



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2015

General Studies (Specification A)

GENA1

Unit 1 AS Culture and Society

Thursday 14 May 2015 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a Source Booklet for Section A and Section B (enclosed)
- an objective test answer sheet for Section A
- an AQA 8-page answer book for Section B.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book for Section B. The **Paper Reference** is GENA1.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer Section A (Questions 1.1 to 1.30) using the answer sheet provided **and** Section B (Questions 2, 3, 4 and 5) in your separate answer book.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Hand in **both** your answer sheet **and** your answer book separately at the end of the examination.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- This paper consists of two sections.
Section A contains 30 objective test questions based on **Source A**. There is 1 mark for each question.
Section B contains structured questions based on **Sources B, C and D**. Marks are shown after each question and total 35.
- In **Section B**, all questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section AAnswer **Questions 1.1 to 1.30**There is 1 mark for each question.

Read **Source A** entitled '**Is religion really under threat?**', which is printed in the separate Source Booklet, and answer **Questions 1.1 to 1.30** by choosing the answer represented by the letter **A, B, C** or **D**, that you think best. Mark your responses on your objective test answer sheet.

1.1 The main threat of 'the spectre of secularism' referred to in paragraph 1 is to

- A** the Head of the Roman Catholic church.
- B** the states of the European Union.
- C** the forces of organised religion.
- D** politicians of different parties.

1.2 'exorcise' (paragraph 1) means to

- A** explore.
- B** expel.
- C** oppose.
- D** reduce.

1.3 In the first paragraph, the author suggests that

- A** even the Pope acknowledges the supremacy of the state.
- B** religion is in terminal decline.
- C** the Pope should perform religious ceremonies to enforce his power.
- D** all kinds of leaders wish to keep things as they are.

1.4 The 'benign legacy of the Enlightenment' (paragraph 2) is most likely to mean a

- A** relatively harmless consequence of a cultural movement.
- B** religious movement left over from previous centuries.
- C** threat to believers in reason and better education.
- D** period when the benefits of religion were gratefully received.

1.5 A characteristic of a totalitarian regime (paragraph 2) would be

- A** a rejection of democratic principles.
- B** toleration of religious beliefs.
- C** a belief in multi-party elections.
- D** a lack of political ideology.

- 1.6 Lady Warsi and David Lammy (paragraph 2) are both
- A arguing that secularisation is eroding civil liberties.
 - B defending the Christian heritage of Britain.
 - C attacking religious fundamentalists.
 - D advocating a gradual spread of atheism.
- 1.7 In paragraph 3, the reference to Warsi ‘taking pizza to Napoli’ occurs because
- A the Pope will need to be persuaded of her message.
 - B the Pope is bound to agree with her position.
 - C the Popes are always Italian.
 - D it is usual for visiting dignitaries to take presents.
- 1.8 According to the author in paragraph 3, the Pope
- 1 supports a debate with secularists.
 - 2 misunderstands secular views.
 - 3 compares secularism with fascism.
 - 4 protests strongly against secularisation.

Answer

- A if 1 and 2 only are correct.
 - B if 1 and 4 only are correct.
 - C if 2 and 3 only are correct.
 - D if 3 and 4 only are correct.
- 1.9 ‘truncated’, as used in paragraph 3, means
- A mistaken.
 - B faithless.
 - C diminished.
 - D misunderstood.
- 1.10 Paragraph 3 contains which of the following devices?
- 1 analogy
 - 2 rhetorical questions
 - 3 argument from authority

Answer

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

Turn over ►

1.11 The phrase 'latest supposed examples' (paragraph 4) suggests that the author views the incidents primarily with

- A** scepticism.
- B** amusement.
- C** hostility.
- D** distaste.

1.12 The Court of Appeal's ruling referred to in paragraph 4

- 1** rejected the High Court ruling on the conduct of council business in Bideford.
- 2** confirmed the rights and freedoms of two Christian guesthouse owners.
- 3** was seen by Lady Warsi to discriminate against the Conservative Party.
- 4** alarmed religious believers concerned about the advance of secularism.

Answer

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

1.13 According to the author in paragraph 5, a common attitude towards Christianity is

- A** indifference.
- B** curiosity.
- C** hostility.
- D** sympathy.

1.14 The author's view in paragraph 5 is that secularism

- A** separates religion and public life.
- B** challenges the Godlessness of science.
- C** could unite believers and non-believers.
- D** is always likely to be a divisive force.

