

Examiners' Report
June 2018

GCSE Citizenship Studies 1CS0 01

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June 2018

Publications Code 1CS0_01_1806_ER

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Introduction

This was the first assessment of the new specification for GCSE (9-1) Citizenship Studies, Paper 1. The expectation of the new specification is to give parity of academic esteem to Citizenship Studies alongside other GCSE subjects by providing a more demanding and rigorous qualification than the previous, legacy specification.

Paper 1 consists of four sections; Section A relates to Theme A of the specification: Living together in the UK, Section B relates to Theme B: Democracy at work in the UK and Section C relates to Theme C: Law and justice. In Section D, the extended-response questions are linked to two or more of Themes A to C.

Furthermore, the wider aim of the new GCSE (9-1) Citizenship Studies specification is to correlate with the drive for echoing the themes of British values, which is central to schools' remit. In addition, the new specification with its increased rigour is aimed at providing a platform for study in higher tier subjects in the social sciences such as Law, Politics and Sociology, and for a range of BTECs, such as Public Services and Business amongst many others.

There was general agreement amongst Examiners in this examination series that, in large part, Centres had prepared their candidates well. There were few mistakes made by candidates in rubric commands, and timing did not appear to present any difficulty. However, at the same time, there were common mistakes made by candidates which can easily be overcome and addressed.

This report provides guidance for future series by addressing the good points of each question and identifying areas for improvement.

Question 1 (a)

In this multiple-choice question, candidates were required to identify two legal requirements that apply to UK citizens. The aim of this question was to determine if candidates could differentiate between moral and legal obligations. Responses A and F are legal requirements whereas B to E have a moral dimension. Many candidates identified the duty to pay tax for 1 mark, but fewer were able to identify the parental duty to care for their children as a legal obligation. Therefore, most candidates scored 1 mark for this question.

Question 1 (b)

In this 'explain' question, candidates were required to provide two reasons why the Magna Carta was commemorated in 2015. The first marking point was awarded for the outline of a reason and the second marking point was awarded for the development of their answer.

Candidates tended to approach this question from a purely historic point of view and cited the restrictions on King John and, therefore, a process of limited monarchy. A minority of candidates discussed the wider constitutional and democratic ramifications of the Magna Carta, such as the commencement of human rights and equality before the law, for which the Magna Carta was a catalyst. However, many candidates were only able to offer outlines for their reasons and were unable to substantiate their response with further development.

(b) 2015 saw the commemoration of 800 years since the Magna Carta was signed.

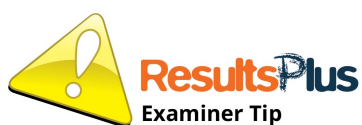
Explain **two** reasons why the Magna Carta was commemorated.

(4)

- 1 one reason why the Magna Carta was commemorated was because it was a bill that ~~gave the commoners in the UK at that time~~ ~~some rights~~ that made sure that the people in Britain at that time were not entirely ruled by the king. The end of ~~the monarchy~~ ^{full control}
- 2 Another reason that it was commemorated was because the bill was the first bill in ~~the~~ Britain to give people human rights.



This response was awarded 2 marks. The detail is very brief and not fully developed.



It is important to provide extra detail to develop your response clearly to gain full marks.

(b) 2015 saw the commemoration of 800 years since the Magna Carta was signed.

Explain **two** reasons why the Magna Carta was commemorated.

(4)

- 1 The Magna Carta was signed by King John ^{in 1215} ~~that~~ ~~sto~~ where he agreed that the law is the most ~~important~~ important thing in the country, not the monarch. ~~It gave people the power to public the power for people to have a fair trial when being arrested~~ it allowed people who had been arrested to not be placed in prison until a fair trial had taken place.
- 2 The Magna Carta gave power to 60 Barons which ~~was~~ is seen as the early development of ~~what society~~ how the country is controlled today. The Barons controlled certain areas of the country which is what we call constituencies today. This is commemorated because the charter was ~~a~~ the template of what society is like today.



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Examiner Comments

This response is awarded the full 4 marks. The candidate has given two clear reasons and it combines the historical evidence with contemporary relevance for commemoration.



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Examiner Tip

To prepare for the exam, revise brief definitions of the key aspects which appear in the specification.

Question 1 (c)

In this 'explain' question, candidates were asked to provide an explanation as to why both tolerance and respect are central values that underpin life for citizens in the UK. This is an AO1 question in which candidates are awarded marks for their knowledge and understanding of citizenship concepts, terms and issues.

There is an obvious overlap between the terms 'tolerance' and 'respect' and stronger responses were able to explain the meaning of tolerance very well. However, the term 'respect' proved a more challenging concept and candidates frequently associated it with 'something you get back if you give it in the first place'. However, many candidates identified that community cohesion is built on these central values, which gained credit.

(c) Explain why both tolerance and respect are central values that underpin life for citizens in the UK.

(2)

Tolerance is a central value because

there are less unwanted
behaviour.

