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Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel GCSE Citizenship (1CS0)
Paper 01

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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)	<p>A and F</p> <p>A - A duty to pay taxes on any earned income – for this is a legal requirement by to contribute towards the state.</p> <p>F - A duty to care for and look after your children – again this is a legal requirement set out in statute law and common law.</p> <p>Incorrect answers B is incorrect for there is no law to report on activities of neighbours C is incorrect as there is no duty to support older people in the community even if morally good to do so. D is incorrect citizens do not have to intervene to prevent others from committing a criminal action E is incorrect as there is no duty in UK law which says that better off (or richer) people have to help those with less than themselves.</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1 (b)	<p>Accept the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It initiated the acceptance of rights for individuals (1) and limited authoritarian power, human rights are essential in modern society (1) • It created the legal principle that everybody (King included) was subject to the law (1) and this principle continues to this day (1) • It granted the right of all individuals to be given access to justice / a fair trial (1) a principle which remains at the heart of our current legal framework (1) • It established the principle of fairness in relation to taxes (1)and thereby limits which the state can extract from its citizens(1)/ changed the way the country was governed for the better (1) <p>2 reasons are required. 1 mark for the outline of a reason and 1 further mark for its fuller development.</p> <p>Accept any other valid answer which explains the reasons</p>	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1 (c)	<p>In each case, award 1 mark for knowledge (AO1) Tolerance and respect are central values which are associated with being a citizen in the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolerance is important because people must accept differing views than their own as being genuinely held and still live together whilst acknowledging these differences (1) • Tolerance is important because it gives us the opportunity to openly discuss issues with people in what is a diverse society, it creates an inclusive society (1) • Respect is important in society as it offers courtesy/dignity/kindness/cooperation etc. to our fellow citizens (1) • Respect is important in society for it creates a sense of equality for others and extends the bonds of friendship which is important for social cohesion (1) <p>Accept any other valid answer which provides explanations.</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1 (d)	<p>Identity affects the lives of UK citizens in both a positive and negative way</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing citizens to stand out as unique individuals creating a sense of worth (1) • A citizen may identify themselves in relation to their ethnic origin, sexuality, age, disability etc. thus citizens can integrate with others and form collective groups which is the basis of society (1) • Stereotypes such as ethnicity, sexuality, age, disability etc. can cause a negative identity which could lead to discrimination (1) • Negative identity can make people feel excluded from society (1) <p>It is possible that two aspects of identity can be selected out of one of the above indicative content guideline e.g. disability and ageism.</p> <p>Accept any other valid explanation and examples which shows relevant application of knowledge and understanding</p>	(2)

Question number	Indicative content	
2	<p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO2 below.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political reasons which encompass – war and persecution in a person’s homeland. For instance the civil war and bloodshed in Iraq. The UK has a culture of tolerance to help others • Persecution as noted in the source, this can take many forms it could be religious or cultural reasons where certain minority groups are persecuted for upholding their personal beliefs. Again the UK accepts diversity in religious beliefs and this makes the UK attractive to those who have suffered persecution for their beliefs/ • Environmental reasons such as floods and famine which makes remaining in their home is not physically possible. In contrast the UK suffers less from extreme weather conditions. • Socio-economic, and welfare reasons – Refugees migrate to the UK for social reasons (existing family connections) economic reasons to develop their career (push and pull factors of the economy) and reasons of education to advance individuals’ qualifications. Migrants have been alleged to seek admission to the UK for a range of UK benefits (NHS/social security etc) <p>Progress can be made through the levels by depth as well as by breadth. It is not possible to reach level 3 without detailed and pertinent reference to the source.</p> <p>Accept other valid reasons related to refugees.</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge is shown of concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Limited understanding of how these apply is shown by simple undeveloped comment about the source context.
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Some understanding of how these apply is shown by some developed comment about the source context.
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Good understanding of how these apply is shown by effective and sustained comment about the source context.

Question number	Answer	Mark
3 (a)	<p>Award 1 mark for knowledge (AO1)</p> <p>It is an important means whereby citizens express choice for who hold public office and what policies are followed. (1)</p> <p>Elections are opportunities for citizens to become educated and informed about events and issues which will have an impact on them (1)</p> <p>Elections are mechanisms for ensuring accountability, ensuring governments keep their promises (1)</p> <p>If citizens take part in elections this confers legitimacy to the process (1)</p> <p>It aids democracy for all votes matter and prevents dictatorship/extremists (1)</p> <p>Voting is seen as a civic duty which people have fought for in past decades (1)</p> <p>Accept any other valid answer which identifies the importance of citizen participation in elections.</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3 (b)	<p>In each case, award up to 2 marks for applying knowledge and understanding (AO2) on each feature correctly identified</p> <p>Prospective MPs invariably have the support and endorsement of a political party who will canvass and support the MP in the constituency, this acts as a first test of popularity (1) A person can stand as an independent – that is not the official candidate of a political party – but this is unusual and rare. (1)</p> <p>Most MPs are adopted as candidates by interview and selection at a local level (1). Local political parties are free to select a prospective candidate of their choice (1)</p> <p>MPs are elected using The first-past-the-post (FPTP) system, the successful candidate must get at least one more vote than their nearest rival, it is known as a simple plurality. (1). This may not represent a majority of the votes cast (1)</p> <p>Prospective MP's have to fulfil certain criteria and obligations before they are allowed to stand – there are hurdles to follow. (1) This covers age, the provision of a monetary deposit and the support of a number of electors in the constituency being contested (1)</p> <p>The vast majority of MPs are elected when a General Election is held (1) How well the party is doing nationally will have an impact on the vote which prospective candidates attains (1) Occasionally an MP is elected following a by-election when a sitting MP no longer holds the seat and the seat is vacant (1)</p> <p>MPs gain election in their constituency due to the popularity of their party (1) this may mean that media support secures a MPs election (1).</p> <p>MPs publicise their candidacy by a variety of methods to raise their profile (1) this could be giving speeches and canvassing in the community (1)</p> <p>2 features are required. 1 mark for the outline of a feature and 1 further mark for its fuller development.</p> <p>Accept any other valid answer which explains the features of how MPs are elected to the House of Commons.</p>	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3 (c)	<p>With the Conservative Party we can associate the following distinctive policies (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals to create more Grammar Schools • The spread and encouragement of home ownership • A commitment to free trade and limiting welfare • A belief in limiting government spending <p>With the Labour Party we can associate the following distinctive policies (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A belief in taking certain sectors of society such as the railways into public ownership • A belief in taxing at higher levels the more affluent in society • A belief in extending welfare to those in need • A belief that the government must act to positively promote equality in society <p>With the Liberal Democratic Party we can associate the following distinctive policy (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong commitment to the EU • A strong commitment to local government and regional devolution for England • A strong commitment to protecting civil liberties for all • A belief in a balance between the public and private sector of the economy <p>Accept any other valid answer which explains the key policies of the major parties.</p>	(3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	<p>C & F are correct</p> <p>C It is derived from several sources – such as common law and statute</p> <p>F Its design means that all laws can be changed – no laws or rules are entrenched and unable to be altered.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>A is incorrect for the constitution does not alter when a new government is elected</p> <p>B is incorrect as it is not rigid, by contrast it is flexible</p> <p>D is incorrect as the PM has no defined role</p> <p>E is incorrect for judges do not have the power to amend legislation</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	<p>D</p> <p>Parliament is supreme and its actions cannot be overruled – it has no peer it is peerless</p> <p>A is incorrect for Parliament was not responsible for issuing coinage</p> <p>B is incorrect for Parliament does not have to obey petitions signed by more than 100 000 citizens</p> <p>C is incorrect as Parliament does not have to give two years notice for any change in the law</p>	(1)

Question number	Indicative content	
4 (c)	<p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO2 below.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>If the source is simply repeated with no further development and comment, it cannot move beyond the threshold of Level 2 (3 marks).</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolution allowed Scotland to have a greater amount of autonomy and independence which revived its cultural and civic pride, as such it has re-assessed its relationship with the rest of the UK • The SNP in Scotland is keen to hold a second independence referendum which has the potential to undermine the relationship with the rest of the UK. • Devolution has allowed Scotland to differ in policy options from those pursued in England or the rest of the UK – for instance in education and transport. It has made differences between Scotland and the rest of the more marked. This has caused frustration in England where there are marked differences in university fees and parking charges in hospitals. • Scotland and the SNP government has a clear pro-EU position. This has caused strains in the relationships between the Scottish governments and the UK government over the terms and implications of Brexit. • Scotland seems to have a majority view which looks as much to Europe and the EU as it does to the central authority in London and the wider UK. • Devolution has allowed for the rise of the SNP, firstly in Scottish Parliament and then in Westminster and they are keen promoters of the idea of Scottish independence, opponents of Westminster and supporters of the EU • Scotland is becoming more sceptical about the use of nuclear weapons and the majority party in Scotland the SNP wishes to have these removed from Scottish soil again placing a distinct change in policy from the rest of the UK • Scotland has challenged the shrinking scope of welfare meted out by the UK Westminster government and wishes to provide more state support for the vulnerable and less well off <p>Progress can be made through the levels by depth as well as by breadth. It is not possible to reach level 3 without detailed and pertinent reference to the source.</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge is shown of concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Limited understanding of how these apply is shown by simple undeveloped comment about the source context.
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Some understanding of how these apply is shown by some developed comment about the source context.
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Good understanding of how these apply is shown by effective and sustained comment about the source context.

Question number	Answer	Mark
5 (a)	<p>Apply 1 mark for a correct statement defining civil law and a second mark for a relevant example of civil law. It is possible to obtain a mark for providing a relevant example of civil law without a supportive definition.</p> <p>Civil law deals with non-criminal disputes and is mainly between citizens and businesses. (1). An example would be disputes over payment for goods (1)</p> <p>In civil law it is unlikely for the police to be involved as the dispute does not involve the state (1) the conflict may be between two individuals over a boundary dispute or between two companies/businesses over breach of contract (1)</p> <p>Civil law attempts to place citizens back to their original situation or give them compensation for their case (1) An example of a civil law remedy is an injunction which may prevent publication of information about others private lives (1)</p> <p>A feature of civil law is that it has a lower burden of proof than criminal law (1) in civil law a decision is reached on the balance of probabilities which is lower than the criminal standard of 'beyond reasonable doubt' hence murder a criminal offence has to be proven beyond reasonable doubt but in a negligence claim the outcome will be decided on the balance of probability (1)</p> <p>Civil law represents the bulk of the English legal system with areas such as contract, tort and property. (1) An example of property law would be conveyance – when a property (house) is bought or sold. (1)</p> <p>Civil courts have separate courts from the Criminal Courts and their appeal structures. There is no possibility of alternative resolutions or settling 'out of court' in criminal law whereas this option may be a possibility in civil disputes(1) An example of civil law where mediation may take place is family law (1)</p> <p>Accept any other valid answer which explains civil law and provides an example.</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5 (b)	<p>In each case, award up to 1 mark for applying knowledge and understanding (AO2) why lay participation may be beneficial.</p> <p>The use of lay people in the justice system links the law to the ordinary citizen (1)</p> <p>The judge in a criminal case will ensure that a jury can understand the defence and prosecution case. This makes the law easy to understand for others. (1)</p> <p>Bias is in theory reduced by the random selection of the jury. (1)</p> <p>Trial by jury is seen as a sign of freedom. (1)</p> <p>Jurors are separate from the state and the judiciary means they are more trusted by the public (1)</p> <p>Magistrates are drawn from the community in which they operate they are peers dispensing justice and not removed specialists(1)</p> <p>Magistrates deal with the bulk of criminal case and there is no major backlog. (1)</p> <p>Magistrates are seen to be cheaper. (1)</p> <p>Accept any other valid answer which details the benefits of lay participation</p>	(3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5 (c)	<p>In each case, award 1 mark for knowledge (AO1) of certain roles performed by judges and a 2nd mark for detail.</p> <p>Role: The judge is in charge of proceedings in all courts (1)</p> <p>Possible development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The judge will rule on the admissibility of evidence (1) • A judge can rule if witness examination is incorrect or inadmissible (1) <p>Role: The judge is the expert in the law (1),</p> <p>Possible development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who has power to remove people/take action if they fall in contempt of the court (1) • the judge will explain the law to the jury (1) <p>Role: The judge will decide the verdict (1)</p> <p>Possible development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if there is no jury in both civil and criminal courts (1) <p>Role: The judge also apportions the relevant sentence or award damages (1)</p> <p>Possible development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the criminal offence (1) • civil wrong (1) <p>Accept any other valid answer which gives details of the role of judges</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6(a)	<p>C</p> <p>Is correct for the law treats all citizens as equal and disregards age, wealth and education</p> <p>A is incorrect as there are no time restrictions in court on the defence or prosecution</p> <p>B is incorrect as in law there is no stipulation that punishments have to equate to any damage criteria</p> <p>D is incorrect as Police Officers have no established or set rights which relate to the accused in court, there is no connection</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6 (b)	<p>In each case, award 1 mark for knowledge (AO1) of ways governments use to reduce crime and a 2nd mark for detail.</p> <p>Method/way: The principle of rehabilitation (1)</p> <p>Possible development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education (1) • treatment orders (1) <p>Method/way: The principle of incapacitation (1)</p> <p>Possible development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prison sentences (1) • curfew/tagging (1) • restriction of freedom of movement (1) <p>Method/way: The principle of deterrence (1)</p> <p>Possible development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sentencing strategies (1) • surveillance techniques e.g. CCTV (1) • media exposure / adverse personal publicity (1) • increased police presence/numbers (1) <p>Method/way: The principle of social intervention (1)</p> <p>Possible development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • programmes of education (1) • youth groups (1) • early intervention methods (1) <p>Accept any other valid answer which gives of ways governments use to reduce crime</p>	(2)

