

# Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2012

GCSE Citizenship Studies (5CS03)  
Paper 3B Changing communities:  
social and cultural identities

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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>	<b>B</b> prejudice	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>2</b>	<b>D</b> has turned his life around	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>3</b>	<b>B</b> UK and USA	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>4</b>	<b>A</b> one's country	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>5</b>	<b>D</b> local people to have a much bigger say over what happens in their area	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>6</b>	<b>C</b> Member of Parliament	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>7</b>	<b>C</b> states only one side of an argument	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>8</b>	<p><b>1 mark</b> for identification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• injustice/unfairness</li> <li>• division/divisiveness/divide</li> <li>• inequality/against equality eg richness and poverty</li> <li>• differences in living standards</li> <li>• discrimination</li> <li>• inherited wealth</li> </ul> <p><b>1 mark</b> for description of why it is socially unacceptable ie further description/expansion of identification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• such a wide gap/division is immoral/not right</li> <li>• poor people have fewer opportunities/poor quality of life</li> <li>• it causes class/social divisions</li> <li>• the gap between rich and poor is widening/creating extremes</li> <li>• causes unfairness/injustice</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point should be credited. The same point may appear in both parts of the answer but can only be credited for two marks if there is further description/expansion in the second part of the answer. No mark for description if identification is incorrect</p>	<b>2</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>9</b>	<p><b>1 mark</b> for each different point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if men and women received the same pay for the same work</li> <li>• less discrimination on grounds of religion</li> <li>• less discrimination on grounds of ethnicity</li> <li>• less discrimination on grounds of gender</li> <li>• less discrimination on grounds of age</li> <li>• more equal educational opportunities</li> <li>• heavier inheritance taxes/taxes on wealthy</li> <li>• make sure minimum wage is paid/introduce maximum wage</li> <li>• women allowed to do all the jobs men do</li> <li>• less discrimination in the work place</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point should be credited. No mark awarded for just discrimination if it has no specific example of who is being discriminated against.</p>	<b>3</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>10a</b>	<p><b>1 mark</b> for each different point.</p> <p>WHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nathan is now a good example to others</li> <li>• he shows that those who 'go off the rails' can turn things round</li> <li>• he has inspired youths out of a cycle of crime/unemployment</li> <li>• he has won Pride of Britain Award</li> <li>• he now works for a charity (helps others)</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>10b</b>	<p><b>1 mark</b> for each different point</p> <p>TO WHOM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• those involved in crime</li> <li>• those who have been unemployed</li> <li>• those who are, or have been, in prison.</li> <li>• The Prince of Wales</li> <li>• The Prince's Trust</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>11</b>	<p><b>1 mark</b> for each different point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• citizenship is concerned with individuals making a difference eg helping young to get out of crime/unemployment, helping in the community</li> <li>• citizenship entails getting involved personally eg charity work/active citizenship</li> <li>• citizenship means taking the initiative/not leaving things to others/turning lives around</li> <li>• citizenship celebrates the successes of young people/acting as a role model</li> <li>• Prince's Trust/Pride of Britain Awards help young people to achieve their ambitions/develop their careers</li> <li>• Prince's Trust/Pride of Britain Awards are given to people who show real commitment and loyalty to others</li> <li>• Prince's Trust/pride of Britain Awards recognises outstanding personal qualities (such as loyalty, talent, skill or bravery)</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point should be credited. An answer may make more than one point in a single sentence. Points made this way should be credited.</p>	<b>3</b>

## Question 12 – Indicative content

### Similarities

- both countries have elections
- both countries have parties
- both countries have party leaders

### Differences

- in Burma the winner of the election twenty yrs ago was not permitted to take up office
- Aung San Suu Kyi has been detained for most of the last 20 yrs – United Kingdom party leaders are not restricted in this way
- in the United Kingdom general elections are held at least every five years
- in the United Kingdom the winning party after an election is expected to take office
- in the United Kingdom parties are not prevented from putting forward candidates as they are in Burma

