



General Certificate of Secondary Education

General Studies 3761

Paper 1 Foundation Tier

Mark Scheme

2005 examination - June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

GCSE General Studies

Paper 1 Tier F

SECTION A

This component is an objective test for which the following list indicates the correct answers used in marking the candidates' responses.

A1	D	A11	A
A2	A	A12	B
A3	D	A13	A
A4	B	A14	B
A5	B	A15	C
A6	D	A16	D
A7	C	A17	A
A8	A	A18	C
A9	C	A19	D
A10	B	A20	B

Paper 1 Tier F**SECTION B**

- B1** (a) carbon dioxide (1)
- (b) National Grid (1)
- (c) plutonium (1)
- (d) reprocessing (1) **(4 marks)**
- B2** (a) no longer needed; sites where atomic fission or radioactive work was carried out (2)
- (b) an organisation set up to take non-violent action against threats to the environment; using members who protest (2)
- (c) devices relying on violent atomic fission, fusion or the spread of radioactive debris; used to kill or incapacitate personnel (2) **(6 marks)**
- B3** some materials on site remain lethal for 250,000 years; a handling accident in the 1970s nearly set off a nuclear reaction; plutonium is used for nuclear weapons and locals were not told about all this until much later; missing plutonium washes up on beaches and may cause cancer or birth abnormalities locally; terrorists might deliberately fly a plane at the site and 30,000 could die in 2 days
(any three, explained) (3) **(3 marks)**
- B4** (a) $\frac{23,000 \times 35,000}{2,260,000,000} \times 100 = 35.6\%$ Accept 35% – 36% (2)
- (b) 15 (1)
- (c) *more than* two billion tons (1) **(4 marks)**
- B5** **Argument FOR nuclear power might include:**
- It presently provides just under 25% of the UK's electricity and could easily provide more.
 - It does not emit 'greenhouse' gases.
 - Unlike wind and tidal generators it is not affected by the weather.
 - North Sea gas is running out and coal is not a clean fuel (and is a declining industry) so nuclear power could take the strain.
 - The industry brings in billions of pounds of foreign investment.
 - The nuclear industry is a major employer and many suppliers have large contracts with it.
 - It interests tourists and educates people in cutting edge science.
 - The industry supplies medical and detection materials as well as shells and bombs for the military.
 - Monitoring work has led to much useful research on the environment, plants and animals over a wide area of the UK.

Arguments AGAINST nuclear power might include:

- Accidents can get very nasty very quickly and human errors have been numerous over the years.
- The effects of pollution are still not understood and cancers and other health problems have been blamed on radioactive leaks.
- The public is very unhappy with the industry which has a poor public image and has been caught out lying about safety and the nature of processes carried out at plants.
- Restrictions on large areas of land, beaches and sea are often needed.
- No new reactors are planned in Europe but unstable countries are pressing forward with nuclear programmes which could be misused in wartime.
- Danger of terrorist infiltration, bombs spreading nuclear material over a massive area.
- Protests at sites could get out of hand.
- Raw materials come from abroad and products are often shipped worldwide leading to fears of piracy, beachings or sinking.

A simple conclusion with a reason is also asked for (2 marks)

Maximum 3 + 2 if only *for* or *against* discussed

(8)

(8 marks)

Level Mark Scheme

6 – 8 Well-argued and balanced answer, making points clearly, both for and against the decision. Spelling, grammar and punctuation are used with considerable accuracy. A mark of 8 can only be awarded if spelling, punctuation and grammar is clear and accurate.

3 – 5 Developed answer which lacks overall balance, making most points either for or against the decision. Spelling, grammar and punctuation are used with reasonable accuracy.

0 – 2 Basic answer with very few ideas and little understanding. Weak arguments for or against the decision. Spelling, grammar and punctuation may impede understanding.

(8)

(8 marks)

Approximate distribution of Assessment Objective marks across Paper 1F Section B.

