

General Certificate of Education  
June 2005  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**SOCIAL SCIENCE: CITIZENSHIP**  
**Unit 1 The Citizen and the State**

**SSC1**

Tuesday 7 June 2005 Morning Session

**In addition to this paper you will require:**  
an 8-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is SSC1.
- Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

**Advice**

- Where appropriate, you should use local and/or national and/or international examples and/or case studies.

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Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Each question carries 30 marks.

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1 Read the source below and answer parts (a) to (c) which follow.

**The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations without a single vote against it on 10 December 1948.

Although technically the Universal Declaration is not legally binding, its effect has gone far beyond the expectations of those who drafted it. It is widely accepted as an agreed statement of world opinion on fundamental rights. When it was passed, the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations said that the Declaration was “a remarkable achievement”.

The passage of time, together with the increasing reliance that the world community places on the Declaration, demonstrates the truth of the President’s words. It was the first international document to set out rights to be given to all people. For that reason its importance cannot be underestimated.

*Source:* adapted from RHONA K M SMITH, *Textbook on International Human Rights* (Oxford University Press) 2003  
By permission of Oxford University Press

Your answers should refer to the source as appropriate, but you should also include other relevant information.

- (a) Using the source, briefly outline **two** reasons why the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was “a remarkable achievement”. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly examine some of the ways in which the Human Rights Act 1998 has given legally enforceable human rights to UK citizens. (10 marks)
- (c) ‘Active citizenship is only possible if people have access to basic human rights.’  
Discuss this view. (16 marks)

**EITHER**

- 2 (a) Briefly examine, using examples, some of the different forms that welfare can take. (10 marks)
- (b) 'Lay magistrates are an essential part of the British legal system.' Assess this view. (20 marks)

**OR**

- 3 (a) Briefly explain how the State tries to protect people suspected of crime from abuses of power by the police. (10 marks)
- (b) 'All students should be made to study citizenship as part of the school curriculum.' Assess this claim. (20 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE**