

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number
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<b>Edexcel GCE</b>	
<b>General Studies</b>	
<b>Advanced</b>	
<b>Unit 4: Beliefs, Values and Responsibilities</b> <b>(including synoptic assessment)</b>	
Wednesday 23 June 2010 – Afternoon <b>Time: 1 hour 30 minutes</b>	Paper Reference <b>6GS04/01</b>
<b>You must have:</b> Insert (enclosed) 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 in sections A and B and **one** question in section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Do not return the insert with the question paper.

### 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, grammar and clarity of expression.*

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- 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 30 minutes on this section.**

**Read sources 1, 2 and 3 on the separate insert and then answer questions 1–6.**

**1 (a)** From **Source 1** identify and copy out one sentence which contains a moral judgement.

(1)

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**(b)** From **Source 1** identify and copy out one statement which contains evidence based on empirical knowledge.

(1)

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**(c)** Identify and write out one analogy used in **Source 2**.

(1)

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







**5** Examine the strengths of the evidence used in **Source 3** to explain what the role of the arts should be today.

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**(Total for Question 5 = 3 marks)**







**SECTION B**

**Answer ALL questions.**  
**You should aim to spend no more than 30 minutes on this section.**

**Some questions must be answered with a cross .**  
**If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box**   
**and then mark your new answer with a cross .**

**Use information from Source 4, and your own knowledge about the theme *Do we need religious beliefs?* to answer these questions.**

- 7 (a)** In the 2001 survey (**Source 4, lines 10–14**), to the nearest thousand, how many people in the UK claimed that they were Christians?

(1)

.....

.....

.....

- (b)** To the nearest whole number, what was the percentage fall in the number of people attending Sunday services between 1968 and 2005?

(1)

- A** 40%
- B** 45%
- C** 54%
- D** 67%
- E** 82%

**(Total for Question 7 = 2 marks)**

















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**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS**



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**Edexcel GCE**

# **General Studies**

**Advanced**

**Unit 4: Beliefs, Values and Responsibilities  
(including synoptic assessment)**

Wednesday 23 June 2010 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

**6GS04/01**

**Insert**

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the question paper.**

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## Source material for Section A

### Source 1

#### What should the Arts Council's priorities be?

It is only right that quality is our mantra. We have to be more robust in what we're doing and accept that people are going to be more demanding, especially now money is tight. Liverpool's year as European Capital of Culture demonstrated that there is a real appetite for high-quality arts and culture. Attendance figures  
5 prove that if you put on quality art, people will come to see it. Incredibly, 64% of Merseyside's residents now use their galleries and museums against a national average of about 48%.

The Arts Council should look closely at evaluation and approval processes. Externally imposed financial targets force institutions to look outward. There's a  
10 balance to be had between box office figures and peer approval.

*Phil Redmond – Creative director, Liverpool Culture Company*

### Source 2

The recession and a period of austerity could be a good thing for the arts. It might flush out the system a bit with a reminder that, for artists, integrity is about doing what you want rather than what makes money.

The belief that art and social work need to be separated is a good thing for  
5 the arts. People who get drawn into the arts, the liberal intelligentsia, tend to think they should use art to put something back into society, but that can be a distraction from making good-quality art.

Art is not an instrument of social policy. It is made out of passion and obsession and worthiness can get in the way. There's this idea that any artistic endeavour  
10 gains brownie points if it deals with gritty issues. That often diminishes the profundity of something that's joyfully decorative. Some of the greatest artworks were made in a spirit of playfulness, like works in the artistic style known as rococo.

We can get bogged down with artworks being carriers of meaning. Art, especially  
15 fine art, is sold as something like a theme park or Sudoku. I'm all for people who just say: 'Yeah, I liked it.'

*Grayson Perry - Artist*

**Source 3**

In times of uncertainty, the arts are more important than ever in helping us to understand and identify our place in the world. The insights of artists, writers, film-makers and poets guide and nourish us, more than the words of economists or politicians. Roosevelt's New Deal included an innovative programme that  
5 changed the face of the arts in the USA. We should be brave and show the world the enduring quality and value of culture in Britain.

*Nicholas Serota - Director, Tate Galleries*

*All items adapted from interviews in the Observer, January 24 2009*

## Source material for Section B

### Source 4

#### Do you need organised religion to be religious?

In the Middle Ages organised religion was a dominant influence in many European countries. Church leaders once controlled government. The Church controlled and dominated education, was the only source of welfare, dictated moral beliefs and behaviour, and literally laid down the law. Failure to conform  
5 resulted in fines, imprisonment and in extreme cases death. Science was effectively an extension of the religious establishment. The only questions it could safely ask were those permitted by the Church. Challenges to the stranglehold of religion over all aspects of life have only recently been successful in Western Europe.

10 A survey in 2001 revealed the current position in the UK. In a population of 58,789,000 over 75% claimed they were religious and almost 72% said they were Christians. However, the Anglican Church Society claims that the weekly average for 'usual attendances' at Sunday services fell from 1,606,000 in 1968 to 881,000 in 2005.

15 It is often claimed that religion has been discredited by intolerance, hypocrisy and abuse of power. We all know about Galileo, 'the father of modern science'. He scientifically proved heliocentrism but the Catholic Church compelled him publicly to deny his theory, because it conflicted with accepted beliefs. In 1936, the marriage of Edward VIII to Mrs Simpson, a divorcée, was condemned by the  
20 Archbishop of Canterbury, and so caused the abdication crisis.

The media frequently stresses the supposed links between religious extremists and political terrorism. Opposition to scientific progress such as stem cell research and genetic modification is often loudly voiced by sincere religious activists. The same groups oppose many changes in social practices and moral  
25 values. However, if asked 'Do you go to church?' over 90% of us will say 'No'. When asked 'Are you religious?' or 'Do you believe in a supernatural power?' over 75% of us happily answer 'Yes'.

Nonetheless many people conclude that organised religion is harmful and discredited. Many reject membership of religious communities and dismiss  
30 church attendance as irrelevant. Yet statistics indicate that such people still wish to retain the appearance of belonging. Are they perhaps distinguishing between 'religion' and 'being religious'? Religion carries overtones of inflexible rules, organised institutions and authoritarian leaders. Being religious is about behaving morally and 'loving your neighbour'. It is less about intangible beliefs  
35 such as reincarnation or resurrection and more about practicalities.

It seems that, in the modern world, you don't have to go to church to be religious.