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Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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General Studies

Advanced

Unit 3: Change and Progress

Friday 10 June 2016 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GS03/01

You must have:
Insert (enclosed)

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 in Sections A and B, and **one** question in Section C.
- 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 and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

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 1–6.

1 In the context of Source 1, explain the significance of

(a) a social construct (third paragraph)

(2)

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(b) a notional park (fifth paragraph)

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

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2 Based on the information in Source 1, how could a Greater London National Park achieve the same objectives as other national parks?

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(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)

3 Give **two** reasons why a river in an urban area may be 'bricked over'.

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(Total for Question 3 = 2 marks)



4 Using examples from Source 1, consider the extent to which progress accompanies change.

Dotted lines for writing answer.

(Total for Question 4 = 5 marks)

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- 5 In the third paragraph, Source 1 states 'Urban life is just as important as remote rural life, and city habitats and landscapes deserve to be conserved, enhanced and promoted too.'

Explain whether this statement should be regarded as argument or assertion.

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(Total for Question 5 = 3 marks)



6 The writer argues that 'the idea of a Greater London National Park could lead to a new way of "seeing" London'.

How effectively do the evidence and arguments in Source 1 support this view?

(13)

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**(Includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication)
(Total for Question 6 = 13 marks)**

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ALL questions.

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

Read Source 2 on the separate insert and then answer questions 7–11.

7 What are the differences between 'Natural Law' and 'Social Contract'?

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

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8 Paragraph 3 contains an argument from authority.

Give **two** reasons to explain why this form of argument may be regarded as weak.

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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(Total for Question 8 = 2 marks)



9 Identify **two** pieces of evidence used in paragraphs 1–3 to show that ideas of proper conduct in battle have evolved over time.

How strong is this evidence?

Evidence 1

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Evidence 2

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Strength of evidence

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(Total for Question 9 = 4 marks)



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10 Using your own knowledge and information from the passage, explain how technology can change the nature of warfare.

Handwriting practice area consisting of 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer to Question 10.

(Total for Question 10 = 6 marks)



P 4 6 7 4 9 A 0 1 1 2 0

11 'Changes in moral values over the last fifty years are best explained as responses to technological innovation.'

Using your own knowledge to support your answer, discuss this view.

(14)

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**(Includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication)
(Total for Question 11 = 14 marks)**

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



SECTION C

**There are two questions in this section. You should answer ONE of them.
Write your answer in the space provided.**

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

Use knowledge and understanding from a range of disciplines to reach an appropriate conclusion.

- 12** “Every year, many potential new treatments are discarded without being tested in humans because there is insufficient money to pay for clinical tests. Often arbitrary judgements decide which products to save, while other potentially life-saving therapies are ditched. So let us allow rich people to fund such clinical trials and promise that they or someone they nominate will be among the first to benefit from a new treatment at an early stage. I’ve tried the idea once, to rescue a promising anti-cancer treatment from being discarded in Sweden, so I know it works.”

(Source: adapted from © mosaicscience.com – Produced by the Wellcome Trust)

This proposal would allow rich people to buy priority places on clinical trials. What issues does this raise?

**(Includes 6 marks for Quality of Written Communication)
(Total for Question 12 = 30 marks)**

- 13** ‘Social surveys, national statistics and opinion polls do not necessarily just measure and reflect changes in society; more often than not their results shape opinion and influence decisions.’

How far can the collection and use of such data be justified in the twenty-first century?

**(Includes 6 marks for Quality of Written Communication)
(Total for Question 13 = 30 marks)**

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 12 Question 13

A large area of the page is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing space for the student to write their answer to the chosen question.



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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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Source 1

A new National Park for Britain?

Britain's fifteen national parks exist to 'conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage'. They are often remote, isolated 'get-away-from-it-all' and 'hard-to-reach' places. They attract walkers, joggers, climbers, sailors; they include Snowdonia, the Cairngorms, Exmoor and the Norfolk Broads. Now a sixteenth is being proposed. As big as South Yorkshire, 60% of it is classified as open space with almost 5,000 acres of parkland.

Where is it? It is bustling London, the nation's capital city. London is the most populous European city with its growing number of commuters and all the awful congestion they cause. But that same London has 8 million trees, making it the world's largest urban forest. It is a biodiverse landscape with 13,000 species of wildlife in 3,000 parks, 30,000 allotments, three million gardens and 1,300 separate sites of importance for nature conservation. As London's population has grown – from 1 million in 1801 to today's 8 million – so has its infrastructure. As Crossrail is extending the ubiquitous transport network, so the Thames Barrage prevents the city from being flooded. The desalination plant at Beckton provides clean water, Sir Joseph Bazalgette's sewers keep the rivers and highways clean. However, dockers' honest toil, loading and unloading cargo in docklands, has been replaced by suited bankers working in shiny offices.

