

Examiners' Report

June 2025

GCSE Citizenship Studies 1CS0 01

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Introduction

This report is designed to give feedback and guidance to teachers and candidates by commenting on each question on the paper and how it was handled and then in addition providing exemplified responses from candidates in the 2025 series.

This report can be used for general reference and as a teaching and learning aid in the classroom. Comments and tips are designed to help candidates and centres understand the overall assessment approach, as well as identifying tips for improvement.

Paper One is marked out of 80. It comprises multiple-choice questions, three six-mark questions with all marks based on Assessment Objective (AO)2. There are two longer responses, questions (Q)07(d) and Q08 – worth 12 and 15 marks respectively, both based on AO3.

There are four sections, the first three Sections A, B and C follow the first three themes on the specification and Section D covers contemporary issues in society. The aim is to engage young people with current events in society so that they can understand and appreciate major issues that have an impact on everyone. The hope is that they can become more active and informed citizens for the 21st century.

As always, there are trends that emerge after all the marking is complete and this report aims to share those findings to support teaching and learning.

Question 1(c)

The first thing to note is that this is a 4-mark question and asks for two reasons.

The mark scheme as usual demands both identification of a point and then to secure the second mark there has to be some development or enhancement of that point. This two-step approach is important not only here but for many questions on Citizenship papers.

The better answers took this two-step approach for each of the reasons developed and so were able to gain full marks. Responses often discussed creating a sense of belonging and of cultural understanding. Some discussed self-interest ('if I show you respect, then you will show me respect').

Some answers saw respect as a means of reducing threats posed by crime. Others developed the theme of tolerance, which was engineered if people show respect.

A common line of weakness was that some answers offered two closely-related ideas. It was sometimes difficult to decide if they were different or virtual restatements of similar points.

Some answers wasted time by explaining the nature of the UK's diversity, rather than concentrating on the importance of respect.

(c) Explain **two** reasons why respect is necessary in a diverse society like the UK.

(4)

1 Respect is necessary as it allows ~~an~~ people of different backgrounds to feel safe in our community. This is important as it allows more freedom for others to express themselves without the fear of shame or harm.

2 Respect is necessary as it allows people to gain more knowledge on ~~this~~ aspects of life such as religion. This therefore leads to less hate crimes and more tolerance as well as more community cohesion.



Here, there are two detailed definitions. Note how each point is developed and enhanced to gain full marks.

Total: 4 marks

(c) Explain **two** reasons why respect is necessary in a diverse society like the UK. ^{- different cultures -}

(4)

1. To understand each other, understand the life / daily life of someone who is different, or has a certain religion

2. To respect their morals, understanding each other's morals is important as



This is an example of a tendency amongst some candidates to repeat the same point.

Total: 2 marks



When asked for two points or examples, make sure they are different and distinct.

Question 1(d)

Most responses were able to gain at least one mark.

The key to success was not only to define freedom of speech but to link that to show how it was a benefit for democracy.

Answers generally identified the freedom to:

- say what you want
- criticise actions/decisions of government and other organisations
- play a part in the democratic system – a right
- protest
- express/develop new ideas and perspectives

Some candidates commented on freedom from censorship. However, there were answers that recycled very similar or closely-related ideas. Some wasted time with unnecessary development or explanation, instead of giving two simple statements.

Ensure that all aspects of the question are covered: a key fault-line in many answers was not relating freedom of speech to a benefit relevant to democracy.

(d) Suggest **two** benefits of freedom of speech in a democracy.

(2)

1 Everyone can voice their opinions about the government which will help people make a decision when voting.

2 More truth could be told about different political parties which helps citizens to make a more accurate decision.



There are two distinct aspects concerning the benefits of freedom of speech. Both are linked to the benefits, which appertain to democracy.

Total: 2 marks

(d) Suggest **two** benefits of freedom of speech in a democracy.

1 Everyone has freedom of speech

2 you can adress any law you want
1 issue.



There is no connection and no relevant material in this response.

Total: 0 marks

(d) Suggest **two** benefits of freedom of speech in a democracy.

(2)

1. Civilians feel represented with their vote & going to their most favourable candidate.
2. Additionally, freedom of speech will allow citizens to express their personal opinion on problems within a society.



Here, the first point does not make a relevant link to freedom of speech and democracy. No credit is given.

Only the second point is creditworthy.

Total: 1 mark

Question 1(e)

This answer produced some very good responses and was a topic with which many candidates were familiar.

Once again, note that the command is 'explain': candidates are required to define the point and then enhance or develop it – another illustration of the two-step approach.

The most frequent responses were 'equality before the law' and the fact that the law applies in the same way to everyone. There are no concessions for wealth, status or the association with public office and official power.

Some answers took a wider view to the fairness of the legal system and that law triumphed above all else, in order to show it was the rule of law not of an individual.

(e) Explain **one** principle of the rule of law.

(2)

rule of law is given to us to make
our country become greater and better
it stops us from people committing
any crimes
we listen to what they say because
they know what will make our country
great

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)



This response makes no connection to the meaning of what the rule of law covers and therefore gains no marks. This is a long response but it is not the quantity that counts, but the content.

Total: 0 marks

(e) Explain **one** principle of the rule of law.

(2)

The rule of law states that no one is above the law no matter their financial status, beliefs or background. This makes sure that trials happen fairly and democratically, ensuring a fairer justice system.



This response provides a clear definition and is accompanied by an enhanced explanation.

Total: 2 marks



Note the need to develop a point when the question requests you to 'explain'.

(e) Explain **one** principle of the rule of law.

(2)

the rule of law is an law that
no one is above the law



This only achieves one mark.

Total: 1 mark



Notice there is a definition but no realistic development of the principle.

Question 2

All source questions on the paper require candidates to apply their knowledge to the facts that are presented; it is never the task simply to re-state them. The facts are known: it is what the facts mean in their wider sense that is required to be developed. Thus, the candidate needs to ask themselves two points:

- does the point I am making enhance or develop the source?
- can I draw out the implications of the point and reason out any wider meaning?

So, for example, there is no credit or reward for simply stating the fact that English ability was limited. The quest was to apply this knowledge and develop points such as the economic benefits of improved English, and also the ability to integrate if they could speak with other residents in a common language.

Many candidates did not seem to realise that they needed to add their own ideas to this topic. Too often, answers largely recycled the passage. Many candidate seemed to think that all of the details given in the passage were specific to Tower Hamlets.

Some answers spent too long explaining why and how the UK had a diverse population. However, the better responses were able to apply the given information to a broader range of locations.

Many candidates were able to discuss the benefits of creating a sense of belonging and mutual understanding/toleration. Some saw the benefits of action in reducing crime rates and others discussed the benefits of different cultural festivals.

- 2 Study Source A below and then answer the question opposite.

*diverse
7 different
religions /
cultures*

The source explains how local councils are improving community cohesion.

Source A Creative Communities - initiatives in Tower Hamlets

Local councils are keen to build up and develop a sense of belonging in their communities. In the London borough of Tower Hamlets, the local council has tried to build stronger communities given the profile of its residents below:

- 44% were born outside the UK.
- 54% have lived in the area for less than 5 years.
- 4 in 10 families live below the poverty line.
- Households are experiencing rising inequality.
- For a large minority English is not their first language.

The issues faced by Tower Hamlets are quite common across the UK. Therefore, to provide better community relations local councils have provided the following:

- Activities to connect people from different backgrounds.
- Support to provide opportunities for all.
- Classes for migrants who have limited ability in English.
- The removal, where possible, of barriers to learning.
- A wide variety of festivals to celebrate different cultures.
- Additional support for residents new to the UK in the last 10 years.

*sense
of society
respect
knowledge
history
celebrate's
understanding*

creates a sense of belonging

Explain why local councils in inner cities, such as Tower Hamlets, should work to improve community cohesion.

(6)

Local councils in inner cities, should work to improve community cohesion because it helps people who are new in a country to feel safe and understood.

It helps raise awareness of any miscommunications and prejudice views about certain religions, e.g. The misunderstanding of Muslims being 'terrorists'. By local councils working together to improve community cohesion this view and other similar views can be cleared up which helps everyone feel a sense of peace. ~~safety~~ It also creates a better understanding and respect. It can help celebrate history that may not be taught in the education system which creates more knowledge and awareness for those who don't/didn't know ^{about a certain religion} ~~about a certain religion~~ ~~offer lessons~~ By offering communication lessons is can strengthen relationships and help others create friendships it also reduces ^{any} the language barriers and the feeling of loneliness.

^{renewly}
(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)



This response receives full marks.

It develops from the points in the source both by enhancement and introduces new own knowledge, which supplements the facts.

The theme of inclusion is particularly strong in this response.

Total: 6 marks

2 Study Source A below and then answer the question opposite.

The source explains how local councils are improving community cohesion.

Source A Creative Communities - initiatives in Tower Hamlets

Local councils are keen to build up and develop a sense of belonging in their communities. In the London borough of Tower Hamlets, the local council has tried to build stronger communities given the profile of its residents below:

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- Classes for migrants who have limited ability in English.
- The removal, where possible, of barriers to learning.
- A wide variety of festivals to celebrate different cultures.
- Additional support for residents new to the UK in the last 10 years.

Explain why local councils in inner cities, such as Tower Hamlets, should work to improve community cohesion.

(6)

They should work to improve community cohesion to make the society more friendly with each other and to ensure that there is respect between the community.

They should work to ^{improve} ~~improve~~ it so everybody feels safer and everybody understands each other for a more harmony society.

They should work to provide activities to connect people from different backgrounds so people learn about them and know what happens in their culture.



This is a level below the previous answer.

It is not fully developed and makes correct generic comments. It does not fully-enhance the facts and introduces no new own knowledge.

Total: 4 marks

2 Study Source A below and then answer the question opposite.

The source explains how local councils are improving community cohesion.

Source A Creative Communities - initiatives in Tower Hamlets

Local councils are keen to build up and develop a sense of belonging in their communities. In the London borough of Tower Hamlets, the local council has tried to build stronger communities given the profile of its residents below:

- 44% were born outside the UK.
- 54% have lived in the area for less than 5 years.
- 4 in 10 families live below the poverty line.
- Households are experiencing rising inequality.
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The issues faced by Tower Hamlets are quite common across the UK. Therefore, to provide better community relations local councils have provided the following:

- Activities to connect people from different backgrounds.
- Support to provide opportunities for all.
- Classes for migrants who have limited ability in English.
- The removal, where possible, of barriers to learning.
- A wide variety of festivals to celebrate different cultures.
- Additional support for residents new to the UK in the last 10 years.

