

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCE**

# General Studies

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Unit 2: The Individual in Society**

Tuesday 22 May 2012 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**6GS02/01**

**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 1–8.

### Writers say 'Bring back Latin'

Well-known writers, such as Private Eye editor Ian Hislop, Harry Potter creator J K Rowling, playwright Sir Tom Stoppard and London Mayor Boris Johnson, want the government to encourage schools to offer Latin so more students can study it. In the past Boris Johnson has argued that London's 'jobs' should be made to learn Latin.

The writers are backing the recommendations of a report by two Latin experts from Oxford calling for a revival of Latin in primary and secondary schools. The experts say that studying Latin makes it easier for children to pick up other languages and it improves their English and Maths. It is claimed that those who learn Latin at school use more complex sentences and have a wider vocabulary than those who don't. Children who study Latin are also better at problem-solving and logical thinking. The report calls on the government to give Latin the same status as modern foreign languages in primary schools.

At present 40% of pupils in independent schools have the chance to study Latin but only 4% of pupils in state schools. 7% of the approximately 8.1 million school students in the UK attend independent schools and 93% attend state schools.

Source: adapted from Laura Clark, *Daily Mail*, 14 June 2010

1 Paragraphs 1 and 2 involve

- A inductive argument
- B deductive argument
- C abductive argument
- D emotive argument

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)



2 The case for Latin is supported by well-known writers. However, this is **not** an example of argument from authority because

- A the writers are expert communicators
- B many teachers disagree with the idea
- C none of the writers is an expert in education
- D all of the writers are biased

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 The **number** of pupils who have the chance to study Latin at present is

- A greatest in state schools
- B about the same in state and independent schools
- C greatest in independent schools
- D less than 4% of all pupils

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 When writers declare support for offering Latin in more schools, they express

- A neither belief nor opinion
- B both belief and opinion
- C both opinion and fact
- D both fact and belief

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 The first sentence of the source 'Well-known writers... can study it' consists of

- A facts only
- B moral values
- C both facts and opinions
- D opinions only

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)



6 Boris Johnson's statement in paragraph 1 that London's 'jobs' should be made to learn Latin would be an assertion if

- A he had no evidence to justify the claim
- B there was clear evidence to justify the claim
- C it was an opinion held by many people
- D no one disagreed with the view when he expressed it

**(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)**

7 The claim in paragraph 2 that 'those who learn Latin at school use more complex sentences and have a wider vocabulary than those who don't' is an opinion because it is

- A an objective statement
- B a causal argument
- C a subjective statement
- D morally justified

**(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)**

8 The statement in paragraph 3 that '40% of pupils in independent schools have the chance to study Latin but only 4% of pupils in state schools' is fact because it

- A has been stated in a newspaper
- B includes statistics
- C is a consequence of government policy
- D can be verified with evidence

**(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)**

9 Which of the following prizes is presented to novelists?

- A Golden Globe Awards
- B Turner Prize
- C Man Booker Prize
- D BAFTA Awards

**(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)**



**10** The works of leading composers such as Monteverdi, Vivaldi, Bach and Handel are examples of which style?

- A** Gothic
- B** Postmodernist
- C** Impressionist
- D** Baroque

**(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)**

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**11** 'The application of imagination and skill to bring into existence something which did not previously exist' defines

- A** style
- B** culture
- C** creativity
- D** form

**(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)**

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**12** Which of these artists has a reputation for challenging wrongs in society?

- A** Claude Monet
- B** William Hogarth
- C** Andy Warhol
- D** L. S. Lowry

**(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)**

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**13** 'Social engineering' refers to

- A** efforts by entertainment promoters to increase a pop group's ratings
- B** the switch from manufacturing to service industries in the UK
- C** attempts by government to influence people to behave in a particular way
- D** the increase in personal communication through texting and tweeting

**(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)**

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**14** Which of these is **not** a criticism of closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras in town centres?

- A** they are expensive
- B** they reduce crime levels
- C** they are unsightly
- D** they threaten personal privacy

**(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)**

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**15** Primary socialisation occurs mainly

- A** in youth centres
- B** at work
- C** at college
- D** in the family

**(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)**

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**16** Unemployment in the UK is described as 'structural' when

- A** workers do not have the skills required by employers
- B** employment levels differ in winter or summer
- C** employers decide to get work done overseas
- D** workers decide to switch from one job to another

**(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)**

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**17** A moral panic is

- A** the result of bitter divisions within or between churches
- B** a media-generated belief that social order is threatened
- C** a collective expression of sadness when people are bereaved
- D** anxiety about the way the popular press trivialises news

**(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)**

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**18** Folk devils are

- A** historic figures labelled as rebels who later come to be seen as heroes
- B** supposedly deviant groups blamed by the media for social problems
- C** people who are openly hostile to religious practice and belief
- D** performers who are typecast as social outcasts in soap operas

**(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)**

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**19** How many political parties were represented in the House of Commons after the 2010 General election?

- A** three
- B** five
- C** seven
- D** nine or more

**(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)**

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**20** After the 2010 General election, in the House of Commons

- A** there were more female MPs than male MPs
- B** the numbers of male and female MPs were almost identical
- C** male MPs outnumbered female MPs by about 4:1
- D** male MPs outnumbered female MPs by about 8:1

**(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS**

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**SECTION B**

**Answer ALL questions.**

**You should aim to spend no more than 30 minutes on this section.**

**Read Source 1 on the separate insert and then answer questions 21–25.**

**21** Using your own knowledge, explain why take-up for broadband is different in various parts of the UK.

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**(Total for Question 21 = 3 marks)**

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**22** In which part, or parts, of the UK did the biggest increase occur between 2009 and 2010 in the proportion of households with at least one person accessing television programmes via the internet?

