

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

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Wednesday 10 June 2020

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper Reference **1CS0/01**

Citizenship Studies

Paper 1

You must have:
Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

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

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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SECTION A: Living together in the UK

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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

- 1 (a) Which **one** of the following is a tax used to pay for the services of local government? (1)
- A** income tax
 - B** value added tax
 - C** inheritance tax
 - D** council tax
- (b) Which **one** of these statements is true concerning the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights? (1)
- A** It was agreed soon after the Second World War.
 - B** It does not cover Human Rights in non-democratic countries.
 - C** It was designed to cover the rights of children only.
 - D** It does not include unemployed people.

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(c) Explain **two** ways in which schools promote integration in the UK.

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(d) Identify **two** personal and social characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010.

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(e) Suggest **two** reasons why the rule of law is necessary in a democratic society.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)

2 Study Source A below and then answer Question 2.

Source A

Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, is home to 1.1 million people. It has a very varied cultural background as migration made the population mix what it is today with Europeans, Indians and Chinese migrants arriving during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. It has been ruled by the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the British. It gained full independence from the UK in 1968. Until 1983 the Official Census (which maps the population) defined a person's identity by their ethnicity but it is now defined by religion. The main religions are Hinduism, Christianity and Islam. There is no official language in Mauritius. Government and administrative work is conducted in English. The press uses French, which is understood by more of the population than English. The majority of people understand a Creole language – which is constructed from two or more languages.

Identity and culture are important in Mauritius and these are supported by cultural centres at the local level. These tend to reinforce cultural identity and strengthen the independent ethnic groups.

(Source: adapted from <https://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/Mauritius.html>)



Compare the ways in which people's identities are similar in both Mauritius and the United Kingdom.

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



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SECTION B: Democracy at work in the UK

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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 ☒.

3 (a) Name **one** role of the Prime Minister.

(1)

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using referendums.

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(c) The uncodified constitution of the UK changes gradually, often after a general election or a major change of government.

Suggest **three** ways in which the UK constitution has changed since 1997.

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(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)



- 4 (a) Backbench MPs in the House of Commons are those who (1)
- A have fewer constituents than the average MP
 - B are from an opposition party
 - C are not part of the Government
 - D have not sworn allegiance to the Crown
- (b) Which **one** of these best describes the UK cabinet? (1)
- A It is the collected members of the Privy Council who advise the Monarch.
 - B It is the senior figures in the main political parties.
 - C It is the senior figures from Parliament including Black Rod and the Speaker.
 - D It is a group of senior ministers chosen by the Prime Minister.
- (c) The process of judicial review is (1)
- A to check and fully investigate that no judge has ever broken the law
 - B to check that all new laws have been scrutinised by the government and the opposition
 - C to check that government and public bodies have not exceeded their authority
 - D to check the prosecution's evidence against a defendant



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Study Source B below and then answer part (d).

Source B: The role of the monarch



(Source: © Handout/Getty Images)

Monarchy is the oldest form of government in the United Kingdom. In a monarchy, a king or queen is Head of State. The UK monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy. This means that, while the monarch is the Head of State, the ability to make and pass legislation resides with an elected Parliament. The monarch is not allowed to vote or have any say in party politics.

Although the monarch no longer has a political or governing role, he or she has the right to be consulted or offer advice to the Prime Minister on major issues. As Head of State, the monarch undertakes constitutional duties and represents the UK at home and abroad. The monarch also has a less formal role as 'Head of the Nation'. The monarch acts as a focus for national identity, unity and pride. The monarch provides a sense of stability and continuity by officially recognising success and excellence. The monarchy also supports the ideal of voluntary service.

(Source: adapted from <https://www.royal.uk/queen-and-government>)

(d) Source B describes the role of the monarch in the UK.

Explain the advantages of the UK having a monarchy.

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(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 17 MARKS



SECTION C: Law and justice

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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 ☒.

- 5 (a) Give **two** examples to show how UK laws have altered as a result of changing values in society.

(2)

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- (b) The court process treats defendants who are under 18 differently from adults.

Suggest **three** differences in how the court process operates for defendants under 18 compared with adults.

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(c) Explain **one** way the law in England and Wales differs from that in **either** Scotland **or** Northern Ireland.

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(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

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6 (a) Restorative justice involves (1)

- A a willingness to repair and replace stolen property and belongings
- B achieving law and order after rioting and civil disturbances
- C bringing victims and offenders together to understand each other's feelings
- D punishing criminals for crimes committed many years or decades ago

(b) Give **two** factors which may cause crime rates to increase. (2)

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Study Source C below and then answer part (c).

