

HUMANITIES
Paper 2

3071/2

Friday 28 May 2004 1.30 pm to 2.45 pm

In addition to this paper you will require:
an 8-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is 3071/2.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Write the correct question number and letter at the start of each answer.

Information

Question 1 – Option Unit 2, Patterns of Family Life
Question 2 – Option Unit 3, Prejudice and Persecution
Question 3 – Option Unit 4, Power and Democracy
Question 4 – Option Unit 5, Global Inequality
Question 5 – Option Unit 6, People and Work

- Each question carries 24 marks. The maximum mark for this paper is 48.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- 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 approximately 35 minutes on **each** of the two questions you choose.

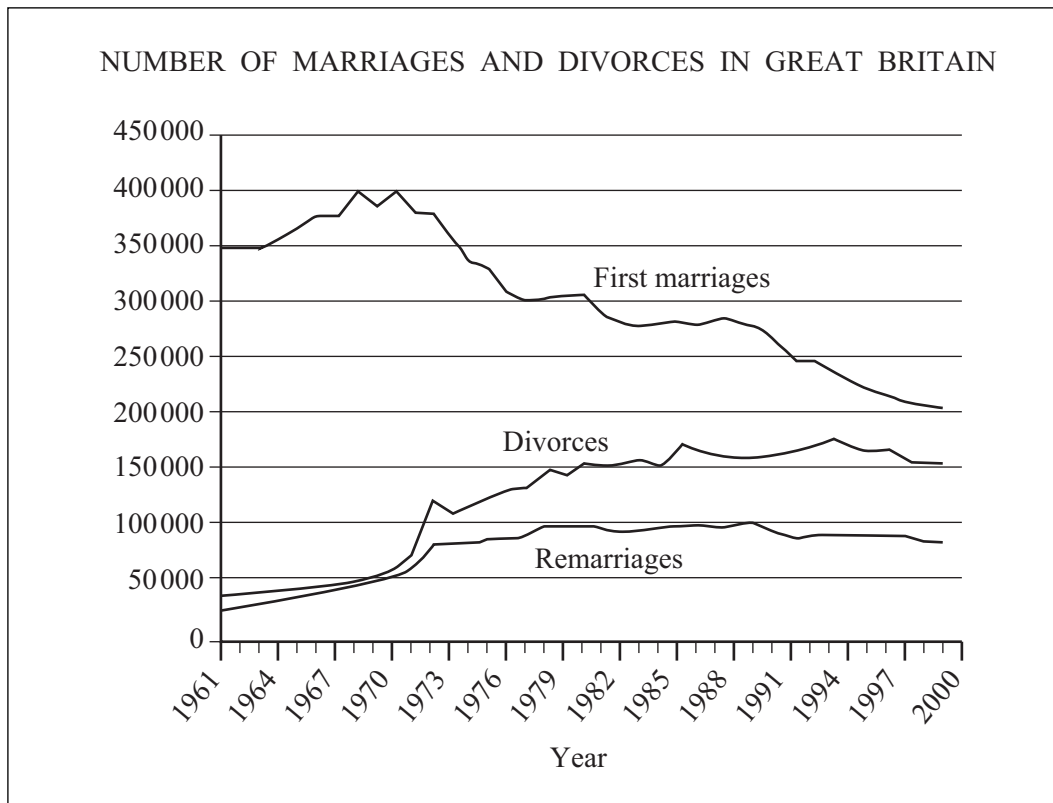
Answer **two** questions from Questions 1 – 5.

1 PATTERNS OF FAMILY LIFE

- (a) Give the meaning of the term **divorce**. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **extended family**. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Give **two** reasons why gender roles within the family are changing. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples and information from your studies, explain why there are different types of family in the UK. *(8 marks)*

Study **Sources A and B** before answering part (e).

- (e) Using **Sources A and B**, explain why people hold different attitudes towards marriage in the UK. *(8 marks)*

Source A

Source: adapted from the UK government website, www.statistics.gov.uk

Source B

A SURVEY OF VIEWS ON MARRIAGE IN 2002

The following views are typical of the people interviewed.

