

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

General Studies

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2: The Individual in Society

Thursday 23 May 2013 – Afternoon

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 ☒.

1 In finance, which of these is an investment?

- A Buying shares in a company.
- B Selling unwanted goods at a car boot sale.
- C Winning a prize on the national lottery.
- D Borrowing money on a credit card.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 An overdraft always involves

- A opening a new bank account
- B lending money to a bank
- C borrowing money from a bank
- D a bank refusing to pay a cheque

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 In the UK, interest rates are usually highest on

- A mortgages
- B saving accounts
- C credit cards
- D store cards

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



4 A month spent unemployed between jobs is an example of

- A regional unemployment
- B structural unemployment
- C seasonal unemployment
- D frictional unemployment

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Inflation refers to increases in

- A production
- B prices
- C population
- D productivity

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Which of these were contemporaries?

- A Picasso and Mozart
- B Tchaikovsky and Warhol
- C Handel and Vanbrugh
- D Le Corbusier and Bach

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Which of these can be described as a 20th-century British author?

- A Harold Pinter
- B Leonard Bernstein
- C Zaha Hadid
- D Anthony Gormley

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



8 Which of these statements about innovation and creativity is correct?

- A Creativity will always and necessarily be innovative, whatever its form.
- B A work of art will always be innovative but may not demonstrate creativity.
- C Creativity always refers to works of art while innovation is limited to technology.
- D A work of art will always demonstrate creativity but may not be innovative.

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Pissaro, Degas, Renoir and Monet painted in which artistic style?

- A Baroque
- B Impressionist
- C Romantic
- D Cubist

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Television is regulated by

- A Ofwat
- B Ofcom
- C Ofgem
- D Ofqual

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 During the 2005 and 2010 general election campaigns the Daily Mirror urged people to vote

- A Labour
- B Liberal Democrat
- C UKIP
- D Conservative

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)



12 When a government agency prevents a newspaper from publishing a particular story, this is an example of

- A** authorship
- B** bipartisanship
- C** censorship
- D** dictatorship

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 Most members of the House of Lords are members through

- A** election
- B** appointment
- C** inheritance
- D** religious affiliation

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 The term 'value judgement' refers to

- A** an opinion
- B** a promise
- C** a fact
- D** a penalty

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 A statement which considers facts without the influence of personal feelings or opinions is said to be

- A** subjective
- B** authoritative
- C** objective
- D** assertive

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)



Read the information below and then answer questions 16–20.

UK residents' holiday visits abroad: by destination

Percentages

| | 1991 | 2001 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Spain | 21 | 28 | 27 | 26 |
| France | 26 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| Italy | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| United States | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Portugal | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Greece | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Turkey | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Ireland | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Cyprus | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Netherlands | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Other countries | 19 | 19 | 26 | 27 |
| | ----- | | | |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| All destinations (=100%) | | | | |
| (millions) | 20.8 | 38.7 | 45.5 | 38.5 |

In 2009 UK residents cut back substantially on the number of holidays taken abroad: holiday visits abroad decreased by 15% from 45.5 million visits in 2008 to 38.5 million in 2009. But this was still 5% higher than in 2000.

(Source: adapted from *Social Trends 41* © Crown copyright)

16 Which of these countries saw the greatest change in its share of UK residents' holiday visits abroad between 2001 and 2008?

- A** Italy
- B** Portugal
- C** Greece
- D** Ireland

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)



17 How many holidays were taken in 2000?

- A** 36.30 million
- B** 36.40 million
- C** 36.57 million
- D** 36.67 million

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

18 Between 1991 and 2009 the number of holiday visits to France by UK residents has

- A** fallen by about 1.5 million
- B** fallen by about 0.5 million
- C** risen by about 0.5 million
- D** risen by about 1.5 million

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 Excluding the UK, how many of the countries named in the table are members of the European Union?

- A** 6
- B** 7
- C** 8
- D** 9

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

20 Which country in the table is a member of the United Nations, the European Union and also the Commonwealth?

- A** Turkey
- B** Ireland
- C** Cyprus
- D** Netherlands

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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 21–29.

21 Using paragraphs 1 and 2 of the source, give two reasons why life expectancy is higher in the UK than in the USA.

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

(Total for Question 21 = 2 marks)

22 Give three examples from the source of means by which people's life expectancy in the UK has been improved.

Example 1

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Example 2

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.....

