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Centre Number	Candidate Number
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<b>Edexcel GCE</b>	
<b>General Studies</b>	
<b>Advanced Subsidiary</b>	
<b>Unit 2: The Individual in Society</b>	
Thursday 14 May 2009 – Afternoon <b>Time: 1 hour 30 minutes</b>	Paper Reference <b>6GS02/01</b>
<b>You must have:</b> 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.

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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 ☒.**

- 1 The term 'moral panic' is used to refer to
- A the exaggeration of social problems by the mass media
  - B older people worrying that younger people have poor standards of behaviour
  - C fears that legislation has limited the freedom of the individual
  - D anxiety that university fees are too high for many people to afford

**(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)**

- 2 Radio and television companies in the UK are regulated by
- A Ofcom
  - B Ofgem
  - C Oftel
  - D Ofwat

**(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)**

- 3 Which **one** of the following criteria would **not** be used to classify a work of art in a particular artistic style?
- A the artist who created it
  - B the market price if it were sold at auction
  - C the materials used to create it
  - D the time period when it was created

**(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)**



4 The Turner prize is named after a famous British

- A ballet dancer
- B dramatist
- C musician
- D painter

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 A private member's bill is introduced into the House of Commons by

- A the government
- B the opposition
- C a backbench MP
- D a member of the House of Lords

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Which of the following UK political parties has existed under this name for more than fifty years?

- A Conservatives
- B Greens
- C Liberal Democrats
- D UKIP

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 In the United Kingdom, parliamentary elections for the House of Commons must be held at least once every

- A two years
- B four years
- C five years
- D seven years

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



8 The major political parties want to reform the way in which parliamentary election campaigns are paid for. They want campaigns to be paid for by

- A fund-raising activities
- B the state
- C trade unions
- D wealthy individuals

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 The system of voting used for elections to the House of Commons is

- A alternative vote
- B first-past-the-post
- C proportional representation
- D the supplementary vote

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Which **one** of these countries does **not** belong to the European Union?

- A Estonia
- B Finland
- C Latvia
- D Norway

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 The Commonwealth of Nations is

- A an international athletics association
- B a military alliance set up at the end of World War II
- C an economic union designed to establish fair trade
- D an association of countries most of which were formerly ruled by Britain

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)



12 In the European Union the body which is responsible for proposing legislation and implementing laws is the European

- A Commission
- B Council of Ministers
- C Court of Justice
- D Parliament

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 The Euro is the official currency of the European Union. Which **one** of these countries has **not** adopted the Euro?

- A Denmark
- B Eire
- C France
- D Germany

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)



Study this table and answer questions 14–16.

Population in the United Kingdom	millions					
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021
United Kingdom	55.9	56.4	57.4	59.1	61.9	64.7
England	46.4	46.8	47.9	49.5	52.0	54.6
Wales	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2
Scotland	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Northern Ireland	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8

(Source: Office for National Statistics)

14 Assuming the estimated figures for 2021 are correct, what will be the percentage increase in the UK population between 1971 and 2021 (rounded up to the nearest whole figure)?

- A 11%
- B 14%
- C 16%
- D 19%

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 Which of these countries had the most stable population in the period 1971 to 2001?

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

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 The **mean** population of England in the years 1981, 1991 and 2001 is

- A 47.0 million
- B 48.1 million
- C 49.5 million
- D 49.8 million

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)



Consider these statements and answer questions 17–20 which follow.

- (i) In 2002 77% of children brought up in the homes of doctors and lawyers achieved five A\*–C grades at GCSE compared to only 35% of those who were the children of cleaners and car park attendants.
- (ii) Feral children are those who have not been brought up by human beings.
- (iii) Innate behaviour is more important in forming personality than learnt behaviour.
- (iv) In 2007 an historian expressed the view that ‘human behaviour is much better today than it was 500 years ago’.
- (v) Socio-biologists claim that the origins of human behaviour can best be understood by studying animals.
- (vi) Children only do well at school if parents help them with their reading.

17 Which **one** of these statements contains **only** fact?

- A (i)
- B (iii)
- C (iv)
- D (vi)

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

18 Which **one** of statements (i) to (iv) contain **only** opinion?

- A (i)
- B (ii)
- C (iii)
- D (iv)

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 Which **one** statement contains **both** fact and opinion?

