

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**  
**GENERAL STUDIES**  
The Cultural and Social Domains

**F731**

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 8 page answer booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Tuesday 11 January 2011**  
**Afternoon**

**Duration: 2 hours**



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- If you use additional sheets of paper, fasten the sheets to the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions in Sections A and C and **one** question in each of Sections B and D.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.
- You are advised to divide your time equally between The Cultural and Social Domains.
- **The quality of your written communication will be assessed, including clarity of expression, structure of arguments, presentation of ideas, grammar, punctuation and spelling.**
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

### Section A: The Cultural Domain

Answer **all** parts of the question in this section on values and moral reasoning.

#### SOURCE A

We are shaped to a large extent by our cultural setting, and its values imprint themselves on our minds in ways most of us hardly notice. Music, films and television all carry value-laden messages that bombard us daily. Over time these messages can subtly develop within us a new world view. These cultural values become accepted as more mature than previous values, especially by the young, and govern how we see the world. The result, inevitably it seems, is a generational divide. Expressing nostalgia for the values of days gone by is common to an older generation. We hear and read about the need to return to values of previous times without, in many cases, any clear definition of what those values might be. In reaction to change, older people often simply declare that things used to be better.

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1 (a) In **Source A**, briefly explain what you think the author means by the following phrases:

- (i) 'value-laden messages' [line 3] [3]
- (ii) 'generational divide' [lines 6–7] [3]
- (iii) 'nostalgia for the values of days gone by' [line 7] [3]

#### SOURCE B

The word value can have a broad range of meanings: in a cultural sense it refers to a principle, standard or quality. However, another meaning of value that needs to be considered is "the desirability or worth of a thing."

(b) In **Source B**, two meanings of the word 'value' are given. Outline clearly **one** example to illustrate each meaning. [5]

#### SOURCE C

The perceived value of something differs from person to person and may reasonably change.

(c) Taking into account **Source C**, choose **one** of the following words and briefly outline **two** reasons why its value may vary from person to person.

Individuality

Freedom

Honesty

[6]

- (d) You are a Community Leader who is concerned about a local conflict between young people and older generations. This is due to the different values that each group promotes.

Write a short letter that you might send to all people concerned identifying **one** problem that has led to conflict and **two** ways that they could effectively resolve this conflict. [10]

**Section A Total [30]**

**Section B: The Cultural Domain**

Answer **one** question from this section.  
Answers should be in continuous prose.

- 2 'A healthy society is one in which people exercise moral judgement for the greater good of others.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Illustrate your argument with **two** examples from public life **or** personal experience. [30]

- 3 To what extent do you agree that the Internet is destroying the creative arts? In your answer you should refer to at least **two** different art forms with which you are familiar. [30]

- 4 'Arts Council England works to get great art to everyone by championing, developing and investing in artistic experiences that enrich people's lives.'

(Great Art for Everyone 2008–2011, Arts Council England, September 2008)

Suggest **one** way in which art can 'enrich people's lives'. Outline **one** reason for and **one** reason against the maintenance of publicly funded Arts organisations in the UK. [30]

**Section B Total [30]**

## Section C: The Social Domain

Answer **all** parts of the question in this section concerning the influence of political parties.

## SOURCE D

A political party seeks power, or a share of power, and to achieve power it must win control, or a share of control, of the organs of government.

Sometimes what is needed, it is said, is a government of the '*best men (and presumably women) chosen without reference to parties.*' The voters would find it difficult to tell what parties the candidates stood for, and the election would become a personal popularity contest rather than a means of assessing support for the records and policies of the various parties. Once elected, the MP would presumably be guided solely by their personal opinions when deciding how to vote in parliament.

5

What this implausible sketch does is to show that a political party does perform important functions. These functions are essentially threefold. First, parties frame the issues; second, parties recruit the personnel of government. They choose the rival candidates, and guide the voter in their choice. The parties' third function is to make it possible, in a parliamentary system, for voters to hold governments accountable.

10

15

(adapted from *Role of Political Parties*, Prof. Hugh Berrington, 2004)

- 5 (a) (i) In **Source D**, briefly outline **one** interpretation of the word 'power' as used in line 1. [3]
- (ii) Identify, with a reason for each, what you consider to be **two** important personal qualities of a person who might stand for election. [6]
- (iii) Outline **two** consequences of all MPs being unattached to a political party and being guided by their personal views. [6]
- (b) In lines 10–15, the author outlines **three** functions of political parties. Briefly explain, in your own words, what **each** function involves. [6]
- (c) The three main political parties in the UK have used the following logos.



Labour



Liberal Democrat



Conservative

Choose **two** of the logos and identify **one** feature of each that may have a positive impact on voters. [9]

**Section C Total [30]**

**Section D: The Social Domain**

Answer **one** question from this section.  
Answers should be in continuous prose.

- 6 'Leisure activities in the city are far more exciting, and the range is far greater, than in the countryside.'

Explain the extent to which you agree with this view. **[30]**

- 7 In UK politics, the Cabinet is made up of the Prime Minister's most trusted colleagues. The principle of collective responsibility underpins the system of Cabinet government, a key feature being that the Cabinet must publicly support all governmental decisions made in Cabinet, even if they do not privately agree with them.

Outline and discuss **two** strengths and **two** weaknesses of the Cabinet having a collective responsibility. **[30]**

- 8 Should a private health care system be allowed to exist alongside the NHS in the UK?

Outline and discuss **two** arguments for and **two** arguments against a private system being allowed to exist. **[30]**

**Section D Total [30]**

**Total Marks [120]**



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