1.15 In paragraph 6, the author praises the USA for

- A** its encouragement of religious worship.
- B** its even-handed constitution.
- C** the role played by the established church.
- D** the strength of religious feeling.

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- 1.16** In paragraph 6, the author argues that
- A** secularism and neutrality are incompatible.
 - B** secularism encourages a world-wide perspective.
 - C** religious faiths dominate public life in the USA.
 - D** separating church and state has worked in the USA.
- 1.17** According to paragraph 7, secularism is seen to be hostile to religion in Britain because
- A** different religious groups have opposing political views.
 - B** religious leaders are too involved in political issues.
 - C** the principle of neutrality has been misrepresented.
 - D** attitudes to secularisation have no spiritual basis.
- 1.18** In paragraph 8, the view advocated by the author can best be described as essentially
- A** Catholic.
 - B** anti-Catholic.
 - C** humanist.
 - D** atheist.
- 1.19** In paragraph 9, the author is seeking to identify
- A** public perceptions of religion.
 - B** current attitudes to David Cameron's premiership.
 - C** the role of the media in faith issues.
 - D** the role of politics in faith issues.
- 1.20** In paragraphs 9 and 10, the author suggests that
- A** religious people have had to redefine their faith.
 - B** more atheists are now turning to religion.
 - C** expressing religious faiths has become more problematic.
 - D** religious people can be small-minded and annoying.
- 1.21** Richard Dawkins (paragraph 10) is
- A** a Catholic priest and writer.
 - B** a scientist and outspoken atheist.
 - C** a well-known convert to Islam after 9/11.
 - D** the leader of the 'vague faith' movement.

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- 1.22** The three examples at the start of paragraph 11 are offered in order to demonstrate
- A** the importance of religion.
 - B** a need for secularism.
 - C** outdated traditions.
 - D** glaring injustices in society.
- 1.23** Each of the following points is made by the author in paragraph 11, **except**
- A** history creates strange situations.
 - B** the general public is unconcerned by quarrels over religion.
 - C** unfair traditions will tend to disappear.
 - D** all religious traditions need to be protected.
- 1.24** In paragraph 11, the author suggests
- A** doing nothing in the short term.
 - B** taking militant action.
 - C** exploring the past.
 - D** showing total indifference.
- 1.25** In the opening sentence of paragraph 12, the author argues that
- A** because his writing describes what happens anyway, it is based on fact.
 - B** he is taking a strongly objective stance even though most religious discussions are futile.
 - C** he is exemplifying the essential arguments by using historical references.
 - D** he is presenting common-sense discussion based on observation of human behaviour.
- 1.26** In paragraph 12, the author views the apparent attitude towards secularism with
- A** confusion.
 - B** regret.
 - C** cynicism.
 - D** hostility.
- 1.27** Overall, the author suggests each of the following ways to progress, **except**
- A** public institutions should be religiously neutral.
 - B** secularists should be more militant and aggressive.
 - C** religion should be debated openly.
 - D** religious freedom should be generally supported.

- 1.28** In the passage as a whole, the author's stance can best be described as an attempt to be
- A** politically biased.
 - B** openly cynical.
 - C** overtly antagonistic.
 - D** religiously neutral.
- 1.29** The tone of the author's concluding paragraph can best be described as
- A** resigned.
 - B** optimistic.
 - C** self-critical.
 - D** negative.
- 1.30** The main purpose of the article is to
- A** promote a greater understanding of secularism.
 - B** analyse different attitudes to religious belief.
 - C** compare British and American views on religion.
 - D** criticise politicians who have intolerant views.

END OF SECTION A

Turn over for Section B

Turn over ►

Section B

Study **Sources B to D** provided in the Source Booklet and then answer **all** the following questions.

Wherever possible **use your own words** to show you understand the arguments.

You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Read Source B

0	2
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 Give **three** reasons, according to **Source B**, why behaviour in schools may be deteriorating. **[3 marks]**

0	3
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 Using your own knowledge, briefly outline **three** ways in which schools attempt to improve behaviour. **[5 marks]**

Read Source C

0	4
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 Using evidence from **Source C and your own knowledge**, discuss the extent to which you agree with the call for the law to be changed to a complete ban on parents or carers smacking their children. **[13 marks]**

Read Source D

0	5
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 Using evidence from **Source D and your own knowledge**, discuss the importance of the role that parents should play in monitoring their children's use of modern media. **[14 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS