

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Monday 15 May 2023

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper
reference

1CS0/01

Citizenship Studies

PAPER 1

You must have:

Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions in Sections A, B, C and D.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Living together in the UK

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 1 (a) Asylum seekers are people who: (1)
- A have to leave one country because of a natural disaster.
 - B flee from one country and seek protection in another.
 - C are from one country but seek work in another country.
 - D visit another country but decide to stay there.
- (b) Which **one** of these accurately describes the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child? (1)
- A It removes the responsibility of parents to care for children under 18.
 - B It takes away the legal rights of children if a family is extremely poor.
 - C It provides housing for all members of a child's family.
 - D It confirms the distinct rights of children under 18.

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(c) Explain **two** reasons why mutual respect is necessary in society.

(4)

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(d) Explain **one** way in which local councils are democratic.

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(e) Suggest **two** benefits of migration **in the UK**.

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(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)

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2 Study Source A below before answering the question.

(6)

Source A: How relevant is religion to young people in the UK?

People's identities can be defined in many ways. For a long time, religion has been a central focus of young people's identity and it helps them develop their moral values.

Religion has been with them at major stages and events in their life such as births, marriages and deaths and it constantly brings them together in the community at seasonal festivals and celebrations.

For many young people, religion is an integral part of their schooling, and is such an important part of our society that it is a compulsory element of education until the age of 16. However, statistics show that a quarter of young people are brought up in homes where religion is absent.

A lack of faith does not mean they have no morals or fail to value truth and honesty. Young people also know the importance of showing respect and tolerance to everyone they meet in society.

Explain the significance of religion for young people in the UK today.

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



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SECTION B

Democracy at work in the UK

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

3 (a) Identify **one** of the roles carried out by a government minister.

(1)

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(b) Explain **two** of the main differences between the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

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(c) Identify **three** distinct features of the Westminster first-past-the-post voting system.

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(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)



- 4 (a) Which **one** of these accurately describes the power of the Scottish Parliament? (1)
- A** It can only pass laws approved by the Westminster Parliament in London.
 - B** It has fewer legal powers over the Highlands and Islands of Northern Scotland.
 - C** It can decline to have the Monarch as Head of State.
 - D** It has power and control over fishing and agriculture but not defence.
- (b) Which **one** of these is an example of Parliamentary oversight and scrutiny? (1)
- A** The weekly session of Prime Minister's Question Time.
 - B** A new member of Parliament swearing an oath of allegiance.
 - C** The official opening of a session of Parliament by the Monarch.
 - D** Allowing members of the public to view proceedings in Parliament.
- (c) Which one of these accurately describes the difference between a direct and an indirect tax? (1)
- A** A direct tax is imposed on the wealthy, but an indirect tax is imposed on everyone.
 - B** A direct tax is taken from income, but an indirect tax is taken from spending.
 - C** A direct tax is levied by central government, but an indirect tax is levied by local government.
 - D** A direct tax must be paid, but it is optional to pay an indirect tax.



Study Source B below and then answer part (d).

Source B: The use of referendums in Switzerland and the UK

Switzerland is perhaps the best example in Europe to show how important referendums are. They are held regularly during the year with the whole population choosing how the country is run, repealing laws, and introducing new ones. They always attract over 65% of voters, thus making decisions legitimate.

The Swiss have held referendums over a vast range of topics including banning animal testing, improving the conditions and pay of nurses, allowing same sex marriages and amending the law dealing with terrorism. Referendums were available to the Swiss for difficult moral topics such as abortion and euthanasia.

Referendums are an example of direct democracy rarely used in the UK. They connect people to political life. This means that all major decisions are not taken by just a few politicians who can be seen to be out of touch with ordinary life and the challenges faced in society. Referendums work with the people setting the agenda and making important decisions over a range of issues. Holding more referendums would make a change to how the UK works politically and would improve democracy.

(d) Compare how referendums are used in the UK and Switzerland.

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(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 17 MARKS



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SECTION C

Law and justice

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

5 (a) Suggest **two** reasons why crime rates may increase in society.

(2)

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(b) Identify **three** reasons why we need laws in society.

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(c) Explain **one** benefit of using mediation to settle a legal dispute.

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6 (a) Which **one** of these accurately describes a difference between Magistrates' Courts and Crown Courts?

(1)

- A** The fines imposed in a Magistrates' Court exceed those that are imposed in a Crown Court.
- B** The defence must prove innocence in a Magistrates' Court but in a Crown Court the defendant must establish guilt.
- C** Trial by jury is a feature of a Crown Court but is not a feature in a Magistrates' Court.
- D** A Magistrates' Court can impose a maximum prison sentence of two years but in a Crown Court it is ten years.

(b) Identify **two** family matters which civil law deals with.

(2)

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Study Source C below and then answer part (c).

Source C: Restorative justice

Ann Linton was burgled and had over £500 taken by a burglar known only as Mark. She and her partner, Terry, agreed to take part in restorative justice. Mark reached out to Ann and Terry to make amends for his wrongdoing and in the process made a lasting friendship. Mark now regularly carries out work for them and they exchange Christmas presents. Ann said, 'Isn't it funny, you tell someone who broke into your house that you are now the best of friends with them.' Mark commented, 'Ann and Terry gave me the chance to change my life. I owe them everything and will always be in their debt. I will do anything I can to help them.'

West Midlands Police said, 'This restorative justice programme is much better than a prison sentence because it forces offenders to come face to face with the impact of their actions and meet those they harm. It is hard for offenders to do – but the benefits are considerable: helping those who have suffered burglary, saving Police time, court, and prison costs.'

(Source from: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-birmingham-56536649> and <https://inews.co.uk/news/uk/burglary-victim-becomes-best-friends-police-rehabilitation-scheme-931269>)

(c) Using the source, explain the benefits of restorative justice.

(6)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer to part (c).



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(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 16 MARKS



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SECTION D

Citizenship issues and debates

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

7 Study Source D in the Source Booklet. Then answer parts (a) to (d).

(a) Which **one** of these is believed by Peter Tatchell?

(1)

- A** General elections tend to encourage violent law-breaking.
- B** Some groups in society break the law in order to achieve change.
- C** Human rights are no longer of major importance in today's society.
- D** All political parties keep the promises that they make.

(b) Which **one** of these is believed by Dominic Grieve?

(1)

- A** Groups with competing rights or opposing views always break the law.
- B** The law cannot protect us all – some people will be injured.
- C** Leaders are failing to make decisions on key issues in society.
- D** Those who break the law are often selfish in their actions.

(c) Analyse the source to identify **two** areas on which there is agreement.

(2)

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P 7 2 6 3 4 A 0 1 7 2 4

(d) Which view do you agree with more?

Explain your answer, referring to the differing arguments made in both parts of the source.

(12)

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(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)



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8 Taxes must be increased by local and national government to provide essential public services.

How far do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered different views on the topic.

In your answer, you could consider:

- paying for local services
- taxation and government spending.

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(Total for Question 8 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 31 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



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Citizenship Studies

PAPER 1

Source Booklet

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Source D for use with SECTION D

Peter Tatchell and Dominic Grieve debate whether it is acceptable to break the law. Peter Tatchell feels that there are occasions when it is not only acceptable but is necessary to do so. In contrast Dominic Grieve believes that breaking the law is always wrong.

Peter Tatchell: says YES, there are times and valid reasons for protestors to break the law:

Our democratic traditions are full of brave people who have broken the law to achieve change and fairness – women such as the Suffragettes, and others who campaigned for civil rights and for equal rights for gay people. Basic human rights are so important that any action to defend them is acceptable. Reform and change in society come about through the actions of law breakers. The media is now an increasingly important messenger highlighting and making important causes well known.

General elections by themselves are not enough to achieve changes needed. They occur only once every five years or so and they do not reflect the wishes of the people in the UK. Indeed, many political parties that win an election do not keep the promises they made. Protesting and breaking the law is justified if this represents the wishes of most people. Protests and demonstrations may be a nuisance, but this is a price we pay for living in a democracy. In many ways we must admire the courage of people who break the law, showing their beliefs and bringing change for the good of others.



(Source: © Pictorial Press Ltd/Alamy Stock Photo)

A suffragette being arrested before 1914

Dominic Grieve: says NO, there are no occasions when it is valid for protestors to break the law:

The law is there to protect all of us, and we all have to obey it – otherwise disorder and chaos would break out if we just obeyed the laws we liked; you cannot run a society on those principles. We must accept that there are competing rights which means that different groups conflict. However, the one side which causes more damage or inconvenience should not become the winner – that is not justice. We cannot allow law-breaking protest to escalate – it is a type of blackmail, they are saying ‘do this or else ...’ How can this be considered democratic? Many actions of law breakers are selfish and expose others to harm.

Society works on compromise and at times we all must accept that leaders take necessary but difficult decisions; we cannot rebel at every action we do not like. Widespread and illegal actions break down the way we live in society and break the rule of law. The media is a powerful and influential tool but, all too often, it glorifies lawbreakers and this cannot be tolerated and should not be encouraged. The ballot box and voting is the way to achieve change. Protesting is acceptable, but it must be done legally.



(Source: © TOLGA AKMEN/Getty Images)

Police arrest a climate change activist

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Source D Adapted from : <https://www.prospectmagazine.co.uk/politics/is-it-ok-for-protesters-to-break-the-law-insulate-britain-extinction-rebellion>

Image 1 : © Pictorial Press Ltd/Alamy Stock Photo

Image 2 : © TOLGA AKMEN/Getty Images

