

SECTION A

**Answer ALL the questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
You are advised to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section.**

In this question you will be able to 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.

1. (a) Briefly describe your chosen **Citizenship** activity.

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(1)

(b) What was your own role or responsibility in the **Citizenship** activity?

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(1)

(c) (i) Outline **two** aims of your **Citizenship** activity.

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(2)



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(ii) Outline **one** way by which you could judge the success of your **Citizenship** activity.

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(1)

(d) (i) State **one** way in which you communicated with team members or others to ensure your **Citizenship** activity was successful.

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(1)

(ii) State **one** strength and **one** weakness of using the method of communication you have identified in 1(d)(i) above.

Strength

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Weakness

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(2)

(e) Briefly explain **two** things you and other team members did as part of your **Citizenship** activity which show that you are responsible citizens.

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(2)



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Turn over for Section B



SECTION B

**Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
You are advised to spend no more than 35 minutes answering this section.**

2. Study Source A below.

Source A: Urgent Action Demanded Over Climate Change.

- Rapid climate change is becoming increasingly obvious. This year the Arctic sea ice melted more than ever before. Hurricane Katrina seriously damaged New Orleans and there was a record drought in Spain and Portugal.
- Part of the cause could be global warming resulting from rising CO₂ emissions in Europe, including the UK.
- There is clearly an urgent need to develop new technologies.



Such carbon dioxide emissions are supposed to be going down but in the past three years they have actually risen. This has led to calls for the three main parties – Liberal Democrat, Conservative and Labour – to agree on common policies to reduce global warming as a matter of extreme urgency.

Source: adapted from Michael McCarthy, *The Independent*, 12 October 2005;
Photograph by Timothy Allan.

(a) What harmful activity is shown in the photograph above?

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(1)



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(b) Why are so many people now concerned about high levels of carbon dioxide emissions? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A Because the effects of climate change, such as melting icecaps and hurricanes, are creating more carbon dioxide.
- B Because carbon dioxide comes from burning fossil fuels which are rapidly running out throughout the world.
- C Because carbon dioxide is a 'greenhouse gas' which leads to global warming.

(1)

(c) Briefly explain why one country on its own cannot solve the problems stated in the first five lines of Source A.

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(2)

Use Source A **and your own knowledge** to answer questions (d), (e) and (f) which follow.

(d) Which **two** of the following could be a direct result of global warming?
Put a cross in the **two** boxes that indicate the correct answers.

- A Melting icecaps, rising sea levels and a greater danger of flooding
- B Reduced average life expectancy in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs)
- C More earthquakes
- D Hotter weather causing wider spread of diseases such as malaria
- E The supply of fossil fuels runs out

(2)



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(e) Which **two** of the following policies to reduce global warming might prove effective?
Put a cross in the **two** boxes that indicate the correct answers.

- A Adopt new technologies such as the development of electric or hydrogen-powered cars.
- B Closure of all nuclear power stations.
- C Build flood defences around towns in coastal areas.
- D Urgently seek and exploit new sources of fossil fuels such as coal, oil or natural gas.
- E Increase taxes to make air travel very much more expensive.

(2)

(f) Which **one** of the international agreements mentioned below aimed to reduce global warming? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A Treaty of Rome
- B Kyoto Protocol
- C Maastricht Treaty

(1)

Q2

(Total 9 marks)



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Turn over for Question 3



N 2 5 8 5 0 A 0 1 1 3 6

3. Study Source B below.

Source B: Return of the trams boosts Croydon

Tram lines closed in Croydon in 1951. Now new lines opened since 2000 are cutting car travel and increasing high-street sales. The electrically powered trams are energy and space efficient carrying up to 240 people, nearly 3 times as many as a double-decker bus. Yet trams use far less fuel per passenger than cars, taxis, and other road vehicles, and do not emit any fumes.



