

Surname		Other Names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
Candidate Signature			

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General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2003



**HUMANITIES**  
**Paper 1**

**3071/1**

Monday 19 May 2003 1.30pm to 3.15pm

**In addition to this paper you will require:**  
a clean copy of the Sources Booklet (enclosed).

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
3			
Total (Column 1)			
Total (Column 2)			
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** the questions in **Sections A, B and C** in the spaces provided in this book.
- Do not forget to put the number of the question if you use extra space.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

**Information**

- The sources for use with the questions are provided in a separate booklet.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 74.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- An extra writing page is to be found at the back of this book.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend 35 minutes on **each** of the three sections in this paper.

**SECTION A: CULTURE AND BELIEFS**

Answer **all** questions.

- 1 (a) Using **Source A**, describe **one** way in which the rainforest environment has influenced the Kayapo way of life.

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*(2 marks)*

- (b) From **Source B**, name **two** beliefs that the Kayapo have.  
Explain why these beliefs are important to the Kayapo.

First belief .....

*(1 mark)*

This is important because .....

.....

.....

*(1 mark)*

Second belief .....

*(1 mark)*

This is important because .....

.....

.....

*(1 mark)*

(c) (i) Using **Source C**, give **two** ways in which the rainforest environment is being changed.

1 .....  
(1 mark)

2 .....  
(1 mark)

(ii) Using **Source C**, briefly explain how these changes have affected the Kayapo way of life.

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.....  
(2 marks)

**QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

**Turn over ▶**





**SECTION B: CONFLICT AND CO-OPERATION**

Answer **all** questions.

2 (a) From your studies, briefly explain **two** basic rights and freedoms people should have.

1 .....  
.....  
.....  
*(2 marks)*

2 .....  
.....  
.....  
*(2 marks)*

(b) From your studies, describe **two** ways in which individuals or groups may resolve conflict.

1 .....  
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.....  
.....  
*(2 marks)*

2 .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
*(2 marks)*







**SECTION C: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Answer **all** questions.

**3** (a) Name **two** causes of pollution.

1 ..... (1 mark)

2 ..... (1 mark)

(b) Name **two** effects of pollution.

1 ..... (1 mark)

2 ..... (1 mark)

(c) Explain briefly how pollution levels can be reduced.

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..... (4 marks)





General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2003



**HUMANITIES**

**3071/1 PM**

**SOURCES BOOKLET FOR PAPER 1**

**To be distributed to candidates no sooner than Monday 3 February 2003**

**NOTICE TO CANDIDATES**

You will be given **one** copy of this Sources Booklet for use during your preparation for the examination to be held on Monday 19 May 2003. You may annotate this copy as you wish but you are **NOT** allowed to take it into the examination.

You will be provided with a clean copy of the Sources Booklet, along with the question paper, for use in the examination.

You are advised to study this Sources Booklet and the issues raised in it.

**Your teacher is encouraged to teach lessons based on the Sources Booklet and to give assistance and advice as required.**

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## CULTURE AND BELIEFS

### Source A: The Kayapo way of life

The Kayapo Indians have lived around the Zingu River in Brazil for thousands of years. They live in small villages in an area of tropical rainforest.

In the rainforest trees grow all year round as there are no seasons. There is a wide variety of animals, insects and plants. The constantly high humidity ensures that rain falls almost daily and the rainforest is dense. About half the world's species of plants and animals are found in these tropical rainforests.

When Kayapo children are born they stay with their mothers for the first twelve years of their life. At the age of seven the boys start to play with bows and arrows. They start to go with the men on hunting expeditions and, at the age of twelve, they move into the men's house.

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from AQA Publications□  
Tel: 0161 953 1170□

The village is laid out in a big circle around the men's house. While in the men's house boys will learn about tribal rituals and, at the age of fifteen, join a warrior class.

The Kayapo use wooden clubs and bows and arrows for hunting animals. Blowpipes are used for killing birds and monkeys with poison-tipped darts. The poison is made from wild forest plants. Successful hunting requires great skill in tracking animals and a knowledge of both the forest and the animals.

Girls stay with their mothers and female relatives for their whole life. Body painting and cooking are amongst the skills they will gain during their youth.

**Source B: Kayapo beliefs**

Sometimes the hunting expedition may be part of a ritual or ceremony in which the whole village may be involved, such as a name-giving ceremony when they celebrate the name given to a child. There are splendid dances in which all the village joins in.

