

Thursday 14 May 2015 – Afternoon

GCSE CITIZENSHIP STUDIES

A343/01 Rights and Responsibilities – Extending our Knowledge and Understanding

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **40**.
- The quality of written communication will be taken into account when marking your answer to questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A

Answer **all** questions.

Spend about **25 minutes** on this section.

- 1 (a) State **one** example of a moral responsibility pupils have at school.
..... [1]
- (b) State **one** example of a legal responsibility teachers have at school.
..... [1]
- 2 (a) State **one** way you can save energy at home.
..... [1]
- (b) State **one different** way that a school can save energy.
..... [1]
- 3 (a) State **one** example of a trade union.
..... [1]
- (b) State **one** way in which a trade union supports its members.
..... [1]
- 4 (a) State **one** law that protects workers' rights in the UK.
..... [1]
- (b) State **one** reason why an employer would join an employers' association.
..... [1]
- 5 (a) State **two** reasons why public services are provided by the Government or local authorities.
1
2 [2]
- (b) State **two** ways in which the Government or local authorities regulate public services.
1
2 [2]

SECTION B

Answer **all** questions.

Spend about **35 minutes** on this section.

To help you answer the questions in this section, you should:

- use the stimulus documents linked to each question
- use your own knowledge, understanding and experience of Citizenship Studies.

7 Study Document 1. Answer the questions that follow.

Document 1. Adapted from *The co-operative food* website

Fairtrade is a trading partnership that focuses on sustainable development for poorer producers. It does this by providing better trading conditions, raising awareness of their situation and by campaigning. *The co-operative* sold fairly traded goods before the **FAIRTRADE Mark** was introduced. We continue to lead the way, with more *Fairtrade* goods sold, for the size of our business, than any of our competitors. Discover the projects we support to help producers, find out about our *Fairtrade* range of food and drink you can buy in store, and view our delicious recipes using *Fairtrade* ingredients.



The co-operative food

(a) Using Document 1, state **one** way in which *Fairtrade* helps poorer food producers.

..... [1]

(b) State **one** advantage to *The co-operative* of leading the way selling *Fairtrade* goods.

..... [1]

(c) State **two** ways in which governments encourage fairer trade.

1

2

[2]

8 Study Document 2. Answer the questions that follow.

Document 2. Adapted from the BBC website

Protestors in the Ukraine Turn to Social Media to Get Their Message Across

In the Ukraine in December, thousands of protesters took to the streets. They wanted their country to link more closely with the European Union. The protests were organised using Twitter and Facebook and as a result have led to a big change in the country's social media culture.

On social media, Kiev's main square has been renamed to #Euromaidan. When the BBC first reported on the hashtag on 22 November, it had been used 21,000 times in the space of 24 hours. It's now been used - together with its English and Russian equivalents - a total of more than 730,000 times on Twitter.

That's a lot of tweets, but the twist is that this is a country where Twitter was not widely used - at least not until now. "Twitter wasn't popular before 21 November," says digital marketing expert Maksym Savanevskyy, who says the Russian social media networks VKontakte and Odnoklassniki have traditionally been used far more than Western ones. But the picture has changed dramatically in the past 12 days. Many people who don't have Twitter accounts are following the hashtag to get the latest news, says Savanevskyy, and major online news sites, like *Ukrayinska Pravda*, have seen a huge increase in traffic from both Twitter and Facebook.

The Euromaidan Facebook page has more than 125,000 followers and there are similar Facebook pages in cities across the country. "I wanted to spread the news around the world," says a Polish journalist. At least five live-streaming webcams have been set up in hotspots across Kiev - and these have proved very popular. Several news and government websites have recently been hacked, though it's not clear by whom, says Savanevskyy - making social media even more critical as a news source.



Protestors in Kiev

(a) Using Document 2, state **two** ways in which social media has been used in Ukraine.

1

2 [2]

(b) State **one** way in which a government might try to censor the media.

..... [1]

9 Study Documents 3 and 4. Answer the questions that follow.

Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Document 4. Adapted from *Fair Trials International* website

Fair Trials International is a pressure group who campaigns for justice and access to a fair trial for all people as a basic human right.

Fair Trials International is calling on the European Union (EU) to stop excessive detention without trial, and to require EU countries to make more use of alternatives. *Fair Trials International* will continue to campaign to end unnecessary pre-trial detention, publishing data on 15 countries' detention systems and using our clients' shocking first-hand accounts of their detention to highlight the effects it can have.

Across the EU, people who have not been convicted of any crime are locked up without good reason for months or even years, often in appalling conditions, with limited access to a lawyer.

All countries should protect the right to liberty and not use detention except where properly justified. Clearly, in some cases it is necessary to hold a person in custody for a certain period of time after arrest, for example, to ensure vital evidence is preserved or key witnesses are protected. But pre-trial detention is only acceptable where no alternative is available. Detention conditions must be sanitary, safe and humane. Even if pre-trial detention is justified, those held in detention should be given:

- facilities to prepare a defence
- confidential communications with their lawyer
- a regular review of whether detention remains necessary.

(a) Using Document 3, state **one** example of a crime where the punishment might be a whole-life sentence.

..... [1]

(b) Other than inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, state **one** example of something forbidden by the European Convention on Human Rights.

..... [1]

(c) Using Document 4, state **one** example of how *Fair Trials International* is campaigning.

..... [1]



END OF QUESTION PAPER

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