Respect is a central value because

it is polite and important.



This response was awarded no marks. The candidate has provided no material that is creditworthy as the responses are too vague.

(c) Explain why both tolerance and respect are central values that underpin life for citizens in the UK.

(2)

Tolerance is a central value because

you need to accept others
their way they are.

Respect is a central value because

need to know to respect
others



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response is awarded 1 mark. The candidate has made a relevant explanation of tolerance but the response to respect is not creditworthy.

- (c) Explain why both tolerance and respect are central values that underpin life for citizens in the UK.

(2)

Tolerance is a central value because

People have a right to say their part and the people who are listening and has to know that they have a right to say what they want to say and listen.

Respect is a central value because

Everyone is equal and no one should be treated differently and not shown any respect because someone don't like them, or the way they look or dress.



This response is awarded the full 2 marks. The candidate has provided a full and complete explanation with good examples to show understanding of these concepts.

Question 1 (d)

In this question, candidates were asked to suggest two ways in which a citizen's identity affects their life.

Candidates provided a range of positive and negative impact that identity has on people's lives. Some responses referred to the celebration of identity through religion and ethnicity, while others focussed on the regressive impact on people who were denied opportunities in life as a result of their identity.

(d) Suggest **two** ways in which a citizen's identity affects their life.

(2)

1. A citizens identify affects their life as it gives them means they have to pay taxes.
2. It also means you can apply and register for certain things for example a job.



This response was awarded no marks. The candidate provided no relevant or creditworthy material.

(d) Suggest **two** ways in which a citizen's identity affects their life.

(2)

1. If you don't have an identity, no one will know who you are and you cannot travel places.

2. If identity affects their lives because they might get discriminated because of what their culture they are.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response is awarded 1 mark. The candidate has provided no creditworthy response for the first suggestion, but the second comment is valid and worthy of credit.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

When questions ask for two areas/issues/reasons/ways, try to identify two and avoid overlapping the responses.

(d) Suggest **two** ways in which a citizen's identity affects their life.

(2)

1. Your gender could affect your life. This is because there are less job opportunities for women in things such as professional ^{Sports-}person.
2. If you are disabled, for example in a wheelchair then you have less opportunities to do things such as sports which involve running.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded the full 2 marks. The candidate has given two suggestions related to gender identity and disability.

Question 2

In this 6-mark, 'explain' question, candidates were required to refer to the source material given to provide an explanation as to why refugees migrate to the UK. This is an AO2 question in which candidates are assessed on their knowledge and understanding of citizenship issues to a given context. However, there is a tendency for candidates to be over reliant on the source material in these questions, depending on a 'cut and paste' approach to answering rather than using the material to stimulate a detailed and relevant response.

Some of the better responses identified reasons related to education and economic factors for marking point 4 in the mark scheme. In addition, marking point 2 was seen in many responses related to the empathetic nature of helping refugees who have been unjustly treated in the past, although these responses were often not well developed. Marking point 1 was also seen as a reason for migration related to social and political freedom which exists in the UK.

Unfortunately, candidates found this question challenging and struggled to achieve marks at Level 3. Candidates should be encouraged to use the source material carefully in order that they are able to see the wider points it is trying to make to achieve higher marks.

Source A gives examples of some of the people the UK Refugee Council has helped to settle into new lives in this country.

Using Source A explain why refugees migrate to the UK.

Refugees migrate to the UK, as the help they give is life changing for the refugees. Refugees may also migrate to the UK, as it is a safe place, and many refugees come from war torn countries. The UK also provides free health care (NHS) and free education.

Refugees also may leave to the UK, as the UK "resettle around 750 refugees from all over the world." This would attract refugees as it would allow them to settle into a new home in a safe country.



This response was awarded Level 2 and scored 3 marks. The candidate makes good progress in the first paragraph but, unfortunately, it is not sustained. The second paragraph tends to repeat the information in the source material which does not gain credit.



Remember it is not an exercise to repeat the source but to analyse and come to judgments about the content.

Source A gives examples of some of the people the UK Refugee Council has helped to settle into new lives in this country.

Using Source A explain why refugees migrate to the UK.

One reason refugees ~~move~~ migrate to the UK is to escape conflict in their own country so they need a safe place and accommodation until they can go back or ~~they can~~ become a UK ~~citizen~~ citizen. ~~as well as this~~ as well as this they may migrate to have a better life and rebuild their life in a new country so that they can resettle ~~in~~ ~~in~~ in a new country and use their talents for better job opportunities etc. ~~Furthermore~~ Furthermore refugees may migrate to the UK for protection. If they are in danger in their home country or being hurt or killed they can claim asylum in the UK and the UK will help them to rebuild their life & especially if they have unjustly suffered persecution in their home country.



This response gained Level 3 and scored 5 marks. The candidate has used the source material well and with little repetition. There are reasoned points in the response which gained credit.



