

Teacher Resource Bank

GCE General Studies B

GENB2 Exemplar Scripts



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Introduction

This booklet contains a number of marked responses to the January 2009 GENB2 written questions.

The material demonstrates performance at different levels and is provided to give an insight into how examiners apply the published mark schemes. In doing so, it is hoped that teachers and students will be able to understand how some answers score highly whilst others struggle to gain many marks.

For GENB2 the presentation of the material is in three sections:

- The first section contains 'model marked scripts', annotated by a senior examiner to indicate strengths, weaknesses and reasons for awarding a particular mark.
- The second section contains responses without any examiner annotation, so that teachers and/or students can independently assess the quality of an answer against the separately published mark scheme.
- The third section contains senior examiner commentaries on the scripts in section 2, to enable comparison of teacher/candidate assessments against the standards set by AQA senior examiners.

How might the material be best used?

It is suggested that the model marked scripts are studied first before moving to the self-assessment exercise in sections 2 and 3.

When considering the material, teachers or students may wish to think about the following:

- What are the key words in the question?
- To what extent has the response addressed these?
- What are the strengths of a particular answer?
- What are the weaknesses?
- How might the mark be improved?
- Is the length of the answer appropriate, given the total number of marks available?
- When comparing responses, which is better, by how much and why?

It is hoped that by using the materials in this way teachers and students will be able to improve their exam preparation by gaining a valuable insight into what senior examiners are looking for when setting and marking questions.

Accessing the question paper and mark scheme

The January 2009 GENB2 question papers and mark schemes should be available on AQA's website from October 2009 (see web page http://web.aqa.org.uk/admin/qp-ms_library.php).

Printed versions can also be bought from AQA publications (<http://shop.aqa.org.uk>).

Teachers should also be able to access the materials via e-AQA, if they have registered for this secure service.

Any comments on this material?

If you have any comments on this exemplar material, please forward them to the AQA General Studies Mailbox (generalstudies@aqa.org.uk).

20

**8 PAGE
ANSWER BOOK**

GCSE and GCE Examining Bodies

Examining body	AQA
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For examiner's use
56
Examiner's initials
SN

**GENB2
MODEL MARKED SCRIPT (1)**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required in the spaces above.
- Use both sides of the paper.
- Write the question number in the left-hand margin.
- Rule a line across the page after each answer.
- Do all your rough work in this answer book and cross through any work you do not want to be marked. Do not tear out any part of this book. All work must be handed in.
- Write the numbers of the questions you answer in the order attempted in the left-hand column of the boxes opposite.
- Check that you have written the information required on each additional sheet used and have attached each sheet to this book.

Write here how many additional sheets you have used (if any).

Question number	Mark
1	23
2	17
3	16
Total	

Question number		Leave blank

AB08

Question
numberLeave
blank

1. a. On a whole carbon emissions are slowly decreasing. From source A you can see that industry, domestic and other uses of CO₂ are slowly decreasing this could be because of pressure groups and government laws and agreements. However you can also see that the transport sectors CO₂ emissions are steadily increasing. This is because enough work isn't being done to persuade the public to use public transport or other transport other than their cars, and because cars are becoming more and more popular these CO₂ levels will continue to increase unless the government starts finding newer more efficient ways for the economy to travel.

In source B you can see that the use of greenhouse gases has fallen below the Kyoto targets ~~at~~ from around 2002 and seems to be steady out. However CO₂ emissions are dramatically above the domestic CO₂ targets and is beginning to rise.

Descriptive points 3 suggestions
with expansion/amplification linked to one point
Quite narrow.

6

Question number

Leave blank

1b.i. One reason this data might not be creating an accurate or detailed picture is that it is including aviation ~~and~~ shipping which is a big part of our CO₂ emissions. Another reason why it might not be accurate is that it is outdated so we cannot know our current situation.

Reason + Development 2

a little expansion

2

1b.ii. A reason why future projections of emissions of greenhouse gases might prove to be inaccurate because we cannot predict any inventions or creations that could ~~come~~ be created to help lower emissions. For example electric cars. Another reason is you can't predict people's trends for example in a couple of years the car might go out of fashion and bicycles might come into fashion. Finally another reason would be that it might be difficult to monitor certain greenhouse gasses.

eg

2

2

1

2 reasons + explanation / example
1 reason - general

Question
numberLeave
blank

1c. It might be difficult to control the rates of emissions on a global scale because a lot of businesses will need to carry on supplying their products to the world so cutting emissions might affect them in doing so. Also it will be hard to get all the countries in the world to come to one agreement of the target emissions. This will be because bigger dominant countries like china and americ produce alot of emissions compared to less industrialised countries like africa. So decreasing their emissions will be hard because alot of people are happy and used to their current lifestyle. So cutting emissions will most likely have some good effects to climate but not without bad effects to lifestyle and the economy.

3 points + amplification - clear statements

Q. a. People will find such art like the 'Angel of the North' to be inspirational because it is symbolising an angel watching over the people, this would enlighten and possibly encourage people onto doing inspirational things

8

23

Question number

Leave blank

eg themselves. other major scale of art like the statue of liberty can be used to inspire people. It symbolises hope and can bring people of new york together on common grounds and inspire them to be a community.

2 points + some exemplification

5

2b. Public art on a more human scale can be found pretty much in every major town or city. It makes people feel more welcomed and ones like the one in source D can help inspire families or couples to become closer together and to partake in more bonding activities. It also can help tell visitors/tourists that that city/town is welcoming and warm and could inspire more and more people to visit which would aid the town's economy. Also statues like this could inspire couples to start their own family ~~so~~ because it will help them picture what it would be like to have their own family.

Dev

Amp

3 points + some amplification of each of them
Too much on the family for a higher mark.
Misses the general point at times.

6

Question number

Leave blank

2c. I believe that works of art like this should be sited in public places to help inspire people or to help them remember their history and acknowledge it or to make people feel safer. However, I do not think an excess amount should be sited because this could make the town or city feel 'fake' and that they are forcing you to be like the pieces of art (source D). Also having them spotted everywhere might make them lose their quality and inspiration because it will become a common thing to people, not a rare unique piece that can be acknowledged and that people will travel to see.

Amp

6
2 sides of the argument presented
17

3.a. Many people believe faith schools will provide a good education for children in Britain today because it will teach them about their own faith and also their normal lessons. Also faith schools can teach children about other peoples cultures and their beliefs. This would lead to children being more.

Attachment number
Amp ✓

Understanding of other children's activities and their clothes etc. so this would lead to children being less prejudiced towards each other. This could then lead to a less

Leave blank

Amp ✓

violent youth culture and less gang activity among children.

Narrow perspective. Some amplification slightly unusual argument.

