

Centre No.						Paper Reference		Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.					3 2 8 0 / 0 1			Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

3280/01

Edexcel GCSE

Citizenship Studies (Short Course)

Paper 1

Friday 10 June 2005 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Examiner's use only

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Team Leader's use only

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Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
Total	

Materials required for examination
Nil

Items included with question papers
Nil

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature. Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and **ALL** questions in Section B. Answer questions 6 – 8 in Section C and **one** of questions 9, 10 or 11. Indicate which question you are answering by marking the box (☒). If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box (☓) and then indicate your new question or answer with a cross (☒).

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2). There are 11 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 80. There are 32 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

You are reminded of the importance of clear English and careful presentation in your answers.

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. In this question you should write about a **Citizenship** activity in which you have taken part. You will find it useful to think about:

- the aim of the activity
- what you did
- your relationships with others who were involved
- whether the activity was successful.

Answer **all** the questions which follow.

(a) In your chosen **Citizenship** activity, what was your role?

(1)

(b) Suggest **two** features of your activity which led you to believe it to be a **Citizenship** activity.

1. _____

2. _____

(2)

(c) (i) What proved to be the most difficult part of the **Citizenship** activity to achieve?

(ii) How did you overcome this difficulty?

(2)



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(d) State **one** way in which you were able to evaluate the success of your **Citizenship** activity.

(1)

(e) 'In planning a **Citizenship** activity it is more important to consult those who will benefit from an activity than those who will organise it.' Give **two** reasons **for** and **two** reasons **against** this view.

FOR

1.

2.

AGAINST

1.

2.

(4)





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(f) ‘The success of a **Citizenship** activity depends on the loyalty of those taking part - not letting each other down. This is more important than other matters such as the number of helpers, planning, or having enough time and resources.’

Do you agree with this view?

You should think about the successes and difficulties you and others experienced during your **Citizenship** activity. Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered **another point of view**.

You could include the following points in your answer and **other** information of your own. You should support your points with **examples** wherever possible.

- Is it better to work as an individual or as a member of a team?
- What makes us feel loyal to each other?
- How can criticism be helpful?
- How important are leadership and planning?
- Can the time available and number of helpers make a difference?



