



**SECTION A**

**Answer ALL the questions in Section A. Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

**You are advised to spend no more than 25 minutes on this section.**

**For Questions 4 and 5, choose an answer A, B, C, D or E and put a cross in the box (⊗). If you change your mind, put a line through the box (⊗) and then mark your new answer with a cross (⊗).**

**Use the information given below to help you answer Question 1.**

**Employment rates in the UK for men and women with different levels of educational qualification 2004**

Educational qualification	Percentages of people of working age with this level of qualification who are employed		
	Males	Females	All
Degree or equivalent	90	86	88
GCE A level or equivalent	80	73	77
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	80	72	75
NVQ level 1 and below	77	65	71
No qualification	55	44	49

Source: adapted from Social Trends 35 © Office of National Statistics, 2005

**1. (a) Assume that 4 million women of working age have no qualification.**

Calculate the number of these women who have jobs.

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 .....  
 .....  
 (1)

**(b) Employment rates at each level of educational qualification are higher for men than for women.**

Suggest **one** reason why.

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 .....  
 .....  
 (1)



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blank

(c) Employment rates are lowest for those with no educational qualification.

Suggest **two** reasons why.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2)

Q1

(Total 4 marks)

2. Five people each make an offer for tickets to a concert.  
The mean of the offers is £50.  
The mode for the offers is 4, representing offers of £20.

Calculate the highest amount offered.

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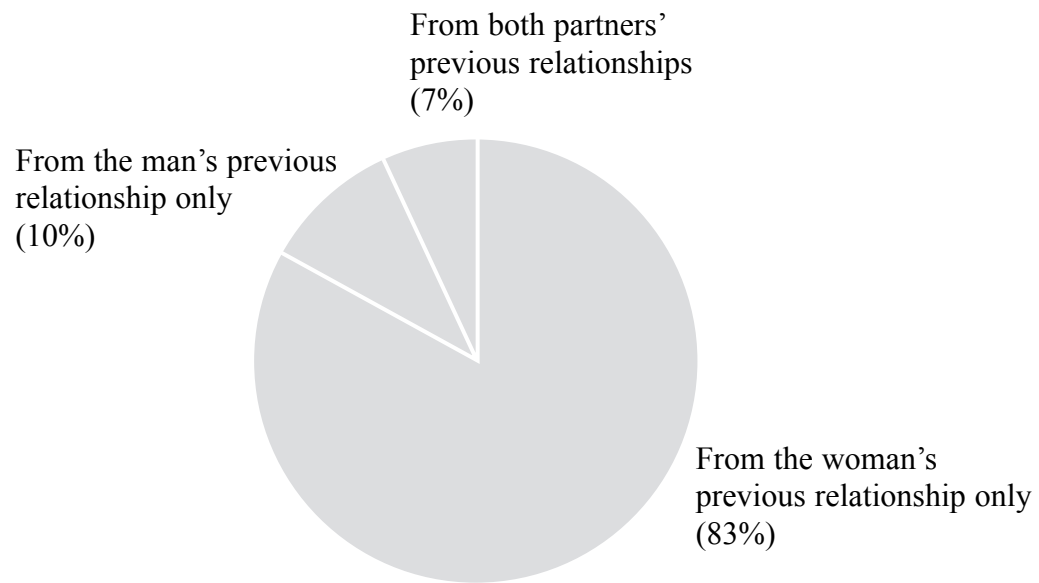
Q2

(Total 2 marks)



3. Children in stepfamilies come from different types of parental relationships.

The pie chart shows, for Great Britain, where children in step families came from in 2003/4.



Source: adapted from Social Trends 35, © Office of National Statistics, 2005

- (a) Assume that in 2003/4 there were 600,000 stepfamilies. Each step family had an average of 1.5 dependent children.

Calculate the number of children in stepfamilies from the **man's previous relationship only**.

.....  
.....  
.....

(1)

- (b) Calculate the number of degrees of the pie chart in the segment representing children from the **woman's previous relationship only**. (Show all your working.)

