

Modified Enlarged 18pt

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Wednesday 14 June 2023 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies

J270/03 Our rights, our society, our world

Time allowed: 1 hour plus your additional time allowance

No extra materials are needed.

Please write clearly in black ink.

Centre number

Candidate number

First name(s) _____

Last name _____

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



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 50.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A – Legal rights and responsibilities

You should spend about 10 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.

- 1 Study FIG. 1.1 and TABLE 1.2 and answer questions 1(a)–1(c).

FIG. 1.1

The minimum ages of criminal responsibility around the world in January 2022.

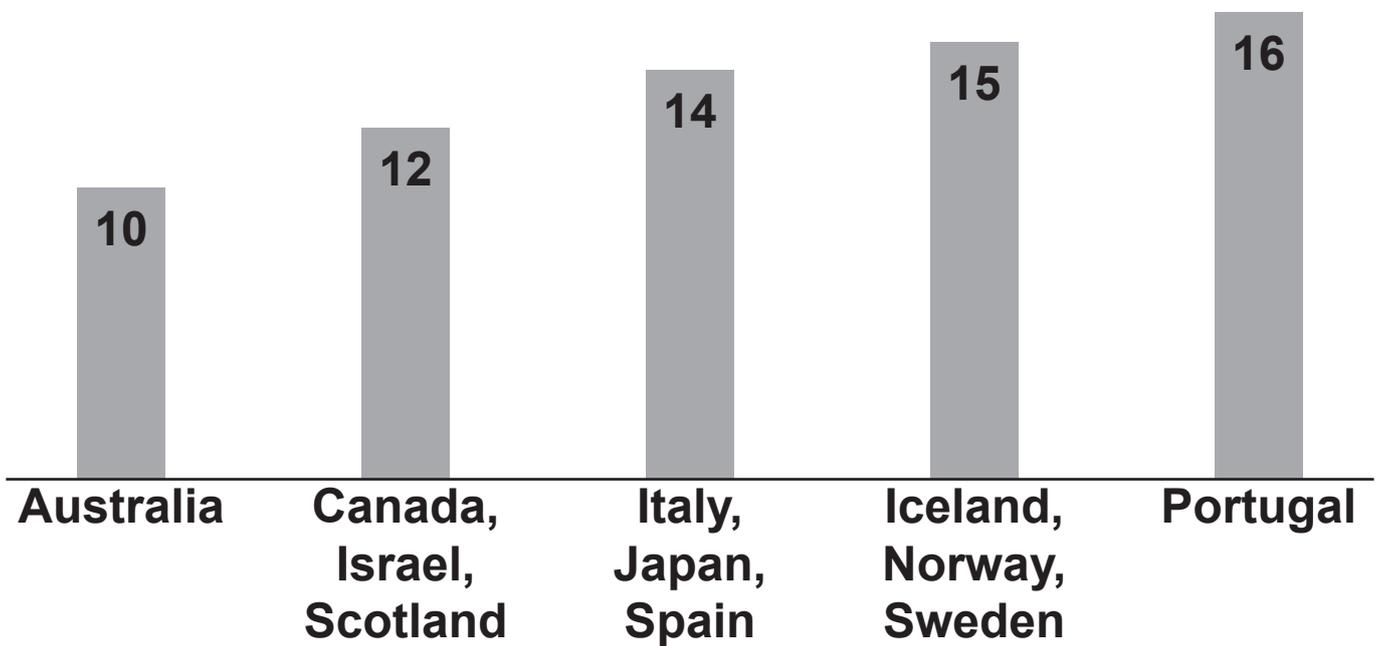


TABLE 1.2

Legal rights and responsibilities of young people in England and Wales

Legal rights and responsibilities	Age
A person can be held legally responsible for any criminal actions	10
A person can get a part-time job	13
A person can leave home	16
A person can learn to drive	17
A person can join the armed forces without parental consent	18
A person can marry	18
A person can vote in a parliamentary election	18
A person can buy AND drink alcohol	18

(a) Apart from those in TABLE 1.2, state ONE OTHER legal right a young person in England and Wales gains at the age of 18.

_____ [1]

(b) State ONE piece of evidence from FIG. 1.1 or TABLE 1.2 which shows that the age of criminal responsibility is NOT the same throughout the United Kingdom (UK).

_____ [1]

(c) Using evidence from FIG. 1.1 and TABLE 1.2, state FOUR reasons why people in England and Wales might want the age of criminal responsibility raised from ten years old.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

[4]

Study the viewpoint below and answer question 1(d).

‘Young people should be able to vote in all English and Welsh elections once they are 16 years old.’

(d) State FOUR different points that could be used to SUPPORT the viewpoint above.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

[4]

SECTION B – Promoting community cohesion

You should spend about 20 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.

- 2 Study SOURCE 2.1 and SOURCE 2.2 and answer questions 2(a)–2(c).**

SOURCE 2.1

The Conservative Government’s plans to level up communities

There are great differences in wealth between regions in England. In the 2019 general election, the Conservative Party won many seats in poor areas. It says it will “level up” the wealth of these areas to equal that of the wealthiest. The Conservative Government has created a fund of £4.7 billion for spending money on transport, rebuilding or cultural improvements. This policy has been criticised by Labour-supporting newspapers such as the Guardian.

SOURCE 2.2

“Levelling up: some wealthy areas to see 10 times more funding than poorest”

The Communities’ Secretary will announce new policies to end what the Prime Minister has called the “outrage” of regions being unequal. But some of England’s most deprived areas have had far less support from the Levelling Up Fund than some of the richest local authorities. The Health Secretary’s constituency had been given £148 per person although it is one of the wealthiest areas in England; however, eight of the poorest local authorities in England have received less than £10 per person so far.

One researcher said: “The fact that some of the most deprived local authorities have received no money yet is not acceptable. It will only widen the UK’s existing regional divides.”

Adapted from an article in the Guardian 2 Feb 2022

(a) Using SOURCE 2.1, state ONE example of how spending money in the ways mentioned would increase the wealth of a region.

[1]

(b) State ONE reason why the claims about levelling up in SOURCE 2.2 might NOT be trustworthy.

[1]

(c) Using SOURCE 2.2 state TWO reasons why the public might be disappointed by the outcome of the Government's levelling up policy.

1. _____

2. _____

[2]

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SECTION C – Migration from outside the European Union (EU)

You should spend about 10 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.

3 Study FIG. 3.1 opposite and the notes below it and answer question 3(a).

(a) State TWO examples of evidence in FIG. 3.1 that could be used to SUPPORT the following viewpoint:

‘Voting to leave the EU in 2016 has changed the pattern of migration into the UK.’

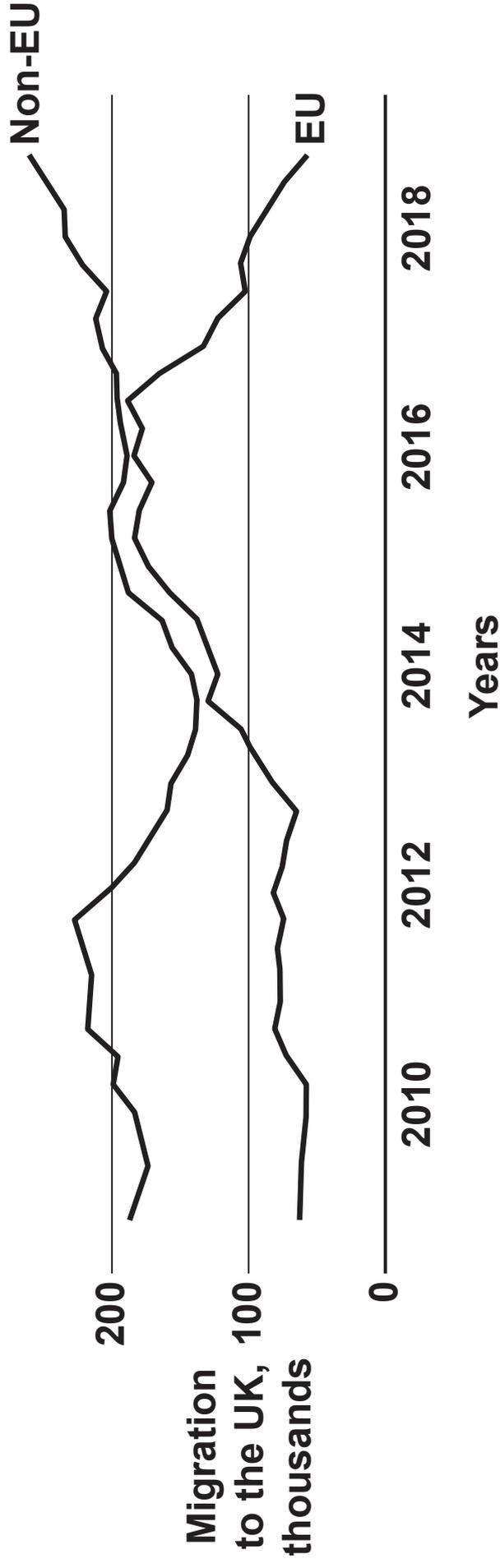
1. _____

2. _____

[2]

FIG. 3.1

A breakdown of migration to the United Kingdom 2008–2019



Source: Office for National Statistics

BBC

Note:

Non-EU citizens include large numbers of migrants from India and Pakistan.

Study SOURCE 3.2 and answer question 3(b).

SOURCE 3.2

Hong Kong: China crackdown is likely to boost migration to the United Kingdom

Many supporters of democracy in Hong Kong have been arrested for trying to overthrow the city's government. The Chinese Government which oversees Hong Kong has been trying to crush political opposition. There is now a law that the Hong Kong Government can send people out of the city to China itself. Therefore in 2021, the UK will open a new immigration route which could allow up to 5.4 million Hong Kong residents to move to the UK and become British citizens. This is equivalent to almost three-quarters of Hong Kong's resident population of 7.5 million.

**Adapted from an article in The Conversation
6 Jan 2021**

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SECTION D – The United Kingdom and international organisations

You should spend about 20 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.

- 4 Study SOURCE 4.1 and FIG. 4.2 and answer questions 4(a)–4(b).**

SOURCE 4.1

The United Kingdom's role in international relations

A GLOBAL LEADER IN DIPLOMACY AND DEVELOPMENT

The UK has a seat in every major multilateral organisation

NATO

OSCE

UN Human Rights Council 2021–22

Commonwealth

Founding member of the United Nations

Council of Europe

4th largest diplomatic network:

281 POSTS in 178 COUNTRIES and territories

One of the largest funders of the WHO, increasing funding by 30% over four years, and the largest funder of GAVI

One of the largest bilateral and multilateral donors to global education, committed to getting 40 MILLION MORE GIRLS INTO SCHOOL BY 2025

One of the largest donors and founding members of COVAX, which will supply 1 billion vaccine doses in 2021, vaccinating up to 500 million people in over 90 developing countries

NOTES:

Gavi and Covax provide Low Income Countries with free vaccinations

OSCE is the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

WHO is the World Health Organization

Taken from a UK government publication, Global Britain in a Competitive Age (2020)

(a) Using information in SOURCE 4.1:

- (i) State ONE international organisation which is linked with DIPLOMACY.**

_____ [1]

- (ii) State ONE international organisation which is linked with DEVELOPMENT.**

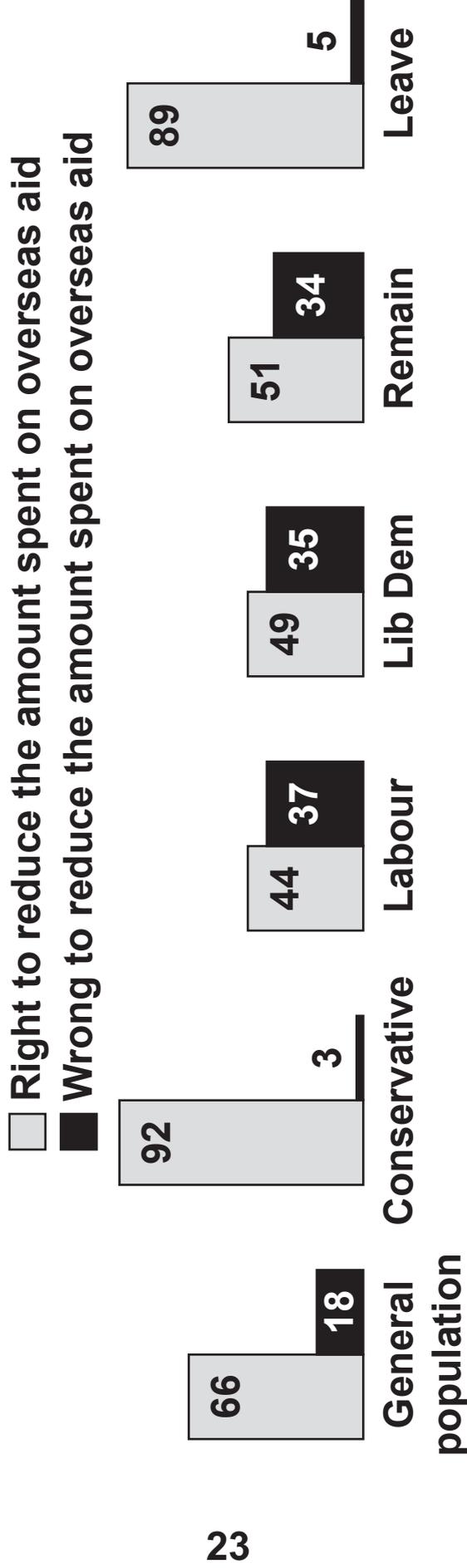
This must be A DIFFERENT organisation to your answer for 4(a)(i).

_____ [1]

FIG. 4.2

Charity begins at home

Two thirds of Britons supported cutting the foreign aid budget. The Chancellor is expected to announce a reduction in the amount the Government spends on overseas aid. Do you think the Government is right or wrong to reduce the amount spent on overseas aid?



All numbers given as percentages (%)

YouGov® 24-25 November 2020

NOTES:

Remain and Leave refer to voter choices relating to remaining in, or leaving, the European Union

Taken from YouGov, Two thirds of Britons support cutting the foreign aid budget (2020)

(b)* Using information from SOURCE 4.1 and FIG. 4.2 and evidence from your studies, evaluate the following viewpoint:

‘The UK Government should concentrate on solving issues in the UK rather than trying to solve the world’s problems.’

You must consider:

the arguments which could be made from the information in SOURCE 4.1 and FIG. 4.2 as well as your own knowledge to SUPPORT this view

the arguments which could be made from the information in SOURCE 4.1 and FIG. 4.2 as well as your own knowledge to OPPOSE this view

the benefits which international organisations give to the people of the world. [12]

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