General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2006

GENERAL STUDIES
Paper 1
Higher Tier

3761/1HA





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 80.
- In **Sections B** and **C** you will be assessed for quality of written communication.

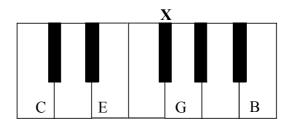
Advice

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

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.

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

Questions A5 and A6

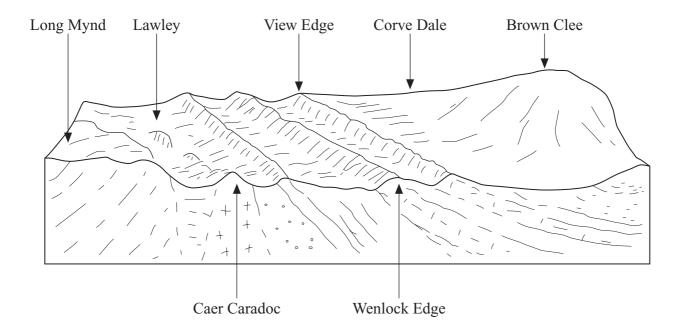
The winds out of the west land blow, My friends have breathed them there; Warm with the blood of lads I know Comes east the sighing air.

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 above figure illustrates the terrain around Caer Caradoc. "The view from the summit of Caer Caradoc is well worth the climb. To the west the plateau of Long Mynd, to the east the wooded escarpment of Wenlock Edge. Immediately north is the whale back shape of the Lawley and in the distance, on the same line, the Wrekin; with the steam from the Ironbridge power station nearby."

- A7 The position of the Wrekin from the summit of Caer Caradoc is
 - A east.
 - **B** north.
 - **C** south.
 - **D** west.
- **A8** The best description of an escarpment is
 - **A** an isolated ringed hill.
 - **B** the steep side of a ridge.
 - **C** the floor of a valley.
 - **D** the flat top of a hill.

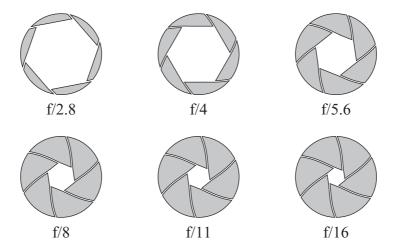
Questions A9 and A10

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



- **A9** 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.
- A10 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.

Questions A11 and A12



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

Questions A13 and A14

The next two questions are based on the following passage about the World Trade Organisation.

Since its formation, the rich countries have been seeking to recruit as many developing nations into the World Trade Organisation as they can, in order to open up the developing countries' markets and force them to trade on onerous terms. However, as the rich have done so, they have found themselves massively outnumbered. The EU and the US may already be regretting their efforts to persuade China to join. It has now become the rock – too big to bully and threaten – around which the unattached nations have begun to cluster.

Source: An extract from A threat to the rich by GEORGE MONBIOT, The Guardian, 16 September 2003

- A13 The tone of the passage with regard to the rich countries could be best said to be
 - A supportive.
 - **B** questioning.
 - C humorous.
 - **D** critical.
- A14 Which statement best sums up the above passage?
 - **A** The EU and the US are working closely with China.
 - **B** Rich countries use the WTO to increase their own markets.
 - C The rich countries get their own way as they outnumber poor countries.
 - **D** Poor countries have always been given favourable trading terms.

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 25th -March 31st

- A15 Two adults booked online for their tickets to New York. Later, they phoned up to buy tickets for their children, one 4-year-old and one babe-in-arms. The total bill was
 - \mathbf{A} £594.
 - В £624.
 - \mathbf{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.
- 9.20 a.m. B
- \mathbf{C} 11.20 a.m.
- D 1.20 p.m.

Turn over for the next question

Questions A17 and A18

Amnesty International's mission statement is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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

- **A17** Which of the following best sums up the aims of Amnesty International?
 - A To protect all human rights in all circumstances
 - **B** To defend the human rights of good people
 - C To support governments which have good human rights records
 - **D** To promote discrimination against abusers of human rights
- A18 Each of the following could reasonably be expected to be a human right except the right to
 - **A** freedom from oppression.
 - **B** a home.
 - **C** personal wealth.
 - **D** pursue happiness.

Questions A19 and A20

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION (R.N.L.I.)

