

General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2003



**HUMANITIES**  
**Paper 2**

**3071/2**

Tuesday 3 June 2003 9.00 am to 10.15 am

**In addition to this paper you will require:**  
an 8-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is 3071/2.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Write the correct question number and letter at the start of each answer.

**Information**

Question 1 – Option Unit 2, Patterns of Family Life  
Question 2 – Option Unit 3, Prejudice and Persecution  
Question 3 – Option Unit 4, Power and Democracy  
Question 4 – Option Unit 5, Global Inequality  
Question 5 – Option Unit 6, People and Work

- Each question carries 24 marks. The maximum mark for this paper is 48.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes on **each** of the two questions you choose.

---

Answer **two** questions from Questions 1 – 5.

---

**1 PATTERNS OF FAMILY LIFE**

- (a) Name **one** type of family. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Describe **one** way that the media can influence our views about the family. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain **one** argument for **and one** argument against divorce. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples from your own studies, explain how gender roles within the family are changing. *(8 marks)*

Study **Sources A and B** before answering part (e).

- (e) Using **Sources A and B**, explain why there are differing views on the role of the family in caring for the elderly. *(8 marks)*

**Source A****“SUNNYSIDE” HOME FOR THE ELDERLY**

One of our residents writes:

“I live in one of the 20 single rooms with private bathroom. There are lots of activities and outings. There is a lounge where you can sit and chat or watch TV and there’s a lovely garden. It’s expensive but the fees come out of my savings. It’s nice to get news of the family when my son comes. Once or twice he has taken me out.”

from an advertisement

**Source B**

“When my wife died last year I moved in to live with my daughter, son-in-law and their two boys. They only have a small house but they have been very kind and have made space for me. Now I’m retired I help around the house. I’ve lived around here all my life so I have plenty of friends to meet up with too. Most Sundays the family sits down to a meal together. I love that.”



a family photograph

Turn over ►

**2 PREJUDICE AND PERSECUTION**

- (a) Name **one** form of prejudice. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Describe **one** effect of prejudice. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain **two** forms of action that can help to reduce prejudice. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples from your own studies of the United Kingdom today, explain how individuals or groups can cause prejudice and discrimination. *(8 marks)*

Study **Sources C and D** before answering part (e).

- (e) Using **Sources C and D**, explain how political ideology can cause prejudice and persecution. *(8 marks)*

**Source C****ADOLF HITLER'S VIEWS**

Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party in Germany, wrote in 1924 that certain Germans, whom he called Aryans, were superior to all other people.

He believed that the Aryans' superiority was being threatened by marriage between Aryans and non-Aryans, especially Jews.

Hitler also believed the "Jewish race" was lazy and had caused all Germany's problems.

**Source D****LIFE IN NAZI GERMANY**

The Nazi Party, led by Adolf Hitler, first formed a government in Germany in 1933, and many changes followed.

- Laws were passed sacking Jewish civil servants, Jewish teachers and Jewish journalists.
- Aryans were not allowed to marry Jews.
- In some parts of the country Jews were banned from public parks, swimming pools and public transport.
- Many shops and restaurants refused to serve Jews.



The park bench in the photograph is marked in German "Only for Jews". Other benches were marked "Only for Aryans".

This photograph was taken in Germany in 1934 and was reproduced in 2000 in the Holocaust Memorial Day education pack.

**Turn over ►**

---

### 3 POWER AND DEMOCRACY

- (a) Name **one** political party in the UK. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Describe **one** way of making a democratic decision. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain **two** ways in which a democracy protects individual rights. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples from your own studies, explain the arguments for **and** against increasing democracy. *(8 marks)*

Study **Sources E and F** before answering part (e).

- (e) Using **Sources E and F**, explain why pressure groups are important in a democracy. *(8 marks)*

**Source E****ESSO DEFENDS ITS INTERESTS**

Esso is one of the world's largest oil companies. It is based in the USA but trades all over the world.

