

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--

General Studies

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2: The Individual in Society

Friday 22 May 2015 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6GS02/01

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.
- 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

P43446A

©2015 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1



PEARSON

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

You should aim to spend no more than 20 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 ☒.

Use this information to answer questions 1–4.

Five people work in an office. Their ages are 18, 18, 20, 22 and 27.

1 What is the mode for this group?

- A 18
- B 21
- C 24
- D 25

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 What is the median age for this group?

- A 19
- B 20
- C 21
- D 23

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 What is the mean age for this group?

- A 21
- B 22
- C 24
- D 25

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



4 When a sixth person is appointed to the group, the mean age rises to 24. What is the age of the new member of staff?

- A 31
- B 32
- C 36
- D 39

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)



5 Beliefs are

- A always fact, never opinion
- B always fact, always opinion
- C sometimes fact, never opinion
- D sometimes fact, always opinion

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Mary has £10 in her purse when she goes shopping. She spends £6 on groceries. Therefore, she has £4 left to spend on other items. What type of argument is this?

- A from authority
- B inductive
- C deductive
- D from analogy

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Socialisation involves

- A indoctrinating someone to hold socialist beliefs
- B interacting with friends in social situations
- C learning the norms and values of the society in which we live
- D confiscation of private property for social purposes

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 What type of family is one in which the parents, grandparents, children and other relatives live together?

- A nuclear
- B surrogate
- C symmetrical
- D extended

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)



BLANK PAGE



Use the information below to help you answer questions 9–11.

About forty years ago, Sukhdev Sangha, a Sikh, was barred from the first job he applied for because he wore a turban. On the busy street where he now runs a corner shop in Leicester, a Hindu temple stands next to a mosque and there is a West Indian travel agent opposite a saree dress shop. 'Leicester is a better place thanks to multiculturalism,' says Sukhdev.

Estimates suggest children from white families are now in a minority in the city, making up only 47% of the under-16 population. By 2019, Leicester is set to become Britain's first plural city, where no ethnic group will form a majority.

Stan Samuel, 48, whose parents came from the West Indies, runs a local youth club. He says Leicester folk are proud of how people with different backgrounds coexist, but he believes the city is far from being integrated. He added: 'You can see a good mixture of different groups in the town centre, but most live almost exclusively with their own people.'

At the last census the Braunstone area in Leicester was 86% white and some houses there now fly a Union Jack flag as a gesture of defiance. However, a woman from Braunstone said: 'People are now more tolerant. I'm pleased my children have Indian, Somali and Polish friends. It has been really good for them to be exposed to different cultures.'

(Source: adapted from Matt Roper, *Daily Mirror*, 7 February 2011)

9 An example of discrimination would be

- A** Braunstone residents flying Union Jack flags from their houses
- B** men and women of different faiths attending different places of worship
- C** people with different ethnicities living in different communities
- D** men being denied employment because they wore turbans

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 A plural city is one in which

- A** a clear majority of residents are immigrants from other countries
- B** each ethnic group accounts for less than half the population
- C** people with different ethnicities happily mix, work and socialise together
- D** all members of society are truly integrated

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)



11 An example of multiculturalism would be

- A a man of West Indian origin running a youth club
- B people flying flags from their houses
- C children having Indian, Somali and Polish friends
- D an Indian lady wearing a silk saree

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)



P 4 3 4 4 6 A 0 7 2 4

12 The term 'soap opera' describes television programmes that are

- A** singing competitions
- B** reality shows
- C** serial dramas
- D** documentaries

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 The television 'watershed' is an agreement not to

- A** show football matches in the daytime when people are at work
- B** broadcast material thought unsuitable for children until after 9pm
- C** transmit political debates on an election day
- D** schedule gardening programmes at the weekend

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 A 'news blackout' occurs when the media

- A** give no details concerning a politician's speech until after it has been delivered
- B** cooperate with police not to publish details of an ongoing criminal investigation
- C** give no publicity to public figures of whom the editorial team disapprove
- D** refuse to give any information about events sponsored by businesses

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 The Turner Prize is awarded annually to a British

- A** photographer under the age of 30 years
- B** painter or film-maker
- C** visual artist under the age of 50 years
- D** musician or choreographer

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)



16 Which of these was famous as an architect?

- A** Claudio Monteverdi
- B** George Stubbs
- C** Benjamin Britten
- D** Robert Smythson

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 'A style of painting where small brushstrokes simulate the transient effects of light and colour.'