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	AO4	Total
1(a) - (d)		4			4
2(a) - (c)	4	2			6
3				3	3
4(a) - (c)			4		4
5		2	2	4	8
Total	4	8	6	7	25

Paper 1 Tier F**SECTION C****C6 (a) Two dangers explained = 4 marks****Points might include:**

- Smoking is bad for the smokers themselves – cancers, chronic lung disease, heart attacks, strokes.
- Those wishing to stop smoking are tempted to smoke seeing others smoke in front of them.
- Passive smoking, especially for babies, pregnant women, asthmatics and the elderly is a real problem. Others often have no choice but to breathe the fumes in as ventilation, even in supposed no smoking areas, is almost always poor.
- Fire risk in public places – especially crowded venues with few exits like nightclubs.
- Teaches children how to smoke.
- Any other valid point. (any two)

(b) Young should not drink until aged 21**Points might include:**

- Habits learnt young are hard to get rid of and it adds extra years of strain to organs such as the liver and kidneys.
- Young people are easily led sometimes, find difficulty in saying ‘No’ and are not mature enough to know when they have had enough.
- In gangs, peer pressure encourages irresponsible drinking as none wish to lose face and drinking competitions can take place.
- A young person might be an inexperienced driver and be tempted to drink-drive.
- If they become addicted they may have to steal to buy drink as they may not yet have an income.
- Drink affects concentration, judgement and memory.
- University students etc. should be spending their inadequate finances on food, rent and books, not drink.
- Street violence, choking on vomit, rape, all seem to affect young people most often and drink is a major contributory factor.

Level Mark Scheme

- 6 – 8 A well-developed answer with a good attempt to use the stimulus picture or own knowledge. Communication sound and understanding obvious. Spelling, grammar and punctuation are almost flawless.
- 3 – 5 A reasonable answer with some attempt to use the stimulus picture or own knowledge. Communication reasonable and some understanding evident. Spelling, grammar and punctuation reasonably accurate.
- 0 – 2 A weak answer with little evidence of use of the stimulus picture or own knowledge. Communication weak and understanding poor. Spelling, grammar and punctuation may impede comprehension.

(8 marks)

(c) Causes of drinking to excess

Points might include:

- Some people are more susceptible to alcohol and can become addicted to it.
- Unemployed and housewives or househusbands often get bored and may turn to drink.
- In stress or depression long-term drinking may be used as a crutch.
- Family, friends or colleagues may be heavy drinkers and this peer pressure may force some towards alcoholism.
- Alcohol is very widely advertised as ‘glamorous’ or ‘macho’ and this may hook the impressionable into heavy drinking.
- Alcohol is very easily available and some varieties are very cheap and this could permit a cheap form of escapism from stressful family or work life.
- Sudden wealth could start a habit.
- Binge drinking just before closing time could encourage larger intakes at other times in due course.

Results of drinking to excess

Points might include:

- Health problems such as cirrhosis of the liver, kidney troubles, eye trouble, affecting other medications such as those for diabetes, an unconscious drunk might choke on vomit and die and general poorer health due to loss of appetite or interest in personal welfare.
- Can lead to aggressive behaviour and a criminal record.
- Domestic violence, cruelty towards children and pets, street fights often fuelled by excessive drinking.
- Loss of judgement due to heavy drinking might lead to taking unnecessary risks.
- Possibility of drink-driving or jay-walking.
- Falling asleep with chip pan on can lead to fatal house fires.
- Unnecessary use of doctors and beds in casualty departments.
- Ongoing need for clinics, hostels, AA meetings.
- Can lead to divorce, sackings, sleeping rough and begging.
- Can make towns and cities very unsafe at nights.
- Crowds of protestors, football supporters, can become violent riots if drink becomes involved.
- Addiction to drink can lead to theft and smuggling.

Candidates who only discuss causes or results may not reach the top two levels.

Level Mark Scheme

- 16 – 18 A very well-developed answer using the stimulus and/or own ideas effectively to show understanding and/or relevant knowledge. Communicates clearly and evaluation is good. Candidate will refer to a variety of points to show understanding of the question. Text will be legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation almost faultless.
- 12 – 15 A good answer with a good attempt to use the stimulus or own ideas, but with a shortfall in demonstrating full understanding and relevant knowledge. Communicates quite well, but fails to show clear evaluation. Text will generally be legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation will show considerable accuracy.
- 8 – 11 A reasonable answer but with less use of stimulus or own ideas. Communication is average and examples used are not developed effectively. Text will generally be legible and spelling, grammar and punctuation will show reasonable accuracy.
- 4 – 7 A limited answer with little use of stimulus or own ideas. Communication is unclear and examples used are not developed. Text may present occasional problems of legibility and spelling, grammar and punctuation will be fairly accurate.
- 0 – 3 A very weak answer with limited knowledge. No development or analysis included. Communication is weak. Text will present problems of legibility and spelling, grammar and punctuation may be inaccurate to the extent of impeding understanding.

The maximum mark in each level can only be awarded if the candidate fulfils the spelling, punctuation and grammar requirements.

