

Surname		Other Names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
Candidate Signature			

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General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2004



**SOCIAL SCIENCE
HIGHER TIER**

3101/H

Wednesday 30 June 2004 9.00 am to 11.30 am

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No additional materials are required.
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For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
3			
4			
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6			
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8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
Total (Column 1)	→		
Total (Column 2)	→		
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in **Section A** and **Section B** in the spaces provided.
- Answer **one** question from **Section C**. Write your answer on pages 14 to 17.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. The chosen question in Section C should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of language will be assessed in the answer.

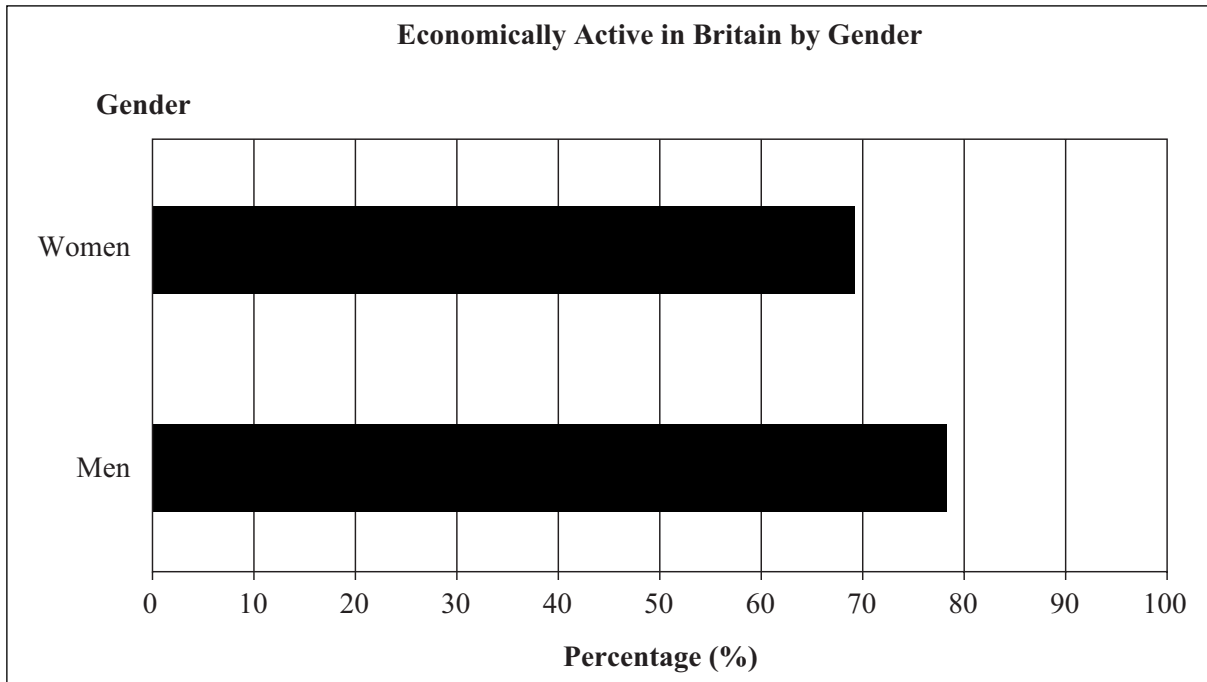
Advice

- You are advised to spend approximately:
 - 30 minutes on Section A;
 - 80 minutes on Section B;
 - 40 minutes on Section C.

SECTION A

Answer **all** questions in this section.
You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on this section.
This section carries 25 marks.

- 1 Study the graph below and answer parts (a) and (b) which follow.



Source: adapted from *Office of National Statistics* © Crown Copyright 2001

- (a) What percentage of women were economically active in 2001?

.....
(1 mark)

- (b) Explain **one** reason why men are more likely than women to be economically active.

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(2 marks)

2 Identify **and** explain **two** types of job satisfaction.

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(4 marks)

3 Read the extract below and answer the question which follows.

Gun Control

If we are elected, we promise to produce a White Paper which will show – in detail – our plans to change the law regarding firearms. Once this has gone through all the necessary Parliamentary stages, we will ensure that the law is enforced.

Source: adapted from a party political leaflet

What “Parliamentary stages” does a proposal go through before it becomes Law?