Success here is not about the quantity of what is produced but the quality, and making use of the sources to develop AO2 and AO3.

Question 3 (a)

In this question, candidates were asked to identify one reason why it is important for citizens to vote in elections.

In the main, candidates received this question very well and could provide reasons why voting in elections is important. Good responses linked the duty to vote and the continuance of democracy. However, weaker responses tended to be less expressive and only stated that it provided choice. Some response also made vague suggestions that it was a source of legitimacy.

3 (a) Identify **one** reason why it is important for citizens to vote in elections.

(1)

so they know who's going to win
and who's not.



This response was awarded no marks. The candidate has made no relevant connection to the importance of voting, as specified in the question.

3 (a) Identify **one** reason why it is important for citizens to vote in elections.

(1)

it is important for the people to get a say in how
the country is run to keep the country from turning into
a dictatorship



This response was awarded the 1 mark. The candidate has addressed the question and has made a clear connection to the importance of voting suggesting that it prevents dictatorship.

Question 3 (b)

In this 'explain' question, candidates were asked to provide an explanation of two features as to how MPs are elected to the House of Commons.

Many candidates were unable to express clearly the process of how political candidates are selected by political parties, or run as independent candidates, and how they get elected as MPs. There were some references to the principles of 'first-past-the-post' (FPTP), but very few explanations of what it meant. A significant minority of candidates were unaware of the election process and stated that political candidates were chosen by other MPs or by the Prime Minister. Some even stated that they were chosen by the House of Lords, the House of Commons or the Queen.

* (b) Explain **two** features of how MPs are elected to the House of Commons. (4)

1 By going through if the law & will be maintained.

2 going through if they're happy to be an MP.



This response was awarded no marks. The response is vague and unclear and does not provide an explanation of the process.

(b) Explain **two** features of how MPs are elected to the House of Commons. (4)

1 They can be elected by being voted into the house of Commons.

2 They can win their own elections by campaigning.



This response was awarded 2 marks. The candidate has provided a valid explanation of the features of the election process but has not developed the responses (AO2) for additional marks.

Question 3 (c)

This question proved very challenging for most candidates. The question asked for candidates to identify one distinctive policy for each of the Conservative, Labour and Liberal Democrat parties.

It was clear that many candidates were not aware of the ideology of the major political parties and gave responses which lacked a great deal of detail and depth of understand. Weaker responses gave a one or two word definitions which were often ambiguous and unclear. In many responses only two parties were cited. However, on occasions when the Liberal Democrat Party was cited, it was their approach to marijuana which was mentioned.

As with Q3b, this is an area of the specification which requires further study by candidates in preparation for future examination series.

(c) Identify **one** distinctive policy from each of the Conservative, Labour and Liberal Democrat parties.

(3)

The Conservative Party

~~To leave the European Union~~ To leave the European Union

The Labour Party

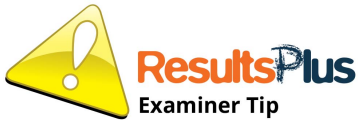
Cheaper university fees

The Liberal Democrat Party

To limit immigration



This response is awarded 2 marks. The candidate has given a valid response for the Conservative Party and the Labour Party, but an incorrect response related to the Liberal Democrat Party.



An appreciation of the political landscape is vital. There are two aspects; firstly, the structural nature of the political world in how things like Parliament function and, secondly, the ideas and principles which introduce change in society.

(c) Identify **one** distinctive policy from each of the Conservative, Labour and Liberal Democrat parties.

(3)

The Conservative Party

The ~~conservative~~ conservative party want
no lower tax so people get higher income.

The Labour Party

The Labour party want to remake the
NHS so that it no longer struggles from
funding.

The Liberal Democrat Party

The liberal democrats want to lower
University fees.



This response is awarded the full 3 marks. The candidate suggests three policies for each of the major parties which are creditworthy. The candidate expands on the detail given in the answer, which provides precision and clarity.

Question 4 (a)

This multiple-choice question aimed to assess candidates' understanding of the UK's constitution. However, it proved to be a very challenging question for most candidates, with very few gaining full marks. Most candidates were only able to identify one feature of the UK's constitution, but the answer that it is derived from several sources was often missed.

Question 4 (b)

This second multiple-choice question which aimed to assess candidates' understanding of parliamentary sovereignty in the UK, was equally challenging. A minority of candidates were able to identify the correct response D for 1 mark, but many candidates opted for the response B, which was incorrect and gained no marks.

Question 4 (c)

In this 6-mark, 'explain' question, candidates were required to provide an explanation as to how the relationship between Scotland and the rest of the UK has changed since devolution was introduced. This is an AO2 question and the expectation is that candidates are required to use the source material and their own knowledge to demonstrate an understanding of the context of this question. In this respect, candidates are required to look at the broader aspect in their response to consider what devolution has done to the UK, and to reach a view as to whether devolution has made things better or worse.

Stronger answers understood the concept of devolution, but weaker responses just cited the source without demonstrating an understanding of the context of this evolving and changing relationship between Scotland and the rest of the UK, and the process of devolution, as set out in the specification.

It should be noted that responses that simply repeat the information from the source with no further development and comment, cannot move beyond Level 2 (3 marks).

(c) Source B shows how Scotland's attitude to the UK has altered.

Use Source B and your own knowledge to explain how the relationship between Scotland and the rest of the UK has changed since devolution was introduced.

(6)

Since devolution was introduced, Scotland hasn't been treated very fairly. The UK have overruled Scotland. 55.3% of Scotland ~~wanted to stay~~ didn't want to be independent whereas 44.7% did. Which means more than half of the country wanted to stay. But then Scotland was granted devolution in 1998.

Then they get overpowered and over ruled again by the UK-wide referendum^{um}. This is ~~un~~ unfortunate for Scotland because the majority wanted to stay in the EU. Meaning the relationship between the UK and Scotland is ~~probably~~ most certainly not loving and friendly.



This response was awarded Level 1 and scored 2 marks. The candidate has demonstrated very little understanding of the question and fails to make effective comment concerning the source.

Question 5 (a)

In this question, candidates were asked to give an example to explain what is meant by civil law.

This question proved challenging for most candidates and very few were credited with the full 2 marks. Many candidates were able to offer an example of what civil law covered, such as divorce law, family law and 'disputes' between neighbours, but they were often unable to develop this further to provide a definition.

For these 2-mark questions, both the definition and the example are required to achieve both marks. Examples alone cannot be awarded 2 marks if the definition is absent. Equally, an extensive definition without an example can only be credited 1 mark. It was disappointing that very few candidates had understood this area of the specification. In fact, some responses stated that civil law equated to 'civil war', whilst others offered the more serious offences of murder and robbery as examples.

5 (a) Using an example, explain what is meant by civil law.

civil law is when all civilians around ⁽²⁾
the world have to follow the
law and obide to it. because
it's mandatory.



In this response, the candidate has given no credible answer to the question and was awarded no marks.

5 (a) Using an example, explain what is meant by civil law.

(2)

Civil law is a law that is there but is in use for disputes between people.

For example, people arguing about how much percentage of the back garden is theirs. This is not too serious so this is where civil ^{law} is in relation to.



This response was awarded the full 2 marks. The response is not extensive, but the candidate has given a partial definition and a correct example to provide just enough detail to be credited full marks.



Candidates would benefit from being aware of key terms and elements in the specification, both for short response questions and multiple-choice questions.

Question 5 (b)

In this question, candidates were asked to suggest three benefits of using ordinary citizens as jurors and magistrates in the legal process.

This question proved challenging for most candidates and very few were able to achieve the full 3 marks. There were several ways that this question could be approached but, in particular, there are two broad perspectives of the benefits of lay people in the legal process; firstly, the practical element that they are cost efficient and they add speed to the justice system (namely magistrates), and the fact that they reduce bias and elitism to the law. Secondly, the theoretical perspective as a link with values of freedom and democracy using juries. Avoidance of bias was the most cited response but invariably this was not fully explained.

(b) Lay magistrates and juries involve ordinary citizens in the legal process.

Suggest **three** benefits of using ordinary citizens as jurors and magistrates in the legal process.

(3)

1 they are used to the laws

2 know what to expect

3 have their files on their system



This response was awarded no marks. The candidate has given a generic response which demonstrates limited understanding of the demands of the question.

(b) Lay magistrates and juries involve ordinary citizens in the legal process.

Suggest **three** benefits of using ordinary citizens as jurors and magistrates in the legal process.

(3)

- 1 you can get the opinion of ordinary people that get effected by things that are being discussed
- 2 they will not be biased as they do not know the people or the legal system very well.
- 3 It will make the general public have a better knowledge of how the legal process works and educate them more.



This response was awarded the full 3 marks. Although more precision and detail could be provided, the candidate has given the basis of three benefits.

Question 5 (c)

In this question, candidates were asked to explain one role performed by judges in court. This question was well received and it was very accessible to many candidates with most gaining at least 1 mark.

The function of 'sentencing' was the role which was defined by most candidates, although there were some good responses which focused on the role of the judge in setting order and process in the court.

(c) Explain **one** role performed by judges in court.

(2)

to control the court and keep it in order.



This response was awarded 1 mark. Although the response is very brief, the candidate has identified the role of 'control' and 'keeping order', which are creditworthy for 1 mark.



Refer to the mark scheme and see how marks are awarded for these 2-mark questions; identification and development.

(c) Explain **one** role performed by judges in court.

(2)

The judge will sentence the accused to the punishment they deserve due to the law. The jurors help decide if they are guilty or not, but the judge decides the severity of the sentence.



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Examiner Comments

This response was awarded the full 2 marks. The candidate has clearly explained the role of the judge and has developed the response to be credited the full 2 marks.

