

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Friday 10 June 2016 – Afternoon

### 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.
- Answer **both** questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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.

### INFORMATION FOR QUESTION 1

Consider the following source material relating to the legacy of the 2012 Olympic Games in London and then answer the question that follows in the form of an essay.

#### SOURCE A

In 2012 London hosted the Olympic Games. A government document entitled 'The long term vision for the legacy of the London 2012 Olympic & Paralympic Games' published in 2014 stated that:

- by the end of the decade Britain will be amongst the most physically active countries in the developed world
- the built environment and our transport infrastructure will be transformed to encourage high levels of walking and cycling
- every man, woman and child can find a sport they enjoy and in which they are able to get involved easily, regardless of their ability or disability.

#### SOURCE B

By common consent, the London Olympic and Paralympic Games of 2012 were among the best ever held. It is demonstrably true, moreover, that the legacy from holding the Games ... has been better secured in London than in any previous Olympic city.

From the Stadium to the Aquatic Centre, from the Copper Box Arena to the ArcelorMittal Orbit to the Velodrome – all the Games-time venues have long-term private sector-led futures. We are pressing ahead with the development of five new neighbourhoods delivering thousands of new homes. The public will shortly be able to enjoy one of the largest new green parks in the whole of Europe – accessible by multiple transport routes including the Stratford railway hub, the best connected in the country. Post-games transformation works are creating vibrant new centres of enterprise and employment. We have iCITY – what was once the international press and broadcast centre, which already hosts BT Sport, the largest TV studios in the country.

We then add fantastic technology, cultural and higher education institutions, and we believe we will trigger extraordinary growth along with tens of thousands of jobs. This is all working to achieve the long-term goal of convergence in life chances and prosperity between east and west London, and to bring the city and its communities together, while boosting the whole UK economy. We believe they represent a fitting and lasting legacy from a great Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Boris Johnson, Mayor of London, February 2014.

- 1 Discuss the cultural, social and scientific ways that the 'legacy of the Games' has had an effect on the UK since the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. To what extent does major investment in sporting events by the government benefit the whole of the UK population? **[50]**

**INFORMATION FOR QUESTION 2**

Consider the following source material concerning refuse and litter and then answer the question that follows in the form of an essay.

**SOURCE C**

Refuse is big business. Recycling is now an accepted feature of daily lives. Household recycling rates have risen from 8% to 43% since 2000, but over 80% of the waste generated could, in fact, be recycled. Every year in the UK almost 15 million tonnes of food is thrown away (£470 for each household). In addition, we throw away clothing worth over £140 million. It is claimed that if the rate of recycling could be increased it would reduce our reliance on natural resources.

Litter on streets is a growing concern. Since 2006 local councils have been making money from 'on-the-spot' fines for dropping litter. Some of these fines are as high as £80. However, in 2014, according to 'Keep Britain Tidy,' it came as a surprise to see that litter is still a major concern. Figures suggest that if we recycled all litter found on the streets of England, up to £12 million a year could be saved. Whilst smoking materials are amongst the most common form of litter, fast food related litter has increased most in recent years. The report also found that the amount of litter in an area is not only related to whether there are enough bins or how often they are emptied. It also suggested that the amount of litter is directly related to socio-economic status: wealthier areas do more recycling.

**SOURCE D**

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- 2 Evaluate and discuss the cultural, social and scientific issues that people face in disposing of refuse and litter effectively. The government wants to work towards a 'zero waste economy.' How far do you consider this aim to be achievable? **[50]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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