Explain why local councils in inner cities, such as Tower Hamlets, should work to improve community cohesion.

(6)

Local councils in tower hamlets are improving the community cohesion by all of the support opportunities for all and classes for migrants who have limited ability in english. They are also improving the wide variety of festivals to celebrate different cultures. All of the sports/activities that connect people from different backgrounds. The local councils are trying to give additional support for residents new to the UK in the last 10 years. ~~Every~~ Some people in London, 44% were born outside the UK and 34% have lived in the area for less than 5 years. Households are experiencing rising inequality and for a large minority, English is not their first language.



The major question to ask here is what contribution does this candidate make beyond the bare facts of the source?

The response is too source-dependent and is placed in Level 1.

Total: 2 marks

Question 3(a)

A minority of candidates understood the role of a Whip in Parliament.

The mark scheme is quite extensive on the scope and remit of the role of a Whip – and only one of these needed clarification. However, the most common response was that Whips ensure order in Parliament.

It was apparent that this role has not been covered well. Whips are central to the functioning and operation of Parliament – in both Houses.

3 (a) Name **one of the roles carried out by whips in Parliament.**

They ensure MPs vote in line with their parties interests



A simple but clear description of one of the many roles of a Whip, this being the most common.

Total: 1 mark

Question 3(b)

We return to the two-step process – to identify two differences between referendums and elections and then secondly, in each case, to explain that difference.

Again, it was a minority of candidates that did this with complete success. Many confused the purpose and scope of each. Examples did help at times, but these were not frequent.

A considerable number took each difference point in the examination paper and then described in turn a referendum and then in the next space depicted an election. This worked at times – but only if the two details contained an actual difference, as the question demanded. This in many ways confirms an established trend that candidates' weakest area is on Theme B.

(b) Explain **two** differences between an election and a referendum.

(4)

- 1 One difference is the type of democracy they ensure. Referendums are examples of direct democracy, focussing on specific issues or concerns where as elections are examples of representative democracy, which is alot more vague and doesn't focus on specific issues.
- 2 Elections is where a new Mp or prime minister is elected in local councils or parliamtent and apply to the whole country whereas referendums don't elect people in power, and ask the public to vote on specific issues, for example the Scottish referendaum in 2014 where they voted to leave the UK.



Two differences are detailed here in each section and the supporting exemplification is excellent.

Total: 4 marks

(b) Explain **two** differences between an election and a referendum.

(4)

1 An election is where after 4 yrs of being mp the
uk citizens get ~~to elect~~ ^{elect} ~~election~~ another candidat to
become prime minister. where as in a referendum ~~the~~
parlimement are forced to call an ~~ex~~ general election.

2 An election takes a few days to complete where as
a referendum takes up to a month to get results.

This response has no tangible sense of accuracy and is largely confused.

Total: 0 marks

(b) Explain **two** differences between an election and a referendum.

(4)

- 1 One difference between an election and a referendum is that an election refers to voting for a certain person to come into a specific position, or to come into power. Whilst, a referendum refers to voting for a specific thing to be done or a specific action to be carried out.
- 2 Another difference between an election and a referendum is that an election consists of all people, if not all, then a vast majority of people voting ~~for~~ for someone. A referendum, however, only consists of a group of people who want a specific action to be carried out.



This response begins well with the first difference but has no correct information in the second point.

Total: 2 marks

Question 3(c)

This was a straightforward question, asking for three taxation methods of extracting tax by the central government on citizens.

The vast majority of candidates could readily name three taxes. A common mistake was to cite council tax as an example: this was incorrect because this is a tax levied and retained by local government.

The examples provided were wide, the most common being income tax and national insurance. However, many cited the recent use of tariffs and the introduction of the sugar tax as contemporary examples.

(c) Suggest **three** taxes central government might use to raise income.

1 ~~Council Tax~~ Sugar Tax

.....

.....

2 National Insurance

.....

.....

3 Tax on imported goods



Three methods of taxation from the central government.

Total: 3 marks

(c) Suggest **three** taxes central government might use to raise income.

1 to an gas tax

2 electricity tax

3 water tax



No marks are given here.

Total: 0 marks

(c) Suggest **three** taxes central government might use to raise income.

(3)

1 Council tax

2 business tax

3 Tax put on harmful substances such as alcohol
alcohol



Here, the common mistake was to assume that council tax was a central government tax.

Total: 2 marks

Question 4(d)

At its core, this was a question that asked how citizens benefit from having a constituency Member of Parliament (MP). It was hoped, given the profile of MPs in the specification and with local knowledge, candidates would appreciate the scope of an MP's work in the community.

Keeping in mind the fact that all 6-mark source questions are based on AO2, that is, the application of knowledge not its repetition, it was still the case that the majority of responses simply repeated the source in reply. They could not connect their response with personal insights of local MPs. Few could connect events with which their local MP had been involved.

Having made this criticism, there were answers that did make a meaningful connection and added value and scope to the narrative of the source.

Centres are encouraged to address this aspect of the Specification.

Study Source B below and then answer part (d).

The source examines the advantages to citizens of having a constituency Member of Parliament (MP).

