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Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Citizenship Studies

Unit 1: Citizenship Today

Monday 11 May 2015 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour

Paper Reference

5CS01/01

You do not need any other materials.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

You are advised to spend no more than 40 minutes on Section A.

THEME 1: Rights and responsibilities

- 1 Study Source A below.

Source A: Afghan boy loses appeal to stay in UK

A migrant who was smuggled into the UK has lost his fight to remain here. Najib Hashimi, now 19, fled war-torn Afghanistan as a child after his father was murdered by militants.

He was allowed to settle in the UK, and hoped to become a teacher. His foster family, his girlfriend and his teammates at Rodmersham Cricket Club want Najib to stay. Some people went to court with him to show support.

However, Najib failed in his court appeal to remain in the UK. Adult migrants are returned to their countries if they cannot prove they need protection and have no legal basis to remain in the UK. Only child migrants may be allowed to stay.

Najib must return to Afghanistan even though he believes his life will be in danger. Steve Griffiths, his foster father, said: 'We are devastated. He is part of our family. Najib has settled here and he wants to give something back. We all want him here.'

(Source: Teenager loses right-to-stay fight, by Ryan Hooper, 20/05/13, Press Association.)



(a) Using Source A, identify **two** ways in which Najib has **integrated** into British society.

(2)

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(b) Using Source A, identify **one** example of **community** action in support of Najib.

(1)

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(c) (i) Based on Source A and your own knowledge, why did the Home Office allow Najib to remain in the UK until recently?

(1)

- A** The Home Office did not know Najib was here
- B** Najib was not an adult when he arrived
- C** Najib did not want to go home to Afghanistan
- D** The UK has never had any immigration controls

(ii) Based on Source A, give **one** reason why the court rejected Najib's appeal to stay in the UK.

(1)

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(d) Unlike Najib, most migrants come to the UK:

(1)

- A** to find work
- B** to escape persecution
- C** to escape famine
- D** to find a marriage partner



Study Source B below.

Source B: New unemployment rules are tested

Unemployed university graduate Cait Reilly was an unpaid volunteer at a museum when new government unemployment rules were introduced. Cait was told to leave the museum and stack shelves at Poundland, or risk losing her unemployment benefit.



Cait appealed against the new rules and won. The Court of Appeal said the rules were illegal because they were not detailed enough.

The European Convention on Human Rights had not been broken, however.

Other campaigners believe:

- It is wrong to force people to work in jobs they do not want
- Firms will not pay proper wages if they can get the unemployed to do jobs for nothing.

(Source: *Daily Mirror*, February 2013)

(e) (i) Using your own knowledge, suggest **two** reasons why Cait did **not** want to give up volunteering at the museum.

(2)

1

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(ii) Using Source B, give **two** arguments why Cait should **not** have been forced to work at Poundland.

(2)

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(f) Source B mentions the European Convention on Human Rights. Using your own knowledge, identify:

(2)

an Act of the UK Parliament that protects human rights

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a measure taken by the United Nations to protect human rights

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The following two questions are not related to Source B.

(g) Why might it be a good idea to use a credit card when making a big purchase? (1)

- A** The credit card company will refund your money if a problem arises
- B** It is always cheaper to use a credit card than to use cash
- C** You never need to pay back any money if you use a credit card
- D** Credit cards can only be used online and not in shops

(h) A shop sells an unsafe toy that harms a child. Which type of law has been broken? (1)

- A** Employment law
- B** Environmental law
- C** Media law
- D** Criminal law

(Total for Question 1 = 14 marks)



THEME 2: Power, politics and the media

2 Study Source C below.

Source C: Do 'spy bins' break privacy law?

Computerised 'spy bins' in London recorded data from the mobile phones of passers-by. The bins recorded details of 4 million devices. When the local council found out, it told the marketing company which owned the bins to stop.

The marketing company said it had not broken privacy law. The bins' computers recorded the movement of crowds but not personal data such as people's names. Some legal experts say movement of a person counts as 'personal' information. Big Brother Watch, a privacy campaign group, said people should be asked to give their consent before any data are collected.



(Source: *The Financial Times*, August 2013. © Thomas Reuters Ltd Photo: © *The Financial Times*)

(a) Using Source C, give:

(i) **one** argument why privacy law may have been broken.

