

General Certificate of Education  
June 2006  
Advanced Level Examination



**GENERAL STUDIES (SPECIFICATION B)**  
**Unit 6 Space–Time**

**GSB6**

Thursday 22 June 2006 9.00 am to 10.45 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- a 12-page answer book
- Source Material (enclosed)

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 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 GSB6.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer **Question 1** from **Section A** and **one** question from **Section B**.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all your answers.

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**SECTION A**

Answer this question.

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1 Read **Source A** and answer the following question.

In the past, there were huge inequalities and little regard for human rights.

Should we judge the people of the past on the basis of their:

- beliefs
- laws
- social structure
- treatment of each other;

and how might we be judged on a similar basis?

*(40 marks)*

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**SECTION B**

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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**EITHER**

2 Read **Sources B** and **C** and answer the following question.

How confident can we be that co-operation in space research (**Source B**) and competition in the development of communications technology (**Source C**) can really ‘improve the lives’ of people?

*(40 marks)*

**OR**

3 Read **Sources D** and **E** and answer the following question.

**Source D** recommends that tourists walk in London or use public transport, and **Source E** describes a mapping of London’s cultural diversity.

What is there to celebrate or complain about where living or working in London, or any other town or city, is concerned?

*(40 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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## Insert

Source Material to be read in conjunction with questions in Unit GSB6.

### Source A

The rising of 1830 occurred essentially in the low-wage South and East. It was not the whole of England – but England was still an agricultural country in the early 1800s. The rural and farming population continued to predominate; and the city (apart from London) and modern industry were still of small importance. It was a rural movement. Perhaps its great tragedy was that it never succeeded in linking up with the rebellion of mine, mill and city. But it is not the historian's task to speculate on what might have been. His duty is to show what happened and why.

What sort of a year was 1830? As the labourers saw it, it was first and foremost the year that followed one of the hardest periods in their appalling history. The harvest of 1827 had been good. Eighteen-twenty-eight was as good a year – if the term has any meaning in this context – as the labourers had known since 1814. The harvest of 1828 was poor, though the winter was mild; the harvest of 1829 was worse, and not gathered in until the snow was already on the barn in early October. Eighteen-twenty-nine was an entirely disastrous year, as bad (if criminality is anything to go by) as 1817. The labourers must have faced the spring of 1830 with the memory of cold, hunger and unemployment, and the reflection that another winter like the last was more than flesh and blood could bear.

The condition of the southern labourer was such that he required only some special stimulus – admittedly it would probably have to be exceptionally powerful to overcome his demoralised state – to produce a very widespread movement. The economic conditions of 1828–30 produced a situation which made his already bad situation worse. They almost certainly increased rural unemployment; they made it more difficult to reduce the financial burden of poor relief on the rate-payers; and they added to the discontent of farmers and all those who depended on agriculture. The combined effects of revolutions on the continent and British political crisis produced an atmosphere of expectation, of tension, of hope and potential action. They did not provide the actual spark. In North and East Kent it may have been Irish labourers and threshing machines; in Surrey and Sussex it may have been the cut in poor relief. Elsewhere in the country, other local factors may have revived action in those villages where, for one reason or another, a tradition of resistance and action survived. The details are irrelevant. Small sparks which would have produced little except a few burned ricks or broken machines turned into a firestorm when fanned by the double wind of another winter like the last, and politics. What began at Orpington and Canterbury, in Kent, ended in the jails of England and the convict settlements of Australia.

#### SUMMARY OF DISTURBANCES AND REPRESSION, 1830–32

County	Arson	Riots	Machine breaking	Cases heard	Jailed	Executed	Transported
Beds	6	9	-	18	12	-	2
Berks	13	17	78	162	78	1	44
Bucks	3	7	13	160	46	-	30
Essex	8	16	17	123	67	1	23
Hants	15	48	52	298	68	3	57
Kent	61	40	37	102	48	4	23
Suffolk	8	28	1	71	14	-	7
Surrey	23	6	-	20	8	1	-
Sussex	34	79	11	52	16	1	17
Wilts	18	20	97	339	47	1	115

Source: Adapted from E J HOBSBAWM & GEORGE RUDÉ *Captain Swing*, 1970

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**Source B****UK and China: Historic Agreement on Space Collaboration**

Science and Innovation Minister Lord Sainsbury today signed a historic new UK agreement with China that could pave the way for greater collaboration in space between the two nations.

The Memorandum of Understanding between the British National Space Centre (BNSC) and the China National Space Administration (CNSA) concerning collaboration in civil space activities was signed in Beijing. Dr Sun Laiyan, Administrator for the CNSA, signed for China.