Question number	Indicative content	
6 (c)	<p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO2 below.</p> <p>If a response does not adhere to the command of the question and fails to compare the situation in the Philippines to the UK, then the response is restricted to Level 1 (max 2 marks).</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal process in the UK is based on the 'Rule of Law' and as such must follow due process – this is absent in the Philippines • In the UK this means the full legal process with fair trials, access to legal defence and things such as bail • In the UK citizens are not allowed to kill or carry out killings. Whereas in the Philippines citizens have immunity and no action is taken against them when certain killings take place • A trial takes place in the UK to fully establish the facts of the case – no investigation appears to be taking place in the Philippines • In the UK the police hand over decision making to the courts – and only in rare occasions do the police shoot to kill – whereas in the Philippines it appears police killings are widespread. • In the UK a wide range of punishments are available – including the opportunity for reform whereas in the Philippines no variance in punishment is shown 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge is shown of concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Limited understanding of how these apply is shown by simple undeveloped comment about the source context.
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Some understanding of how these apply is shown by some developed comment about the source context.
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Good understanding of how these apply is shown by effective and sustained comment about the source context.

Question number	Answer	Mark
7 (a)	<p>D</p> <p>Military force is necessary in the world we currently live is correct as this is stated by Johnny Mercer</p> <p>A is incorrect as the tenor of the debate is about national security</p> <p>B is incorrect as no reference in the extract was made to making extremists aware of our way of life</p> <p>C is incorrect as Mercer does not state that MPs have to vote in line with the views of their constituents</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7 (b)	<p>C We should not be drawn into a conflict without a definite strategy this is correct as it is stated by Alex S</p> <p>A is incorrect as Alex Salmond does not state that spending money on bombing always produces successful results – he infers the opposite B is incorrect as Alex Salmond infers that there is no evidence that the UK if involved would make a major difference to the outcome D is incorrect as Alex Salmond does not say that it is impossible to stop people being radicalised</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7 (c)	<p>In each case, award 1 mark for analysing the source to identify points of agreement (AO3), e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Islamic religion is noble and not given to violence (1) • Both writers respect the rights of others who disagree with them (1) • Both writers agree that ISIS poses a significant threat(1) • Both writers agree that war is dangerous (1) • Both writers agree that radicalisations needs to stop (1) • Both agree that action is necessary (1) <p>Accept any other valid points of agreement.</p>	(2)

Question number	Indicative content
7 (d)	<p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO3 below.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <p>The case to allow military action in Syria include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military action is necessary for national security, we must do something to protect us as we are vulnerable argues Mercer, however military action by bombing Syria is not seen as the best way of doing this argues Salmond • We have an enemy who hates our very being and fabric, our way of life and values – we cannot ignore their venom, we can conclude it's not like dealing with an honourable opponent. This extremism calls for an extreme response by bombing argues Mercer, however Salmond thinks there are better ways • Fair-mindedness is not in the enemy's characteristics, they cannot be reconciled, their views are inflexible and irreconcilable insists Mercer, however Salmond believes that open warfare is not the best means of dealing with their barbarity. • This is a barbaric world which we inhabit and its folly to ignore this truth; as such action is needed for survival. This is a tough judgment to make but it is the truth. However Salmond believes that military action is not the best way of damaging Islamic State – there are more effective tactics we could use. • As a result we have to do all we can and use force in this situation we have to act, standing by is not an option. Salmond is not arguing for inaction just that there is no hard evidence if we look at Libya where military force secures you the outcome which is fair and progressive. <p>The case against military action in Syria include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The problem with being asked to enter in a military conflict is problematical as we do not have any clear strategic goals or aims and in particular the important thing is an 'end game' and that has not been made clear. Mercer by contrast to Salmond believes that bombing will make a difference in halting the progress of Islamic State. • Alex Salmond questions what difference will the UK make in the military campaign – indicating that our role will be minimal and not make a significant contribution. However it may be argued that bombing is also making a moral case against a barbaric enemy. • We can conclude insists Alex Salmond that if we bomb from the air there will inevitable be innocent civilians killed and this is concerning. Aerial bombing has problems but it is far better than sending in ground troops. • Salmond also indicates that bombing form the air is a costly exercise and money would be better spent on other tactics. He cites the money spent bombing Libya and the money we spent on re-structure. Again sending in 'boots on the ground' has similar major problems and Aerial bombing does make a difference. • Salmond goes on to say that there are more effective ways at hitting at Islamic State such as hitting their communications network and damaging their financial structure. The truth may be that it is not one or the other but a combination of both tactics is what we need to defeat Islamic State.

1	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little analysis of views expressed in the source: the views are poorly understood or considered at a superficial level. • The evaluation is undeveloped, lacking reasoned, coherent arguments. Parts of the answer lack relevance. • An overall judgement on the views is missing or asserted.
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some analysis of the views expressed in the source, but consideration of different views is focused mainly on one side of the argument. • The evaluation shows some evidence of reasoning and coherence, but it focuses mainly on one side of the argument. • Judgements on the views are given, but with limited substantiation.
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of relevant viewpoints on both sides of the argument is evident, but the analysis is unsustained. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments. Material is relevant, but lacks breadth or depth. • Judgements on the views are given, although they may not be fully substantiated.
4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A convincing and sustained analysis of the different views expressed in the source. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments, showing good breadth and depth. • Judgements on the views are well substantiated.

Question number	Indicative content	
8	<p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO3 below.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. The emphasis should be on whether the law is slow or not to respond to changing attitudes and population composition.</p> <p>Unless an answer includes both aspects of the question ‘change in attitudes, values and belief’ AND the ‘changing composition of the UK population’, it cannot progress further than level 3.</p> <p>Arguments to support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law is slow to adapt to modern values and beliefs. For instance advances in science leave the law behind – especially in stem cell research and cloning where the law can be said to hold back future advances and life saving pathways. It is also relevant to the safe use of cannabis as medicine. • The law was terribly unfair to homosexuals and it has taken years to repair the damage which unfair laws did to the gay community. We could also conclude that the same discrimination was inflicted on other cultures and races in the UK before our demographic and ethnicity has become more diverse. Hence the law lags behind the make up of the UK population. • The law has done little to prevent the damage done by drugs in society and its failure to deal with the crime related to drug culture shows how ineffective the law is. With the law punishing drug users this has not slowed down the damage drugs cause. • The law does not keep pace with change in attitude in relation to many moral issues. For example many feel that the law on assisted suicide (euthanasia) is out of date and out of touch. However the judiciary refuse to make changes believing this to be a role for parliament. <p>Arguments to counter the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law cannot be built around a knee jerk reaction to every new advance in technology, it has to take a long view, it then catches up and reflects the make-up of the UK population • The law has to take account of morality and ethics – the cavalier use of scientific research with potential human life forms is not acceptable and we have to have some standards for guidance and the law has to do this. Attitudes are slow to change and technology has to be tested first. • The law inevitably has to lag behind changing values as it reflects them it does not lead them. Attitudes to same sex relations have been close to the public’s mood. First there was acceptance for civil partnerships and this paved the way for same sex marriage, that is how the law should function • It is not laws but morals which are the guardian of values and principles in society. The values which we instil in our young people do not come from the laws but from diligent upbringing by families, peers and educators. Learning morals and understanding these are better than learning laws and relying on them to guide society. As such populations may change but morals should not. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple or generalised answer, showing little analysis of relevant viewpoints. • The evaluation is undeveloped, lacking reasoned, coherent arguments. Parts of the answer lack relevance. • An overall judgement is missing or asserted.

2	4–7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some analysis of relevant viewpoints, but this is focused on one side of the argument. • The evaluation contains some reasoned, coherent arguments. The answer is generally relevant, but lacks breadth and depth. • An overall judgement is given, but with limited substantiation.
3	8–11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of relevant viewpoints on both sides of the argument is evident, but the analysis is un-sustained. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments. Material is relevant, but lacks breadth or depth. • An overall judgement is given. Substantiation is provided, although it may not be fully evidenced.
4	12–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convincing and sustained analysis of relevant viewpoints on both sides of the argument. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments, showing good breadth and depth. • An overall judgement is given which is well substantiated through the evidence provided.