Question 6 (a)

This multiple-choice question was accessible to all candidates. Candidates clearly knew what was meant by the legal principle of equality before the law.

Question 6 (b)

This question was well received by many candidates as they demonstrated a clear understanding of the ways used by governments to reduce crime.

Candidates invariably provided the different techniques employed by governments as opposed to their theoretical base, such as deterrence and rehabilitation. Therefore, increased police numbers, CCTV cameras, youth centres and increased punishments were the frequently common responses given by candidates.

(b) Explain **one** way used by governments to reduce crime in the UK.

(2)

Putting cameras/cctv around places.



This response was awarded 1 mark. The candidate has given a brief response to suggest the method of CCTV, but the response does not provide a development of the way it is used, relate to the theoretical principles which governments use to reduce crime.

(b) Explain **one** way used by governments to reduce crime in the UK.

(2)

the government uses things like rehabilitation programmes which could help criminals get the skills they need to not re-offend.



This response was awarded the full 2 marks. The candidate has identified the principle of rehabilitation as the way to reduce crime, and the process of skills development as the method.

Question 6 (c)

In this 6-mark question, candidates were asked to compare the ways in which the law treats suspected criminals in the Philippines and in the UK.

As with these source questions (AO2), the expectation is that candidates are required to use the source material and their own knowledge to demonstrate an understanding of the context of this question. However, it is important to reiterate that the source should be used to support the candidate in the development of their response. Candidates should be encouraged to avoid the tendency of copying extensively from the source without development of the information, which will impact significantly on the level of attainment.

The approach to this question focussed on the differences with the legal process in the UK to that of the Philippines. Candidates were required to compare how a UK citizen is in a different position in the UK to that of a citizen in the Philippines.

Candidates needed to demonstrate an understanding of legal concepts, such as the Rule of Law, the presumption of innocence, the respect for human rights and how the UK police compare to the police in the Philippines.

In these questions with an international context, there is no expectation that candidates should have any prior knowledge of the international example, the emphasis is on making a comparison with the processes and systems in the UK.

(c) Source C shows how President Duterte deals with people allegedly involved with drugs in the Philippines.

Compare the ways in which the law treats suspected criminals in the Philippines and in the UK.

(6)

In the Philippines the law shows that the murder of those who are suspected drug dealers is allowed and people can not take any legal action. If you compare this to the UK, where murder is ~~not~~ condemned regardless of the situation some punishments will be set in place.

This response achieved Level 1 and was awarded 2 marks. The candidate has shown limited development from the source material.

(c) Source C shows how President Duterte deals with people allegedly involved with drugs in the Philippines.

Compare the ways in which the law treats suspected criminals in the Philippines and in the UK.

(6)
The way suspected criminals are treated in the Philippines seems lawless and inhumane. People are getting killed for crimes without evidence of them committing the crime, therefore there is no fair trial. People could kill people they hate and claim they were involved with drugs and get away with it. However in the UK suspects are treated very differently. They are arrested and a recorded interview is taken to prevent police brutality. The suspect is then tried in a fair court where if they can't afford a solicitor they are provided one free of charge. If proven guilty the criminal is charged with a fair fair punishment. There is no death penalty in the UK and hasn't been since 1969 and 1998 (for monarch).



This response achieved Level 3 and scored the full 6 marks. The candidate links the source to their answer and addresses fully the comparative situation in the UK.



Candidates should stay focused on the command word in the question.

Question 7 (a) and Question 7 (b)

These two multiple choice questions were accessible to all candidates. However, Q7(b) was slightly more challenging to candidates than Q7(a), but this was a marginal difference.

Question 7 (c)

In this question, candidates were asked to analyse the source given to identify two views that the writers agree about.

The response seen most frequently related to the view of 'Isis' as a threat, coupled with the need for some course of action. It was surprising that the most obvious responses, such as the agreement on a view of Islam as a religion, and the commonly held belief amongst the two writers of the acceptability of honestly held alternative views, were not frequently seen.

(c) Analyse the source to identify two views that the writers agree about.

(2)

- 1 Islam is a peaceful religion. Both agree that Islam is a peaceful religion.
- 2 The Islamic State is not representative of Islam. Both believe that the values of the Islamic State are different to true Islamic values.



This response was awarded 1 mark. The candidate has, in fact, given only one comment instead of two.

(c) Analyse the source to identify two views that the writers agree about.

(2)

1 Islamic state go against the principles of Islam.

2 Some form of action must be taken or ~~the~~ ~~group~~ Islamic state wont be stopped.



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Examiner Comments

This response was awarded the full 2 marks. The candidate has given two distinct comments.



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Examiner Tip

Candidates should be aware that the multiple-choice questions in Q7 are designed to be an introduction for the more creditworthy Q7(d).

Question 7 (d)

In this 12-mark, extended writing question, candidates were required to express their own opinions of the two writers by stating which of the writers they agreed with, and explaining their decision with reference to the arguments in the two sources given.

Overall, candidates coped well with this question and showed appreciation of the conflict between the two sources and identified with clarity the line of argument which they adopted. Most candidates were skilful in contrasting the views given and making the connection as to which one they agreed with, and why.

This was an AO3 question and candidates were credited for the evidence of analysis and evaluation in their responses. Stronger responses demonstrated this clearly, but weaker responses tended to repeat the information from the source, often only taking the view which they supported and ignoring the points in the counter position.

A few candidates chose to abstain from taking a particular stance and, therefore, were unable to offer a verdict on the contested debate. However, this limited access to the higher levels as this question demanded a judgement to be reached in order to achieve higher levels of attainment.

(d) Which writer do you agree with more?

Explain your answer, referring to the arguments made in both parts of the source.

(12)

I agree more with Alex Salmond because when you go into a civil war you need to ~~be~~ be organised and have a successful plan in mind otherwise, no body will know what is going on and we will lose.

I also agree with Alex Salmond because a cult needs money to keep it together to buy bombs, guns, resources they may need so they need to cut off their cash flow to stop the cult completely.

However, one reason why I disagree with Alex Salmond and agree more with Johnny Mercer is because he says 'until they are killed they will not abandon their goals.' This just shows that even without cash flow, they will ~~do~~ go to the fullest extent they can in order to kill anyone who don't agree with them.

To conclude, I mostly agree with Alex Salmond because he also speaks about the future generations and how the cost of one fast smart bomb, we could pay a whole squadron of people to take down their websites, this will prevent contamination of the minds of young people across the world.



This first response achieved the top of Level 2 and scored 6 marks. Although it is acceptable to commence with a conclusion, the candidate clearly comes down in favour of Alex Salmond, but a more sustained evaluation is required to progress to Level 3, and above.

(d) Which writer do you agree with more?

Explain your answer, referring to the arguments made in both parts of the source.

(12)

I agree with ~~writer~~ the writer Alex Salmon as he states that that there would be "civilian casualties" by saying this it conveys that his news to not be drawn into the conflict is the best decision, as there is no definite strategy therefore could the situation could be worsened with more inputs from other countries.

Also the writer considers other ~~also agree with this writer as~~ tactical actions that could be used ~~which~~ ~~not~~ against the bombings in stead of reaching in a violent physical way which could prevent conflict and war and keep world peace. By doing this could also save many lives by preventing violence and putting innocent people in danger.

However, I also agree with the writer Johnny Mercer as he says that "military action is therefore necessary" this shows that the writer is facing the reality of the brutal violence that is going to hit the country and wants to be prepared as "the bombers" want to kill all". This shows us that the writer has been left with no option other than to fight back. I also agree with this writer as he sounds very knowledgeable on the situation and his main aim is to keep the people safe. I agree with this as the citizens are the main priority.

Overall I agree with ^{the} writer Alex Sean Salmonel because he is considering a less dangerous approach to mending the situation.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response achieved at the top of Level 3 and scored 9 marks. The candidate has demonstrated a more developed and considerate opinion of both views.

(d) Which writer do you agree with more?

Explain your answer, referring to the arguments made in both parts of the source.

(12)

I agree more with Alex Salmond because he understands that things need to change and actions need to be taken, however unlike Mercer who thinks military intervention is necessary, he believes things can be improved just by disrupting the financial resources of the "evil cult" to ensure they can't function.

I believe this because Salmond's ideas are non-violent and don't pose a risk of terror or deaths. He says that for the cost of one smart bomb we could pay a whole group of people to take down their websites. Taking down their websites means that it will reduce the contamination of the mind of people around the world who see the websites and are encouraged to join. Therefore weapons aren't needed in order to reduce the threat from Syria. In my opinion this argument is fairly strong, because if it's cheaper to take down things that could encourage more attacks than send out a bomb then it's probably better to

just take away the encouragement and ideas that some people may get from the websites. However the argument is also weak because it may not be enough to just remove the websites, we're under threat and need protection in order to save lives, just removing websites won't be enough.

Mercer states that terror groups will never be reformed to be peaceful or democratic because they hate society to such an extreme level. He suggests that they would die in order to promote their views and kill those who do not conform to them and therefore we need military defence in order to protect ourselves from them. I believe this argument is strong because these kinds of people are strong willed and determined to stay their beliefs, even at the risk of a threat of death or danger to innocent civilians.

In order to stay safe ourselves we need to have some form of protection from potential attacks or threats and if that protection needs to be military then it's worth it in order to protect our national security.

Salvend says that we spent 13 times as much on bombing Libya as we did on rebuilding the country so it's now in total disarray. He explains that the same sort of thing would occur if we bombed Syria, so therefore it wouldn't be worth it and would only lead to more negatives. However Mercer says that bombing is the only option seeing as the groups will never be reconciled to be peaceful so will always pose a threat unless something is done to prevent that from occurring.

