

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2006



HUMANITIES
Paper 2

3071/2

Friday 26 May 2006 9.00 am to 10.15 am

For this paper you must have:

- 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.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Questions carrying 3 or more marks should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in your answer to part (e) of the questions.

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) Give the meaning of the term **nuclear family**. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **household**. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain **two** ways of caring for the elderly. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples and information from your studies, explain the main influences on family life. You could include any of the following:
- income;
 - the law;
 - religious beliefs;
 - family size;
 - traditions.
- (8 marks)*


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


- (e) How important are parents' attitudes in influencing their children's progress at school?
Use **Sources A and B** to support your answer. *(8 marks)*

Source A

SOME VIEWS ON BEING A PARENT


I just work mornings so I can be home for the children when they come back from school. I sit down with them and make sure they understand their homework and check it's done. Then we all sit down to a meal together and chat.






Now my son is 14, I expect him to have a part-time job so he can earn some money so I don't have to support him so much. His school work is his business, not mine! It's up to the school to deal with that.

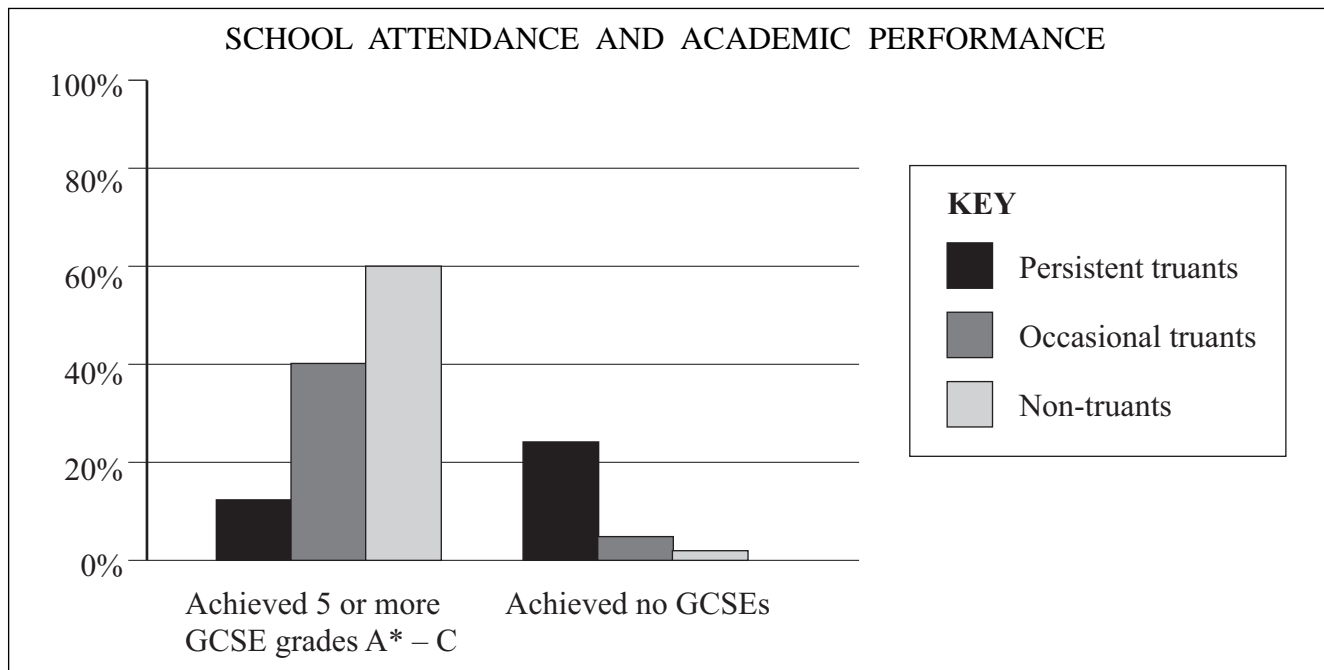
As far as I'm concerned, the children have to learn to look after themselves. I can't always make them go into school, I just don't have the time. It doesn't really matter anyway.





My family is the most important thing to me. We do lots together. We make sure our children respect us and each other and know the difference between right and wrong.

Source B



Turn over ►

2 PREJUDICE AND PERSECUTION

- (a) Give the meaning of the term **stereotype**. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **discrimination**. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain **two** types of prejudice. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples and information from your studies, explain how persecution can affect an individual or a group. You could include any of the following effects:
- physical;
 - social;
 - economic;
 - psychological;
 - legal.
- (8 marks)*

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

- (e) Can the media influence prejudice and discrimination in the UK? Use **Sources C and D** to support your answer. *(8 marks)*

Source C: RECENT NEWSPAPER HEADLINES ABOUT ASYLUM SEEKERS

Source C included headlines from two newspapers. It has not been reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

Source D**SOME REPORTS APPEARING IN THE MEDIA IN 2005**

A recent survey showed that, on average, people in Britain think that 23% of the world's refugees and asylum seekers are in the UK. The actual figure is under 2%.

Another recent survey showed that the words 'asylum seeker' have become an emotive phrase. It is a phrase that stirs up suspicion, anger and frustration in almost equal measure.

Researchers in Wales in 2005 reported a story typical of many refugees. A 12-year-old refugee girl said, "People stare at you in a way that says – oh look, this person is different. Racism has happened to me. They call me names and they ask whether you are related to Osama Bin Laden."

In Oldham, a local newspaper reported in 2005 that a 17-year-old boy found himself before the courts after calling a Bangladeshi woman a "terrorist". He had also poured cider all over the woman and her children as they sat eating in a café. The boy pleaded guilty to the racially aggravated incident. Her children are now afraid to go out.