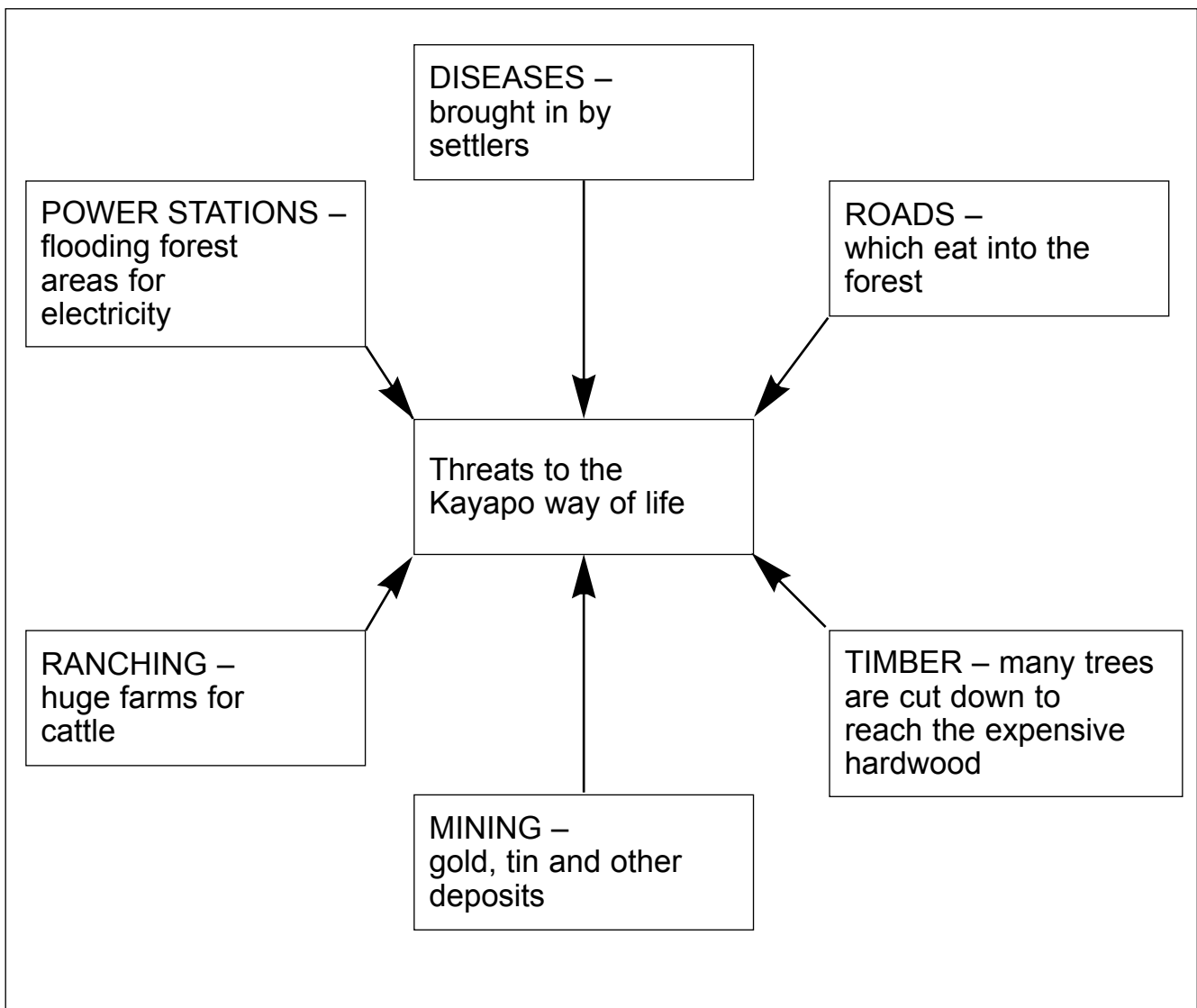
The Kayapo believe in animism. They think that everything has a spirit. To be well you have to avoid these spirits yourself. The person who can contact the spirits is called the shaman. The shaman performs magic, heals illness and talks to the spirits. The Kayapo think that spirits are afraid of smoke so they smoke a lot. Plants are used for medicine.

It is customary for men to have lip plates inserted – the size of this shows their status. Older men are skilled at talking and the other tribe-members will listen to their speeches as they argue for a particular case. The tribal leaders are looked up to and try to persuade others to follow their cause, usually successfully.

