

Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

GCSE Citizenship Studies

5CS03/3C

Influencing and Changing Decision in Society
and Government

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	A	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	B	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	D	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	C	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	A	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	C	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	B	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	<p>Allow one mark for each different activity max 2) e.g. solicitors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do legal work / conveyancing for clients when they want to buy or sell a house • write wills • deal with family issues such as divorce including asset distribution and custody of children • give legal advice if a person is in trouble with the law (eg accused of an offence) • may act in court for defence/prosecution • managing clients money <p>Two appropriate different activities could be given on one line and should be awarded 2 marks.</p> <p>Marks may be awarded for other activities if relevant.</p>	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	<p>Award one mark for each point (max 2) e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organise meeting • organise a petition • organise a march • put up posters • hand out leaflets • contact politicians / decision-makers • seek publicity in media (radio, television, newspapers) including making a radio/tv programme • use social networks like Facebook • blogging on a website • get celebrities on board • create/join a pressure group <p>Marks may be awarded for other actions if relevant</p>	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	<p>Allow one mark for each difference suggested e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pressure groups tend to focus on one issue and campaign for it • political parties usually have policies on many issues • political parties can make law, pressure groups cannot, they seek to change the law • pressure groups don't usually nominate candidates for elections • pressure groups are not elected by the public • pressure groups can be smaller in membership and/or resources than parties • political parties are accountable to voters • pressure groups don't seek power for themselves but rather aim to influence those who do have such power • a government will often consult a pressure group to use its specialist knowledge • there are many pressure groups but only a few political parties <p>Marks may be awarded for other relevant points.</p>	3

Question 11 – Indicative content**Acceptable points could include:****Arguments for retaining juries:**

- Juries can decide what is fair, so sometimes they may find someone not guilty of an offence (eg Greenpeace protesters at Kingsnorth power station accused of criminal damage) because they evidently thought the prosecution a mistake.
- Such decisions may annoy police and judges but help to ensure that justice stays in step with popular opinion.
- Allowing judges or police to decide a case without a jury would not be even-handed.
- Juries help to guarantee freedoms because they help to ensure that people cannot be punished without good reasons and a strong case being made against them.
- Principle that those accused should be judged by their fellow citizens.

Arguments against retaining juries

- Being a juror on a lengthy, complicated case can prove difficult for some jurors to follow and understand.
- Jury service might be inconvenient.
- Honesty Lab researchers have found that some jurors don't have a secure understanding of what is honest/dishonest (eg lies on cv or eating goods in the supermarket before you get to the checkout).
- This could mean that one jury might find someone guilty when another would find them innocent, particularly if some jurors have committed the offence themselves.
- Juries are expensive.

Note: There is some flexibility in this question. Candidates could interpret the questions in terms of:

1. Examining arguments for abolishing juries only
2. Examining arguments for retaining juries only
3. Examining arguments for abolition and retention of juries.

All 3 interpretations are acceptable and each should be marked on their merits and all marks are available for each of the three interpretations.

Level	Mark	
0	0	The answer does not seriously address the question.
1	1-2	The answer offers just 1 or 2 very simple points without any development.
2	3-4	The answer makes 2 or 3 points but they are fairly superficial with limited explanation.
3	5-6	Well developed points supported by simple but acceptable examples with clear explanation.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(a)	<p>Award one mark for each simple point made (max 2) e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • celebrities act as opinion leaders and may be people of influence • well- known people are able to attract media attention/ good publicity for a cause and raise awareness • well known people may be particularly helpful in generating funding from individual supporters or organisations • people are more likely to follow celebrities and join a campaign • celebrities seen as trustworthy/role models/experts and specialists in food and hence people more likely to follow them/look up to them <p>Marks may be awarded for any other relevant reasons.</p>	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(b)	<p>Award one mark for each point made about MPs (max 2) e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may support the policy of their party • shows constituents who contact them that they have taken action on an issue • may be genuinely concerned about animal welfare/cruelty issues themselves • if there were proposals to weaken animal welfare standards MPs may wish to show their opposition • to get noticed/get published/avoid bad publicity and be seen to be involved with an issue • be seen to be associated with a popular campaign to get more votes • recognise a bandwagon and jump on it • encourage people to join a campaign <p>Marks may be awarded for any other relevant reasons.</p>	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13	<p>Allow one mark for each different point made (max 3) e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • life expectancy relates to climate – leading to drought/famine etc • diets vary significantly • in very poor countries, many children are born but few survive – this inevitably impacts on life expectancy • more developed countries have better health care • quality/availability of housing • quality/availability of food • quality/availability of education • quality of diet • quality/availability of healthcare • quality/availability of welfare support • better/poorer climate/droughts/famine • impact of less/more smoking/drinking • extent/impact of obesity • less/more harmful drug use • less/more diseases (aids) • better living standards/higher per capita income/richer country/fewer/more resources • lack of clean water • density of population/over population • stability of government/regularity of wars and civil strife • less/more infant mortality • poor sanitation <p>Suggested reasons may contain more than one of the bullet points listed in the mark scheme.</p> <p>Marks may be awarded for other relevant points.</p>	3