7

3. b. people might argue against the expansion in number of faith schools because they do not want an increase in different cultures and they might only want children to be taught about one faith because even with teaching about different cultures this is creating divides and groups and can cause gang violence and prejudice or cultural attacks. Also without separate faith schools children are getting a chance to interact with ~~the~~ different people who have a different faith and different cultures and doing so at an early age will decrease racism or prejudice when the

Develops the argument logically.

Question number

Leave blank

✓ children are older. Finally an expansion in faith schools will cost the government and this countries tax payers alot of money. Money people won't want to give away for faiths they don't believe in. ✓

/// Amp

Good range of points with amplification ✓

9

16

8 PAGE ANSWER BOOK

64

GCSE and GCE Examining Bodies

Examining body	AQA
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For examiner's use
81
Examiner's initials

**GENB2
MODEL MARKED SCRIPT (2)**

Candidate's register



- Use black ink or black ball-point pen
- Write the information required in the spaces above.
- Use both sides of the paper.
- Write the question number in the left-hand margin.
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Write here how many additional sheets you have used (if any).	1
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Question number	Mark
1	30
2	30
3	21
Total	

Question number

1a Sources A and B both show varying factors of increase and decrease for various categories of emissions. Firstly, the decline of CO₂ emissions in industry from approx. 192 million tonnes to 154 million from 1990 to 2009 is largely down to the general decline of industry in the UK over this period (less industry means less emissions) since the UK is increasingly turning to the tertiary service industries, which use equipment with less CO₂

Leave blank

AB08

Question number

Leave blank

emissions. This is also highlighted in the "Other" trend on Source A, since the levels of commercial businesses are considerably less than Industry.

Amp.

However, increases of levels include Transport, rising from around 135 to 152 million tonnes over the time period, due to the increasing number of vehicles on the roads, which ~~also~~ ensures greater emissions due to magnitude and less efficient driving styles due to stationary traffic.

Amp.

Source B shows that despite peaks and troughs, ~~gradually~~ ~~generally~~ levels of emissions are falling, specifically with Greenhouse gases, falling beneath the Kyoto target by around 20 million tonnes - largely due to international pressure and a greater awareness for the impending consequences of too much CO₂ and greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. CO₂ levels are falling overall very slightly, and are no-where near their targets however, largely due to public irresponsibility regarding CO₂ producing devices (vehicles etc..)

Range of points. Ref to data
clear arguments + structure + explanations

10

(b) There may not be an entirely accurate view of emissions in the UK, as it is a very difficult task to monitor all emissions at all times, all across the expanse of the countries of the UK - therefore, only an average can be estimated, resulting in a margin for a lack of accuracy. Plus, as well as the land size, the sheer range of types of emissions means that it is difficult to correctly measure the emissions

Point + amp

2

Question
numberLeave
blank

rate for each constituent factor accurately - again leading to general titles such as "Transport" and "Greenhouse gases" (from Sources A and B respectively), and not a definitive result for each type - due to the sheer amount and varying sizes and prevalences of them. 2

point + explanation ✓

11bii The future ~~of~~ projections of greenhouse gases are potentially inaccurate as firstly, nobody knows for sure what ~~the~~ will be on the consumer market in the future, or the magnitude of these devices in use - and the emissions levels they carry, and so the projection is most likely to deviate in one way through different technologies being used at different frequencies by the public. 2

point + explanation ✓

Plus, the projections do not account for any natural occurrences in the UK, since some natural and biological creatures such as cows are a large contributors of harmful gases, yet not often considered in CO₂-factoring methods, and so the change of agriculture is also a potential deviation. 2

exemplified point ✓

Finally, nobody knows if any additional treaties will be imposed on the UK in the future more harsh than the Kyoto targets of around 680 million tonnes of CO₂ (continued in Source B), which would potentially change the reality from the projection by additional measures being involuntarily enforced to cut levels. 2

point + amplification ✓

Question number

Leave blank

1c Despite Western Europe's levels of emissions falling, the rest of the world is a different story. Firstly, Western Europe is largely a wealthy part of the world, with a basis in tertiary commercial industry, as opposed to manufacturing, whereas across the world, manufacturing is needed in order to industrialise (i.e. in the far East), and so such countries are more likely to not value CO₂ emissions on their agenda, and not act. Furthermore, some countries such as the USA simply don't value the matter anyway, out of personal choice - and so also respond negatively to attempted control methods.

Amp

Further amp.

Plus, as mentioned previously in 1bi, the sheer expense of the world makes these measures very difficult to enforce, especially in the poorer, and less resource possessing nations who cannot put the means in place to make change - and so large parts of the world cannot be accurately measured. Thus, some countries simply cannot conform to Kyoto, or will not - because they do not have the additional resources to do so, and are isolated geographically.

pt to amp

10

3 well argued points
each is clear, good development/amplifications
Meets the requirements of the mark scheme.

30

Question number

Leave blank

2a People may find art on a large scale inspirational, simply because of their size in relation to it, making them feel small by the item's dominating presence - and encouraging them to feel more humbled and inspired. Plus, people also believe that with a large item scale, comes a large message, and so people take the message more seriously due to the magnitude of its deliverance.

amp

There may also be a religious, or spiritual connection, as ^{most} people believe in a greater being - and so art on a large scale can reflect this, causing people to have a spiritual experience. Furthermore, art on a large scale is impressive and a large achievement for the artist, in turn inspiring some to create, or aspire to create something on an equal scale of their own, one day, by giving people creative inspiration. People may also feel proud and inspired by being part of a place with such a large and impressive symbol, increasing the perception of the location's prosperity, and therefore increasing the likelihood of the residents feeling creative and inspired.

amp

amp

amp

clearly argued. 4 points each supported well - one is especially well developed.

10

2b Human-scale art as in Source D may also be inspiring, since people can relate to it, they feel that it appeals to them more as people, on a more personal level, since it is their size. This also allows the people to feel more objectively inspired, instead of having

pt +amp

Question number

Leave blank

a large image thrust upon them as in Source C, so that they can deduce their own messages and inspirations. AMP/DEV.

The smaller scale acts as also a subtle inspiration booster, an item that people can coexist with day-to-day, instead of a dominating large-scale item, so it can continually provide aesthetic pleasure, but not in a brash and arrogant, almost, ~~stilted~~ manner. + DEV

People can also feel a part of it by interacting with it themselves on a human level, while maintaining their sense of importance (in relation to everything else), through curious inquiries, and inspired thought. The size also demonstrates to people that some of the most symbolic items, are the smallest, and it is the message that matters, not size - inspiring people to act in a more "quality-not-quantity" ~~rather~~ manner. 10

4 good points with development clear & focused.

