

Friday 7 June 2013 – Morning

A2 GCE GENERAL STUDIES

F734/01 Culture, Science and Society: Making Connections

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

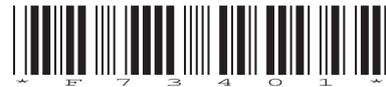
OCR supplied materials:

- 12 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.

SOURCE INFORMATION FOR QUESTION 1

Consider the following source material concerning the choice and use of energy and answer the question which follows in the form of an essay.

SOURCE A

2013 is the centenary of the death of Rudolf Diesel. He was an inventor and mechanical engineer. He is most famous for the invention of the diesel engine which he first developed in 1893. Recently diesel engines have been favoured over petrol engines as they don't pump out as much 'greenhouse gas'.

SOURCE B

SOLAR POWER IN THE HOME



SOURCE C

Can wind power really reduce energy bills?

(2010 headline)

- 1 Using the sources and your own knowledge and experience, discuss the impact of culture, science and society upon our choice and use of energy. To what extent do you think our choice and use of energy will change in future? **[50]**

SOURCE INFORMATION FOR QUESTION 2

Consider the following source material concerning the National Health Service (NHS) and answer the question which follows in the form of an essay.

SOURCE D

In 1948 the National Health Service was created. It brought hospital services, family practitioner services and community based services together as one organisation. The aim was to bring good healthcare to all, through services that were free to all at the point of delivery, regardless of wealth.

Before this time, people had to pay for healthcare, use home remedies or rely upon the charity of doctors. Mentally ill people were locked away in institutions, and many elderly people ended up in the Workhouse. The principle introduced with the NHS was that healthcare should be paid for, indirectly, by everyone in the working population, through taxation and national insurance contributions.

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After the creation of the NHS, it was inevitable that public expectations would rise as medical science improved. By 1952 charges for prescriptions and dental treatment had been introduced.

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Government minister Aneurin Bevan had foreseen that there would be difficulties. 'We shall never have all we need,' he said. 'Expectations will always exceed capacity. The service must always be changing, growing and improving.'

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SOURCE E

The following are criticisms often made of the NHS:

- too many GPs fail to diagnose serious illnesses;
- 50% state spending goes on health and care;
- hospital waiting times are getting longer.

- 2 Using the sources and your own knowledge and personal experience, discuss the cultural, scientific and social issues which affect free healthcare for all at the point of delivery. How far do you think the NHS can continue to fulfil its original aims? **[50]**

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