) Computers ...will never take us on in a game of football (lines 30–31).

Explain which of these statements can be justified more easily.

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(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)



SECTION C

There are two questions in this section. You should answer ONE of them.
Write your answer in the space provided.

Put a cross in the box indicating the question you have chosen.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box
and then put a cross in the other box .

You are reminded that an appropriate conclusion to your argument is required.
In answering the question you should consider the arguments for and against the statement.

Chosen question number: **Question 12**

Question 13

12 'Most would agree that slavery is unacceptable, yet it is as prevalent now as it has ever been.'

Critically evaluate this view.

(Total for Question 12 = 30 marks)

includes 6 marks for Quality of Written Communication

13 'The role of education is to produce a standard citizen and restrict dissent and originality.'

Critically evaluate this view.

(Total for Question 13 = 30 marks)

includes 6 marks for Quality of Written Communication



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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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Insert

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Source material

Source 1

Don't fence me in!

Humans are social animals – although not always sociable! *Homo sapiens* has characteristically lived in groups, and the development of social structures and behaviours has contributed to the success of the species.

5 Many of us now live in more crowded conditions, and it is also common for many
tens and even hundreds of thousands to come together for religious, sporting
or recreational purposes. Large crowds have the potential for serious damage to
individuals and property. Disasters such as that at the Hillsborough football stadium
and at Mecca during the Hajj remind us how easily crushes can happen. Occasionally
10 people in crowds may do dreadful things that as individuals they would never
contemplate. For this reason, police authorities may need to control the behaviour of
large bodies of people.

However, research suggests that the ways in which police and the military set out
to control crowds may make the situation worse. There is an assumption, fuelled
15 by the mass media, that the rampaging crowd is a common phenomenon. Football
crowds are commonly painted as drink-sodden mobs, but in reality crowd violence is
very rare. Crowds usually behave sensibly, provided there is no reason for fear, such
as locked exits or a broken staircase. Even in frightening crowd situations, members
of the crowd tend to behave considerately to others, even if they are strangers.
20 Some psychologists claim that crowds in a potentially disastrous situation such as a
terrorist attack will behave sensibly if left to their own devices. On the other hand,
when faced with what they perceive to be aggressive police action, a crowd of often
disparate individuals with a range of very different motivations and backgrounds can
easily become united in violence, as witnessed in the poll tax riots in 1990.

25 Policing strategy, as seen in the G8 and G20 protests of recent years, is sometimes
based on the belief that a crowd will behave violently and unpredictably. The police
attempt to contain and corral the crowd, or to break it into smaller groups through
forceful action, with the aim of preventing violence. Some psychologists believe that
this is counterproductive, as it makes the crowd resentful and unites them against
the police.

Source 2

Me, Human – You, Robot!

The word “robot”, first used in 1920, referred to a humanoid machine which in earlier days might have been called an automaton. Machines that can carry out human tasks, or play games such as chess, have always intrigued us. While such machines were mechanical in nature, their abilities were strictly limited – and predictable.

- 5 With the development of electronic devices and ultimately the computer, building machines with human properties has become the objective of research and the subject of science fiction. Isaac Asimov, in a whole series of stories, coined the term “robotics”, and devised the Three Laws of Robotics, which he intended should be built into the electronic brains of such devices:
- 10 1. A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
 2. A robot must obey any orders given to it by human beings, except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.
 3. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection
15 does not conflict with the First or Second Law.

The Laws reflected Asimov’s concern that robots might compete with humans, or threaten human existence because their behaviour might become unpredictable.

- 20 However, is any of this a real possibility? Researchers in robotics and the related field of artificial intelligence are divided. Some say that we have already produced machines and computer simulations that behave in ways that mimic the behaviour of some invertebrate animals, and there is no reason to suppose that we will stop there. The great stimulus to the development and improvement of such machines is the arms race – producing weapons capable of intelligent behaviour has been a feature of recent wars. Computers have become more powerful and the range of tasks that
25 they can control has widened. They will fight our wars for us, and care for us in our old age.

- 30 On the other hand, some experts maintain that robots will never come to challenge humans in their breadth of capabilities. Robots will never develop human emotions, and because of this, their use will have to be controlled through strict ethical guidelines. And, although computers may beat us at chess, they will never take us on in a game of football.

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