

Edexcel GCSE

Citizenship Studies

3280_01

Summer 2006

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Mark Scheme (Results)

Citizenship Studies 3280_01

Section A

Question	Max Mark	
1(a)	2	<p><i>Briefly describe your chosen Citizenship activity and the part you played in it.</i></p> <p>1 mark for activity (saying what/where) eg mentoring scheme for younger pupils; No marks for just 'work experience' without enlargement 1 mark for role eg I made sure parents of the younger pupils were kept informed.</p>
1(b)	2	<p><i>How was the choice of your Citizenship activity made? You should briefly explain whether or not you feel the choice was made democratically.</i></p> <p>1 mark for choice eg 'teacher told us' or 'we were asked to come up with ideas' 1 mark for democracy eg 'it wasn't democratic because we were not given a say' or 'it was democratic because once we had put our ideas forward, we voted to decide'</p>
1(c)	2	<p><i>How did your Citizenship activity help others? You should mention at least one group or person that was assisted.</i></p> <p>1 mark for 'how' eg 'we put together an information booklet on health and safety at work so younger pupils would need to know what to look out for in future' 1 mark for who was assisted eg 'younger pupils' as above or 'we collected money for a running machine to help heart patients at the local hospital get exercise'</p>
1(d)	2	<p><i>State two difficulties you had in keeping to the plans you made for your Citizenship activity.</i></p> <p>1 mark for each difficulty in planning/sticking to plans eg 'sometimes planned actions take longer than you expect - we thought writing letters and visiting possible sponsors would take a week but in fact it took nearly a month' or 'some members of the group were not able to attend regularly so this left more for the rest of us to do'</p>
1(e)	2	<p><i>Give two reasons why evaluating your Citizenship activity once you had completed it was just as important as carrying it out.</i></p> <p>1 mark for each reason why evaluation afterwards is as important as undertaking the activity itself eg 'looking back over what went well or not so well helps you to understand how to get things right in future' or 'evaluation makes you realise that even if everyone in the team is pulling their weight problems occur if there is poor leadership or communication.'</p>

Question	Max Mark	
1(f)	8	<p><i>'Citizenship activities do more for those who undertake them than for those who are supposed to benefit from them'</i></p> <p>Level 1 opinion supported by one relevant reason (1-2 marks).</p> <p>Level 2 basic for and/or against supported by relevant evidence and/or examples (3-4 marks).</p> <p>Level 3 structured reasoned evaluation referring to other point of view; may make limited but effective use of bullet points (5-6 marks).</p> <p>Level 4 for a coherent reasoned evaluation based on argument/evidence giving a balanced account of an alternative point(s) of view to reach a personal conclusion; may make good use of bullet points (7-8 marks).</p> <p>Bullet points in question need to be used/explained not just repeated.</p>

AO3 Total: 18 marks

Section B

Question	Max mark	
2(a)	2 (AO2)	<p><i>Briefly explain what you understand by the following terms taken from the passage:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Referendums</i> • <i>By-elections</i> <p>1 mark for basic responses - eg</p> <p>(i) 'referendums' (line 2) are votes in which the general public express an opinion on OR are allowed to decide public policy. Examples are welcome but not required.</p> <p>(ii) 'by-elections' (line 2) are held if an MP or local councillor dies or resigns during her or his period of office at which time a replacement person is elected to serve out the rest of the previous member's term of office.</p>
2(b)	1 (AO2)	<p><i>Identify two newspapers that regularly support the Conservative Party.</i></p> <p>Two responses (eg Daily Telegraph, Daily Mail) are required for 1 mark available.</p>
2(c)	2 (AO2)	<p><i>Using Source A, briefly explain in your own words two ways in which newspapers try to influence the opinions of their readers.</i></p> <p>1 mark for each form of influence mentioned: (i) selecting issues it will present, (ii) putting its own slant on them (showing bias) (iii) ridiculing/making fun of opponents (iv) persuading readers to support a particular party</p>
2(d)	2 (AO1: 1 mark, AO2: 1 mark)	<p><i>Using Source A and your own knowledge, give and explain one reason why broadcasters and the programmes they produce are expected to be less biased than newspapers.</i></p> <p>Broadcasting has to be neutral/ show both sides/ be regulated (1 mark) where as newspapers have more freedom/ can be influenced by owners/ and are often supporters of a particular political party (1 mark).</p>
3(a)	1 (AO2)	<p><i>How is council tax worked out?</i></p> <p>(A) Charges are based on the value of the property</p>
3(b)	1 (AO2)	<p><i>In 2005, which party called for big reductions in the council tax charges to be paid by pensioners?</i></p> <p>(C) Conservative</p>
3(c)	1 (AO2)	<p><i>Using Source B, which one council listed below had its spending limited in 2004?</i></p> <p>(C) Shepway</p>

