

General Certificate of Education
January 2004
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



GENERAL STUDIES (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 3 Space

GSB3

Monday 19 January 2004 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.

Answer questions 1 and 2

1

Total for this question: 30 marks

Look carefully at **Tables 1** and **2** opposite. **Table 1** shows the percentage of households by size. **Table 2** shows the 1991 Census results on housing in Camden, London.

Having studied the tables answer **all** of the following questions.

- (a) Using **Table 1**, construct a scatter diagram for the year 2000 showing the number of people in a household and the percentage of households. Draw a line of best fit. (4 marks)
- (b) (i) What trends in household sizes might be identified from **Table 1**? (2 marks)
- (ii) **Table 2** shows the projection for 2011. What is the percentage increase from 1991 to 2011 for all residents? (2 marks)
- (c) Why might the data in **Table 2** be of limited value? (4 marks)
- (d) Using **Tables 1** and **2** and your own knowledge, what problems might arise from the need to provide extra housing? (8 marks)
- (e) The growth in the number of households means an inevitable return to high-rise housing in inner-city areas. How far is this a matter of *fact* and how far a matter of *opinion*? (10 marks)

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE**UK 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2000**

(Figures shown are in percentages)

	1961	1971	1981	1991	2000
One person	14	18	22	27	29
Two people	30	32	32	34	35
Three people	23	19	17	16	16
Four people	18	17	18	16	14
Five people	8	8	7	5	4
Six or more people	7	6	4	2	2

Source: Social Trends 2002**Table 1****CAMDEN (LONDON)**

(published March 2002)

		Census 1991	Projection for 2006	Projection for 2011
Residents	Persons	170 440	199 000	204 800
Gender	Males	80 190	94 900	96 800
	Females	90 250	104 100	108 000
Age groups	0 - 15	27 400	31 100	32 000
	16 - 59	109 400	138 900	141 500
	60+	33 640	29 000	31 300
Households	Household residents	162 000	190 300	195 700
	Households	80 150	95 000	99 000
	Occupied dwellings	160 000	190 000	198 700
	Average household size	2	2	1.98
	Local Authority	27 200		
	Other rented	25 900		
	Owner occupied	27 100		
	Households + car	35 400		

Source: Camden-Key Facts 2002**Table 2**

Turn over ►

Look carefully at **Tables 3** and **4** opposite. **Table 3** lists supporters for Greenpeace International from 1992 to 2002. **Table 4** shows public attitudes to environmental concerns from 1986 to 2001.

Having studied the tables answer **all** of the following questions.

- (a) (i) Using **Table 3** what percentage of supporters in January 1997 were from the United Kingdom? *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Work out the mean of the number of supporters for Austria, Spain, Belgium and France for January 2002. *(2 marks)*
- (b) **Table 4** gives statistical information about the environment. What might be the advantages **and** disadvantages of publishing information in this format? *(4 marks)*
- (c) Using **Table 4** give reasons for the growing concern about traffic exhaust fumes and urban smog. *(4 marks)*
- (d) **Table 3** suggests both increases and decreases in the number of supporters of Greenpeace International. Why might it be difficult to draw conclusions from this data? *(8 marks)*
- (e) Some environmental pressure groups have increasingly resorted to various types of direct action. How far do you agree that actions speak louder than words? *(10 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL

Numbers of current supporters (Jan 2002) in a selection of countries.

Country	Jan 1992	Jan 1997	Jan 2002
Netherlands	821 400	601 100	701 300
Germany	650 000	553 130	510 400
U.S.A.	1 200 000	593 400	267 500
United Kingdom	294 250	214 800	221 000
Austria	149 650	177 800	205 400
Switzerland	168 000	149 000	150 000
Australia	131 500	60 200	130 200
Canada	287 200	121 700	98 200
Spain	48 500	72 100	74 500
Belgium	66 200	54 600	89 700
France	31 400	25 800	55 900
Russia	0	2 000	4 950
Japan	0	3 000	4 200
Total	3 848 100	2 628 630	2 513 250

Source: Greenpeace (www.greenpeace.org)

Table 3

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Percentages of people concerned about each issue in 2001

Issues	1986	1989	1993	1996/7	2001
Disposal of hazardous waste			63	60	66
Effects of livestock methods (inc. BSE)				33	59
Pollution of rivers and seas	54	64	63	65	55
Traffic exhaust fumes and urban smog	23	33	40	48	52
Loss of plants and animals in UK	38	45	43	45	50
Ozone layer depletion		56	41	46	49
Tropical forest destruction		44	45	44	48
Climate change/global warming		44	35	35	46
Loss of trees and hedgerows	17	34	36	40	46
Losing Green Belt land	26	27	35	38	44
Fumes and smoke from factories	26	34	35	41	43
Traffic congestion			35	42	43
Use of pesticides, fertilisers and chemical sprays	39	46	36	46	43
Using up UK's natural resources			27	23	38
Acid rain	35	40	31	31	34
Household waste disposal			22	22	33
Decay of inner cities	27	22	26	23	31
Growing genetically modified crops					29
Noise	10	13	16	15	22

Source: Social Trends 32 (2002)

Table 4