2c Firstly, large scale items such as in ~~an~~ Source C should be featured in public places, to showcase the prosperity of the location and broadcast a powerful, and generally symbolic message to everyone around. Such pieces of art are created for mass public exposure, they are not intended to be restricted to selective viewing, and so public places are the most appropriate locations for them, if they are to be put anywhere at all. These pieces of art are great inspirational pieces, and are a significant addition to any public place that ~~the~~ punctuates the

+ Reason ✓

+ Amp ✓

Question number

✓ identity of the location, as well as the aspirations of the residents and visitors.

Development to application

On the other side of the coin, but working towards the same goal, are human-scale ~~pieces~~ ^{items} such as in Source D. ~~They~~ They also help to define an identity, but in smaller, and more tolerable chunks - revealing historic symbols, beauty, and/or global events at the time, to expand the minds of those who look at them.

Expansion ideas

✓ However, some believe that art is not functional, not practically beneficial, and is a waste of money and resources, since they serve no functional purpose. Furthermore, beautiful art to some is an eyesore to others, and so not all art should be public for this reason. Some individuals find art distracting or threatening, and so prefer not to see it all the time against their wishes publicly.

✓ Personally, I find art, in moderation, important. It helps to define a place's individuality preferably, whilst delivering an important message, and also adding some aesthetic benefits.

Balanced. very clear

10
30

3a The introduction of faith schools has many benefits. ✓ Firstly, they allow children of a particular religious background to keep hold of their beliefs, and follow their faith without hindrance from other cultures. This means that faiths do not deteriorate,

Question
numberLeave
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and allows children to live and believe in what they wish, strengthening social harmony. The harmony is another strong factor, as children feel less oppressed by Christian culture, and feel that they have their freedom to learn how they wish, whilst receiving a good, and traditional education.

makes an assumption about faith schools but that does not deny point

Faith schools benefit children with other beliefs too, by increasing the awareness of other cultures by boosting each one's profile, educating everybody about each others' cultures and how to coexist - providing valuable spiritual lessons (and social), as well as academic lessons.

+ AMP

Therefore, Christian society is enhanced by the culture from other religions, educating everybody in completely new methods of learning, as well as creating a more rounded knowledge of the world today, since the world is full of different cultures, and the world cannot ignore that, and cannot have the right to place the importance of one over another, since the teachings are all of equal importance, and we are all human beings.

Covers a lot of supporting ground

A thoughtful answer

13

3b However, the expansion of faith schools also has its problems. Firstly, if children are separated into different groups from birth, and educated differently, then this strengthens tension between groups, and lays the foundations for racism, potentially, in

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SHEET

GCSE and GCE Examining Bodies

Examining body	AQA	Centre number			
Candidate name		Candidate number			
Paper reference	GENB2	Sheet number	1		

Question number

✓ the future, as groups are not used to coexisting with each other.
Good Development

furthermore, if children are living in a country with a foreign culture, they should be more inclined to learn more about that culture, and how they can integrate with the majority that follow it - instead of fighting against the flow of society by trying to impose their beliefs on everybody else without general acknowledgement of theirs. ✓

While more methods are being taught, the lack of coexistence means other cultures are not likely to embrace them, and will treat the new ways with suspicion and not value the existence over their own methods from their own culture - also increasing national friction as multiple methods clash, causing frustration, incompatibility, stress, and potential anger and argument.

enough here though for a mid-level 2 because of the breadth & exemplification

Leave blank

Further Dev.

Good exemplification
Clear & well structured.
(- Time factor!??)

8
 (21)

AASL

8 PAGE ANSWER BOOK

GCSE and GCE Examining Bodies

Examining body AQA

For examiner's use

Examiner's initials

**GENB2
Self assessment script
SCRIPT 1**

Question number	Mark
1	
2	
3	
Total	

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Question number

1a)	Source A shows Industry to have emitted the most carbon emissions ^(190million tonnes) Then domestic, then transport and the least is other things (10 million tonnes) It also shows that Industry is a In 1990 was emitting about 190 million tonnes of carbon dioxide and then rapidly decreased and In 2005 was emitting about 150 million tonnes which shows a decrease of 40million tonnes. Domestic emissions is In 1990 were
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Leave blank

Question
numberLeave
blank

about 150 million tonnes and reduced only a bit to just less than 150 million tonnes. Transport's emissions have increased. This could be due to congestion because the traffic jams cause cars to be running longer and emitting more carbon.

In source B It shows that green house gases started off at about ~~780~~^{million tonnes} but as a result of the Kyoto ~~to~~ treaty, the emissions decreased and met the Kyoto target in 1998 with about ~~690~~^{million tonnes} of carbon. However CO₂ emissions didn't decrease to meet the domestic target.

1b) A reason why we might not have an accurate and detailed picture of emissions in the UK could be because you can't monitor how much people use electrical items and things in their homes therefore you can only create an average of which may not be accurate. Another reason could be that it is very populated and therefore would be hard to keep up with how many people use cars and public transport and such to create the emissions because it changes everyday and there are so many people.

1b) Future projections of greenhouse gas emissions could be inaccurate because there could be new things that are created that ~~are~~^{might} emit these gases and a lot of people ^{might} use them.

Question
numberLeave
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but we cannot estimate this now because we don't know what will happen in the future.

Another reason could be that we start to use up nearly all of our fossil fuels ^{because they are non-renewable} and therefore won't be able to use petrol and cars so the emissions could drop significantly, but we don't know when this will happen.

A last reason could be that in source A and B there are many ~~repeated~~ random peaks and dips in the emissions and we ~~don't~~ can't estimate this for the future because it could change every year and it is random.

1c. It might be difficult to control these rates on a global scale because of the communication barrier with lots of different languages it would be hard to speak to people from many different countries. Also because of the culture differences - we cannot say what other countries have to do because we aren't familiar with their culture. ~~Therefore~~ ~~These~~ other countries may need different things because of their cultures.

It would also be difficult because there are so many people in the world so how can just a few people in ratio to the millions control them or how much carbon they are admitting. Most people would probably do things anyway. For example, if someone was told not to use their car that they

Question
numberLeave
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had payed for then they might ~~find~~^{find} this unfair and annoying and decide to do it anyway

2a People may find art inspirational because it passes on a message. It shows people something unique and therefore can be inspiring especially on such a large scale as the angel of the north because it is breathtaking because of its size and makes people want to go and see it. It could also inspire people because it could make them want to do something creative and artistic and could also pass on a message to them which could be a life lesson that inspired them.

Art is to show the people an artists perspective of something and like an expression of feeling from a person. It is also what the viewer thinks of it and the viewers perspective which causes it to be inspiring.

It is a free expression that shows meaning of something and on a big scale like this could show people that they could do something like this and inspire them to do art.

b) Public art on a more human scale is also inspiring because it can bring a real life perspective and view of something. Source D shows a statue of a family on a bench.