3(d)	1 (AO2)	<p><i>Council tax payers at present pay 26% of the costs of local government. What would happen if council tax payers had to meet the whole cost in future?</i></p> <p>(B) Council tax bills would be four times as high as at present</p>
3(e)	2 (AO2)	<p><i>Using Source B, which two local government services were most expensive? Put a cross in the two boxes that indicate the correct answers.</i></p> <p>A Education D Personal Social Services</p>
3(f)	2 (AO2)	<p><i>Using Source B and your own knowledge, suggest one way pensioners could effectively campaign against council tax increases. Briefly explain how or why this activity might prove successful.</i></p> <p>1 mark for identifying the campaign tactic suggested - writing to MP, refusing to pay, seeking media publicity, etc. For second mark, examiner needs to be persuaded the steps suggested might have a reasonable chance of being successful.</p>
4(a)	1 (AO2)	<p><i>In what way was the turnout of the election in Leeds North West in 2005 different from that in 2001?</i></p> <p>(C) About 2300 more people voted</p>
4(b)	1 (AO2)	<p><i>How was the outcome of the election in Leeds North West in 2005 different from that in 2001?</i></p> <p>(B) Liberal Democrats gained the seat from Labour</p>
4(c)	1 (AO2)	<p><i>The majority for the winning candidate (number of votes between winner and nearest loser) in Leeds North West in 2001 was 5,236. What was the winning candidate's majority in 2005?</i></p> <p>(A) 1877 votes</p>
4(d)	4 (AO1: 2 marks, AO2: 2 marks)	<p><i>Using Source C and your own knowledge, give and briefly explain two reasons why it might be a good idea to replace the existing 'first-past-the-post' voting system used in UK general elections (as in Leeds North West) with a system of proportional representation.</i></p> <p>2 basic reasons for 2 marks (i.e. 1 mark each) eg 'you don't need to get a majority of votes to win' or 'in PR all parties have more of a chance to be successful' or it might encourage more people to vote. Alternatively candidates may refer to fairer votes-seats relationship under PR.</p> <p>For answers with some development, a further 1 mark is available to support each basic reason.</p>
5(a)	1 (AO2)	<p><i>Using Source D, state one policy put forward by Labour in the 2005 general election.</i></p> <p>1 mark for basic point - reduce hospital waiting lists (allow limit spending in high spending councils)</p>

5(b)	1 (AO2)	<p><i>Using Source D, state one policy put forward by the conservatives in the 2005 general election.</i></p> <p>1 mark for basic point - reduce taxation (to allow people to spend more of their own money).</p>
5(c)	1 (AO2)	<p><i>Using Source D, state one policy put forward by the Liberal Democrats in the 2005 general election.</i></p> <p>1 mark for basic point - raise income tax (for people earning over £100,000) or abolish top-up fees for university students.</p>
5(d)	6 (AO2)	<p><i>Using Source D and your own knowledge, give and briefly explain three reasons why it is important that citizens vote in elections.</i></p> <p>1 mark for each basic point - e.g. - votes make a difference, it is our responsibility as a citizen, it gets people involved in the political process, if we don't vote we don't have any right to complain later.</p> <p>For answers with some development a further 1 marks is available to support each basic reason.</p>

Section B 31 (AO1: 3 marks, AO2: 28 marks)

Section C

Question	Max Mark	
6(a)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>When we describe a community as multicultural, what do we mean? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>B The community is made up of people from many different cultural and ethnic groups</p>
6(b)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>Which one of the following statements is true about a Crown Court? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>A An accused's innocence or guilt is decided by a jury</p>
6(c)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>Which one of the following statements is true about a magistrates' Court? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>C Deals with 95% of all criminal cases</p>
6(d)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>What is the youngest age at which a person in England and Wales can be charged with a criminal offence? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>B 10 years</p>
6(e)	2 (AO1)	<p><i>Which two of the following activities can be lawfully undertaken by a 16-year-old in England and Wales? Put a cross in the two boxes that indicate the correct answers.</i></p> <p>B Buy a lottery ticket</p> <p>E Give consent to sexual activity</p>
6(f)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>What is a Contract of Employment? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>A statement listing an employee's and employer's responsibilities concerning a particular job.</p>
7(a)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>Which of these political figures was Leader of the Labour Party at the time of the 2005 general election? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>A - Tony Blair</p>
7(b)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>Which of these political figures was Leader of the Conservative Party at the time of the 2005 general election? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>D - Michael Howard</p>

7(c)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>Which of these political figures was Leader of the Liberal Democrat Party at the time of the 2005 general election? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>C - Charles Kennedy</p>
7(d)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>What is a parliamentary constituency? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>B - the geographical area represented by an MP</p>
7(e)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>Which of these pressure groups campaigns against the unfair or cruel treatment of prisoners? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>C - Amnesty International</p>
7(f)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>Which one of these newspapers would be described as a 'quality' newspaper? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>B - The Guardian</p>
7(g)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>Give one reason why a quality newspaper might have a bigger influence on political decisions than a popular newspaper.</i></p> <p>1 mark for simple reason - e.g. quality papers are more likely to give more facts/detail/information/depth or are less biased or are aimed at more educated people.</p>
7(h)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>Give one reason why a popular newspaper might have a bigger influence on political decisions than a quality newspaper.</i></p> <p>1 mark for simple reason - e.g. popular newspapers may have lots of readers or they may influence readers towards particular opinions or parties or run specific campaigns.</p>
8(a)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>The wealth created in the country's economy comes from people making goods and providing services. Give one example of a service.</i></p> <p>1 mark for example - e.g. banking, insurance, tourism (allow any reasonable alternatives)</p> <p>(a service in terms of people to people)</p>
8(b)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>What is globalisation? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>A The growing trend for production and consumption of goods and services to be organised world-wide</p>
8(c)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>Which one of the following countries is a member of the Commonwealth? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>D New Zealand</p>

8(d)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>Which one of the following countries is a member of the Commonwealth? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.</i></p> <p>C Imports are goods and services we buy from other countries and exports are the goods and services we sell to them</p>
8(e)	1 (AO1)	<p><i>What is a credit card?</i></p> <p>1 mark for basic idea - e.g. A credit card is a means of buying goods (and services) or 'buy now pay later'</p>
8(f)	2 (AO1)	<p><i>Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using a credit card.</i></p> <p>1 mark for advantage - eg 'more convenient/safer than carrying cash' or 'good if you want to buy things over the phone or internet'</p> <p>1 mark for disadvantage - eg 'interest rates are often high after the first few months' or 'you may be tempted to overspend' or 'if you do not pay off what you owe quickly you may accumulate so many debts you get into financial difficulty' or you spend more than you want.</p>

Indicative content for Extended Writing Questions

There are many ways in which any of the three extended writing questions may be legitimately answered. Some of the points most likely to be introduced by candidates are set out below. They are, however, not exhaustive and examiners should be ready to give credit to other ideas or approaches as long as they clearly respond to the question and/or the scaffolding points listed on the question paper.

The ways in which candidates make points may in some cases lack complexity, not least because candidates have so much to do in a very limited period of time. As long as the points made are clear, relevant and explicit, they should always be given credit.

9. *'There would be less crime if punishments were more severe.'* Do you agree with this view?

Severity of punishments is irrelevant if potential wrong-doers do not think it likely any crime they commit will be detected. Unfortunately detection rates for many crimes are low. Strong candidates will recognise that citizens have a responsibility to obey laws - such a duty parallels our right to be protected by the police and justice systems in society. Modern society wishes to respect the human rights of all citizens regardless of their gender or ethnicity and it would be important for any changes in punishments not to break society's current boundaries. Corporal or capital punishment or various forms of torture (which occur in some countries, especially those with repressive governments) would not be acceptable no matter how effective some might consider them possibly to be. Prison sentences can be argued simply to teach offenders new ways to commit crime as they spend long periods of time with hardened criminals, especially if there is little emphasis on rehabilitation, education and training in prisons. Better detection rates need to be achieved, though many argue that it is more important for potential wrong-doers to learn that citizens have a responsibility to obey the rules of their society. If detection rates were better more people who commit offences could be made to meet their victims and apologise and come to understand the fear and hurt they had caused - such confrontations can have a much more significant impact on a wrong-doer's future behaviour than various forms of punishment.

