

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

Monday 23 May 2011 – Afternoon

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 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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P 3 8 5 1 1 A 0 1 1 2

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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 According to Source A, in which of the countries below could a baby born in 2009 expect to live to the greatest age? (1)

- A** Sweden
- B** China
- C** India
- D** Angola

2 From Source B, which of the following headlines refer to cases involving criminal law only? (1)

- A** 1 and 3
- B** 2 and 4
- C** 3 and 5
- D** 4 and 6

3 From Source B, which of the following headlines refer to cases involving civil law only? (1)

- A** 1 and 2
- B** 2 and 3
- C** 3 and 4
- D** 5 and 6

4 Which of the following rights or duties do 16-year-olds **not** have in the UK at present? (1)

- A** join the army, navy or air force
- B** pay income tax and national insurance
- C** hold a licence to drive a car
- D** buy a lottery ticket



5 The statement in Source D that '278 MPs from all parties supported a proposal in the House of Commons to improve welfare standards for chickens' contains (1)

- A facts only
- B opinions only
- C bias
- D a mixture of facts and opinions

6 A referendum is (1)

- A another name for a general or local election
- B the name for an election if an MP dies or resigns
- C a vote for the public to decide a particular issue
- D the name of a vote when only MPs take part

7 Source E is about juries. The role of a jury is to decide (1)

- A whether someone will be accused of a particular crime
- B whether someone is guilty or innocent of a particular crime
- C the punishment a guilty person should receive
- D whether a guilty person can appeal against a verdict or sentence

(Total for Questions 1–7 = 7 marks)

8 Source B refers to a solicitor. Outline **two** different activities which solicitors undertake on behalf of clients. (2)

1

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2

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(Total for Question 8 = 2 marks)



9 Using Source D, state **two** ways in which individuals can most effectively campaign for a cause they support.

(2)

1

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2

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(Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)

10 Give **three** ways in which pressure groups such as Compassion in World Farming, mentioned in Source D, differ from political parties.

(3)

1

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2

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3

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(Total for Question 10 = 3 marks)



12 Using evidence from Source D and your own knowledge.

(a) Give **two** reasons why the *Chicken Out!* campaign gave great publicity to the fact that it was supported by well-known people such as Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall, Jamie Oliver and Joanna Lumley.

(2)

1

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2

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(b) Give **two** reasons why so many MPs may choose to give public support to providing better welfare standards for chickens.

(2)

1

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2

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(Total for Question 12 = 4 marks)



13 Using Source A and your own knowledge, give **three** reasons why life expectancy at birth varies from country to country.

(3)

1

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2

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3

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(Total for Question 13 = 3 marks)



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Turn over for Question 15



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(Total for Question 15 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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

Source A: Life expectancy at birth in the UK and other countries, 2009

The table shows how life expectancy in the UK compares with other countries. However, in parts of the UK where incomes are low and housing is poor, with much smoking, drug-taking and obesity, life expectancy rates can fall to below those in India.

Australia	81.6
France	81.0
Sweden	80.9
United Kingdom	79.0
China	73.6
India	69.9
Sierra Leone	41.2
Angola	38.2

(Source: adapted from *The World Factbook*, CIA)

Source B: Recent headlines in local papers

- 1: Girl, 14, gets ASBO – must stay away from town centre
- 2: Footballer guilty of wounding after fight
- 3: Dad gets custody of twins after bitter divorce case
- 4: Solicitor to be sentenced for stealing clients' funds
- 5: Court rules – journalist not guilty of libel
- 6: House falls down – negligent builder must pay £245,000

Source C: 'Lucy Beale' investigates the case for Votes at 16

Melissa Suffield (Lucy Beale in *Eastenders*) has fronted a BBC programme about lowering the voting age to sixteen.

Melissa wants to show that 16-year-olds are responsible enough to have the vote. She meets:

- the mother of Conrad Cole, a soldier who was just 17 when he was killed in action
- Dan, a 16-year-old married dad, who spends all his spare time looking after his baby daughter
- Sarah, who despite showing her maturity by caring for her autistic brother, thinks the voting age is fine as it is because she says young people don't see how politics affects them.



- Labour, Lib Dem, Green, Welsh and Scottish Nationalist parties already back votes at 16.
- The Conservative Party and UKIP do not.
- In countries such as Austria, Nicaragua and Brazil 16-year-olds already have the vote.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.orange.co.uk> and <http://www.votesat16.org.uk>)

Source D: The *Chicken Out!* campaign makes a difference

The *Chicken Out!* campaign against intensively farmed chicken run by River Cottage chef, Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall, has been backed by British shoppers.

- His TV programmes comparing free-range and intensive 'battery' chicken production highlighted the suffering intensively reared birds experience.
- With a lively website, a campaign on Facebook, lots of blogs and backing from fellow chef Jamie Oliver and celebrities such as Joanna Lumley from the pressure group Compassion in World Farming, *Chicken Out!* has changed consumers' buying habits.
- Supermarket sales of 'better' chicken have soared and those of intensively farmed chicken have dropped.
- 278 MPs from all parties supported a proposal in the House of Commons to improve welfare standards for chickens.



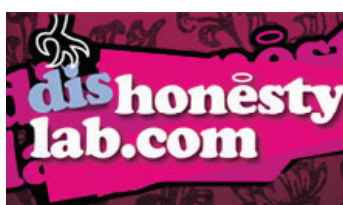
(Source: adapted from <http://www.caterersearch.com> and <http://www.tshirtandsons.co.uk>)

Source E: Can juries still be trusted or should they be abolished?

Some legal experts want to abolish juries because citizens sometimes find it too difficult to serve as jurors listening to a complicated trial which may take months. They also quote a survey which suggests many jurors are themselves unable to tell right from wrong.

Honesty Lab researchers asked people whether it would be dishonest to:

- **eat fruit or pick 'n' mix without paying**
- **tell lies on a CV or job application**
- **steal office stationery from work**
- **take a CD from a shop without paying.**
- Some citizens thought all these actions were honest.
- People were less likely to consider an action dishonest if they had done it themselves.
- Older people are more likely to take a tougher line.



Civil liberties groups say proposals to abolish juries are wrong because justice is supposed to be even handed; every accused person has the right to have their innocence or guilt decided by fellow citizens, rather than judges or police. Juries help to guarantee our freedoms.

(Source: adapted from <http://business.timesonline.co.uk>)

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