



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Wednesday 24 May 2023 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies**

**J270/02** Citizenship in action

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**



No extra materials are needed.



Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number      Candidate number

First name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Last name \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. You can use extra paper if you need to, but you must clearly show your candidate number, the centre number and the question numbers.
- Answer **all** the questions.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **100**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- This document has **28** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

2  
SECTION A

You should spend about **20 minutes** on this section.

1 Study **Source 1** and answer questions **1(a)–1(d)**.

**Source 1**

**Should Scotland become an independent country?**

The Scottish Parliament has the power to make important decisions on public services and taxation. Scottish voters elect members to the Scottish Parliament and to the United Kingdom (UK) Parliament.

But the UK Government has **not** devolved all its powers to the Scottish Government. Some powers have been 'reserved' for the UK Government. 'Reserved' powers include: defence, relationships with other nations and immigration.

The UK Government also has the power to make decisions on devolution for Scotland.



A Scottish independence sticker

(a) State **two other nations** (apart from Scotland) that are part of the UK.

- 1 .....
- 2 ..... [2]

(b) State **two public services** that Scotland's national and regional governments provide for Scottish people.

- 1 .....
- 2 ..... [2]

(c) State **two reasons** why many Scottish people want independence for their country.

- 1 .....
- 2 ..... [2]



2 Study **Source 2** and answer questions **2(a)–2(e)**.

**Source 2**

**The Online Safety Bill**

The Online Safety Bill will introduce legal responsibilities for social media companies to keep their users safe.

That safety is defined in broad terms. It covers material that is already illegal under English law (such as sharing harmful images) as well as material that is legal but harmful.

Social media companies will also be given a legal responsibility to protect their users' right to freedom of expression.

How these companies deal with the new law will be monitored by Ofcom which will become the United Kingdom's online safety regulator.

**Extract adapted from a report on Sky News 19th October 2021**

(a) Using **Source 2**, state **two reasons** why laws are needed to promote and protect people's online safety.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

(b) State **two parliamentary stages** that the Online Safety Bill must complete before it becomes law.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

(c) State **one UK pressure group** or **political party** that is likely to be concerned about laws that control or restrict content.

..... [1]



3 (a) State **two reasons** why **all** defendants in **criminal** courts have a right to legal support and representation.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

(b) State **two ways** that a lay magistrate is different from a Crown Court judge.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

4 Study **Source 4** and answer questions **4(a)** and **4(b)**.

**Source 4**

**Government and politics in Gaul\***

Gaul has an elected Head of State. Elections are held every five years. Several candidates seek support from the whole electorate. If one candidate receives more than half the total votes, they become the Head of State. If there is no outright winner, electors are asked to vote again to choose one of the two leading candidates as their president. This winning candidate has the right to form a government. They choose government ministers and a prime minister.

Gaul is divided into constituencies. A 'two round' system is used in each constituency to elect members of Gaul's National Assembly. Candidates with at least 12.5 percent of votes in the first ballot may enter a second round. The winner represents the constituency. The National Assembly monitors government actions and passes laws. It is the lower house in Gaul's parliament. The Head of State can dissolve the National Assembly for any reason at any time.

Gaul's upper house is known as the Senate. Senators are elected by local officials from across the whole country and by Gaul's citizens who live abroad. The Senate may also pass new laws. Like the National Assembly, it monitors the government's actions.

Where there are disputes between the National Assembly and the Senate, they are usually decided in favour of the National Assembly.

**\*Gaul is not a real country**

(a) Using **Source 4**, state the **type of government** described in Gaul.

..... [1]

(b) Describe **four ways** in which government and politics in the UK is **different** from government and politics in Gaul.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....

4 .....

.....

[4]

8  
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SECTION B

You should spend about **30 minutes** on this section.