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

3 POWER AND DEMOCRACY

- (a) Give the meaning of the term **dictatorship**. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **political party**. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain **two** ways in which democratic decision-making can take place in the UK. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Using examples and information from your studies, explain how democracy brings both rights **and** responsibilities. You could include any of the following:
- having a say;
 - participation;
 - tolerance;
 - education;
 - the law.
- (8 marks)*

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

- (e) Are pressure groups important in a democracy? Use **Sources E and F** to support your answer. *(8 marks)*

Source E**SAVE THE NEWCHURCH GUINEA PIGS!**

The Sunday demonstrations to save the guinea pigs continue this summer! The guinea pig killers in Newchurch have tried desperately hard to ban the demonstrations but they have failed.

Come on down! You will be well looked after and be given the chance to see where the people who torture these animals actually live!

For the perfect protest, contact **Save the Newchurch Guinea Pigs (SNGP)** today!

Source: an animal rights campaign group leaflet, 2005

Source F**SAY NO TO ANIMAL RIGHTS EXTREMISM!**

A family of guinea pig farmers and the wider community have suffered from the actions of a minority of animal rights activists who have waged a sustained campaign to close down the farm in Newchurch where guinea pigs are bred for scientific research.

Ever since the Save the Newchurch Guinea Pigs Campaign started, we have had to put up with harassment, intimidation, property damage and violence from some of these animal rights extremists.

We are calling for the police to stop the protesters getting anywhere near the farm and the people who work there. This is why we set up **Victims of Animal Rights Extremism (VARE)** in April 2004 to campaign to stop these activists.

Source: a local residents group leaflet, 2005

Turn over ►

4 GLOBAL INEQUALITY

- (a) Give the meaning of the term **aid**. (1 mark)
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **poverty cycle**. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain **two** reasons why the birth rate in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) is higher than in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs). (4 marks)
- (d) Using examples and information from your studies, explain how global inequality can be reduced. You could include any of the following:
- aid;
 - trade;
 - debt;
 - religious groups.
- (8 marks)

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

- (e) Why is the Democratic Republic of Congo an LEDC? Use **Sources G and H** to support your answer. (8 marks)

Source G

SELECTED DATA ABOUT BELGIUM AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (FORMERLY THE BELGIAN CONGO)						
Country	Area (square kilometres)	Natural resources	Population (million)	Average income (GNP per capita, 2003 estimates, in US \$)	Life expectancy (years)	Literacy rate
Belgium (in Europe)	30.5 thousand	coal, natural gas	10.3	\$ 29 100	79	98%
The Democratic Republic of Congo (in Africa)	2.3 billion	copper, petroleum, diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, rubber trees, tin, uranium, iron ore, coal	60	\$ 700	49	66%

Source H

A DISCUSSION ABOUT THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
AT A CONFERENCE IN 2005 ON GLOBAL INEQUALITY

The Democratic Republic of Congo is a country in Africa. It is the homeland for over 200 ethnic groups, who lived in wealthy kingdoms established long before the Europeans arrived in the late 1800s.

King Leopold of Belgium, back in the 1880s, heard that the area was rich in natural rubber and other resources, so he sent his army to seize control. He even called it the Belgian Congo. He had hundreds of thousands of Congolese people murdered and mutilated for failing to collect their quota of natural rubber. They lived in conditions of virtual slavery. Meanwhile, Belgium and King Leopold got very rich.

From 1998 to 2001, the USA, the UK and France earned more money from selling arms to developing countries than they gave in aid.



The Belgians did give them back their country in 1960.

Since 1998 about 3 million people have died as rival armies compete for control of the country and its natural resources. These resources are sold as raw materials to MEDCs.

Yes, but since 1960 there have been corrupt governments, dictatorships, assassinations, civil wars, brutal murders and rebellions.

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

5 PEOPLE AND WORK


- (a) Give the meaning of the term **primary industry**. (1 mark)
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **trade union**. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain **two** advantages of the division of labour. (4 marks)
- (d) Using examples and information from your studies, explain what influences job satisfaction. You could include any of the following:
- specialisation;
 - new technology;
 - industrial relations;
 - alienation.
- (8 marks)

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

- (e) What are the arguments for and against encouraging economic migration? Use **Sources I and J** to support your answer. (8 marks)

Source I

A LUNCHTIME CHAT IN LONDON



We need skilled workers to migrate to the UK. The NHS depends on overseas recruiting of nurses and doctors to keep the quality of service high. Also, top employers look for places where there is plenty of skilled labour.

But what about the countries they are coming from? South Africa is not exactly a rich country and they really need doctors. Training a doctor costs over £80 000 and for them to leave for higher pay must be a real problem.

That's true. Here in London alone there are about 5000 South African trained teachers. But most do actually return after a few years as more experienced teachers.

Source J**MOVING FROM SUNDERLAND TO SWINDON**

Source J included a photograph from a website. It has not been reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.



I had just been made redundant when I saw this poster a few years ago at my local job centre in Sunderland. It was recruiting skilled workers for a new high-tech car plant in Swindon. The pay was loads better than I had been getting.

I thought, 'What have I got to lose?' There were thousands, including my dad, who had lost their jobs at the shipyards and spent years unemployed. I saw what it did to them and I thought, 'Not me, life's got to be better than that.'

So here I am in Swindon. It's great pay down here. I can see why employers like it here. You've got the motorway links, the airports are near and London's just an hour up the motorway.

I hear a few of my friends from school are now thinking of coming down. It would be great to have them nearer. To be honest, I miss my mates and my family. But wait till they find out how high the house prices and cost of living are down here!

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Source E: Save the Newchurch Guinea Pigs (SNGP), www.liberation-now.org

Source J (photo): Honda. BBC News, 16 July 1999, www.news.bbc.co.uk

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