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(5 marks)

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Turn over ►

4 Study the extract below and answer parts (a) and (b) which follow.

Roles and Responsibilities

Britain does not have a written constitution or a Bill of Rights. This can make it difficult to be clear about the exact role and responsibility of each part of the system of government. It can be unclear, for example, whether the Cabinet is responsible to the Monarch, to the Prime Minister, to Parliament, to a particular political party, or to “the People”. There are also arguments about whether MPs are answerable first to their parties or to their constituencies.

(a) Explain what is meant by the term “constituencies” as used in the extract.

.....

 (2 marks)

(b) Explain what is meant by the term “Cabinet” as used in the extract.

.....

 (2 marks)

5 Compare the marriage traditions of **one** minority ethnic group with those of the majority ethnic group in Britain.

.....

 (4 marks)

4

4

6 Study the extract below and answer parts (a) and (b) which follow.

Family Diversity

There are many different family patterns portrayed in the mass media. It is not the case that every family is nuclear, functional and symmetrical. The idealistic portrayal of the family is sometimes known as the “cereal packet family”. It is an image which can make some people unhappy because their families are not as “perfect” as those on television. The mass media often ignores reconstituted families.

(a) What do social scientists mean by the term “reconstituted families”?

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(2 marks)

(b) What are the effects of the mass media’s use of stereotypes to portray the family?

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(3 marks)

5

TURN OVER FOR SECTION B

Turn over ▶

SECTION B

Answer **all** questions in this section.

You are advised to make reference to the Sources
and use your own knowledge when answering the questions.
You are advised to spend approximately 80 minutes on this section.
This section carries 50 marks.

- 7 (a) Study **Source A** and answer parts (i) and (ii) which follow.

Source A

National Daily Newspaper Circulation (July 2001 – July 2002)		
Title	July 2001	July 2002
The Sun	3 515 845	3 609 269
Daily Mirror	2 170 181	2 092 034
Daily Star	728 744	840 915
Daily Mail	2 387 338	2 350 689
Daily Express	907 411	936 091
Daily Telegraph	958 005	946 926
The Times	651 946	632 638
The Guardian	381 155	375 432
The Independent	191 595	191 875

Source: adapted from *Audit Bureau of Circulations 2002*

- (i) Which was the most popular tabloid newspaper in July 2002?

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(1 mark)

- (ii) Which was the most popular broadsheet newspaper in July 2001?

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(1 mark)

- (b) Describe how tabloid newspapers report news.

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(4 marks)

(c) Study **Source B** and answer parts (i) and (ii) which follow.

Source B

Crime as Entertainment

The problem of the fear of crime is more than just the topics or issues which are covered by the news media. It is also the way in which information is presented. The results from opinion polls indicate that many people are afraid even though there is clear evidence that most citizens are healthier, safer, and happier than ever before.

(i) How does the mass media help to create a fear of crime?

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(4 marks)

(ii) How realistic are people’s fears of becoming victims of crime?

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(4 marks)

QUESTION 7 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(d) Study **Source C** and answer parts (i) and (ii) which follow.

Source C

New Project Aims to Tackle Community Fears

Surveys carried out in Leicester show that people fear burglary the most. Being mugged and having their cars broken into are major concerns. Residents were also worried about a lack of opportunities for young people to use their leisure time constructively.

In response to the survey findings, Leicester City Council is planning a scheme to improve services. The aim is to promote a more community-centred approach. This means that the City Council, the police, the health authority, voluntary groups and the private sector will be encouraged to work more closely together.

(i) Which criminal offence do the people surveyed in Leicester most fear?