- A (ii)
- B (iv)
- C (v)
- D (vi)

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)



**20** These statements are **all** about

- A** discrimination
- B** elitism and inequality
- C** identity and self-image
- D** the nature-nurture debate

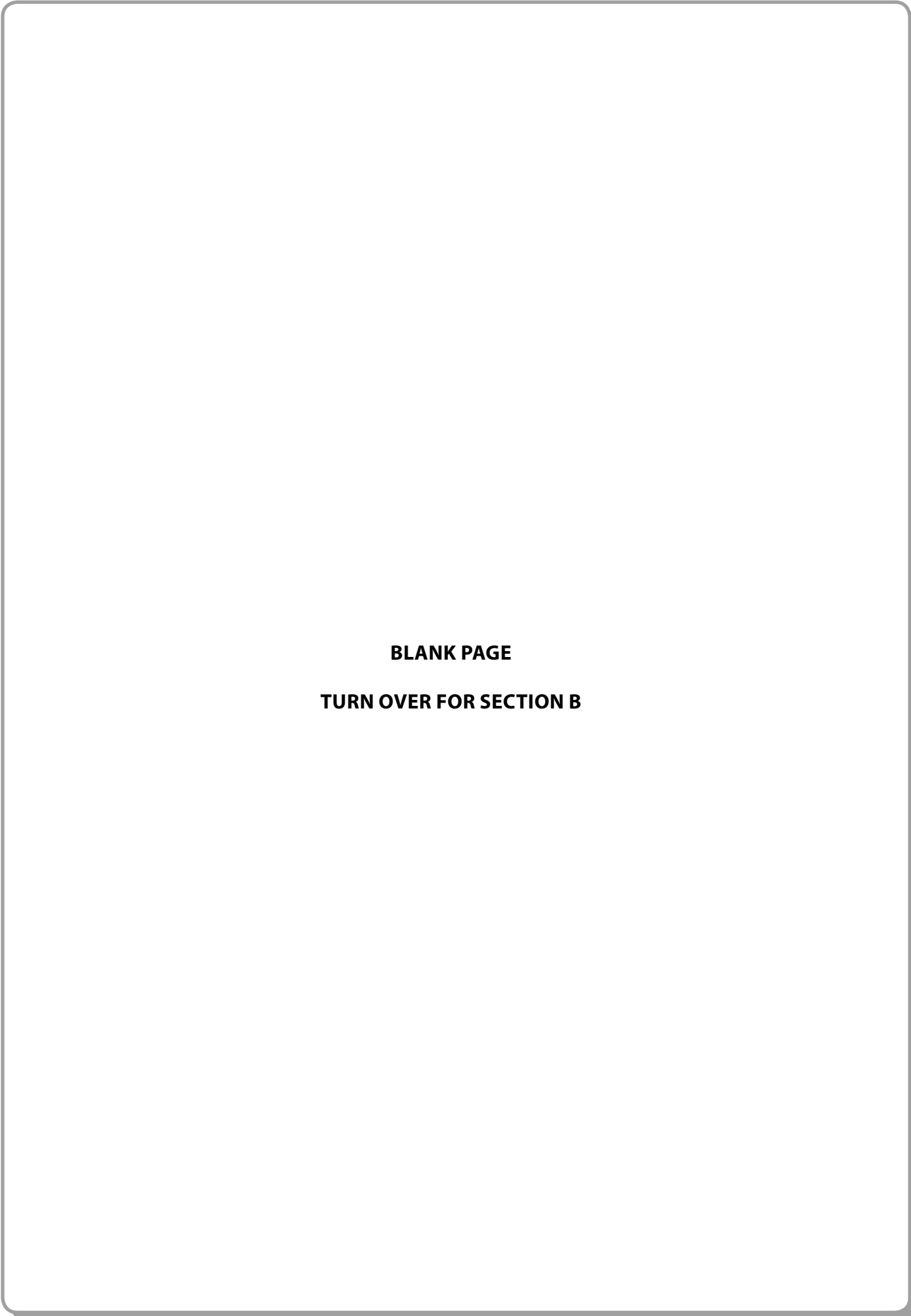
(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS**







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## SECTION B

Answer ALL questions.