References to 2012 elections in Burma can be credited if relevant. Aung San Suu Kyi was elected in the 2012 elections.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
0	0	The answer does not seriously address the question.
1	1-2	The answer offers just 1 or 2 very simple points without any development.
2	3-4	The answer makes two or three points but they are fairly superficial with limited explanation.
3	5-6	Well-developed points (at least one from each part of the question) supported by simple but acceptable examples with clear explanation.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>13(a)</b>	<p><b>1 mark</b> for each different point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prince William is heir to the throne/ member of the royal family</li> <li>• he could be killed/captured/held to ransom</li> <li>• he could put those forces fighting alongside in (greater) danger</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point should be credited.</p>	<b>2</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>13(b)</b>	<p><b>1 mark</b> for each different point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lay a wreath</li> <li>• support for (service) charities (such as the Royal British Legion/ Help for Heroes)</li> <li>• when troops return from overseas, they are often asked to march through their base town/ given a heroes' welcome</li> <li>• the people of Wootton Bassett line the streets when bodies of dead soldiers are brought back to England</li> <li>• selling or wearing a poppy</li> <li>• attend a Remembrance Day service/hold a minute's silence</li> <li>• attend a funeral service for a dead soldier</li> <li>• attend/ take part in Armed Forces Day</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point should be credited.</p>	<b>2</b>

**Question 14 – Indicative content****THE BIG SOCIETY IS A GOOD IDEA**

- The Big Society recognises that many people enjoy volunteering and community activity
- this idea involves 'turning government upside down' so that decisions come from those involved in volunteering and community activity
- The Big Society helps to harness local initiatives
- people's quality of life will improve if they help valuable local services that might be under threat of closure to survive
- there will be less bureaucracy and fewer rules and regulations
- it may mean that some work previously done by government or others will now be done by volunteers

**THE BIG SOCIETY IS NOT A GOOD IDEA**

- The Big Society assumes many people want to and have time to participate in community activities - this may not be the case
- volunteers may not have the necessary skills/commitment to run services effectively
- The Big Society may mean that people lose their jobs because volunteers are willing to do their work
- some people may think it ethically wrong to be using cash in forgotten bank accounts to fund such projects
- local councillors are elected and accountable, volunteers are not

Any other relevant point should be credited.

<b>Level</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	No rewardable material.
<b>1</b>	<b>1-2</b>	Basic and/or very brief approach – relying on opinion with basic knowledge and little understanding of the issues.
<b>2</b>	<b>3-4</b>	An approach which relies on opinion with limited relevant evidence and some knowledge and understanding of the issue <b>Students who only give one point of view (either for or against) are limited to a maximum of 4 marks.</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>5-6</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>4</b>	<b>7-8</b>	A balanced approach covering both points of view and uses clear evidence to support arguments and demonstrates good knowledge and understanding.

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

**BRITAIN IS GENUINELY MULTICULTURAL...**

- certainly parts of Britain are increasingly multicultural - Leicester, Birmingham, Manchester, parts of London, etc
- people from different cultures know, work with and interact with each other
- whatever a person's background, most workplaces employ people with the right skills regardless of culture or ethnicity
- increasingly more people encounter the food, music and other customs in different countries and embrace them eg at festivals such as the Notting Hill Carnival
- if people can speak English they are likely to mix with people in daily life, become accepted and make friends regardless of cultural differences

**...AND WELCOMES DIVERSITY AND NEWCOMERS**

- UK law accepts asylum seekers and refugees who satisfy the various conditions
- the coalition government have had to recognise that UK businesses sometimes cannot do without skilled workers from overseas
- 21st Century UK is increasingly tolerant of those with different cultures, ethnicity, etc - thanks partly to better education and laws against discrimination

**BRITAIN IS NOT GENUINELY MULTICULTURAL...**

- some people with different cultural backgrounds do live in separate parts of certain UK towns and cities and have little or no contact with other people from different cultures
- there was a suggestion of this kind of situation after the rioting in some northern towns and cities after 2000
- although some parts of the UK are genuinely multicultural, many parts of the UK have an overwhelmingly white population

**...AND DOES NOT WELCOME DIVERSITY AND NEWCOMERS**

- it is sometimes suggested that economic migrants are not welcome in this country because people fear they will take jobs and houses from local people and make heavy demands on public services
- The British National Party (BNP) and the pressure group The English Defence League (EDL) have been criticised for some of their activities that allegedly involve voicing intolerant views against ethnic minorities
- sometimes the media coverage, especially the tabloid press appears to be negative on issues relating to multi-culturalism

Any other relevant point should be credited.

Level	Marks	Descriptor
1	1-3	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>
2	4-6	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>
3	7-9	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>
4	10-12	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>
5	13-15	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>

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