



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2013

## General Studies (Specification A)

## GENA1

Unit 1 AS Culture and Society

Friday 11 January 2013 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- a Source Booklet for Section A and Section B (enclosed)
- an objective test answer sheet for Section A
- an AQA 8-page answer book for Section B.

**Time allowed**

- 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book for Section B. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is GENA1.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer Section A (Questions 1.1 to 1.30) using the answer sheet provided and Section B (Questions 2, 3, 4 and 5) in your separate answer book.
- Do any rough work in your answer book.
- Hand in **both** your answer sheet **and** your answer book separately at the end of the examination.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- This paper consists of two sections.  
**Section A** contains 30 objective test questions based on **Source A**. There is 1 mark for each question.  
**Section B** contains structured questions based on **Sources B, C and D**. Marks are shown after each question and total 35.

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**Section A****Answer Questions 1.1 – 1.30**

Each of the 30 questions carries 1 mark.

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Read **Source A** entitled **Crime Reduction: Two Points of View**, which is printed in the separate Source Booklet, and answer **Questions 1.1 to 1.30** by choosing the answer represented by the letter **A, B, C** or **D**, that you think best. Mark your responses on your objective test answer sheet.

- 1.1** The 'outrage' referred to in paragraph 1 resulted from the fact that
- A** levels of crime remained high.
  - B** the police were seen to be failing.
  - C** criminals were escaping successful prosecution.
  - D** punishments were seen as inadequate.
- 1.2** The writer's view in paragraphs 1 to 3 is
- A** prison needs to act as a deterrent.
  - B** better court procedures will increase conviction rates.
  - C** old people are more likely to experience crime.
  - D** crime is on the increase in the UK.
- 1.3** In paragraphs 2 and 3, the author indicates that the public supports substantial prison sentences for rapists for each of the following reasons **except**
- A** the punishment should reflect the severity of the crime.
  - B** the public at large needs to be protected.
  - C** a strong deterrent is needed.
  - D** the effect on the victim needs to be considered.
- 1.4** In paragraph 4, the author suggests that Michael Howard
- 1** was advised to accept rising crime rates as inevitable.
  - 2** was happy to accept rising crime rates as inevitable.
  - 3** favoured prison sentences for convicted criminals.
  - 4** arrived at the Home Office during a period of historically low crime.

Answer

- A** if **1** alone is correct.
- B** if **1** and **3** only are correct.
- C** if **2** and **4** only are correct.
- D** if all are correct.

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- 1.5** 'inexorable' (paragraph 4) means
- A** relentless.
  - B** depressing.
  - C** accelerating.
  - D** expensive.
- 1.6** The attitude of senior advisors outlined in paragraph 4 is best described as one of
- A** indifference.
  - B** determination.
  - C** weakness.
  - D** resignation.
- 1.7** The author presents the relationship between the two statistics in paragraph 5 as if it were
- A** a non sequitur.
  - B** a causal link.
  - C** an analogy.
  - D** an anomaly.
- 1.8** Paragraphs 5 and 6 show that
- A** New Labour used crime figures to frighten the public.
  - B** crime surveys show consistency in their results.
  - C** there was political agreement in the 1990s about the value of imprisonment.
  - D** crime rates fell by over 50% in the period from 1995 to 2001.
- 1.9** 'incapacitation' (paragraph 6) refers to the idea that criminals in prison are
- A** unable to commit crimes.
  - B** given time for reflection.
  - C** being rehabilitated.
  - D** frightened by the prison experience.
- 1.10** Which of the following are examples of a 'non-custodial sentence' referred to in paragraph 7?
- 1** community service
  - 2** probation
  - 3** an anti-social behaviour order
  - 4** a suspended sentence

Answer

- A** if **1** and **2** only are correct.
- B** if **1** and **3** only are correct.
- C** if **2**, **3** and **4** only are correct.
- D** if all are correct.

Turn over ►

1.11 In paragraph 7, the author implies each of the following **except**

- A prisoners who use drugs are less likely to 'go straight' on release.
- B overcrowding in prisons hinders the rehabilitation programmes.
- C more prisoners re-offend than those who are given other types of punishment.
- D Michael Howard's assessment that 'prison works' is borne out by the statistics offered.

1.12 The message in paragraph 8 is that

- A conclusions from statistics should be used with caution.
- B UK imprisonment figures are comparable with other EU countries.
- C too much emphasis is placed on the use of crime statistics.
- D statistical trends in crime figures can usually be explained.

1.13 In paragraphs 9 and 10, the author implies that

- A it is far too expensive even to consider building more prisons.
- B although expensive, providing more prison places is vital in the fight against crime.
- C readers of broadsheet newspapers are largely in favour of building more prisons.
- D tabloid readers have no consciences when it comes to fighting crime.

1.14 The author assumes in paragraph 10 that

- 1 readers of *The Independent* will feel that they are more liberal than the views he expresses.
- 2 tabloid readers would be likely to disagree with his views.
- 3 newspapers follow the opinions of their readers as much as forming them.
- 4 readers of *The Independent* are just as likely to be victims of crime as anyone else.

