



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2010

General Studies (Specification B)

GENB2

Unit 2 Space

Insert

Source Booklet for use with **Questions 1, 2 and 3**

Study **Sources A** and **B** and then answer **Question 1**.

Source A

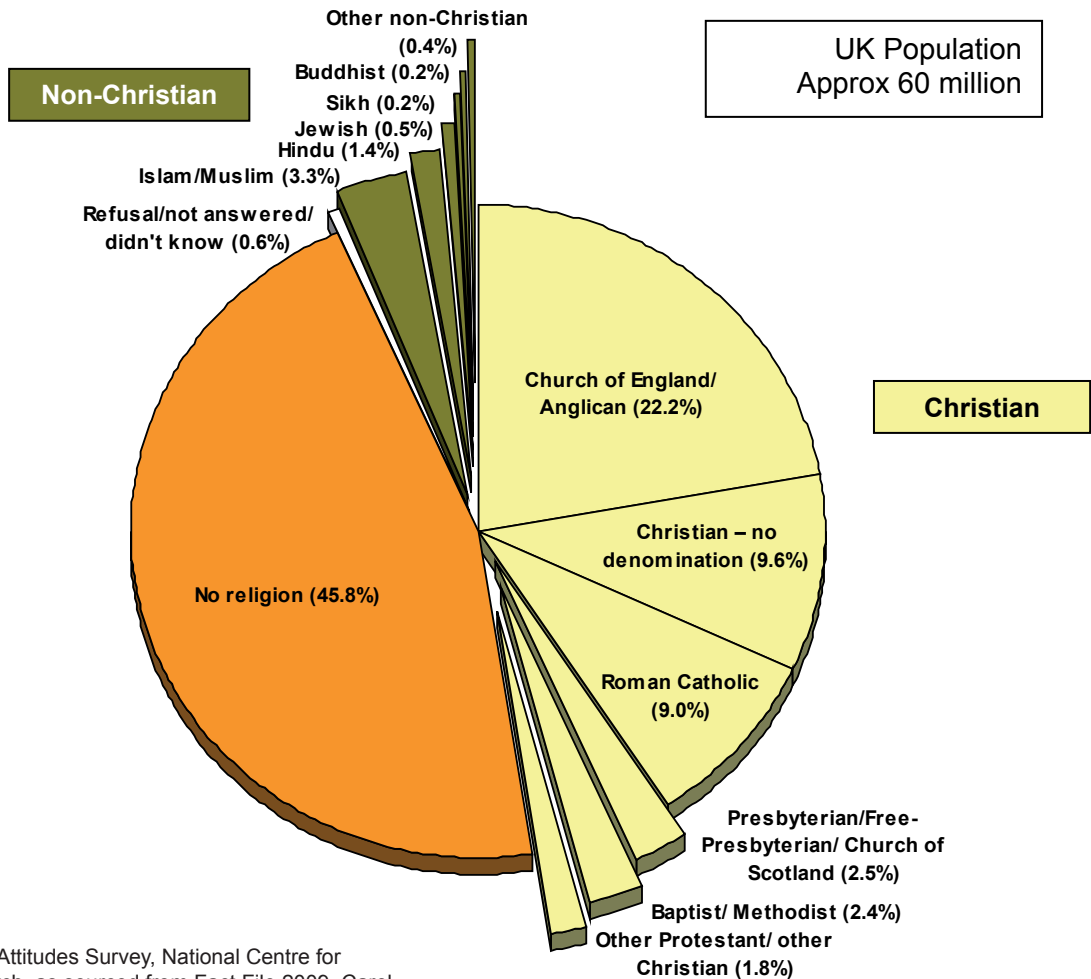
Christian Attendance at Sunday Worship in England, 1989 – 2005

	1989	1998	2005
Roman Catholics	1 703 800	1 217 800	875 600
Church of England	1 260 800	975 900	867 400
Pentecostals	236 700	214 600	287 600
Methodists	512 300	379 700	289 400
Baptists	270 900	277 600	254 800
New Churches	167 000	200 500	183 600
Independent Churches	298 500	191 600	190 500
United Reformed	149 300	121 700	69 900
Total	4 599 300	3 579 400	3 018 800

Source: The Christian Research, English Church Census, 2005

Source B

Percentage of UK population belonging to different religious groups, 2005



Source: British Social Attitudes Survey, National Centre for Social Research, as sourced from Fact File 2009, Carel Press

Study **Sources C** and **D** and then answer **Question 2**.

Source C



Source: © Mira / Alamy

Source D



Source: © DANIEL DEMPSTER Photographer / Alamy

Turn over ►

Study **Source E** and then answer **Question 3**.

Source E

Which is the world's most famous modern building? I have a strong suspicion that a global poll might well choose the Empire State Building. It's not just that the soaring Art Deco skyscraper was for decades the tallest structure on Earth, nor that it has featured in countless photographs, newsreels and feature films. It remains a magnificent successor to a line of monumentally aspiring buildings that takes us back to the very first great works of architecture.

The Empire State Building, all steel, glass and granite, stretches up from the street to the heavens. Its reach, lit up beautifully at night, seems all but infinite. It is also one that nearly eighty years after its completion attracts queues of visitors from around the world to ride its elevators and bask in its public viewing platforms. It's hard not to think, "Look at me, Ma!", as your eyes command panoramas of Manhattan, and beyond, "I'm on top of the world."

Like the Empire State Building, the Sydney Opera House is the defining building of that city. It redefined the way we saw and thought about the city. Daring, complex, playful and superbly sited, visitors are drawn to it.

Sydney Opera House spawned the sensational Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao. Clad in titanium, it shimmers at every street junction as you walk into the old heart of the city. Here, the building is the star, an architectural gesture and eye-catcher that has transformed the way the world sees Bilbao and Bilbao sees itself. The Pompidou Centre did something of the same for Paris. It made the city seem instantly modern. Truly revolutionary, this architectural gem remains a surprise to look at and is more popular than ever.

Foster's "Gherkin", is one of the most charismatic of contemporary city towers. The Science Centre in Wolfsburg is a sci-fi blast, a wonderfully confident structure in which floors become walls, walls become floors and the world seems like a movie-set come to life.

The London Underground station at Arnos Grove is a truly ennobling, if modest public building. Here is a utilitarian construction that references some of the greatest European public buildings of its era - most notably Stockholm City Library. As well as a functional railway station, it is civic art that lifts the mundane to something more noble.

Arnos Grove station is not the Empire State Building. I like to think that Manhattan's magnificent tower would look down respectfully at a work of architecture that was designed not simply to please a wealthy élite, but as a fanfare for the common man.

Source: adapted from 'Building Sights' by JONATHAN GLANCEY, 5 October 2007
guardian.co.uk © Guardian News and Media Limited 2009

END OF SOURCES