10. *'The only thing that really counts is the party an MP belongs to. Their age, sex, colour or previous job is not important.'* Do you agree with this view?

Some people vote for candidates they know or like even when they don't share all the MPs political views. Many people claim that it is important to have younger MPs or more women MPs because they would have an impact on the things Parliament discusses and decides - the large intake of women Labour MPs in 1997 did offer different perspectives on issues from their male MP colleagues. Previous jobs can be important too - a Parliament filled with MPs whose backgrounds are in business, the military or the legal profession may be very different from one where there are many probation officers, teachers, librarians or social workers, so perhaps party is not all-important. On the other hand MPs do vote with their party on most occasions, so this supports the idea that party is the best way of predicting how they will vote on issues - only a minority of MPs rebel against the party line. The personal qualities of MPs probably do make a difference - where an MP stands down, it is noticeable that the 'personal vote' built up over the years does not automatically go to the MP's party successor, who will not yet have a parliamentary 'track record' and may not be as well known. Parties don't like to have too many MPs who 'do their own thing' and who cannot always be relied upon to support the party line because this may sometimes put their majority in doubt; on the other hand voters do tend to approve of MPs with an independent streak. Some issues do cut across party loyalties and both parties and voters alike appear to support an MP's right to vote in Parliament according to her or his conscience unless their own personal interests are directly affected, as long as they do not exercise it too often. For most of the time party loyalty is the number one consideration.

11. *'Until countries such as China, India and the USA take the dangers of greenhouse gas seriously, European countries should refuse to trade with them.'* Do you agree with this view?

Strong candidates may be able to distinguish between the position of developing countries such as China and India (who may be less able to develop and afford to use clean energy sources at the same time) in contrast to the USA, the richest country in the world, where President Bush - perhaps because of the influence of car makers and oil producers - has refused to sign the Kyoto agreement. He argues that the emphasis needs to be on finding and adopting clean energy technologies, rather than setting targets for cutting down on the use of fossil fuels and the harmful emissions which result. Some of these strong candidates may know that some states in the USA (mainly in New England and on the Pacific coast) have set their own targets to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. Global warming is likely to have a serious impact in all parts of the world affecting weather, sea levels, climate and harming wildlife as well as causing life changing developments for humans - for example as presently farmed lands turn into deserts. It is just as important to stop actions which contribute to such changes in China, India or South America as it is to change things in Europe or the USA, even if that means less wealthy countries need to be supported to concentrate on using clean energy. At present European countries buy large quantities of electrical goods and clothing from China; because such goods are cheaply made this can raise the living standards of people in Europe. If we did not wish to buy such goods, there could be shortages or we may have to buy things from other countries which would be more expensive and workers in the developing countries could lose their jobs. An EU boycott of goods from China, India and the USA would breach World Trade Organisation agreements and it could have a devastating impact on producers who rely on the growing movement to achieve fair trade; such a boycott would also limit free trade which in the end is perhaps good for everyone - or not.

Question 9, 10 & 11	Max Mark	
	9 (AO1: 5, AO2: 4)	<p>Level 1 - opinion supported by one relevant reason showing simple knowledge and little understanding of issues and/or events - adds little or nothing to the scaffolding questions.</p> <p><i>There are some errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar but the basic meaning is conveyed. (1-2 marks)</i></p> <p>Level 2 - for OR against (or a basic for AND against) supported by limited relevant evidence and/or examples showing basic knowledge and understanding of issues and/or events - relies very largely on the scaffolding questions but does add a little.</p> <p><i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are reasonably accurate and meaning is clear. (3-4 marks)</i></p> <p>Level 3 - points for AND against are included in a simple but effective discussion which shows a clear understanding of some issues and/or events.</p> <p><i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate and appropriate language is used to convey meaning. (5-6 marks)</i></p> <p>Level 4 - for a balanced and reasoned evaluation based on argument/evidence with a clear conclusion.</p> <p><i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are almost always accurate and appropriate and specialist terms are used. (7-8 marks)</i></p> <p>Level 5 - for an answer in which two coherent points of view (at least) are examined, supported by strong evidence linked to an explicit conclusion.</p> <p><i>Consistently strong use of vocabulary and accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar. (9 marks)</i></p> <p>To assist candidates in gaining marks, scaffolding questions need to be used/explained not just repeated.</p>

Question Paper Total: 80 marks