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

Read the passage below and use the information to answer questions 22–25.

### Boys are not better than girls at maths.

University researchers suggest boys do not have more innate ability at maths than girls, but often are given greater educational opportunities. Any difference in test scores is due to nurture rather than nature.

Their research investigated whether, if a global gender gap exists, it was the  
5 result of social engineering rather than intrinsic aptitude. The report claimed  
'the so-called gender gap in maths skills seems to be at least partially linked to  
environmental factors. It does not exist in countries where men and women have  
access to similar resources and opportunities'.

In some societies it is accepted that most girls will work domestically and so have  
10 little need for the same mathematical skills as boys. This often means that girls  
spend fewer years than boys in full-time education. This view has been supported  
by religious teachings. Traditionally, many societies believed that girls lacked the  
mental ability to cope with the demands of maths and were better suited to the  
study of other subjects.

15 Researchers analysed data from more than 276,000 children in 40 countries.  
Globally, boys tend to outperform girls in maths (on average girls score 10.5 points  
lower than boys) but in more 'gender equal societies' such as Iceland and Norway,  
girls scored as well as boys or better. The maths gender gap almost disappeared  
in Sweden, but in Turkey girls scored 23 points below boys. In Britain, girls did  
20 only slightly less well, scoring an average of 0.7% less than boys. The research also  
found a striking gender gap in reading skills. In every country girls perform better  
than boys in reading.

The report, published in the journal *Science*, concluded that the gender gap in  
maths disappears in societies that treat both sexes equally.

(Source: adapted from Anthea Lipsett, Education Guardian.co.uk, Friday 30 May 2008)



**21** Give **one** key characteristic that would help you identify a deductive argument.  
You do not need to refer to the passage to answer this question.

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**(Total for Question 21 = 1 mark)**

**22** 'Environmental' as used in the passage (**line 7**) refers to 'the surroundings or social context within which humans exist'.

Give **three** examples from **paragraphs 1–3** of 'environmental factors' that might contribute to the under-performance in maths of girls in some countries.

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**(Total for Question 22 = 3 marks)**

**23** Explain why the statistical information given in **paragraph 4** has limitations.

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**(Total for Question 23 = 2 marks)**



**24** Identify and copy out **two** statements from **paragraph 4** that support the view that the gender-gap 'does not exist in countries where men and women have access to similar resources and opportunities'.

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**(Total for Question 24 = 2 marks)**

**25** Identify and copy out **one** statement that supports the view that there is a world-wide gender-gap in some subjects.

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**(Total for Question 25 = 1 mark)**

**26** Briefly explain ways in which scientists are particularly interested in the nature-nurture debate.

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**(Quality of Written Communication = 3 marks)**

**(Total for Question 26 = 7 marks)**



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Read the passage below and use the information to answer questions 27–29.

**Please leave the BBC alone**

It is scarcely possible to open the *Telegraph*, *Times*, *Mail* or *Sun* without finding an anti-BBC rant. Last week, the *Daily Telegraph* attacked BBC bias, insisting its definition of 'the middle ground was false and, in reality, it propagates a liberal consensus'. The British Right hopes to convince the public that the BBC, our main  
5 organ of news and opinion, is gripped by a left-wing conspiracy and is synonymous with an elitist censorship of plain people's opinions.

There is more to this than politics. The broadcast and print media are direct rivals. The economic needs of the print media have been combined with their political agenda. Their aim is to alter the definition of the 'middle ground' in British life. They  
10 want to move it to the right of any government of the past 30 years. They urge the reintroduction of the gallows, denounce the threat of unrestricted immigration and demand withdrawal from the European Union. Most importantly, they are neutral on global warming.

The BBC does echo an establishment consensus but, as any journalist knows, it  
15 is impossible and would not be right to take account of every shade of opinion in every news story. Some things must be taken for granted. The BBC reflects the liberal centre that has long dominated British public debate. Millions, not just in Britain but across the world, are grateful for a calm, factually accurate approach that has almost disappeared from the press.

(Source: adapted from Peter Wilby, *The Guardian*, Monday 24 September 2007)

27 (a) Explain the term 'middle ground' (line 3).

(2)

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(b) Explain the term 'left-wing' (**line 5**).