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**Source C: Threats to the Kayapo****Source D: Different Kayapo responses to change**

The Kayapo have responded to threats to their way of life in different ways. Some tribes have tried to follow their traditional ways in every respect, with hunting expeditions and by keeping the old circular lay-out of their tribal huts. Chief Raoni, leader of one of the tribes, wants nothing at all from outsiders: he believes that all contacts have been bad and that only death, illness and destruction have resulted. Other groups of Kayapo have been more influenced by outside pressure. Some have taken control of the gold mining reserves. So they can deal with Brazilian government officials, some have learned to read and write. Others have taken control of mining and timber. In some areas the Kayapo have gained control of their forests, which have been given protected status.

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**CONFLICT AND CO-OPERATION****Source E: National or international conflict**

The national or international conflict you have studied involves one or more of the following.

Different ideologies
Religious differences
Nationalism
Civil war
Disputes over territory
Control of resources
Arms race
More destructive weapons
Fear of global war

**Turn over ►**



## ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

### Source F: The Peak District National Park

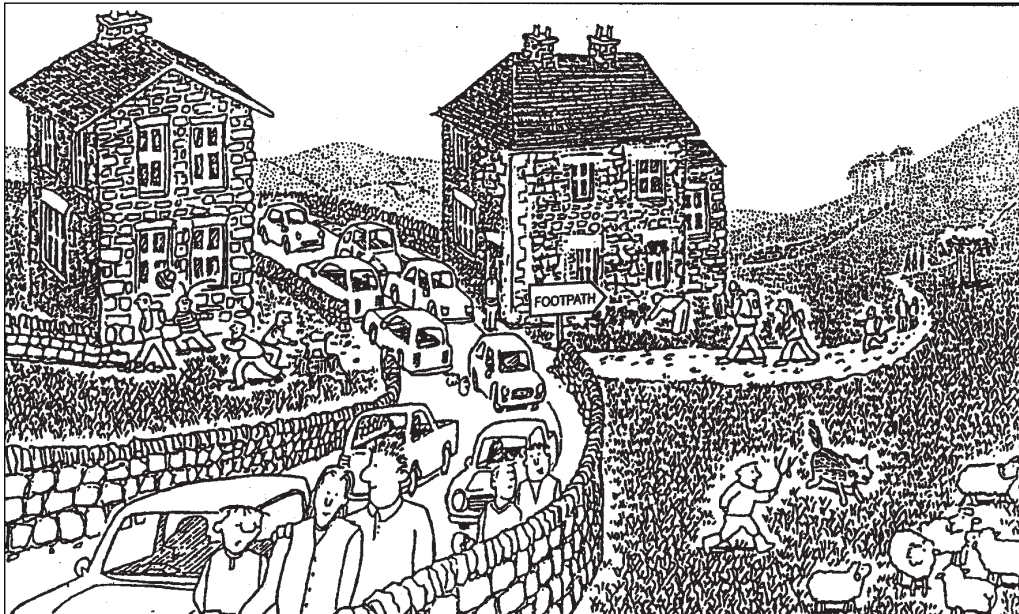
In 1951 the Peak District National Park became the first national park in Britain. It covers 542 square miles of beautiful and often wild countryside. Most of the National Park is privately owned and is farmed.

The Peak District National Park Authority is in charge of looking after the area, for conserving and maintaining the environment, and for providing leisure facilities.

#### Recreation and tourism

About 13.1 million people live within 50 miles of the Park. 22 million visits are made every year, mostly by car. There are 1 million overnight stays, 80% (or four-fifths) in camp or caravan sites. £137 million is spent each year by visitors. The Park is also popular for holiday homes.

Many tourists visit beauty spots like Dovedale, or interesting places like Chatsworth House or the caves at Castleton. The more active enjoy walking, climbing, sailing and fishing on the reservoirs, cycling, horse riding and gliding.



#### Problems of tourism

There are 3510 footpaths. Heavy use has led to erosion, and this is made worse by sponsored walks and horse riding.

Moorland birds are at risk as they nest on the ground; eggs and young may perish. Orienteering, mountain biking and hang gliding also cause disturbance of wildlife habitats.

There can be damage to livestock and wild animals. Broken glass is a danger to people and animals and can cause fire.

Walking over grass crops reduces the amount of winter feed for farm animals. Leaving gates open is another hazard, as is walking off the footpaths.

Gift shops and cafes look after tourists and often make good money. Shops selling everyday things – bakers and butchers – have more of a struggle and many have closed down.

*Source:* adapted from a factsheet produced by  
THE PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY'S ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION SERVICE