

General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2006



**GENERAL STUDIES**  
**Paper 1**  
**Foundation Tier**

**3761/1FA**  
**F**

Monday 22 May 2006 9.00 am to 11.00 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- an objective test answer sheet for Section A
- a question paper/answer book for Sections B and C (enclosed)
- a black ball-point pen

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 2 hours (for Sections A, B and C)

**Instructions**

**SECTION A**

- Use a black ball-point pen for recording your answers to Questions A1 to A20 on your objective test answer sheet.
- Answer **all** questions.
- For each question there are several alternative responses. When you have selected the response which you think is the best answer to a question, mark this response on your answer sheet.
- Mark all responses as instructed on your answer sheet. If you wish to change your answer to a question, follow the instructions on your answer sheet.
- Do all rough work in this book, **not** on your answer sheet.

**SECTION B and SECTION C**

- Answer **all** questions in **Section B** and **one** question from **Section C**.
- Write your answers to **Section B** and **Section C** in the spaces provided in the enclosed question paper/answer book.
- At the end of the examination hand in **both** your Section A answer sheet **and** your Section B and C answer book.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- In **Sections B** and **C** you will be assessed for quality of written communication.

**Advice**

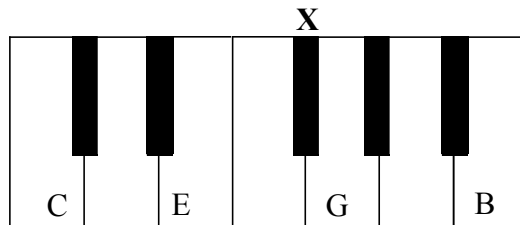
- You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on **Section A** and about 1 hour 30 minutes on **Sections B** and **C**.

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**SECTION A**

Each of Questions **A1** to **A20** is followed by four responses, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. For each question select the best response and mark its letter on the answer sheet.

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**Questions A1 and A2**

**Part of a piano keyboard with some notes named**

On a piano the white notes are arranged in a repeating pattern of C D E F G A B. A note can be sharpened by half a tone or flattened by half a tone, generally by using the black notes. A black note to the left of a white note is its flat. A black note to its right is its sharp.

**A1** In the illustration, what is note **X**?

- A** G sharp
- B** A sharp
- C** E sharp
- D** F sharp

**A2** How many black notes are to be found between notes D and A in the illustration?

- A** 1
- B** 2
- C** 3
- D** 4

**Questions A3 and A4**

Inverted commas are used in a number of different situations including direct speech, nicknames, quotations and titles of creative art.

**A3** Which of the following statements uses inverted commas **incorrectly**?

- A** Dublin is the ‘capital city of Ireland’.
- B** Dickens wrote ‘A Tale of Two Cities’.
- C** Venice is known as the ‘Queen of the Adriatic’.
- D** ‘Titanic’ won a number of Academy Awards.

**A4** Which of the following requires an additional set of inverted commas?

- A** The ‘Mona Lisa’ can be found in the Louvre.
- B** George IV was known as the ‘First Gentleman of Europe’.
- C** Admiral Nelson’s ship was called ‘Victory’.
- D** The opening lines of ‘Star Trek’ are Space, the final frontier.

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over** ▶

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**Questions A5 and A6**

The winds out of the west land blow,  
My friends have breathed them there;  
Warm with the blood of lads I know  
Comes east the sighing air.

It fanned their temples, filled their lungs,  
Scattered their forelocks \_\_\_\_\_;  
My friends made words with tongues  
That talk no more to me.

Source: A.E. HOUSMAN, *A Shropshire Lad*, 1896

**A5** The word that could end line 6 and fit the form of the poem most appropriately is

- A** far.
- B** free.
- C** hard.
- D** away.

**A6** The main point made by the poet is that he feels

- A** anger at his friend's murder.
- B** tired of life and wishes to breathe no more.
- C** happy that his friends are always in his company.
- D** connected to his friends by the air around him.

### Questions A7 and A8

The map below shows the main railway lines between London Euston and Glasgow.



**A7** In order to travel by the most direct route from London Euston to Glasgow, a train must pass through

- A** Birmingham.
- B** Chester.
- C** Crewe.
- D** Stoke-on-Trent.

**A8** The two possible journeys from Milton Keynes to Rugby are represented on the map as

- A** an equilateral triangle.
- B** a right-angled triangle.
- C** a rhombus.
- D** a square.

Turn over ►

## Questions A9 and A10

### ▲ Shrewsbury Youth Hostel,

Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

A Victorian ironmaster's house on the outskirts of a fine Tudor town.

Rail station Shrewsbury 1 mile, buses frequent.

Ample parking.