Officials in Croydon say:

- The network uses many converted railway lines, helping to reduce the nearly 880,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted by vehicles every year in the Croydon area.
- Last year 18 million passengers used the network and ticket sales were 33% above those for the first year.
- Since the trams started, motor vehicle use has dropped by nearly a third on some routes, cutting congestion and leading to 20% fewer cars in the car parks.
- There is 10% more trade in the Whitgift shopping centre, as well as increased local investment, improved air quality and higher property prices near the lines.

So successful has the tram been in meeting Croydon's plans for Local Agenda 21 by reducing congestion and pollution that extensions are now being called for to bring the tram to other areas in south London.

Source: adapted from <http://www.croydon-tramlink.co.uk>

(a) Give **two** reasons, taken from the passage, why Croydon's trams are likely to be welcomed by local businesses.

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(2)



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(b) Briefly explain **three** ways, taken from the passage, in which the introduction of Croydon's trams is helping to reduce global warming.

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(3)

(c) (i) What income will the tram company have received if 18 million passengers paid an average fare of £1.50 last year? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

A £9 million

B £18 million

C £27 million

(1)

(ii) There used to be 15,000 cars a day parked in one of the car parks before the trams started. The number of cars parked has fallen by 20%. What is the average number of cars now parked there? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

A 12,000 cars

B 10,000 cars

C 8,000 cars

(1)

Use Source B **and your own knowledge** to answer question (d) below.

(d) Local Agenda 21 encourages sustainability in every locality. It was established as a result of which **one** of the following developments? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

A UN 'Earth Summit' in Rio de Janeiro, 1992

B Maastricht Treaty, 1992

C Kyoto Protocol, 1997

(1)

Q3

(Total 8 marks)



4. Study Source C below.

Source C: Lorry drivers stage fuel protest on M4 as prices are cut.

Lorry and coach drivers in South Wales staged a go-slow convoy from Llanelli to Newport yesterday. They caused miles of tailbacks on the M4. They wanted to get publicity for their campaign to cut tax levels on fuel and profiteering by petrol companies.

Later, supermarkets cut the price of fuel by almost 5%. Asda started a petrol price war by knocking 4p off the price of a litre of unleaded petrol and accused its rivals of profiteering from this week's fuel shortages. Tesco and Esso also cut their prices. The cuts follow a fall in the cost of crude oil yesterday amid signs that supplies were recovering after Hurricane Katrina and new demand from China.

Petrol Costs and Taxes per litre				
Year	Cost	Tax	Total price	Tax as % of price
1995	15p	39p	54p	72%
2000	17p	59p	76p	78%
2005	30p	61p	91p	67%
Future?	30p	122p	152p	80%

Data 1995–2005 from AA, Sept 2005

In fact many environmental groups such as *Friends of the Earth* say travelling by car often costs less than using trains, trams or buses. If we want people to use more public transport, the government should raise taxes on motoring enough to pay for improved train, bus and tram services. This will make people think again and change their behaviour to help reduce global warming.

In 2004 a Committee in Parliament said that far from cutting petrol tax, it needs to be raised sharply. Some environmentalists even think it should be doubled.

Source: adapted from Martin Hickman in *The Independent*, 17 September 2005

(a) The tax on most goods we buy is 17.5%. Why would someone concerned about the environment support having the tax on petrol about four times as high as this? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A Because then the government can afford to build new roads.
- B To make it more expensive to use motor vehicles and encourage people to use public transport.
- C To reduce the amount of money people have left to spend on junk food and cigarettes.

(1)



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(b) By how much did the tax on petrol increase between 1995 and 2005? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

A 37p per litre

B 22p per litre

C 15p per litre

(1)

(c) The tax on petrol increased between 1995 and 2005 but the proportion of tax paid on every litre of petrol purchased has declined. How would you explain this? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

A Because the cost of getting petrol to the pumps has risen faster than expected

B Because some people avoid paying the tax

C Because the rate of petrol tax has in effect been reduced by the government

(1)

(d) In your own words, briefly explain why the lorry drivers might believe that a group of lorries driving very slowly along a busy motorway could help their campaign to reduce petrol or diesel prices.