Question 14 – Indicative content

Acceptable points could include:

Keeping the voting age at 18

- Many young people show little or no interest in politics.
- The turnout in elections is generally lowest in the 18-24 group.
- If the school leaving age is effectively going up to 18, this makes 18 a good age for adult responsibilities to begin.
- Some young people may be reluctant to make up their minds on a wide range of issues, particularly any which are outside their own experience.
- The 'experience' factor is likely to be a key reason for opposition to a lowered voting age from Conservatives and UKIP.
- Some young people say they are more interested in other things such as getting qualifications and that politics is for later.

Reducing the voting age to 16

- As education has increased, teenagers are better informed, so reducing the voting age to 16 may be a way of engaging young people's interest before they become cynical.
- Encourages participation of young people/gives them sense of involvement.
- Other countries have adopted votes at 16 - eg Austria, Nicaragua and Brazil.
- Many of the members of the Youth Parliament which met in the House of Commons in 2009 were under 18, yet they offered good opinions and behaved in a perfectly responsible way.
- Perhaps this explains why Labour, Lib Dems, Greens and the Scots and Welsh Nationalist parties support votes at 16.
- At present 16-year-olds can legally marry, have children, pay tax so perhaps they are not too young to vote (eg Dan in source)
- Similarly under 18s can join the armed forces (e.g. Conrad Cole in source) so not too young to vote.

Level 0	0 marks	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2 marks	Basic and/or very brief approach – relying on opinion with basic knowledge and little understanding of the issue.
Level 2	3-4 marks	An approach which relies on opinion but with limited relevant evidence and some knowledge and understanding of the issue. Students who give only one point of view (either for or against) are limited to a maximum of 4 marks
Level 3	5-6 marks	An approach covering both points of view and which uses some evidence to develop limited arguments and demonstrates quite good knowledge and understanding.
Level 4	7-8 marks	A balanced approach covering both points of view and which uses clear evidence to support arguments and demonstrates good knowledge and understanding.

Question 15 (includes QWC) – Indicative content

Acceptable points could include:

Government actions have reduced human rights and civil liberties

- Suspects can be imprisoned without charge in the UK for longer than in many other western countries.
- Labour government tried to impose identity cards on UK citizens as a means of increasing security yet it is generally agreed such cards would not be very effective.
- Pressure groups such as Liberty and Justice have expressed alarm over plans to extend monitoring of all e-mails and telephone conversations .
- The UK Information Commissioner has described the UK as a 'surveillance society'.
- Lack of political action when policing of demonstrations (e.g. use of 'kettling' against student protestors) have been allegedly unduly heavy handed.
- The extent to which CCTV, mobile phone monitoring and databases recording debit/credit card usage can track an individual's every move have led to complaints that UK citizens live in a 'Big Brother' state.

Government actions have not reduced human rights and civil liberties

- The Human Rights Act 1998 makes it much easier for people to assert their human rights, rather than having to experience the added costs and time delays of going to the Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.
- Coalition government got rid of national identity cards.
- Courts have used the act greatly to strengthen privacy in their judgments - making life for the media much more difficult
- The Freedom of Information Act has made it much more difficult for governments to cover up things they would rather the public did not know about.
- Many people believe that curtailing civil liberties is justified if this does help to reduce the potential for terrorists to put society in danger
- Those who complain of government actions may have aspects of their lives they wish to hide; if a person has done nothing wrong, what reason do they have to complain?

Marks may be awarded for other relevant points.

Level 1	1-3 marks	Opinion with little or no reasoning, showing simple knowledge and little understanding of issues and/or events. <i>There are some errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar but the basic meaning is clear.</i>
Level 2	4-6 marks	Opinion with limited reasoning, supported by limited relevant evidence and/or examples showing basic knowledge and understanding of issues and/or events. Students who include ONLY points for, or ONLY points against are restricted to a maximum of 6 marks. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are reasonably accurate and meaning is clear.</i>
Level 3	7-9 marks	Points FOR and AGAINST are included in a simple but reasonably effective discussion which shows some knowledge and understanding of some issues and/or events. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are mostly accurate and appropriate language is used to convey meaning.</i>
Level 4	10-12 marks	Points FOR and AGAINST are included in a mainly balanced and reasoned discussion which shows quite good knowledge and understanding of issues and/or events, based on evidence/argument and leading towards a conclusion. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate & appropriate language is used together with some use of specialist terms</i>
Level 5	13-15 marks	Points FOR and AGAINST included in a balanced, reasoned and coherent discussion which shows good knowledge and understanding of issues and/or events, supported by strong evidence and arguments leading to a reasoned conclusion. <i>Fluent and consistently strong use of vocabulary and accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar with use of specialist terms.</i>

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