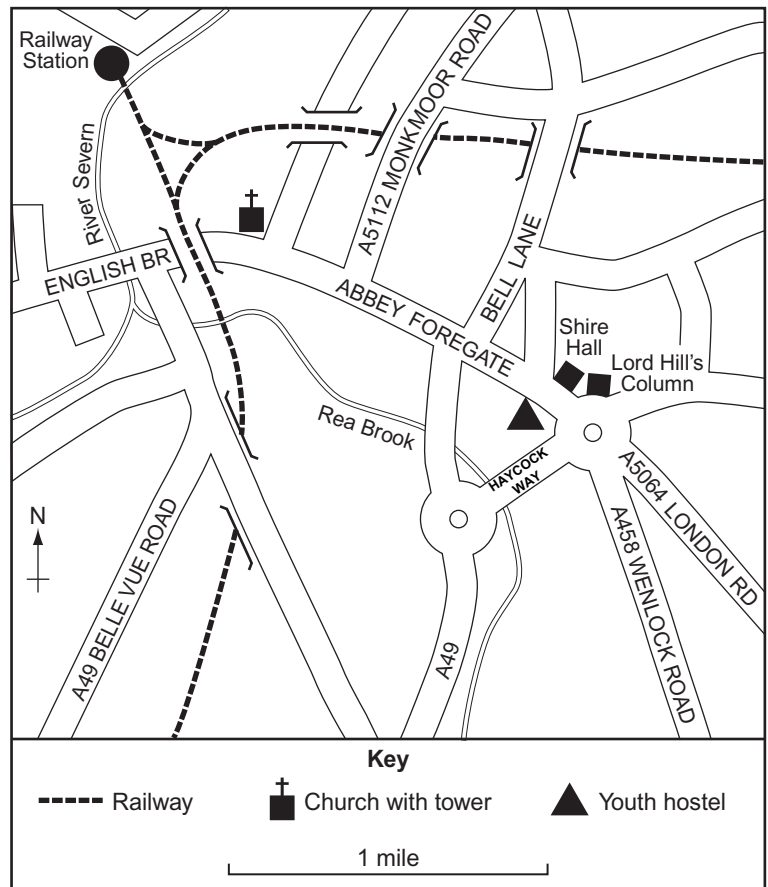
Other hostels:

Ironbridge 14 miles, Coalport 14 miles,  
Wilderhope 18 miles, Chester 42 miles.

Open March 24 to Sept 1 except Sun  
(open BH Sun)

Sept 2 to Oct 27, except Sun/Mon

Open to organised groups all year.

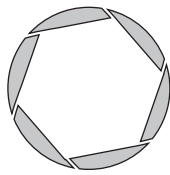


**A9** Each of the following statements about the Youth Hostel is true **except**

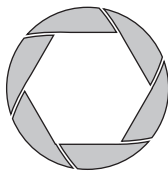
- A** it is within walking distance of a railway station.
- B** it is closed on Sundays except when there is a Bank Holiday.
- C** it is an Elizabethan timber framed house.
- D** the nearest other hostel is 14 miles away.

**A10** Leaving Shrewsbury Youth Hostel in order to meet a friend on Monkmoor Road bridge, the most direct route would be:

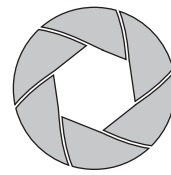
- A** Turn left along Abbey Foregate, cross the road and go up Bell Lane and then turn right.
- B** Turn right along Abbey Foregate, take the next right and then straight along.
- C** Turn left along Abbey Foregate, go past Bell Lane and take the next right.
- D** Turn left along Abbey Foregate and then first left and left again.

**Questions A11 and A12**

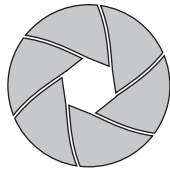
f/2.8



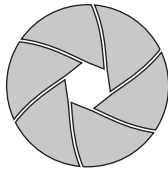
f/4



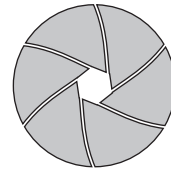
f/5.6



f/8



f/11



f/16

A photographer has a traditional camera using film. To regulate the amount of light reaching the film when taking a photograph, the size of the hole in the lens (the aperture) is altered. As you move down the range shown, each lets in half the light of the previous one.  $f/4$  lets in half as much as  $f/2.8$  and twice as much as  $f/5.6$ .

**A11** How much more light does  $f/5.6$  let through than  $f/16$ ?

- A** twice as much
- B** four times as much
- C** eight times as much
- D** sixteen times as much

**A12** In poor lighting conditions, the best aperture to use would be

- A**  $f/2.8$
- B**  $f/4$
- C**  $f/5.6$
- D**  $f/8$

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over** ▶

### Questions A13 and A14

Hay fever is caused by pollen from plants entering the human body where it stimulates certain mast cells. These then release a chemical called histamine. This produces the following allergic reactions: swollen itchy eyes, frequent sneezing, runny nose and headaches in some sufferers. The symptoms can be relieved using a drug called Loratidine.

