

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 Subsidiary**

**Unit 2: The Individual in Society**

Wednesday 7 June 2017 – 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 and grammar, as well as the 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 ►

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P 4 8 9 6 5 R A 0 1 2 8



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## 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 ☒.

- 1 Creativity in the arts is most likely to be regarded as
- A the best way to assess monetary value
  - B a quality attributed only to the most skilled
  - C a reflection of an artist's efforts, skill and imagination
  - D the measure of a work's popularity

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2 All these composers lived during the Baroque period (c. 1600–1750) except
- A Brahms
  - B Handel
  - C Vivaldi
  - D Monteverdi

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

- 3 Two painters who were both Impressionists were
- A Rossetti and Renoir
  - B Picasso and Stubbs
  - C Monet and Degas
  - D Van Gogh and Rubens

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

- 4 Art, architecture and music produced during the Renaissance period was created between
- A 1880–1920
  - B 1750–1820
  - C 1650–1750
  - D 1400–1600

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

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5 Which of these writers were contemporaries?

- A Jane Austen and George Orwell
- B Harold Pinter and Kingsley Amis
- C E. M. Forster and Charlotte Brontë
- D Salman Rushdie and Joseph Conrad

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 The Man Booker Prize is awarded to

- A painters
- B writers
- C musicians
- D architects

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 A conclusion based on a deductive argument will be true

- A always and in any circumstances
- B if the premises on which the conclusion is based are true
- C if this is what has occurred in the past
- D sometimes and depending on the evidence

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 A conclusion that the solar panels on the roof of a local university in the UK will probably generate more power in April than in September is most likely to be based on observations supporting an argument that is

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

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)



Use the information below to answer questions 9–13.

**2011 Census: Employment and commuting patterns in a town**

The 2011 Census gave information concerning employment and commuting patterns in a town. Here are some of the details:

- the population aged 16 or over is 53 044; this figure is 81% of the total population, including residents of all ages living in the area
- 22% of those aged 16 or over are categorised as economically inactive, including people who have retired from work or those too seriously ill to work
- 78% of those aged 16 or over are economically active, having employment (70.3%) or seeking employment (7.7%)
- 66.7% of those currently unemployed are men, 33.3% are women
- 9150 people from the town commute to work in other areas and 3127 people from other areas commute to the town to work
- of the employed, 3% do paid work in their own homes.

(Source: Crown Copyright)

9 Calculate the percentage of the economically active who commuted to work in other areas in 2011

- A 7.55%
- B 17.25%
- C 22.12%
- D 24.53%

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 The total population fell by 6% between 2001 and 2011. What was the total population in 2001?

- A 70 970
- B 69 666
- C 65 486
- D 56 430

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

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11 How many people did paid work in the town in 2011?

- A 40 417
- B 37 290
- C 35 351
- D 31 267

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

12 How many people did paid work in their own homes in 2011?

- A 12 412
- B 11 187
- C 1241
- D 1119

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 Calculate the number of women in the town who were unemployed but seeking employment in 2011.

- A 16 640
- B 1348
- C 13 478
- D 1664

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 An example of a 'soap opera' on radio or television is

- A Panorama
- B Hollyoaks
- C Coast
- D Eggheads

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)



15 The recommendations of Lord Leveson's Inquiry (2012) into the culture, ethics and practices of the press were met with

- A agreement among politicians but disagreement by the press
- B disagreement among politicians and agreement by the press
- C agreement among politicians and agreement by the press
- D disagreement among politicians and disagreement by the press

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 Which of these claims concerning 'quality' and 'popular' newspapers is correct?

- A 'Quality' papers attract a larger readership than 'popular' papers.
- B 'Quality' papers are as likely to be politically biased as 'popular' papers.
- C 'Popular' papers have political biases but 'quality' papers are neutral.
- D 'Popular' papers and 'quality' papers are now virtually indistinguishable.

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 The law of libel restricts the media because it

- A outlaws defamation in any permanent form such as printing
- B makes unlawful the speaking of words to which someone might object
- C is intended to protect children from pornography
- D gives the police the power to impose news blackouts

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

18 The Freedom of Information Act 2000 meant that

- A it became easier for the media to access previously confidential information
- B newspapers had to set their price at no more than their cost of production
- C in reality the courts no longer upheld individuals' rights to privacy
- D all library charges throughout the UK were abolished and made unlawful

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)



19 An 'insider' pressure group

- A has a large and vocal membership who demonstrate their opinions loudly
- B has a small membership made up of rich and powerful women
- C is influential because government relies on its expertise
- D encourages civil disobedience

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

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20 The membership of the Commonwealth of Nations comprises

- A every country that was previously a British colony
- B only countries that were previously British colonies
- C all countries that now have the British monarch as their Head of State
- D former British colonies and other countries that share its aims

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

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**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 Source 1 on the separate insert and then answer questions 21–29.**

**21** Explain what the writers mean by the phrases:

(a) well-born elite (paragraph 2)

(2)

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(b) a real-terms pay cut (paragraph 4).

(2)

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**(Total for Question 21 = 4 marks)**

**22** Write out a phrase containing only opinion from paragraph 1.

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**(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)**

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**23** State a fact given in paragraph 2.

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**(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)**

**24** Write out a phrase containing a fact and an opinion from paragraph 3.

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**(Total for Question 24 = 1 mark)**

**25** Define an 'assertion'. Write out an example of an assertion from paragraph 6.

Definition

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Example

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**(Total for Question 25 = 2 marks)**



**26** There are examples of inductive arguments in Source 1. Using your own knowledge, explain how strong the conclusions reached by inductive arguments are.

