

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCSE**

# Citizenship Studies

## Unit 3: Citizenship in Context

### Option C: Influencing and Changing Decisions in Society and Government

Additional Sample Assessment Material

**Time: 1 hour 15 minutes**

Paper Reference

**5CS03/3C**

**You must have:**

Sources 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.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.  
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

## Advice

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

Turn over ►

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**Study the sources in the Sources Booklet.**

**Answer ALL questions.**

**For questions 1–7, choose an answer A, B, C or D and put a cross in the box . Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box  and then mark your new answer with a cross .**

- 1** Source A says that MYPs voted to decide the priority issue on which they would campaign in 2009/10. Their main priority was (1)
- A** abolishing university fees
  - B** free travel for young people
  - C** better employment prospects for young people
  - D** reducing voting age to 16
- 2** Source A reports that 50% of Youth Parliament members were female. The proportion of female MPs in the House of Commons in 2009 was about (1)
- A** 5%
  - B** 20%
  - C** 35%
  - D** 50%
- 3** Source B refers to Kavita Oberoi, a 'secret millionaire', giving away £45,000. Her main reason for doing this was to (1)
- A** help others and make a difference
  - B** appear on television
  - C** make extra profits for her business
  - D** gain publicity
- 4** Based on Source C, which policy would be most popular with the people who responded to the poll? The government should provide (1)
- A** higher child benefit payments
  - B** free care for the elderly
  - C** an emergency service for families with special problems
  - D** a big increase in weekly payments to those with disabilities

5 In Source D, Greg Hands MP says 'the Government shouldn't have been pushing through this closure programme in the first place'. This statement is an opinion rather than a fact because (1)

- A it can be proved to be correct
- B it cannot be proved to be correct
- C an opinion poll says a majority of people believe this
- D it was stated in a newspaper

6 'A network of individuals living in a particular village or part of town or who have other shared work or leisure interests' is a definition of (1)

- A household
- B bureaucracy
- C market
- D community

7 According to Source E, the main aim of Grendon Prison is to (1)

- A teach prisoners a lesson and punish them
- B make the experience so horrible they won't return
- C change them back into law-abiding citizens
- D hope they change by giving them an easy time

**(Total for Questions 1–7 = 7 marks)**

8 If you and others were involved in a community protest such as trying to prevent a post office from being closed, as in Source D, state **two** actions which would be most likely to achieve success. (2)

1 .....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

**(Total for Question 8 = 2 marks)**

**9** Source B shows how one person was able to change the lives of others. Name **one** nationally famous person whose voluntary actions have had a positive effect on the lives of others and briefly explain what she or he did.

(2)

.....

.....

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**(Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)**

**10** (a) What is voluntary work?

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Why do people do voluntary work?

(1)

.....

.....

(c) Name a well-known national organisation for which people do voluntary work.

(1)

.....

.....

**(Total for Question 10 = 3 marks)**



12 (a) Give **two** reasons why opinion polls such as the one mentioned in Source C may be unreliable.

(2)

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(b) Explain **two** ways in which opinion polls may influence public opinion.

(2)

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

**(Total for Question 12 = 4 marks)**

13 Name a country which is not regarded as a democracy. State **two** features which make the country you have selected non-democratic.

(3)

Country

.....

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

**(Total for Question 13 = 3 marks)**







**(Total for Question 15 = 15 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS**

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**Edexcel GCSE**

# **Citizenship Studies**

## **Unit 3: Citizenship in Context**

### **Option C: Influencing and Changing Decisions in Society and Government**

Additional Sample Assessment Material  
Sources Booklet

Paper Reference  
**5CS03/3C**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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Study the following sources and answer the questions in the question paper.

### Source A: Historic day as Youth Parliament takes over House of Commons Chamber

In October 2009, over 300 elected members of the Youth Parliament (MYPs) aged 11–18 from all parts of the UK took over the House of Commons chamber for their annual meeting.



