

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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General Studies

Advanced

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

Monday 9 June 2014 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GS04/01

You must have:

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 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

Section A

Answer ALL questions.

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

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

Read Source 1 on the separate insert and then answer questions 1–7

1 Explain the meaning of 'ruling elite' (paragraph 1).

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(Total for Question 1 = 2 marks)

2 Give two functions of museums and art galleries.

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(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)



3 Give two ways, not mentioned in Source 1, in which the arts may be funded.

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(Total for Question 3 = 2 marks)

4 What percentage of the cost of building *The Public* was paid for by the Arts Council?

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(Total for Question 4 = 3 marks)



5 Read these phrases and then answer the questions which follow.

- (i) 'a staggering £65 million of your money has been frittered away'
- (ii) 'Signs advertise a third-floor exhibition'
- (iii) 'Technicians are still working on the sloping walkway'
- (iv) 'how did this happen?'
- (v) 'the government's New Deal slush fund'
- (vi) 'the biggest arts scandal for decades'
- (vii) 'a perfectly sensible idea for a deprived area'
- (viii) 'this parody of modern values'

(a) Which of these phrases contain negative bias?

(1)

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

(b) Which of these phrases consist entirely of opinion?

(1)

- A (iii) and (viii)
- B (iv) and (v)
- C (v) and (vii)
- D (vi) and (viii)
- E (vii) and (ii)



(c) Which of these phrases contains neither fact nor opinion?

(1)

- A (ii) only
- B (iv) only
- C (iii) and (iv)
- D (v) and (viii)
- E (vii) and (viii)

(Total for Question 5 = 3 marks)

6 'Source 1 is excessively biased.' How far does the nature of the evidence and arguments used in the source justify this assertion?

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(Total for Question 6 = 4 marks)



7 Consider arguments for and against the view that governments should fund art galleries and museums.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



(Total for Question 7 = 14 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS



Section B

Answer ALL questions.

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

Read Source 2 on the separate insert and then answer questions 8–13.

8 Explain the meaning of these terms:

(a) 'social norm' (paragraph 1)

(2)

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(b) 'social exclusion' (paragraph 6).

(2)

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(Total for Question 8 = 4 marks)



9 From the passage identify an analogy used by the author. Explain whether her use of this analogy is a strong or weak form of reasoning.

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(Total for Question 9 = 3 marks)

10 The author claims that some people continue to smoke despite government measures.

Give two reasons used in the passage to justify this claim.

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)



11 Using your own knowledge, explain why attitudes to smoking in public have changed in recent years.

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(Total for Question 11 = 2 marks)



12 In paragraph 6 the author states: 'In Lansley's Britain, poor smokers can add deviance to other reasons for their social exclusion'.

Critically evaluate the arguments and evidence used by the author to justify this claim.

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(Total for Question 12 = 5 marks)



13 Consider arguments for and against the view that government legislation about social behaviours such as smoking is an unethical intrusion into individual freedom.

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(Total for Question 13 = 14 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



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Section C

There are two questions in this section. You should answer ONE of them.

Write your answer in the space provided.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Use knowledge and understanding from a range of disciplines to reach an appropriate conclusion.

Chosen question number: **Question 14**

Question 15

14 'Religious values and beliefs should underpin modern education.'

Critically examine and evaluate this view.

(Total for Quality of Written Communication = 6 marks)

(Total for Question 14 = 30 marks)

15 'There are many issues today which did not exist in the past, when traditional moral codes were formulated. Therefore, we must develop new ethical values more appropriate to the twenty-first century.'

Using contemporary and historical perspectives, consider the extent to which this may be both challenged and supported.

(Total for Quality of Written Communication = 6 marks)

(Total for Question 15 = 30 marks)



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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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PEARSON

Source 1

A monument to idiocy: a £65 million 'digital arts centre' nobody wanted

When future generations study the rise and fall of New Elizabethan Britain they will ask 'where did it all go wrong?'. For a vivid illustration of the folly of the age, they should take themselves to a former bus station in Sandwell, one of the most badly run down areas in the West Midlands. There they will find a magnificent monument to the incompetence of Britain's ruling elite.

