

General Certificate of Education  
June 2003  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**GENERAL STUDIES (SPECIFICATION B)**  
**Unit 3 Space**

**GSB3**

Wednesday 21 May 2003 Afternoon Session

**In addition to this paper you will require:**

- an 8-page answer book;
- graph paper;
- a calculator;
- drawing instruments.

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is GSB3.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.

**Advice**

- You will be assessed on your ability to:
  - select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and complex subject matter;
  - organise relevant information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate;
  - ensure text is legible, and spelling, grammar and punctuation are accurate, so that meaning is clear.

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Answer questions 1 and 2

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1

**Total for this question: 30 Marks**

Look carefully at **Tables 1** and **2** opposite. **Table 1** shows Property Expenditure for 1999 and 2000 for the National Trust (a registered charity with the aim of preserving places of historic interest or natural beauty for the benefit of the nation). **Table 2** shows the Grants and Contributions to the National Trust in 1999 and 2000.

Having studied the tables answer the following questions:

- (a) Using **Table 1** construct and label a pie chart showing Routine Property expenditure for 2000 for the National Trust. *(4 marks)*
- (b) (i) What percentage of Routine Property expenditure was spent in 2000 on Insurance and Occupancy? Show your working. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) What conclusions could be drawn from **Table 1**? *(2 marks)*
- (c) Using **Table 2**, comment on the significant differences in Grants and Contributions between 1999 and 2000. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using the tables and your own knowledge, what issues can you identify for the future development of the National Trust? *(8 marks)*
- (e) 'The role of an organisation such as the National Trust is to ensure that there is public access to buildings and land which used to be private.'  
Is this public access an objective whose values you share? *(10 marks)*

**NATIONAL TRUST - EXPENDITURE ON PROPERTIES FOR 2000**  
(Figures in £millions)

	<b>Routine Property Expenditure</b>	<b>Property Management</b>	<b>Conservation (Historic buildings )</b>	<b>Support services + costs (Management + Information Technology)</b>
Staff costs	31.3	14.1	2.9	3.9
Repairs + maintenance	13.2	0.3	n/a	n/a
Insurance + Occupancy	5.1	0.9	0.3	n/a
Equipment	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.1
Depreciation + other costs	10.3	4.1	1.5	1.2
<b>Total 2000</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Total 1999	57.5	17.9	4.7	5.5

**TABLE 1**

**GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL TRUST IN 1999 AND 2000**  
(IN THOUSANDS OF £)

	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
English Heritage	2 425	2 235
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	1 399	1 474
Heritage Lottery fund	1 224	370
European Structural Funds	963	1 373
National Heritage Memorial Fund	742	99
Local Authorities	599	331
Forestry Commission	574	705
County Councils	560	285
Welsh Office	527	383
Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland	329	652
Countryside Commission	263	186
Department of Education, Northern Ireland	192	84
Department of Environment, Transport and Regions	156	0
Other (individually less than £150,000 in the current year)	2 028	2 310
Contribution towards Property expenditure	2 487	2 526
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14 468</b>	<b>13 013</b>

**TABLE 2**

Turn over ►

Look carefully at the **Tables 3, 4 and 5** opposite. **Table 3** shows information about the daily news circulation of some newspapers. **Table 4** shows the most visited websites for news (given by page impression) for 2001 and **Table 5** shows the websites for E-Commerce domains in May 2001.

Having studied the tables, answer the following questions:

- (a) Using **Table 3** construct a bar graph to show the circulation of the Broadsheet newspapers. (4 marks)
- (b) (i) Calculate the mean circulation for the Tabloid newspapers (**Table 3**). Show your working. (2 marks)
- (ii) What percentage of the total daily circulation is accounted for by *The Financial Times*? (**Table 3**). Show your working. (2 marks)
- (c) What could be concluded from **Tables 3 and 4** about the use of the internet compared with newspapers? (4 marks)
- (d) Why might the information in **Table 5** be of limited value? (8 marks)
- (e) With the increasing use of the internet as a means of accessing information, we may soon be a 'book free' society. How valid is this claim? (10 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

<b>DAILY CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS (Jan - June 2001)</b>		
	Thousands	Type of newspaper
THE DAILY MAIL	2 400	Tabloid
THE DAILY MIRROR	2 200	Tabloid
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH	1 000	Broadsheet
THE EXPRESS	900	Tabloid
THE FINANCIAL TIMES	500	Broadsheet
THE GUARDIAN	400	Broadsheet
THE INDEPENDENT	200	Broadsheet
THE SUN	3 500	Tabloid
THE TIMES	720	Broadsheet
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11820</b>	

TABLE 3

<b>MOST VISITED WEBSITES FOR NEWS - 2001 (BY NUMBER OF PAGE IMPRESSIONS)</b>	
WEBSITE	VISITS (MILLIONS)
www.bbc.co.uk/news	207
www.ft.com	40
www.guardian.co.uk	30
www.cnn.com	29
www.telegraph.co.uk	27
www.ireland.com	25
www.the-times.co.uk	18
www.ananova.com	16
www.independent.co.uk	15
www.teletext.co.uk	13

TABLE 4

<b>TOP 10 EUROPEAN E - COMMERCE DOMAINS May-01</b>				
RANK	DOMAIN	SITE DESCRIPTION	UNIQUE VISITORS (1000s)	AVERAGE MINUTES PER VISITOR PER MONTH
1	amazon.de	Books etc - German	2 567	10.8
2	bahn.de	Rail Travel - German	1 887	14
3	amazon.com	Books etc - USA	1 672	6.7
4	amazon.co.uk	Books etc- UK	1 588	11.8
5	bonzi.com	Search engine	1 432	3.3
6	apple.com	Computers	1 274	6.3
7	register.com	Domain names	1 135	1.5
8	comdirect.de	Finance - German	1 131	33.1
9	lastminute.com	Travel and Leisure	1 073	7.6
10	adobe.com	Software	1 025	3.8

This ranking includes data from Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the UK

TABLE 5