

# GCE 2004

## *June Series*



# Mark Scheme

## General Studies B

### *Unit GSB3*

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Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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## Unit 3

## (GSB3 Space)

1

Total for this question: 30 marks

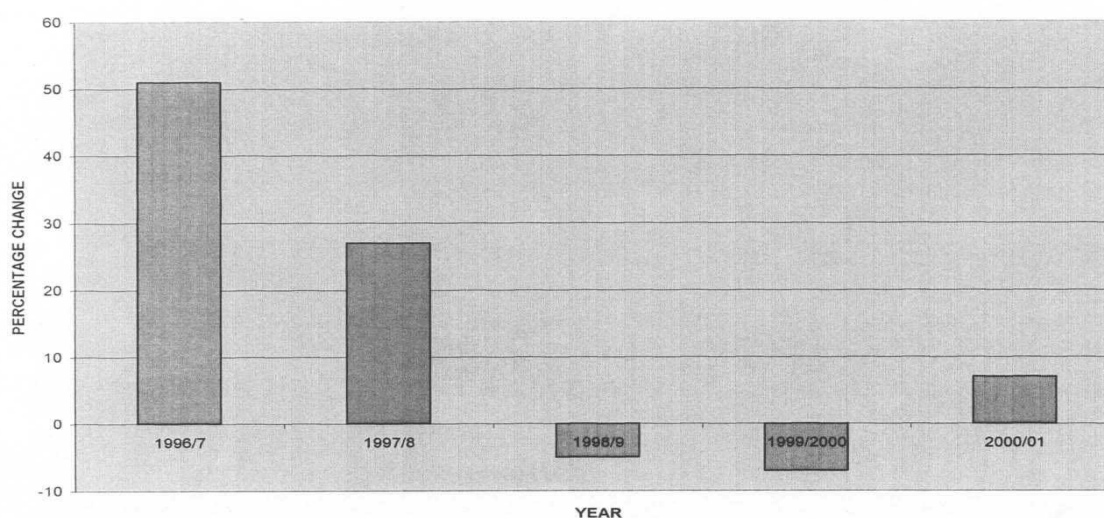
Look carefully at the tables opposite. Table 1 shows percentage changes in noise complaints from 1984-5 to 2000-1 (relative to 1984-5) for the UK. Table 2 shows noise complaints and prosecutions in 2001 for the UK.

Having studied the tables, answer all the following questions:

- (a) Using Table 1 construct a bar graph showing the percentage change in complaints received about Road Traffic from 1996-7 to 2000-1. (4 marks)
- (b) (i) Using Table 2 calculate the percentage of complaints received about Commercial/Leisure problems. (2 marks)
- (ii) Using both tables, make two points about domestic noise complaints. (2 marks)
- (c) Give reasons for changes in complaints about Road Traffic over the years shown in Table 1. (4 marks)
- (d) Table 2 shows information collected from Local Authorities. To what extent is this information of limited value? (8 marks)
- (e) “Noise is a damaging intrusion into our personal space.” How far is this a matter of *fact* and how far a matter of *opinion*? (10 marks)

1 (a)

BAR CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGE CHANGE



See bar chart

- 1 mark for labelling axes  
3 marks for plotting

- (b) (i)  $39200/310312 \times 100 = 12.63, 12.6, 13\%$   
 2 marks for correct answer  
 1 mark for working out if answer is wrong  
 (2 marks)

- (ii) Table 1 domestic noise complaints have increased then levelled out  
 Table 2 domestic noise complaints have the highest figures  
 Table 2 The complaints have the highest proportion of notices  
 About 8% of the notices result in prosecutions, higher than the rest  
 (2 marks)

- (c)
  - Less traffic in urban areas because of Park and Ride schemes, so fewer complaints
  - There may be more people who have been encouraged to use Public Transport in the last few years
  - Recent advances in technology may have resulted in quieter cars/better cars
  - Recent increase might be because we have less tolerance towards the problem.
 (4 marks)

- (d) Marks for this question should be awarded in these bands:

Band One	7 – 8	A good response showing a clear understanding of the limitations of statistical knowledge and of the issues which arise from this. Expression is clear.
Band Two	4 – 6	A competent response showing understanding of the limitations of statistical knowledge. Expression is satisfactory.
Band Three	1 – 3	A limited response, either barely addressing the issues or showing little understanding of statistical knowledge. There may be a lack of clarity and inaccuracy of style.
Band Four	0	No response, or no relevant points.

- (a) Limited because no evidence of the breakdown in figures for each local authority
- (b) The 18% of authorities who did not respond may be the problem ones
- (c) Different Local Authorities may interpret or act differently
- (d) The data only includes information from one year, unlike Table 1 where there is some comparison
- (e) There is no information regarding the definition of “nuisance”
- (f) There is no information about the population size of the areas
- (g) May not be seen as limited because may be useful for a particular authority.

(8 marks)

(e) Marks for this question should be awarded in these bands.

Band One	8 – 10	A good response showing a clear understanding of the limitations of knowledge and of the issues which may arise from the distinction between fact and opinion. Expression is clear and logical with few errors of significance in style and grammar.
Band Two	4 – 7	A competent response showing understanding of the limitations of knowledge, though dependent on it. At the lower end of the band there may be a lack of distinction between fact and opinion. Expression is satisfactory, with some weaknesses in style and grammar.
Band Three	1 – 3	A limited response barely addressing the source of the issues arising. There may be little understanding of the limitations of statistical knowledge or of the distinction between fact and opinion. There is a lack of clarity and significant errors in style, expression and grammar.
Band Four	0	No response, or no relevant points.