- Every day it costs £290 000 to run the lifeboat service
- Someone somewhere is rescued every 90 minutes
- In 2003 it cost £107 million to run the R.N.L.I.
- The average cost of launching an all-weather lifeboat is £5800
- Every distress call is answered
- Hovercraft which operate over mudbanks and sand cost £135 000 each

Source: An extract from the R.N.L.I. website 2003

- A19 How many people are rescued on average each year by the R.N.L.I.?
 - **A** about 2000
 - **B** about 3800
 - **C** about 4200
 - **D** about 5800
- **A20** A shipping line donates £946 000 to buy 4 hovercraft and to pay for some all-weather lifeboat launchings. How many launches do they support?
 - **A** 30
 - **B** 50
 - **C** 70
 - **D** 90

END OF SECTION A

Turn over for SECTION B stimulus material

SECTION B

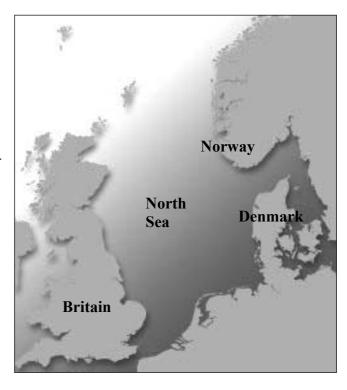
Stimulus Material

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 1/500th 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 at Whitby

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.

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.



Item D

NORTH SEA COD



Cod can live for 20 years and grow to almost 2 metres. Most, however, are caught at between 2 and 4 years of age, before they can breed. Over-fishing, using systems such as radar, has brought North Sea cod stocks down to $1/10^{\text{th}}$ of the levels of 30 years ago. The catch then was 250 000 tonnes a year. The EU quota is now 34 301 tonnes a year.

The British eat a million fish fingers a day. Hoki and pollack fish are now replacing the endangered cod in fish fingers. However, cod liver oil, a good source of vitamins A and D, is still one of the country's best selling dietary supplements.

Turn over for SECTION C

SECTION C

Answer one question, either 6, 7 or 8.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on pages 6 to 8 of the other booklet.

Each question carries 30 marks.

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

Item E



Traffic congestion

There are currently over 130 cars for each mile of road in Britain.

(a) Explain the advantages of car ownership.

(10 marks)

(b) What are the disadvantages, for individuals **and** the UK, of the widespread use of road transport? (20 marks)

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

Item F

The image of a Royal Navy aircraft carrier on exercise is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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Item G

The image of an army tank on desert surveillance is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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Royal Navy carrier on exercise

Army tank on desert surveillance

Item H



Royal Air Force Tornado on manoeuvres

There are about 200 000 men and women serving in the UK navy, army and air force.

- (a) Explain the problems faced by the UK's armed forces today. (10 marks)
- (b) Explain the advantages for the UK of maintaining well-trained and well-equipped armed forces in the 21st century. (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

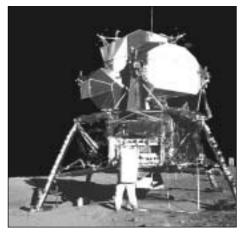
8 Look at the photographs and then answer the questions below.

Item I



A shuttle launch

Item J



A lunar landing

In 2005 the United States of America spent 16.2 billion dollars on space exploration and research.

- (a) Explain the difficulties which have to be taken into account when sending humans into space. (10 marks)
- (b) What are the arguments for **and** against countries spending vast sums of money on space exploration? (20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Candidate Signature								



General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2006

GENERAL STUDIES
Paper 1 Sections B and C
Higher Tier

3761/1HB



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 all questions in Section B and one in Section C.
- Answer the questions in 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 30.
- 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.

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Examiner's Initials

For Examiner's Use

Question

Question

1

Advice

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

SECTION B

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

Answer all the questions below in the spaces provided.

In th	e stimulus material provided, what word or phrase is used for:	
(a)	the name of a North Sea fishing ground?	
		(1 mark)
(b)	tiny plants and animals drifting near the sea's surface?	
		(1 mark)
(c)	food supplies limited by government in wartime?	
		(1 mark)
(d)	radio detecting and ranging equipment?	
		(1 mark)
(a)	Explain what is meant by 'annual turnover'. (Item C)	
		(2 magrila)
(b)	Explain what is meant by 'EU quotas'. (Item B)	(2 marks)
		(2 marks)

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	Explain what is meant by 'dietary supplements'. (Item D)
	(2 marks)
(a)	Explain two health problems associated with frequent consumption of fish and chip meals. (Item C)
	(2 marks)
(b)	Give two reasons why cod stocks are declining in the North Sea. (Item D)
Refe	
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	r to Item A . In 2004 Denmark landed 45% of the total fish catch of the North Sea. 10% of Denmark's catch in 2004 was cod. How many tonnes of cod did Denmark land in
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6

(b)	What is the total water surface of the earth?
	(1 mark
(c)	If cod prices rose by 40% between 2004 and 2006, how much would a fish merchant expect to pay for a tonne of cod in 2006?
	(1 mari
(d)	Explain two costs involved in extracting North Sea oil and transferring it to a Scottish oil refinery.
	(2 mark
	must answer this question using continuous writing. You may, if you wish, use your knowledge.
•••••	
•••••	

(10 marks)

Turn over for SECTION C

10

SECTION C

Answer one question, either Question 6, 7 or 8.

Look at Section C (pages 14-16) of the other booklet and write the answer to your chosen question in the space below. Remember to write the question number (6, 7 or 8).

Each question carries 30 marks.

You should answer this question using continuous prose.

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