Question
numberLeave
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Each character is doing something and it shows to be inspiring because people can relate to it and possibly inspire them to try to make their family life better or to even start a family. Because it is human scale could also show people that they could create a work of art like this one. Art on a more human scale also tends to be more seen because it is more accessible as shown in source D where it is placed in a town centre or high street. If the art, like this one, is in a public space it can be more seen and more admired as oppose to source C where you would have to travel to see it.

c) Works of art such as sources C and D would be an advantage to an area if they were placed there because they attract tourists which is good for the local businesses however could be an annoyance to local people because there would be more noise, traffic and people around possibly littering or even causing disturbance.

Another ~~reason~~ reason why ~~there is~~ art in public places would be an advantage is because they would be unique to the area and therefore could make the town or city ~~and~~ better known place and even famous for this one particular work of art ^{like Big Ben in London} however this could also

Question
numberLeave
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bring more people to the community which is a potential disadvantage. An example of this ~~is~~ ^{is} Big Ben ~~is~~ ^{is} famous to London in the England which is a good thing because it means London is very well known and brings tourists for the local businesses to get more profit however it also brings more people which equals more noise, litter and carbon emissions.

In conclusion I think that art should be put in public places because it is free expression of an artist and gives inspiration to people also.

3a. People believe that with faith and religion comes guidance and possibly a better understanding of how life should be ^{and} therefore provides a good education and starting point to life for children. Religion points people down the right path, away from sins therefore it tells children right from wrong and gives them more of a reason to not be bad. For example in the Christian faith there are 10 commandments if you broke one you have sinned and ~~and~~ it is believed that you then ~~and~~ could potentially ~~be~~ go to a place called hell which is feared by most Christians. They strive to be good to get into heaven and spend eternity with God. This shows that there

Question
numberLeave
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is importance in showing children right from wrong. Some people also believe that public school can lead to your child smoking and drinking alcohol ~~and~~ doing drugs ^{and anti-social behaviour} as a result of their peers so they may believe that they are preventing this by sending their child to a faith school.

b) Some might argue against the expansion because of all the arguments and sometimes terrorist attacks and wars that happen because of religion. In source e it says that "children need to go to school together if the barriers of suspicion and prejudice are to be broken down" This shows that if there are too many faith schools in one country especially there is going to be prejudice or prejudgement between the children which could carry on to discrimination and hate in later life. In extreme situations it could lead to war.

There has already been a time in the UK where ~~been~~ people were discriminated against because of their race and the colour of their skin and ~~if there~~ ^{with this} amount of faith schools and even further expansion the same type of thing could happen again. Also children should think of each other as equal and not that they have to go to different schools because they are different.

Question
numberLeave
blank

Source E also says that they are considering 25% of the places to be available for non-hindu children which shows that they strive for others to join or convert to their religion and also that they are discriminating in the first place against non-Hindu children because only Hindu children are allowed to go to the school. *

In conclusion people would argue against the expansion of all faith schools because it is discrimination and prejudice and children should think of all others as equals not different because they have a different religion.

* Source E also states that the school is going to cost £10 million of tax payers money therefore people may be annoyed if they are not using the school and they don't think its a good idea but their money is going into it, when it could be used for something for everyone like public schools and hospitals and things that are more important that have to be seen to.

**8 PAGE
ANSWER BOOK**

GCSE and GCE Examining Bodies

Examining body **AQA**

**GENB2
Self assessment script
SCRIPT 2**

For office use

Question number	Mark
1a)	
1b), i)	
ii)	
c)	
2a)	
2b)	
2c)	
3a)	
3b)	
Total	

- Write the question number in the left-hand margin.
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Question number

1a) Source A shows the Industry, Domestic, Transport and Other ^{CO2} emissions in the UK. The Industry emissions started at a very high level, but roughly they have gone down year by year. To which it has decreased by 30 million tonnes. I believe this is because there are less factories around in the common day, than there was over 15 years ago.

Leave blank

SP (SLM) T63766

AB8

Question
numberLeave
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Domestic emissions have gone down slightly over this period of time. However it hasn't had a consistent level, with the number frequently dropping and rising.

Transport emissions have gone up roughly 25 million tonnes in this 15 year time period. There is an obvious factor for this, with there being a lot more cars on the road in the present day than 15 years ago. There are also a lot more cars being manufactured, with the manufacturers making more powerful cars that use increased emissions. Other emissions have gone down roughly 10 million tonnes in the 15 year period. This however has also been an up and down slope, which has been more consistent in its dropping level than domestic emissions.

Source B shows greenhouse gases emissions and CO₂ emissions. However source B also gives targets in which each one should be reaching over the next 4 year period.

Greenhouse gases emissions have dropped roughly 100 million tonnes in the 16 year period, dropping a consistent level. Kyoto have set the target of greenhouse gas emissions to be roughly 20 million tonnes by 2012.

CO₂ emissions threatened to drop in the time period, however there was never a constant dip and it ended increasing, meaning that over 16 years no real progress was made, however the domestic target of CO₂ to reach

Question
numberLeave
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	is to lose 100 million tonnes of CO ₂ by 2010.
b)	<p>i). I believe we might not have an accurate and detailed picture of emissions in the UK because.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we haven't been able to measure the emissions on a scale for a long enough period. • we don't have an exact number in which to find the correct amount of emissions given off. <p>ii). Future projections of greenhouse gases in the UK may prove inaccurate because.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we don't have the technology to measure on such a large scale. • won't be able to get an exact number from the research.
c)	<p>I believe it would be difficult to control CO₂ and greenhouse gas rates on a global scale. I believe it would be difficult because not everyone in the world is aware of these things and what they can do to the environment. Another reason is that not every country will be able to co-operate with lowering the effects.</p>

Question
numberLeave
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2a) I believe that the Angel of the North could be seen as inspiring by many. I have this opinion because it is a very large piece of artwork. It would have took a long time to create, which I believe would make people get the impression ~~of~~ 'Never give up' from. If the people working on it gave up because it was too big, then the masterpiece would never have been created. I also think because it is so big, you would always be able to see it, this I believe could mean 'you are never lost, physically or mentally', because you will be able to see it and also mentally it gives you hope.

b) I believe that Source D could be equally inspiring as it is a good view of the family. It looks like it may be in the main square of a town, so many people will go past and think of family, whenever they see it. I also believe in a piece of human art, you can relate to it more, because it is a human seeing what a human should possibly look like and do, this could inspire someone to go out and get what is in the artwork, because of what they have seen. I also think that this could persuade someone to want to have children in the near future. If someone is unsure on children, then just seeing this piece of artwork could persuade to have children.

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c). I do believe that works of art should be sited in public.

As said in the previous two questions they can be inspirational to those passing by. Art work such as sources C and D should definitely be shown in public because they are positive pieces and could give people good impressions and thoughts just by looking at them.

