

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

Total Marks

Citizenship Studies
PAPER 1

Tuesday 21 May 2024 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

In the boxes below, write your name,
centre number and candidate number.

Surname					
Other names					
Centre Number					
Candidate Number					

YOU MUST HAVE

Source Booklet (enclosed)

YOU WILL BE GIVEN

Nil

INSTRUCTIONS

- **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.**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

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.
-

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 ONE of the following countries have not ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child?
(1 mark)

☐

A Turkey

☐

B The United States of America

☐

C France

☐

D Brazil

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 1 continued

**(b) Which ONE of these events could be described as an example of discrimination?
(1 mark)**

☐

A Coming second to another candidate in a job interview.

☐

B Taking illegal drugs to improve performance in a sports contest.

☐

C Choosing a particular form of food to eat.

☐

D Being denied opportunities in work because of your religion.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 1 continued

(c) Explain TWO principles or rights which support democracy in the UK.

(4 marks)

Answer space continues on the next page

PRINCIPLE 1 _____

Turn over

Question 1 (c) continued

PRINCIPLE 2 _____

(continued on the next page)

Question 1 continued

- (d) Suggest TWO examples of how community cohesion is promoted in UK society.
(2 marks)**

Answer space continues on the next page

EXAMPLE 1 _____

Question 1 (d) continued

EXAMPLE 2 _____

(continued on the next page)

Question 1 continued

- (e) Explain ONE reason why a government may need to temporarily restrict citizens' freedom of speech.
(2 marks)**

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)

Turn over

- 2. Study Source A provided in the separate Source Booklet and then answer Question 2.**

Explain how people's identities have now become more varied and widely accepted by society.

(6 marks)

Answer space continues on the next two pages

Question 2 continued

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Turn over

Question 2 continued

[illegible]

(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

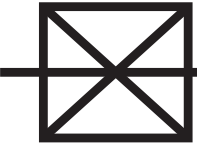
Turn over

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) Name ONE of the principal roles of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
(1 mark)

(continued on the next page)

Question 3 continued

(b) Explain TWO of the main features of the UK's constitution.
(4 marks)

Answer space continues on the next page

FEATURE 1 _____

[illegible]

Turn over

Question 3 (b) continued

FEATURE 2 _____

(continued on the next page)

Question 3 continued

- (c) Identify THREE issues on which the UK's major political parties often disagree.
(3 marks)**

Answer space continues on the next page

ISSUE 1 _____

Question 3 (c) continued

ISSUE 2 _____

ISSUE 3 _____

(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

4. (a) Which ONE of these accurately describes a referendum in the UK?
(1 mark)

☐

A They are held annually after the monarch has opened Parliament.

☐

B They occur after a closely contested vote in the House of Commons.

☐

C They are an example of direct democracy granted by Parliament.

☐

D They must take place when no single party wins a general election.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 4 continued

**(b) Which ONE of these is correct about the Prime Minister (PM)?
(1 mark)**

☐

A The PM's party must have a majority in both Houses of Parliament.

☐

B The PM can only be replaced at a general election.

☐

C The PM has to approve all new bills introduced in Parliament.

☐

D The PM is appointed by the Monarch alongside other Ministers.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 4 continued

**(c) Which ONE of these is accurate about the House of Lords?
(1 mark)**

☐

A Only the House of Lords can appoint judges to the higher courts.

☐

B The House of Lords includes hereditary, life and spiritual peers.

☐

C The House of Lords makes the final decision concerning taxation issues.

☐

D Members of the House of Lords have more constituents than MPs.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 4 continued

Study Source B provided in the separate Source Booklet and then answer part (d).

- (d) Compare how the UK and North Korea differ in forming and selecting governments.
(6 marks)**

Answer space continues on the next two pages

Question 4 (d) continued

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Question 4 (d) continued

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(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) Suggest TWO types of case which a civil court will deal with.
(2 marks)

TYPE 1 _____

TYPE 2 _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 5 continued

- (b) Suggest THREE different methods used to punish offenders as a means of reducing crime.
(3 marks)**

Answer space continues on the next page

METHOD 1 _____

Question 5 (b) continued

METHOD 2 _____

METHOD 3 _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 5 continued

- (c) Explain ONE way by which Youth Courts differ from other courts.
(2 marks)**

(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

Turn over

**6. (a) Restorative justice arises when
(1 mark)**

☐

A a victim determines the sentence of their offender.

☐

B the police are allowed to use excessive force on violent offenders.

☐

C an offender reaches out to their victim to make amends.

☐

D the people who aid and assist an offender are punished.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 6 continued

**(b) Identify TWO rights of a person
when placed under arrest.
(2 marks)**

RIGHT 1 _____

RIGHT 2 _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 6 continued

Study Source C provided in the separate Source Booklet and then answer part (c).

- (c) Using the source, explain the benefits that magistrates bring to our legal system.
(6 marks)**

Answer space continues on the next two pages

Question 6 (c) continued

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Turn over

Question 6 (c) continued

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(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

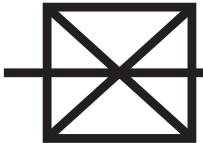
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 16 MARKS

Turn over

SECTION D: Citizenship issues and debates

**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 .**

7. Study Source D provided in the Source Booklet.

Then answer parts (a) to (d).

(a) Which ONE of these is believed by Tony Blair?

(1 mark)

☐

A Northern Ireland was too troublesome to be granted devolution.

☐

B Scotland was unsure about accepting devolution.

☐

C Support for Welsh devolution has grown since it was introduced.

☐

D The Mayor of London has too much power.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 7 continued

**(b) Which ONE of these is believed by the Institute for Government?
(1 mark)**

☐

A Devolution was long overdue for Scotland.

☐

B Wales is too small an area for devolution.

☐

C Community divisions are no longer a problem in Northern Ireland.

☐

D Devolution operates in an uneven manner across the UK.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 7 continued

- (c) Analyse the source to identify TWO areas on which there is agreement.
(2 marks)**

AREA 1 _____

AREA 2 _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

Question 7 continued

(d) Which view do you agree with more?

**Explain your answer, referring to the differing arguments made in both parts of the source.
(12 marks)**

Answer space continues on the next six pages

Turn over

Question 7 (d) continued

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Question 7 (d) continued

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Question 7 (d) continued

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Question 7 (d) continued

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Question 7 (d) continued

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Question 7 (d) continued

(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)

8. The ages at which people become legally responsible – such as to drive, to marry, to work and to vote – need to be increased.

How far do you agree with this view?

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

(15 marks)

In your answer, you could consider:

- rights, duties and values that underpin democracy
- the role of the law in everyday life in dealing with complex problems.

Answer space continues on the next nine pages

Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued

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Question 8 continued

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(Total for Question 8 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 31 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS

END OF PAPER