

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

General Studies

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2: The Individual in Society

Monday 12 January 2009 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GS02/01

You must have:

Calculator

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Quality of written communication will be taken into account in the marking of your answers.
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

You should aim to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section.

Choose an answer A, B, C or D, 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 in the table below to help you answer questions 1–5.

Average journey times to work in UK, by country
(% of employees)

| | England | Scotland | Wales | Northern Ireland |
|----------------------|---------|----------|-------|------------------|
| More than 90 minutes | 3.33 | 1.96 | 1.06 | 1.40 |
| 61–90 minutes | 7.58 | 6.85 | 4.61 | 3.69 |
| 41–60 minutes | 11.47 | 11.01 | 7.61 | 8.82 |
| 21–40 minutes | 34.77 | 36.77 | 35.04 | 38.99 |
| Less than 20 minutes | 42.85 | 43.41 | 51.68 | 47.09 |

(Source: adapted from Department of Transport (2006) Regional Transport Statistics
<http://www.racfoundation.org/files/theukcommute.pdf>)

1 Which **one** of these statements is confirmed by the data?

- A A higher percentage of employees in England have journeys which take more than an hour than in any other area of the UK.
- B Journeys in Wales take shorter times than those in England because people live nearer to their place of work.
- C Employees in Northern Ireland spend less time travelling than those in other parts of the UK.
- D Average journey times in Scotland are greatly distorted by the large percentage of islanders travelling to the mainland to work.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)



2 Look at journeys to work which take between 41 and 60 minutes in England, Wales and Scotland. In which of these countries is the median proportion of employees to be found?

- A England
- B Wales
- C Scotland
- D all of these

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 In which country did the lowest percentage of employees spend more than one hour travelling to work?

- A England
- B Scotland
- C Wales
- D Northern Ireland

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 Rounding the percentage for each country to the nearest whole number, what is the mode for the proportion of employees taking less than 20 minutes to travel to work?

- A 43%
- B 47%
- C 52%
- D 86%

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Assume there were 30 million employees in England. How many of them spent more than 90 minutes per day commuting to work?

- A 9 990
- B 99 900
- C 999 000
- D 9 990 000

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)



6 'A tiny and untypical minority with outstanding personal abilities, intellect or privileged education in whose hands power in an organisation or society may be concentrated.'

To which **one** of these terms does this definition best apply?

- A elite
- B ethnic group
- C political party
- D pressure group

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 An example of a sub-culture is:

- A a teenage gang
- B a queue at the sales
- C passengers on a train
- D people who buy lottery tickets

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 A teenager's peer group is most likely to be made up of which **one** of the following?

- A favourite pop or sports stars
- B fellow students at school or college
- C parents or teachers
- D community leaders, such as local councillors

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 The annual number of divorces has recently declined in England and Wales because:

- A divorce is now more complicated to obtain than previously
- B fewer people have chosen to get married
- C increasingly there is a social stigma attached to divorce
- D more people now pay attention to religious teaching

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)



10 When discussing the economy, which **one** of these phrases describes inflation?

- A** increasing numbers of people employed
- B** increasing profit margins
- C** increasing prices
- D** increasing tax rates

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 What is social exclusion?

- A** preferential treatment given to rich people who seek an exclusive lifestyle
- B** removal of unwanted people
- C** naming and shaming badly behaved individuals, such as muggers and shoplifters
- D** a situation in which some people are considered to be 'outside society'

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

12 The Welfare State was intended to attack five 'giant evils'. Which **one** of these was one of the 'giant evils'?

- A** ignorance
- B** immorality
- C** inequality
- D** insider dealing

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 People criticise the existence of a 'glass ceiling' in UK companies because it

- A** means management behaves more transparently than it should, giving its competitors an advantage
- B** is designed to give the impression a company is modern and health-conscious
- C** means that companies are more likely to employ workers from overseas
- D** represents an invisible barrier which prevents women from being promoted at work

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)



14 What is 'upward social mobility'?

- A** rising standards of living for everyone
- B** more people travelling for social reasons all over the world
- C** individuals moving from a lower social class to a higher social class
- D** moving home to get a better job in a different part of the country

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 Which of the following was most widely used as a form of communication in the first half of the twentieth century?