Another reason for them to be sited in public places is that it brightens a landscape and stops it from becoming boring. Despite the colours of sources C and D they would still brighten up a landscape. Source C because of its large size and scale and source D because of the positive image of the family it gives.

However a negative to these statues is that they may be greeted poorly by some members of the public, who want to vandalise the fine pieces of art work which would be a shame because of the time and effort someone will have put into making them.

In conclusion I believe art work should be sited in public places because they are pieces of natural beauty and deserve to be in the public eye for the general public to see and also the artist gains respect. However I believe they should be in crowded areas to try and combat vandalism towards the art!

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- 3a) In Britain, there are people of all faiths. They should not all be forced to go to English schools in Britain because they are then holding back their faith. This should not be allowed, people of all religions, should be able to express in any way possible. Therefore there should be schools all around the country respecting each different cultural religion.
- Faith schools allow pupils to learn subjects, regarding their faith, with them doing specialised things in time specified for that activity. For example: praying etc. Whereas if they were at English schools, they wouldn't be able to do this and could be secluded from their peers as a result of their religion / faith. However if they are in faith schools, they are all the same religion and no-one will be left.
- Most people agree with the use of faith schools as it lets the pupils do things specific to their religion.
- 3b) Some may argue against the expansion of faith schools. As they are practically cutting people of different religion apart from society i.e. muslim children only talk to muslim children, sikh children only talk to sikh children etc. This will mean that religions stay within themselves. They may argue it is better if muslims, sikhs etc attend normal schools as then

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GCSE and GCE Examining Bodies

Examining body	<i>AQA</i>
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**GENB2
Self assessment script

SCRIPT 3**

- Write the question number in the left-hand margin.
- Rule a line across the page after each answer.
- Do all your rough work in this answer book and cross through any work you do not want to be marked. Do not tear out any part of this book. All work must be handed in.
- Write the numbers of the questions you answer in the order attempted in the left-hand column of the boxes opposite.
- Check that you have written the information required on each additional sheet used and have attached each sheet to this book.

Write here how many additional sheets you have used (if any).	
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Examiner's initials

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1a In Source A some of the things like in industry and other we in the United Kingdom have reduced the emissions as the years have gone by like industry in 1990 the number was around 192 million tonnes of CO₂ and in 2004 it's around 156 million tonnes of CO₂. However in Transport has gone up the amount in 1990 was around 143 million tonnes of CO₂ and that has increased to about 155 million tonnes. The increase of CO₂ in Transport has gone up as now as incomes around the country have increased they have been able to afford cars and everyone now seems to own a car also the increase demand for going abroad on planes has increased and now there are hundreds of planes a day leaving and they ^{release} are the ~~ones~~ biggest amount of Carbon emissions. The reason for industries has gone down is simply because there has been ~~to~~ more industries closing down and as people over here can't afford the capital they move over abroad.

Source B tells us that Greenhouse gases of ~~targets~~ has gone down from being around 775 million tonnes of CO₂ to around 675 million tonnes and that over 16 years they have reduced these emissions by 100 million tonnes. But the CO₂ emissions haven't decreased that much over 16 years. From just under 600 million tonnes to about 550 million tonnes but the target for 2010

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~~set to~~ Done is around 75 million tonnes, which is about 78 million tonnes decrease in 8 years and they haven't managed that much in 16 years.

1b

i Two reasons why we don't have an accurate number of Carbon emissions in the U.K. is that we release so many emissions and the number is increasing slightly everyday so they can only use a rough equivalent. Also because as it's not just us that releases Carbon emissions they many countries around us like France and Germany that do this as well and they travel anywhere so we have probably got another countries emissions so that original number isn't it's probably lower.

ii This may prove in the future to be inaccurate because as we produce/manufacture more cars over here that means more emissions for us and it is hard to calculate every single Carbon emission so the result will never be accurate it will only be an estimate. Also because we are trying to get everyone to recycle and be having solar power and wind mills in countryside we might be thinking that people are driving less so why haven't we seen emissions decrease but there will still be industries and Domestic releasing these emissions. The third reason is that as the planet is heating up the weather could affect

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the calculation as it may ~~be~~ ~~even~~ produce more emissions when it's winter than in the summer.

C It will be difficult to control these rates of greenhouse gases on a global scale as in Western Europe we have found new ways to create energy like solar power and so far it has worked but ^{continents} places like Asia that are now just really beginning to have these luxuries that we have wanted over the years as some have only started having electricity in their homes so they are using it all the time also in India there are a number of car manufacturers e.g. Tata and as they now can make their own cars they are selling millions of them as population has increased and the jobs available has increased so as we here are starting to use more public transport like trains and buses they are now using more cars than we ever had. Another reason is that are more factories and industries along with the car manufacturers and they are producing the same amounts.

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a People might find the Angle of North a 'inspired vision and people have never seen anything like it before. Also the size of the sculpture is huge and could be seen miles away. As it was done years ago at tools they had then wouldn't have been what they are now along with that there were only not many materials used then as there are now but it has been done to perfection as the people working would have been highly skilled and to be honest I think even in today's world I don't think they could do something like that.

b Art on a more human scale would be equally inspired because it shows that 'The family' sums up the city as people and the community are like a family. Also there could be a story behind but some people might walk passed it and not even notice it but it could be a historical value. The Sculpture who made this was probably thinking of things that are familiar to people in the city and where ever you see you see families playing with the children and maybe that what he did one day.

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C	<p>Source D I think should be in public places because as it's small, it fits in well with the city centre and really as I have said previously it sums up what the city is like and as that it doesn't need to be a tourist attraction. The Angel of North on the other hand shouldn't be sited in public places as first of all it is too big and wouldn't really fit in well, but I could see why it would fit in well, as the Angel of North is a tourist attraction the city centre could make a profit from it as people from all over the world come to see this Art as like what they do in for Bushyham place as people take photos of the building and of other tourist attractions people buy ^{Souvenirs} Souvenirs they take back home and makes money out of Art.</p>
3	<p>a People believe that faith schools will provide a good education for children as they are more cultures coming into the United Kingdom and at school, if children can get bullied for their religion as if their skin colour or wear clothing as part of the religion. This would mean more children will enjoy education more in their faith school than they would in a normal Secondary School. Also in normal secondary schools everyone tries to be equal for example</p>

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having a set P.E kit but some children can't afford P.E kits and flashy trainers so there is a divide but in faith schools and most faiths live around the same areas so these schools would provide that equality.

