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Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Citizenship Studies

Unit 1: Citizenship Today

Monday 15 May 2017 – 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.
- Answers **all** 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.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

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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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: Human rights lost at sea

Few UK citizens want to work at sea any more. The conditions can be dangerous and unpleasant. As a result, foreign workers are being used instead. However, they are vulnerable to exploitation.



Some foreign workers do not have permission to live in the UK. But they are legally allowed to work on boats offshore in British waters.

This means:

- it is harder to protect their human rights as they cannot be reached by the police or welfare officers
- they are not protected by UK minimum wage laws. Some workers from West Africa are being legally paid much less.

The worst cases amount to modern slavery. There are reports of many workers who are victims of human trafficking. One foreign worker who escaped later told UK police he was not paid any wages and his employer stole his passport.

A government minister said: "Police officers can't always prevent modern slavery offences taking place at sea. This is unacceptable and I am determined to put it right." A trade union report said: "If the industry needs to survive on slavery then the industry needs to go."

(Source: *The Independent* 23.11.14, Image: Alamy from *The Telegraph*)



(a) Using Source A, give **two** reasons why it is hard to protect the human rights of exploited people working in the UK's fishing fleet.

(2)

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(b) Using Source A, identify **two** ways in which some people have been **illegally** exploited.

(2)

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(c) Which **one** of the following statements from Source A is a **statement of opinion**?

(1)

- A** They cannot be reached by police or welfare officers.
- B** They are not protected by UK minimum wage laws.
- C** If the industry needs to survive on slavery then the industry needs to go.
- D** There are reports of many workers who are victims of human trafficking.



(d) Source A states that some foreign workers on boats do not have permission to live in the UK.

Give **two** reasons why some people from other countries could be allowed to live in the UK.

(2)

1

2

(e) A trade union is an organisation that exists to

(1)

- A** help businesses avoid high taxes
- B** protect the rights of workers
- C** get businesses to share information
- D** protect the rights of landlords

(f) UK employers are responsible for paying their employees at least the minimum wage (Source A).

Using your own knowledge, give **two** other responsibilities UK employers have towards their employees.

(2)

1

2



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(g) Using your own knowledge, explain the difference between a human right and a legal right.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)



THEME 2: Power, politics and the media

2 Study Source B below.

Source B: Angry mob demonstrates against neighbourhood change

Alan and Gary Keery run the Cereal Killer Café in London's Brick Lane. It sells bowls of cereal for £3.50. Now they are cleaning red paint off the shop front and scrubbing the word 'scum' off the windows. The men say they had death threats from the mob that attacked their business.



The protesters say they are angry their neighbourhood is changing. Houses have become too expensive and they want more affordable housing to be built. They think the prices charged by the new bars and cafés are too high. Previously, a Channel 4 News presenter had criticised Alan and Gary for selling cereal in a place with high rates of poverty.

"The protesters knew exactly what they were doing," said Alan. "They knew if they went for us they would get media attention. It's clever of them. But attacking people like us is absurd. If you try to start a revolution by hitting small businesses all you will have left are huge chain stores who don't pay their taxes."

Would they sit down with the protesters and discuss it over a bowl of cereal? "No, I wouldn't want to sit down with an angry mob. It is up to the courts to decide how to punish them," said Gary.

(Source: *Evening Standard*, Oct 2015)

(a) Using Source B only, identify **one** change in the neighbourhood that explains the protest.

(1)

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(b) In Source B the view of the Channel 4 News presenter towards the Cereal Killer Café is (1)

- A supportive
- B biased
- C democratic
- D balanced

(c) Using Source B and your own knowledge, explain **one strength** and **one weakness** of the method used by the protesters. (4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(d) Give **two democratic** ways in which protesters can try to make the government address their concerns.

(2)

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Study Source C below.

Source C: 'Astonishing' turnout breaks UK voting records

Scottish people voted to remain part of the UK in 2014. There was a record-breaking turnout in the Scottish Independence Referendum. A total of 3,619,915 people voted Yes or No – a turnout of 84.5% in Scotland. This was a new record for any election held in the UK since 1918.

Scotland's First Minister said: "This has been a triumph for participation in politics."

The UK's 2010 coalition government had agreed to the referendum under pressure from the Scottish people. Some popular newspapers in England put a picture of the Union Jack on their front pages following the result.

(Source: Sky News)

(e) The Scottish Parliament was formed as a result of

(1)

- A** European Union rules
- B** devolution of power
- C** Commonwealth rules
- D** proportional representation



(f) Source C refers to the UK's 2010 coalition government.

Explain how a coalition government is formed.

(2)

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(g) Give **two** reasons why it is important for citizens to vote in elections.

(2)

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(h) Which **one** of the following is an example of print media?

(1)

- A** Facebook
- B** Google
- C** The Times
- D** BBC News

(Total for Question 2 = 14 marks)



THEME 3: The global community

3 Study Source D below.

Source D: Increasing numbers of children missing school because of conflict



Conflicts in the Middle East and Africa are stopping millions of children from going to school. In Syria alone, 2.2 million children are missing school. So are another 3 million in Iraq and 3.1 million in Sudan.

The United Nations agency UNICEF says more than 3,500 schools have closed in war-torn Yemen. 600,000 children could not sit their exams.

In some countries, girls' schools have been targeted deliberately. In other cases, teachers are too scared to go to work and parents keep their children at home. Some children have fled their homes and are living in refugee camps. Others have stayed where they are, but their school has been destroyed.

Around the world, a generation of schoolchildren are seeing their hopes and futures shattered. UNICEF is urging the international community to do more to help. Even sending paper and pens to refugee camps would help. Children can learn even in the most desperate of situations.

(Source: *The Guardian*, Sept 2013)

(a) According to Source D, the country with the most children affected by conflict is

(1)

- A Sudan
- B Syria
- C Yemen
- D Iraq

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(b) Based on Source D, give **two** reasons why children are missing school even if their school has not been destroyed.

(2)

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(c) The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child protects the rights of

(1)

- A** people aged 12 or over who live anywhere
- B** people aged 18 or under who live anywhere
- C** people living in a conflict zone
- D** people living in a developing country

(d) Suggest **two** ways in which conflict can make it hard for a country to develop economically.

(2)

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(e) UNICEF has urged the international community to do more to help (Source D).

Suggest actions other countries could take to:

(4)

provide education to children in conflict zones

end a conflict.



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(f) Source D describes people fleeing their homes.

Explain **one** reason why climate change might cause people in less economically developed countries to leave their homes.

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 38 MARKS



P 4 8 5 9 0 A 0 1 3 2 0

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**

'Education is all that's needed to create a successful multicultural society.'

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 is meant by a successful multicultural society?
- Why is education important for this?
- Are there any limits to what education can achieve?
- What other measures can be put in place?

OR

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

'Whatever they've done, people must always be punished for breaking the law.'

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.

- Who and what does the law protect?
- Why are punishments needed for lawbreakers?
- Are all crimes punished in the same way?
- Why are some people punished differently for the same crime?

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OR

***6 THEME 3: The global community**

'Globalisation makes rich countries richer and poor countries poorer.'

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 is globalisation?
- How does globalisation benefit rich countries at the expense of poor countries?
- What do rich countries do to help poor countries?
- In what other ways might globalisation benefit poor countries?

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box. If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross.

Chosen question number: **Question 4** **Question 5** **Question 6**

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



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