

General Certificate of Education  
January 2003  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**GENERAL STUDIES (SPECIFICATION A)** **GSA1**  
**Unit 1 Culture, Morality, Arts and Humanities**

Tuesday 14 January 2003 Morning Session

**In addition to this paper you will require:**

- an objective test answer sheet;
- a loose insert for Questions 1 and 2 (enclosed);
- a 4-page answer booklet;
- a blue or black ball-point pen.

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use a blue or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book for Question 2. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is GSA1.
- Answer **all** questions.
- For each of Questions 1.1 to 1.25 there are several alternative responses. When you have selected the response which you think is the best answer to a question, mark this response on your answer sheet.
- Mark all responses as instructed on your answer sheet. If you wish to change your answer to a question, follow the instructions on your answer sheet.
- Do all rough work in your answer book, **not** on your answer sheet.
- Write your answers to Questions 2.1 to 2.3 in the separate 4-page answer book.

**Information**

- This paper consists of **two** questions.  
**Question 1** contains 25 objective test questions based on material provided as a separate insert. Each question carries 1 mark. No deductions will be made for wrong answers.  
**Question 2** contains structured questions.  
Mark allocations for Question 2 are shown after each part of the question.

**Advice**

- Do not spend too long on any question. If you have time at the end, go back and answer any question you missed out.
- Make sure that you hand in **both** your answer sheet **and** your 4-page answer book at the end of the examination.
- Attempt Questions 1.1 to 1.25 before you do Questions 2.1 to 2.3.
- Spend approximately equal amounts of time on Questions 1 and 2 as a whole.

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**QUESTION 1**

Each of the 25 questions carries 1 mark.

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Read the passage entitled **THE JURY'S OUT ON LYNCH LAW** which is printed in the separate insert and answer the questions asked or implied in **Questions 1.1 to 1.25** by choosing the answer represented by the letter **(A-D)** which you think best.

**1.1** 'visceral instinct' (paragraph 1) means

- A** gut feeling.
- B** rational thought.
- C** vicious motive.
- D** unerring response.

**1.2** In the context of the article, the newspaper readers referred to in paragraph 1 are most likely to feel angry because of the

- A** nature of Tony Martin's punishment.
- B** killing of a burglar.
- C** approach of the newspapers to the story.
- D** absence of other news.

**1.3** A newspaper 'columnist' (paragraph 3) is

- A** its political correspondent.
- B** a person who edits the paper.
- C** a feature writer.
- D** someone who sets its column type.

**1.4** Paragraph 3 implies that

- A** some politicians favour lenient sentences.
- B** both wings of the political spectrum have similar views on crime.
- C** Conservatives believe strongly in the right to protect one's own property.
- D** most political commentators were opposed to a jail sentence.

**1.5** The view taken by the left wing newspaper (paragraphs 3 and 4) was that

- A** Martin should not be jailed.
- B** Martin should receive a longer sentence.
- C** Martin's sentence was too long.
- D** Martin's reaction to the burglars was natural.

1.6 Paragraphs 3 and 4 suggest that in reporting the Tony Martin affair

- A both left-wing and right-wing newspaper opinions coincided.
- B *The Guardian* felt even more strongly about the issue than *The Daily Telegraph*.
- C the crime was just as serious as those committed by the Yorkshire Ripper.
- D neither newspaper thought that he should have been convicted.

1.7 'Whole swaths of rural Britain have been all but abandoned by the forces of law and order' (paragraph 5) is an example of the use of

- A bathos.
- B hyperbole.
- C irony.
- D paradox.

1.8 According to paragraphs 6 and 7, readers of *The Sun*

- 1 were involved in jury nobbling.
- 2 sat on the jury in the Tony Martin case.
- 3 disagreed with the outcome of the Tony Martin case.
- 4 unanimously hold Tony Martin in high regard.
- 5 empathise with Tony Martin.

Answer

- A if 1 and 4 only are correct.
- B if 3 and 5 only are correct.
- C if 1, 2 and 3 only are correct.
- D if 3, 4 and 5 only are correct.

1.9 Themes encompassed by paragraphs 5 to 7 are

- 1 many people's reactions in such circumstances are unpredictable.
- 2 the police are no longer able to guarantee the protection of the public.
- 3 many readers would do exactly the same as Tony Martin did in the situation.
- 4 politicians only respond for the publicity.

- A 3 only
- B 1 and 2 only
- C 2, 3 and 4 only
- D all of them

1.10 The major concern identified in paragraphs 5 to 8 is

- A the sentencing of Martin.
- B press campaigning against the Legal system.
- C people's feelings of insecurity, especially in rural areas.
- D jury-nobbling.