- b) Some might argue of the expansion of faith schools for example Source E they are willing to pay 10 million pounds out of taxpayers for one school that is only for Hindus. The funding for this can be used for many things like cleaning litter up, more money for the emergency services as you always have about workers for NHS are on minimal lowest wage and they need to put more money in for them as they help the community, also the NHS it self as the money could many lives. Also with this school for Hindus that only comprise of 20% of the town's population what about the other 80% of the population they need schools as well. In their source it says "in maths lessons children will learn Vedic maths." It's alright having faith schools but having faith lessons as well and when the children at the school will need a job there are not going to what the skills are like in Hindu maths. Another point is that to get over the barrier of suspicion and prejudice these children need to go schools who with other cultures as this just means that

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domestic area; ^{and} Industries have been working hard to use ~~fewer~~ more renewable energy resources ^{and} lowering their emissions. However, apart from not using transport and discontinuing the use of aeroplanes such as concord, there have been very few ways to reduce the emission of transport, that are affordable.

Source B gives us information about the United Kingdom's greenhouse gas ^{and CO₂} emissions and the targets put in place by Kyoto for these gases. From the graph, we can see that by 2008, the United Kingdom has managed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to below the Kyoto target. However, the same cannot be said for CO₂ emissions. ~~This~~ A possible reason for this occurrence could be that we have not yet found a suitable replacement for carbon, or the target could have been too ambitious.

- bi We might not have an accurate and detailed picture of emissions in the United Kingdom because there are private sectors and small contributors who might not be counted. Also, emissions are often fluctuating and with the contributors of international aviation and shipping not being taken into account, there is a possibility that our efforts might be cancelled out by those emissions.
- bii Future projections of emissions of greenhouse gasses in the United Kingdom might prove to be inaccurate because if we have incorrect results now, this will affect all future results. Also, if there is a lot of pressure to lower and

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maintain low emissions, ~~it might be~~ results might be changed, so as to not affect an international high status. Also, there may be changes in international aviation and shipping that are not accounted for which would affect future projections.

c Over the past ten years, western Europe has slowed its rate of increase in the emissions of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases. This could be because there are generally strict laws and regulations controlling these issues and ~~work~~ and the whole of western Europe is working as a combined force to try and reach their low emissions targets.

However, it might be difficult to control these rates on a global scale because the rest of the world might not have the same outlook on the seriousness of emissions. They also might not have the strength as a country to overcome rivalries and work ~~to~~ at reducing these gases. There are also several countries who are at war or are having crises which are currently more important than the reduction of their emissions. It could also be suggested that less developed countries who haven't made the same technological advances as those in western Europe ~~at~~ could have trouble because of this in overcoming the constant use of pollutants.

2a The Angel of the North could be described as an inspiration ~~to~~ for many reasons. One of these could be the scale of the statue. The fact that it is

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a landmark of such size and can be seen for miles around, could be called inspirational. Also, the fact that it has become so famous and such a figurehead and symbol of northerners is quite extraordinary.

The sculptor himself could be named as an inspiration because he ~~was~~^{is} the only to think of and to then create a masterpiece of such grandeur, in that sense, his audacity could be inspirational. He also had the courage to display his work so publically, and whilst he is acclaimed for it, there may have been some scorn at first which he would have 'inspirationally' had to overcome.

b Public art on a more human scale might be described as equally inspiring because it is more relatable and more personal. Art like Robert Thomas's 'The Family' is ^{as} equally as inspiring as The Angel of the North because it is more widely interacted with. Also, the sculpture ~~is more~~ could be interpreted as making a statement about families, typically of that area. This style of art might be greatly mocked or even vandalised which I believe, makes the sculptor more of an inspiration.

c There is great debate about whether works of art such as the two previously mentioned should be publically displayed.

It is thought by some that there are not works of art and are only there to clutter the landscape and annoy passers by. However,

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other people might welcome such work, for it might bring tourists to the area, thus improving the local economy.

Works of art such as these also ~~build~~^{add} and add character to an area, even making it a place of interest. They can also be beautiful to look at and a loved feature by locals and tourists alike.

However, was a sculpture like The Family vandalised, it would soon become an eyesore and if either that or something as grand as the Angel of the North were damaged, it would be very expensive to replace or rebuild them.

3a It is believed by many people that faith schools would provide a good education for the British children of today. This could be for many reasons.

With children only fraternising with others of the same religion, they will have a better understanding of the Hindu culture. And, if ~~the~~ children of other religions were to study there, they too would gain a greater understanding and hopefully be less prejudiced. A school of faith would allow all aspects of the religion to be carried out during school times, where, in a mixed religion school, this might not be possible. Faith has a large connection with education, with them both being key institutions. With their ~~power~~ conjoined power, the children being educated would have greater respect and understanding of their culture, even if

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it is not widely practised. It is also an excellent way for parents to help to ~~to~~ instill faith into today's children who are lacking and have little or no beliefs.

6 Some might argue against the expansion ~~of~~ in the number of faith schools because they believe that it is a bad idea to separate children and to categorise them with religions. By going to a faith school prejudices can be acquired and if this is happening from an early age, then children may feel suspicious or even uncomfortable around people of different beliefs. Also, if we are trying to make Britain a multicultural society, by joining keeping people, especially children of similar faiths together, are we not reversing the process? Children growing up in Britain but attending a faith school might feel abandoned or alone and upon entering a secondary school or the workplace with no understanding of other cultures or religions, these children will struggle. If there are links with success and faith schooling, whilst this appearing to be a success, the students, teachers and parents will all be targets of racism. This concept also seems unfair to children with no religious background who might miss out on opportunities that could benefit them. And, if as is mentioned in source e, Hindu students are taught vendic maths, they might be

8 PAGE ANSWER BOOK

GCSE and GCE Examining Bodies

Examining body	AQA
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For examiner's use
Examiner's initials

**GENB2
Self assessment script
SCRIPT 5**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required in the spaces above.
- Use both sides of the paper.
- Write the question number in the left-hand margin.
- Rule a line across the page after each answer.
- Do all your rough work in this answer book and cross through any work you do not want to be marked. Do not tear out any part of this book. All work must be handed in.
- Write the numbers of the questions you answer in the order attempted in the left-hand column of the boxes opposite.
- Check that you have written the information required on each additional sheet used and have attached each sheet to this book.

Question number	Mark
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Write here how many additional sheets you have used (if any)	
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Question number

1a) Using the data provided firstly in that of source A it is apparent that overall, most CO₂ emissions from industry, domestic, and transport sectors have decreased from a ~~year~~ 1990-2004 which is a significant space of 14 years. In 1990, the mostly commercial and private sector was emitting

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AB08

$$\text{percentage difference} = \frac{\text{calculated difference}}{\text{original}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{6}{112} \times 100 = 5.357142857$$

Question number

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112 tonnes of CO₂ into the atmosphere. However, ~~the~~ looking at the latest recording this has decreased to 106 ~~and~~ tonnes. Yes, this is only a percentage decrease of less than 5.4% percent, but when taking into consideration the effects ~~an~~ of global warming everything counts and contributes. ~~In the end~~ In order to retrieve such percentage I firstly calculated 112 (for 1990) - 106 (for 2004) = 6. I then divided this by ~~my original amount~~ of 112 tonnes (for 1990) and X by 100 to gain the percentage difference of 5.357142857%. Such trend is evident in the levels of CO₂ for Domestic & industry.