Source B

MPs represent the area where they are elected: many MPs produce newsletters and websites to explain what they have done recently in Parliament. Each MP must be the voice for their constituents in the House of Commons.

The constituency role covers a range of functions. They must be a champion and spokesperson for their constituency. This means dealing with problems which arise and at the same time looking for opportunities for the constituency to prosper. An MP will most likely attend local meetings where major decisions are taken. The MP is seen as a leader for the area and there is a need to be involved and be seen by the local media.

Importantly MPs also act as a kind of social worker for all their constituents - not just those who voted for them, but those who voted against them and those who did not vote. There may be problems with benefits or access to public services. There may be problems with schooling and health and other aspects of an individual's welfare. A constituency MP holds regular surgeries to hear about and deal with these issues.

(d) Explain how citizens in a constituency benefit by having an MP.

(6)

Since the MP acts as a leader, this may give the citizens a sense of security given that they think their issues and struggles are being listened to but also being brought up in Parliament. This means that people feel valued and feel safe in their area as they know it is undergoing improvement as long as they have an MP. The fact that an MP holds regular surgeries allows for citizens to voice their concerns and this may act as a relief for citizens as they know they are being thought about and cared for. Having an MP provides citizens with updates on how Parliament is dealing with the issues that have been debated and thus allows citizens to understand what next steps are going to be taken to deal with their issues. The MP looks for opportunities for the constituency to prosper so citizens may feel like the MP is also somewhat a citizen as they too wish the best for the area.

(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

→ This makes citizens happy and pleased to have a representative who is passionate for their well-being as it means their tax money is well-spent.

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 17 MARKS



This response enhances and develops from the points in the source.

Level 3

Total: 6 marks

Study Source B below and then answer part (d).

The source examines the advantages to citizens of having a constituency Member of Parliament (MP).

Source B

MPs represent the area where they are elected: many MPs produce newsletters and websites to explain what they have done recently in Parliament. Each MP must be the voice for their constituents in the House of Commons.

The constituency role covers a range of functions. They must be a champion and spokesperson for their constituency. This means dealing with problems which arise and at the same time looking for opportunities for the constituency to prosper. An MP will most likely attend local meetings where major decisions are taken. The MP is seen as a leader for the area – and there is a need to be involved and be seen by the local media.

Importantly MPs also act as a kind of social worker for all their constituents – not just those who voted for them, but those who voted against them and those who did not vote. There may be problems with benefits or access to public services. There may be problems with schooling and health and other aspects of an individual's welfare. A constituency MP holds regular surgeries to hear about and deal with these issues.

(d) Explain how citizens in a constituency benefit by having an MP.

(6)

One way that they benefit is because MPs know the problems of their areas in greater detail which means that individual problems can and will be heard by their MP and ~~the~~^{they} will be dealt with. Additionally, MPs listen to the entirety of their constituency, not just the people who voted for them, so MPs will also acknowledge views that may challenge their own, meaning that the whole area is represented, which encourages democracy. Another way they benefit is because not everyone is thoroughly informed in politics and some may not have a clear understanding of politics; MPs are experts in politics and so they can represent those who are less confident in their knowledge of politics, meaning no one is restricted from expressing their problems, despite their educational background which further promotes a democratic society. ~~As~~ To add on, the MP holds regular surgeries to hear and deal about certain public services and will do their best to improve them in order for their constituency to have the greatest standard of living. Although some people may have less knowledge of politics, local MPs will inform them as they produce newsletters and websites to explain what they have done recently in (Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)
parliament to provide further insight for their community.

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 17 MARKS



This is another example of a Level 3 response.

Level 3

Total: 5 marks

Study Source B below and then answer part (d).

The source examines the advantages to citizens of having a constituency Member of Parliament (MP).

Source B

MPs represent the area where they are elected: many MPs produce newsletters and websites to explain what they have done recently in Parliament. Each MP must be the voice for their constituents in the House of Commons.

The constituency role covers a range of functions. They must be a champion and spokesperson for their constituency. This means dealing with problems which arise and at the same time looking for opportunities for the constituency to prosper. An MP will most likely attend local meetings where major decisions are taken. The MP is seen as a leader for the area – and there is a need to be involved and be seen by the local media.

Importantly MPs also act as a kind of social worker for all their constituents – not just those who voted for them, but those who voted against them and those who did not vote. There may be problems with benefits or access to public services. There may be problems with schooling and health and other aspects of an individual's welfare. A constituency MP holds regular surgeries to hear about and deal with these issues.

(d) Explain how citizens in a constituency benefit by having an MP.

(6)

Citizens in a constituency benefit by having an MP as they deal with oncoming issues. This is a benefit as it guarantees that citizens will have less to worry about as the MP will deal with issues such as the press. Also, MPs will be looking for opportunities for the constituency which is a benefit as these opportunities could improve the constituency massively. Furthermore, citizens will benefit from having an MP as the MP sometimes acts as a social worker for the constituents. This is beneficial as it's a guarantee that a constituent's feelings will not be dismissed and they will be listened to by the MP.



This response does not develop the detail and depth required for the highest level.

Level 2

Total: 3 marks

Question 5(a)

The aim of this question was to identify how age restrictions, placed into law, help to protect young people.

The mark scheme was quite extensive, and this covered the main restrictions that are in place.