- A** e-mail
- B** letter-writing
- C** telephone
- D** texting

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 If an individual resigns from a job and is unemployed for a short time before starting a new job, this is an example of:

- A** cyclical unemployment
- B** frictional unemployment
- C** seasonal unemployment
- D** structural unemployment

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 What are the main reasons for recent British governments pressuring more mothers of young children to go to work?

- (i) because it is good for young children to mix with other children in nurseries
- (ii) because many mothers of young children are single parents who live mainly on state benefits, and society wishes to reduce such expenditure
- (iii) because staying at home all day with young children can lead to mental health problems on the part of the mother
- (iv) because the UK has an ageing population and a low birth rate so we are short of workers

- A** statement (i) only
- B** statements (ii) and (iii) only
- C** statements (ii) and (iv) only
- D** statements (iii) and (iv) only

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)



18 'A process largely occurring in the family in which people learn attitudes, values and actions appropriate to individuals as members of a particular culture'

To which **one** of these terms does this definition best apply?

- A** culturalisation
- B** identification
- C** primary socialisation
- D** secondary socialisation

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 If an employer resolves to employ only people with disabilities, the practice is known as

- A** exceptional discrimination
- B** limited discrimination
- C** negative discrimination
- D** positive discrimination

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

20 A monocultural society

- A** is a society in which people from different cultural origins are segregated
- B** emphasises the importance of equality for all, whether they live in separate areas or not
- C** recognises that if people from different cultural origins live together for a few years, they will all come to share the same cultural values
- D** is a cohesive society with one set of cultural values

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ALL questions.

You should aim to spend no more than 30 minutes on this section.

Read the passage and use the information to answer questions 21–28.

It was not the Evening Standard 'wot won it for Boris'

In the highest turnout yet for a London Mayoral election (about 45%) Boris Johnson (Conservative) defeated Ken Livingstone (Labour) by 140,000 votes in May 2008 to become the Mayor of London, with a budget of over £3 000 million and thus the most powerful elected Conservative in the country.

Throughout the London Mayoral campaign and all the writing about Boris v Ken, seldom has a quality newspaper embarrassed itself more thoroughly than *The Guardian*. Sounding rather more like a popular journal, the paper's writers saw Boris Johnson as a 'sociopath', a 'moneyed creep... from postcode Posh', a 'racist', a 'snob' and 'loathsome'. *The Guardian's* writers argued that the *Evening Standard*, in supporting Boris, amounted to a 'virus poisoning London'. 5
10

Guardian columnist, Polly Toynbee, told us at the *Evening Standard* that we were 'a Tory campaign-sheet' that showed media bias and peddled 'spurious scandal after scandal'. But just as *The Guardian's* judgment of Boris was misplaced, so was its view of the media battle. 'The *Evening Standard* criticised Ken and then he lost, so the *Evening Standard* must be to blame' seemed to be their argument. I wrote most of the stories Polly hated so much, and I know it was not the *Evening Standard* 'wot won it for Boris'. 15

Had our news stories been 'spurious' or 'Tory campaigns' they would not have mattered. But they were factual and measured. We gave Ken Livingstone six days to answer our questions before publishing. Five months on, there are still no answers. Instead, his abuse against me and the paper confirmed not just our stories, but the fears about him. 20

The *Evening Standard's* comment pages were hostile to Ken. But we used arguments, based on the facts we discovered, not insults. We separated news and comment. My commentary made no secret of my views, so readers could decide how seriously to take my news reports. In any case, there's nothing to say newspapers – unlike other forms of media – need to be impartial. Our hostility was empirical, derived from our day-to-day reporting experience of Ken's truthfulness and record. As his own former leader, Neil Kinnock, argues, 'everyone likes Ken, except those who know him'. More than any other paper, the *Evening Standard* knows Ken. 25

(Source: adapted from Andrew Gilligan, *Evening Standard*, Monday, 5 May 2008 ©2008.

