

Write your name here

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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**

Thursday 7 June 2018 – 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.*

## 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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## 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 Which of these contributed to the same art form?

- A Charles Dickens and Benjamin Britten
- B Jane Austen and Roy Lichtenstein
- C George Eliot and Charlotte Brontë
- D John Betjeman and Damien Hirst

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Which **one** of the following was a contemporary of Elizabeth Gaskell (1810–1865)?

- A Geoffrey Chaucer
- B Mary Shelley
- C Virginia Woolf
- D Samuel Pepys

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 The novel 'David Copperfield' was written in the nineteenth century. Which **one** of the following was written by the same author?

- A The Pickwick Papers
- B The Return of the Native
- C Sense and Sensibility
- D Animal Farm

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

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4 Each of these was an architect **except**

- A Nash
- B Wren
- C Pugin
- D Purcell

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Each of these has been Poet Laureate **except**

- A Ted Hughes
- B Walter Scott
- C William Wordsworth
- D John Betjeman

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 The Turner Prize is awarded to

- A visual artists
- B opera composers
- C romantic novelists
- D classical architects

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 To which of these bodies have UK voters elected representatives?

- A United Nations
- B European Union
- C Commonwealth
- D NATO

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



8 How many MPs were elected in the 2015 general election?

- A 580
- B 615
- C 650
- D 680

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

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Use this information to answer questions 9–13.

**Defence Expenditure (US \$million) in 2014**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) is a defensive organisation with 28 member countries. The role of the organisation is to safeguard the freedom and security of its member countries by political and military means. There is a target that each member country should contribute 2% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to military expenditure to pay its fair share of the cost of NATO activities.

Member country	Population (in millions)	GDP (in US \$ millions)	Military expenditure (in US \$ millions)	Deployable military personnel
France	66	2 846 889	62 289	213 000
Germany	81	3 859 547	46 455	184 000
Italy	62	2 147 952	30 909	186 000
Spain	48	1 406 855	12 732	122 000
Poland	38	546 644	10 499	100 000
UK	64	2 945 146	60 482	174 000
USA	319	17 418 925	609 914	1 370 000

(Source: adapted from [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_49198.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_49198.htm))

9 Which of these countries allocates less than 2% of its GDP to military expenditure?

- A France
- B Germany
- C UK
- D USA

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 By how much did Spain's military expenditure fall below its 2% of GDP target?

- A \$10 499 million
- B \$12 732 million
- C \$15 405 million
- D \$28 137 million

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)



11 The exchange rate between the pound and the dollar was  $\text{£}1 = \$1.6$  in 2014. Calculate UK military expenditure in 2014 in pounds.

- A £96 771.2 million
- B £9 677.12 million
- C £3 780.125 million
- D £37 801.25 million

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

12 The country with the highest number of military personnel per million of the population was

- A France
- B Poland
- C Italy
- D Germany

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 Calculate the GDP per head of population for Poland.

- A \$69 515
- B \$1 438
- C \$14 385
- D \$7 018

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 In the arts, innovation is best described as work that is

- A influenced largely by other artists
- B based on new ideas, methods, materials or technology
- C recognisably that of a talented and established artist
- D rediscovered after a long period of being lost

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)



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15 Multiculturalism is a term that best describes a society in which

- A everyone speaks English regardless of background
- B everyone shares the same cultural values
- C people are entitled to the same human rights
- D different cultural identities peacefully coexist

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)



Use this information to answer questions 16–20.

### Heavy social media users ‘trapped in endless cycle of depression’

The more time young adults spend on social media, the more likely they are to become depressed. Research into social media and depression involved 1 787 people aged 19 to 32; it found that those who checked social media most frequently throughout the week were more likely to develop depression than those who checked least often. Frequent use of social media was a high indicator of depression.

Dr Brian Primack from the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine added: ‘However, directionality is not clear from these results. One strong possibility is that people who are already having depressive symptoms start to use social media more, because they do not have the energy or drive to engage in as many direct social relationships.’