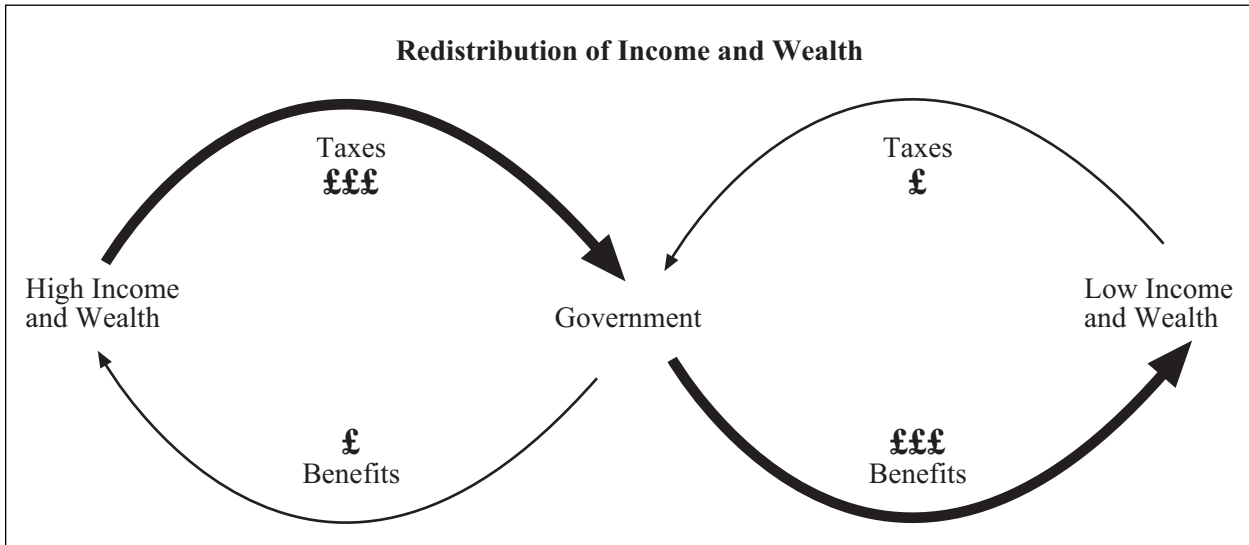
.....
(1 mark)

(ii) Describe **one** way in which the police and voluntary groups can work together to reduce crime.

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(3 marks)

8 (a) Study **Source D** and answer parts (i) and (ii) which follow.

Source D



Source: adapted from *Office of National Statistics* © Crown Copyright 2001

(i) What does **Source D** tell us about how the Government can redistribute income and wealth?

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(2 marks)

(ii) Identify **and** describe **two** reasons why some people have more wealth than others.

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(4 marks)

(b) Study **Source E** and answer parts (i) and (ii) which follow.

Source E

An Economic Balancing Act

Economic decisions are not only about wealth and wages. The Government has to ensure that there is a balance between expenditure and production in order to manage the economy. As well as considering the possible extent and effects of taxation, some thought will be given to likely future earnings and to the situation in both competitor and partner nations.

(i) Identify the main differences between “wealth” and “wages”.

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(3 marks)

(ii) Explain, with examples, what is meant by “competitor and partner nations”.

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(3 marks)

(c) Identify **and** explain **one** economic problem which can arise if there is not a balance between expenditure and production.

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(3 marks)

QUESTION 8 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(d) Study **Source F** and answer parts (i) and (ii) which follow.

Source F

The National Minimum Wage

In 1999 the Government introduced the National Minimum Wage. As a result of this, workers over the age of 21 had to be paid at least £4.20 per hour. Workers between 18 and 21 had to be paid at least £3.60 per hour. The National Minimum Wage did not apply to workers younger than 18.

Some employers were against the minimum wage. They claimed that it caused unemployment and added to their costs and therefore to prices. As a result, there was concern that it would make the country less competitive in international trade.

(i) Why were some employers opposed to the National Minimum Wage?

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(2 marks)

(ii) Why did the government introduce the National Minimum Wage?

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(2 marks)

(e) Identify **one** pressure group in the UK and explain how it tries to influence people with power.

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(6 marks)

SECTION C

Answer **one** question from this section, **either** Question 9, **or** 10, **or** 11, **or** 12.
You are expected to use appropriate examples and/or evidence when answering the question.

Write your answers on pages 14 to 17.

If you need extra space, use the continuation sheets at the end of this book.

You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on this section.

This section carries 25 marks.

EITHER

9 Assess the extent to which the family is disappearing.

You may wish to include in your answer:

- changes in patterns of marriage;
- changes in the divorce rate;
- changing roles within the family;
- any other relevant points;
- a supported conclusion.

(25 marks)

OR

10 Assess the extent to which technology improves people's working lives.

You may wish to include in your answer:

- changes in patterns of employment;
- changes in methods of production;
- changes in the nature and expectations of work;
- any other relevant points;
- a supported conclusion.

(25 marks)

OR

11 Assess how adequately consumers' rights are protected by the law.

You may wish to include in your answer:

- legal rights of consumers;
- legal rights of retailers and traders;
- how rights and responsibilities are established;
- any other relevant points;
- a supported conclusion.

(25 marks)

OR

12 Assess the extent to which power always rests with the people in a democracy.

You may wish to include in your answer:

- ideas and principles of democracy;
- how democracy works in practice;
- different types of political involvement;
- any other relevant points;
- a supported conclusion.

(25 marks)

Turn over ►

25

END OF QUESTIONS