~~Domestic~~

~~1990 = 184, 192 and 2008 = 156~~
~~192 = 156 = 36~~
 ~~$\frac{36}{192} \times 100 = 18.75\%$~~

~~Industry~~

1990 =

Question
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blankDomestic

$$1990 = 155 \quad \text{and} \quad 2005 = 148$$

$$155 - 148 = 7$$

$$\frac{7}{155} \times 100 = 4.516129032$$

$$= \underline{4.5\% \text{ decrease}}$$

Industry =

$$1990 = 192 \quad \quad \quad 2005 = 152$$

$$192 - 152 = 40$$

$$\frac{40}{192} \times 100 = 20.83$$

$$= \underline{\underline{20.8\% \text{ decrease}}}$$

Both levels have decreased, leaving only transport in source A as the only increase.

This is the same with source B with Greenhouse gases excluding aviation/shipping as from the graph it is clearly displayed that the levels are well below the Kyoto target already in 2006.

However CO₂ emissions did not reach such domestic targets,

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as with transport suggested in
 Source A. Therefore H is that
 of the general public of the
 UK (as they are accountable
 for transport) whom are
 responsible as transport
 emits CO₂ emissions contributing
 to climate change & global
 warming / greenhouse effect.

1b) Two reasons we might not
 have an accurate and detailed
 picture of emissions in the UK.

1) Ever-increasing population

- larger numbers of people
 mean larger consumer needs
 and wants, therefore use
 of industrial, domestic, transport
 and others & needs will
 increase. We have not
 been given individual no's
 of perhaps, towns & cities and
 CO₂ footprint etc.) And therefore
 this isn't a deliberate increase,
 more of progression because of
 the numbers of population
~~ever~~ increasing.

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- Because both graphs only cover less than a 20 years worth of data. This is simply not beneficial as if we were to look at say 30+ years of data it may be more accurate into suggesting which particular factors are contributing the most to CO₂ emissions - therefore enabling us to cut numbers and dramatically decrease our CO₂ footprint.

(bii) 3 reasons why future projections of emissions of greenhouse gases in the UK could may prove to be inaccurate are:

* It is hard to record exactly numbers of aviation/shipping

* New chemicals in the atmosphere could contribute, naturally not just from the public manually

* We do not know exact numbers of population whether there will be the same amount of factories, industry, future events etc.)

(QUESTION ANSWER 1C IS ON EXTENDED ANSWER SHEET WITH Q3B)

Question
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2a) People might find art on such a scale as The Angel of The North inspirational firstly because of it's immense size/scale and it's impact on the landscape. ~~It has been situated on the~~ This particular work is instantly recognisable on arrival in Gateshead as it is situated near to the motorways into the city; therefore in view of both locals and people upon arrival. It has most certainly put the area 'on the map' and is possibly suggesting to tourists the grandness & extravagance of the area - something both the artist and public are keen to express. ~~From the photo~~ The materials used to make such an instantly iconic work are most possibly from the area, therefore perhaps Gateshead has quite working class, or a hardworking mentality and culture, keenly expressed here. The fact that the statue ~~is~~ appears in the form of a winged human

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an aura of
(angel) has many positive connotations, therefore creating happiness & well-being for the viewer. It's location is key - as previously mentioned it is & invaluable for its sheer size/scale, it's close proximity to popular roads & motorways and from this photo the placing of it upon a hill certainly add to its 'heavenly' / peaceful look.

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2b) Public art on a more human scale, such as *The Family* is just as equally inspiring because of its size alone. Instead of thinking that size can only create ~~the~~ a worthy impact, this particular artist (Robert Thomas) has gone against such typical stereotype. It is inspiring because from afar you could be perhaps 'fooled' into believing that in fact actual family, not bronze statues are sitting on a bench within the hustle and bustle of the city. This particular piece

7

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makes the public stop and think for a while - and poses a moment's reality of the close-ness and integrity of family relationships. For example take the stereotypical shopper - stressed, worn out, perhaps with young children too. If such a person views this particular work ~~the~~ it may affect them in a very subtle & unique way - they could feel at harmony with the ~~realisation~~ for perhaps a few minutes of the day without the ~~ambition~~ the distraction of the city - ~~the~~ which is something inspirational within itself, therefore proving exactly why it has been placed in such an area to be equally inspiring.

2c) Works of art such as those in sources C & D should be sited in public places ~~firstly~~ because they ~~can~~ have the potential to

* Boost tourism by attracting people to the area - If they come to

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SHEET

GCSE, GCE, VCE and GNVQ Examining Bodies

Examining body	AQA	Centre number	
Candidate name		Candidate number	
Paper reference	GENB2	Sheet number	1

Question number

2c) a particular place in order to view such artwork, they may become attracted to the area as a whole therefore improving the local economy

- * Inform and educate people - especially if there is historical context behind the piece
- * Visually improve the area - aesthetically pleasing - to the viewer
- * Improve ~~local area~~ community relations - which relates to historical meanings / concepts enabling people to feel proud of their cities town / achievements therefore promoting a sense of well-being and optimism - something psychologists / doctors agree is key for living a healthy and prosperous life.

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ASL1

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3a) People believe faith schools will provide a good education for children in Britain today because:

* Teachers pupils common values and principles of certain religions - followed at a young age, ~~therefore more~~ ~~people~~ more likely to consider religion when an adult - good ideas/principles, caring, 10 commandments for example.

* They are perhaps more disciplined than non-faith schools therefore children respect teachers more?

* Community spirit - teacher/pupils/parents feel more connected if same religion, more interaction & more in common.

* If they attend a faith school, less likely to become attracted to modern culture ie) gangs, knife, crime, violence, anti-social behaviour. As such as expressed as particularly misleading to their faith.

3b) Some might argue against the expansion in the number of faith schools because:

* If one religion is allowed to run schools, then it is extremely

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SHEET

GCSE, GCE, VCE and GNVQ Examining Bodies

Examining body	AQA	Centre number	
Candidate name		Candidate number	
Paper reference	GENB2	Sheet number	2

Question number

3b) difficult to refuse the right to others.

* Segregation - if only children attend school with children from their religion/race this can cause a loss of integration with other communities / (multi-culturalism) which may create problems in the future.

* Modern values - ~~parents~~ Most parents with children in primary school are most commonly in an age band of 20s/30s/40s therefore less likely to follow old traditions - wanting change.

* Expense -

Faith schools may cost or ~~funding~~ as class sizes are possibly smaller. Therefore less financially stable people miss out having to put children in less strict/successful schools / environments

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ASL1

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1c) It might be difficult to control rates of CO₂ emissions and greenhouse gases on a global scale because.