Pollen Index Forecasts	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
POLLEN TYPE	← TREE POLLEN →				
	← GRASS POLLEN →				
	← WEED POLLEN →				

**A13** If a hay fever sufferer is only sensitive to pollen from trees and weeds, when should this person take Loratidine?

- A April, May, August
- B May, June, July
- C April, May, June
- D June, July, August

**A14** Which group of drugs does Loratidine belong to?

- A Antibiotics
- B Antihistamines
- C Antiviral
- D Antiseptic



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**Questions A15 and A16**

***New York: only £198 return***

**Noordland Airways from Heathrow.  
Must be booked online by October 7  
(£15 extra per ticket if booked by  
phone). Children under 3 half-price.  
Valid for departures December 25<sup>th</sup> –  
March 31<sup>st</sup>**

**A15** Two adults booked online for their tickets to New York. Later, they phoned up to buy a ticket for their 4-year-old child. The total bill was

- A £594.
- B £609.
- C £693.
- D £723.

**A16** Their 7.20 a.m. flight from London Heathrow to New York takes 7 hours. New York time is 5 hours behind British time.

When they arrive in New York the clocks will show them it is

- A 7.20 a.m.
- B 9.20 a.m.
- C 11.20 a.m.
- D 1.20 p.m.

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**

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**Questions A17 and A18**

**A17** An organisation was set up “To preserve places of historic interest or natural beauty permanently for the nation to enjoy”. It is called the

- A** Church of England.
- B** National Trust.
- C** Law Society.
- D** House of Lords.

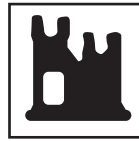
**A18**



No. 1



No. 2



No. 3



No. 4

These symbols are used by the organisation. The one which would show a 3000 year old site of archaeological interest is

- A** Symbol No. 1.
- B** Symbol No. 2.
- C** Symbol No. 3.
- D** Symbol No. 4.

**Questions A19 and A20**

These two questions are based on the writings of Denis McShane MP.

**A19**

“Britain is the home of millions of EU citizens – 250 000 French, 60 000 Danes and many Irish passport holders – all valued taxpayers in Europe’s most successful economy.”

The “most successful economy” Denis McShane is referring to is that of

- A** Britain.
- B** Denmark.
- C** the EU.
- D** France.

**A20**

“Twenty years ago the biggest immigrant community in France was Portuguese. Today, they have gone home. Like Spain and Ireland – once provider of low-paid workers to Northern Europe – Portugal has become rich and home once more to its native born.”

Mr McShane implies here that

- A** Spanish and Irish people have more money than the French.
- B** poorer European countries are becoming much more wealthy than they were.
- C** there are more Portuguese in France than any other nationality.
- D** Portugal is the richest country in the European Union.

**END OF SECTION A**

**Turn over for SECTION B stimulus material**

**Turn over ▶**

## SECTION B

### Stimulus Material

Study the following information and answer **all** the questions in Section B, which are printed in the enclosed question paper/answer book.

#### Item A

##### SOME NORTH SEA FACTS

- The North Sea covers 750 000 square kilometres and accounts for 1/500<sup>th</sup> of the total water surface of the earth.
- The deepest part is near Norway's coast.
- Shallows, like the Dogger Bank, midway between Britain and Denmark, are popular fishing grounds.
- In 1970 oil was discovered under the North Sea floor.
- The North Sea's fish stock has fallen from 26 million tonnes to 10 million tonnes in the last 100 years.
- 5% of the world's total fish catch comes from the North Sea.
- In 2004 3.5 million tonnes of fish were caught in the North Sea.
- A tonne of North Sea cod was worth £1250 in 2004.



#### Item B

##### NORTH SEA TRAWLING

The image of trawlers in a harbour is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

The full copy of this paper can be ordered from our Publications Section.

Trawlers in a harbour  
These boats catch sea fish with nets.

North Sea trawler crews are used to danger. Storms, pitching decks, unguarded machinery and long hours have all caused accidental injuries or even death. Submarines have even been known to drag trawlers down by snagging their nets. Beam trawlers drag heavy gear across the sea bed, damaging the marine environment. Gill-netting traps and drowns porpoises. Plankton are tiny, floating plants and animals which are eaten by sea creatures. Plankton has declined in volume as global warming heats up the sea. To prevent total destruction of the fisheries, EU quotas force many trawlers to put to sea for a mere ten days a month. Fleet owners are going out of business and their harbours are left to develop as marinas for leisure sailing.

