

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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General Studies

Advanced

Unit 3: Change and Progress

Monday 2 June 2014 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GS03/01

You must have:

Insert (enclosed)

Total Marks

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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 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.
- 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 30 minutes on this section.

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

- 1** Explain what is meant by the term 'artistic style' and identify two styles mentioned in the first paragraph of Source 1.

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 From Source 1, describe three changes in the role of art brought about by the Chinese Cultural Revolution.

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(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)



3 It has been claimed that the Chinese Cultural Revolution was an example of progress. Evaluate the evidence in Source 1 for or against this claim.

Dotted lines for writing the answer.

(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)



4 Describe briefly how art might criticise the state.

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(Total for Question 4 = 2 marks)



Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

(includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication)
(Total for Question 5 = 13 marks)

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 Sources 2a and 2b on the separate insert and then answer questions 6–10.

- 6** What differences might exist between 'anonymous sources' as mentioned in Source 2a and 'whistle-blower disclosures' as referred to in Source 2b?

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(Total for Question 6 = 2 marks)



8 WikiLeaks is promoted as a 'not-for-profit' media organisation. However, it has a founder, journalists and a substantial internet presence, all of which require resources. How might these resources be found?

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(Total for Question 8 = 4 marks)



9 Source 2a is a statement made by the WikiLeaks organisation.

Which three of these are completely objective statements?

- A One of our most important activities is to publish original source material.
- B WikiLeaks is a not-for-profit media organisation.
- C We derive these principles from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- D We provide an innovative, secure and anonymous way for sources to leak information.
- E Since 2007, when the organisation was officially launched, WikiLeaks has worked to report on and publish important information.
- F We also develop and adapt technologies to support these activities.

Statement 1

Statement 2

Statement 3

(Total for Question 9 = 3 marks)



10 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the evidence and arguments in Sources 2a and 2b to support the claim that WikiLeaks acts in the public interest.

A large rectangular area with rounded corners, containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing.



(Total for Question 10 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



P 4 3 2 2 9 A 0 1 3 2 0

SECTION C

There are two questions in this section. You should answer ONE of them.

Write your answer in the space provided.

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

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Use knowledge and understanding from a range of disciplines to reach an appropriate conclusion.

Chosen question number: **Question 11**

Question 12

11

The cost of scientific research

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC), built to investigate the fundamental structure of matter, has so far cost a total of £2.6 billion. A worldwide grid of computers is required to process the results. The LHC took 10 years to build, and is planned to function and possibly be upgraded in the next 10 years. It is possibly the most expensive scientific instrument ever built.

Aid to the hungry

In 2011, the World Food Programme purchased £760 million worth of food to distribute. Yet one in seven people do not get enough food to be healthy and lead an active life, making hunger and malnutrition a more common cause of death worldwide than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined.

Evaluate the view that expensive scientific research cannot be justified when so many people in the world lack sufficient food.

(includes 6 marks for Quality of Written Communication)

(Total for Question 11 = 30 marks)

12

There was a time when new recruits to banks were told that they had to put the interests of the customer first, the bank second and themselves third. Today that order is reversed.

It all started to go wrong 20 years ago when the idea that business was only about making a profit became prevalent. The logical next step was to give key employees extra money if they could boost revenues. The mistake was to assume that a bonus would make people work harder when it simply makes them work differently.

(Source: adapted from www.independent.co.uk)

Examine the moral issues raised by such views.

(includes 6 marks for Quality of Written Communication)

(Total for Question 12 = 30 marks)



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel GCE

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Insert

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Source 1

Art during the Chinese Cultural Revolution



Shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949, Mao Zedong (the Communist Party Chairman) declared that art should serve the people. In determining what forms of art would best do so, artists debated between two aesthetic directions: the Soviet socialist realist style, based on European oil painting traditions; or guohua ('national painting'), the modernisation of traditional Chinese ink painting. Until the mid-1960s, both approaches were allowed to coexist in art training and practice, as long as works of art served the masses and did not criticise the state.

Everything changed during the Chinese Cultural Revolution of 1966–76. Forced to serve political and propaganda purposes under enormous pressure from the Cultural Revolution Group, led by Mao's fourth wife Jiang Qing, works of art were expected to encourage revolution and, in her words, be 'red, bright and shining'. The Chinese Cultural Revolution pitted young people against older generations so that many revered artists and artistic traditions suffered humiliation and destruction, as did untold numbers of people perceived to be bourgeois. Political woodblock prints and the Soviet socialist realist style, but with Chinese characteristics, provided the sanctioned models for the proliferation of posters, paintings and Mao badges that would fuel revolutionary fervour and the cult of Chairman Mao and his thought.

In 1981, on the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, party leaders summed up this chaotic decade as the worst setback for the party, state and people since the founding of the PRC, and laid blame squarely on Mao Zedong. The repercussions of this decade of turmoil can be seen in the propaganda posters of the Four Modernisations period of the late 1970s and 1980s.

Ellen Avril
Chief Curator and Curator of Asian Art
Cornell University Johnson Museum of Art, USA

(Source: adapted from: <http://museum.cornell.edu/exhibitions/the-art-of-china-s-cultural-revolution.html>)

Source 2a

What is WikiLeaks?

WikiLeaks is a not-for-profit media organisation. Our goal is to bring important news and information to the public. We provide an innovative, secure and anonymous way for sources to leak information to our journalists (our electronic drop-box). One of our most important activities is to publish original source material alongside our news stories so readers and historians alike can see evidence of the truth. We are a young organisation that has grown very quickly, relying on a network of dedicated volunteers around the globe. Since 2007, when the organisation was officially launched, WikiLeaks has worked to report on and publish important information. We also develop and adapt technologies to support these activities.

WikiLeaks has sustained and triumphed against legal and political attacks designed to silence our publishing organisation, our journalists and our anonymous sources. The broader principles on which our work is based are the defence of freedom of speech and media publishing, the improvement of our common historical record and the support of the rights of all people to create new history. We derive these principles from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In particular, Article 19 inspires the work of our journalists and other volunteers. It states that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. We agree, and we seek to uphold this and the other Articles of the Declaration.

(Source: from the WikiLeaks website: <http://wikileaks.org/About.html>)

Source 2b

What is WikiLeaks?

Founded by secretive Australian Julian Assange, WikiLeaks was originally based in Sweden and garnered 1.2 million leaked documents in time for its launch in January 2007. While it taps into the world's web users' desire either for justice or revenge on former employers or acquaintances, its most significant stories have been held up as largely in the public interest. The revelations about the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq resulted in international condemnation of American methods and arguably contributed to the closure of the detention centre. Assange claims that by using the global community of internet users, his site is able to promote accuracy, scrutiny and discussion of sensitive information.

The site has been heavily criticised in the past for endangering the lives of individuals, just as American and Pakistani representatives have said a leak of American military logs will. But only last week Assange told America's *Wired* magazine that WikiLeaks was 'getting an enormous quantity of whistle-blower disclosures of high calibre'. The only reason more has not been released was a lack of volunteer journalists to verify the submissions, he said.

(Source: adapted from *The Telegraph*, Matt Warman (Consumer Technology Editor) 23 Oct 2010
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/internet/7910117/What-is-Wikileaks.html>)

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