

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Citizenship Studies

Unit 1: Citizenship Today

Friday 17 May 2013 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Paper Reference

5CS01/01

You do not need any other materials.

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** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- 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 on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A

Some questions must be answered with a cross . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

You are advised to spend no more than 40 minutes on this section.

THEME 1: Rights and responsibilities

1 Study Source A below.

Source A: Ethnic minorities face discrimination

A new study shows ethnic minority candidates face discrimination when they look for work through recruitment agencies, and more jobs are given to white candidates.

- More ethnic minority candidates in the study had degrees than white candidates. But ethnic minority candidates were less likely to get a job.
- However, when they applied directly to employers, outcomes were equal, with 29 per cent of both ethnic minority and white candidates given a job.

The study was carried out by the organisation Race for Opportunity to encourage businesses to become more diverse. A spokesperson said: 'we wanted to find out if race is a factor when some recruitment agencies make decisions'.

(Source: adapted from www.ft.com/cms © Brian Groom © Financial Times (2012))

(a) According to Source A, identify **two** reasons why Race for Opportunity carried out this research.

(2)

1

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2

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(b) (i) To end the discrimination uncovered by the study, who must change their behaviour? (1)

- A Ethnic minorities
- B White job candidates
- C Employees
- D Recruitment agencies

(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence from Source A that supports your answer. (1)

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(c) Identify **two** types of discrimination that are illegal in the workplace. (2)

1

2

(d) Give **one** example of a group of people who protested in public for their right to vote in the UK.

Describe **one** method of protest that they used. (2)

Example of group

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Method of protest

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.....

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Study Source B below.

Source B: Britain's Notting Hill Carnival, 2011



The Notting Hill Carnival in London is now attended by over one million people every August.

The event has grown around the culture of the local Caribbean communities since the 1950s.

(Source: www.picturescolourlibrary.co.uk/hybrid/data.svt © With permission of travel-pictures.co)



(e) Using Source B and your own knowledge, identify and explain **two** different ways in which immigration has changed some cultures and communities in the UK since the 1950s.

(4)

1

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2

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(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)



THEME 2: Power, politics and the media

2 Study Source C below.

Source C: Is prison pointless?

The number of people in prison in Britain has reached a record high. Since 1990, the size of the prison population has doubled. Spending on law and order is now higher than in any other developed country. Recorded crime has fallen since 2000, so many people believe that sending people to prison is the right thing to do.

However, crime and the number of people in prison sometimes fall at the same time too.

- In Canada, the prison population fell in the 1990s, while crime fell to its lowest rate for 25 years.
- New York City has seen both prison numbers and crime rates fall.

Jailing offenders causes a reduction in crime. But reoffending figures show some people become more likely to reoffend after each stay in prison, often more seriously. Meanwhile, the money spent on prisons could be used on better solutions to crime.

Prison has a role in providing public protection from serious and violent offenders but it cannot tackle the underlying causes of crime.

(Source: Adapted from: www.newstatesman.com/blogs/the-staggers/2011/08/prison-population-crime)

(a) According to Source C, which of the following statements is an accurate description of the link between changes in prison population size and recorded crime in the UK?

(1)

- A Crime has fallen as prison population size has fallen
- B Crime has risen as prison population size has risen
- C Crime has stayed the same as prison population size has risen
- D Crime has fallen as prison population size has risen

(b) From Source C, which **one** of the following is a statement of opinion rather than a statement of fact?

(1)

- A The number of people in prison in Britain has reached a record high
- B Sending people to prison is the right thing to do
- C Some people become more likely to reoffend after each stay in prison
- D Prison has a role in providing public protection



(c) According to Source C, 'some people become more likely to reoffend after each stay in prison'. Using your own knowledge, give **two** reasons why this could be the case.

(2)

1

2

(d) According to Source C, 'the money spent on prisons could be used on better solutions to crime'. Using your own knowledge, identify **one** solution and explain why you think it would be effective.

(2)

Solution

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Explanation

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(e) Suggest **two** reasons why some serious crimes are never reported.

(2)

1

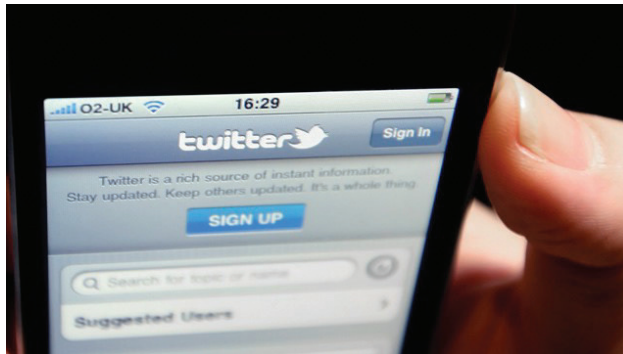
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Study Source D below.