Currently, over a billion people use Facebook daily, while Twitter attracts 320 million users every month. These findings are particularly disturbing as the World Health Organisation’s 2015 report said depression is now the leading cause of disability worldwide.

(Source: adapted from Kayleigh Lewis, *The Independent*, Kayleigh Lewis, Thursday 24 March 2016 at <http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/health-news/social-media-depression-facebook-twitter-health-young-study-a6948401.html>)

16 What do you understand by Dr Brian Primack’s claim in the second paragraph that ‘directionality is not clear from these results’?

- A The more people use social media, the more likely they are to become depressed.
- B It is uncertain whether social media is the cause or the effect of depression.
- C People who are depressed are more likely to use social media.
- D Depression and social media are not necessarily linked.

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 Paragraph 2 contains each of these types of argument **except**

- A analogy
- B cause
- C induction
- D authority

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)





**18** Each of these is nowadays regarded as social media **except**

- A** Royal Mail
- B** Instagram
- C** LinkedIn
- D** Snapchat

**(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)**

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**19** The statement 'Twitter attracts 320 million users every month' is

- A** an opinion
- B** an unverifiable assertion
- C** a verifiable fact
- D** a prediction

**(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)**

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**20** Which of these is opinion only?

- A** The research involved 1 787 people aged 19–32.
- B** The 2015 report said depression is now the leading cause of disability.
- C** Currently over a billion people use Facebook daily.
- D** These findings are particularly disturbing.

**(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 in the Insert and then answer questions 21–28.**

**21** In 1992 *The Sun* claimed it had won the general election for the Conservatives.

Suggest **two** types of content through which a newspaper could have achieved that.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

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**(Total for Question 21 = 2 marks)**

**22** In 2016 *The Sun* claimed to have swung the referendum in favour of Brexit.

From the source, suggest **three** ways in which the newspaper's coverage may have influenced referendum voters.

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

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**23** State **two** ways in which the news coverage of broadcasters such as the BBC is required to differ from that of newspapers such as *The Daily Express*.

1 .....

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2 .....

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

**24** From your own knowledge, state **two** ways in which newspapers such as *The Sun* or *The Daily Express* could defend themselves against the claims made in paragraph 4 of the source.

1 .....

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

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**25** Read the following statements about newspapers and journalism.

- 1 Newspapers should state facts only.
- 2 Newspapers should freely state their opinions.
- 3 Newspapers should give equal, balanced coverage to both sides in a referendum and to all the main parties during a general election.
- 4 There should be no limitations on the freedom of the press.
- 5 Newspapers should be regulated like broadcasters.
- 6 Making up or changing facts is never justified.

Select one of the above statements to answer each of the questions below.

- (a) Judging from their recent behaviour, identify **one** statement most likely to be supported by newspaper owners. (1)

Statement Number .....

- (b) Identify **one** statement that Lord Leveson's Inquiry would have supported. (1)

Statement Number .....

- (c) Identify **one** statement that, according to the source, represents how the public believe newspapers should behave. (1)

Statement Number .....

- (d) Identify **one** statement that would **not** have been supported by the public or newspaper owners or Lord Leveson. (1)

Statement Number .....

**(Total for Question 25 = 4 marks)**



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26 According to the source, what factors could have influenced or determined the line to be taken by newspapers on a UK policy issue such as Brexit?

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**(includes 3 marks for Quality of Written Communication)**  
**(Total for Question 26 = 8 marks)**



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27 State an opinion from paragraph 3 and explain why it is an opinion.

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(Total for Question 27 = 2 marks)



28 How effectively do the writer's **evidence** and **arguments** justify the view that the behaviour and regulation of the press needs to change?

(7)

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

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS**



## SECTION C

Answer both questions.

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

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

### A Daily Mile...



Britain is in the grip of a crisis, with more than a third of children overweight by the time they leave primary school. But not at Elaine Wyllie's primary school in Stirling. There every one of the 420 children walks or runs the Daily Mile for 15 minutes a day on top of normal PE lessons. Headteacher Elaine said 'After a month the children were transformed.'