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Example 3

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(Total for Question 22 = 3 marks)



23 State two issues which, according to the writer, arise in the UK as a result of improvements in life expectancy.

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

(Total for Question 23 = 2 marks)



24 The final paragraph of the source discusses differences in life expectancy in adjacent areas within the UK.

What steps could be taken by local authorities, government or the NHS to ensure that such differences are reduced?

A large rectangular area containing numerous horizontal dotted lines for writing.



(includes 3 marks for Quality of Written Communication)
(Total for Question 24 = 8 marks)



P 4 1 7 1 2 A 0 1 1 2 4

25 In the first paragraph Professor Leon is described as a 'leading scientist'. Explain how you could verify this.

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(Total for Question 25 = 2 marks)

26 The following extract is taken from the second paragraph of the source:

'The NHS and the welfare state have been doing well and we must not squander what has been achieved. The USA largely depends on individuals paying for treatment through private medicine when needed. This may well be the reason why the USA has lower life expectancy than the UK.'

Write out one **fact-only** phrase and one **opinion-only** phrase **from this extract**.

Fact-only phrase

(1)

.....

.....

.....

Opinion-only phrase

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)



27 In the third paragraph, the writer says 'In western Europe and the UK, new treatments for heart attacks, drugs to lower cholesterol and new blood pressure pills, as well as a reduction in smoking, have helped increase life spans.'

(a) Is this best described as an argument from cause, analogy or authority? (1)

(b) Give one reason why this form of argument is considered weak. (1)

(Total for Question 27 = 2 marks)

28 Read the following statements and answer the questions which follow.

- 1 The UK can no longer afford to pay for the welfare state and the NHS.
- 2 Private medicine in the USA guarantees the highest levels of life expectancy.
- 3 In some UK cities average life expectancy for men may be as low as 55 in certain postcodes but 80 just a few miles down the road.
- 4 The unhealthiest European countries in which to live are Portugal and Denmark.

(a) Which one of the above statements directly supports a view expressed in the source? (1)

Statement number:

(b) Which one of the above statements directly contradicts a view expressed in the source? (1)

Statement number:

(Total for Question 28 = 2 marks)



29 How effectively do the **evidence** and **arguments** in the source support the writer's view that the 'postcodes gap' between life expectancy rates could be closed?

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer.



(Total for Question 29 = 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



(includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication)
(Total for Question 30 = 20 marks)



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Source material

Source 1

UK average life expectancy is now 80 – even higher than in the USA

UK citizens are now living longer with an average life expectancy of 80, even higher than in the USA. According to a leading scientist, Professor David Leon, this proves that NHS campaigns to get people eating more healthily, smoking less and to improve medical care have paid off, compared with private healthcare in the USA which isn't as proactive.

Dr Leon says the figures provide a warning to politicians who are thinking of overhauling the NHS and introducing more private providers. 'The NHS and the welfare state have been doing well and we must not squander what has been achieved. The USA largely depends on individuals paying for treatment when needed through private medicine. This may well be the reason why the USA has lower life expectancy than the UK.'

In western Europe and the UK, new treatments for heart attacks, drugs to lower cholesterol and new blood pressure pills, as well as a reduction in smoking, have helped increase life spans. Fewer infections during childhood thanks to immunisation, and better nutrition have also helped people grow taller and stronger. This is very different from eastern Europe and Russia. In western Europe life expectancy is lowest for men in Portugal and for women in Denmark.

On average, people in Britain are now living up to eight years longer than in the 1970s. This rise in life expectancy has brought new problems too. It costs the NHS billions to treat the ageing population as older people have more health problems and need more drugs and closer monitoring. There are also concerns that state pensions are becoming increasingly expensive and the retirement age is already having to rise.

The UK now needs to close the 'postcodes gap'. Although the average Briton now lives to 80, this figure varies widely. In 2008 the average life expectancy for men was 75.8 in areas where poverty was widespread, housing was often unsatisfactory or overcrowded and jobs were either sporadic or involved heavy labouring. By contrast it was almost 80 for men with healthier lifestyles from wealthier areas where crime, drug-taking and unemployment were generally lower and more people had good qualifications and better-paid jobs. Women from poorer areas were living to 80.4, while women in better-off areas were reaching the age of 82. For both men and women life expectancy rates may differ by as much as 25 years when adjacent rich and poor areas are compared.

(Source: adapted from Victoria Fletcher, *Daily Express*, 18 March 2011)