

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number
Edexcel GCSE	
Citizenship Studies	
Unit 1: Citizenship Today	
Additional Sample Assessment Material 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** 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.

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SECTION A

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. 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: Police identify 200 children as potential terrorists

There are 200 schoolchildren in Britain, some as young as 13, who have been identified as potential terrorists. The number has leapt from 10 children identified by June 2008 according to the 'Channel Project'. This programme asks teachers, parents and other community figures to watch for signs that may suggest that some children are attracted to extreme views.

Once identified, there could be discussions with the family, outreach worker or contact with the local imam. It was stressed that the system was not being used to target the Muslim community.

But a spokesman for the Muslim Council of Britain said the police ran the risk of infringing on children's privacy although he added that "clearly, in recent years, some people have been lured by terrorist propaganda from Al Qaeda influenced groups".

(Source: adapted from Mark Hughes, 'Police identify 200 children as potential terrorists', *The Independent*, 28 March 2009)

(a) According to the first paragraph of Source A

(1)

- A some children involved are below the age of criminal responsibility
- B schools are failing to spot children who are influenced by extremists
- C community figures are not involved in the project
- D there has been a sharp rise in possible child terrorists in less than a year



(b) Using Source A, state **two** methods that could be used to prevent schoolchildren from becoming terrorists.

(2)

1

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(c) According to Source A, what was the Muslim Council's attitude to the Channel Project?

(2)

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(d) Which **one** of the following best explains the phrase 'propaganda'?

(1)

- A** Exaggerated and misleading statements
- B** A commonly-used form of religious teaching
- C** The use of forged identity cards
- D** A collection of trustworthy ideas

(e) A terrorist accused of murder in England will usually be tried in a

(1)

- A** civil court
- B** criminal court
- C** county court
- D** world court



Study Source B below.

Source B: Starting work: what to expect

When you start working for someone, there is always a contract between you and your employer. This contract covers your basic rights at work, like the right to be paid. You are likely to receive a written statement of employment which will detail things like:

- your rate of pay
- your holiday entitlement
- your hours of work
- the amount of notice time you or your employer have to give to end the contract of employment.

(Source: www.direct.gov.uk)

(f) The minimum age for a young person to start full-time work is

(1)

- A 14
- B 15
- C 16
- D 17

(g) (i) Name the law which helps to protect people at work from having an accident.

(1)

(ii) Name the law that should ensure that adult workers aged 22 and over should get at least a set amount of money per hour.

(1)



(h) Give **two** advantages that a worker might gain by being a member of a trade union.

(2)

1

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(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)



THEME 2: Power, politics and the media

2 Study Source C below.

Source C:

Don't be fooled by David Cameron's TV gimmicks

You know dodgy Dave's bankrupt of ideas when his big offer to help the economy is to save you less than a penny a day on the TV licence. To promise to freeze the cost of the licence is fiddling with gimmicks when unemployment today tops two million.

Cameron has some cheek to rubbish Labour's £20-a-month VAT cut for families as burning money. Gordon Brown and Barack Obama understand that they must make big economic changes to get us out of an almighty banking mess while a string of Cameron press releases shows he fumbles for instant headlines.

(Source: adapted from Kevin Maguire, 'Don't be fooled by David Cameron's TV gimmicks', *The Mirror*, 18 March 2009)

(a) Write out **one** statement which contains only a fact and **one** statement which contains only an opinion from the first paragraph of Source C.

(2)

Fact

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Opinion

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(b) In what **two** ways can it be said that Source C is biased against David Cameron, the leader of the Conservative Party?

(2)

1

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2

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(c) Money from the TV licence helps to pay for

(1)

- A** ITV programmes
- B** Sky broadcasts
- C** all local radio services
- D** BBC radio and television

(d) (i) In 2009, which post did Gordon Brown hold in the UK government?

(1)

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(ii) In 2009, which post did Barack Obama hold in the USA government?

(1)

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Study Source D below.

Source D:

A new type of politics

Gordon Brown today promised “a new type of politics” as he announced plans to involve opposition MPs and citizens’ groups. Mr Brown said that the first citizens’ group will need to discuss youth and children’s issues. He said: “I believe that Britain needs a new type of politics which embraces everyone in the nation not just a few.”

Mr Brown pointed to the slump in turnout at General Elections and the drop in membership of political parties as evidence of the need to change the political system itself.

(Source: adapted from *The Sun*, 3 September 2007 and taken from www.thesun.co.uk/article262322)

(e) According to Source D, suggest **two** reasons why Gordon Brown has promised “a new type of politics”.