5 Study **Fig. 5.1** and **Fig. 5.2** and answer questions **5(a)–5(e)**.

**Fig. 5.1**

**Voting in parliamentary elections**

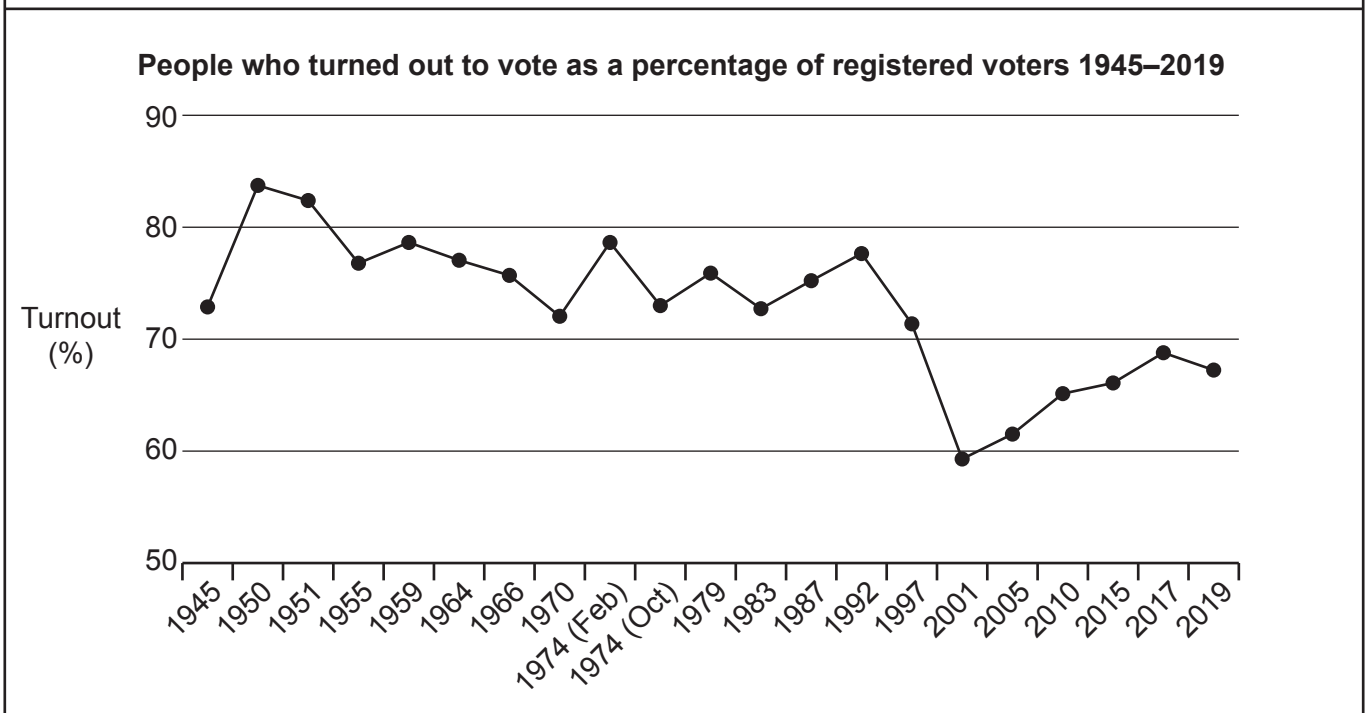
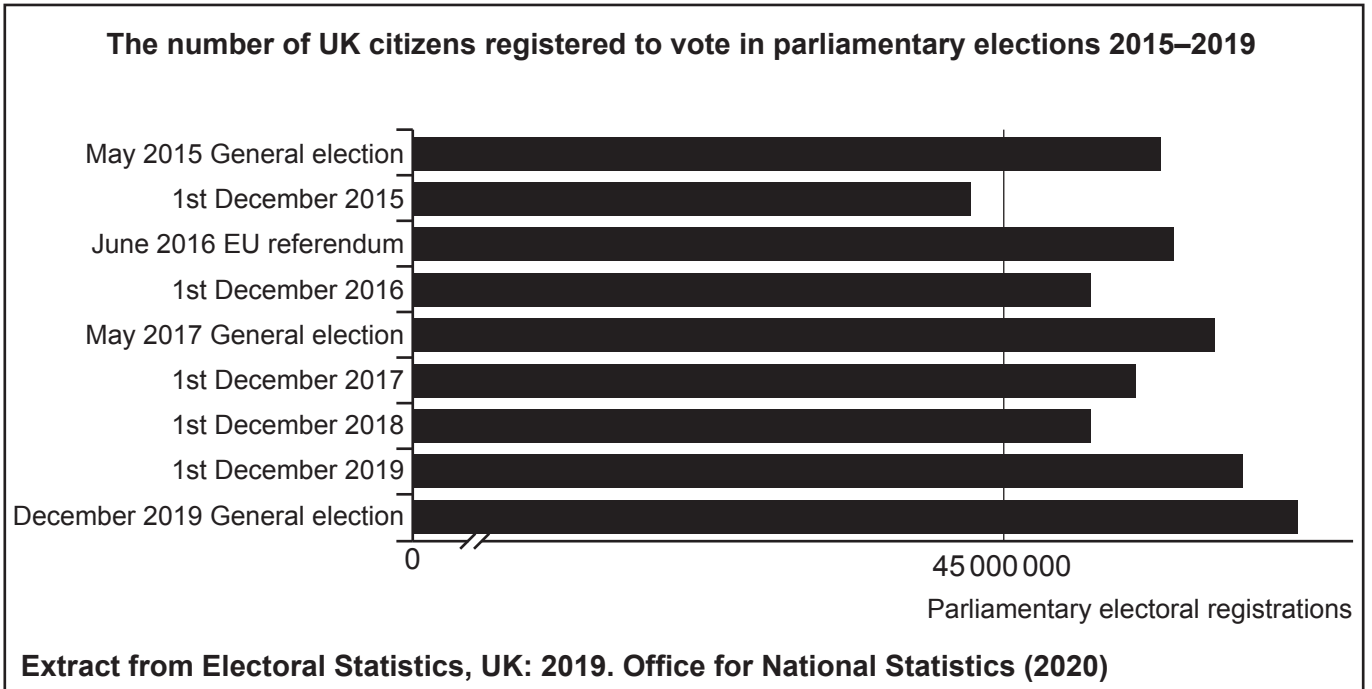


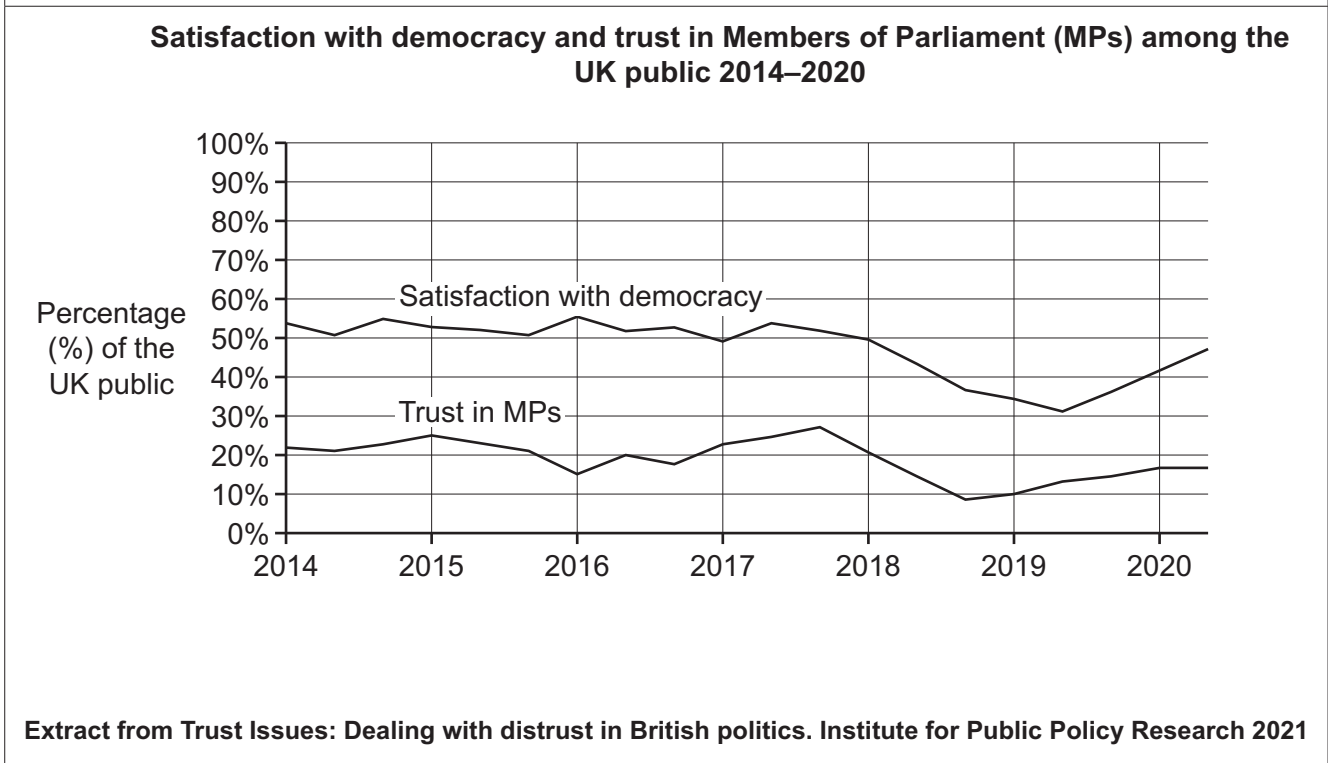
Fig. 5.2

Voting and satisfaction with democracy

**People who voted in the 2019 UK general election by age and occupation**

Age	People who voted (estimated percentage of registered voters in each age group)	Occupation	People who voted (estimated percentage of registered voters in each occupational group)
18–24	47%	Senior professional people and managers such as doctors and headteachers	68%
25–34	55%	Junior managers and administrators such as teachers, nurses, and junior managers	64%
35–44	54%	Skilled craftspeople such as electricians and chefs	58%
45–54	63%	Unskilled workers such as waiters, bar staff, shop workers and cleaners.	53%
55–64	66%		
65+	74%		

Extract from How Britain voted in the 2019 election. IPSOS / MORI 2019







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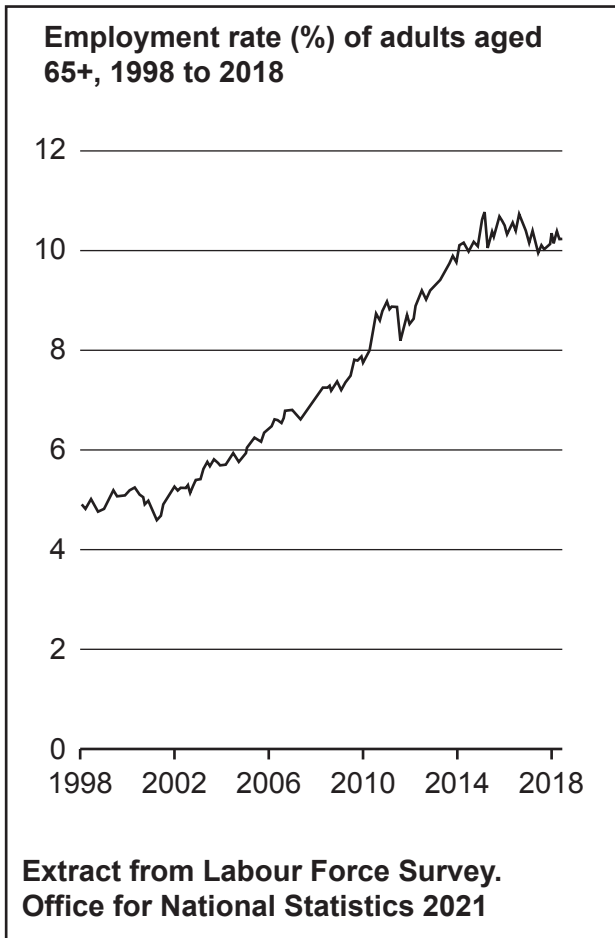
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Fig. 6.1