I believe that marriage provides a way of life that is both loving and honourable. (James, Year 12, at a Church of England school)

My parents argue all the time. I get very confused and upset. (Christine, 15 year-old student)

I have a good career and I want it to stay that way. (Annie, 29 years old, single)

I'm happy enough living with my partner and her kids. If it works out, then that's fine; if not, then I'll be off. (Tom, 31, divorced)

We've been married 44 years. We've had our ups and downs but now I couldn't imagine life without her. (Peter, 76)

I think getting married should show you are making a commitment. (Tanya, a Muslim university student, single)

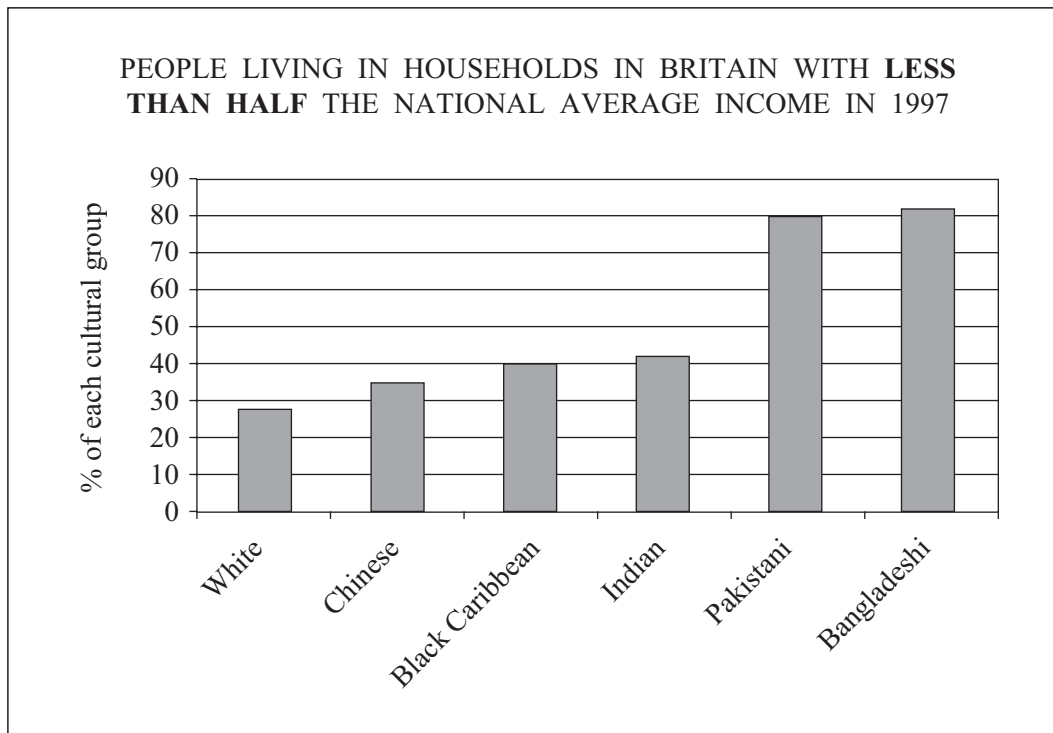
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2 PREJUDICE AND PERSECUTION

- (a) Give **one** example of **stereotyping**. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **scapegoat**. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Give **two** reasons why some people are prejudiced. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples and information from your studies, explain how prejudice and discrimination can be reduced. *(8 marks)*

Study **Sources C and D** before answering part (e).