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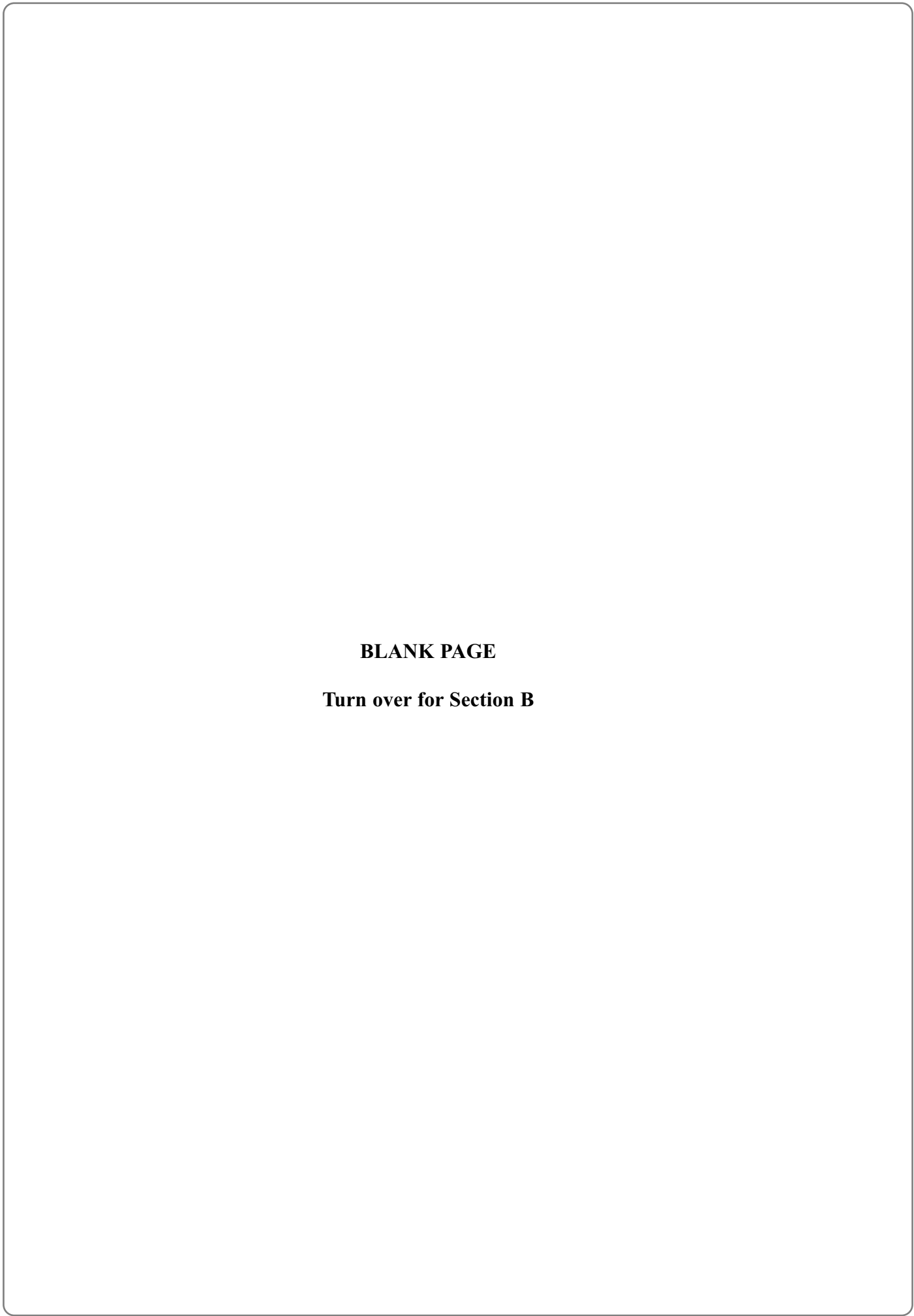
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Turn over for Section B



M 2 1 3 2 3 A 0 7 3 2

7

Turn over



SECTION B

Answer ALL questions in this section.

2. Study Source A below.

Source A: BRITAIN ANNOUNCES WIND ENERGY PLANS

1 Plans to develop some of the world's largest offshore windfarms in the UK have been outlined by the government. They will be located at 15 sites in three areas and are expected to produce 7% of the UK's energy needs by 2010, reducing the use of fossil fuels and the release of greenhouse gases.

5 The proposals have been welcomed for showing that the UK is taking the Kyoto targets seriously in the world's fight against global warming. Referring to the government's determination to cut pollution, Energy Minister Stephen Timms said: 'This is the biggest expansion of renewable energy anywhere in the world and demonstrates that we are serious about moving towards a cleaner, greener future.'

10 Marcus Rand of the British Wind Energy Association said: 'This is a win, win, win for our industry, our environment and our economy as these fifteen projects should create thousands of new jobs and provide clean power for one in six UK homes.'

Source: adapted from www.bbc.news.co.uk, 18 December 2003

(a) Briefly explain what is meant by:

(i) 'offshore windfarms' (line 1);

(ii) 'Kyoto targets' (line 5);

(iii) 'renewable energy' (line 8).

(3)



Leave
blank

(b) Briefly explain **two** reasons, taken from the passage, why the new proposals to build wind farms should be welcomed.

1. Reason _____

2. Reason _____

(4)

Q2

(Total 7 marks)



3. Study Source B below.

Source B: Chinese soldiers leave for war-torn Africa

Following the UN Security Council vote in September 2003 to help Liberia overcome the fighting and destruction caused by the civil war, the Chinese government has decided to send 550 of its troops. They will go to the country wearing the familiar blue berets of the United Nations.



Picture: www.newsgd.com/pictures/construction/2003121100016.htm

Source: adapted from News Guandong/Xinhua, 10 December 2003

(a) For what organisation did the Chinese troops shown in the photograph work when they were sent to the African state of Liberia?