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(2)

(e) Name a pressure group which would disagree with the lorry drivers' campaign to reduce tax on petrol and diesel fuel.

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(1)

(f) Give **two** reasons why environmentalists want petrol taxes raised, not lowered.

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(2)

(Total 8 marks)

Q4



N 2 5 8 5 0 A 0 1 5 3 6

5. Study Source D below.

Source D: Is Parliament green enough?

It's as if no-one had told them about sustainable development. A green audit of Parliament has found:

- lights are left switched on
- computers and radiators remain on
- free underground parking and petrol subsidies encourage MPs to drive
- 200 plug-in heaters were issued to MPs who complained about the cold.

Official figures show that the Houses of Parliament have failed to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. In fact:

- nothing much seems to have been done to make Parliament greener – such as installing low-energy light bulbs
- electricity use has risen by 50% because there are so many computers and photocopiers
- insulation in Parliament is poor – huge amounts of heat escape from the building
- only 29% of waste in the Commons is recycled. Nearly 2,000 tons of rubbish are burned every year. Some of the paper put in Westminster recycling bins is never recycled at all.

Stephen Tindale from Greenpeace says MPs tell us how to behave but their own lifestyle at Westminster is totally unsustainable. The Government supports energy efficiency to tackle climate change. But ministers still use their cars to drive short distances to the House of Commons.

Source: adapted from http://www.ezilon.com/information/printer_11167.shtml

(a) What do you understand by the term **sustainable development**? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A Paying the full cost for a development now without borrowing
- B Living now in a way that does not damage the needs of future generations
- C Not doing things or starting off development schemes that some people oppose

(1)



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(b) Look at the first four bullet points in the source. Briefly explain how any **two** of the findings mentioned there could clash with the idea of sustainable development.

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(2)

(c) Look at the second four bullet points in the source. Suggest **two** ways in which Parliament could use less energy and do more to promote sustainable development.

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(2)

(d) Using Source D **and your own knowledge**, explain how your suggestions in part (c) above could help reduce global warming and climate change.

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(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q5

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 32 MARKS



SECTION C

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

You are advised to spend no more than 35 minutes answering this section.

THEME 1: HUMAN RIGHTS

6. (a) Martin has four above-average GCSEs in English, Maths, Citizenship Studies and Design & Technology (Food). When he applies for a job at a cake shop, the owner tells him they do not employ young men.

Which of the following laws may the owner of the cake shop have broken? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A Sale of Goods Act, 1979
- B Equal Pay Act, 1970
- C Sex Discrimination Act, 1975

(1)

- (b) Yasmin has a hearing impairment. She unsuccessfully applies for a job in a local office. Yasmin knows that the girl who gets the job has better qualifications and experience than she has. But Yasmin says that under the Disability Discrimination Act, 1995, she should have been given the job.

What advice would you give Yasmin? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A The employer acted correctly in choosing the more qualified and experienced applicant.
- B She has obviously been treated unfairly but there is nothing she can do about it.
- C Yasmin had a clear right to be given the job because she has a disability.

(1)

- (c) Which **one** of the following statements explains the difference between a district judge and a lay magistrate? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A A district judge is full-time whereas a lay magistrate works part-time.
- B District judges deal with all the more difficult or important cases.
- C District judges work in rural areas and lay magistrates in large urban areas.

(1)



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(d) Joy bought a DVD at a local market stall. It did not play properly, even though her DVD player was working perfectly. The market trader refused to accept the DVD back or return her money.

Which **one** of the following actions should she take to put things right? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A** Seek compensation from the manufacturer of the DVD.
- B** Consult the Citizens Advice Bureau in her town for detailed advice.
- C** Write to the local newspaper saying the market trader is a crook.

(1)

(e) State **two** of the rights which are guaranteed for UK citizens by the Human Rights Act, 1998.

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(2)

(f) Why did the Government decide to make the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law as the Human Rights Act, 1998?