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**(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)**

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**23** In 2010, in which part, or parts, of the UK did the proportion of households with at least one person accessing radio programmes over the internet exceed the figure for the UK as a whole?

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**(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)**

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**24** Assume that in 2009 and 2010 there were 1 million households in Wales. In the households where someone was using a mobile handset to access data services, the average number of people doing so was 1.1 in 2009 and 1.2 in 2010.

Calculate the increase in the number of people in Wales using a mobile phone to access data services, including the internet, from 2009 to 2010.

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(Total for Question 24 = 4 marks)



**25** What might be the limitations of using data from Source 1 to draw conclusions about the use of the internet?

Dotted lines for writing the answer.



Blank writing area with horizontal dotted lines.

**(Total for Question 25 = 7 marks)**

**includes 3 marks for Quality of Written Communication**

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**Read Source 2 on the separate insert and then answer questions 26–28.**

**26** Give three reasons, taken from the source, **against** lowering the voting age.

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**(Total for Question 26 = 3 marks)**

**27** (a) Define 'evidence'.

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(b) Give an example of evidence taken from lines 2–9 of Source 2. Explain why it is evidence.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 27 = 3 marks)**



**28** Evaluate the points made in Source 2 **for** lowering the voting age to 16.

(8)

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**(Total for Question 28 = 8 marks)**

**includes 3 marks for Quality of Written Communication**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS**



**SECTION C**

**Answer BOTH questions.**

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

**29** Using your own knowledge, as well as the information given, answer the question below.

**Anything can be art ...**

Most anyone interested in art has heard someone make this statement. But if it is true, then anyone can be an artist simply by declaring him/herself to be one. In what other line of work can a person 'be' something, simply because they say so? Consider the following:

- I am an artist, because I say so.
- I am a plumber, because I say so.
- I am an airline pilot, because I say so.
- I am a surgeon, because I say so.

While plumbers, airline pilots and surgeons work according to objective rules, artists occupy a subjective world of their own imagining. Surely, then, if someone wishes to declare themselves to be an artist, why should anyone disagree?

Source: adapted from Rick Jacobi, 2007

Examine the view that 'a person is an artist if they say so'.

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**(Total for Question 29 = 20 marks)**

**includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication**

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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



**(Total for Question 30 = 20 marks)**

**includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 40 MARKS**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS**



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**Edexcel GCE**

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**6GS02/01**

**Insert**

**Do not return this insert with  
the question paper.**

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**PEARSON**

## Source material

### Source 1

#### Broadcasting and the Internet in the UK in 2009 & 2010

- The findings of a research poll conducted by Ofcom in 2010 are given below. In the poll 9,013 people aged 15 or more in all parts of the UK were asked to say whether someone in their household accessed radio or television over the internet or used a mobile phone to access data (including the internet); the comparable statistics for 2009 are also given.

Country	Material viewed	2009 % of households	2010 % of households
UK	TV over internet	34	38
UK	Radio over internet	14	14
UK	Data over mobile	23	23
England	TV over internet	36	40
England	Radio over internet	15	15
England	Data over mobile	21	24
Scotland	TV over internet	21	28
Scotland	Radio over internet	8	8
Scotland	Data over mobile	15	15
Wales	TV over internet	25	29
Wales	Radio over internet	9	9
Wales	Data over mobile	18	23
Northern Ireland	TV over internet	33	38
Northern Ireland	Radio over internet	15	15
Northern Ireland	Data over mobile	21	21

- About four in ten (38%) of those questioned in 2010 claimed at least one person in their household was using an internet connection to watch television. The figure varied between different countries and partly reflected different levels of broadband take-up in each nation (ranging from 21% in Glasgow to 52% in the south west of England).
- In 14% of households in the UK, at least one person used the internet to listen to radio broadcasts and in one-fifth (23%) of UK households at least one person used a mobile handset to access data services, including the internet. The take-up varied in different parts of the UK (from 31% in London to 12% in Glasgow).

Source: adapted from Ofcom Communications Market Report (p94), August 2010

## Source 2

### Government divided over 'Votes at 16'

Liberal Democrats support 'Votes at 16', but Conservatives oppose it.

In 2005 'Votes at 16' was rejected in Parliament by 8 votes –136 to 128. Lib Dem MP, Stephen Williams commented that 'Bristol's twin city, Hanover, has recently extended the vote to 16-year-olds and it was found that they are twice as likely  
5 to turn out to vote in elections as people in their late 20s'. But an ICM opinion poll showed that 78% of the UK public thought 18 was the correct age. Only 18% backed votes for 16-year-olds, who were thought to lack the necessary experience of life. By 2010 support had grown enough for the Labour Party to officially support the policy which is also backed by the UK Youth Parliament.

10 Campaigners say 'At 16, we can leave school, work and pay taxes, leave home, get married, join the armed forces, and make lots of decisions about our future. We're all interested in issues; from climate change to racism, from education to crime. Stopping 16 and 17-year-olds from voting implies that we aren't real citizens'.  
15 However, some opponents of the proposal claim young people often make instant emotional decisions rather than reasoned judgements.

Conservative MP, Mark Harper, points out that young soldiers cannot serve on the front line until 18 and young people require their parents' permission to get married up to age 18 when they are deemed to be adults. At present both the Isle of Man and Jersey allow voting at 16. But that's not likely to happen in the UK  
20 in the near future unless the Conservatives change their mind.

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