A significant minority of candidates talked vaguely about the need to protect younger citizens but had no tangible connection to any particular age restriction.

5 (a) Suggest **two** ways legal age limits protect young people.

1 Protects them from being taken advantage from

2 Ensures their safety



This is an example of a generic response.

It does not connect either point to any age restrictions nor does it really apply to young people.

Total: 0 marks

5 (a) Suggest **two** ways legal age limits protect young people.

(2)

- 1 Age of consent (16) protects young people from having sex and getting pregnant when they aren't ready. Stops them having emotional / physical strain and issues.
- 2 Age of driving (17) stops people making wrong decisions and getting injured by driving recklessly.



This response has two named age restrictions.

It notes how and why each is applicable and attempts to protect young people.

Total: 2 marks

5 (a) Suggest **two ways legal age limits protect young people.**

1 So ^{young people} ~~they~~ don't come across with
something dangerous and illegal.

2 Over the age limit has more
responsibility of what they are doing



This is another vague response that does not connect to the demands of the question.

Total: 0 marks

Question 5(b)

On the whole, this question did not present a challenge and most candidates answered well.

The main problem faced by a huge number was simply to state 'criminal' or 'civil' courts – these are generic terms and do not specify any individual court that operates.

(b) Name **three** types of court in the UK.

1 Crown court - Criminal law

2 Magistrate court - Criminal law

3 High court - Civil law



Here, although the terms civil and criminal are used, named courts that are selected and applied, are correct.

Total: 3 marks

(b) Name **three** types of court in the UK.

1 One type of court is Crown Court.

2 Another is Magistrates ~~in~~ Court.

3 A third is Youth Justice Court.



Another example of full marks: three named courts.

Total: 3 marks

Question 5(c)

Once again, there is a two-step demand that required a definition, or, as here, an example and then supplementary detail that clarifies the example given.

Only a definition means that only one mark is possible. A definition plus an explanation is the route to full marks.

The most common benefits cited were speed and cost.

(c) Explain **one** advantage of using a tribunal to settle a civil dispute as an alternative to the court system.

(2)

Using a tribunal saves the ^{time} ~~money~~ of going to court. This is beneficial as it allows the court to use its time on other, potentially more severe cases.



This response uses time as an advantage and explains how the time saved produces an advantage.

Total: 2 marks

(c) Explain **one** advantage of using a tribunal to settle a civil dispute as an alternative to the court system.

(2)

It could be very helpful when there hasn't
been a serious crime committed but it
can ^{get} ~~be~~ down to ^{being} civilised so it wasn't
proper bad.



There is some confusion here: the candidate is referring to criminal, as opposed to civil, law.

Total: 0 marks

(c) Explain **one** advantage of using a tribunal to settle a civil dispute as an alternative to the court system.

(2)

One advantage is that civil disputes would be seen as a minor crime. This is good as the claimers might not want to make the dispute any more serious than it is and wouldn't want to pay for a lawyer or any fees against them.



Much is written here but no marks are given.

Total: 0 marks

(c) Explain **one** advantage of using a tribunal to settle a civil dispute as an alternative to the court system.

(2)

One benefit is that it is cheaper. This is an advantage as courts may be seen as too expensive for some. So settling disputes this way would be better.



There is enough explanation for both marks.

Total: 2 marks

Question 6(b)

Many candidates still cannot differentiate between civil and criminal law. Unfortunately, this summer series proved that fact once again.

All that was required was the need to offer a distinction for one mark and then for the second mark to give a clear explanation of that difference. All too often was the response: 'Criminal law is more serious than civil law, for criminal law deals with murder but civil law deals with petty theft.'

There were other false avenues that candidates pursued. Thankfully many did point out a correct difference, but these were only just in the majority.

Where there were clear examples that depicted the difference between civil and criminal law, it was possible to gain credit. However, if a candidate only described either criminal or civil law it was not possible to give marks, because no difference had been established.

(b) Explain **one** difference between criminal law and civil law.

(2)

Criminal law is law which concerns offences committed against a person or property (murder, vandalism, etc), whereas civil law is law which concerns disputes between individuals or companies (divorce, child custody, etc).



Here, there is a clear difference, which is explained.

Total: 2 marks

(b) Explain **one** difference between criminal law and civil law.

(2)

Criminal law is to protect people from assaults, robbery, crime and rape cases.

Civil law is to protect people from deal with personal issues in people such and cases, such as divorce, disputes and family/friend disagreements or serious cases. Including life at work.



Here again, full marks: the examples of where each section of the legal system operates is clear.

Total: 2 marks

(b) Explain **one** difference between criminal law and civil law.

(2)

Criminal law is for stuff such as murder

Civil law is for things such as speeding, traffic light



Here, the candidate shows no appreciation of a difference.

Total: 0 marks

(b) Explain **one** difference between criminal law and civil law.

(2)

Criminal law deals with keeping criminals rights but also granting them to be taken away if necessary (for example, if they had arrested a terrorist). ~~but it ensures people are innocent until proven~~ It also is responsible for keeping the public safe from harm.



This response is rather confused about providing any difference and does not even mention civil law.

Total: 0 marks

Question 6(c)

Here, it was really evident that a mere repetition of the source could not satisfy the demands of the question.

Aspects of how the law operates in Singapore were to be contrasted with how aspects of the legal system operate in the UK.