(2)

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(c) Name **one** major UK political party which is generally described as left-wing.

(1)

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**(Total for Question 27 = 5 marks)**

**28** 'The broadcast and print media are direct rivals' (**line 7**) is an assertion. Explain the difference between an assertion and an argument.

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**(Total for Question 28 = 2 marks)**











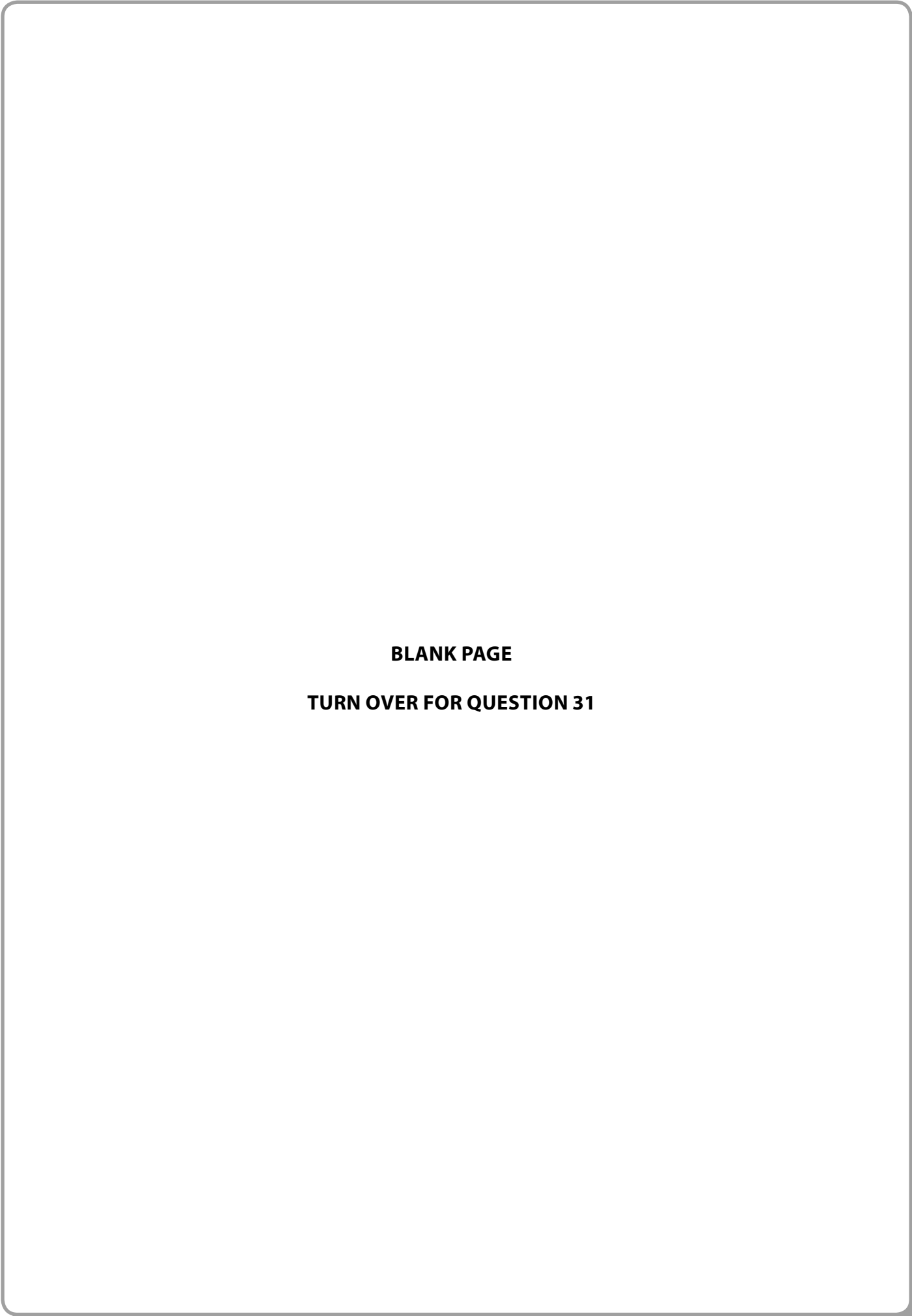


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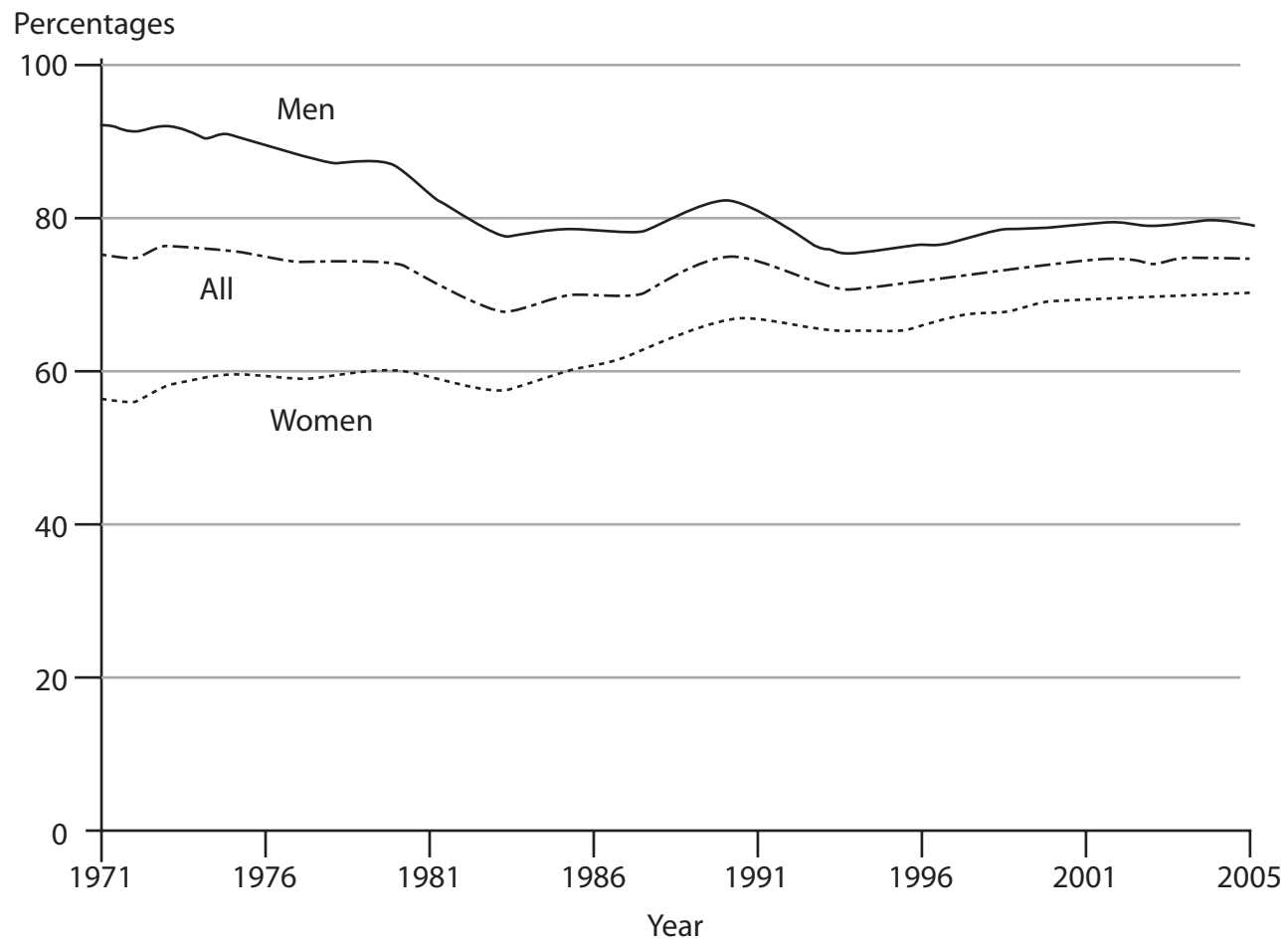


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31 In this question you should use information and knowledge of your own as well as the data given.

### UK Employment rates: by gender



- The UK employment rate of working-age men fell from 92 per cent in 1971, to 79 per cent in spring 2005, having reached a low of 75 per cent in 1993. The rate for working-age women rose from 56 per cent to 70 per cent.
- Between spring 1971 and spring 2005, the number of economically active people in the United Kingdom increased by around 4.5 million to over 30 million.
- Working age is defined as 16–64 for men and 16–59 for women.