_____ (1)

(b) Give and explain a reason why the Chinese troops may have been sent to the African state of Liberia.

_____ (2)



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Use Source B and your own knowledge.

(c) Approximately how many countries belong to the United Nations?
(Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.)

- A 30
- B 100
- C 190
- D 290

(1)

(d) Briefly explain the part the UK plays in the decision-making work of the United Nations.

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q3



4. Study Source C below.

Source C: Rights and Responsibilities for Global Multinationals

Multinational companies like *Adidas* and *Sony* make their products world-wide. They benefit from low wages and cheap materials to sell their products to customers around the world. Local workers get jobs they would not have otherwise had - so they are better off too. Also, the shareholders receive more profits than they would have had if the trainers, sports clothing or electrical goods had been made in the UK, USA or Japan.

Some multinationals such as *Unilever* adopt ethical policies to put back benefits into the poor countries where they work. They take their responsibilities seriously. In many communities the health and living standards of local people have been improved by *Unilever's* community programmes which provide clean water, hygiene and education.

In complete contrast, the campaigning group Christian Aid criticises some big companies. It says *British American Tobacco* claims to provide local farmers with the necessary training and protective clothing - but farmers in Kenya and Brazil say this does not happen. Christian Aid also criticises *Coca-Cola* - in India one of its companies is accused of emptying village wells in an area where water is scarce. The company has been told by an Indian court to stop taking the water.

Source: adapted from www.greenwichgateway.com/hesterthomas/unilever.pdf and www.christian-aid.org.uk/news/media/pressrel/040121p.htm, 21 January 2004

(a) Paragraph 1 refers to shareholders of multinational companies. Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

(i) What is a shareholder?

A shareholder:

- A is someone who is employed by and shares the aims of the company
- B owns shares in the company and receives a share of any profits
- C is someone who sells a share of his produce to the company

(ii) What is a multinational company? Put a cross in the box which indicates the correct answer. A multinational company is called 'multinational' because:

- A it conducts its business in many different countries
- B it employs people with ethnic minority backgrounds
- C it has people from different countries on its board of directors

(2)



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blank

- (b) Look at paragraph 1, Source C. How do local people benefit when multinational companies start making their products in less economically developed countries?

(1)

- (c) Give and explain **one** example of a multinational company taking its responsibilities seriously.

(2)

- (d) Give and explain **one** example of a multinational company which, it is suggested, may not be behaving responsibly.

(2)

- (e) Use Source C and your own knowledge. Give and explain **one** reason why national governments find it difficult to control multinational companies.

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

Q4



5. Study Source D below.

Source D: Fairtrade Works - Just ask Cafédirect

The UK Fairtrade company, Cafédirect Ltd, is calling on governments at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Conference in Cancun, Mexico to support fairer trading.

Oxfam says coffee farmers receive 50% less income than they did three years ago. This is because of over-production – more coffee is being produced than people want to buy. This is destroying the livelihoods of 25 million coffee farmers around the world. Coffee farmers receive less than 1p for every £1 cup of coffee sold in a coffee shop.

Farmers only receive 5% of the total retail price of non-Fairtrade instant coffee – 20p for a £4 jar. However, they receive 20% of the value of Fairtrade Cafédirect instant coffee – 80p for a £4 jar.

Cafédirect pays an agreed minimum price for coffee, no matter how low the price of coffee on the international market falls. If the market price goes above this minimum price, Cafédirect pays an extra 10%. Fairtrade offers greater fairness in international trade. It isn't just a matter of being generous to the poor – it is also very effective marketing. The recent growth in Cafédirect's sales shows this.

Source: adapted from www.cafedirect.co.uk, September 2003

(a) As a Fairtrade company, Cafédirect pays its coffee farmers:
(Put a cross in the box that gives the correct answer.)

- A at the world market price
- B below the world market price
- C above the world market price

(1)

(b) Give and briefly explain **one** reason why coffee prices have fallen in recent years.

(1)



SECTION C

Answer Questions 6, 7 and 8 and then answer EITHER Question 9 OR Question 10 OR Question 11.

