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# **Mark Scheme (Results)**

Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel GCSE in  
Citizenship Studies Unit 3  
(5CS03)

Paper A: Environmental Change and  
Sustainable Development

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## 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
<b>1</b>	<p>C - reusing materials</p> <p>A. renewable energy <b>is incorrect because it is not mentioned in the source</b></p> <p>B. recycling materials <b>is incorrect because it is not mentioned in the source</b></p> <p>C. reusing materials <b>is the correct answer because it is referred to in the last line of the source</b></p> <p>D. reducing pollution <b>is incorrect because it is not mentioned in the source</b></p>	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>2</b>	<p>C - so many people recycle their own bottles</p> <p>A. it is a 110-year old scheme <b>is incorrect because this is a description of the company scheme</b></p> <p>B. it will continue to sell the drink in glass bottles <b>is incorrect because this is what the company will continue to do</b></p> <p>C. so many people recycle their own bottles <b>is the correct answer because this is the reason given in paragraph 2 by the company</b></p> <p>D. 30p looks like a jolly good reward <b>is incorrect because it is an opinion from the company boss rather than a reason</b></p>	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>3</b>	<p>C - local councils don't seem to be interested in schemes like this</p> <p>A. in Canada people get paid to recycle plastic bottles <b>is incorrect because this is a fact that can be verified</b></p> <p>B. every day Kerri picks up rubbish <b>is incorrect because this is a fact stated in the source</b></p> <p>C. local councils don't seem to be interested in schemes like this <b>is the correct answer because there is no proof in the source that this is the reason- this is an opinion</b></p> <p>D. Dover Council is considering starting a recycling reward scheme <b>is incorrect because this is a fact stated in the source</b></p>	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>4</b>	<p>B - creating jobs for local people</p> <p>A. removing 80% of the litter problem <b>is incorrect because this is an environmental rather than an economic benefit</b></p> <p>B. creating jobs for local people <b>is the correct answer because this is an economic benefit</b></p> <p>C. encouraging environmental awareness <b>is incorrect because this is a social rather than an economic benefit</b></p> <p>D. keeping Dover cleaner <b>is incorrect because this is an environmental rather than an economic benefit</b></p>	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>5</b>	<p>D - banning five million cars temporarily</p> <p>A. taxing polluting factories <b>is incorrect because this is not mentioned in the source</b></p> <p>B. introducing new pollution targets <b>is incorrect because this is not mentioned in the source</b></p> <p>C. planting more trees <b>is incorrect because this is not mentioned in the source</b></p> <p>D. banning five million cars temporarily <b>is the correct answer because this is the action mentioned in the source</b></p>	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>6</b>	<p>A - introducing people to cultures affected by conflict</p> <p>A. introducing people to cultures affected by conflict <b>is the correct answer because this is the action mentioned in the source</b></p> <p>B. raising money for farmers in conflict zones <b>is incorrect because this is not mentioned in the source</b></p> <p>C. encouraging people to arrange protests in London <b>is incorrect because this is not mentioned in the source</b></p> <p>D. hiring people to work as peacekeepers <b>is incorrect because this is not mentioned in the source</b></p>	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>7</b>	B - animal extinction  A. increased greenhouse gases <b>is incorrect because this <u>does</u> cause global warming</b> B. animal extinction <b>is the correct answer because this is <u>not</u> a cause of global warming</b> C. cutting down trees <b>is incorrect because this <u>does</u> cause global warming</b> D. burning fossil fuels <b>is incorrect because this <u>does</u> cause global warming</b>	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>8a</b>	<p>Award 1 mark per correct response, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of single-use carrier bags has declined by 71%/gone down</li> <li>• Retailers agreed to donate all or part of the 5p per carrier bag to charities</li> <li>• The money raised for good causes has been estimated at between £17 million and £22 million / it has raised significant amounts of money for charities</li> <li>• It makes people think about how they can reuse carrier bags (encourages reuse of bags)</li> <li>• It benefits the environment</li> </ul> <p>Only credit points from Source A.</p>	<b>2</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>8b</b>	<p>Award 1 mark per correct response, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals should be allowed to choose if they want to use plastic bags or not</li> <li>• It is unfair on those on low incomes / some people cannot afford it</li> <li>• Businesses may choose not to give all of the money raised to charity (Source B) / retailers may keep some of the 5p cost / people may not be sure where the money is going</li> <li>• Some people already reuse their plastic bags, e.g. for rubbish / dog waste so are being punished unfairly by having to pay for more bags</li> <li>• It is an unfair tax as plastic packaging is not taxed in a similar way / plastic bags are still being made</li> <li>• Money may go to charities people would not choose to donate to / people should be able to choose who they donate to</li> <li>• Not all charities benefit / benefit equally</li> <li>• Some people will continue to buy plastic bags rather than reuse them / not everyone cares about the environment</li> </ul> <p>Credit other valid responses.</p>	<b>2</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>9</b>	<p>Award 1 mark per correct response, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Owners may feel like they are protecting the environment/doing their ethical duty / off-setting damage their company may have done to the environment</li> <li>• May improve their reputation / show they have a social conscience</li> <li>• It might be a legal requirement in their country / they may get access to government grants / avoid fines if they try to help the environment</li> <li>• Companies may benefit from getting raw materials at a lower cost, e.g. glass bottles returned can be reused instead of paying to make new ones / may save the company money</li> <li>• May encourage people / other companies to be more environmentally friendly</li> <li>• Environmentalists may choose their products instead of choosing from less environmentally friendly companies</li> </ul> <p>Credit other valid responses.</p>	<b>2</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>10</b>	<p>Award full marks if both parts used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development that meets the needs of people today (1) while protecting the needs of future generations (1)</li> </ul> <p>Credit alternative phrasings but <b>must</b> cover both aspects e.g. Current <b>and</b> future for full marks.</p> <p>Do not credit vague answers about being 'green' or 'eco-friendly'.</p>	<b>2</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>Question 11 – Indicative content</b>		
Reasons may include references to individual or large-scale campaigns or specific issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May be too expensive</li> <li>• May not fit in with their political beliefs / they may already have a policy in place / similar schemes have failed in the past</li> <li>• May not be a big enough campaign for them to notice / could be one individual alone campaigning</li> <li>• May be a national rather than a local issue</li> <li>• Council may be more aware of local priorities than an individual campaign</li> </ul> <p>Credit other valid responses.</p>		
Level	Mark	
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	The answer does not seriously address the question.
<b>1</b>	<b>1-2</b>	The answer offers just 1 or 2 very simple points without any development.
<b>2</b>	<b>3-4</b>	The answer makes 2 or 3 points but they are fairly superficial with limited explanation.
<b>3</b>	<b>5-6</b>	Well-developed points supported by simple but acceptable examples with clear explanation.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>12</b>	Award 1 mark for each identified reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Award 1 mark for each associated explanation, up to maximum of 2 marks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They may not have the funding (1) to invest in renewable energy (1)</li> <li>• LEDCs use a lot of fossil fuels / natural resources to power industry and develop further (1) which increases emissions / means environmental issues are less important (1)</li> <li>• More development equals more demand for products (1) that may increase factories and thus increase emissions (1)</li> <li>• Many businesses use LEDCs for factories as they provide cheaper labour (1) making it harder to reduce emissions without increasing costs (1)</li> <li>• Increasing population (1) also increases demand for goods made in factories / products that cause emissions (1)</li> <li>• Reducing the number of factories to lower emissions (1) could lead to less production / higher unemployment(1)</li> </ul> <p>Credit other valid responses.</p>	<b>4</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>13</b>	Award 1 mark for each identified reason. Award 1 mark for each linked explanation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Raises awareness of / promote their cause / get more attention (1) which may increase donations / gain more members / supporters / spread the message (1)</li><li>• May gain more support / customers (1) which increases donations (1)</li><li>• May make the government aware of their cause (1) which may lead to additional funding / help from government organisations (1)</li><li>• Using social media can spread the message (1) more quickly / to more people / go viral (1)</li></ul> Credit other valid responses.	<b>2</b>

### Question 14 – Indicative content

#### AGREE

- Countries can then choose to invest in aspects of sustainable development, e.g. renewable energy
- Aid can take different forms, e.g. emergency aid, food, resources
- Experts could be sent to educate government officials / businesses / workers on how to achieve sustainable development
- Many charities exist that also encourage sustainable development and so can work in tandem with aid to ensure it is spent in the most appropriate way

#### DISAGREE

- Aid does not always get spent on sustainable development/can be wasted (Corruption leads to waste)
- LEDCs do not always have the knowledge and skills required to be able to spend the money in the right ways
- Unless the government is interested in / willing to impose rules / rewards/ sanctions /raise awareness, it can be difficult to ensure that the businesses / citizens of a country will work together to try to achieve sustainable development
- Development can be better supported in other ways, e.g. trade

Credit other valid responses.

<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 – relying on opinion with basic knowledge and little understanding of the issue.
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>3-4 marks</b>	An approach that relies on opinion but with limited relevant evidence and some knowledge and understanding of the issue. <b>Students who give only one point of view (either for or against) are limited to a maximum of 4 marks.</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>5-6 marks</b>	An approach covering both points of view and which uses some evidence to develop limited arguments and demonstrates quite good knowledge and understanding.
<b>Level 4</b>	<b>7-8 marks</b>	A balanced approach covering both points of view and which uses clear evidence to support arguments and demonstrates good knowledge and understanding.

**Question 15 (includes QWC) – Indicative content****AGREE**

- Countries that are big polluters like the USA and China have refused to sign significant treaties like Kyoto
- Climate change is a global problem that all countries must work together to solve
- International treaties and organisations have no power to enforce the decisions and agreements made
- Every country is independent and so can decide which parts of international treaties to implement
- Every time a new government is elected, it may decide it doesn't agree with the treaty and so ignore it

**DISAGREE**

- International treaties put extra pressure on countries to act on climate change, e.g. EU pollution targets, the Paris Agreement 2015
- If a government signs a treaty and then ignores it, the government will get bad publicity that may affect its chances of being re-elected
- Countries can act to tackle climate change independently, e.g. China (Source E)
- Some people believe that the effects of climate change (such as global warming) are a natural process so international treaties are unnecessary
- Treaties like the Kyoto treaty have led to other international conferences and agreements and meant that some countries have set targets to tackle climate change

Credit other valid responses.

<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 and 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>

