

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
A2 GCE
F734/01

GENERAL STUDIES
Culture, Science and Society:
Making Connections

WEDNESDAY 21 JUNE 2017: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

12 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.

Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.

Answer BOTH questions.

Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 100.

You are advised to divide your time equally between the questions.

THE QUALITY OF YOUR WRITTEN COMMUNICATION WILL BE ASSESSED, INCLUDING CLARITY OF EXPRESSION, STRUCTURE OF ARGUMENTS, PRESENTATION OF IDEAS, GRAMMAR, PUNCTUATION AND SPELLING.

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Answer BOTH the questions.

INFORMATION FOR QUESTION 1

Consider the following source material relating to crime and its punishment and then, in the form of an essay, answer the question which follows.

SOURCE A

Since the end of World War 2 the UK prison population has steadily increased. At the end of 2015 the prisons were 97% full. This does not include those criminals on bail and awaiting trial, on parole or wearing ‘tagging systems’.

Since 1965 the death penalty has been removed and more prisons have been built. Since 2012 police forces across the country have closed a number of police stations in an effort to cut costs. The stations are due to be replaced by Police Offices in places such as public libraries and supermarkets. In January 2016 the Government expanded the group of judges who review ‘unduly lenient sentences’. Later that same month this group doubled the sentence of a woman who had admitted killing a suspected paedophile. Again in January 2016 it was reported that 1 in 12 criminals re-offends within 18 days of leaving prison.

SOURCE B

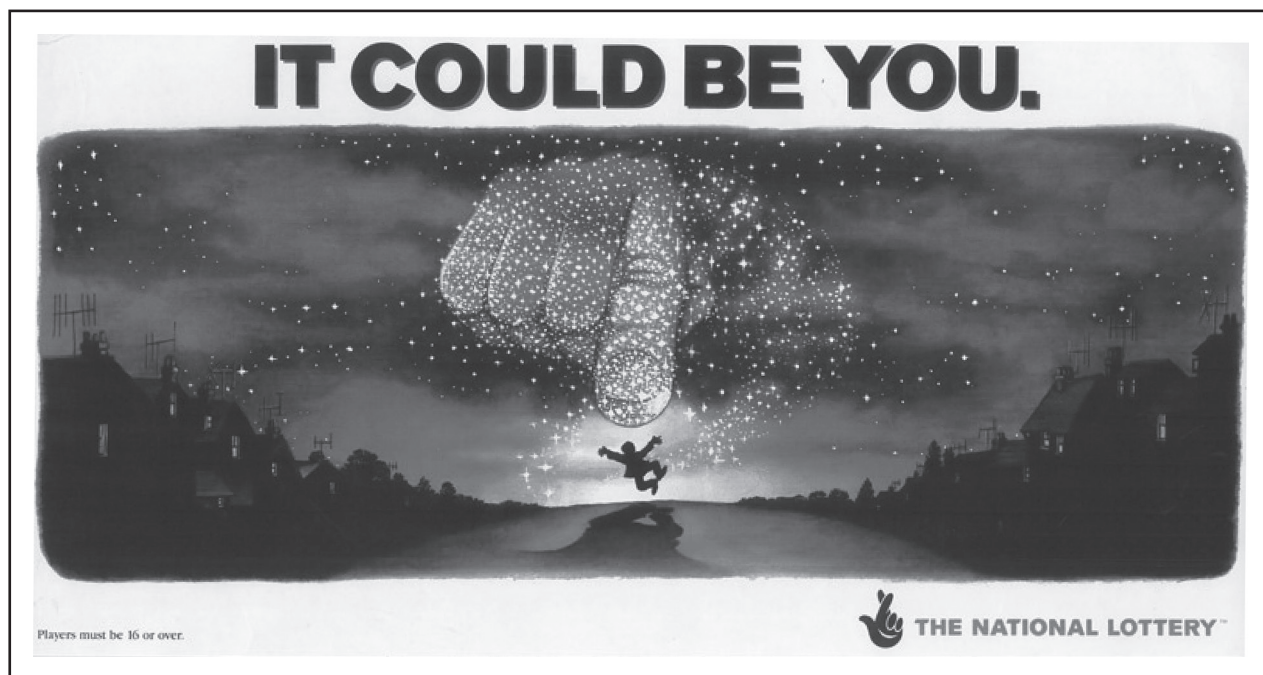
Deciding the sentence for a crime can be quite difficult. There are guidelines for a judge or magistrate to follow but the length and type of sentence can vary enormously. Usually the more serious a crime, the longer or harsher the sentence given. Sentences can also vary for the same crime because consideration can be given to the circumstances of the crime. These circumstances might include the effect of the crime on the victim, whether there was provocation or whether the offender has committed other crimes in the past. The result is that sentencing for crimes can seem very confusing. It is often difficult to determine why one person is given a harsh sentence while the sentence of another seems to be lenient.

- 1 Discuss and evaluate the cultural, social and scientific reasons that contribute to the number of crimes being committed in the UK today. To what extent are the sentences for crimes an effective deterrent? [50]**

INFORMATION FOR QUESTION 2

Consider the following source material concerning advertising media and then answer the question which follows in the form of an essay.

SOURCE C



SOURCE D

Advertising media is big business. Adverts appear in many forms including direct mail, radio, internet and television.

Advertising aims to target specific groups and to encourage them to spend money, often on things which they do not really need or perhaps cannot afford.

The variety of advertising media available means that impressionable groups can sometimes become targets. For example, advertising products which are high in fat, sugar and salt have been linked to increased obesity, particularly in children.

Foods which appear to be beneficial can also be misleading. If the packet says the product is high in fibre, contains whole grains or has added vitamins and minerals, this doesn't really mean anything. The same product might also contain high levels of salt, sugar or saturated fat.

- 2 Discuss and analyse the extent to which advertising media can mislead people. Suggest ways in which this issue can be addressed. Use cultural, scientific and social examples to support your views. [50]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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