Adults over age sixty-five and in paid work 1998–2018



(b) State **four changes in policy** that local **and** national government should consider in response to the information in **Table 6 and Fig. 6.1**.

- 1 .....
- .....
- 2 .....
- .....
- 3 .....
- .....
- 4 .....
- .....

[4]







## SECTION D

You should spend about **40 minutes** on this section.

8 Study **Source 8** and answer questions **8(a)–8(c)**.

**Source 8**

**Campaign by Lissie Harper, widow of murdered police officer**

**The family of PC Andrew Harper start a petition on *Change.org***

PC Harper was killed in 2019 while trying to stop three men who were stealing a quad bike. The three men were caught and appeared in court. They were cleared of murder but found guilty of manslaughter instead. Manslaughter is a less serious charge than murder and is used where the defendants did not intend to kill their victim.

The men were given prison sentences ranging from thirteen to nineteen years.

PC Harper's family launched an online petition on *Change.org*. Almost half a million people signed the petition to:

***Change the sentence from manslaughter to murder and serve proper justice***

PC Harper's widow, Lissie, began a campaign to change the law. She wanted judges to always imprison criminals for life if they unlawfully killed an emergency services worker while that worker was on duty.

**Lissie Harper – Andrew Harper's widow – with Prime Minister, Boris Johnson**



"I would like to thank my incredible Harper's Law team as well as the public for their unfailing support for such an important campaign. Those who believed that the right thing is worth doing despite the hurdles and challenges that we needed to overcome." – Lissie Harper

**Media Release from the Ministry of Justice – November 2021**

**Government to introduce 'Harper's Law'**

Emergency workers will receive greater protection from violent criminals after the Government confirmed 'Harper's Law' would be added to the statute book.

- Mandatory life sentences for those who kill an emergency worker in the course of their duty
- Change to the law to be made as soon as possible

Today's move follows an unwavering campaign by Andrew's family, including his widow Lissie, and the Police Federation\*, and comes after a number of meetings with the Justice Secretary and Home Secretary.

\*The Police Federation represents police officers.



9 Use information from **Source 9**, your knowledge of the whole citizenship course and your experience of citizenship action to answer questions **9(a)–9(f)**.

**Source 9**

**A green space for your school or college**

**Green spaces and their importance**

A well-designed green space in your school or college can be a haven for wildlife and a peaceful place for people too. A small wild-flower meadow will attract bees and butterflies while a pond will be a focal point for birds and frogs. Evidence shows that green spaces contribute to people’s well-being and mental health.



A small garden area will attract butterflies, bees, and other insects. Birds will follow.

**Your plans**

You and your friends decide to:

- research what may work in your school or college
- write an action plan
- encourage others to contribute their ideas and to help
- make sure that your green space will be maintained and developed in the future.

**Staying safe**

Whatever you do, it’s important for you and your friends to stay safe when carrying out your citizenship action.

**(a)** State **two** examples of groups or organisations whose advice might be useful.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

**[2]**



(e) State **two actions** your team should take to **stay safe**.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

(f) State **two actions** your team should take to make the green space sustainable after you and your team have left your school or college.

1 .....

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2 .....

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[2]







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**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

This section of the page is a large, empty area of lined paper. It features a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. The rest of the page is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing space for writing answers. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.



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