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org>)

- It was the first time anyone other than MPs had debated in the Commons and sat on the green benches.
- 109 MYPs spoke on issues of concern to young people.
- Members included 50% female, 22% from ethnic minorities and 3% were young people with disabilities.
- After debating five issues the MYPs voted to decide their campaigning priority for 2009/10.
- The votes for each issue were:
  - University Education being free: 56
  - Youth crime and how to tackle it: 34
  - Free transport for young people: 54
  - Job opportunities for young people: 62
  - Lowering the voting age to 16: 107

(Source: adapted from <http://www.ukyouthparliament.org.uk>)

### Source B: Birmingham project uses TV Secret Millionaire cash to fund move

A Birmingham project has celebrated a £20,000 donation from Kavita Oberoi, one of Channel 4's 'Secret Millionaires'.



- She then donated a total of £45,000 to two struggling groups that serve local people – including £20,000 to the Karis Neighbourhood Scheme.
- Ten months later, she returned to see the new premises that her money had provided.
- Karis's Manager Linden Sanders said that when Kavita gave us the cheque she said she wanted us to move to a bigger location so we could help more people.
- Kavita spent 10 days undercover with three community groups, only revealing her true identity at the end of the show.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.birminghammail.net>)

### Source C: Families which do not get enough help from the government

To mark the launching of the new Family Commission in 2009, a YouGov opinion poll asked over 2,000 adults which types of family, in their opinion, do not get enough help from the Government.

- 25% said families with children,
- 61% said families with elderly relatives,
- 35% said families in crisis,
- 49% said families with disabled members.



Source: adapted from <http://www.thefamilycommission.org.uk>

### Source D: Protesters save seven post offices from axe

Seven London post offices have been spared the axe following angry protests against their closure.



- One branch was kept open after local campaigners pointed out that it served a block of 50 flats for the visually impaired.
- Local MP Greg Hands, who had met Post Office bosses said: 'I am delighted the Post Office has seen sense and local people have had their say'.
- He added: 'The government shouldn't have been pushing through this closure programme in the first place'.

Counter measure: local residents protest against the closure of Alexandra Park Road post office, one of 155 due to be shut across London.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.thisislondon.co.uk>)

### Source E: Changing prisoners for the better

Grendon is no ordinary prison. New inmates are surprised to be called by their first names and not to have to wear prison uniforms. About 70% of them sign up for a tough programme of therapy and rehab. They say:

- 'I want to understand why I'm violent, why I'm angry, why I'm on drugs.'
- 'You have to be honest with yourself if you want to change.'
- 'Coming here makes you face your actions.'

Grendon has very low rates of

- assaults
- drug use
- self harm
- re-offending

Despite its success, Grendon is not an expensive prison to run. It may well be better value for money than most mainstream jails - partly because fewer prisoners re-offend.



An award-winning painting by Michael Lester, a Grendon prisoner. It shows what rehabilitation can achieve.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.communitycare.co.uk>)