A repetition of only the law in Singapore as contained in the source would not make that connection. One of the three 6-mark source questions always offers a global perspective, where aspects of UK citizenship topics are compared. The aim is to apply the knowledge of the global comparison with the situation in the UK. It is accepted that the law in Singapore will be noted but the law as it contrasts in the UK is the crucial pivot.

Study Source C below and then answer part (c).

Singapore is proud of the fact that it has a low rate of crime. The source explains UK government advice to people travelling to Singapore.

Source C

If you are involved with the police in Singapore, it is possible for you to be detained without any notice for 48 hours with no access to a lawyer during that period. Drug offences are treated very harshly with the death penalty being available for any convicted drug traffickers; the death penalty is also applied for any convicted murderer.

In Singapore many criminals are subject to physical punishment – caning – which is being beaten with a stick. If a person is found drunk in a public place there are heavy fines, and imprisonment and caning is common. Any act of vandalism or graffiti is treated in a similar fashion. If found guilty of littering, there are again heavy fines and caning. It is also likely that an offender will have to clean up a locality wearing a luminous green jacket. The law does not permit smoking until the age of twenty-one. The chewing of gum in Singapore is illegal and carries a heavy fine.

(Source adapted from: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/singapore/local-laws-and-customs>)

(c) Compare how the law operates in Singapore with the UK.

(6)

~~In the Singapore~~ The law in Singapore operates very differently compared to the UK. In Singapore you can be detained without any notice for 48 hrs whereas in the UK a reason must be provided to detain you. In the UK, death penalty cannot be sentenced to someone, however, in Singapore death penalty can be sentenced.

In the UK, chewing gum is allowed but it is illegal in Singapore and carries a heavy fine.

In Singapore criminals are beaten with a stick.



This response makes one clear point but the second is brief.

Enough just to reach Level 2.

Level 2

Total: 3 marks

Study Source C below and then answer part (c).

Singapore is proud of the fact that it has a low rate of crime. The source explains UK government advice to people travelling to Singapore.

Source C

If you are involved with the police in Singapore, it is possible for you to be detained without any notice for 48 hours with no access to a lawyer during that period. Drug offences are treated very harshly with the death penalty being available for any convicted drug traffickers; the death penalty is also applied for any convicted murderer.

In Singapore many criminals are subject to physical punishment – caning – which is being beaten with a stick. If a person is found drunk in a public place there are heavy fines, and imprisonment and caning is common. Any act of vandalism or graffiti is treated in a similar fashion. If found guilty of littering, there are again heavy fines and caning. It is also likely that an offender will have to clean up a locality wearing a luminous green jacket. The law does not permit smoking until the age of twenty-one. The chewing of gum in Singapore is illegal and carries a heavy fine.

(Source adapted from: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/singapore/local-laws-and-customs>)

(c) Compare how the law operates in Singapore with the UK.

(6)

One way the UK law is different to Singapore is in the UK you are only allowed to be detained for 24 hours but in Singapore you can be detained for 48 hours. This shows that the UK and Singapore are different as they can detain you for 48 hours but the UK can ~~can~~ only detain for 24 hours.



This response only makes one tangible point.

Level 1

Total: 2 marks

Question 7(c)

Most candidates achieved at least one mark here – but many did not attain two.

The first point was the difficulty in achieving privacy, the second was the increased opportunities for the breaches of privacy. However, many candidates were influenced by the presence of Article 8 from the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) – which did appear in both sources. Each view drew a different inference relating to Article 8. There was not a common view formed upon which both sources agreed.

(c) Analyse the sources to identify **two** areas on which there is agreement.

(2)

1 Protecting privacy in society is difficult.

2 Personal information is easily spread and it's more opportunities to share private info even than before.



The two points are outlined here.

Total: 2 marks

(c) Analyse the sources to identify **two** areas on which there is agreement.

(2)

1 Privacy is a right of individuals as stated in Article 8 of the ECHR.

2 Protection of privacy is difficult to ensure.



Here, the first point concerning the ECHR is not an issue with which both sides of the source agree.

Total: 1 mark

(c) Analyse the sources to identify **two** areas on which there is agreement.

(2)

- 1 Both Sources agree on the idea of protecting our right to society is both hard and difficult
- 2 Both Sources agree that there are more opportunities for private information to be circulated



The two agreed points are detailed precisely.

Total: 2 marks

(c) Analyse the sources to identify **two** areas on which there is agreement.

(2)

- 1 Both parts of the source agree 'Ensuring privacy in society is difficult' as 'there are more opportunities to share private information than ever before'
- 2 Both parts of the source agree 'Article 9 of the ECHR is a qualified right' as 'it was the Human Rights act 1998 which incorporated Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law'



Again, this response only receives one mark because the point on Article 8 is not a point of agreement in both sides of the source.

Total: 1 mark

Question 7(d)

Alongside Q08, these two final questions together are worth 27 marks. This is a considerable percentage of the marks on the paper.

Many candidates did not achieve their potential not because as here, in Q07(d), they did not understand the conflict presented in the source, but they did not know how to structure a successful response and address the binary feud.

Given that the question stem for Q07(d) remains unaltered on every paper, this is a core area on which Centres can help and prepare their candidates. The candidate has to consider each view and then provide a justification for which side they support the most. It gains little profit to imply that both sides are fine and acceptable: one has to be made the victor.

