

# AS GENERAL STUDIES (SPECIFICATION A)

Unit 1 AS Culture and Society

Friday 27 May 2016 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

## **Materials**

For this paper you must have:

- a Source Booklet for Section A and Section B (enclosed)
- an objective test answer sheet for Section A
- an AQA 8-page answer book for Section B.

# Instructions

## Section A

- Use a black ball-point pen.
- Answer all questions (1.1 to 1.30) on your objective test answer sheet.
- Do all rough work in this question paper, **not** on your objective test answer sheet.

## **Section B**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is GENA1.
- Answer all questions (02, 03, 04 and 05) in your answer book.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

## At the end of the examination

Hand in both your objective test answer sheet and your answer book separately.

#### Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- This paper consists of two sections.
- Section A contains 30 objective test questions based on Source A. There is 1 mark for each question.
- Section B contains structured questions based on Sources B, C and D. Marks are shown after each question and total 35.
- In **Section B**, all questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

IB/M/Jun16/E3 GENA1

## Section A

## Answer Questions 1.1 to 1.30.

There is **1 mark** for each question.

Read **Source A** entitled '**More than a matchstick man**', which is printed in the separate Source Booklet, and answer **Questions 1.1** to **1.30** by choosing the answer represented by the letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, that you think best. Mark your responses on your objective test answer sheet.

In paragraph 1, the author describes 'Lowry Land 2013' as being each of the

	following except		
	Α	deserted.	
	В	neglected.	
	С	overgrown.	
	D	run-down.	
1.2	The author's description of Lowry's Salford in paragraph 2 appears to be primarily		
	Α	patriotic.	
	В	nostalgic.	
	С	idealistic.	
	D	realistic.	

- **1.3** Which of the following observations about Lowry's work are made by the author in paragraph 2?
  - 1 It is familiar to people of different ages.
  - 2 It captures a bygone age.
  - **3** His style is instantly recognisable.
  - 4 It is well known across the whole country.

# **Answer**

1.1

- A if 1 and 2 only are correct.
- B if 3 and 4 only are correct.
- C if 1, 2 and 3 only are correct.
- **D** if **all** are correct.
- 1.4 In paragraph 2, the author suggests that a study of Lowry's paintings can make a valuable contribution to the teaching of
  - A geography.
  - B art.
  - C history.
  - **D** sociology.

- 1.5 The Quays area, referred to in paragraph 4, is an example of
  - A the use of public money.
  - **B** urban regeneration.
  - **C** a new interest in the arts.
  - **D** the revival of popular culture.
- **1.6** 'grassroots' in paragraph 4 refers to the
  - A ordinary person.
  - **B** north of England.
  - **C** artistic community.
  - **D** working class.
- 1.7 According to the author in paragraphs 4 and 5, Lowry
  - **1** supported the Conservative party.
  - 2 suffered from a mental illness.
  - 3 is only well known in Britain.
  - 4 drew inspiration from his upbringing.

- A if 1 and 2 only are correct.
- **B** if **1** and **3** only are correct.
- C if 2 and 4 only are correct.
- **D** if **3** and **4** only are correct.
- 1.8 In paragraph 5, the author suggests that Lowry's approach to art could be seen as each of the following **except** 
  - A narrow.
  - **B** lacking in imagination.
  - **C** lacking in talent.
  - **D** unsophisticated.
- 1.9 'Tate Britain' (paragraph 6) is in
  - A Liverpool.
  - B Manchester.
  - C Salford.
  - **D** London.

- 1.10 In paragraph 7, Clark suggests that Lowry was looked down upon by some people because of his
  - A choice of subject matter.
  - **B** lack of expertise.
  - **C** out of date approach.
  - **D** longing after the past.
- **1.11** A 'revisionist view' (paragraph 8) primarily
  - A offers fresh evidence.
  - **B** questions an established standpoint.
  - **C** seeks to undermine all other viewpoints.
  - **D** establishes the truth.
- **1.12** In paragraph 8, the author suggests that Lowry's work can be considered part of which artistic tradition?
  - A North American
  - **B** classical European
  - **C** modern European
  - **D** British
- **1.13** According to the author in paragraph 8,
  - A views about Lowry's art have changed.
  - **B** Lowry's art has become more popular.
  - **C** more work by Lowry has been found.
  - **D** the value of Lowry's work has increased.
- **1.14** In paragraphs 9 and 10, the purpose of the author is to demonstrate Lowry's
  - **A** shifting horizons.
  - **B** lack of education.
  - C limited ambition.
  - **D** unpromising situation.
- **1.15** Which of the following are closest in meaning to 'menial' in paragraph 10?
  - 1 unskilled
  - 2 clerical
  - 3 low-paid
  - 4 low-status

- A if 1 and 2 only are correct.
- **B** if **1** and **4** only are correct.
- **C** if **2** and **3** only are correct.
- **D** if **3** and **4** only are correct.