(Source: adapted from *Social Trends 36*)



Assess reasons for and the significance of differences in the patterns of male and female employment shown in the graph.

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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



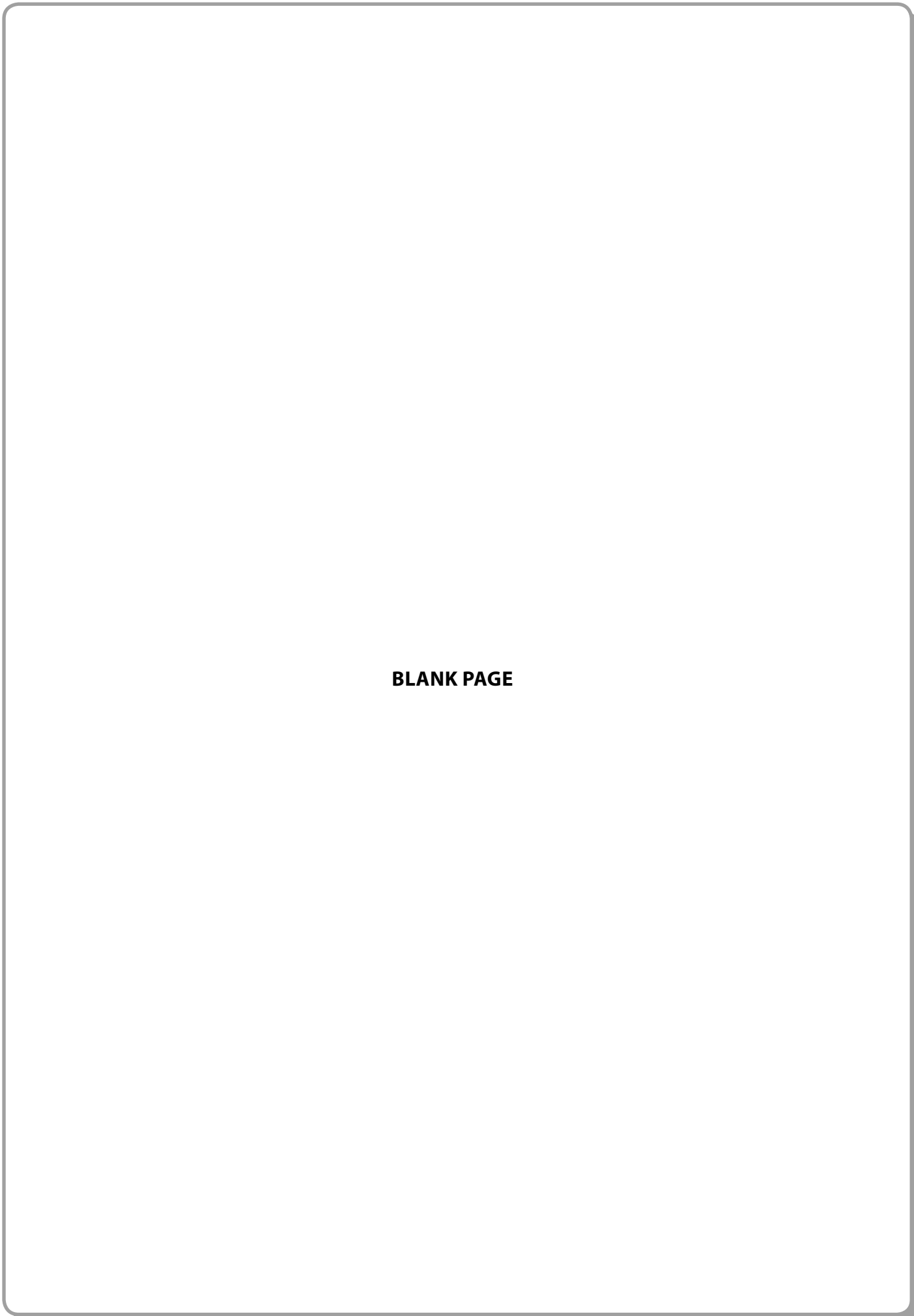






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