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**Item C****FISH AND CHIPS**

In 1839 Charles Dickens referred to a 'fried fish warehouse' in *Oliver Twist*. However, the first true fish and chip shop opened in Cleveland Street, London, in 1860. During the Second World War fish and chips were among the few foods not to be rationed.

Still the most popular takeaway meal in the UK, fish and chips are sold in 8600 shops. 60 000 tonnes of cod and haddock are battered and 500 000 tonnes of potatoes are chipped each year. 300 million portions are sold annually, giving an annual turnover of £650 million.



**Turn over for SECTION C**

**Turn over ▶**

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**SECTION C**

Answer **one** question, **either 6 or 7**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on pages 5 to 8 of the other booklet.

Each question carries 30 marks.

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**6** Look at the photograph and then answer the questions below.

**Item D**

Traffic congestion

- (a) Explain **two** reasons why traffic congestion causes problems. *(4 marks)*
- (b) What disadvantages for pedestrians are caused by the widespread use of cars? *(8 marks)*
- (c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using a car?  
In your answer you might consider efficient travel, touring, emergency use, costs, accidents and motoring offences. *(18 marks)*

7 Look at the photographs and then answer the questions below.

**Item E**

The image of a Royal Navy aircraft carrier on exercise is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints. The full copy of this paper can be ordered from our Publications Section.

Royal Navy carrier on exercise

**Item F**

The image of an army tank on desert surveillance is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints. The full copy of this paper can be ordered from our Publications Section.

Army tank on desert surveillance

**Item G**



Royal Air Force Tornado on manoeuvres

- (a) Explain **two** reasons why a school leaver might sign up to serve in the armed forces. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Explain **four** problems faced by the UK armed forces today. *(8 marks)*
- (c) Explain the advantages for the UK of maintaining well-trained and well-equipped army, navy and air forces in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.  
In your answer you might consider security, major incidents, natural disasters, specialist training, responsibilities to the developing world and the world role of the UK. *(18 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Item F: © British Army website

Item G: © FREEFOTO.COM

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Surname		Other Names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
Candidate Signature			

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June 2006



**GENERAL STUDIES**  
**Paper 1 Sections B and C**  
**Foundation Tier**

**3761/1FB**  
**F**

Monday 22 May 2006 9.00 am to 11.00 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- the Section B stimulus material in other booklet
- the Section C questions in other booklet

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 2 hours

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **six** questions.
- Answer **all** questions in Section B and **one** question in Section C.
- Answer the questions to Section B and Section C in the spaces provided in this answer book.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.
- At the end of the examination hand in **both** your Section A answer sheet **and** your Section B and C answer book.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for Section B is 25.
- The maximum mark for Section C is 30.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Question 5 and any question in Section C should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in these answers.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend about 40 to 45 minutes on Section B and about 40 to 45 minutes on Section C.

For Examiner's Use			
Question	Mark	Question	Mark
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
Total (Column 1)	→		
Total (Column 2)	→		
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

**SECTION B**

Study the stimulus material provided on pages 12 and 13 of the other booklet.

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

**1** In the stimulus material provided, what word or phrase is used for:

(a) the name of a North Sea fishing ground? (**Item A**)

.....  
(1 mark)

(b) tiny plants and animals floating near the sea's surface? (**Item B**)

.....  
(1 mark)

(c) docking facilities for pleasure boats? (**Item B**)

.....  
(1 mark)

(d) the name of a famous nineteenth century Victorian novel? (**Item C**)

.....  
(1 mark)

**2** (a) Explain how 'oil' is formed. (**Item A**)

.....  
.....  
.....  
(2 marks)

(b) Explain what is meant by 'marine environment'. (**Item B**)

.....  
.....  
.....  
(2 marks)

4
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(c) Explain what is meant by ‘annual turnover’. **(Item C)**

.....  
.....  
.....

*(2 marks)*

**6**

**3** Explain **three** dangers faced by trawler crews in the North Sea. **(Item B)**  
You may, if you wish, use your own knowledge.

.....  
.....  
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.....  
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*(3 marks)*

**3**

**4** Refer to **Item A**.

(a) Denmark landed 45% of the total volume of fish caught in the North Sea in 2004.  
How many tonnes of North Sea fish did Denmark land?  
Show how you arrived at your answer.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

*(2 marks)*

(b) What is the total water surface of the earth in square kilometres?

.....

*(1 mark)*

(c) How much did six tonnes of North Sea cod cost in 2004?

.....

*(1 mark)*

**Turn over ▶**

**4**



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**SECTION C**

Answer **one** question, **either** question 6 **or** 7.

Look at Section C (pages 14 and 15) of the other booklet and write the answers to your chosen question in the space below. Remember to write the question number (6 or 7).

Each question carries 30 marks.

You should answer this question using continuous prose.

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**Turn over ▶**



Turn over ▶