Many candidates simply state, 'I agree with the first source because' and then they turn to the other side and say 'I agree also with the other side because...'. The key is to consider both sides, but to state why one side is the stronger, and one is the weaker – a choice has to be made.

All too often, no side was supported clearly and validated. The marks are all AO3, that is, analysis and evaluation. It is all about coming to a judgement. A candidate should not 'sit-on-the-fence' but commit to one side, with relevant detail given to the opposing view.

(d) Which view do you agree with more?

Explain your answer, referring to the differing arguments made in both parts of the source.

(12)

I agree with both sides it is important to have our privacy making sure we feel safe and secure it is in our human right to have privacy, however on the other side I do agree also because it is true what they said about "if you've got nothing to hide you've got nothing to fear" I agree with this statement because a lot of people might use the right to privacy to to there advesment to be able to cause harm, crimes to people and if your not doing that you got nothing really to be worried about but I do also agree that some people want their privacy so they can feel more procted to sum this up I agree with both sources.

people might also feel like they are being procted because not everything is hidden



This response does not begin well: the candidate is not making a choice but trying to see both sides. There are no marks for this.

Level 2

Total: 5 marks

(d) Which view do you agree with more?

Explain your answer, referring to the differing arguments made in both parts of the source.

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(12)

~~The~~ I personally agree ^{to some extent} with yes our rights to privacy are secure as it is important for some ~~person~~ information not to be shared as it ^{might} ~~may~~ not ~~can~~ concern other people such as family life.

First reason I agree ^{for privacy} ~~with yes~~ is that private life and family in our homes. This could effect people if they ^{feel} ~~don't~~ as if they are being watch constantly which could effect people mentally. However I could disagree as public health, crime and protect the freedom of others. This could be that an individual is unable to seek help if they are being hurt ~~to~~ in anyway by a family member.

Another reason ^{agree for privacy} ~~for~~ is protecting ourself and our property. This could mean that ~~is~~ if someone way trying to ~~harm~~ harm them they could self defend. Where as I could ~~dis~~ disagree as information shown on social ^{media} ~~media~~ could inform more people about what is happening so that it ~~can be~~ can protect others ~~against~~ against it.

Lastly I agree that Privacy is that personal

lives should not be available to anyone. This means that people do not have to share information they don't want to. However I could disagree as privacy may have to be sacrificed in order to protect the many who may be in danger. This means that some time having no privacy could be a good thing to protect people.

Overall ~~both~~ both sides have strong reasons for yes and no but I personally agree more with yes.



Once again, this response does not come out strongly for either side. In the process, it loses impetus and drive to attain AO3 marks.

Level 3

Total: 7 marks

(d) Which view do you agree with more?

Explain your answer, referring to the differing arguments made in both parts of the source.

(12)

I personally agree with the view that is not possible or desirable to secure our rights to privacy. This is because they give more supported and strong arguments.

One of these being that ensuring privacy in society is difficult and there is a limit to an individual's right to privacy. They believe social media may be circulated more widely than an individual may wish and the law may not adequately protect them. I believe this as anything you put on on the internet the government have access to making it unreliable.

On the other hand, the other view believes that the human Rights act 1998 protect our rights to privacy in our private and family life. ^{They do this in article 8.} The ensures that privacy in the UK is secure today and protects privacy over personal affairs and matters which we wish to keep private. These can include our sexuality and private con-

-ersations.

However, the other view argues that Article 8 is a qualified right and so the government in the national interest can override this with certain occasions. These include national emergencies, public safety, protection of the economy and more to protect the freedom of others. There is a long list making it easier for the government to end any right to society, therefore not making secure and reliable. I know they regulation of private life can have positive impacts and ensure safety in society but with it has to come the knowledge your right to privacy is not always gonna be protected.

Overall I believe it is not possible to secure our right to privacy due to the utter control the government has to end the right in order to protect to society. Whilst ensuring safety for citizens is good you have to expect the not guaranteed protection of your right to privacy.

(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)



This is a much better response and easily attains Level 4. Both sides are treated with rigour and the response arrives at a conclusion – the core aim of the question. Level 4 Total: 11 marks

Question 8

This question, like Q07(d), posed a binary challenge. Is the statement valid or invalid?

We are asked if local and central governments are providing adequate services in four areas: welfare, health, elderly care and education. This did ignite the responses of many who readily cited failures in welfare, an NHS under strain and not coping, elderly care homes not finding staff and school buildings in disrepair, with teachers often cited as being under-paid.

As the mark scheme indicates, both sides of this debate needed to be aired. It did not have to be a neat 50/50 split and often candidates argued more for the side they agreed with and supported – but marks were restricted if both sides were not covered. This is a debate with a verdict required, and both sides have to be considered.

- 8 Local government and central government are both failing to provide adequate services such as welfare, health, care of the elderly and education.

How far do you agree with this view?

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

(15)

O A A D

In your answer, you could consider:

- citizens and local government.
- taxation and government spending.

Services are sectors that are funded by governments to improve and benefit people on a local scale and a national & scale. They are available in the best interest of the public, and a lot of the government's annual revenue is dedicated to major services.