(18 marks)

C7 (a) Reasons why life in a high-rise flat is difficult for the elderly

Two reasons explained = 4

Points might include:

- Out of order lifts force them to use stairs which is both difficult and dangerous, especially if carrying something.
- Unlit, shady landings are muggers' alleys.
- Gangs of bored youth might cause intimidation, violence, graffiti, arson.
- May become very lonely, especially if unmarried or widowed.
- Often little community spirit and few friendly neighbours.
- Could be a long way to shops, Post Office, bank.
- Parking a car may be risky and public transport may be poor.
- No social life at night as few elderly dare venture out.
- Neighbours above, below, beside might be very noisy.
- Tower blocks might become dumping grounds for misfit families or groups.
- Pets may not be allowed and no garden – perhaps only a small dangerous balcony.

(b) Main difficulties facing a young couple of teachers who have decided to live in the city

Points might include:

- Usual problems of a move: selling house, finding a suitable new property, bridging loans, new mortgage, ‘chains’ of housebuyers and sellers, removals or storage.
- Crime rate could be high, late night drinking in clubs, drugs problems, muggers, street violence etc. making it unwise to go out at night.
- City dwellers might be cautious or wary of newcomers making life rather lonely for some time.
- City roads noisy, busy and dangerous and parking is often a problem.
- Rush hours dangerous for any children they might have and cross-city commuting could be very time-consuming.
- Education options for children might be limited to very large schools with poor reputations unless sent to public schools at great cost.
- Living costs (food, Council tax especially) could be high.
- Views might be depressing, often little or no garden, overlooked by neighbours, pollution from industries, low-flying planes if there is an airport nearby.

Level Mark Scheme

- 6 – 8 A well-developed answer with a good attempt to use the stimulus picture or own knowledge. Communication sound and understanding obvious. Spelling, grammar and punctuation are almost faultless.
- 3 – 5 A reasonable answer with some attempt to use the stimulus picture or own knowledge. Communication reasonable and some understanding evident. Spelling, grammar and punctuation reasonably accurate.
- 0 – 2 A weak answer with little evidence of use of the stimulus picture or own knowledge. Communication weak and understanding poor. Spelling, grammar and punctuation may impede comprehension.

(8 marks)

(c) Advantages of living in the countryside

Points might include:

- Fresh air, little industrial pollution, less traffic noise and exhaust emissions.
- Pace of life generally less fraught and a longer life expectancy.
- Property might be cheaper to buy so more could be spent doing it up.
- More green space, wildlife, places for walks.
- Greater sense of belonging to a community.
- Quieter, few busy roads.
- Chance for gardens and outside areas is better.
- Often less criminal activity.
- Chance of fresh meats and farm produce.
- Scenery can be stunning and the passage of the seasons more noticeable.
- Pupil-teacher ratio in village schools generally good.
- Elderly relatives may appreciate the quieter lifestyle.
- If prepared to get involved it is easier to become a ‘big fish’ in a small pond e.g. local politics, church officers, society chairpersons.

Major disadvantages

- High cost of petrol and diesel a real problem in a setting which has to be heavily car-dependent.
- Petrol costs also increase all local shop prices and services costs.
- Public transport, where available, often very irregular and costly.
- Telephone, electricity, water, sewage treatment, even gas supply may be antiquated compared to towns with blackouts and frequent running repairs blighting life.
- Many farm animals can be very dangerous or cause accidents on the generally poor road network.
- Closures of schools, churches, Post Offices, pubs, take the heart out of many country communities which can turn into dormitory settlements with no facilities.
- No village policemen anymore.
- Inexperienced country walkers and climbers can suffer serious, if not fatal injuries.
- The quiet life for the housebound can lead to depression.
- Smaller circles of friends for children and the elderly.
- Streets and roads often very poorly lit, curtailing life after dark.
- The countryside is usually where governments place new airports, nuclear sites, ‘dirty’ industry and intensive farming can be very noisy.

Candidates must consider some disadvantages in order to reach the top level.

Level Mark Scheme

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The maximum mark in each level can only be awarded if the candidate fulfils the spelling, punctuation and grammar requirements.

(18 marks)

**Approximate distribution of Assessment Objective marks across
Paper 1F Section C.**

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	AO4	Total
6, 7 (a)	2	1	1		4
6, 7 (b)	2	1	3	2	8
6, 7 (c)	6	2	4	6	18
Total	10	4	8	8	30