Source C

Over a 10-year period from 2005 to 2016 the rate of reoffending was constant at 30%. This refers to prisoners who have served their sentence and then go on to commit another offence returning them to prison. Within this figure, there are variations between gender and age. The female re-offending rate was approximately 23% compared to male re-offending which was approximately 31%. However, the highest rate of re-offending was for juveniles, with 43% of 10- to-17-year-olds re-offending. Generally, the re-offending rate is highest for those who have served 12 months or less in prison.

Different types of offence had varying re-offending rates. Theft had a re-offending rate of 52% and robbery had 31%. Violence and drug-related offences both had re-offending rates of 25%. The re-offending rate for sexual offences was 14% and for fraud it was 11%.

Hence, for nearly a third of all prisoners, serving a sentence in jail was a regular pattern of their life and the attraction of crime did not diminish for them. So, does prison work?

(Source: adapted from © Crown Copyright and https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728730/proven_reoffending_bulletin_July_to_September_16.pdf)

(c) Source C describes the reoffending rates of prisoners in the UK.

Explain the ways in which reoffending rates differ.

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(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 16 MARKS



SECTION D: Citizenship issues and debates

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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 ☒.

7 Study Source D in the Source Booklet which considers whether austerity has worked, and then answer the questions below.

(a) Which **one** of the following does Philip Hammond believe?

(1)

- A** Austerity helps the poorest in society.
- B** Taxes have to rise sharply to end austerity.
- C** Low taxes will harm industry and business.
- D** Austerity was needed to reduce the debt.

(b) Which **one** of the following does Jeremy Corbyn believe?

(1)

- A** Spending on the health service caused the financial crash.
- B** Overall living standards have not been affected by austerity.
- C** Pay has risen at a faster rate for the higher-paid people in the UK.
- D** The level of health spending is higher in the UK than Europe.

(c) Analyse Source D to identify **two** views that the writers agree about.

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(d) Which writer do you agree with more?

Explain your answer, referring to the arguments made in Source D.

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(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)



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8 'Governments inevitably restrict citizens' freedoms when they tackle terrorism.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

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

(15)

In your answer, you could consider:

- Rights, duties and values that underpin democracy
- Principles and sources of law.

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(Total for Question 8 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 31 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Wednesday 10 June 2020

Afternoon

Paper Reference **1CS0/01**

Citizenship Studies

Paper 1

Source Booklet

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Source D: Has austerity worked?

'Austerity' means government cuts back on spending nationally and locally, reducing services and benefits. Philip Hammond for the Conservative Party praised the austerity process and Jeremy Corbyn responded for the Labour Party. This exchange took place in October 2018.

Philip Hammond, Conservative MP for Runnymede and Weybridge – the case for austerity

Thanks to the determination of the British people, the era of austerity has worked and is finally coming to an end. The period of austerity has been difficult but necessary in order to reduce our debt. Now we can see pay rising fairly for all workers in our recovering economy. The proportion of low-paid jobs is at its lowest since 1997 with regular pay growth at 3.1%, its strongest in a decade. We have faced the biggest economic challenge since the 1930s. Furthermore, it was an international challenge all countries faced. It is only by dealing with our debts that we can move forward, carrying it out was necessary for survival. Ending austerity does not involve increasing people's tax bills.

I did not come into politics to put taxes up. That is the clear dividing line in British politics today: between a Conservative Government delivering on key priorities, supporting our public services, investing and keeping taxes low and now thankfully getting our debt down; or the Labour Party, whose idea of ending austerity is to raise taxes to their highest level ever, which would send our debt soaring, wasting the hard-won achievements of the past eight years.

Response by Jeremy Corbyn, Labour MP for Islington North – the case against austerity

Austerity is not over, it continues to damage our economy. It has delayed and weakened the recovery, without repaying the debt: it has failed. It has caused real hardship to millions and held down living standards for the majority. Debt has to be paid off, but it has to be done fairly. The Government claim that austerity has worked, so now they can end it, but that is absolutely the opposite of the truth. This is not a strong economy but a weak one, with low investment, low wages and low productivity. The UK economy is still in recession.

The Conservatives have wrongly argued that the last Labour Government crashed the economy by overspending on public services—as if investing to bring health spending up to European levels, as the last Labour Government did, was a fault. We faced a global financial crash, but we still need to levy taxes to pay for essential services, and wealthy sections of our society can meet this need. The gap between those at the top and the rest is growing. The pay of the bosses of our biggest companies rose by 11% this year. They are paying themselves 145 times more than the workers in their companies. This Government are harsh on the weak, and feeble with the strong.

(Source: adapted from government's budget of 2018: © Parliamentary Copyright)