When you spend a few hours in this empty 'attraction' and ponder why a staggering £65 million of your money has been frittered away on this parody of modern values, it no longer seems surprising that the country has gone from boom to bust in a matter of months. In fact, it explains it all.

The Public, a four-storey community arts centre shaped like a 300ft long shoe box with pink, blobby windows, was supposed to cost a hefty £25 million and to 'spearhead' Sandwell's economic regeneration. Six months after opening, its art gallery is still closed. Signs advertise a third-floor exhibition, but you can only visit the ground floor. Technicians are still working on the sloping walkway and the exhibition remains sealed off and out of bounds. Pure genius!

So how did this happen? Under fluffy New Labour there were huge reservoirs of Lottery money sloshing around. So, we got the £780 million Dome. We got the £60 million Earth Centre. Hundreds of millions were extracted for these visionary schemes based on little more than wishful thinking. They bombed!

In 1996 a Sandwell community arts group asked for funds to build a cultural centre – a perfectly sensible idea for a deprived area – and received £5 million start-up funds from the Arts Council. But the grants were so generous that plans ballooned. The Arts Council handed over another £17.5 million.

After the consortium behind the project crashed, the Arts Council and the local authority stepped in, respectively pouring £6 million and £18 million into the pot. The regional development quango and the European Union chucked in £8.5 million and £8 million respectively, with another £2 million from the government's New Deal slush fund. The government, through the Arts Council, has since chucked another £3 million at a project that makes the Millennium Dome look like a brainwave.

The Culture Minister said '*The Public* will act as a trailblazer for regeneration'. An Arts Council spokeswoman said 'there is always a risk in these projects and sometimes one doesn't work out'. The Tories called it 'the biggest arts scandal for decades'.

Passers-by I spoke to were supremely indifferent. The people of Sandwell wanted a swimming pool costing a fraction of the price, but got an empty £65 million box instead. They would much rather go for a swim.

(Source: adapted from Robert Hardman, *The Daily Mail*, January 31 2009)

Source 2

Why do people smoke? Andrew Lansley doesn't seem to know

Health Secretary Andrew Lansley, speaking as a new law comes into force that bans the visibility of tobacco products in large shops, claimed that 'we no longer see smoking as a social norm'. Remarkably, shop assistants could be imprisoned if they fail to comply with the law. As an ex-smoker living with three smokers, I can confirm that smoking is alive and well. Quitting smoking only makes you realise how many smokers there still are.

The problem with Lansley's approach is that it's too simplistic. It seems optimistic to think that hiding tobacco products could make any significant dent in what is essentially a drug addiction. By that logic there would be no heroin addicts. In typical Tory style, Lansley has declined to ask 'why do people smoke?' and has instead tried to hide the problem. If we're not publicly reminded that people still smoke, then we can pretend it isn't an issue.

If Lansley had investigated further, he may have come across some interesting facts. Smoking is intrinsically linked to social class. It is the primary reason for the gap in healthy life expectancy between rich and poor. A 1998 report stated: 'If you are a poorly-educated lone parent living in council accommodation on income support your chances of being a smoker are over 80%.' And not only can those who smoke the most afford it the least, but they pass the habit on to their children. A recent report found that parental behaviour is the single biggest factor in determining whether children become frequent smokers or not.

Smoking isn't simply the result of seeing pretty packaging or wanting to impress your peers. For the majority of smokers, it's linked to social circumstances that repeat themselves from generation to generation. It can be a coping mechanism for those trapped in a life they feel they can't escape.

Former Health Secretary John Reid acknowledged this when he expressed reticence over Labour's smoking ban. Worried that the ban was too sweeping, he stated, 'We want everyone to live a healthy lifestyle but not everyone lives in the same circumstances. To change people's habits we must help change the circumstances in which they live.'

Lansley's tobacco policies have failed to ask why a poor mum with three kids might partake in such a self-defeating and expensive habit. He hasn't considered that those who worry about bailiffs simply haven't the capacity to try and quit a lifelong addiction as well. Instead, he's decided that those who continue to smoke are no longer partaking in a normal part of life. In Lansley's Britain, poor smokers can add deviance to other reasons for their social exclusion, and no one will pause to ask why.

(Source: adapted from Ellie Mae O'Hagan, *The Guardian*, 6 April 2012)

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