In conclusion, I agree more with Salvend because his ideas would be beneficial and work in a way that wouldn't mean that bombs had to harm people and destroy homes and businesses. However at the same time his views don't seem to be as effective as Mercer's ideas. Mercer believes we should bomb Syria for our own national safety. This is credible because it would help to keep people safe and protect them from danger of the threat of attacks.



This response achieved the top of Level 4 and scored 12 marks. The candidate has given a thorough review of both sides of the debate with justified and reasoned conclusions.

Question 8

In this 15-mark, extended writing question (AO3), candidates were required to express an opinion as to how far they agreed with the view that law in the UK does not keep up with changing attitudes, values and beliefs, nor does it reflect the changing composition of the UK population.

This question is synoptic in that it covers two areas of content from Paper 1; Section A and C, and relevant headings from those sections are given as steer.

Candidates who performed well addressed the remit of the question and demonstrated appropriate analysis and evaluation to achieve through the levels. Weaker responses were brief and did not fully address each viewpoint in the question.

However, it was disappointing that a significant number of candidates did not attempt this question and gained no credit, whether due to time management issues which should be avoided in future series through improved preparation for the examination.

8 Law in the UK does not keep up with changing attitudes, values and beliefs, nor does it reflect the changing composition of the UK population.

How far do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered different views on the topic.

In your answer, you could consider:

- The role of law in everyday life in dealing with complex problems
- The changing UK population

(15)

I ^{disagree} ~~agree~~ with the statement above because there ~~is not a~~ ^{are} laws which cover every complexed problems for example Protests are allowed but you are not allowed to become violent or aggressive.

I ^{disagree} ~~agree~~ with the statement above because people whom are a part of the LGBT+ group are now allowed to marry and the government has kept up with the changing attitudes and beliefs.

However, I also agree with the statement above because younger people are not allowed to drive a car. If 16 year olds were allowed to drive, it would be useful because at the age of 16 we start working and studying at places further away from home because that

is where they do the courses we want to take. Younger people want to be able to drive so they don't have to rely on buses or trains which may make us late if they do not come on time, it is unpredictable.

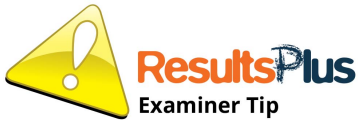
To conclude, I agree with the statement above because I believe that generations are becoming much more mature and knowledgeable and so therefore deserve to have more of a responsibility.

The role of law in everyday life is to keep us safe however, if we are educated on the dangers, then there is no reason why people should be put in any type of danger.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response achieved Level 2 and scored 5 marks. The candidate has some analysis of the viewpoints with some reasoned arguments. The candidate could have achieved a higher level by making a clear judgement and coming to a verdict, considering both sides, on the set topic.



Abstaining from expressing an opinion, or merely agreeing with both views, is not advised or productive in this question.

- 8** Law in the UK does not keep up with changing attitudes, values and beliefs, nor does it reflect the changing composition of the UK population.

How far do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered different views on the topic.

In your answer, you could consider:

- The role of law in everyday life in dealing with complex problems
- The changing UK population

(15)

In some ways I agree with this view because the UK law doesn't stop people's views, opinions and attitudes changing. The UK law enables the UK to be a peaceful place but it does not influence people's opinions on many things.

UK law deals with complex problems in everyday life, it keeps people safe and it makes sure that people are respectful and being treated equally.

UK law doesn't keep up with changing attitudes and beliefs because people's attitudes change everyday and people's beliefs ~~etc~~ develop more each day whereas the law rarely changes which means that now it may not cover as many aspects of life as it used to.

The changing UK population also makes it more difficult for the law to keep up ~~because~~ because now, many people come to the UK that may not have ~~B~~ before, many people from all over the world with different ethnic backgrounds etc. This means that the UK law may not have adapted to this change yet considering it is very recent and many people don't see a need of

change.

In some ways I disagree with this statement because the law shouldn't need to change even if new people are moving to the UK. This is because all people should be and need to be treated equally, therefore new laws are not needed.

Also, the UK law already caters to those with different ethnical backgrounds as a result of the UK being a diverse and multicultural country which welcomes ~~all~~ all cultures, religions and ethnicities.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response achieved Level 3 and scored 8 marks. The candidate has demonstrated good development and uses the steer given in the rubric of the question on changing attitudes and population changes.



It is wise to give credence to both sides of the argument as the simple negation of a point is not creditworthy unless this is put in context and reasoned.

- 8 Law in the UK does not keep up with changing attitudes, values and beliefs, nor does it reflect the changing composition of the UK population.

How far do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered different views on the topic.