Some people may agree with this statement because the government are not correctly focusing on services that require improvement or extra funding. For example, the UK has a rising population, and with this rising population comes the need for more housing. The government can be viewed as not spending enough on ~~this~~ this sector because there are over 500,000 people that are homeless or live in poverty in the UK. ~~and they believe public services that mean getting improved despite the spending are being funded too much~~ This is not necessarily due to pay or income, but because house prices are so expensive. They are expensive because the government has not

funded the housing sector as much as it should, and have not been able to keep up with the continuous growth in the population. Therefore, the demand for competition for housing increases, and the supply decreases, and retailers are making houses more expensive to make profit from ~~the~~ not being able to sell ~~as~~ as many houses. However, some could disagree with this because they may view this as not a governmental fault, but a business fault for ~~the~~ increasing house rent and sale prices, ~~therefore~~ therefore this may not be a particularly strong argument.

On the other hand, ~~for~~ some people may disagree with this statement because a growing population and advancements in technology and medicine have lead to an elderly population increase. The increase in elderly people within our community and country has been well accommodated for: ~~because~~ there are multiple support centres available for the elderly to visit if they require aid or advice; helplines have been set up to allow elderly residents living alone to have someone to talk to and rely on; care homes and their quality since 2011 has greatly increased since there has been more

acceptance, "tolerance and respect for the elderly, and community cohesion in neighbourhoods and areas ~~have~~ has increased, ~~and~~ meaning people are willing to help the elderly with any tasks or if they require friendly and direct support. This is all down to government funding to local councils, who have invested greatly into caring for our elderly community, and they, as a result, have adequate services ~~are~~ provided for them which take care of them.

Overall, I disagree with this view because schools and education have ~~not~~ substantially substantially improved to give children fair and high-level education, which is possible through government spending. The elderly are well catered for, and healthcare is funded massively, allowing our population to thrive and live longer. Our current services are adequately suitable for our needs, ^{local and central} and it is down to government spending ~~through~~ that this is possible.

(Total for Question 8 = 15 marks)



This response contains much detail and offers judgments and verdicts, which are essential for the AO3 marks.

Level 4

Total: 13 marks

- 8 Local government and central government are both failing to provide adequate services such as welfare, health, care of the elderly and education.

How far do you agree with this view?

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

(15)

In your answer, you could consider:

- citizens and local government
- taxation and government spending.

I agree with this view. I believe that both local government and central government are failing to provide adequate services to our communities.

One reason which I agree with this statement is because currently, there are long waiting lists for many services which could take months to get to, this for example in schools. The waiting lists for schools at the moment are appalling. This means that children aren't getting the proper education and knowledge that they will need later on in their life. This then means that

they might fall behind in school and may struggle getting a job.

I understand that these services are purely funded by tax and the amount each service can get will fluctuate. However I don't believe that the government are putting their all into considering how much each service needs. Especially when service workers like the NHS are severely underpaid, and are overworked, yet they still have atrocious waiting lists. If the government, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, put a little bit more thought into what they spend their money on, we wouldn't have long waiting lists for services such as the NHS, Education and care of the elderly. When we do have long waiting lists, it affects us as a community and citizens as we have people who are struggling and suffering whilst simply waiting for a doctor's

appointment.

In conclusion, I believe that ~~the~~ the government and central government are failing at providing services for the community and nation. Whilst I understand that the money to fund these services come from taxes from citizens, and the amount they receive may not always be as high as they would prefer, if it is that much of an issue they need to ~~to~~ increase taxes, otherwise we are going to continue struggling to get access to services which were promised to us would be easily accessible, but as of right now they are far from being accessed easily.



This is a well-written response and rich in good examples.

However, there is a major fault in that it only addresses one side of the debate. Reference to the marking grid indicates that therefore it has to be in Level 2.

Level 2

Total: 6 marks

Paper Summary

Based on the responses seen this year, candidates are offered the following advice:

- In terms of subject content, Theme B, which covers 'Democracy at work in the UK', is the section that was the most challenging to candidates. This is a regular aspect of outcomes and thus there is a need to revisit teaching and learning strategies. It is necessary to keep abreast of current political events – especially general election results and changes in government policy
- All of the 6-mark source questions (Q02, Q04(d) and Q06(c)) are based on AO2 and if the source is simply replicated this constitutes AO1, for which there is no reward. The task is to apply the knowledge – which is enhancing it and considering the factual implications
- Many questions, as can be referenced in the mark scheme that require an explanation, benefit from a two-step approach. That may involve providing a definition and then supplying an explanation of that definition. Examples have been referenced in this report
- Many centres and candidates need to adopt a clearer strategy for how questions Q07(d) and Q08 are approached. Both need better planning and a revised structure. It is not weakness in subject knowledge that arises but a poor understanding of the need to address AO3, on which both of these questions are based
- On Q07(d) all of the marks are AO3 – which means no marks can be earned from a long repeat of the source: this is AO1. The core aim is to discuss both sides of a contested topic. Appreciate the value of each but be critical and choose one side in the debate: there is no benefit in 'fence-sitting'. This is something that can be worked on in class with peer marking and teaching
- Q08 is based purely on AO3 and demands a balanced approach. Again, there is a need to cover both sides in what is, at its core, a contested debate. Respect and detail must be given to both (or possibly more) viewpoints. Finally, a verdict based on a logical flow of debate and reasoning has to be accomplished

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