



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2024

Pearson Edexcel GCSE
In Citizenship (1CS0)
Paper 1

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	Which one of the following countries have not ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child?	
1(a)	<p>B is the correct answer the United States of America has not ratified the UN convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>Incorrect responses A is incorrect because it has been ratified by Turkey C is incorrect because it has been ratified by France D is incorrect because it has been ratified by Brazil</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
	Which one of these events could be described as an example of discrimination?	
1(b)	<p>D is correct for being treated differently because of your religion is classed as discrimination</p> <p>Incorrect responses A is incorrect as differences are accepted for choosing preferred candidates in a job interview B is incorrect as taking illegal drugs in sport is considered a criminal act and a deliberate act by the participant C is incorrect for making a choice over personal food consumption is not discrimination</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
	Explain two principles which support democracy in the UK	
1 (c)	<p>Accept the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is built on the value and worth of free speech(1) This allows different opinions to be voiced in order for there to be choice (1) • Democracy in the UK is also supported by respect and tolerance for others (1) This means we treat all other people with an equal right to express thier views (1) • There is a right to vote for each person (1) This guarantees representation (1) • Democracy is supported by the right to form groups and associations (1) This allows a collective approach to problems and aids unity (1) • Democracy is supported by the acceptance of rule base law (1) This means that rules binbding on all are accepted (1) <p>Accept any other valid answer which explains the support for democracy in the UK. However please note that any incorrect statement can negate credit.</p>	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1 (d)	<p>Suggest two examples of how community cohesion is promoted in UK society.</p> <p>In each case, award 1 mark for knowledge (AO1)</p> <p>Examples of how society promotes community cohesion include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cohesion in the UK is promoted by schools promoting the common values and interests of others – to show what we have in common (1) • We promote British values which endorse mutual respect (1) • It is promoted by gaining a wider understanding of the background of others in the same neighbourhood (1) • It is promoted by creating strong local partnerships which unite the community (1) • It can be provided by recreation and sporting events when communities come together (1) • It can be promoted by active community centres where events and gatherings are held. (1) • It is promoted by local councils to further integration. (1) • Neighbourhood groups who are active in a range of areas from hobbies to neighbourhood watches. (1) <p>Accept any other valid answer which provides any other relevant examples.</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(e)	<p>Explain one reason why a government may need to temporarily restrict citizens' freedom of speech.</p> <p>The following are reasons why freedom of speech may have to be limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of speech may have to be limited in war time (1) This is done to protect the security of the state (1) • Freedom of speech may have to be limited if it is presenting issues which can instil fear or harm to wider society (1) this cover such things as hate speech (1) • Freedom of speech can be limited if it is circulation false facts about a person or event (1) This can lead to vigilante actions on innocent people (1) • Freedom of speech can be limited if it has an unfair impact on others (1) such as biased comments before a fair trial of an individual takes place (1) • Freedom of speech may be limited in certain legal settings (1) – such as contempt of court and if a court issues an injunction (1). <p>Note one mark is for the reason with a second mark to enhance and develop the reason.</p> <p>Accept any other valid explanation and examples which show relevant application of knowledge and understanding</p>	(2)

Question number	Indicative content Explain how people’s identities have now become more varied and widely accepted by society.	
2	<p>Marking instructions Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO2 below.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance The indicative content below is not prescriptive, and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person may identify closely with the region or area where they live – their locality or even their national preference. • A person may seek to define identity with the clothes which they wear and their style of dress. • A person may have another layer of identity from their gender or sexuality. • A person may wish to be clearly identified with a religion as it may support a style of life which they have an affinity with • A person may identify with a particular ethnic group as they share their values and history – and this may lead to cultural identity. <p>Accept other valid examples of how identity is valued and demonstrated</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge is shown of concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Limited understanding of how these apply is shown by simple undeveloped comment about the source context.
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Some understanding of how these apply is shown by some developed comment about the source context.
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Good understanding of how these apply is shown by effective and sustained comment about the source context.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	Name one of the principal roles of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.	
3 (a)	<p>Award 1 mark for knowledge (AO1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chancellor (CoE) runs the Treasury department. • The CoE allocates spending to government departments. • The role is to be the Chief financial officer of the country. • This role means that the Chancellor is responsible for raising tax. • The Chancellor decides how a government spends its money. <p>Accept any other valid answer which provides an example of the role of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
	Explain two of the main features of the UK's constitution	
3 (b)	<p>In each case, award up to 2 marks firstly one for applying knowledge and the second mark for providing a clear explanation.</p> <p>The UK constitution has the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK's constitution is uncodified (or unwritten) (1) The core aspect of this is that it is not found in one single document (1) • The UK constitution is said to be flexible (1) This means that it is easily changed and amended as it is not entrenched (1) • The UK constitution is made up of conventions or traditions (1) These although are not legally enforceable are accepted and followed as legally binding rules (1) • The UK constitution is derived from Statutes or Acts of Parliament (1) These pieces of legislation determine the form of the UK's constitution (1) • The UK constitution is interpreted by well-known works of authority (1) These are well known texts by constitutional experts who set out precedent which have been followed (1) • As the UK is a constitutional monarchy this creates a distinct type of constitution (1) It thus gives a prominent ceremonial role for the monarch (1) • A range of rights feature heavily as an aspect of the UK's constitution (1) Such rights being free speech and freedom of assembly among others (1) <p>Accept any other valid answer which explains the nature and scope of the UK constitution is accepted</p>	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
	Identify three issues on which the UK's major political parties often disagree.	
3 (c)	<p>The UK's major political parties often disagree on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic policy covering issues such as taxation and spending. • The level of support given to the vulnerable in society • The funds allocated to the NHS. • Immigration levels and the recent Rwanda plan • If the UK should have a UK based Bill of Rights • Whether to follow privatisation or nationalisation. 	(3)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes to the European Union (EU) • Solutions to the cost-of-living crisis. <p>Accept any other valid answer which illustrates the areas of disagreement between the major political parties and their policies. Please note this is set on three distinct issues and not each party view on one issue.</p>	
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Question number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	<p>C is the correct answer for they are an example of direct democracy granted by Parliament</p> <p>A is incorrect as they are not held annually after the opening of Parliament B is incorrect as they do not arise after a closely contested vote in the House of Commons D is incorrect as they do not take place after a general election with no one party victorious</p>	(1)
4(b)	<p>D is correct as all Ministers and the PM are appointed by the Monarch</p> <p>A is incorrect as there is no need for a party majority in either House B is incorrect as a PM can be replaced at any point C is incorrect as the PM does not have to approve all bills in Parliament</p>	(1)
4 (c)	<p>B is correct as the House of Lords is comprised of those three types of peer</p> <p>A is incorrect as the House of Lords does not appoint Judges C is incorrect as the House of Lords does not make the final decision concerning taxation issues D is incorrect as members of the House of Lords do not have constituents</p>	(1)

Question number	Compare how the UK and North Korea differ in forming and selecting governments. Indicative content	
4 (d)	<p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO2 below.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive, and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the UK there is a large degree of separation in the three areas of the state, the legislature the judiciary and the executive, unlike North Korea where there is vast overlap. • In the UK there are multiple parties and opposition is part of the process of democracy, no single person controls any of the established parties. By contrast in North Korea power is restricted and only one party allowed. • In the UK people do leave office at others request – they are not purged, driven from office, or executed. Such fates fall to some in North Korea. • New legislation is a result of democratic elections and popular choice in the UK but in North Korea it is at the demand of the leader • In the UK the army takes no part in politics whereas in North Korea they are more politically significant • In the UK political power is not concentrated in one family who pass power on – there are competitive elections as North Korea does 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge is shown of concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Limited understanding of how these apply is shown by simple undeveloped comment about the source context.
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Some understanding of how these apply is shown by some developed comment about the source context.
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Good understanding of how these apply is shown by effective and sustained comment about the source context.

Question number	Suggest two types of case which a civil court will deal with Answer	Mark
5 (a)	<p>In each case, award 1 mark for knowledge of the types of case dealt with by a civil court:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil courts deal with business law such as contracts between businesses. • The civil courts deal with issues such as the contest of a will or the granting of probate if a person dies without making a will. • A person obtains a divorce in the civil courts. • The civil courts deal with family matters such as the rights of children - adoption etc. • Civil courts deal with property and property disputes such as ownership and rights. • Civil courts deal with damages where a person claims for personal injury. <p>Accept any other valid answer which gives details of cases dealt with by civil courts.</p>	(2)

Question number	Suggest three different methods used to punish offenders as a means of reducing crime. Answer	Mark
5 (b)	<p>In each case, award up to 1 mark for applying knowledge and understanding of the various strategies used to punish those who have committed crime.</p> <p>Please note the correct answers refer to the methods of punishment and as such theories are generic and not considered to be methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One way to punish criminals is to take away their freedom/liberty and impose a custodial sentence (jail) • Another way is to impose a suspended prison sentence – this will come into force if the offender breaks the law again. • It is also possible for the court to restrict the freedom by curfew orders and by tagging. • It is possible for the courts to impose fines on those guilty of a criminal offence. • A community service order is possible where an offender has to take part in projects for the benefit of the community. • A person found guilty of a criminal offence may be placed on probation. • Forms of restorative justice <p>Accept any other valid answer which illustrate strategies to punish offenders</p>	(3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5 (c)	<p>Youth courts differ from other courts in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Youth courts the public are not allowed to see or witness the proceedings (1) This differs from other courts where the public are given access (1) • In Youth Courts the proceedings are less formal (1) This does differ from the clear formal process of the courts- especially the higher courts (1) • Youth courts – in a magistrate hearing will have a dedicated magistrate trained in dealing with young offenders (1) No such specialism for the accused is provided in other courts (1) • In a Youth Court a person who is under 16 must be accompanied by an adult over 18 (1) This does not apply in other courts (1) <p>Other examples may be used.</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6(a)	<p>C is the correct answer</p> <p>A is incorrect for this does not define restorative justice B is incorrect because excessive force is not allowed D is incorrect for although those whom assist and aid offenders are punished it is not restorative justice</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6 (b)	<p>The following rights should be provided for an arrested person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person has the right to know why and for what reason they have been arrested. • After a person has been arrested, they have the right to inform another person about their arrest. • After an arrest has been made an individual has the right to see a solicitor to obtain advice and guidance • Advised that they have a right to remain silent – with the proviso that withholding information relevant to the event may harm their defence. • The arrest must lay the foundation form a fair trial. <p>Other reasons may also be offered, accept any other valid response.</p>	(2)

Question number	Using the source, explain the benefits which magistrates bring to our legal system. Indicative content	
6 (c)	<p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO2 below.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magistrates have a long history in our legal system of service and performance • They deal with the vast bulk of all criminal cases – which is a huge workload • They receive training which equips them well to deal with family law and youth justice • Magistrates are recruited and serve in the locality – this connects the operation of the law with the community and instils trust and confidence • Building on from the above they reflect the community in its diverse forms being compromised of a representative cross section of society • In terms of cost, they are quite inexpensive and provide value for money 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge is shown of concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Limited understanding of how these apply is shown by simple undeveloped comment about the source context.
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Some understanding of how these apply is shown by some developed comment about the source context.
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Good understanding of how these apply is shown by effective and sustained comment about the source context.

Question number	Answer	Mark
7 (a)	<p>C is correct as support for Welsh devolution has increased in the province</p> <p>A is incorrect as at no point is it remarked that this was the case for NI</p> <p>B is incorrect for there is no mention of Scotland being dubious about devolution</p> <p>D is incorrect as it is not mentioned that the Mayor of London has too much power in the source</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7 (b)	<p>D is the correct answer as the IFG indicates that devolution operates in an uneven manner across the UK</p> <p>A is incorrect the IFG does not state that devolution was long overdue for Scotland.</p> <p>B is incorrect as the size of Wales was not mentioned in the source</p> <p>C is incorrect for sectarianism is still seen by the IFG as an issue</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
	Analyse the source to identify two areas on which there is agreement.	
7 (c)	<p>In each case, award 1 mark for analysing the source to identify points of agreement (AO3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both sources agree that new policies in the devolved regions have arisen (1) • Both sources agree that devolution has created a new constitutional settlement in the UK (1) • Both sources agree that before devolution was introduced it was an attempt to curb the enthusiasm for Scottish devolution (1) <p>Accept any other valid points of agreement.</p>	(2)