Answer

- A if 1 and 2 only are correct.
- B if 1 and 3 only are correct.
- C if 2 and 4 only are correct.
- D if 3 and 4 only are correct.

1.15 Characteristics of the tabloid press are likely to include

- 1 shorter articles and more pictures.
- 2 an objective approach to reporting.
- 3 news stories about celebrities.
- 4 in-depth political reports.

Answer

- A if 4 alone is correct.
- B if 1 and 2 only are correct.
- C if 1 and 3 only are correct.
- D if 2 and 4 only are correct.

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- 1.16 In the first article (paragraphs 1–10), Dominic Lawson suggests that
- A it would be very cost-effective to put even more prisoners in jail.
  - B it is morally questionable to be authoritarian.
  - C we should be ashamed that so many criminals re-offend.
  - D readers of *The Independent* are unlikely to be put in jail.
- 1.17 The main intention of Dominic Lawson is to
- A analyse the causes of rising crime rates.
  - B challenge Home Office views about punishment.
  - C state the case for more investment in prisons.
  - D criticise the punishment policy of New Labour.
- 1.18 According to paragraph 11,
- A seasonal factors can affect crime levels.
  - B crime is rising by nearly 25 per cent.
  - C too many police forces are inefficient.
  - D there is little optimism about crime trends.
- 1.19 The main argument in paragraph 12 is that
- A links between crime and poverty can be over-simplified.
  - B inequality and poverty inevitably lead to increased crime.
  - C the social position of the poor is determined for them.
  - D government ministers can help to reduce crime figures.
- 1.20 'a society based on status' (paragraph 12) implies that the poor are
- A expected to turn to a life of crime.
  - B likely to accept their limited opportunities in life.
  - C determined to climb the social ladder.
  - D jealous of the wealth of the better-off.
- 1.21 In paragraphs 13 and 14, the author claims that in modern Britain those born into poverty are each of the following **except**
- A ashamed of their parents.
  - B sometimes corrupted by materialism.
  - C sometimes made to feel inadequate.
  - D able to improve their lives.

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- 1.22** The phrase 'relentless propaganda of consumerism' (paragraph 14) most probably refers to
- A** constant media advertising of desirable goods.
  - B** continued government promotion of shoppers' desires and habits.
  - C** prolonged government control of prices of goods in shops.
  - D** criminals consistently selling stolen property.
- 1.23** In the context of paragraph 15, 'the incorrigibly idle' means people who
- A** turn to a life of crime.
  - B** are not prepared to work.
  - C** lack the qualifications to get a job.
  - D** live in a deprived neighbourhood.
- 1.24** The conclusion the author draws about young offenders in paragraph 17 is that they may lack
- A** skills.
  - B** ambition.
  - C** self-respect.
  - D** discipline.
- 1.25** The main emphasis in paragraphs 19 and 20 is on
- A** a different approach to social care.
  - B** cutting benefits as an incentive to work.
  - C** a return to army discipline.
  - D** greater emphasis on religious teaching.
- 1.26** According to Bruce Anderson, those who become criminals often
- 1** have no respect for people of higher social status.
  - 2** are not deterred by the threat of being arrested.
  - 3** desire the goods the better-off can afford.
  - 4** lack the skills required by employers.
- Answer
- A** if **1** and **2** only are correct.
  - B** if **1** and **4** only are correct.
  - C** if **2** and **3** only are correct.
  - D** if **3** and **4** only are correct.
- 1.27** Bruce Anderson makes each of the following points **except**
- A** advertising consumer goods can lead to crime.
  - B** changing government policies is unlikely to reduce crime.
  - C** many people who turn to crime received a poor education.
  - D** the government misunderstands the true cause of crime.

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- 1.28** Anderson concludes by suggesting that the key to solving the crime problem in the long term is to begin a process of
- A** severe cuts to benefits.
  - B** compulsory education and counselling.
  - C** prison closure.
  - D** social intervention.
- 1.29** It is difficult to know which crime statistics are accurate because some
- A** crimes go unpunished.
  - B** criminals are never caught.
  - C** prisoners are released early.
  - D** victims do not report crime.
- 1.30** A comparison between the two articles shows that
- A** the writers are in agreement on key issues.
  - B** both use a lot of statistical evidence.
  - C** either viewpoint could be valid.
  - D** *The Independent* is biased towards Dominic Lawson's view.

**END OF SECTION A**

**Turn over for Section B**

**Turn over ►**

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**Section B**

Study **Sources B to D** provided in the Source Booklet and then answer **all** the following questions.

Wherever possible, **use your own words** to show you understand the arguments.

You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

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**Read Source B**

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 Using **Source B**, identify **three** problems facing the music industry. *(3 marks)*

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 Using your own knowledge, briefly outline **three** ways, other than sales of recorded music, in which pop musicians may earn a living within the entertainment industry. *(5 marks)*

**Read Source C**

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 Using evidence from **Source C** and **your own knowledge**, argue the case **for** and **against** music being made a compulsory subject in all secondary schools. *(13 marks)*

**Read Source D**

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 Using evidence from **Source D** and **your own knowledge**, discuss ways in which music may be used both **positively** and **negatively** within society. *(14 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**