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# Mark Scheme

## Sample Assessment Materials

GCSE

### GCSE Citizenship (Unit 5CS03/Option C)

## 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	D reducing the voting age to 16	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	B 20%	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	A help others and make a difference	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	B government to meet all the care costs of the elderly	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	B it cannot be proved to be correct	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	D community	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	C change them back into law-abiding citizens	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	<p>Allow one mark for each point - eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Showing that many people in your community oppose a proposal gives strength to your arguments - this could be achieved by a petition signed by many people</li> </ul> <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Or a very well attended meeting or the display or large numbers of posters or a march with many people taking part, witnessed by press photographers or television cameras could add to the profile of your campaign</li> </ul> <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opinion leaders can be very influential - Greg Hands helped to save his local post offices and Joanna Lumley's campaign helped to achieve justice for the Gurkhas</li> </ul> <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An effective strategy could be to show the consequences of the proposal - difficulties to be faced by people with visual impairment or other disabilities if a post office closes - or the danger to children if a safe playspace is closed</li> </ul> <p>NB - Allow other credible responses if they recommend action which could have a reasonable chance of achieving success.</p>	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	<p>Many people could be mentioned. Maybe those who hit the headlines just before the paper is taken will be most mentioned</p> <p>Award <b>one</b> mark for name and <b>one</b> mark for their voluntary activities - eg</p> <p>Bob Geldoff founded Band Aid in 1984 to raise money for famine relief in Ethiopia by releasing a record <i>Do They Know It's Christmas?</i> - he has been involved in many other successful voluntary actions since.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Bono, global rock star and anti-poverty campaigner</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Joanna Lumley, won improved rights for retired Gurkha soldiers who had fought for Britain to settle in the country</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Ian Botham as undertaken many walks for charity - supports causes such as Leukaemia Research</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Joanna Tomlinson, breast cancer sufferer who nonetheless raised hundreds of thousands of pounds for cancer charities before her death</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Richard Harvey, CE of Aviva, who retired to do voluntary work in Malawi and Kenya</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Esther Ransen founded Childline</p> <p>OR</p> <p>any other person who is correctly identified and linked to effective voluntary activity</p>	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10(a)	<p>Allow <b>one mark</b> for simple definition of voluntary work - eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work people do free of charge for a charitable organisation</li> </ul> <p>(or similar)</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10(b)	<p>Allow <b>one mark</b> for explanation of why people do voluntary work - eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To help a charitable cause which they support (or similar)</li> </ul>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10(c)	<p>Allow <b>one mark</b> for any national charitable organisation such as:</p> <p>Churches - Cof E, Roman Catholic, Methodist, etc</p> <p>Humanitarian aid overseas - Oxfam, Red Cross, Christian Aid, etc</p> <p>Other charities - Royal British Legion, Mencap, RSPCA, Age Concern/Help the Aged, etc</p> <p><b>NB: Allow any answer in which the organisation is clearly recognisable but the official title is slightly different.</b></p>	1

### Question 11 - Indicative content

The following are possible arguments - though this list is not exclusive or exhaustive:

#### FOR REHABILITATION AS A PRIORITY

- Generally prisoners have fewer qualifications and reading/writing skills than the rest of the population - a rehabilitation approach could equip them to lead honest lives in future
- Many prisoners have drug or alcohol or mental health problems which need to be addressed positively - otherwise little is likely to change
- Prior to imprisonment many offenders are unemployed because of lack of skills - giving them such skills is likely to provide them with a pathway into employment
- Grendon's therapy/rehabilitation regime seems to have a positive impact on the offender's future behaviour

#### FOR PUNISHMENT

- Some offenders are so dangerous that they need to be locked up for the safety and reassurance of the public - the priority here must be safety
- Many people see the object of punishment for offending as being to provide a deterrent - putting the offender or others off crime because of the severity of the sentence given
- It is sometimes argued that society needs to deliver punishment to people who break laws not necessarily to 'improve' them but because their bad behaviour justifies it
- In reality few would deny that offenders need to be reformed either in prison or in the community; what seems to be in dispute is whether this should be the priority goal or the other objectives listed above.

Allow other responses if relevant.

Level	Mark	
0	0	The answer does not seriously address the question
1	1-2	The answer offers just 1 or 2 very simple points only without any development
2	3-4	The answer makes two or three points but they are fairly superficial and any examples will probably be generalised
3	5-6	Three or more well-chosen points supported by simple but acceptable examples or evidence

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(a)	<p>Award <b>1 mark</b> for each clearly different point made - eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some polls are based on a small or poorly chosen sample - with a sample of over 2,000 the <i>YouGov</i> poll may be better than some</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most polls are probably reasonably accurate when they are taken but people often change their minds within a few days, particularly if other topics hit the headlines</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some people may not always state their real feelings to pollsters</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• some answers to polls are influenced by the way questions are asked - can give a very misleading impression of public opinion.</li> </ul>	2



Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(b)	<p>Award <b>1 mark</b> for each clearly different point made - eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If it is shown that large or increasing numbers are taking a particular view (eg being apprehensive about Afghanistan conflict or concerned over the welfare of the elderly), others may decide to adopt the opinion as theirs also</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polls can be used to influence events - a party may remove a leader if the polls show she or he is unpopular (eg Conservatives and Iain Duncan Smith)</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polls may be used as campaigning propaganda - eg The Family Commission could use this poll to promote their policies or Countryside Alliance claimed its pro-hunting message was supported by 59% and therefore hunting should not be banned</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sometimes opinion polls are used to show which party has the best chance of defeating an incumbent in an election - and this may lead to tactical voting</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How influential a poll in may ultimately depend on how reliable people believe it to be.</li> </ul>	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13	<p>The country chosen is likely to be affected greatly by whichever countries have most recently been in the news. Examiners may need to check on Google if unexpected countries are chosen.</p> <p>Allow <b>1 mark</b> for choice of a suitable country and then <b>1 mark</b> for <b>each</b> point made describing how the system in the chosen country differs from the UK - eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russia - only candidates approved by the state are allowed to run for office,</li> <li>• Parliament is subservient and power is effectively concentrated in the offices of President and Prime Minister OR</li> <li>• North Korea - is effectively a one party state which allows no choice between candidates;</li> <li>• effectively the Parliament has little or no voice since the country is ruled by a dictator OR</li> <li>• Kenya OR Zimbabwe - both had highly competitive elections and there are all the trappings of government and democratic procedures - yet the incumbent party was prepared to commit violence to hold on to power and to try to intimidate opponents</li> <li>• in the end an uneasy compromise was reached in both countries by establishing a grand coalition of rival parties OR</li> <li>• Iran OR Afghanistan - both held elections in 2009 which were followed by loud protests of corruption</li> <li>• With talk of ballot papers being forged or others being thrown away, it isn't surprising there was violence and repression.</li> <li>• In some parts of Afghanistan some reports claimed barely 1% dared to go and vote because of Taliban intimidation</li> </ul>	3

**Question 14 - Indicative content**

Candidates must look at two sides of the argument - making points such as:

**‘DON’T LISTEN ENOUGH’ POINTS**

- Although governments do listen to insider groups, they tend not to pay much attention to groups with which they do not agree - yet such groups may sometimes represent majority opinions
- Sometimes political parties want to carry out the promises or plans they put forward at the election - if the public come to dislike these policies, the government can seem unresponsive to their wishes
- In other words, a government pursuing a particular ideology may feel it should not depart from its chosen path
- It is sometimes argued that very few people actually support a government right from the start, so perhaps they never had majority support in the first place (eg Labour won 35% of votes in 2005 on a turnout of 61% (21%); if they turn out to be unresponsive in office it isn’t totally surprising

**‘YES DO LISTEN ENOUGH’ POINTS**

- Governments and other political parties all want to win future elections so they try not to get out of step with public opinion
- Sometimes government can respond very quickly - eg over MP’s expenses
- Government often goes to great lengths to test out public responses to draft policies - eg focus groups and deliberative polling
- Much public opinion arises from the influence of opinion leaders (often via the media); if such people really are leading opinion, then the government is right to listen to what they say
- Recent governments have been more willing to allow referendums on key issues than previously

<b>Level 0</b>	<b>0 marks</b>	No rewardable material
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>1-2 marks</b>	Basic and/or very brief approach - likely to be opinionated with basic knowledge and little understanding/sense of strategy.
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>3-4 marks</b>	An approach which demonstrates considerable realism, some relevant evidence/interpretation some good understanding of what needs to be done. <b>Students who do not indicate what possible strategies they considered but rejected are limited to a maximum of 4 marks</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>5-6 marks</b>	An approach covering recommended actions and a clear statement of other ideas which had been rejected - using some supporting evidence/interpretation or evaluation to develop limited arguments, demonstrating quite good knowledge and understanding.
<b>Level 4</b>	<b>7-8 marks</b>	A balanced approach indicating favoured and rejected strategies which uses clear evidence and interpretation/evaluation to support arguments and demonstrates good knowledge and understanding.