THEME 1: HUMAN RIGHTS

6. (a) What is the difference between **dismissing** a worker and making the person **redundant**?

(2)

(b) Name a right given to citizens under the Disability Discrimination Act.

(1)

(c) What is a jury?

(1)

(d) What is the difference between a barrister and a solicitor?

(2)



(e) What is an ethnic minority?

(1)

(f) The new digital camera you purchased on Monday fails to work properly on the following Wednesday. The shop says it will give you a replacement or a credit note or send the camera to the manufacturer but you decide you want your money back.

What are your rights?

(1)

(Total 8 marks)

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Q6



THEME 2: POWER, POLITICS AND THE MEDIA

7. (a) Which of the parties named below is most likely to have a candidate in most of the constituencies in England, Scotland and Wales when a UK general election occurs? (Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.)

- A Plaid Cymru
- B Green
- C Conservative
- D Scottish Socialist

(1)

(b) Which of the organisations mentioned below is NOT a pressure group? (Put a cross in the box which indicates the correct answer.)

- A National Union of Teachers (NUT)
- B Greenpeace
- C Confederation of British Industry (CBI)
- D National Lottery

(1)

(c) For which of the organisations listed below are the members elected by a system of proportional representation? (Put a cross in the box which indicates the correct answer.)

- A European Parliament
- B European Commission
- C House of Commons
- D House of Lords

(1)

(d) On average, how frequently are general elections held in the UK to elect a government? (Put a cross in the box which indicates the correct answer.)

- A 1-2 years
- B 2-3 years
- C 4-5 years
- D 6-7 years

(1)



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(e) Identify **two** actions an MP could take to assist a local resident who may have been unfairly treated by a government department.

1 _____

2 _____

(2)

(f) Identify **two** ways in which quality newspapers differ from popular newspapers.

1 _____

2 _____

(2)

Q7

(Total 8 marks)



M 2 1 3 2 3 A 0 1 9 3 2

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THEME 3: THE GLOBAL VILLAGE

8. (a) Which **two** of the following countries joined the European Union in 2004?
(Put a cross in the **two** boxes that indicate the correct answers.)

A Israel

B Malta

C Poland

D Iceland

(2)

(b) Identify and explain **one** difference between the United Nations and the European Union.

(2)

(c) Briefly explain **one** reason why it is sometimes suggested that the debts of LEDCs (less economically developed countries) should be cancelled.

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q8



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Turn over for either Question 9 OR Question 10 OR Question 11

