

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

General Studies

Advanced

Unit 3: Change and Progress

Monday 18 June 2012 – 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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6/6/5/C3



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2 In a 'laptop university', students are required to use a laptop with internet access for electronic communication. State two advantages and two disadvantages of such an approach to learning.

Advantage 1

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Advantage 2

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Disadvantage 1

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Disadvantage 2

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(Total for Question 2 = 4 marks)

3 Show how Eric Darr's argument for introducing the networking block is inductive.

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(Total for Question 3 = 2 marks)



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 6 = 14 marks)

includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ALL questions.

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

Read Source 2 on the separate insert and then answer questions 7–12.

7 Using the source and your own knowledge, name three charitable organisations that are attempting to alleviate world hunger.

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(Total for Question 7 = 3 marks)

8 What form of reasoning is being used in paragraph 1? Give reasons to explain your answer.

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(Total for Question 8 = 4 marks)



9 Give three examples of objective statements from paragraph 2.

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(Total for Question 9 = 3 marks)

10 Using the information in paragraphs 3 and 4, give the aim of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme, and explain why it is at risk.

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(Total for Question 10 = 3 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 13**

Question 14

13 'The world would be a better place if there was an international moral code that could be legally enforced.'

Critically evaluate this assertion.

(Total for Question 13 = 30 marks)

includes 6 marks for Quality of Written Communication

14 Since 1801, every 10 years the UK government has conducted a census – a count of all people and households. It is now the most complete source of information about the UK population.

Every household in the country is legally obliged to complete a census form. A small number of people have been prosecuted for failing to comply with this obligation.

Critically evaluate the view that the census is an unwarranted intrusion into people's privacy, and that the government has neither right nor reason to force people to respond.

(Total for Question 14 = 30 marks)

includes 6 marks for Quality of Written Communication



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Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.



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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

US College blocks Facebook and Twitter

It is perhaps inevitable given the rise of social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter that the number of places blocking access to them is also growing. Burma, China, Iran, and now Harrisburg in Pennsylvania. Can that be true? For the past week the private Harrisburg University has removed access to Twitter and Facebook, and video chat through Skype. The idea was to undertake an experiment to find out what impact social media and multitasking were having on college life.

It was dreamed up by the university's provost, Eric Darr, who became intrigued when he observed his 16-year-old daughter at home one night. "She had Facebook open on her laptop, was listening to music on iTunes, had apps open on her iPhone and three different conversations going on using instant messaging, all simultaneously," he said. "It struck me how overpowering all this was, not in a negative way, and it made me wonder what would happen if all that wasn't there."

On Monday morning the university closed channels to the social networking sites so no access could be gained via the university's central wireless network. The reaction of the 800 or so students ranged from curious to outraged. One student moaned that without Facebook on his laptop in class he didn't know what to do. Darr said: "I was standing right there, and said to him there's always the novel idea of paying attention to your professor". Alexis Rivera, an 18-year-old student of internet security, said "It's a lot better, I can pay attention much better now". As it is a laptop university, students have computers open at most lectures. In an average class, Rivera would have up to seven chats going at the same time. "Normally I'd be chatting to other people in the class about how boring it was," she said. This week, without the distractions, she has found herself taking more notes and following the tutor with greater understanding. In the past she often missed assignments because she was so busy messaging she didn't hear them. And she's also become more outgoing. "I'm a lot more social," she said. "I talk to a lot more people, face to face, rather than sitting there typing away."

Others have been less enthusiastic. Several of the college's computer geeks have rerouted internet access through the firewall. Giovanni Acosta, 21, knows how to overcome the blackout but decided against it, as he wanted to see the outcome of the experiment. At first he was twitchy. "I had to log on to Facebook even though I knew it was blocked", he said. "But now the itch has gone. I've learnt how much I was being distracted."

Ed Pilkington in Harrisburg

Source: Adapted from *guardian.co.uk*, Friday 17 September 2010

Source 2

Africa's green revolution will founder without extra global funding

In our two African countries (Rwanda and Sierra Leone)¹ and in the developing world in general, nearly 1 billion people experience a severe lack of food and yearn to lift themselves out of poverty. For our world to be stable, it must become free of the worst forms of deprivation. For our world to be more just, the needs of the poor must be fulfilled.

In 2000, the world agreed to halve extreme poverty and hunger by 2015 as part of the UN millennium development goals. In fact, global hunger has actually increased. Today, one out of every six people on earth is undernourished. As food prices turn volatile, poor households' access to food weakens; as rainfall and temperature patterns change, small farmers lose yields; and when water is scarce and soil is eroding, yields drop. These trends make food access and production more uncertain. Our farmers need improvements in all these areas: seeds as well as soils; roads that will connect them to markets; credit and private sector investments to spur growth; facilities to reduce their post-harvest losses; training to cope with climate change. Economic growth would raise incomes for communities, countries and our continent as a whole.

African nations have devised initiatives to support smallholder farmers. We have pledged to devote 10% of our national budgets to agriculture. To help with this commitment, the United States, Canada, Spain, South Korea and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation launched the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme to help the world's poorest farmers. Our two countries were among the first recipients of \$50m grants from this fund. In Rwanda, two-thirds of smallholder farms are located on steep hillsides, where soil erosion is a major problem. Torrential rains wash away fertilisers and improved seeds before their benefit can be felt. This new fund is supporting an ambitious hillside terracing initiative so that farmers can protect their land, have better yields and generate more income to care for their families. For our two countries, this fund, managed by the World Bank, has proved to be one of the few sources of financing for agriculture that is aligned with our needs and priorities.

Yet, six months after its launch, with a lack of additional pledges, the fund's sustainability is at risk. Next month, several African countries that have completed their comprehensive agriculture strategies will be approaching the fund for support. Unless new donors come forward, most will be turned away. We urge broader and deeper support for the global agriculture fund. Let our collective action be sustained until we end food insecurity. Let it be inspired by the aspirations of a billion people.

Source: Adapted from *The Guardian*, 26 September 2010

¹ This passage was adapted from an article written by Agnes Matilda Kalibata (Minister of Agriculture, Rwanda) and Joseph Sam Sesay (Minister of Agriculture, Sierra Leone).

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