



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2009

General Studies (Specification B)

GENB2

Unit 2 Space

Thursday 8 January 2009 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an 8-page answer book.

You may use a calculator.

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. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is GENB2.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.
- All questions should be answered in continuous prose.

Advice

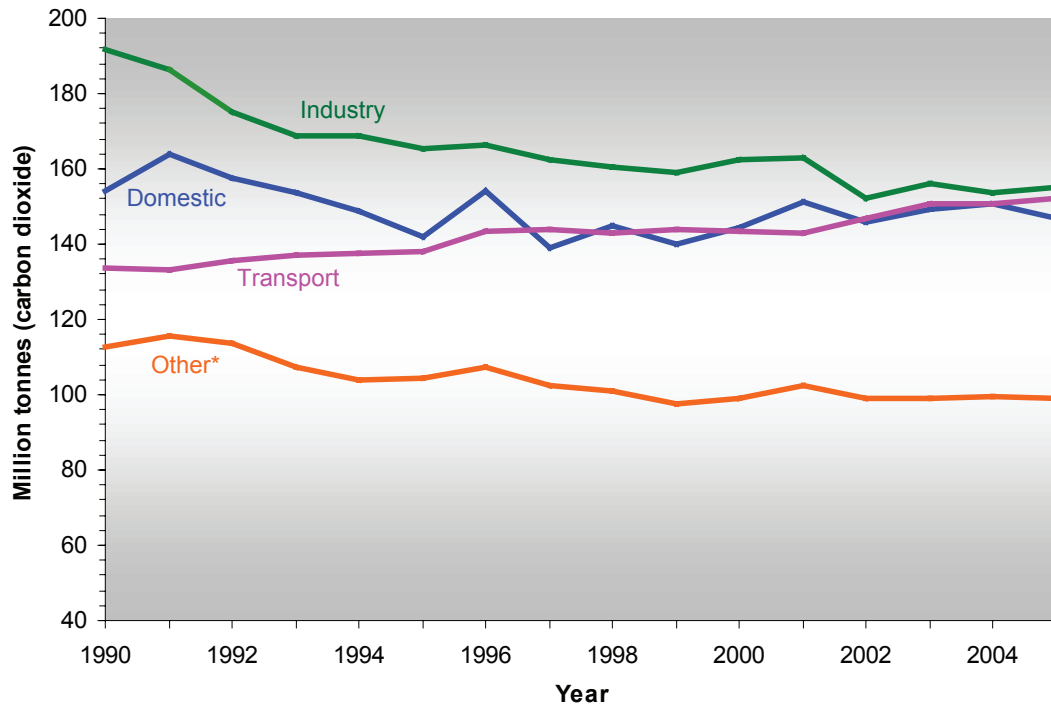
- Where appropriate use examples to illustrate your answer.

Answer **all** questions.

1 Study **Sources A** and **B** and then answer the following questions.

Source A

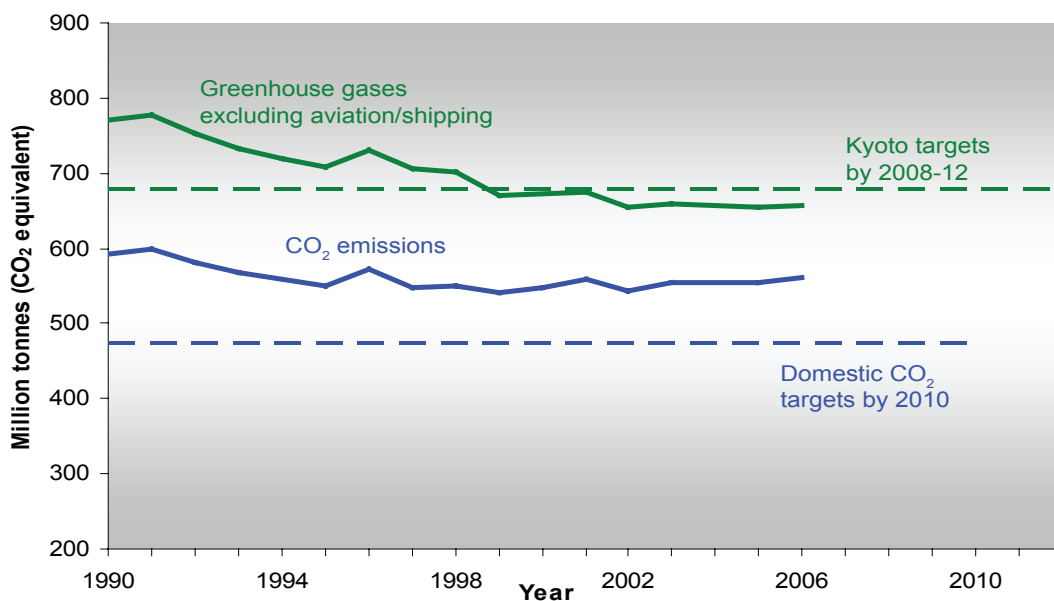
United Kingdom CO₂ emissions from industry, domestic, transport sectors (excluding international aviation and shipping), 1990 to 2005



