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Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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

Citizenship Studies

Paper 1

Friday 15 June 2018 - Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper Reference

1CS0/01

You must have:

Sources 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.

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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 ☒.

SECTION A: Living together in the UK

1 (a) Which **two** of the following legal requirements apply to UK citizens? (2)

- A** A duty to pay taxes on any earned income
- B** A duty to report your neighbour's activities to the police
- C** A duty to support older people in the community
- D** A duty to intervene to prevent a criminal action
- E** A duty to help those less well off than yourself
- F** A duty to care for and look after your children

(b) 2015 saw the commemoration of 800 years since the Magna Carta was signed. Explain **two** reasons why the Magna Carta was commemorated. (4)

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(c) Explain why both tolerance and respect are central values that underpin life for citizens in the UK.

(2)

Tolerance is a central value because

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Respect is a central value because

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(d) Suggest **two** ways in which a citizen's identity affects their life.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)



2 Study Source A below and then answer the question on the next page.

Source A: Refugees in the UK

Refugees fleeing persecution, violence and conflict are often unable to travel far beyond the borders of their home country. They often live in refugee camps for years; many children have lived their entire lives in such camps. One of the ways in which the UN's Refugee Agency (UNHCR) helps these refugees is to offer resettlement to another country.

Refugee resettlement involves the selection and transfer of refugees from a country in which they have sought protection to a third country that has agreed to admit them as refugees and where they can rebuild their lives and use their talents. Every year, the UK resettles around 750 refugees from all over the world. The UK Refugee Council works to support new arrivals and helps them settle into their new lives in safety.

Three recent cases of people who they have helped include:

- A boy and his family who fled conflict in the Congo. The boy spent 15 years growing up as a refugee in Rwanda, he has now settled in Hull.
- A young girl who had spent 10 years in a refugee camp in Zambia has recently qualified as a teacher.
- An award-winning artist and refugee from Iraq was resettled from Jordan to the UK in 2009. He has since opened a successful art studio in London.

The UK Refugee Council helps a wide range of people who have unjustly suffered persecution in their home country. In the UK it has helped them put to use their talents and helped them to gain new qualifications.



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Source A gives examples of some of the people the UK Refugee Council has helped to settle into new lives in this country.

Using Source A explain why refugees migrate to the UK.

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



SECTION B: Democracy at work in the UK

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

3 (a) Identify **one** reason why it is important for citizens to vote in elections. (1)

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(b) Explain **two** features of how MPs are elected to the House of Commons. (4)

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(c) Identify **one** distinctive policy from each of the Conservative, Labour and Liberal Democrat parties.

(3)

The Conservative Party

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The Labour Party

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The Liberal Democrat Party

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(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)



- 4 (a) Which **two** of the following are generally agreed to be features of the UK's constitution? (2)
- A It automatically changes each time a new government is elected
 - B It is rigid and difficult to amend
 - C It is derived from several sources
 - D It defines the role of the prime minister
 - E It gives power to the judiciary to amend legislation
 - F Its design means that all laws can be changed
- (b) Which statement concerning parliamentary sovereignty in the UK is correct? (1)
- A Parliament was responsible in past times for issuing sovereign coins
 - B Parliament has to obey petitions signed by more than 100 000 citizens
 - C Parliament must give two years' notice to citizens for changes in the law
 - D Parliament is supreme and its actions cannot be overruled

Study Source B below and then answer part (c) on the next page.

Source B: Changing relations between Scotland and the UK

In the 2014 Scottish referendum, independence was rejected by 55.3% while 44.7% voted in favour of becoming an independent state. The referendum came after Scotland was granted devolution in 1998 and established the Scottish Parliament at Holyrood.

In the main, devolution was seen as a means of promoting Scottish culture and identity and at the same time binding the common UK bonds that have been established since the 18th century. It was hoped that the union of the UK would become stronger. A promise made by the major political parties in Westminster was that Scotland would be granted further devolved powers if it voted to stay in the UK; this has now been carried out.

In the 2015 general election the SNP won 56 out of the 59 seats in Scotland and are the third largest party in Westminster. However, the UK-wide referendum on EU membership in 2016, which approved the UK leaving the EU, has caused upset in Scotland as the majority there voted to remain in the EU.

This seems to have fuelled the demand in the SNP for a second referendum on obtaining Scottish independence and perhaps leaving the UK. However, in the 2017 general election the SNP lost over a third of its seats at the Westminster Parliament.



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(c) Source B shows how Scotland's attitude to the UK has altered.

Use Source B and your own knowledge to explain how the relationship between Scotland and the rest of the UK has changed since devolution was introduced.