(1)

(ii) **one** argument why privacy law may **not** have been broken.

(1)



(b) Privacy law cases are a matter for:

(1)

- A** the High Court
- B** Parliament
- C** a small claims court
- D** an employment tribunal

(c) Using **one** example of an issue you have studied, explain why newspapers are legally allowed to write about a person's private life without that person's consent.

(2)

Issue

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Explanation

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(d) Describe **two** ways in which a smartphone or computer might be used to gather support for a citizenship campaign.

(2)

1

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2

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Study Source D below.

Source D: Do the police always record crime properly?

The Chief Inspector of Constabulary is concerned that some Police Authorities deliberately change statistics to make it look as if crime is falling.

- Rape is not properly recorded by some officers. Instead, they label it 'sexual assault', which is a lesser offence.
- Theft is not recorded as a crime but as 'lost property'.

Recorded crime has fallen, despite job losses and population growth.



(Source: © Police could be fiddling crime figures, watchdog warns, Christopher Hope, 14 May 2013, *The Telegraph*. Copyright of Telegraph Media Group Limited 2014. Image: © Thomas Reuters Ltd)

(e) (i) According to Source D, what is **one** possible reason for the fall in **recorded** crime?

(1)

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(ii) Using your own knowledge, suggest **two** reasons why the **real** level of crime in the UK has fallen in recent years.

(2)

1

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(f) Using your own knowledge, suggest why different police officers, such as those shown in Source D, may take different views about whether a serious offence such as rape or assault has actually taken place.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)



THEME 3: The global community

3 Study Source E below.

Source E: Global fashion companies seek safety for Bangladesh factory workers



Trade unions and global clothing companies are acting to improve worker safety.

- 1,800 Bangladesh factory workers have died during the past seven years.
- The worst tragedy was the Rana Plaza factory collapse, which left 1,000 dead.

Under a new scheme, factories in Bangladesh will be regularly inspected. The big clothing companies that use the factories will pay to improve safety.

- Not all clothing companies are joining the scheme though.
- This has led to criticism from trade unions and human rights groups.
- One trade union said joining the scheme would cause only a 'very small increase in prices, like 2p per T-shirt. That is all it costs to make things safe in Bangladesh.'

(Source: © Guardian News & Media Ltd.)

(a) What is a trade union?

(1)

- A** An elected government in a developing country
- B** An organisation that protects workers' rights
- C** A place where clothes are traded
- D** A charity that provides aid



(b) Using Source E and your own knowledge, give **two** reasons why clothes have been cheap to make in Bangladesh.

(2)

1

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(c) Give **three** different ways in which consumers in the UK can put pressure on companies to join the factory inspection scheme in Source E.

(3)

1

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(d) UK companies buy clothes made all over the world, not just in Bangladesh.
This is called:

(1)

- A** Fair trade
- B** Globalisation
- C** NIMBYism
- D** Global warming

(e) Give **one** example of a UK charity that provides aid and assistance to developing countries.

Describe how it helps people in developing countries.

(3)

Example of UK charity

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How it helps

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(f) Some people argue that the UK should **not** give international aid to other countries.

Give **two** reasons they might use to support their argument.

(2)

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2

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(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 38 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer **ONE** question in this section.

You are advised to spend no more than 20 minutes on Section B.

EITHER

***4 THEME 1: Rights and responsibilities**

'The struggle for rights and freedoms never ends with a complete victory.'

Do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your opinion showing you have considered **another point of view**.

(12)

To answer the question above, you could consider the following points and **other** information of your own.

- What kinds of rights and freedoms do people fight for?
- Have any struggles ever ended with a complete victory?
- Which struggles are still taking place, either in the UK or elsewhere?
- Are some rights and freedoms easier to gain than others?

OR

***5 THEME 2: Power, politics and the media**

'The UK's "first past the post" voting system is better than the way governments are chosen in other countries.'

Do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your opinion showing you have considered **another point of view**.

(12)

To answer the question above, you could consider the following points and **other** information of your own.

- How does the 'first past the post' system work?
- What are the advantages of using 'first past the post' to elect a government?
- What are the disadvantages of using 'first past the post' to elect a government?
- How do governments come to power in some countries?



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 12 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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