(2)

1

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2

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(f) General Elections in the United Kingdom must take place at least every

(1)

- A 3 years
- B 4 years
- C 5 years
- D 6 years



(g) State **three** reasons why there has been a slump in turnout by voters at recent UK general elections.

(3)

1

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2

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3

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(Total for Question 2 = 13 marks)



THEME 3: The global community

3 Study Source E below.

Source E:

Earth Hour: 3200 cities in 88 countries will turn off the lights

At 20.30 today the Houses of Parliament will switch off their lights in the fight against climate change. More than 3,200 cities across 88 countries have signed up for the event, which is supported by the United Nations.

The environment campaign organisation and event co-ordinator, WWF, expects hundreds of millions of people round the world to take part in turning out their lights for an hour. They hope to send a direct message to world leaders saying that voters want urgent action to save the planet from rising temperatures. More than 1200 schools in the UK have also been active in the run up to Earth Hour, giving lessons on climate change.

2009 is an important year because negotiations will start to set climate targets after the Kyoto Protocol runs out in 2012. According to Andy Ridley of WWF “whether you are running a business or doing your GCSEs, you can make a difference”.

(Source: adapted from Alok Jha, *The Guardian*, 28 March 2009)

(a) According to Source E, Earth Hour is

(1)

- A** a United Nations initiative
- B** the result of an Act of Parliament
- C** an example of making a difference
- D** a campaign involving all GCSE Citizenship students

(b) Which **one** of the following statements about the United Nations is correct?

(1)

- A** The United Nations is controlled by the European Union
- B** The work of the United Nations goes beyond world peacekeeping
- C** The United Nations includes every country in the world
- D** Environmental protection is the main function of the United Nations



(c) In Source E, WWF is an example of a

(1)

- A green political party
- B global corporation
- C government department
- D pressure group

(d) Give **two** reasons why, according to Source E, 2009 is a key year in the battle to deal with the effects of climate change.

(2)

1

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2

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(e) (i) What is a fact?

(1)

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(ii) 'The Kyoto Protocol runs out in 2012.'

Is this a fact or an opinion?

(1)

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(f) Suggest **two** reasons why an individual who wastes electricity might be accused of acting unethically.

(2)

1

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2

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(g) (i) Identify **two** of the world's most powerful and important countries that did not sign up to the Kyoto Protocol.

(2)

1

2

(ii) Give **two** reasons why these two countries did not sign up to the Kyoto Protocol.

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 13 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.

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: **Question 4** **Question 5** **Question 6**

EITHER

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

'As consumers, the law gives us lots of rights and we know how to use them.'

Do you agree with this view?

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

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

- What are our main consumer rights?
- Why might we not always know what our rights are or how they are enforced?
- Where can we find out more about consumer rights?
- Why might we be reluctant to use our consumer rights?

(12)

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Blank lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.





Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



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N 3 7 4 5 1 A 0 1 9 2 8



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.





Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)



N 3 7 4 5 1 A 0 2 1 2 8





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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.





Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)

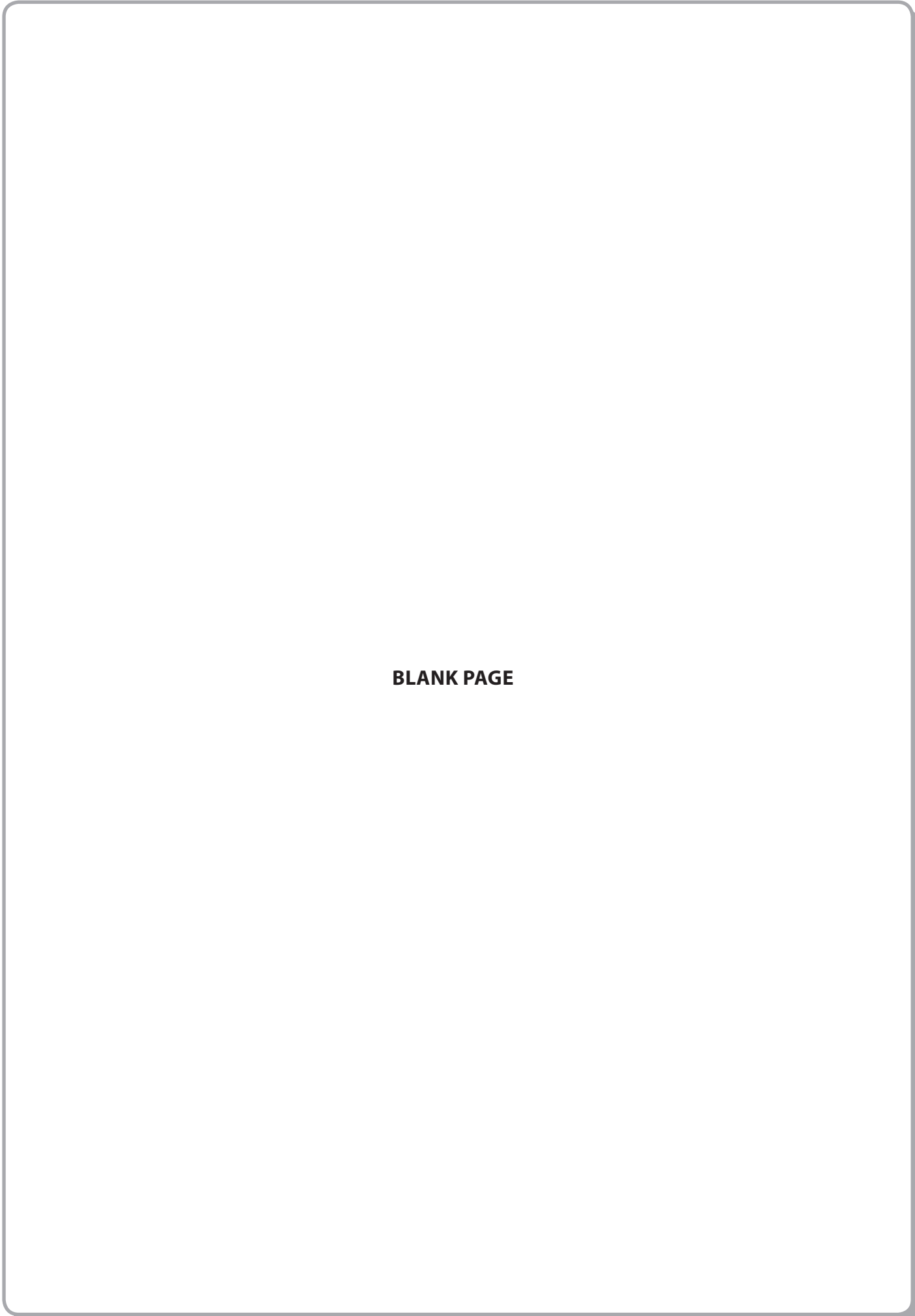
TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 12 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Mark Scheme (Unit 1 additional SAMS paper)

GCSE

GCSE Citizenship Studies (Unit no. 5CS01/01)

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
1(a)	D there has been a sharp rise in possible child terrorists in less than a year.	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	1 mark for - Ask teachers/parents/community figures (any one of those) to watch for signs of extreme views. 1 mark for - Discussions/contact with family/outreach workers/local imam (any one of those). Maximum 2 marks	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	1 mark for - questioning/concerned/worried/against (do not credit 'totally against'). 1 mark for - risk/danger of infringing/limiting/threatening children's privacy. 1 mark for - recognising that some people/children can be lured by terrorist propaganda. Maximum 2 marks	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	A Exaggerated and misleading statements.	(1)
1(e)	B criminal court	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	D BBC radio and television	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)(i) 2(d)(ii)	Prime Minister (1 mark) President (1 mark)	
	Maximum 2 marks	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(e)	Any two of the following for 1 mark each: - involve more people/embrace everyone in the nation (not just a few). - because of the slump in/falling turnout of people voting (in general elections). - because of the fall in membership of political parties.	
	Maximum 2 marks	(2)
2(f)	C 5 years	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(g)	Any three of the following for 1 mark each: - apathy/lack of interest - mistrust of politicians (and their motives) - parties/policies too similar / lack of real choice - dislike of voting system / FPTP not fair	
	Credit any similar, relevant answer.	
	Maximum 3 marks	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	C an example of making a difference.	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	B The work of the United Nations extends beyond world peacekeeping.	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)	D a pressure group.	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)	<p>1 mark for - negotiations/talks will start/begin to set climate targets. 1 mark for - this is necessary because the Kyoto Protocol ends/runs out in 2012 OR - because talks take a long time and the Kyoto Protocol ends/runs out in 2012.</p> <p>Maximum 2 marks</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(e)(i)	<p>1 mark for - a statement of fact can be proven OR something that is known to be true OR something that cannot be disputed Maximum 1 mark</p>	(2)
3(e)(ii)	1 mark for fact	
3(f)	<p>1 mark for 'selfishness' 1 mark for 'ignoring future needs/needs of next generation' 1 mark for '(high chance of) wasting fossil/non-renewable fuels' Credit any similar relevant answer.</p>	
		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(g)(i)	1 mark each for any TWO of the following countries: USA, China, India (also allow Russia.) Maximum 2 marks	
3(g)(ii)	1 mark for any of the following generic points - it will damage their economy - need to protect (living standards of) those in their own country - countries cannot be relied on to keep to the agreement/such agreements cannot be enforced - limits freedom of individual countries to make their own decisions. Credit any similar, relevant points. Maximum 2 marks	(4)

Question Number	Indicative content
4 QWC i-ii-iii	<p data-bbox="373 300 1374 367">Title 'As consumers, the law gives us lots of rights and we know how to use them.'</p> <p data-bbox="373 405 627 434">Indicative content</p> <p data-bbox="373 439 1366 506">Indicative content should always be considered in relation to mark scheme level descriptors.</p> <p data-bbox="373 510 456 539">Agree</p> <ul data-bbox="416 544 1394 1189" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="416 544 1394 779">• Laws that might be referred to include the Trade Descriptions Act (criminal offence to make misleading claims about goods or services); the Sale & Supply of Goods Act (goods must be of satisfactory quality and fit for purpose); the Food Safety Act (covering preparation and sale of food and drink in shops and restaurants) and the Consumer Protection Act (consumers can claim for damages if injured as a result of using faulty goods). <li data-bbox="416 784 1054 813">• The laws give consumers a number of rights. <li data-bbox="416 817 1302 884">• Consumers can ask for a refund if goods are not of satisfactory quality or fit for the purpose described. <li data-bbox="416 889 1390 990">• Sellers are not obliged to give a refund if there is nothing wrong with a purchase but the consumer changes his/her mind but many shops will do an exchange but they are not obliged to. <li data-bbox="416 994 1394 1095">• Those who have studied GCSE Citizenship should be aware of some of their consumer rights because they are taught as part of the specification. <li data-bbox="416 1099 1358 1189">• More information about consumer rights can easily be obtained via the internet, the local Trading Standards Department or Citizens Advice <p data-bbox="373 1193 496 1223">Disagree</p> <ul data-bbox="416 1227 1394 1850" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="416 1227 1382 1328">• Many people, of all ages, are not sure about their rights and may be confused about whether the responsibility for exchange/refund is that of the seller or the manufacturer. <li data-bbox="416 1332 1342 1400">• Many people are not aware of how to get more information about their consumer rights or have internet access. <li data-bbox="416 1404 1374 1505">• Most retailers prefer to settle things informally but many consumers lack confidence about making an approach and are reluctant to 'make a fuss'. <li data-bbox="416 1509 1350 1576">• Ultimately, it might be possible to use the Small Claims Court but few will be willing to do so. <li data-bbox="416 1581 1358 1715">• Much depends on the individual and his/her knowledge/personality/attitude. There is no one single Act of Parliament to protect consumers and enforcement of rights can be difficult if the matter cannot be resolved mutually and informally. <li data-bbox="416 1720 1394 1850">• Official bodies such as Trading Standards may be slow to take action over rogue traders. They may lack resources and have insufficient officers to follow up complaints and help consumers to secure their rights. <p data-bbox="373 1883 887 1912">(1) Accept any other suitable content.</p> <p data-bbox="373 1917 1326 1984">(2) Not all points listed above need to be covered to gain access to the highest mark band.</p>

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Level	Mark	Descriptor
0	0	No rewardable material
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	Mainly opinion with some reasoning, supported by limited relevant evidence and/or examples showing limited knowledge and some understanding of issues and/or events. Candidates who include ONLY points for, or ONLY points against are restricted to a maximum of 6 marks. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are reasonably accurate and meaning is clear</i>
3	7-9	Points FOR and AGAINST are included in a reasonably balanced and mostly reasoned discussion which shows quite good knowledge and understanding of issues and/or events, based on some evidence/argument. <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 balanced and reasoned discussion which shows good knowledge and understanding of issues and/or events, supported by strong evidence leading to a clear conclusion. <i>Fluent and consistently strong use of vocabulary and accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar with use of specialist terms.</i>