Question number	Indicative content Which view do you agree with more?
7 (d)	<p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO3 below.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <p>The case for devolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolution allowed decision making to be closer to those who it affected and furthermore there was a flexibility in policy creation. • Devolution enhanced civic pride and identity in the regions. • It prevented or at least reduced the pursuit of independence in Scotland and the break-up of the UK. • In Northern Ireland the process of devolution went hand in hand with the promotion of peace and shared government • Devolution gave back identity to cities as new Mayors were elected into office <p>The case against devolution :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolution has not quelled the demand in Scotland for independence, it is stronger now after devolution than it was before. • The NI assembly has not really been operative all of the time – having been suspended due to internal quarrels – and these still exist in NI society. • In Wales there has been a fault in how it has progressed and developed services under a devolved body. • So called 'new policy' has not produced anything of substance. • The process has been uneven across the whole of the UK meaning different outcomes for citizens of the same state. <p>Other valid points may be raised</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little analysis of views expressed in the source: the views are poorly understood or considered at a superficial level. • The evaluation is undeveloped, lacking reasoned, coherent arguments. Parts of the answer lack relevance. • An overall judgement on the views is missing or asserted.
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some analysis of the views expressed in the source, but consideration of different views is focused mainly on one side of the argument. • The evaluation shows some evidence of reasoning and coherence, but it focuses mainly on one side of the argument. • Judgements on the views are given, but with limited substantiation.
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of relevant viewpoints on both sides of the argument is evident, but the analysis is unsustained. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments. Material is relevant but lacks breadth or depth. • Judgements on the views are given, although they may not be fully substantiated.
4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A convincing and sustained analysis of the different views expressed in the source. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments, showing good breadth and depth. • Judgements on the views are well substantiated.

Question number	<p>The ages at which people become legally responsible - such as to drive, to marry, to work and to vote - need to be increased.</p> <p>Indicative content</p>
8	<p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO3 below.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>Arguments to support the statement that the law in relation to legal responsibilities may be too low include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many argue that the age of voting at 18 is too low and needs to be increased to 21. • Some argue that making young people stay in some form of education until they are 18 is wrong and requires reform and higher education should be compulsory until a person is 21. • It is argued that driving – an important but dangerous responsibility should be deferred until 21 to avoid the huge number of deaths on the road of young drivers. • The government has increased the minimum age of marriage from 16 to 18 • It is argued by some that the age at which young people are allowed to work is too low and should be increased – as time should be spent on education. • Many argue that the age at which we make young people criminally liable at 10 is far too young and this needs to rise in line with most other countries. • Many argue that the current age for consent to have sexual relations with others is not suitable at its current limit of 16 and should be increased to 18. <p>Arguments to counter the statement that the current age restrictions are too high and must be decreased include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people argue that the right to vote at 18 is too high and should be reduced to 16 – not increased given the maturity and education of young people. • It is argued that the age at which we are allowed to drive at 17 is too high and should be reduced to 16, the earlier we learn the longer there is to learn • It is argued that the legal age on marriage should be lowered to 16 without the need for parental consent. • It is argued that the need to work and learn skill – is such that young people should be allowed to leave education at a younger age and gain a vocational profession. • Many feel that owning a pet at 16 is the incorrect age and it should be lowered. • Some argue that the age of consent for sexual relations should be lowered to 15. • It is argued that banning younger people from watching certain films or games is wrong and should be lowered. <p>Other valid points may be advanced and if valid should be accepted.</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple or generalised answer, showing little analysis of relevant viewpoints. • The evaluation is undeveloped, lacking reasoned, coherent arguments. Parts of the answer lack relevance. • An overall judgement is missing or asserted.
2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some analysis of relevant viewpoints, but this is focused on one side of the argument. • The evaluation contains some reasoned, coherent arguments. The answer is generally relevant but lacks breadth and depth. • An overall judgement is given, but with limited substantiation.
3	8-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of relevant viewpoints on both sides of the argument is evident, but the analysis is un-sustained. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments. Material is relevant but lacks breadth or depth. • An overall judgement is given. Substantiation is provided, although it may not be fully evidenced.
4	12-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convincing and sustained analysis of relevant viewpoints on both sides of the argument. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments, showing good breadth and depth. • An overall judgement is given which is well substantiated through the evidence provided.