Esso does a lot of lobbying of politicians. In 1999 it spent \$12 million on lobbying in the USA alone. Much of this money goes to scientists who produce reports suggesting that global warming is not a serious problem. In 2000 Esso gave \$1 million to help George Bush's election campaign.

Here is part of a letter sent by Esso to George Bush after he had become US President.

Dear President Bush,  
We support your decision not to attend the World Conference on Sustainable Development in September 2002. We agree that global warming is the least important environmental issue.

**Source F****GREENPEACE CAMPAIGNS AGAINST ESSO**

Greenpeace is an environmental pressure group. It claims that global warming is endangering the planet and that the main cause of global warming is the burning of fossil fuels such as oil.



Greenpeace set up the "Stop Esso" campaign with other environmental pressure groups. Campaigners protested at 400 Esso garages across the UK as part of a national day of action. They held up banners and blocked garage entrances.

a photograph from "*Stop Esso*" Campaign News, 2002

Turn over ►

---

#### 4 GLOBAL INEQUALITY

- (a) Name **one** *economic* indicator used to show the wealth of a country. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Describe **one** form of foreign aid. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain **two** reasons why life expectancy is shorter in less economically developed countries (LEDCs) than in more economically developed countries (MEDCs). *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples from your own studies, explain why trade between LEDCs and MEDCs is described as unfair by many people. *(8 marks)*

Study **Sources G and H** before answering part (e).

- (e) Using **Sources G and H**, explain whether the campaigns are likely to reduce global inequality. *(8 marks)*



## Source G



**support us now**      **ACTION AID**  
**SPONSOR A CHILD**

For just 50p a day, you'll make a real impact on the life of a child in one of the world's poor communities. Your monthly gifts will help local people plan and complete projects such as wells, health centres, irrigation schemes and schools.

adapted from the Action Aid website

## Source H

### OXFAM'S CAMPAIGN FOR DEBT RELIEF



We have long been campaigning for debt relief for poor countries such as Uganda. This country is crippled by international debt repayments. This is common in many countries in Africa.

We are part of the Jubilee 2000 campaign which seeks to persuade governments, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to "drop the debt" of the poorest countries.

Oxfam supporters on a Jubilee 2000 march to cut debt. One of the placards they are holding shows a child's face, with the words "Missing - an education".

adapted from the Oxfam website GB [www.oxfam.org.uk](http://www.oxfam.org.uk)

Turn over ►

---

**5 PEOPLE AND WORK**

- (a) Name **one** trade union. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Describe the kind of work that goes under the heading “service industry” in the UK. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain **one** advantage **and one** disadvantage of specialisation at work. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples from your own studies, explain the effects of introducing new technology into the workplace. *(8 marks)*


Study **Sources I and J** before answering part (e).

- (e) Using **Sources I and J**, explain why employers and employees may have different attitudes towards trade unions. *(8 marks)*

Source I: A trade union leaflet from 2002

**The National Union of Service Workers (NUSW)**

**Join NOW!**




*Fighting for our rights*

When our Union was founded over 100 years ago our employers did everything they could to prevent it. Since then we have gone from strength to strength, and our aims today are:


- better pay and more flexible working conditions
- raising the national minimum wage
- promoting equality
- protection against redundancies
- a 35-hour working week
- improving bargaining arrangements with employers
- more involvement in company decisions.

The NUSW is strong only if its members are active!

Source J: Some business directors' views in 2002



We have to increase sales and profits, and that means keeping production costs down. We also have to limit pay rises to compete with low-wage industries abroad. We can't afford an increase in the national minimum wage.



Productivity is also important. We pay our workers well but shortening the working week will only add to costs. I work 50 hours a week myself. We allow flexible working hours but we just can't afford any more of these policies that help employees cope with their young children.

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS**

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future if notified.

Illustration in Source A: Corbrook Court Homes Ltd

Illustration in Source D: The Wiener Library

Source G: Thanks to Action Aid for permission to use material

Photograph in Source H: James Hawkins/Oxfam