Source D: Did Joey Barton's 'tweets' break the law?

Footballer Joey Barton will not be prosecuted for posting comments about the case of another player.



- The other player was facing prosecution for alleged racial abuse of an opponent.
- Barton used Twitter to tell one million people that he did not think the other player was guilty.

Barton's actions were investigated by the Attorney General (the government's senior law officer).

- The Attorney General's job is to make sure defendants facing criminal allegations get a fair trial.
- The law says that TV and newspapers are not allowed to influence public opinion about a trial. It does not mention Twitter though.

The Attorney General said: 'Although in this instance no action will be taken, we would like to remind those who publish material that any discussion of a live court case can interfere with its proper course.'

(Source: adapted from www.thesun.co.uk © The sun.co.uk 06/02/2012
(Image: www.abcnews.com/images/Business/ap © Press Association Images)

(f) Using Source D only, identify:

(i) **one** example of **digital** (ICT) media

(1)

(ii) **one** example of **traditional** media.

(1)



(g) What evidence is there in Source D to show that Joey Barton's 'tweets' have as many readers as some newspapers?

(1)

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(h) Give **one** reason why:

(i) Joey Barton's 'tweets' were investigated by the Attorney General (the government's senior law officer)

(1)

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(ii) the Attorney General **did not** take action against Joey Barton.

(1)

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(i) Which **one** of the following is a matter of **civil law** rather than criminal law?

(1)

- A** Child custody disputes
- B** Shoplifting
- C** Dangerous driving
- D** Drug dealing

(Total for Question 2 = 14 marks)

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THEME 3: The global community

3 Study Source E below.

Source E: Tesco drops carbon-label pledge

'Image removed due to copyright refusal'

Tesco has dropped its plan to label all its products with information about their carbon footprint. In 2007, Tesco pledged to label all 70,000 products. Now it is ditching the labelling scheme. Tesco said it would take several months' work to calculate the carbon footprint of each product. Also, other supermarkets failed to join the scheme.

A spokesperson said Tesco still wants to provide carbon information on products, but did not say how. 'We are fully committed to helping our customers make greener choices.'

The news comes as another blow for the Carbon Trust, the organisation that created the labelling scheme and advises businesses on cutting emissions. The Carbon Trust recently lost its government funding due to spending cutbacks.

(Source: adapted from [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/30 January 2012](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/30%20January%202012))

(a) Using Source E, give **one** reason why Tesco found it hard to label all its products.

(1)

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(b) Explain what is meant by 'carbon footprint' as used in Source E.

(2)

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(c) Other than the labelling scheme, identify **two** ways in which supermarkets could reduce their contribution to carbon emissions.

(2)

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(d) Using Source E and your own knowledge, suggest **one** reason why:

(i) some businesses have not adopted environmentally-friendly schemes

(1)

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(ii) the government is spending less on environmental schemes like the Carbon Trust.

(1)

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(e) (i) Give **two** reasons why the UK has an important role in the Commonwealth of Nations.

(2)

1

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(ii) Give **two** reasons why membership of the European Union is important to the UK.

(2)

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(f) Name another international organisation that the UK belongs to.

(1)

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(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 38 MARKS



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SECTION B

Answer ONE of the following questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section.

EITHER

***4 Theme 1: Rights and responsibilities**

'People who do not look after their own health should be penalised.'

Do you agree with this view?

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

(12)

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

- Why should people who don't look after their own health be penalised?
- How could people who do not look after their own health be penalised?
- Why might it be difficult to penalise such people in practice?
- Should individuals have the right to choose their own lifestyles?

OR

***5 Theme 2: Power, politics and the media**

'Well-organised protests usually succeed in getting governments to think again.'

Do you agree with this view?

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

(12)

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

- What kinds of protests and actions could people, businesses, charities or newspapers help organise that could get a government's attention?
- How do we know when a protest is effective and a government has changed its mind?
- Is voting the only way to bring about political change when governments ignore protests?
- How do governments across the world respond in different ways to protests?



OR

***6 Theme 3: The global community**

'War is the main reason for poverty in the world's least developed countries.'

Do you agree with this view?

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

(12)

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

- How are countries in Africa and Asia affected by conflict and war?
- Does conflict prevent some poor countries from gaining benefits from world trade?
- How far are corrupt governments to blame for a country's poverty?
- What other explanations are there for the lack of progress towards poverty reduction in the world's least developed countries?

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number: **4** **5** **6**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 12 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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