- (e) Using **Sources C and D**, explain how ethnic minorities in the UK are affected by prejudice and discrimination. *(8 marks)*

Source C**Source D**

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON RACIST INCIDENTS IN THREE TOWNS
IN THE UK IN 2003

- (1) In some areas of town you will see the words “Pakis Out” on road signs. Mr Malik, a community worker, believes that if any Asians went on to those estates, within ten minutes they would be chased out. “We live with racism day in day out,” he said. “Our kids face it at school. We face it at work, when we go for jobs and on the buses.”
- (2) A group of racists went around the town handing out newsletters which encouraged the local white residents to attack the Muslim community.
- (3) For four years, Nazim’s family have faced racial harassment from gangs armed with crowbars and hammers, who attack their shop in a mainly white neighbourhood. Whenever the police were called, however, they failed to turn up in time to deal with the incidents. So Nazim organised a group of friends to defend his family from the gangs. The result was a running battle on the streets between white and Asian youths.

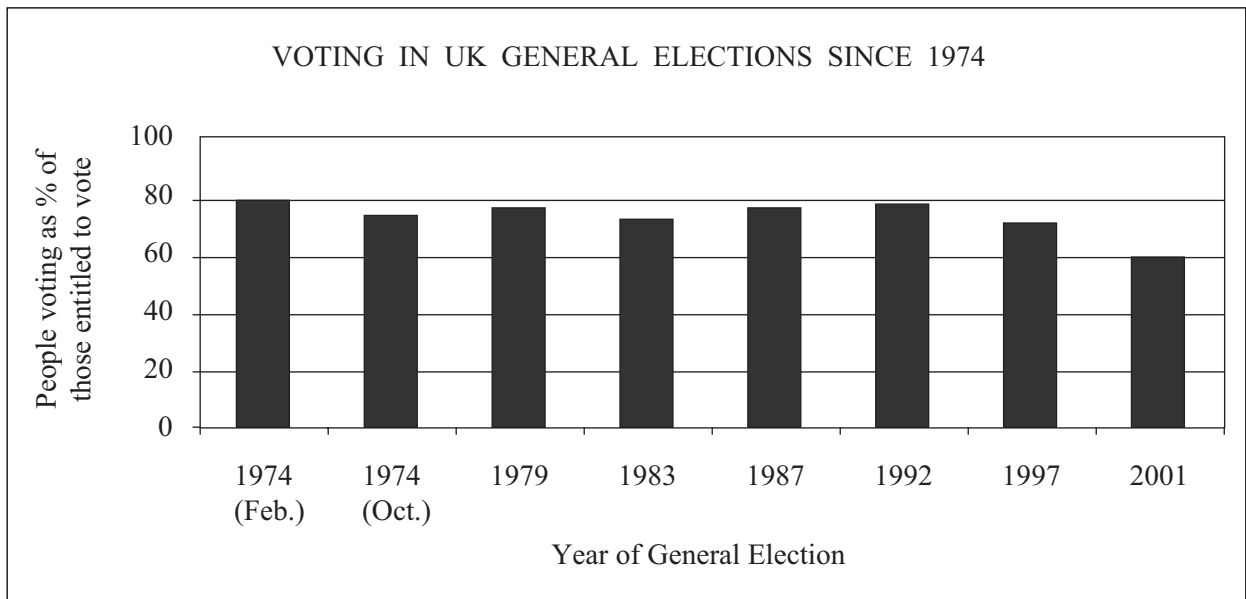
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3 POWER AND DEMOCRACY

- (a) Name **one** national or international **pressure group**. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **dictatorship**. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Give **two** reasons why pressure groups are important to democracy. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples and information from your studies, explain the advantages of living in a democratic country. *(8 marks)*

Study **Sources E and F** before answering part (e).

- (e) Using **Sources E and F**, explain why many politicians are concerned about changes in voting patterns. *(8 marks)*