Lord Sainsbury, of the Department for Trade and Industry, said: 'I am delighted to sign an agreement which marks a new stage in co-operation between the UK and China in civil space activity. Space assists governments to improve the lives of their peoples and it offers novel commercial opportunities. It is a truly global activity and one where it is right that we should work together.'

The purpose of the agreement between the UK and China is:

- to provide a framework for collaborative activities and for reviewing areas of common interest in the civil aspects of space;
- to facilitate the interchange of information, technology and personnel in areas of mutual interest.

Today's milestone is the first of what could be a double celebration for the UK in space. The European Space Agency's Huygens probe is due to land on Saturn's largest moon, Titan, three weeks after separating from NASA's Cassini orbiter.

UK scientists are playing a significant role in the mission with involvement in two of the six instruments on Huygens, including the leading role on the Science Surface Package developed by the Open University. The package will determine physical properties of the surface at the landing site and provide unique information about its composition.

Source: Press Release 14 January 2005 [www.bnsc.gov.uk](http://www.bnsc.gov.uk)

**Turn over for the next source**

**Turn over ▶**

**Source C**

**Source C**, which cannot be reproduced here for copyright reasons, detailed the launch of a new mobile phone in Japan. The phone is deliberately unsophisticated and easy to use with no text messaging, one ring tone, large buttons, and high volume. The phone was aimed at the predominantly technophobic elderly Japanese population and has been a huge success.



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**Source D****Travelling around Britain**

Now privatised into twenty-five separate companies, the railways are a worry-free and fast way to get around. There are two classes of travel: standard class and first class, which costs about one third more. Generally round-trip (particularly same-day round-trip) fares are cheaper than two one-way tickets. Many saver tickets are available – the further ahead you book, the cheaper they are. Ask about discounts for young, for elderly, and for travellers with disabilities, as well as full-time students.

A BritRail pass saves money if you are travelling extensively, but can only be bought by non-Europeans in their own country. Contact your local British Tourist Authority Office for details.

Travel by long-distance express bus is half the cost of rail travel, and can take up to twice as long on busy routes (especially into and out of London). National Express is the main company. There are also literally hundreds of small, private bus companies running vehicles all over Britain. Ask at the local visitor information centre for details, or buy the Great Britain Bus Timetable, published three times a year.

Forget driving a car around London – you would be quicker walking. The famous black taxi-cabs and red buses, allied to the very comprehensive underground rail network known as “the Tube” will get you everywhere you want to go. Each tube station is clearly identified by its distinctive circular red-and-blue logo. The system is divided into six zones (Zone 1 is central London). Fares depend on how many zones you cross and can be expensive. Good value if you have several journeys to make is a One-Day Travelcard offering unlimited travel after 9.30 am Monday to Friday and all day at weekends and public holidays on bus, train and tube services within chosen zones.

Source: CHRISTOPHER SOMERVILLE *The National Geographic Traveller*, 1999

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**Source E****Life in a time of diversity**

A couple of weeks ago, the usually tabloid second section of the Guardian, G2, was devoted to an exercise that drew a positive response from most of the readers who wrote in about it. The cover line was “London: the world in one city – A special celebration of the most cosmopolitan place on earth”.

The front of G2 that day opened out to reveal a map of Greater London the size of two full broadsheet pages of the paper – poster size, if you like – showing what the accompanying note called “the locations of the city’s international districts”.

The opening paragraph of the introductory article said, “Never have so many different kinds of people tried living together in the same place before. What some people see as the great experiment of multiculturalism will triumph or fail here . . . More than 300 languages are spoken by the people of London, and the city has at least 50 non-indigenous communities with populations of 10 000 or more. Virtually every race, nation, culture and religion in the world can claim at least a handful of Londoners”.

Four broadsheet pages were given to profiles of specific communities, Poles in Hammersmith, Turks in Green Lanes, Congolese in Tottenham, and so on. The centre spread of two broadsheet pages was devoted to two series of maps, one showing London by ethnicity (white British, Irish, Pakistani, Chinese and so on), and the other religion (Christian, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, for example). All these maps were produced by the data management and analysis group of the Greater London Authority, whose involvement was crucial.

Here are some of the responses: “Just a quick note to express gratitude . . . Thought it was great that a mainstream newspaper has celebrated something as opposed to highlight[ing] negative aspects”; “Thanks – it was fascinating and the first recognition I’ve seen in print of the diversity of our city which is one of the best things about living here”; “This is great, I will be taking this section with me to Trinidad so I can show my friends how integrated London is.”

Source: IAN MAYES, *The Guardian*, 5 February 2005

**END OF SOURCES**

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