This style of painting is usually classed as

- A** Renaissance
- B** Baroque
- C** Impressionist
- D** Romantic

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

18 As a result of a law passed in 2011, general elections will, in future, normally be held on

- A** any date chosen by the Prime Minister
- B** a fixed date every four years
- C** any date chosen by the monarch
- D** a fixed date every five years

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 A form of proportional representation is used in England and Wales to elect

- A** Members of Parliament
- B** Members of the European Parliament
- C** Members of the House of Lords
- D** Police and Crime Commissioners

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)



20 In the 2001, 2005 and 2010 general elections, the proportion of people entitled to vote who actually did vote was about

- A** 50–55%
- B** 60–65%
- C** 70–75%
- D** 80–85%

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Quality of Written Communication = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 25 = 7 marks)



26 Which of these statements can be justified from the source?

- i Sir Richard Leese is more concerned with the rest of the world than with Britain.
- ii Joe Rukin just sees HS2 as another case of 'them and us'.
- iii Sir Richard Leese portrays himself as a champion for Manchester and the North.
- iv Joe Rukin believes it is unnecessary to pay compensation for homes that have to be demolished to make way for HS2.

- A** i and ii
- B** ii and iii
- C** iii and iv
- D** iv and i

(Total for Question 26 = 1 mark)

27 (a) Joe Rukin argues in paragraph 1: 'Building HS2 is like building the Titanic, but without accommodation for poorer passengers – they will have to use the rest of the rail network, which will be starved of funds if HS2 goes ahead.'

Name this type of argument.

(1)

(b) Give one benefit of using this type of argument.

(1)

(Total for Question 27 = 2 marks)



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Pearson Edexcel GCE

General Studies

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2: The Individual in Society

Friday 22 May 2015 – Afternoon

Insert

Paper Reference

6GS02/01

Do not return this insert with the question paper.

Turn over ►

P43446A

©2015 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1



PEARSON

Source 1

High-Speed Rail – For or Against?

FOR – *Sir Richard Leese, leader of Manchester City Council*

High-speed rail is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to transform our rail network. A new, separate, high-speed network is the only cost-effective way of extending an existing increasingly congested railway network. It will free up capacity on the existing network for commuter services and inter-city services for smaller towns and give the country a railway fit for the 21st century.

It will benefit everyone and also unlock much needed jobs and investment, and help rebalance the UK's economy to ensure that opportunity is open to all regions in the UK, including the north. The government is to be commended for sticking with the plans, in the face of a short-sighted 'not-in-my-backyard' opposition that is as predictable as it is parochial. It plans to pay compensation well above house value for the homes in the path of the new line.

The UK's future economic success will depend upon its capacity to compete on a global stage. For Manchester that means we're up against cities like Munich, Milan and Copenhagen. International-class connectivity is essential. The rest of Europe is already well ahead in the high-speed stakes. HS2 is an investment that will ultimately be self-financing. The impressive Paris-Lyons line opened in 1981 and has paid for itself, and the new high-speed lines in Spain are the only profitable part of the Spanish rail network.

The world's first passenger rail station was here in Manchester. We need investment in the transport infrastructure here and now. Just for once, let's deny ourselves the short-term protests with which we usually greet change and instead act for our long-term future.

AGAINST – *Joe Rukin, campaign co-ordinator of Stop HS2*

HS2 is the wrong priority for Britain and any decision to go ahead will be a political one, brought about mainly by strong lobbying by city financiers, company bosses and others with vested interests looking for profits. Building HS2 is like building the Titanic, but without accommodation for poorer passengers – they will have to use the rest of the rail network which will be starved of funds if HS2 goes ahead. But of course commuters will have to help pay the £17.8bn just to get it to run between London and Birmingham.

The supposed benefits of HS2 are made up by calculating the cash value of time gained and the number of jobs created, which are plainly a lie. These supposed benefits would not arrive for decades, at a total cost of £32bn when the line gets to Manchester.

And what about the extra costs of environmental protection, farm bridges, footbridges and of course trains? As a trade unionist, I know that union leaders are not always interested in costs. But the number of jobs to be gained on this, based on all the money being spent, is ridiculously low. And the compensation package with which HS2 hopes to buy off the opposition just won't work.

They tout this as being environmentally sound. If that is so, why is HS2 opposed by Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, the Green Party and other environmental organisations? HS2 is going through because the vested interests want it. You are about to put what money we have left into a fast train for fat cats.

(Source: adapted from HS2: Cases For and Against High-Speed Rail, Sky News, 11 January 2012)