

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 15 May 2023 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies

J270/01 Citizenship in perspective

**Time allowed: 50 minutes
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.

Answer ALL the questions.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 50.

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

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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SECTION A

You should spend about 15 MINUTES plus your additional time allowance on this section.

- 1 Which row matches a legal right with the correct MINIMUM age? [1]

	legal right	minimum age
A	get a part time job	13
B	marry without parents' or carers' consent	21
C	open your own bank account	15
D	vote in a United Kingdom (UK) general election	16

Your answer

2 Identify THREE ways in which the MAGNA CARTA has influenced law today. [3]

- A established a code of police behaviour**
- B established the principle of trial by other members of the community**
- C established the principle that justice should not be delayed**
- D established the principle that people pay fines only if they can afford it**
- E given the monarch supreme authority**
- F made it unlawful for offenders to be imprisoned before their trial**
- G prevented judges from sentencing anyone to death**
- H set out an agreed statement of equal opportunities for all citizens**
- I stated that everyone should be treated equally in legal matters**

Your answer

- 3 Study the two statements. Choose option A, B, C or D to describe their accuracy. [1]

FIRST STATEMENT: Trade unions campaign on behalf of their members for improved pay and conditions.

SECOND STATEMENT: Many trade unions have links with the Labour Party.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

4 Which of the rights below are protected by the Human Rights Act 1998? [1]

P	right to education
Q	right to free elections
R	right to marry

A R only

B Q and R

C P and Q

D P, Q and R

Your answer

5 Study SOURCE 5 and answer the Question that follows.

SOURCE 5

The Online Safety Bill 2022

During 2021, the UK Government listened to different opinions on how best to regulate online content.

Members of Parliament (MPs) listened to campaigners who wanted to protect people from ‘hate speech’.

However, some MPs were worried that regulation might restrict people’s human rights.

Which rights are in conflict in SOURCE 5? [1]

- A the right to free expression CONFLICTS with the right to liberty**
- B the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion CONFLICTS with prohibition of discrimination**
- C the right to liberty CONFLICTS with the right to respect for a person’s private and family life**
- D the right to life CONFLICTS with the protection of property**

Your answer

6 Which COURT tries offences such as manslaughter, robbery and fraud? [1]

A County Court

B Crown Court

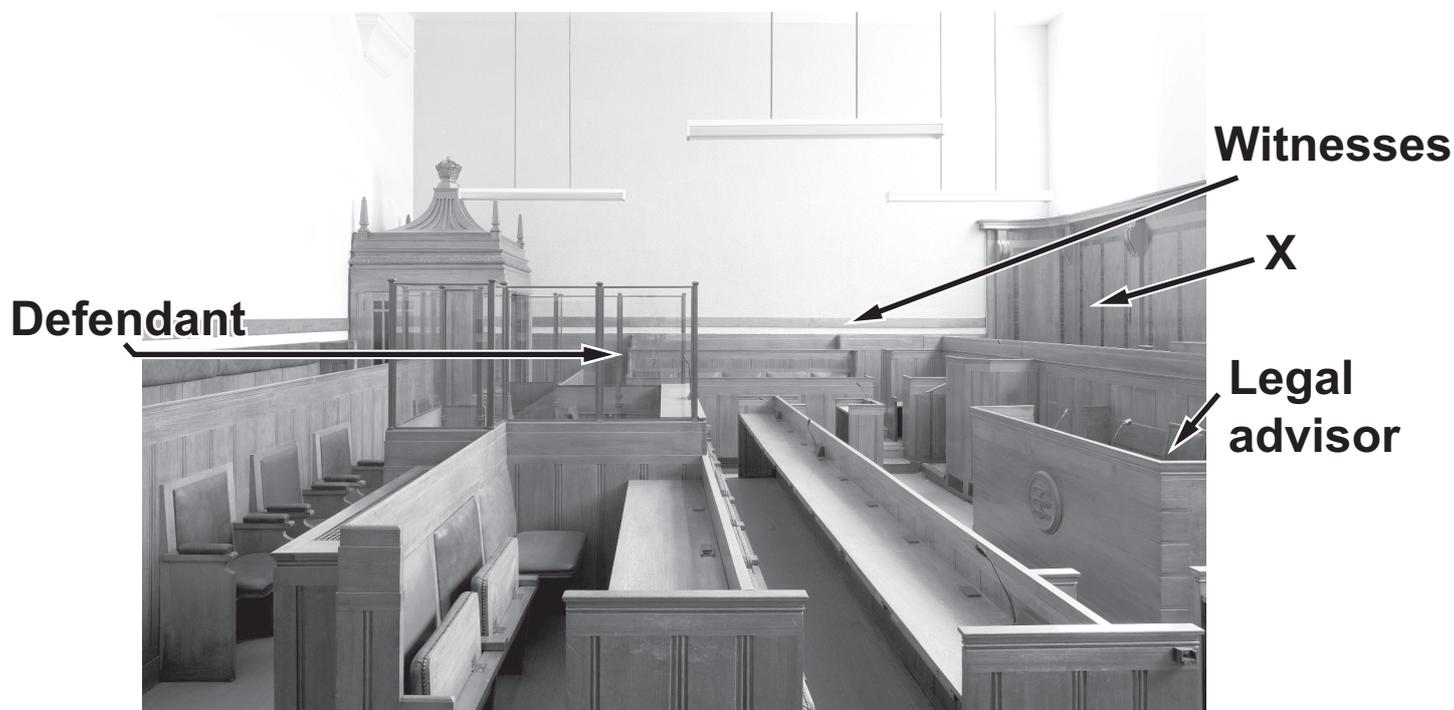
C Magistrates Court

D Police Court

Your answer

7 Study FIG. 7 and answer Questions 7(a), 7(b) and 7(c) that follow.

FIG. 7



(a) Who sits at point X in FIG. 7? [1]

- A lawyers representing the Crown Prosecution Service
- B magistrates
- C members of the public
- D the defendant's lawyer

Your answer

(b) Which option or options best describes how a youth court would be different from the court shown in FIG. 7? [1]

P	no lawyers would be present
Q	there would be no witnesses
R	the room layout would be less intimidating

A P and Q

B P and R

C Q and R

D R only

Your answer

(c) Why is a legal advisor present in the court shown in FIG. 7? [1]

A to advise the defendant's lawyer

B to assist the prosecution

C to guide those judging the case on points of law

D to support the jury if one is being used

Your answer

8 Identify THREE requirements for anyone serving on a JURY in England and Wales. [3]

A able to get time off work

B aged eighteen or over

C aged under seventy

D educated to at least a good GCSE standard

E on the electoral register

F resident in the town or city where the court is based

G unrelated to the defendant

H willingness for their name to be made public

I willingness to take part in training

Your answer

9 Why don't the police get involved in CIVIL LAW cases? [1]

P	a crime is unlikely to have taken place
Q	people and organisations with grievances are responsible for taking action
R	police numbers are low, and they have enough to do already

A P and Q

B P and R

C Q and R

D P, Q and R

Your answer

10 Study SOURCE 10 and answer the question that follows.

SOURCE 10

A dispute at work

Orla works as a hairdresser. The salon she works in is well known and popular.

One day Orla comes to work in a T-shirt and jeans. This is against the salon's staff dress code. Jack, the owner, gives Orla £100 and tells her to go and buy some more suitable clothes. He also offers her free hair treatments worth £150 so that she can create a better impression with the customers.

Orla decides to take legal action against Jack. She feels that she has been treated unfairly.

Jack and Orla are unable to settle their dispute. The case was resolved within the legal system.

Where would the case described in SOURCE 10 most likely be resolved? [1]

- A in a County Court**
- B in a magistrates court**
- C in a small claims court**
- D in a tribunal**

Your answer

11 Study the two statements. Choose option A, B, C or D to describe their accuracy. [1]

FIRST STATEMENT: Most laws are proposed by the Government and decided in Parliament.

SECOND STATEMENT: Judges can interpret the law to bring it up to date.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

12 Why are juries NOT told about defendants' previous convictions? [1]

P	it will be difficult for the jury to apply the 'presumption of innocence' principle
Q	it will make it more difficult for the jury to impose the correct sentence
R	the defendant has the right for such information to remain private

A P only

B P and Q

C P and R

D Q and R

Your answer

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SECTION B

You should spend about 15 MINUTES plus your additional time allowance on this section.

13 Why is tolerance and respect for diversity so important in a DEMOCRACY? [1]

- A so that everyone feels included in the decision-making process**
- B so that the democracy can make deals with other democracies**
- C so that the executive, legislature and judiciary can work closely together**
- D to enable the media to treat everyone with respect**

Your answer

14 Why have NATIONAL REFERENDUMS been held in the UK? [1]

P	so that a decision can be made when elected politicians can't decide
Q	to find out the electorate's opinion on important constitutional matters
R	to vote on petitions submitted to the UK Parliament

A P and Q

B P and R

C P, Q and R

D Q only

Your answer

15 Choose which row in the table best describes the HOUSE OF COMMONS. [1]

	membership	purpose
A	members are elected by citizens	approves new laws
B	members are elected by citizens	governs the country
C	members are experts chosen to make important decisions	approves new laws
D	members are experts chosen to make important decisions	governs the country

Your answer

16 Whose job is it to support the monarch when they open the UK Parliament? [1]

A Black Rod

B The Leader of the Opposition

C The Prime Minister

D The Speaker

Your answer

17 Why do many voters dislike the FIRST-PAST-THE-POST system? [1]

- A a weak coalition government is a likely outcome**
- B it doesn't lead to the election of a single constituency representative**
- C it is confusing**
- D supporters of smaller parties often feel that their vote has been 'wasted'**

Your answer

18 Study SOURCE 18 and answer the question that follows.

SOURCE 18

The British state has an unwritten constitution. Constitutional principles have developed over time. One of the most important principles is that the UK Parliament holds the UK Government to account.

What other constitutional principles exist in the UK (apart from the one described in SOURCE 18)? [1]

- A all legislation is approved by the civil service**
- B any constitutional changes are approved by local authorities**
- C judges are independent**
- D prime ministers are elected by the people**

Your answer

19 What is INDIRECT TAXATION? [1]

- A a tax collected by the Government from employers and employees**
- B a tax on what you buy rather than what you earn**
- C a tax on your wages**
- D a tax paid only when you have retired**

Your answer

20 What are the likely consequences of GROWTH in the UK economy? [1]

P	cuts in public spending
Q	greater national wealth
R	increases in taxation

A P, Q and R

B P and Q

C Q only

D P and R

Your answer

21 The UK Government has cut benefits for working families while increasing the National Living Wage at the same time.

What are the reasons for this policy? [1]

P	cutting benefits usually enables governments to cut taxes
Q	people should be encouraged to work if they possibly can
R	the Government wants employers to pay higher wages so that workers are not forced to rely on state benefits for a decent income

A P, Q and R

B P and Q

C Q and R

D R only

Your answer

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22 Study SOURCE 22 and answer Questions 22(a) and 22(b).

SOURCE 22

Jamila stands for Parliament

Jamila is at university in England studying law and politics. She lives close to her university. She wishes to stand as a political party's candidate for the UK Parliament. Her friends offer to support her as do several of her lecturers.

Jamila promises that, if she is elected, she will do her best to end student loans.

(a) Which row below best describes what else must happen for Jamila to become her party's candidate in the election and then to win that election (SOURCE 22)? [1]

	To be her party's candidate	To win the parliamentary election
A	she must be selected by party members in her constituency	gain half of the total vote + 1
B	she must be selected by party members in her constituency	be the candidate with the most votes
C	she must be at least twenty one years old	gain half the total vote + 1
D	she must be at least twenty one years old	be the candidate with the most votes

Your answer

(b) What must happen if Jamila is to remain popular with her party AND keep her election promise, as outlined in SOURCE 22, once elected to the UK Parliament? [1]

P	Jamila's party includes her election promise as one of their policies
Q	most Members of Parliament (MPs) support the idea
R	universities support the idea

A P and Q

B P and R

C P, Q and R

D R only

Your answer

23 Why is SOCIAL MEDIA sometimes seen as a threat to democracy? [1]

P	candidates' accounts are closed before elections
Q	false information spreads rapidly
R	it doesn't need to give fair coverage to each political party

A P and Q

B P, Q and R

C Q and R

D R only

Your answer

24 Why do media regulation and censorship take place in DEMOCRATIC countries? [1]

P	to prevent the media from offending people
Q	to protect the government from criticism
R	to protect vulnerable people

A P and Q

B P, Q and R

C Q and R

D R only

Your answer

25 Which THREE of the following public services are provided by LOCAL GOVERNMENT? [3]

A courts and tribunals

B defence

C hospitals

D parks and recreation

E railways

F social care

G the ambulance service

H voter registration and elections

I welfare benefits

Your answer

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SECTION C

You should spend about 15 MINUTES plus your additional time allowance on this section.

- 26 Study the two statements. Choose option A, B, C or D to describe their accuracy. [1]

FIRST STATEMENT: Community cohesion means people living together in harmony, sharing similar aims for their neighbourhood.

SECOND STATEMENT: Community cohesion is possible only if local authorities provide additional funding for communities.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

27 What has been the main reason for IMMIGRATION to the UK over the last twenty years? [1]

A claiming benefits

B employment and study

C joining other family members

D seeking asylum

Your answer

28 Study SOURCE 28 and answer Questions 28(a) and 28(b).

SOURCE 28

Refugees and asylum-seekers in the UK

According to statistics collected by the United Nations (UN) refugee agency, in the UK at the end of 2020, there were 132,349 refugees, 77,245 pending asylum cases and 4662 stateless persons.

The vast majority of refugees (4 out of 5) stay close to the place they moved from and so are usually hosted by poorer countries. Turkey now hosts the highest number of refugees with 3.7 million, followed by Colombia in South America with 1.7 million.

Where do asylum-seekers in the UK come from?

According to UK official statistics for the year ending September 2021 most adults claiming asylum in the UK came from Iran.

The top five countries of nationality for asylum applications (from main applicants) were: Iran (6,002), Eritrea (4,412) Albania (4,010), Iraq (3,042) and Syria (2,303).

(a) Which international law sets out the principles the UK Government should use when it responds to the issues in SOURCE 28? [1]

- A International Humanitarian Law
- B The Common law of England
- C NATO conventions on refugees
- D The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Your answer

(b) Study the two statements. Use the information in SOURCE 28 and choose option A, B, C or D to describe the accuracy of the statements. [1]

FIRST STATEMENT: The UK accepts more than its fair share of refugees.

SECOND STATEMENT: Most people seeking asylum in the UK have few reasons to leave their home country.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

29 What are asylum seekers entitled to when they arrive in the UK? [1]

P	accommodation
Q	a job
R	UK citizenship

A P and Q

B P and R

C P only

D P, Q and R

Your answer

30 Study the two statements. Choose option A, B, C or D to describe their accuracy. [1]

FIRST STATEMENT: The UK has left the European Union (EU).

SECOND STATEMENT: Scotland has remained a member of the EU.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

31 Why is membership of the COUNCIL OF EUROPE important for the UK? [1]

P	it helps to promote and protect democracy across Europe
Q	it is Europe's leading human rights organisation
R	it provides finance for a European army

A P, Q and R

B P and Q

C P and R

D R only

Your answer

32 Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) set up? [1]

A to defend any member country that is attacked or threatened by non-members

B to encourage trade between the UK, Canada and the United States of America

C to share scientific expertise

D to use the North Atlantic as a sustainable resource for fishing and wind power

Your answer

33 Study SOURCE 33 and answer the question that follows.

SOURCE 33

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) – what does it do?

The WTO has many roles: it operates a global system of trade rules, it acts as a forum for negotiating trade agreements, it settles trade disputes between its one hundred and sixty-four members and it supports the needs of developing countries.

How does the organisation described in SOURCE 33 benefit UK citizens? [1]

P	prices are lower
Q	the Government is able to spend more on public services
R	UK consumers have greater choice of products

A P and Q

B Q and R

C R and P

D R only

Your answer

34 Study the two statements. Choose option A, B, C or D to describe their accuracy. [1]

FIRST STATEMENT: The UK is one of only five permanent members of the United Nations (UN) Security Council.

SECOND STATEMENT: The UN Security Council can use force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

35 Study SOURCE 35 and answer the question that follows.

SOURCE 35

The United Nations' aims

The UN's predecessor body, the League of Nations, was founded after the First World War but failed in its aim of preventing further global conflict. The UN was founded in 1945 following the Second World War. One of its main aims at that time was to prevent a third global conflict.

The UN also aims to protect human rights through its work to promote peace, reduce terrorism, increase food production, improve health, and respond to climate change and humanitarian emergencies.

Which of the outcomes below are true AND could be used by the UN to show its aims are being met? [1]

P	a third world war has not taken place
Q	carbon emissions have been cut and so global warming is decreasing
R	child health is improving

A P and Q

B P and R

C P only

D P, Q and R

Your answer

36 Which FOUR countries below are members of the Commonwealth? [4]

A Australia

B China

C France

D Germany

E India

F Jamaica

G Spain

H Switzerland

I Syria

J The Netherlands

K The United States of America

L United Kingdom

Your answer

37 Which row in the table best describes how the COMMONWEALTH works? [1]

	decision-making	funding
A	each member country has an equal say	each member country pays a share based on its population size
B	each member country has an equal say	each member country pays a share based on its wealth
C	the head of the Commonwealth decides policy	each member country pays a share based on its population size
D	the head of the Commonwealth decides policy	each member country pays a share based on its wealth

Your answer

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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