Source E**Source F**

This was an extract of text entitled "Young people vote against politics". It has not been reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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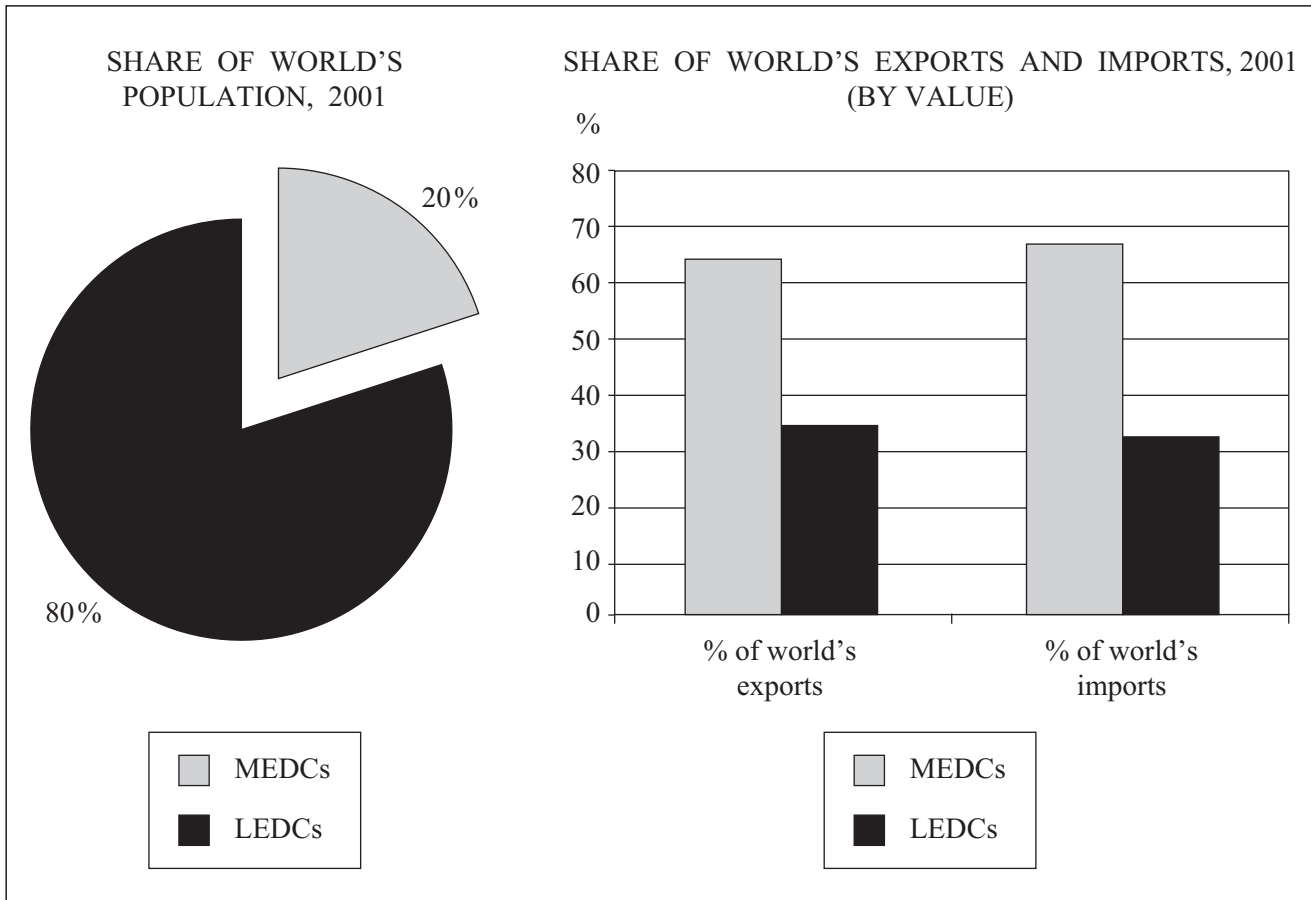
4 GLOBAL INEQUALITY

- (a) Name **one** less economically developed country (**LEDC**). *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **absolute poverty**. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Choose **two** indicators of development. Explain how **each** can show that global inequality exists. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples and information from your studies, explain how aid from more economically developed countries (MEDCs) can help less economically developed countries (LEDCs). *(8 marks)*

Study **Sources G and H** before answering part (e).