*Mostly commercial and private sector

Source B

United Kingdom greenhouse gas emissions, Kyoto target and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions 1990 to 2012



Source: Charts A & B from Defra, BERR, AEA Energy and Environment, 2006

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- 1 (a) Using the data provided in **Sources A** and **B** describe and account for the trends in levels of emissions over the period shown. *(10 marks)*
- (b) Use the sources and your own knowledge to explain;
- (i) **two** reasons why we might not have an accurate and detailed picture of emissions in the United Kingdom. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) **three** reasons why future projections of emissions of greenhouse gases in the United Kingdom may prove to be inaccurate. *(6 marks)*
- (c) The rate of increase in the emissions of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases has slowed in Western Europe over the past ten years.
Discuss the reasons why it might be difficult to control these rates on a global scale. *(10 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

2 Study **Sources C** and **D** and then answer the following questions.

Source C



Source: *Angel of the North*, Image by Ian Britton, FreeFoto.com

Source D



Source: *The Family* by Robert Thomas,
© Aberdare Blog, www.aberdareblog.co.uk

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- 2 (a) The *Angel of the North* shown in **Source C** has been described as ‘Gateshead’s Winged Wonder’ and an ‘inspired vision’.
Why might people find art on such a scale inspirational?
(10 marks)
- (b) Why might public art on a more human scale, such as that shown in **Source D**, be equally inspiring?
(10 marks)
- (c) Discuss whether works of art, such as those in **Sources C** and **D**, should be sited in public places.
(10 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

3 Study **Source E** and then answer the following questions.

Source E

£10 million state cash for first Hindu school

Britain's first state-funded school for Hindus is to get the go-ahead backed by almost £10 million of taxpayers' money.

The Krishna-Avanti school, which will be advised by *Iskcon* – better known as the Hare Krishna movement – will be based in Harrow, north-west London, and is expected to open in September 2008. “There is enormous political will for this to happen,” said Nitesh Gor, one of the school's directors, who pointed out that Hinduism is the only one of the world's major religions not to have a state-funded school in Britain.

Hindus comprise about 20 per cent of the town's population, but the faith's leaders say their educational needs have until now been largely ignored. The primary school will cost a total of £12 million to build, the lion's share of the start-up costs coming from central government. The school will have 240 pupils and, although pupils will study the national curriculum, Hinduism's ethos will be woven into all aspects of school life.

The school will be run by the *I Foundation*, a Hindu charity, and an advisory board which includes representatives drawn from all the world's major faiths and which will also provide guidance alongside *Iskcon*.

The school day will begin with 30 minutes of Hindu worship before classes. “The Hindu scriptures talk about every single subject,” Gor said. “History is an obvious one; in maths lessons children will learn Vedic maths (based on ancient Sanskrit texts). And it's also not difficult to see how Hinduism would be able to influence lessons like music, drama or physical education.”

There are 4646 Church of England and 2041 Roman Catholic schools in the UK. There are also 37 Jewish, two Sikh and nine Muslim schools.

“If one religion is allowed to run schools, then it is extremely difficult to refuse the right to others,” said Terry Sanderson, president of the National Secular Society, which campaigns against faith schools. “The latest studies show quite clearly that children from different cultures need to go to school together from an early age if the barriers of suspicion and prejudice are ever to be broken down.”

Gor said the school was considering making 25 per cent of its places available to non-Hindu children. He insisted the school was a response to a genuine need which would help to foster better understanding of the Hindu faith.

Source: adapted from an article by JAMIE DOWARD, copyright *Guardian News and Media Ltd*, December 2006

- 3 (a) Why do many people believe that faith schools will provide a good education for children in Britain today?

(15 marks)

- (b) Why might some argue against the expansion in the number of faith schools?

(15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page