### Question 15 (includes QWC) - Indicative content

Candidates must look at two sides of the argument:

#### **'TELEVISION' POINTS**

- Most people see programmes either on TV or on the internet
- Newspaper readerships are declining so in that sense their influence may also be lessened
- Terrestrial television is required to be balanced and during election periods all parties are given coverage which reflects the number of constituencies in which they have candidates and their levels of support in past elections
- Terrestrial television is monitored by Ofcom
- Balancing content to try to achieve fairness is less evident among satellite broadcasters such as Fox News.
- Apart from party political broadcasts, television will involve discussions with representatives of the main parties so voters can find out about what they propose and also compare/contrast their performances
- In the forthcoming 2010 election, debates between party leaders are planned
- Generally people pay much more attention to political matters in the 2 or 3 weeks before an election than at other times.

#### **'NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER FACTORS' POINTS**

- Newspapers are much more partisan and often less balanced than terrestrial television
- Newspapers often reflect the strongly held views of their owner or editor and usually offer advice to voters on whom they support shortly before polling day.
- The Sun had been a Conservative paper until it switched to backing Tony Blair and New Labour in the 1997 election and in 2009 it announced it was returning to its original loyalty
- Such switches may influence those who perhaps are least interested in politics and who buy newspapers mainly for other reasons - sport, competitions, horoscopes or celebrity gossip, for example.
- Many readers, particularly of quality papers will broadly share the political slant of the paper they choose - so Conservative inclined people may turn to the Daily Telegraph or The Times while Labour or Lib Dem inclined supporters may be more likely to choose The Guardian or The Independent
- In that sense the newspaper chosen may have the effect of reinforcing a voter's pre-existing political inclinations, so its influence may be limited
- For many people voting behaviour is related to class loyalty and long-standing traditions, though younger voters are often willing to consider different options
- For others, voting may be driven by a view that one issue is particularly important - hence the rise of nationalist parties in Scotland and Wales, UKIP because of the Europe issue, Green Party over environmental concerns, BNP over immigration

<b>Level 1</b>	<b>1-3 marks</b>	Opinion with little or no reasoning, showing simple knowledge and little understanding of issues and/or events. <i>There are some errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar but the basic meaning is clear.</i>
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>4-6 marks</b>	Opinion with limited reasoning, supported by limited relevant evidence and/or examples showing basic knowledge and understanding of issues and/or events. <b>Students who include ONLY points for, or ONLY points against are restricted to a maximum of 6 marks.</b> <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are reasonably accurate and meaning is clear.</i>
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>7-9 marks</b>	Points FOR and AGAINST are included in a simple but reasonably effective discussion which shows some knowledge and understanding of some issues and/or events. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are mostly accurate and appropriate language is used to convey meaning.</i>
<b>Level 4</b>	<b>10-12 marks</b>	Points FOR and AGAINST are included in a mainly balanced and reasoned discussion which shows quite good knowledge and understanding of issues and/or events, based on evidence/argument and leading towards a conclusion. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate &amp; appropriate language is used together with some use of specialist terms</i>
<b>Level 5</b>	<b>13-15 marks</b>	Points FOR and AGAINST included in a balanced, reasoned and coherent discussion which shows good knowledge and understanding of issues and/or events, supported by strong evidence and arguments leading to a reasoned conclusion. <i>Fluent and consistently strong use of vocabulary and accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar with use of specialist terms.</i>