- (e) Using **Sources G and H**, explain the causes of inequality. *(8 marks)*

Source G



Source H

SURVEY OF GLOBAL INEQUALITY

Representatives of LEDC governments were asked in 2003 to give reasons for their lack of economic progress. These were the most frequent replies:

- The low prices of our exports keep people's wages low.
- We owe so much to the banks in MEDCs.
- Many MEDCs still treat us like their colonies.
- Many of our young people leave to look for a better life in MEDCs.

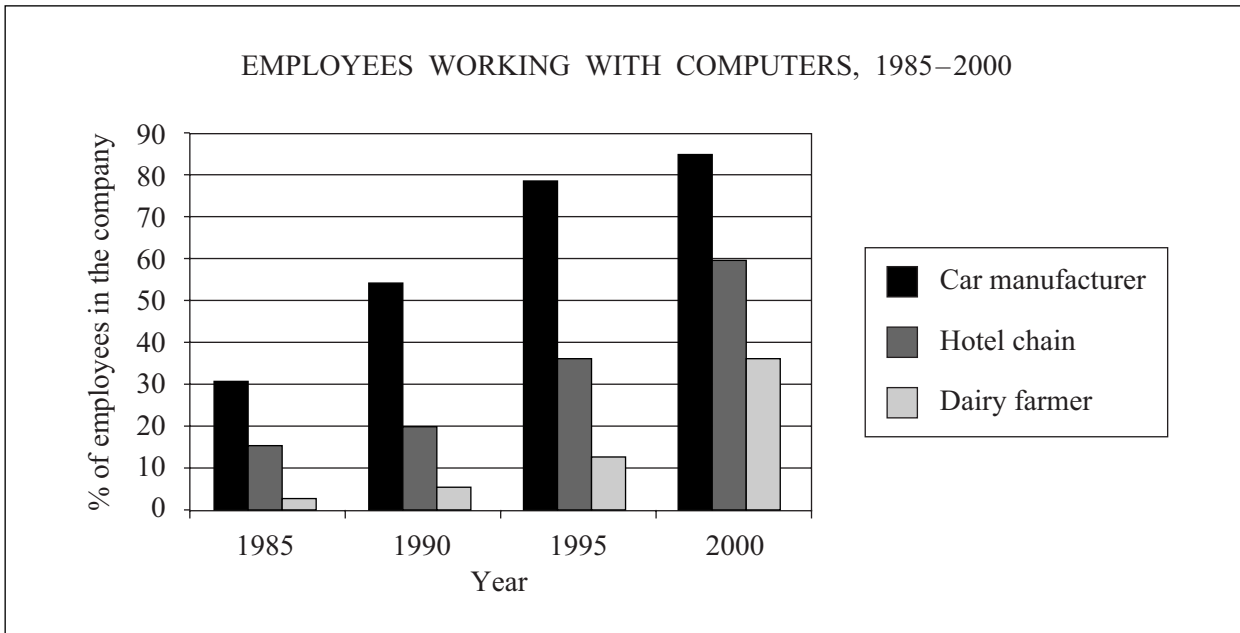
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5 PEOPLE AND WORK

- (a) What is **mechanisation**? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **interdependence**. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Give **two** ways a person may obtain job satisfaction. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples and information from your studies, explain why many employees join trade unions. *(8 marks)*

Study **Sources I and J** before answering part (e).

- (e) Using **Sources I and J**, explain how information technology has affected people's work in different ways. *(8 marks)*

Source I

Source: from a survey

Source J

THE INTERNET AND WORK

Compared to even five years ago, many more people have a laptop and can connect with their office by e-mail from home. Many found this useful, particularly women. Some found their employers expected them to do more work.

Goods and services can be sold on-line, instead of in shops. More and more flights, tickets for events, books, CDs and wedding presents are being bought over the internet.

Many employees in large firms reported they had received no ICT (information and communication technology) training in the past two years and do not know how to use their own employer's website.

Some people under 30 working for ICT providers reported earning over £50 000 per year.

Source: from a market research report for a computer manufacturer, 2003

END OF QUESTIONS

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