**Fact:**

- (a) The tables present us with information that people do complain
- (b) More Government Watchdogs have been set up to oversee environmental issues e.g. noise pollution
- (c) Information in the tables comes from a government web-site and scientific research so it must be taken seriously by these sources
- (d) Why *should* we have our personal space disturbed by others, we are entitled to our own space
- (e) There are TV/media programmes about the issue, e.g. *Neighbours From Hell*, and we are encouraged to complain
- (f) There are limits to damage from noise, e.g. near airports
- (g) There are Health and Safety regulations regarding noise levels
- (h) There are building regulations on houses built near airports.

**Opinion:**

- (n) Because we have a place to complain to does not mean that we need to complain
- (o) Different people have different tolerance levels, one person's opinion about disturbance is not necessarily another's
- (p) Although noise may be an intrusion it may not be classed as a physically damaging one
- (q) It is not a matter of opinion that we should also be able to accept that we are not the only ones who matter
- (r) How can anyone judge what is an intrusion to another?

2

Total for this question: 30 marks

Look at the tables opposite. Table 3 shows the contribution of agriculture to the regional economy in 2001. Table 4 shows the area of land converted to organic farming from 1995 – 2000.

Having studied the tables, answer all the following questions:

- (a) (i) Using Table 3 calculate the percentage of the UK workforce employed in agriculture. (2 marks)
- (ii) Work out the mean of the contribution (£ millions) from the North East, North West, East Midlands and West Midlands. (2 marks)
- (b) Table 3 includes information about the agricultural workforce in the English Regions. Give reasons for the differences. (4 marks)
- (c) Give reasons why the data in Table 4 might be of limited value. (4 marks)
- (d) Using Table 4 and your own knowledge give reasons for the rise in area of land converted to organic farming. (8 marks)
- (e) “Smaller farms will inevitably fail in the present economic climate”. How far is this a valid assertion? (10 marks)

2

- (a) (i)  $556/27662 \times 100 = 2.01, 2\%$   
2 marks for correct answer  
1 mark for correct working out if answer is wrong (2 marks)
- (ii)  $1810/4 = £452.5$  millions, £453 millions  
2 marks for correct answer including units of ‘millions’  
1 mark for correct working out if answer is wrong (2 marks)
- (b)
- The North East is not an agricultural region
  - The South West is noted for its mixed dairy and arable farming
  - The East is a major cereal-growing region
  - The South East (not London) is densely populated, so the agricultural workforce – though the second highest – is the smallest as a proportion of the total
  - Factors that determine the nature of farming.
- (4 marks)
- (c)
- There is no indication of which regions are covered by the data
  - The Table does not include information regarding farm size or workforce
  - We are not told the ratio of converted land to unconverted land. The proportions for all years may be minuscule
  - There is no clear definition of what ‘organic farming’ is.
- (4 marks)

(d) Marks for this question should be awarded in these bands:

Band One	7 – 8	A good response showing a clear understanding of the issues. Expression is clear.
Band Two	4 – 6	A competent response showing understanding of the issues. Expression is satisfactory.
Band Three	1 – 3	A limited response, either barely addressing the issues. There may be a lack of clarity and inaccuracy of style.
Band Four	0	No response, or no relevant points.

- (a) Awareness of problems caused by Foot and Mouth and other related diseases in cattle has encouraged a more discriminating pattern of feed consumption
- (b) EU policy may have an effect on what a farm produces
- (c) The need for some farms to convert to organic farming may be because of enhanced financial/subsidy rewards
- (d) Greater demand for organic food from supermarkets responding to consumer trends
- (e) More national awareness of the health implications involved in organic food therefore an increased market
- (f) Advertising and TV programmes may generate a greater demand for the products.

(8 marks)

(e) Marks for this question should be awarded in these bands.

Band One	8 – 10	A good response showing a clear understanding of the limitations of knowledge and of the issues which may arise from the distinction between fact and opinion. Expression is clear and logical with few errors of significance in style and grammar.
Band Two	4 – 7	A competent response showing understanding of the limitations of knowledge, though dependent on it. At the lower end of the band there may be a lack of distinction between fact and opinion. Expression is satisfactory, with some weaknesses in style and grammar.
Band Three	1 – 3	A limited response barely addressing the source of the issues arising. There may be little understanding of the limitations of statistical knowledge or of the distinction between fact and opinion. There is a lack of clarity and significant errors in style, expression and grammar.
Band Four	0	No response, or no relevant points.

**Valid:**

- (a) Modern agriculture needs capital funding; expensive machinery may be unaffordable by small farmers
- (b) Smaller farms are often family concerns, and the farm may have no future if the younger generation moves on
- (c) There is an increasing demand for organic food, small farms may not be able to afford any initial outlay
- (d) The Government policy on agriculture may not be beneficial to small farms, in the light of European directives
- (e) Larger farms may be more likely to trial GM crops
- (f) Supermarkets may determine cost/profit.

**Not valid:**

- (n) It has been small, labour intensive farms that produce more per unit area than large, capital-intensive farms
- (o) Many small farms may be able to 'trial' new products
- (p) Large farms which specialise cannot 'keep up' with new products because of the major outlay to change, whereas smaller farms may be able to change more efficiently
- (q) Smaller farms may be used to pilot GM crops
- (r) Smaller farms may be family run and therefore farmers may be more committed to succeeding
- (s) Small farms occupy a niche local market, at for example Farmers' Markets or in the organic or specialist sector.

(10 marks)

**Approximate distribution of assessment objective marks across Unit 3**

Question Numbers	1	2	AO marks per unit
Assessment Objectives AO1	10	10	20
AO2	4	4	8
AO3	8	8	16
AO4	8	8	16
<b>Total marks per Question</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>