

Monday 18 June 2012 – Afternoon

A2 GCE GENERAL STUDIES

F734/01 Culture, Science and Society: Making Connections

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



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.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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.**
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **both** questions.

Consider the sources and then answer the question which follows in the form of an essay.

SOURCE INFORMATION FOR QUESTION 1

SOURCE A

In 2008, approximately 1000 women in the UK were dying each year from cervical cancer. It was decided to introduce a mass vaccination programme for girls aged between 13 and 18 years, using the HPV vaccine to give protection against the human papillomavirus, which causes cervical cancer. Protection is expected to last for seven years.

SOURCE B

Normal immunisation schedule for people in the United Kingdom

Some immunisation is offered to everyone; some only to people in 'at risk' groups. The normal immunisation schedule for people in the UK in 2010 was as follows.

Age	Immunisation (vaccines given)	
Before one year	DTaP/IPV(polio)/Hib: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b PCV: pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (since 2006) Men C: meningitis C	5
Before four years	DTaP/IPV(polio): pre-school booster for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and polio MMR: measles, mumps and rubella	10
Between 13 and 18 years	Td/IPV(polio): booster for diphtheria, tetanus and polio HPV: human papillomavirus (cervical cancer) <i>for girls only</i> (since 2008)	
Adults	Td/IPV(polio): at any age, if not fully immunised as a child Influenza: if 65 or over, or in an 'at risk' group PCV: pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, if 65 or over, or in an 'at risk' group	15

Until 2005, all UK school children at the age of 13 were given the BCG vaccine to protect against tuberculosis. The policy changed in 2005 as a result of changing patterns of tuberculosis in the UK. Children are now screened for risk factors, tested and immunised as appropriate. Those in 'at risk' areas are vaccinated at birth. 20

(adapted from <http://www.patient.co.uk/health/immunisation-Usual-UK-schedule.htm>)

- 1 Drawing on your own knowledge and personal experience, consider the implications for culture, science and society of a national immunisation schedule. To what extent do you agree that doctors should ignore parental wishes in administering immunisation? [50]

Consider the sources and then answer the question which follows in the form of an essay.

SOURCE INFORMATION FOR QUESTION 2

SOURCE C

At the United Nations Millennium Summit in the year 2000, 189 world leaders made an historic promise to end poverty by 2015. Their first goal was to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. This goal had three targets:

- Target 1. reduce by half between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
- Target 2. achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
- Target 3. reduce by half between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

(adapted from www.un.org/millenniumgoals/poverty.shtml)

SOURCE D

Child poverty in Britain

1999	The proportion of children in poverty in Britain is higher than any other western European nation. The British Government undertakes to eradicate child poverty by 2020.
2005	The proportion of children in poverty in Britain increases for the first time since 1997.

- 2 Drawing on your own knowledge and experience, consider the cultural, scientific and social issues which may affect – for better or for worse – any attempts to reduce poverty. To what extent do you think the United Nations and British Government targets are achievable? **[50]**

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