

Pearson Edexcel Level 1 / Level 2 GCSE (9–1)
Paper Reference 1CS0/01

Citizenship Studies

Paper 1

Wednesday 12 June 2019 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes
plus your additional time allowance

You must have:
Source Booklet (enclosed)

See the Instructions, Information and Advice on the next page.

Candidate surname					
Other names					
Centre Number					
Candidate Number					

Instructions

- Use **BLACK** ink or ball-point pen.
- **FILL IN THE BOXES** on the front page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Sections A, B, C and D.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **EACH** question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

(Turn over)

SECTION A: Living together in the UK

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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 ☐.

1 (a) Which TWO of the following functions are carried out by main local councils? (2 marks)

- ☐ **A Providing library services**
- ☐ **B Providing accommodation for the armed forces**
- ☐ **C Providing border checks for those who enter the UK**
- ☐ **D Providing the local water supply**
- ☐ **E Providing collection services for refuse**
- ☐ **F Providing staff for NHS hospitals**

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

- (b) Explain TWO reasons why it is desirable that people who are elected as local councillors come from the same local area. (4 marks)

1

(Continue answer on next page)

(Turn over)

2

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

(c) Suggest TWO ways in which individuals can be affected by inequality. (2 marks)

1

(Continue answer on next page)

(Turn over)

2

(Question continues on next page)

- (d) Explain ONE way in which diversity benefits society in the UK. (2 marks)**

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)

Study Source A below and then answer Question 2 (on the next page).

Source A: The changing UK population

The UK population in 2016 was 65.6 million, its largest ever, and is projected to reach 74 million by 2039. While it is growing, improvements in healthcare and lifestyles mean the population is also getting older; in 2016 in the UK, 18% of people were aged 65 and over, and 2.4% were aged 85 and over. As a result of the ageing population the old age dependency ratio (OADR) is increasing. The OADR is the number of people aged over 65 for every 1,000 people aged between 16 and 64.

With lower birth rates and higher life expectancy, the shape of the UK population is transforming. Although living longer is something to celebrate, the proportion of those of working age is shrinking, as that of pensioners is increasing. While a larger population can increase the size and productive capacity of the workforce, it also increases pressure on social services such as education, healthcare and housing and the government's ability to meet these needs.

(Source: based on

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/articles/overviewoftheukpopulation/july2017>)

(Turn over)

- 2 Source A gives examples of how the population of the UK is changing.**

Explain the various reasons why it is important to monitor population change. (6 marks)

(Continue answer on next page)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

(Turn over)

SECTION B: Democracy at work in the UK

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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 ☐.

- 3 (a) State ONE example of direct democracy.
(1 mark)**

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

- (b) Explain ONE strength and ONE weakness of the first-past-the-post voting system. (4 marks)

Strength

(Continue answer on next page)

(Turn over)

Weakness

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

(c) Suggest three ways by which Parliament holds the government to account. (3 marks)

1

2

(Continue answer on next page)

(Turn over)

3

(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

4 (a) Which one of these explains what may happen when no single party can form a government after a general election? (1 mark)

- ☐ **A A coalition government or a minority government may be formed.**
- ☐ **B The Monarch will appoint the Lord Chancellor to become Prime Minister.**
- ☐ **C Another general election must be held after six months.**
- ☐ **D The Leader of the Opposition becomes the Prime Minister.**

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

(b) Which one of these best explains the Royal Assent? (1 mark)

- ☐ **A It is when the Monarch signs a bill which becomes an Act of Parliament.**
- ☐ **B It is a symbol which shows that royalty is above ordinary citizens.**
- ☐ **C It is the principle that the monarch agrees not to enter the House of Commons.**
- ☐ **D It promotes the principle that only a male child can inherit the throne.**

(Question continues on next page)

(c) Which one of these explains the role of a whip in Parliament? (1 mark)

- ☐ **A To punish anyone who breaks parliamentary rules**
- ☐ **B To act as a sponsor when a new MP swears the Oath of Allegiance**
- ☐ **C To ensure that members of the same political party vote together**
- ☐ **D To advise the government on legal issues**

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

Study Source B below and then answer part (d) (on the next page).

Source B: UK and New Zealand Parliaments

The UK has two chambers in its parliament, the elected House of Commons and the House of Lords (the second chamber) which is partly hereditary but largely appointed. In 1951, New Zealand decided to abolish its second chamber (called the Legislative Council) and has run effectively with one chamber ever since. The New Zealand government had been criticised for filling its second chamber with members from the governing party, giving little opportunity for second thoughts or taking other views into account, unlike our House of Lords where the government lacks a majority.

Having one legislative chamber avoids conflict between two chambers and makes passing laws more straightforward. There had been no consensus in New Zealand on how to reform its second chamber – nor any agreement on a suitable replacement. Worldwide, more countries have just one legislative chamber rather than two, thus avoiding the problems which two chambers can bring. But would the UK be less democratic if we abolished our second chamber?

(Turn over)

- (d) Source B describes how New Zealand took the decision to abolish one of the two chambers in its parliament.**

Compare how the parliaments work in the UK and New Zealand. (6 marks)

[illegible]

(Turn over)

(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 17 MARKS

(Turn over)

SECTION C: Law and justice

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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 ☐.

- 5 (a) Give TWO reasons for imposing age limits which legally restrict the activities of young people.
(2 marks)**

1

(Continue answer on next page)

(Turn over)

2

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

- (b) There are occasions in civil legal disputes when citizens may choose not to go through the court system, but instead decide to use mediation.

**Suggest THREE benefits of using mediation instead of the formal civil court procedures.
(3 marks)**

1

2

(Continue answer on next page)

(Turn over)

3

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

- (c) Using an example, explain ONE source of law which forms part of the UK's legal system.
(2 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

6 (a) A special constable is (1 mark)

- ☐ **A** someone who has served as a police constable for over twenty years
- ☐ **B** a senior police constable who makes a decision to arrest and charge offenders
- ☐ **C** a volunteer who assists the police but works fewer hours than ordinary constables
- ☐ **D** a constable who undertakes detective work within the special branch

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

- (b) Give TWO reasons why courts may decide to impose different punishments on offenders who commit the same crime. (2 marks)

1

2

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

Study Source C below and then answer part (c) (on the next page).

Source C: Access to justice

- **Access to justice and the right to a fair hearing are fundamental to any just society.**
- **We are lucky enough to live in the oldest unbroken democracy on Earth – a place where the vulnerable and voiceless should be able to defend their rights and challenge injustice, even if they cannot afford to pay.**
- **However, cuts in civil legal aid have put publicly funded advice and representation beyond the reach of many. Funding has been scrapped for entire areas, with the majority of family, immigration, employment, debt, welfare benefits and education cases now falling outside the system's scope.**
- **The cuts in criminal legal aid have not been as severe.**
- **Without providing fair access to justice for all people from all walks of life, our legal system is in danger.**
- **The legal system should not be for the very rich alone but an avenue for all to gain a fair hearing and fair trial.**

(Source: based on <https://www.liberty-human-rights.org.uk/campaigning/other-campaigns/access-justice>)

(Turn over)

- (c) Source C shows how access to justice has been restricted by the cuts to legal aid.

Explain why our legal system may be viewed as being in danger. (6 marks)

(Continue answer on next page)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 16 MARKS

SECTION D: Citizenship issues and debates

Answer both questions.

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 ☐.

- 7 Study Source D in the Source Booklet. It asks ‘Should prisons make prisoners work?’.**

Then answer the questions which follow.

- (a) Which one of the following does Sarah Shemkus believe? (1 mark)**

- ☐ **A It is highly unlikely that prison offenders will ever get a job**
- ☐ **B It is better for the economy to use the cheap labour available in prisons**
- ☐ **C Prisoners cannot do complex technical tasks that a modern economy requires**
- ☐ **D If offenders work in prison they acquire a range of skills**

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

(b) Which one of the following does Helen Brown Coverdale believe? (1 mark)

- ☐ **A Defendants have to play a role alongside offenders in rehabilitation**
- ☐ **B Prisoners will always riot no matter what changes are made.**
- ☐ **C Prisoners must be treated far more thoughtfully as individuals.**
- ☐ **D The state is not responding to the current high levels of crime**

(Question continues on next page)

(c) Analyse Source D to identify TWO views on which both writers agree. (2 marks)

1

2

(Question continues on next page)

(Turn over)

(d) Which writer do you agree with more?

Explain your answer, referring to both the arguments made in Source D. (12 marks)

[illegible]

(Continue answer on next page)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)

- 8 Devolution has led to many UK residents believing that they are citizens of Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland rather than citizens of the UK.**

How far do you agree with this opinion?

Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered different views on the topic. (15 marks)

In your answer, you could consider:

- **Identity**
- **Government in the constituent parts of the UK**

(Continue answer on next page)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Turn over)

(Total for Question 8 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 31 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS