

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

General Studies

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: Challenges for Society

Thursday 17 May 2012 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GS01/01

You must have:

Insert (enclosed)

Calculator

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Do not return the insert with the question paper.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Quality of written communication will be taken into account in the marking of your answers
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation, grammar and clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

You should aim to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section.

Choose an answer A, B, C or D, and put a cross in the box ☒.

If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒
and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Use the information below to help you answer questions 1 to 7.

Sentences imposed on adults convicted for domestic burglary				
Sentence imposed	Magistrates' Court		Crown Court	
	1998	2008	1998	2008
Discharge	8%	5%	1%	0%
Fine	7%	3%	0%	0%
Community sentence	50%	44%	21%	15%
Suspended sentence	0%	15%	1%	15%
Immediate custody	33%	26%	77%	69%
Other	2%	7%	0%	1%
Total number sentenced	2965	2603	9899	7349
Average custodial sentence	3.7 months	3.4 months	20.9 months	24.8 months

1 How many adults sentenced for domestic burglary in Crown Courts in 1998 received an immediate custodial sentence?

- A 5071
- B 7622
- C 8155
- D 9899

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 To the nearest 1%, the overall % fall in the total number of people sentenced for burglary between 1998 and 2008 was

- A 12%
- B 14%
- C 23%
- D 32%

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)



3 Expressing the data for 'Sentence imposed' as percentages makes the figures

- A easier to compare
- B more reliable
- C easier to measure
- D more precise

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 The data shows that the average custodial sentence imposed in a Magistrates' Court is much less than that imposed in a Crown Court. The most likely explanation for this is that

- A only judges can impose sentences of more than three months
- B there is a jury in a Crown Court but not in a Magistrates' Court
- C more serious cases are dealt with in a Crown Court
- D young offenders are more likely to be sentenced in a Magistrates' Court

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 The length of a custodial sentence for domestic burglary is likely to be shorter if

- A the burglar was carrying a weapon
- B a lot of damage was caused during the burglary
- C high value goods were stolen
- D it was a first offence

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 If a sentence is 'Suspended' this means that

- A the person accused has been found not guilty
- B the punishment may be enforced if a person re-offends
- C the case has to be tried again
- D the law does not apply in that particular case

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)



7 In the context of punishment, retribution means that offenders should

- A be tried for a second time if they are found innocent
- B compensate the victims of their crimes
- C be encouraged to change their behaviour
- D suffer for what they have done

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 'Scientific method' refers to the way in which

- A science equipment is selected to do experiments
- B a scientific hypothesis is formulated and tested
- C results from science experiments are reported
- D scientists agree an ethical code

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Which of these is currently a suitable topic for scientific investigation?

- A Should we spend more money on developing new drug treatments for cancer?
- B Are nuclear weapons an effective deterrent against attack?
- C Can taking fish oil tablets improve students' performance in examinations?
- D Do animals have rights similar to human rights?

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Which of these is true of genetically modified (GM) food crops?

- A The food produced does not meet safety standards
- B All GM seeds will only produce a crop for one year
- C Some GM crops have been modified to grow in poor soil
- D DNA from GM foods can enter and change human cells

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)



11 In the UK much medical research is paid for by charities, which rely on donations from individuals. Which of these is **not** a feature of this system?

- A** Donors can support research into a disease which has affected them
- B** Charities receive additional funds through tax relief on donations
- C** Charities do not distribute money as profit to shareholders
- D** Donors are entitled to preferential treatment if they fall ill

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

12 Carbon dioxide is emitted by burning fuels such as coal. Storing this carbon dioxide is called

- A** carbon reduction
- B** carbon offsetting
- C** carbon capture
- D** carbon trading

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 Which of these suggests that the UK is a secular society?

- A** Discrimination because of gender is not allowed
- B** State schools are legally obliged to organise a daily act of worship
- C** Senior Church of England bishops have seats in the House of Lords
- D** Religious belief is not required for employment in public service

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 Which of these is true of the 1998 UK Human Rights Act?

- A** The act applies only to UK citizens
- B** The act can be suspended during public demonstrations
- C** The act guarantees minimum wage levels for all UK residents
- D** The act states that everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)



15 In the UK, the RSPCA campaigns

- A in favour of greater regulation of animal testing
- B against the humane treatment of animals
- C in favour of animal rights
- D against companion animals

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

Use the information below to help you answer questions 16 to 20.

Galileo Galilei

The heliocentric model of the solar system received little support until Galileo started observing celestial objects through his telescope in 1609. Despite the enormous distance from Earth to Jupiter, Galileo was able to observe four moons orbiting the giant planet. This was the evidence he needed to argue that the solar system was not geocentric. However, Galileo was forced to deny his beliefs publicly in 1632 after being accused of heresy.

16 The heliocentric model of the solar system was put forward during the 16th century by

- A Johannes Keppler
- B Galileo Galilei
- C Isaac Newton
- D Nicolas Copernicus

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 The sentence 'The heliocentric model of the solar system received little support until Galileo started observing celestial objects through his telescope in 1609' contains

- A fact only
- B opinion only
- C fact and opinion
- D no fact or opinion

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)



18 The phrase 'Galileo was able to observe four moons' contains

- A** fact only
- B** opinion only
- C** fact and opinion
- D** no fact or opinion

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 Galileo used the knowledge gained from his observations of the moons of Jupiter to argue that the same scientific laws would apply to other planets. This was an argument by

- A** deduction
- B** reduction
- C** abduction
- D** induction

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

20 Science is often described as 'empirical'. This means that scientific theories

- A** are made as simple as possible
- B** are based on observations
- C** can never be falsified
- D** can never be proven absolutely

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



23 Paragraph 2 includes an argument by analogy. Identify the comparison used in the argument and state the conclusion of the argument.

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(Total for Question 23 = 2 marks)

24 From the source, identify two hazardous chemicals which can appear in electrical or electronic equipment.

1

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2

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(Total for Question 24 = 2 marks)



25 From the source, identify three reasons why waste refrigerators might be disposed of differently from waste toasters.

1

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2

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3

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(Total for Question 25 = 3 marks)

26 Write down the names of two large household appliances, not mentioned in the source, which could be classed as waste electrical equipment.

1

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2

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(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)



27 The source includes different types of evidence.

Assess the strengths and weaknesses of these different types of evidence, using examples from the source.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.

(Total for Question 27 = 7 marks)

includes 3 marks for Quality of Written Communication



28 The author discusses a number of different methods for dealing with WEEE.
Identify two of these different methods and assess their relative advantages and disadvantages.

Dotted lines for writing.

(Total for Question 28 = 8 marks)

includes 3 marks for Quality of Written Communication

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



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Turn over for Section C



SECTION C

Answer BOTH questions.

You should aim to spend no more than 40 minutes on this section.

29 Improved and new medical treatments, sometimes involving expensive drugs or highly complex computerised machinery, enable us to deal with a wide variety of diseases. As people live longer and the range of possible treatments has increased, the cost of health care in countries such as the UK has soared. In some cases this has led to rationing of health services or drugs.

Examine the view that we should stop funding the development of new treatments and instead spend all available money on treating patients.

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(Total for Question 29 = 20 marks)

includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication



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Source material

Source 1

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)



Visitors to the Eden project in 2010 were greeted by the sight of the WEEE man, Paul Bonomini's sculpture made out of discarded electrical and electronic equipment. The WEEE man represents the 3.3 tonnes of electronic and electrical products each of us in the UK will throw away over a lifetime. By 2007, the UK was already producing an estimated 1 million tonnes of WEEE each year, and this figure was thought to be growing at 4% per year, three times faster than other types of waste.

WEEE presents several problems. Landfill is being used less for any type of waste, but some of the hazardous materials often found in WEEE present particular problems with contamination caused by heavy metals such as mercury. The site for the Millennium Dome was cleared, at enormous cost, of toxic sludge from a former gasworks. If we continue to bury our waste we will be leaving similar problems for the future. Other options for

dealing with WEEE are not straightforward. Under current legislation, some large household appliances like refrigerators are already being recycled, after removal of ozone depleting chemicals. For such larger items the value of scrap metal such as copper is an important incentive for recycling. Smaller electrical items such as toasters or power tools are often still found in ordinary domestic waste because the cost of manual recycling is uneconomic. Smaller electronic items can be dealt with more effectively by incineration to extract the small quantities of precious metals used in many circuit boards and computer chips. However, this is often carried out in countries where there is only minimal legislation to ensure that toxins such as cyanide, released by incineration, are dealt with safely.

EU legislation obliges the UK to collect a minimum of 4 kg of WEEE per person per year. Compared to the amount of waste produced and the problems we may be storing up for the future this is, at best, a small step in the right direction. Relics of past technologies, such as windmills or canals, enhance our landscape and provide venues for leisure activities. Future generations will not thank us for leaving them piles of techno-junk.