

## A-level CITIZENSHIP STUDIES

### Unit 4 Global Issues and Making a Difference

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Thursday 16 June 2016    Afternoon    Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

#### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

#### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is CIST4.
- Answer **four** questions.

In Section A, answer Questions 

0	1
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 and 

0	2
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 or Questions 

0	3
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 and 

0	4
---	---

  
or Questions 

0	5
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 and 

0	6
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In Section B, answer **either** Questions 

0	7
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 and 

0	8
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 or Questions 

0	9
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 and 

1	0
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- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

#### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

#### Advice

- You are advised to read through the examination paper before you attempt the questions.
- Where appropriate, support your answers with examples and contemporary case study material.
- In Section A, you may refer to your own active citizenship participation, where appropriate.
- In Section B, you are expected to use your learning throughout the course, your active citizenship participation and your detailed research into one of the Pre-release Topics in your answers to the questions.

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**Section A: Global Citizenship**

In this section, answer Questions **0 1** and **0 2** or Questions **0 3** and **0 4**  
or Questions **0 5** and **0 6**.

In your answers, you may refer to your own active citizenship participation, where appropriate.

This section carries 40 marks.

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**0 1** Examine **two** negative aspects of globalisation. **[15 marks]**

**0 2** Critically examine the effectiveness of a citizen-led campaign in attempting to address a global issue. **[25 marks]**

or

**0 3** In regard to discrimination by gender or sexual orientation, examine how views have changed in the UK since 1945. **[15 marks]**

**0 4** ‘Critics of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights claim that it is not universal because it reflects the priorities of Western societies.’  
Discuss this statement. **[25 marks]**

or

**0 5** Referring to a recent example examine why different countries can take opposing views in regard to alleged human rights abuse. **[15 marks]**

**0 6** ‘Pressure groups have had no success in bringing about global change regarding human rights abuse.’  
Critically assess this statement. **[25 marks]**

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**Section B: Active Citizenship**

In this section, answer **either** Questions **07** and **08** or Questions **09** and **10**.

You are expected to use your learning throughout the course, your active citizenship participation and your detailed research into the Pre-release Topics in your answers to the questions.

This section carries 40 marks.

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**Either****The whistle-blower behind the NSA surveillance revelations**

The individual responsible for one of the most significant leaks in US political history was Edward Snowden, a 29-year-old working at the National Security Agency. From the moment he decided to disclose numerous top-secret documents to the public, he was determined not to opt for the protection of anonymity. "I have no intention of hiding who I am because I know I have done nothing wrong," he said.

"All my options are bad," he said. He predicts the government will "say I have broken the Espionage Act and helped our enemies, but that can be used against anyone who points out how massive and invasive the system has become."

However, in the UK, the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 attempts to provide protection to whistle-blowers.

Adapted extract from The Guardian Monday 10 June 2013

- 07** Examine the extent to which legislation in the UK protects whistle-blowers. **[15 marks]**
- 08** 'Whistle-blowers should be regarded as good examples of active citizens.'  
Critically assess this view. **[25 marks]**

**Turn over for the next question**

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or

### **The secret world of the UK's immigration removal centres**

A detainee, speaking to the BBC Asian Service from Harmondsworth immigration removal centre, the largest in Europe said, "It is worse than prison. To be honest with you, prison is better than this." He is 35 and from India, and was discovered to be in the UK illegally after he was arrested for shoplifting. He agreed to be deported 11 years ago - but India refuses to allow him to return because he has no passport.

He was released from detention on bail, and now wears a tag to monitor his movement, which he describes as another form of detention. He is worried that he might be taken back to one of the removal centres that caused him so much distress.

The Home Office says that detention and removal are essential elements of an effective immigration system and it detains people for as little time as possible; most are removed within 2 months. "Detention is used as a last resort. Detainees' welfare is extremely important and we are committed to treating all those in our care with dignity and respect," a Home Office official says.

Extracted from report by Catrin Nye for BBC Asian Network broadcast 12 May 2014

**0 9**

Examine the rights of those detained in immigration removal centres in the UK.

**[15 marks]**

**1 0**

Critically assess the view that detention in removal centres is the best way to manage illegal immigrants in the UK.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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