(6)

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(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 17 MARKS



SECTION C: Law and justice

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

5 (a) Using an example, explain what is meant by civil law.

(2)

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(b) Lay magistrates and juries involve ordinary citizens in the legal process.

Suggest **three** benefits of using ordinary citizens as jurors and magistrates in the legal process.

(3)

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(c) Explain **one** role performed by judges in court.

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(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

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6 (a) The principle of equality before the law means that

(1)

- A** an equal amount of court time has to be given to the defence and the prosecution
- B** the punishments given to convicted offenders have to equal the damage caused
- C** the law treats all citizens as equal and disregards age, wealth and education
- D** police officers have equal rights alongside all the accused persons in court

(b) Explain **one** way used by governments to reduce crime in the UK.

(2)

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Study Source C below and then answer part (c) on the next page.

Source C: Human rights in the Philippines

Rodrigo Duterte became President of the Philippines in June 2016. He obtained more than 16 million votes, nearly 39% of the total vote. He has followed through on his election promise to tackle the drug trade in the country: a campaign that has seen thousands of people killed. Duterte encouraged civilians to take matters into their own hands and kill alleged drug users and dealers. He promised that they would not face any legal action. This policy has outraged human rights groups and foreign governments.

Of the 3,600-plus deaths so far, 1,375 people have been killed in recorded police operations, while about 2,233 have been killed by citizens, according to the latest statistics from the Philippines National Police in September 2016.

The UN secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, condemned Duterte's apparent support for citizen-led killings, saying they were 'illegal and a breach of fundamental rights and freedoms'. Duterte replied by calling the UN 'stupid' and threatening to leave the UN.



SECTION D: Citizenship issues and debates

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

7 Study Source D in the Source Booklet about the request made to Parliament to bomb targets inside Syria.

Then answer the questions which follow.

(a) Which of the following does Johnny Mercer believe? (1)

- A** National security is not an essential concern in this debate.
- B** Extremists need to be made more aware of our way of life.
- C** MPs should vote as their constituents wish.
- D** Military force is necessary in the world we currently live in.

(b) Which of the following does Alex Salmond believe? (1)

- A** Spending money on bombing always produces successful results.
- B** UK involvement will make a major difference to the outcome.
- C** We should not be drawn into a conflict without a definite strategy.
- D** It is impossible to stop people being radicalised.

(c) Analyse the source to identify two views that the writers agree about. (2)

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(d) Which writer do you agree with more?

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

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(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)



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8 Law in the UK does not keep up with changing attitudes, values and beliefs, nor does it reflect the changing composition of the UK population.

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:

- The role of law in everyday life in dealing with complex problems
- The changing UK population

(15)

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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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Source C: 'He's vulgar – but honest': Filipinos on Duterte's first 100 days in office', Rachel Obordo,
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Sources for use with Section D

Should Parliament approve the UK bombing targets in Syria?

Johnny Mercer Conservative MP for Plymouth Moor View says YES

We are under threat from a group of individuals who seek to destroy our very way of life. In this country, we must accept some uncomfortable truths. There are some, thankfully few, who trade on man's inhumanity to man. They use fear of religion and violence to promote their own self-interest and power. The so-called religion they proclaim is far removed from Islam, a religion of peace, and from any Muslims I have ever known.

The serious challenge is that this group will never be reconciled to the peaceful, democratic, equal society that they hate so much. They want to die. They want to kill all those who do not conform. Until they are killed they will not abandon their goals. Military action is therefore a necessary part of national security.

Finally, I respect and to an extent understand those who disagree with me. However, this action is absolutely necessary: we must do all we can to keep our people safe. A part of that involves foreign military engagement. I am not prepared to say to my constituents that I was fully aware of the threat that we face, but was not prepared to vote to protect them.

Alex Salmond former Scottish National Party MP for Gordon says NO

This debate has stirred great passions on either side of the argument. I accept that there are genuine and honest views held by other politicians. However, we are being asked to intervene in a bloody civil war of huge complexity without a clear plan and no indication that we are going to make a difference.

It is impossible to engage in a bombing campaign in Syria without there being civilian casualties.

We have spent 13 times as much on bombing Libya as we did on rebuilding that country, and now the country is in total disarray.

We must consider what else can be done. The claims and actions of the so-called Islamic State go against the principles of the great religion of Islam. Much more can be done by destroying their internet operations. For the cost of one fast smart bomb, we could pay a whole squadron of people to take down their websites. This would stop the contamination of the minds of young people across the world. Crucially, we need to interrupt the financial resources of this evil cult, without which they could not function.

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