

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

Friday 12 June 2015 – 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 and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- 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 Sources 1A and 1B on the separate insert and then answer questions 1–6.

1 From Source 1A, write out;

(a) one phrase or sentence that contains fact only

(1)

.....
.....

(b) one phrase or sentence that expresses an opinion

(1)

.....
.....

(c) a conclusion or statement based on evidence.

(1)

.....
.....

(Total for Question 1 = 3 marks)



2 Source 1B is a news item from the World Wildlife Fund. Give three specific criticisms it makes of Shell.

1

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2

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3

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(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)

3 Referring to Source 1B, explain why the Environmental Audit Committee report might be taken particularly seriously.

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(Total for Question 3 = 3 marks)



4 Identify from Source 1A three specific oil spill-related problems that Shell has tried to anticipate in its Arctic programme.

1

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2

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.....

3

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.....

(Total for Question 4 = 3 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 Give two justifications for conducting the *British Social Attitudes Survey*.

1

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2

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.....

(Total for Question 7 = 2 marks)

8 Give two reasons why most people in the UK might think it wrong for religious leaders to influence government decisions.

1

.....

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2

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.....

(Total for Question 8 = 2 marks)



SECTION C

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

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 .

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 Evaluate the view that the British press should be regulated.

(Includes 6 marks for Quality of Written Communication)
(Total for Question 13 = 30 marks)

14 Scientific theories are always open to modification and challenge. In recent years, scientists have produced evidence for global warming leading to climate change. Many conclude that this increase is brought about by human activity. This conclusion is challenged by climate change sceptics, many of whom are not professional scientists.

How valid is the challenge of climate change sceptics?

(Includes 6 marks for Quality of Written Communication)
(Total for Question 14 = 30 marks)



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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

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



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Sources 1A and 1B

Oil spill prevention and response

Source 1A

At Shell we have decades of experience in oil spill prevention in a number of Arctic and subarctic regions. We take very seriously the consequences of any potential incident. Technical solutions are helping us to reduce the risk of oil leaking into the ocean and lessen the impact if this occurs. We have buried underwater pipelines several metres under the seabed so that floating ice does not damage them. Systems are designed to detect any drop in pressure in the pipes and activate multiple valve systems to stop the oil flow. In Alaska we have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in spill response vessels, equipment, staff and training. We are ready to respond to a spill within 60 minutes, 24 hours a day. We are also developing a well containment system for Alaska. This is designed to capture oil that could potentially leak from a well. We are also improving our spill response capability through our involvement in global research and development programmes. We worked, for example, with the independent Norwegian research institute SINTEF on an oil spill response research programme from 2006–2009. It tested a number of clean-up techniques, including burning oil in broken ice, using chemicals to disperse oil in broken ice, and detecting oil under solid ice. The tests revealed much about the behaviour of oil in ice-covered waters and how quickly response teams must act for each technique to work.

(Source: adapted from a statement on Shell.com, September 2012)

Source 1B

A new report from the Environmental Audit Committee, a cross-party committee of MPs, has called for a halt on oil and gas drilling in the Arctic until stronger safeguards are put in place. This report coincides with the newly announced record low figures for Arctic sea ice. Calls from MPs to halt Arctic oil and gas drilling could not have come at a more crucial time. Latest figures from the US National Snow and Ice Data Centre show that sea ice levels in the Arctic are almost half of what existed there 30 years ago when satellite records began. Each summer the Arctic sea ice reaches its annual minimum before it starts to refreeze ahead of winter. But climate models now predict that the Arctic could be virtually free of summer sea ice within a generation, largely due to climate change. Shell announced that a critical part of its so-called 'Arctic containment system' had been damaged during testing. Our polar expert points out: 'This is further evidence that Shell's pursuit of hydrocarbons in the Arctic is reckless. It is completely irresponsible to drill for oil in such a fragile environment; there are simply too many unmanageable risks.'

(Source: adapted from the news page of the WWF website, 20 September 2012)

Source 2

The *British Social Attitudes Survey* is the primary social research survey in Britain. Since 1983 this annual survey, conducted by the National Centre for Social Research, has continually monitored and interpreted the British public's changing attitudes towards social, economic, political and moral issues.

An example of the kind of survey question asked is shown below. The same question has been put to samples of the public over several years. The results from 1991 and 2008 are shown in the tables.

How much do you agree or disagree that religious leaders should not try to influence government decisions?

1991	Anglican		Roman Catholic		Other Christian		Other religion		No religion	
	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No
(1) Strongly agree	19.8	82	19.1	24	13.7	26	12.3	3	31.8	127
(2) Agree	38.8	160	38.3	48	35.0	67	43.6	12	33.8	135
(3) Neither	17.6	72	24.7	31	15.1	29	14.1	4	13.9	55
(4) Disagree	17.9	74	13.0	16	27.1	52	21.2	6	12.2	49
(5) Strongly disagree	5.9	24	4.9	6	9.1	18	8.8	3	8.3	33
Total		412		125		192		28		399

2008	Anglican		Roman Catholic		Other Christian		Other religion		No religion	
	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No
(1) Strongly agree	36.8	167	28.7	46	28.0	89	40.2	48	49.0	402
(2) Agree	32.5	148	34.1	54	32.3	102	25.1	30	29.0	238
(3) Neither	14.8	68	16.1	26	16.3	52	15.0	18	13.5	111
(4) Disagree	10.9	49	17.7	28	13.0	41	16.5	20	5.5	45
(5) Strongly disagree	5.0	23	3.4	5	10.4	33	3.2	4	3.0	25
Total		455		159		317		120		821

(Source: adapted from the *British Social Attitudes Survey* at <http://www.britsocat.com>)

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