Associated Newspapers Ltd

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/media/andrew-gilligan-it-was-not-the-standard-wot-won-it-for-boris-821013.html>



21 Look at paragraph one (**lines 1–4**).

(a) Explain why it is better to have a high turnout rather than a low turnout in an election.

(3)

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(b) Explain why the article described Boris Johnson as ‘the most powerful elected Conservative in the country’.

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(Total for Question 21 = 6 marks)



22 (a) What type of argument is being referred to in the phrase: "They argued the *Evening Standard* was like a 'virus poisoning London' " (lines 9–10)?

(1)

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(b) State **one** way in which this type of argument is considered to be weak.

(1)

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(Total for Question 22 = 2 marks)

23 (a) What type of argument is used in the statement 'The *Evening Standard* criticised Ken and then he lost, so the *Evening Standard* must be to blame' (lines 14–15)?

(1)

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(b) State **one** way in which this type of argument can be criticised.

(1)

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(Total for Question 23 = 2 marks)



24 (a) Suggest **two** features of an opinion which make it differ from a fact.

(2)

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(b) Identify a **one** fact-only phrase or statement from the sentence: "Guardian columnist, Polly Toynbee, told us we were 'a Tory campaign-sheet' that showed media bias and peddled 'spurious scandal after scandal.'" (**lines 11–12**). Briefly explain **why** it is a fact.

(1)

Fact

Reason

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(Total for Question 24 = 3 marks)

25 Write out an extract from **lines 17–28** which can be regarded as an 'argument from authority'.

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(Total for Question 25 = 1 mark)



26 Explain what the writer means when he uses the word 'empirical' in the statement: 'Our hostility was empirical, derived from our day-to-day reporting experience of Ken's truthfulness and record.' (**lines 25–26**).

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(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)



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TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 27



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Quality of Written Communication = 3 marks

(Total for Question 27 = 7 marks)



Quality of Written Communication = 3 marks

(Total for Question 28 = 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



SECTION C

Answer ALL questions.

You should aim to spend no more than 40 minutes on this section.

29 Read the following passage and answer the question which follows, using information and knowledge of your own as well as the data given.

VALUE, QUALITY, STYLE, INNOVATION AND RARITY

With very few exceptions – and whether we are talking about music, literature, painting, film-making, sculpture or photography – rarity tends to enhance the value (as opposed to the quality) of an artist's work. The rarity of a given work is determined by how many similar examples exist and how frequently such works become available for purchase. Perhaps this explains why the value of much art soars only when its creator has died.

As society changes, different styles fall in and out of fashion. One innovation is welcomed, another comes to be hated. Tastes change and values change accordingly, almost regardless of the quality of a work. The traditional art of the later nineteenth century, in its day, far outpaced in price the work of the contemporary Impressionists, only to be eclipsed by the latter group as the twentieth century progressed. It seems rarity does indeed tend to enhance the value of an artist's work.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.theartcollector.co.za/considerations.html>)

Assess the relative importance of quality, style, innovation and rarity, when judging the value of one or more works of art.

(20)

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Quality of Written Communication = 4 marks

(Total for Question 29 = 20 marks)



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TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 30



30 In this question you should use information and knowledge of your own as well as the data given below.

European Union Member States



(Source: © www.worldlicenseplates.com/maps/EU.gif)

- The UK joined the European Community in 1972 and a referendum was held in 1975 to confirm our decision to belong.
- There are now 27 members and other countries, such as Turkey and Croatia, wish to join soon.
- Inevitably, decision making is more complicated now and no fewer than 23 official languages are at present in use in the European Union.
- The UK is represented in the European Parliament for which elections are held every five years.
- UK Ministers frequently report on developments in European laws and policy to the UK Parliament.
- UK pressure groups now often make their case to European institutions rather than in the UK alone.



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