Turn over ►

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- 1.11** The main point made in paragraph 9 is that
- A** no-one ever listens to the elderly.
  - B** the police did not respond.
  - C** petty crimes are not taken seriously.
  - D** the closure of local police stations is wrong.
- 1.12** The claim that 'the Martin case may have generated more heat than light' (paragraph 10) means that
- A** new stories have helped to highlight a problem.
  - B** people have reacted with more emotion than reason.
  - C** articulate people have expressed the mood of the country.
  - D** the case is hotly contested between Left and Right.
- 1.13** The phrase 'the spin in the tabloids' (paragraph 10) implies that sections of the media have
- A** sought to manipulate the story.
  - B** contradictory views.
  - C** given too much coverage to the story.
  - D** trivialised the importance of the case.
- 1.14** By '*The Guardian* generation' (paragraph 12), Littlejohn is most likely referring to
- A** old people.
  - B** believers in law and order.
  - C** liberal thinkers.
  - D** university students.
- 1.15** The 'unease in Middle England' (paragraph 16) is exemplified by
- A** belief that the rural crime rate is rising faster than the urban rate.
  - B** *The Guardian* generation's influence.
  - C** the united opposition of both Left and Right.
  - D** fear that the criminal receives too much protection.
- 1.16** 'Middle England' as referred to in paragraph 16 is represented by people who
- A** read broadsheets rather than the tabloids.
  - B** have traditional views.
  - C** are prejudiced and vengeful.
  - D** support the shooting of criminals.

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**1.17** People 'driven by prejudice and vengeance' (paragraph 16) believe that the main function of punishment is

- A** deterrence.
- B** diversion.
- C** rehabilitation.
- D** retribution.

**1.18** The penal reformers referred to in paragraph 16, are likely to be in favour of

- 1** better treatment for prisoners.
- 2** greater use of non-custodial sentences.
- 3** longer jail sentences.

Answer

- A** if **1** only is correct.
- B** if **1** and **2** only are correct.
- C** if **2** and **3** only are correct.
- D** if all of them are correct.

**1.19** The point being made in paragraph 17 is that

- A** there is general agreement on the case.
- B** there is much misunderstanding about the outcome of the case.
- C** the media have exaggerated the importance of the case.
- D** the media have heightened the public's fear of crime.

**1.20** A 'mandatory life sentence' (paragraph 18) is one which

- A** is fixed by the law.
- B** has been decided by the jury.
- C** is given at the judge's discretion.
- D** only used for murder.

**1.21** 'Lynch law' in the title and in paragraph 13 is one where

- 1** harsh penalties are inflicted.
- 2** the jury system is irrelevant.
- 3** people take their own revenge.
- 4** concern is more with punishment than justice.

Answer

- A** if **1** and **2** only are correct.
- B** if **2** and **3** only are correct.
- C** if **3** and **4** only are correct.
- D** if all are correct.

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- 1.22** The newspaper which reacted most strongly in favour of Martin's conviction was
- A *The Daily Telegraph.*
  - B *The Guardian.*
  - C *The Mirror.*
  - D *The News of the World.*
- 1.23** Which represents a fair conclusion to be drawn from this account of the press treatment of the Martin story?
- 1 The treatment of the case was too sensational for a coherent view to emerge.
  - 2 There was more agreement about the issues than was apparent at first sight.
  - 3 The sentence given to Tony Martin was not appropriate to the circumstances.
  - 4 There was a clear balance of arguments to be considered in this case.
  - 5 The press can only reflect what their readers think.
- A 2 only
  - B 1 and 5 only
  - C 2, 3 and 4 only
  - D all of them
- 1.24** The concluding thrust of the article is
- A reform of the prison system.
  - B reform of the criminal law.
  - C more policing.
  - D the release of Tony Martin.
- 1.25** The author's initial intention in producing this article was most likely to
- A analyse and evaluate the press treatment of the Martin case.
  - B expose the hypocrisy of various newspapers in dealing with the case.
  - C demonstrate the inadequacy of the legal system in such cases.
  - D argue the case for the release of Tony Martin.

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**QUESTION 2**

Answer all of **Questions 2.1 to 2.3**, referring to the passage **THE JURY'S OUT ON LYNCH LAW**, where appropriate.

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The questions must be answered, using continuous prose in the separate 4-page answer book provided. Wherever possible **use your own words**, rather than copying literally from the text, to show your full understanding of the arguments.

The quality of your written communication will be assessed in your answers to these questions.

The total number of marks awarded for the questions is 25.

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**2.1** Using arguments from the passage, as well as any of your own if you wish, summarise

- (a) the case in defence of Martin's actions **and**
- (b) the case against.

*(8 marks)*

**2.2** Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of a free press.

In your answer you may consider the role of the press in providing news, information, debate, entertainment, and the quality and control of what is produced.