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**(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)**

**27** What changes in employment are described in paragraph 5? What are the most likely causes of these changes?

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**(Total for Question 27 = 4 marks)**



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**QUESTION 28 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



**28** In what ways do the writers suggest younger members of contemporary middle-class families are in a less fortunate position than their parents?

(7)

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**(Includes 3 marks for Quality of Written Communication)**  
**(Total for Question 28 = 7 marks)**





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**(Includes 3 marks for Quality of Written Communication)  
(Total for Question 29 = 8 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS**



## SECTION C

Answer both questions.

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

- 30 Use your own knowledge, as well as the information given, to answer the question below.

UK General Election Results, 2015				
Political Party	Total vote (millions)	Share of the total vote (%)	Change from 2010 election (%)	Number of MPs elected
Con	11.30	36.8	+0.8	330
Lab	9.34	30.4	+1.5	232
Lib Dem	2.42	7.9	-15.2	8
UKIP	3.88	12.6	+9.5	1
SNP	1.45	4.7	+3.1	56
Green	1.16	3.8	+2.8	1
PC	0.18	0.6	+0.0	3
DUP	0.18	0.6	+0.0	8
SF	0.18	0.6	+0.0	4
UUP	0.11	0.4	+0.0	2
SDLP	0.10	0.3	+0.0	3
Others	0.38	1.3	-2.5	2
Total vote: 30.7 million				
Electorate: 46.4 million				
Turnout: 66.1%				

(Source: adapted from *The Times Guide to the House of Commons*, 2015)

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How far do the results of the 2015 General Election strengthen or weaken the case for replacing the first-past-the-post electoral system with a system of proportional representation?

(20)

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Handwriting practice area with 12 horizontal dotted lines.

**(Includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication)**  
**(Total for Question 30 = 20 marks)**



31 Use your own knowledge, as well as the information given, to answer the question below.

**Is the future rail?**

UK transport today looks very different from the one envisaged by Dr Beeching who recommended closing 2 000 stations and 5 000 miles of track in the 1960s. Rail passenger figures have almost doubled over the past 10 years; commuter trains are crammed; young people are deserting the car for the train; and Britain’s railway bosses are struggling to meet soaring demands for seats. The legacy of Beeching – dug-up lines, sold-off track beds and demolished bridges – has only hindered plans to revitalise the network.

(Source: adapted from Robin McKie, The Guardian, 2 March 2013 at <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2013/mar/02/beechingwrong-about-britains-railways>)

What explains the expansion of rail travel in the UK when it appeared to be in terminal decline 50 years ago?

(20)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer to the question.



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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.





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Large writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



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**(Includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication)**  
**(Total for Question 30 = 20 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 40 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS**



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# **General Studies**

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**Insert**

Paper Reference

**6GS02/01**

**Do not return this insert with the question paper.**

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## Source 1

### **The strange death of the British middle class: the great stabilising force in our society is disappearing fast**

Today, in 2013, we are witnessing the strange death of the British middle class – the most disturbing social change of our age, one which will probably dominate your children's lives. The lifestyle that the average earner had fifty years ago – reasonably sized house, dependable healthcare, a decent education for the children and a reliable pension – is now the preserve of the rich. Middle-class pensioners look on amazed at how their children, now into adulthood, seem to have a far harder time, while David Cameron says his government is on the side of 'hard-working people who do the right thing'.

And how might you define the right thing? Studying hard at school and university, finding a job, getting married, saving money and buying a house. For those who did that, Britain has been – until recently – a superb place to live. Indeed, Margaret Thatcher's new government in 1979, which revered small businessmen and savers, seemed to herald a transfer of power from the well-born elite towards a self-confident middle class.

But not so now. Round the Cabinet table, the privately-educated Chancellor and Prime Minister sit happily with 21 fellow millionaires. Ed Miliband, the leader of the Labour Party criticises them all from his own £2 million house. Such wealth is evident too in the media, judiciary and even the world of sport – a third of Britain's 2012 Olympic medallists were from families who sent them to private schools.

The rise of the super-rich has brought with it cultural and political changes. George Osborne's economic plan is being driven by the incomes of the wealthy. The best-paid 1% now collect 14% of all the money paid in salaries in Britain, a record high. Meanwhile the average earner has taken a real-terms pay cut of about 10% since the 2008 crash.

Technology and overseas competition wiped out large numbers of working-class production jobs to reduce costs in the last century and threaten to do the same to administrative middle-class jobs now. Far from being egalitarian, the digital revolution has reduced financial rewards for those in the middle – and concentrated wealth at the very top. While routine outsourcing of clerical work is hardly new, it has started to affect the middle office where research work is done – not just the clerical record-keeping in the back office. Once, it was production-line workers who were laid off as their jobs were moved to the Far East. Now it's research chemists, legal assistants and admin people as well.

There is now little reward for 'thrift'. With low interest rates, children no longer grow up watching their deposits grow in a savings account. Instead they pin their hopes on the scratchcard, the rollover jackpot or *The X Factor*. It seems impossible to save your way to a comfortable life. Unless they can get a job in finance, the next generation will find it hard to live even in the suburbs their parents inhabit.

(Source: adapted from Ed West and Fraser Nelson, *The Spectator*, 24 August 2013 at <http://www.spectator.co.uk/features/9000951/the-missing-middle/>)