- **1.16** In paragraph 11, the author suggests that Lowry found inspiration for his work in each of the following **except** 
  - A his local area.
  - **B** scenes familiar to him.
  - **C** the experience of industrial workers.
  - **D** his family background.
- **1.17** Lowry's experience in Pendlebury in 1916, described in paragraph 11, was to prove
  - A disturbing.
  - **B** life-changing.
  - **C** illuminating.
  - **D** confusing.
- 1.18 In paragraph 11, the author uses Lowry's words to
  - **A** establish his level of sophistication.
  - **B** show why he could only paint industrial scenes.
  - **C** contextualise his place as a Northern artist.
  - **D** show how Lowry missed opportunities.
- **1.19** According to the author in paragraph 12, Lowry's
  - **A** first drawings were very different from his later work.
  - **B** style was based on that of other famous artists.
  - **C** paintings reflected his lack of formal training.
  - **D** work was criticised because it contained bright colours.
- **1.20** For which of the following is Lowry praised in paragraphs 12 and 13?
  - 1 his imaginative use of colour
  - 2 his skill in composition
  - 3 his carefully developed individual style
  - 4 his mastery of perspective

- A if 1 and 2 only are correct.
- **B** if **3** and **4** only are correct.
- C if 1, 2 and 3 only are correct.
- **D** if **2**, **3** and **4** only are correct.

1.21	Using the term 'matchstick men' (paragraph 14) to describe the figures in Lowry's paintings implies that they are			
	A realistic.			
	<b>B</b> wooden.			
	C uncluttered by detail.			
	D difficult to paint.			
1.22	'zenith' (paragraph 15) describes an industrial society			
	A on the point of collapse.			
	B growing strongly.			
	C at its peak.			
	D in sharp decline.			
1.23	The statement that the 'art establishment has never forgiven him' (paragraph 16) suggests a view on Lowry which is			
	A balanced.			
	<b>B</b> judgemental.			
	C aesthetic.			
	<b>D</b> political.			
1.24	The main reason given by the author, in paragraph 17, for Lowry's unique place in British culture is that he			
	A never displayed any sort of ambition.			
	<b>B</b> resisted the temptation to move to London.			
	<b>c</b> stayed close to his source of artistic inspiration.			
	<b>D</b> remained loyal to his working class roots.			
1.25	Lawrence and Storey are mentioned in paragraph 17 because Lowry is seen as their			
	A equal.			
	B opposite.			
	contemporary.			
	D superior.			
1.26	The expression 'passionate detachment' (paragraph 17) is an example of			
	A oxymoron.			
	B analogy.			
	C tautology.			
	<b>D</b> metaphor.			

- 1.27 The impression that the author gives of Lowry as a person is that he was
  - **A** modest and solitary.
  - **B** superior and unemotional.
  - **C** downtrodden and defensive.
  - **D** loyal and committed.
- 1.28 The author's overall view of Lowry's life and work as an artist is that he was
  - **A** revolutionary.
  - **B** traditional.
  - **C** unchallenging.
  - **D** unconventional.
- 1.29 The passage can be accurately described as each of the following except
  - A focused.
  - B unbiased.
  - **C** well-researched.
  - **D** enlightening.
- **1.30** The purposes of this passage are best described as
  - 1 criticising Lowry's position in the world.
  - **2** providing a detailed biography of Lowry's life.
  - 3 celebrating Lowry's unique style of painting.
  - 4 explaining some of the influences on Lowry's art.

- A if 1 and 2 only are correct.
- **B** if **1** and **4** only are correct.
- C if 2 and 3 only are correct.
- **D** if **3** and **4** only are correct.

#### **END OF SECTION A**

Turn over for Section B

#### Section B

Study **Sources B to D** provided in the Source Booklet and then answer **all** the following questions.

Wherever possible **use your own words** to show you understand the arguments.

You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

#### **Read Source B**

Give **three** ways in which the author of **Source B** suggests that sport is important to society.

[3 marks]

Using **your own knowledge only**, briefly outline **three** reasons why participation in sport may be important to the individual.

[5 marks]

#### **Read Source C**

Using evidence from **Source C and your own knowledge**, discuss to what extent the government should exert more control over extreme sports.

[13 marks]

# Read Source D

0 5

Using evidence from **Source D** and your own knowledge, discuss the importance of the role played by the media and other organisations in encouraging more female participation in sport.

[14 marks]

## **END OF QUESTIONS**

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