Pride of Britain judge Jason Leonard said: 'Elaine's Daily Mile could help solve the obesity crisis. Her simple idea is brilliant. It could transform kids' health and life chances across the country, and potentially save the NHS billions.'

(Source: adapted from Georgina Stubbs, *The Mirror*, 27 September 2015 at <http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/real-life-stories/childhood-obesity-crisis-could-overcome-6493728>)



Consider whether all school, college and university students should be required to run at least a Daily Mile every day.

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(Includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication)  
(Total for Question 29 = 20 marks)



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

### The power of art

Art reflects whatever the artist thinks or feels. Creations of art can often reflect a part of someone’s life. Films, songs, plays, musical compositions can all be inspired by real life events. In that sense art can reflect life.

(Source: adapted from Konrad Szpirak at <https://www.quora.com/Does-art-reflect-life-or-does-life-reflect-art>)

Examine the view that the arts reflect life as it is, but they also affect how people think and behave.

(20)

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

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



**Pearson Edexcel GCE**

# **General Studies**

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Unit 2: The Individual in Society**

Thursday 7 June 2018 – Afternoon

**Insert**

Paper Reference

**6GS02/01**

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## Source 1

### Did the Eurosceptic press swing the referendum?

Democracy is the ultimate self-regulatory system. Don't like your government? Elect a new one. Don't like the European Union? Vote to leave. The people have their say, and our institutions are forced to listen. But without rules, the odds would be stacked in favour of the most powerful players and the loudest voices. So political parties must register with the Electoral Commission and broadcast journalists must follow Ofcom's strict guidelines on balance and impartiality.

One vital element of our democracy is missing from this list: the press. News publishers often promote a particular party; they undoubtedly set the news agenda and have an influence on our democratic decision-making. The Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism found 45% of articles chosen by editors favoured Brexit while 27% argued for remaining. Maybe this partly reflected the wishes of advertisers or the findings from polling readers' opinions too. In terms of readership, Loughborough University researchers found that 18% of readers were exposed to pro-Remain (*Financial Times, Guardian, Mirror*) articles and 82% to pro-Leave coverage (*Sun, Telegraph, Express, Mail*).

In 1992, *The Sun* declared that it had won the general election for the Conservatives. Twenty years later, *The Sun's* owner, Rupert Murdoch, told Lord Leveson's Inquiry that this boast was 'tasteless and wrong'. No wonder. Murdoch did not want the press to be made to live up to the same social responsibilities as the rest of our democracy. Some newspapers just can't help themselves. *The Daily Express* described its campaign for Brexit as 'the world's most successful newspaper crusade'. And *The Sun* now claims that almost a third of Brexit voters were primarily influenced by *The Sun's* coverage of the issue. Research supports their claim that it was *The Sun* 'wot swung it'. This polling apparently shows that 30% of Leave voters said they were primarily influenced by *The Sun* – more than were influenced by any other factor, including the official Leave campaign.

*The Sun* does not clarify which stories constituted their 'Brexit campaign'. Did it include their front-page claim that 'Queen Backs Brexit' (found to be totally inaccurate)? Did it include the many articles which pandered to a racist audience by insulting migrants, asylum seekers and the towns where they settle? Or the mega-star coverage given to Boris Johnson? Did *The Daily Express's* 'crusade' include blatant exaggerations over Turkey or a 'housing crisis' allegedly caused by immigrants? The public's number one priority in press standards is accuracy. The public's number one grievance about the press is 'bias'.

To put it simply: for a public faced with divided parties and confusing claims, did the Eurosceptic press swing the referendum on the basis of inaccurate and discriminatory journalism? A majority of the public believe that news publications should be free to express an opinion fairly. However, they do not believe that news publications should be free to 'distort the facts'. The public overwhelmingly back press regulation by an independent body as Leveson recommended, after hearing evidence from Rupert Murdoch and hundreds of editors, journalists and others. And when the public speak, the press, perhaps, might consider listening.

(Source: adapted from Jonathan Heawood, 28 June 2016 at <https://www.opendemocracy.net/jonathan-heawood/eu-referendum-did-newspapers-swing-it-for-brexit>)