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(2)

Q6

(Total 8 marks)



THEME 2: POWER, POLITICS AND THE MEDIA

7. (a) Which **one** of the following statements about local government is correct? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A Voter turnout in local elections is normally much higher than in Westminster general elections.
- B Far more of the money spent by local councils comes from government grants than council taxpayers.
- C Councils have no control over the amount of money they can collect from council taxpayers.

(1)

(b) Which **one** of the following reasons explains why the UK Independence Party and the Green Party win seats in the European Parliament but not in the House of Commons? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A The policies of the UK Independence Party and the Green Party have no relevance in a national parliament.
- B Labour, Conservative and Liberal Democrat Parties do not take European elections seriously.
- C Elections to the European Parliament use proportional representation which makes it easier for smaller parties to win seats.

(1)

(c) Once they have been elected to Parliament, some MPs become more **powerful** than others.

Which **two** of the following reasons correctly account for these differences between MPs? Put a cross in the **two** boxes that indicate the correct answers.

- A Because they have been in Parliament for a long time
- B Because they win their constituencies with big majorities
- C Because they are appointed to government posts (e.g. ministers)
- D Because they chair key committees in Parliament which check up on government actions

(2)



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(d) Identify **two** differences between *The Sun* and the *Daily Telegraph* newspapers. Put a cross in the **two** boxes that indicate the correct answers.

A *The Sun* is a 'popular' newspaper and the *Daily Telegraph* is a 'quality' newspaper.

B *The Sun* is a 'quality' newspaper and the *Daily Telegraph* is a 'popular' newspaper.

C *The Sun* has a smaller readership than the *Daily Telegraph*.

D *The Sun* has a larger readership than the *Daily Telegraph*.

(2)

(e) Briefly explain why national newspapers are usually more politically biased than radio or television programmes in the UK.

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(1)

(Total 7 marks)

Q7



THEME 3: THE GLOBAL VILLAGE

8. (a) Rich western countries and organisations such as the European Union sometimes sell farm products very cheaply to Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs). Prices are reduced through government subsidies.

(i) Give **one** reason why such subsidised sales to poor countries should be supported.

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(1)

(ii) Give **one** reason why such subsidised sales to poor countries should be opposed.

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(1)

(b) What is free trade? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A** A system of trading in which producers receive a fair share of the value of the final product.
- B** A form of foreign aid through which rich countries provide products to poor countries free of charge.
- C** A method of trading between countries which is not affected by subsidies on exports or taxes on imports.

(1)

(c) Why are the prices of consumer goods, such as clothing and footwear, made in India or China often cheaper than similar goods made in European Union countries?

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(1)



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(d) Why is the rate of interest a bank pays to savers generally less than the rate of interest it charges borrowers?

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(1)

(e) Which **one** of the following statements about income tax is correct? Put a cross in the box that indicates the correct answer.

- A** Income tax has to be paid by everyone who receives an income, no matter how large or small.
- B** The higher a person's income, the higher the proportion of their income which they must pay in income tax.
- C** Income tax is the tax we pay when we spend our wages – for example, when we buy clothes or furniture.

(1)

Q8

(Total 6 marks)



Answer ONE of the following 3 questions, EITHER Question 9 OR Question 10 OR Question 11.

Do NOT answer more than ONE of these questions.

If you answer Question 9, put a cross in this box and write your answer in the space provided below.

EITHER:

9. THEME 1: HUMAN RIGHTS

‘In multicultural Britain, people from different cultures should not try to live separate lives.’

Do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your opinion, showing you have considered **another point of view**. You should support your arguments with **examples** wherever possible.

To answer the question **above**, you could consider the following points and **other** information of your own.

- Why might people from different cultures want to live separate lives?
- What advantages would there be if people from different cultures all went to the same schools and lived in the same neighbourhoods?
- Do people have a human right to live their lives in whatever way they choose?
- Why does it matter if people from different cultures choose to live separate lives?
- What are the advantages of having more mixing of people from different cultures in communities?

(9)

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