*(9 marks)*

**2.3** To what extent do newspapers actually shape or simply reflect public opinion?

*(8 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**Turn over ►**

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**GSA1**

***Insert***

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Passage for use with **Questions 1 and 2.**



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**PASSAGE FOR QUESTIONS 1 AND 2**

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**THE JURY'S OUT ON LYNCH LAW**

- (1) There are some newspapers that have a visceral instinct for the sort of news stories that will anger their readers. There was a good example last week when the Norfolk farmer Tony Martin was sentenced to life for murdering Fred Barras, the 16-year-old burglar who had broken into his home. Some editors knew instantly that this was a story that would run and run. It was that gut instinct about their readers' views that led the *Daily Mail*, *The Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily Express* to splash the story across their front pages.
- (2) That instinct told them that Martin's story provoked deep-rooted fears that cut across normal boundaries of politics and class. He was, after all, an Englishman defending his castle against two burglars with 114 criminal convictions between them - and too many readers now know the sense of violation and lingering unease that a burglar leaves behind.
- (3) The reason was explained by columnists of Left and Right yesterday. In *The Daily Telegraph*, Boris Johnson said that the right-winger more keenly felt the injustice that a householder could be jailed for murder, for life, while protecting his property.
- (4) Hugo Young, the main political columnist of *The Guardian*, was meanwhile arguing that Martin should never have been sentenced for life. Punishing him in this way was an outrage. "On the spectrum of heinous murders it places Martin at the same point as the Yorkshire Ripper, which is plainly unacceptable."
- (5) That was why the *Daily Mail*, with its unerring instinct for a good story, devoted the first seven pages of Thursday's paper to the story. Barras did not deserve to be shot, but his was not the only tragedy, it argued. Martin faced years behind bars for the way he reacted to a "gross and frightening intrusion" into his own home. "In hamlets and remote farmhouses all over the country, there are countless people who today wonder how they would have reacted in the same circumstances...whole swaths of rural Britain have been all but abandoned by the forces of law and order...country dwellers have become fair game for thieves...are the politicians listening?"
- (6) If there was any doubt that this was a story with legs - and the subsequent allegation of jury-nobbling last week and William Hague's intervention this week kept it on the boil - a 'You the Jury' poll of *Sun* readers soon dispelled them. Should Martin be locked up for life, it asked? Calls cost 10p. Yet by Wednesday evening, more than 270,000 readers had voted, a *Sun* record. Only 10,800 supported the sentence.
- (7) According to David Yelland, the Editor of *The Sun*, the reason is simple and heartfelt. "They don't feel safe and they don't know what they would do if a burglar came into their house. They don't think Martin is a hero. A lot of readers don't like him but wonder if the police would be there to protect them. They used to feel they were."
- (8) Safety in their homes has also been the main issue for readers of *The Mirror*, according to Tina Weaver, the deputy editor, who has sought to avoid a "knee-jerk, emotional" reaction. They are more divided than *Sun* readers, with half believing that Martin had been rightly convicted.

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- (9) Journalists living in the country have borne witness to a growing sense of helplessness among victims of muggings or theft. Quentin Letts in *The Daily Telegraph* described how an elderly resident in his nearest village summoned the police after she was mugged and robbed of her purse. By the time they arrived, the villains were dust on the horizon. "Our village police station, you see, has been closed."
  - (10) When a news story plays to so many households, there is still no better medium than the press for airing a national debate. The Martin case may have generated more heat than light, but it has also articulated the mood of the country and shown that there is more agreement between Left and Right than is apparent from the spin in the tabloids.
  - (11) *The Sun* columnist Richard Littlejohn has been the most outspoken proponent of the case for Martin. "Chief police officers like to boast that there aren't any no-go areas in Britain," he wrote this week. "Instead they've created areas where they don't go, where the rule of law is virtually non-existent."
  - (12) According to Littlejohn, the rotten criminal justice system is all the fault of *The Guardian* generation that has captured the commanding heights of the state – Parliament, the police, the law, the civil service, the town halls – and who are now making huge inroads into the armed forces.
  - (13) The response of *The Guardian* will not have disappointed him. Martin, it argued, had broken a fundamental rule of civilised society - rejection of the use of unnecessary and undue force. The criminal justice system was set up to end the injustice of lynch law. Its columnist Mark Lawson pointed out that the newspapers most reluctant to support women who killed in self-defence were quickest to back Martin.
  - (14) But *The Guardian* has not been alone. Barras, as Richard Stott wrote in the *News of the World*, was shot in the back with a pump-action shotgun that Martin held illegally. "He was a sad, pathological loony who is now locked up. And quite right, too."
  - (15) David Aaronovitch in *The Independent* was one of several commentators who pointed out that the figures showed rural crime still substantially lower than urban crime.
  - (16) It was Melanie Phillips in *The Sunday Times* who perhaps best captured the sense of unease in Middle England which makes Martin an unlikely middle-class hero. There was a widespread perception that the system was more concerned with protecting the interests of the criminal than the victim, she argued. Public policy was dominated by penal reformers who routinely characterised ordinary people's concerns as driven by prejudice and vengeance - but the Government would not beat crime or social exclusion while it confused the prejudices of Middle Britain with its virtues.
  - (17) The great debate of the past week has shown, however, that there is more consensus about the implications of the Martin case than is apparent from the screaming headlines. Studying the small print shows that both Left and Right acknowledge the instinct to protect one's home against burglars. Both Left and Right agree that shooting to kill a burglar cannot be right in any civilised society but that the life sentence was unjust.
  - (18) As both *The Times* and Hugo Young argued yesterday, amending the mandatory life sentence for murder so that there could be sentences of manslaughter was the most sensible solution to the dilemma posed by the Martin case.

Source: adapted from an article by Brian MacArthur, *Times Newspapers Ltd*, April 2000

### END OF PASSAGE