.....  
.....  
.....  
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(2)



<p>(c) There are now many more stepfamilies than in 1970.</p> <p>Suggest why.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Total 5 marks)</b></p>	<p>Leave blank</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Q3</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
<p>4. A woman went to the UK courts claiming her human rights had been infringed. She lost her claim.</p> <p>To which <b>one</b> of the following should she take her case in order to pursue her claim further?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B Electoral Commission</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C European Court of Human Rights</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D European Court of Justice</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> E General Assembly of the United Nations</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Total 1 mark)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Q4</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
<p>5. A guilty person can be made to suffer for the wrong they have done to society.</p> <p>Such a punishment is described as:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A demonisation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B deterrence</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C reflection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D reformation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> E retribution</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Total 1 mark)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Q5</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>



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6. At the 2005 general election, the MPs elected in Surrey were all Conservatives. In Durham they were all Labour and in Cornwall they were all Liberal Democrats.

Suggest **two** reasons why people living in different areas of Britain may support different parties.

- 1 .....
- .....
- .....
- 2 .....
- .....
- .....

Q6

(Total 2 marks)

7. Pressure and protest groups rarely put forward candidates at general elections. However, they often try to influence the result of such elections.

Suggest **two** ways in which pressure groups try to influence the results of elections.

- 1 .....
- .....
- .....
- 2 .....
- .....
- .....

Q7

(Total 2 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 17 MARKS**



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**Turn over for Section B**



7

**Turn over**

**SECTION B**

**Answer ALL the parts of Question 8. Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

**Read the Source on the separate insert and answer the following questions.**

**For Questions 8(a) to (d), choose an answer A, B, C, D or E and put a cross in the box (☒). If you change your mind, put a line through the box (☒) and then mark your new answer with a cross (☒).**

8. (a) What type of argument is used in the first paragraph of the Source (lines 1–10)?

- A argument from analogy
- B argument from authority
- C argument from cause
- D inductive argument
- E deductive argument

(1)

(b) What type of argument is used in the second paragraph of the Source (lines 11–12)?

- A argument from analogy
- B argument from authority
- C argument from cause
- D inductive argument
- E deductive argument

(1)





Leave  
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(c) Which of the following extracts from the Source are wholly factual?

- (i) “they think they can get away with not paying.” (lines 5–6)
- (ii) “drastic ideas have been put forward” (lines 6–7)
- (iii) “£11 million was paid” (line 11)
- (iv) “a million desperate parents” (line 17)
- (v) “Professor Steve Webb, MP” (line 21)

- A (i) and (iii)
- B (i) and (iv)
- C (ii) and (iv)
- D (ii) and (v)
- E (iii) and (v)

(1)

(d) Which of the following statements about beliefs are correct?

- (i) A belief can be justified without being true.
- (ii) A belief can be true without being justified – eg it might be a lucky guess.
- (iii) A belief is a statement which some person or persons consider to be true.
- (iv) A belief is not necessarily true.
- (v) To have a belief is to believe that something is true even though it may be false if it does not correspond to the facts.

- A all of them
- B (i), (ii) and (iv) only
- C (ii) and (iii) only
- D (iii), (iv) and (v) only
- E none of them

(1)



Leave blank

- (e) Briefly explain what makes a fact different from an opinion.  
(You do not need to quote from the Source)

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(2)

- (f) Identify **two** pieces of evidence from the Source which support the conclusion that “the ‘system’ isn’t working” (**line 9**)

**and**

identify **two** pieces of evidence to support the conclusion that the government should “scrap the agency and start again” (**lines 20–21**).

Explain which of these possible conclusions is justified by the stronger evidence and why you have reached such a judgement.

*You are not being asked to give your own opinions. Using thinking and analytical skills, you should consider and explain which of the possible conclusions is best supported by evidence and arguments in the Source and why.*

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**SECTION C**

**There are three questions in this section. You should answer ONE of them. Write your answer in the space provided.**

**Put a cross in the box indicating the question you have chosen (☒).  
If you change your mind, put a line through the box (☒) and then put a cross in the other box (☒).**

**You are reminded that an appropriate conclusion to your argument is required.  
In answering the question you should consider arguments for and against the statement.**

Chosen question number:    **Question 9** ☒    **Question 10** ☒    **Question 11** ☒

- 9.** ‘Whenever something goes wrong such as flooding or a severe storm or long delays at airports, there is no reason why people should expect the government to bail them out or pay compensation.’

Assess arguments **for** and **against** this view.

**(17)**

- 10.** ‘Issues of tax and spending are given too much prominence in UK elections; other issues such as foreign affairs or law and order should be given greater consideration.’

Examine arguments **for** and **against** such a view.

**(17)**

- 11.** ‘In the UK we send far too many people to prison.’

Consider arguments **for** and **against** this opinion.

**(17)**

**Quality of Written Communication**

**(3)**

**(Total 20 marks)**