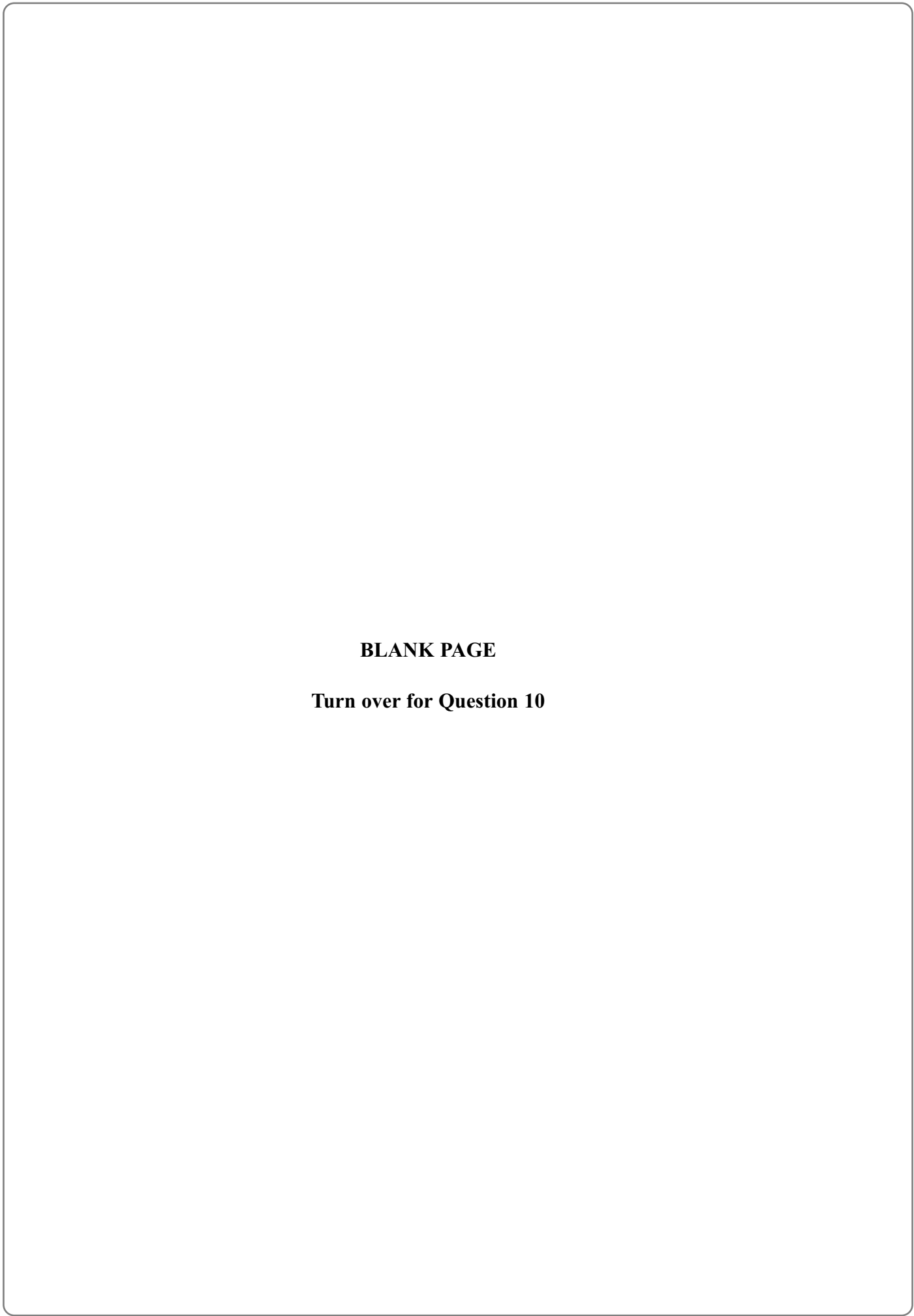
Do NOT answer more than ONE of the questions.





<p>Blank area for writing answers, consisting of 25 horizontal lines.</p>	<p>Leave blank</p>
<p>(Total 9 marks)</p>	<p>Q9</p>
<p>TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 31 MARKS</p>	





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If you answer Question 10 put a cross in this box
and write your answer in the space provided.

OR:

10. THEME 2: POWER, POLITICS AND THE MEDIA

‘In 2004 there was only one MP under the age of 30 – we need many more younger MPs and many fewer MPs aged 60 or over.’

Do you agree with this view?

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

You could include some of the following points in your answer and **other** information of your own. You should support your points with **examples** wherever possible.

- Would younger MPs understand the needs and opinions of young and old alike?
- Would young people be more likely to vote if more candidates were their own age?
- Many young people are better educated than older people, so would this make them better MPs?
- Older MPs often have wider experience of life’s problems – do young people have sufficient experience to be effective?
- Why might an MP’s age matter?





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<p>(Total 9 marks)</p>	<p>Q10</p>

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 31 MARKS





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M 2 1 3 2 3 A 0 2 9 3 2



If you answer Question 11 put a cross in this box and write your answer in the space provided.

OR

11. THEME 3: THE GLOBAL VILLAGE

‘The Commonwealth in the 21st century has no real purpose.’

Do you agree with this view?

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

You could include some of the following points in your answer and **other** information of your own. You should support your points with **examples** wherever possible.

- How and why was the Commonwealth formed?
- Who belongs to the Commonwealth and what does it aim to do? Give examples.
- How and why is Her Majesty, The Queen an important figure in the Commonwealth?
- What does the Commonwealth’s decision to expel Zimbabwe show about its view of justice and law?
- Who would do the work of the Commonwealth if it did not exist?



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Q11

(Total 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 31 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 80 MARKS

END

