

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE**

F851/01/I

**GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
Contemporary Politics of the UK
INSERT**

**FRIDAY 17 MAY 2013: Morning
DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

**You must use your own knowledge and the sources in
this Insert to answer Question 1.**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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SOURCES FOR QUESTION 1

Read the sources below and use them when answering Question 1.

SOURCE A: CHOOSING THE PARTY LEADER

Only MPs are allowed to stand in elections for the leadership of the Conservative and Labour parties.

When Gordon Brown resigned as leader of the Labour Party in 2010, there were five candidates to replace him. After the first round of voting, David Miliband led the field, but did not gain enough votes to win outright. It took another three ballots before his brother, Ed, was declared the winner with 50.65% of the vote.

In 2005, four candidates contested the Conservative Party leadership election. David Cameron emerged victorious after a vote by the whole party in which he beat David Davis by 134 446 votes to 64 398.

SOURCE B: PARTY MEMBERS AND POLICY

The Conservative Policy Forum gives party members the opportunity to take part in policy discussions and get their voices heard. Although it is a national body, chaired by a senior member of the party, it has groups in constituencies in every region of Britain which give members across the country the opportunity to discuss the major policy challenges facing Britain.

Policy in the Labour Party is made through a process known as Partnership into Power. It is designed to involve the whole party, including individual members, local parties, trade unions, socialist societies and Labour representatives, as well as the wider community, in shaping party policy.

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