Urban life is just as important as remote rural life, and city habitats and landscapes deserve to be conserved, enhanced and promoted too. A 'national park' is a purely social construct – admittedly normally applied to rural areas – but there is no logical reason for not flipping it over to an urban setting too. Investing in London's green infrastructure can help to reduce the effects of pollution, provide affordable food, mitigate flood hazards, tackle climate change, increase biodiversity and improve people's mental and physical health. Maybe London's 'lost' rivers (the rivers Westbourne, Tyburn, Fleet, Walbrook and Effra), long ago bricked over allegedly in the name of progress, could be revealed to become once again valued parts of the London landscape.

The idea of the Greater London National Park could lead to a new way of 'seeing' London, acting as a lens through which we could reimagine the city, giving new focus to London's cultural and ecological mosaic. Says one supporter, 'Think about the children born in London now. When they start school, imagine their teachers know that they're in a Greater London National Park, and teach them differently about green space and nature. As they grow up to be architects, designers or planners, what ideas might they have to make us even healthier, even happier, and make this city even better?'

London's wilder spaces where kingfishers and herons live are often alongside canals, 'lost' rivers and motorways where a determined Nature is in charge. Walking north from Croydon to High Barnet you will traverse woodland with foxes, deer, grass snakes and woodpeckers. There isn't a Greater London National Park yet, but there is certainly a Notional Park.

(Source: adapted from © *The Independent*, '47 per cent of London is green space: Is it time for our capital to become a national park?', Simon Osborne)

Source 2

Can the principles of 'Just War' have meaning in today's world?

War has changed. Ideas of what constitutes proper behaviour in battle have evolved over many centuries. Cicero (107–44BC) believed that although vengeance, honour and self-defence justified war it must also have its own set of ethical constraints. A 4th-century theologian argued that a legal war must be declared by a competent legal authority and have a just cause. Thomas Aquinas (1225–1274AD), applying Natural Law, demanded 'right intention' to validate 'just cause'. Others thought that a 'Just War' should use proportional means, and be a last resort with a realistic chance of success.

These principles developed when war was seen as combat between opposing armies. Since 1945 people have begun to think differently about the ethics of war. Modern warfare seems a contradiction of Social Contract theory and is morally indefensible to many, since it turns civilians into combatants. Many moralists argue that a 'Just War' is no longer possible, choosing pacifism as their default position. They see all war as immoral. Recent changes in warfare however have undermined such thinking.

A top British soldier recently argued that old-style conflicts have been replaced by 'wars between peoples'. Old-style wars aimed to smash the opposing army; new warfare aims to break the will of 'the people' so that strategic objectives can be achieved.

How do the principles of 'Just War' apply today? 'Just cause', seeking to punish evil, still applies but 'right intention' is less clear. 'Lawful authority' also lacks clarity. It is argued by some that no one country can constitute a 'lawful authority' – only an international body like the United Nations.

Requiring a proportionate response is more problematical. Although some propose a hard-line approach, public morality will not accept the bombing of houses that shelter civilians. Armies regularly used to punish civilians for the actions of guerrillas. Today, winning hearts and minds is often more important than winning combat. The most difficult criterion is that military intervention should be a last resort and that it should have a realistic chance of success.

Proponents of 'Just War' have traditionally accepted the danger of mutual risk. Technology has altered this balance and may tempt politicians to seek hasty military solutions. Technology lowers the risks for a powerful nation's troops but inevitably increases the prospect of civilian deaths. Proportionality may mean putting troops in harm's way.

Modern conflict challenges the idea of 'a reasonable chance of success'. Recent history shows that the likelihood of achieving a definitive successful outcome is very low. Military force alone no longer decides outcomes. Politicians should develop a framework for peace long before fighting begins. In practice the opposite often happens and definitions of 'success' are altered to accommodate reality. Use of force can become an end rather than a means.

We must not jettison the ethical constraints of the classical tradition. Democracies will be further disadvantaged by terrorism if the values on which democracy rests are lost in the determination to win.

(Source: adapted from © *The Independent* 'The new military morality: Can the principles of Just War have meaning in today's world?', Paul Vallely, 2015)

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