* The entire world is then accountable - ~~people~~

* Immigration to other countries

* Not every country is politically 'Green' unlike that of the UK. Therefore environmental and ecological issues aren't at the forefront ~~to~~ ^{all} countries governments in the world.

* Ever-increasing population

* Countries such as China & USA may be viewed as less environmentally friendly but this is because they are larger in comparison to the UK, unfair targets. * Weather - natural disasters may mean that extra transport may need to be used, unavoidable? * Cannot control levels

of CO₂ in every country - not everyone is educated about CO₂ footprint etc) * We cannot predict the future, therefore it is unjust to set desirable targets, and try and control such on such a large scale as global.

GENB2 Self Assessment Commentaries**Self Assessment Script 1**

		<i>max</i>
1(a)	Refers specifically to data in the sources 1 reason given	5 marks / 10
1(b)(i)	2 explanations given: 1 has good exemplification, 1 very weak	3 marks / 4
1(b)(ii)	3 explanations, the middle one is exemplified	5 marks / 6
1(c)	No credit for point on languages or much else in first paragraph. Weak allusion to cultures. Weak point at start of paragraph 2. Weak final point	2 marks / 10
2(a)	3 points are made, some amplification and development, (message, size, expression of feeling). Concluding paragraph with a little repetition	5 marks / 10
2(b)	2 points (real life, accessibility), some development and amplification which are not strong	5 marks / 10
2(c)	A few weak points are made (littering, community tourism). The example of Big Ben is poor. Points are poorly developed but a little breadth	5 marks / 10
3(a)	Narrow focus. Several points are made but the amplification is very limited and the whole answer is quite superficial – understanding of life, right path + amplification, illegal/anti-social behaviour and peer groups	6 marks / 15
3(b)	4 clear points made with amplification and development. Source is used and applied. Clear style and structure and there is a conclusion that pulls it together	9 marks / 15
Total		45 marks / 90

GENB2 Self Assessment Commentaries**Self Assessment Script 2**

		<i>max</i>
1(a)	Several references are made to the sources. 2/3 are explained. Questionable assumption on powerful cars. Reasonably wide ranging but not enough depth/detail for Level 1	7 marks / 10
1(b)(i)	2 points are made but there is no explanation for either of them	2 marks / 4
1(b)(ii)	1 weak reason without any explanation	1 mark / 6
1(c)	2 weak suggestions (awareness and co-operation), no development	2 marks / 10
2(a)	One point referring to its size with some effective amplification and development	3 marks / 10
2(b)	Overly descriptive. Too much on the family. Very descriptive with little attempt to “read”/interpret the image	3 marks / 10
2(c)	A balanced answer, which addresses both images but does not move beyond. Several points are made (positive impressions, brightening up the area, vandalism) with a little amplification	4 marks / 10
3(a)	Narrow focus that really only addresses prayer but touches on culture tangentially. The question is not well understood	6 marks / 15
3(b)	2 points – social isolation and cost – with some development of them.	6 marks / 15
Total		34 marks / 90

GENB2 Self Assessment Commentaries**Self Assessment Script 3**

		<i>max</i>
1(a)	References are made to the sources and there is a little attempt at explanation although it is very descriptive. Irrelevant point on planes as they were not part of the data. 2 correct reasons are offered as well as an inappropriate one (air travel)	7 marks / 10
1(b)(i)	2 reasons are given and the second one is explained	3 marks / 4
1(b)(ii)	3 reasons are given, each of which is clearly explained and developed	6 marks / 6
1(c)	4 points are made clearly (solar energy, expanding tastes, public transport and industry) with some reasons which are not well developed	6 marks / 10
2(a)	A weak response and a little credit is given for references to size and skill of manufacture. Image is not well-understood	2 marks / 10
2(b)	3 points with some limited development – community, story, sculptor’s perspective	5 marks / 10
2(c)	Misunderstands the idea of a “public place”. Credit is given for city centre location and tourism but it is a weak, poorly developed response	4 marks / 10
3(a)	A very narrow focus for an answer that began well. The amplification of the first point is good but then it fades rapidly	5 marks / 15
3(b)	A range of points that are reasonably well amplified and developed. The source is clearly understood and the candidate uses aspects of it to effect, particularly the part on Vedic maths	8 marks / 15
Total		46 marks / 90

GENB2 Self Assessment Commentaries**Self Assessment Script 4**

		<i>max</i>
1(a)	Weak references to the sources. The reasons are stronger but there is an irrelevant part on air travel. Does not answer the whole question	4 marks / 10
1(b)(i)	2 points are offered, the second of which is developed	3 marks / 4
1(b)(ii)	3 suggestions. The first two are well addressed but the third is a lot weaker and rather vague	5 marks / 6
1(c)	Hints at Europe in the first paragraph and then contrasts with other undisclosed regions. The contrast is sound but it cries out for specific examples/references	6 marks / 10
2(a)	3 clear points, each of which is amplified. It sticks to the source and the amplification is sound and clear if not extensive	7 marks / 10
2(b)	A narrow focus: the points are very general and there is little development	4 marks / 10
2(c)	A balanced response that has 4 points and some amplification of each. It uses some of the earlier material in a different context	7 marks / 10
3(a)	5 points are made (Hindu culture, prejudice, religious infusion, respect and understanding, faith) with some amplification of each	9 marks / 15
3(b)	A good range of points that locates the argument within Britain as a multi-cultural society. Points are well-developed and focused and it picks up that it is a primary school. The points are clear and it is focused on the question set	12 marks / 15
Total		57 marks / 90

GENB2 Self Assessment Commentaries**Self Assessment Script 5**

		<i>max</i>
1(a)	Very good use of source including calculations based on the data. Reasons are not well identified	6 marks / 10
1(b)(i)	2 clear points with good amplification	4 marks / 4
1(b)(ii)	3 clear points: the 1 st and 3 rd are well amplified/explained	5 marks / 6
1(c)	A range of good reasons explained. 4 are done with sufficient amplification and development to merit the mark, (politically green, environmentally friendly countries, lack of education, future predictions)	10 marks / 10
2(a)	A well argued answer with a range of good points, a lot of amplification and very focused	10 marks / 10
2(b)	Clear understanding of the question. Moves beyond the source. Interprets the source within the context of the question. Good breadth and some sound, well-expressed ideas with exemplification	10 marks / 10
2(c)	Clear argument and discussion. Good exemplification and analysis of the question	10 marks / 10
3(a)	A range of clear ideas that are developed. Despite the bullet-point approach, it is continuous prose. The issue is clearly understood	13 marks / 15
3(b)	Similar points to the above but not as much depth. It reads a bit more like a list of bullet points than 3(a) above. Quite brief, time may have been a factor as Q1 was very long	8 marks / 15
Total		76 marks / 90