In your answer, you could consider:

- The role of law in everyday life in dealing with complex problems
- The changing UK population

(15)

I agree with this statement because things have been changing over decades and the Law has not necessarily been keeping up with it. The UK's population has ever-so-been rapidly increasing due to migration. Many people and refugees get pushed out of their countries due to natural disasters or wars and conflict. They are attracted to the UK because of better jobs, better health care and better services. People migrate from all around the world, China, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Japan, etc. So in their countries they have adapted to things differently and their laws back home may not necessarily correspond with the laws in the UK so they would do things differently. The governments are clearly aware of this as they would need to provide more homes and services for the rising population. However they fail to put in laws that benefits everyone so everyone can feel welcome. Law in UK definitely don't reflect

the changing composition of the UK population. The UK is ~~gradually~~ rapidly becoming a more culturally diverse country and the laws need to take note of that.

According to statistics, the mental age of many teenagers have evolved and developed. More younger children think like adults and behave like them to. Their attitudes are changing and the way they perceive things. For example the case about when a young ^{eight} ~~ten~~ year old boy stabbed a little baby. He was still ~~tried as a~~ treated like a small young boy instead of facing criminal charges or sent to juvenial court. The law needs to change to keep up with changing attitudes as many young children have evolved and become more mature. Lately the law has not kept up with that.

In this decade there are many beliefs and values. Many people believe animals should not be sacrificed instead should be treated as real living people. They should be treated like human beings instead of being slaughtered anyhow. Some people believe human embryos should not be killed as every life matters and no one has the right to kill an embryo no matter how old it is. Therefore abortion should be banned. The UK law has not adapted or kept up with these beliefs. Nowadays

many people don't value the essence / presence of the Human Right Act or the Equality Act 2010. These have just been ignored as years have gone by. The laws have not kept up with these beliefs. These need to be adjusted to suit present life so people can take notice of them and have use to them in their current life. These acts need to be present and renewed for people in damaging and life or death situations so they know they have something to rely on. These acts need to benefit and correlate with what life is like now and the way things go.

The law has a very important role in everyday ~~dealing~~ life and in dealing with complex problems. People base their lives and actions on the law.

For example people not drive past a red light because the law says its forbidden and there are consequences. A parent in the UK can't hit their child to discipline them because that is called child abuse and it is against the law. The law revolves around everyones daily lives whether they know it or not. When dealing with complex problems we all think about the law and whether our actions would contradict with it. Complex problems such as whether we should leave our toddlers home alone ~~only~~ only for a few

minutes as a mother can just pop to tesco to get her baby some food. That is breaking the law because you aren't allowed to leave children at home unsupervised. However the mother can't afford to pay for a nanny as she is a single mother without with a low-paying job.

Should she let her toddler starve or leave him for a few minutes? The law in the UK doesn't keep up with society now. There are many people in difficult situations and can't seem to get out of it or pay their way out of it. The law needs to keep up and be altered to benefit them as well.

The role of law is very significant because it is what society are afraid of but also what they occasionally break.

However, the law in the UK, some people would say is beneficial towards everyone and sets basic laws to be abided by. Although people's beliefs and values are changing, it doesn't mean the law changes to benefit them. That is the role point of the law, it is set in place for people to abide by. It is fair on everyone so it can't just change to suit the population and people's attitudes because if people's values and beliefs change the following year, the law would then have to be changed again. Changing the law frequently, ^{makes} it unstable and many people would think of it as

reliable. So people then start to disobey the law because they believe it would change anyways. So some would disagree with this statement because they would say the law does keep up because it is basic knowledge that everyone should avoid doing. They are laws which everyone should bend their ways to obey.

Overall I agree with this statement ^{view} because over generations, humans have evolved and due to UK's changing population and integration we as humans see things differently and have different ways of perceiving things. The law doesn't keep up with changes nor does it reflect the changing composition of the UK population.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response achieved Level 4 and scored 13 marks. The candidate does an excellent job at presenting both sides then putting forward their views on the stronger of the two. There are many relevant examples with enhanced reasoning.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Ensure that all topics and themes of the new specification are covered in preparation for the examination.
- Ensure that source questions are addressed for the demands which they require. The marks awarded for source questions are based on AO3 which requires candidates to analyse and evaluate, rather than simply repeat the information from the source in their response.
- Ensure that candidates have a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of all the topics and themes for the three sections of this paper. In this examination series, candidates provided more extensive answers on Section A (Living together in the UK) than in Sections B and C.
- For Section B (Democracy at work in the UK), there is a need to teach and cover the core elements of how democracy functions in the UK. For example, how elections work and how parliament functions are a central theme of this topic.
- For Section C (Law and justice), there is a need for a more comprehensive appreciation of the UK's legal system, and the personnel who are involved in it.
- Ensure that candidates are able to address both sides of the argument for questions in Section D. It is acceptable that one side (which the candidate agrees with) may contain the larger section of the response, but it is crucial to negate the opposite side, just as it is important to say why there is agreement with the position adopted.
- Ensure that candidates are fully prepared for the demands of the extended-response questions, particularly the final 15-mark question. Candidates would benefit from an understanding of the level descriptors for these questions to ensure they are fully aware of the expectation of how to achieve higher marks at each level.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