Question Number	Indicative content
5 QWC i-ii-iii	<p data-bbox="422 300 1374 365">Title 'It is difficult to learn about politics from the media because they are so biased'.</p> <p data-bbox="422 367 676 398">Indicative content</p> <p data-bbox="422 400 1310 465">Indicative content should always be considered in relation to mark scheme level descriptors.</p> <ul data-bbox="472 506 1350 707" style="list-style-type: none"> • In answering this question much will depend whether the candidate writes about the media in general terms or whether distinctions are made between, say, the print media and the broadcast media. • Ideally, biased will need to be defined - perhaps in terms of selecting only favourable information/stories. <p data-bbox="472 710 552 741">Agree</p> <ul data-bbox="472 743 1410 1223" style="list-style-type: none"> • The print media is likely to be more biased although it must be careful not to infringe laws such as those which protect individuals against libel or a breach of privacy. The Press Complaints Commission (PCC) may be called upon to arbitrate. • Typically, national newspapers have considerable editorial freedom. All newspapers are biased to some degree - it may be more apparent in the popular press. • Newspapers tend to support a political party to a greater or lesser extent although this can vary. <i>The Sun</i> claims it is very influential and likes to back the party that's most likely to win a general election. <i>The Mirror</i> invariably supports Labour and <i>The Telegraph</i> shows similar loyalty to the Conservatives. • Bias can be recognised by the use of language, the way stories are slanted etc. <p data-bbox="472 1263 588 1294">Disagree</p> <ul data-bbox="472 1296 1398 1850" style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspapers often reflect public opinion rather than lead it. People buy a newspaper which reflects their own thoughts/views without being particularly concerned about bias. • Popular newspapers contain very little political information irrespective of any possible bias. • Some newspapers are less biased/more informative than others so it's unwise to generalise. • Broadcast media do not show the same bias as newspapers/magazines. They are governed by a much tighter legal framework and Ofcom have more powers, and greater independence, than the PCC. • Politics is a partisan area that can generate strong emotions and personal socialisation may lead us in a particular political direction which newspapers only confirm. • Textbooks and TV/radio news are likely to be the least biased ways of finding out about politics. <p data-bbox="376 1917 895 1948">(1) Accept any other suitable content.</p> <p data-bbox="376 1951 1329 2016">(2) Not all points listed above need to be covered to gain access to the highest mark band.</p>

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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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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	Mainly opinion with some reasoning, supported by limited relevant evidence and/or examples showing limited knowledge and some understanding of issues and/or events. Candidates who include only points for, or only points against are restricted to a maximum of 6 marks. <i>Spelling, punctuation and grammar are reasonably accurate and meaning is clear.</i>
3	7-9	Points for and against are included in a reasonably balanced and mostly reasoned discussion which shows quite good knowledge and understanding of issues and/or events, based on some evidence/argument. <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 balanced and reasoned discussion which shows good knowledge and understanding of issues and/or events, supported by strong evidence leading to a clear conclusion. <i>Fluent and consistently strong use of vocabulary and accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar with use of specialist terms.</i>

Question Number	Indicative content
<p>6 QWC i-ii-iii</p>	<p>Title 'Fair Trade is a great idea and has completely changed the lives of people in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).'</p> <p>Indicative content Indicative content should always be considered in relation to mark scheme level descriptors.</p> <p>Agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Fairtrade farmers receive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agreed stable and sustainable prices for their products; - an extra payment ('premium') to invest in their community (improving/building public facilities). <p>Fair trade staff should be paid a fair wage and have relatively protected working conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical considerations underpinning Fair Trade could legitimately be explored to support the assertion that Fairtrade is a good idea. • The Fairtrade Foundation is an independent, non-profit organisation in the UK that licences the use of the distinctive Fairtrade Mark on products in the UK in accordance with internationally agreed fair-trade standards. • There are many different Fairtrade products available in the UK. The most common are coffee, tea, chocolate, bananas and other fruit, flowers and cotton clothes expanding the range of goods/commodities open to producers. <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While Fairtrade schemes have become increasingly widespread in the last 10-15 years their impact is limited and there are a great many people in LEDCs who will not have experienced their benefits. • It could be argued that, although there are undoubted benefits for producers under Fairtrade schemes, rewards are not as great as they might be because of pressure by consumers in MEDCs to keep prices down. • Fairtrade in itself will not solve the economic problems of LEDCs because the schemes are insufficiently developed or geographically widespread. • issues of Free Trade/Aid might be referred to, briefly, either as a supplement to Fairtrade or alternatives. <p>(1) Accept any other suitable content. (Additional information, if necessary, from www.fairtrade.org.uk.)</p> <p>(2) Not all points listed above need to be covered to gain access to the highest mark band.</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
0	0	No rewardable material
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>
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