

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 21 May 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper reference **1CS0/01**

Citizenship Studies

PAPER 1

You must have:
Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions in Sections A, B, C and D.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

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

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Individual links to questions and texts can be found at the bottom of some pages and are shown by a link symbol .

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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)

- A Turkey
- B The United States of America
- C France
- D Brazil

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

- 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.

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

(4)

1

2

(d) Suggest **two** examples of how community cohesion is promoted in UK society.

(2)

1

2

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

(2)

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)

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QUESTION 2 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



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

Source A: How our identities change

In 2020 the London *Evening Standard* highlighted how many residents in London identified as natives of the city of London before any other form of identity. Londoners see themselves as citizens of the city where they live more than as English, British or European.

London, like other regions of the UK, is a place of amazingly diverse communities. However, a strong sense of belonging to the city is something that most Londoners have in common, regardless of age, class, colour or political views. Most Londoners see themselves as having multiple identities. This is true if we look at footballers who change allegiance to clubs and take on loyalty to a new club, with fans readily accepting new players to their team. The same happens when we move from job to job or school to school.

Diversity is no longer a problem for any individual for they can choose identities when they discover how they relate to them. In the past our image of others was influenced by stereotypes; however, this labelling is now a thing of the past.

(Source based on <https://www.standard.co.uk/news/london/londoners-identify-as-citizens-of-city-first-before-british-english-or-european-poll-finds-a3654936.html>)

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

(6)

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



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)

- (b) Explain **two** of the main features of the UK's constitution.

(4)

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(c) Identify **three** issues on which the UK's major political parties often disagree.

(3)

1

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(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

4 (a) Which **one** of these accurately describes a referendum in the UK?

(1)

- 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.

(b) Which **one** of these is correct about the Prime Minister (PM)?

(1)

- 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.

(c) Which **one** of these is accurate about the House of Lords?

(1)

- 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.

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QUESTION 4 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE.



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

Source B: Selecting a government and officials in North Korea

Forming a government and selecting people for political office in North Korea is unique. Rather than the executive, legislature and judiciary being separate, they overlap. However, all three remain under the control of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK). The party has been in power since 1948 and there is no opposition. The party has been run by one family with power passing down the male line. Power is concentrated in the leader Kim Jong-un. Purges or removals of office-holders are common and frequent. Executions occur of political office-holders and Kim Jong-un has executed his uncle and also his brother. The leader instils those in office around him with fear. All policy and new legislation originate with Kim Jong-un. The country is poor but has a small selection of elites who are wealthy and loyal to Kim Jong-un. The Army also has considerable political power.

(Source from: <https://www.cfr.org/background/north-koreas-power-structure>)

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

(6)

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(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 17 MARKS



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)

1

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

(3)

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(c) Explain **one** way by which Youth Courts differ from other courts.

(2)

(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

6 (a) Restorative justice arises when

(1)

- 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.

(b) Identify **two** rights of a person when placed under arrest.

(2)

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QUESTION 6 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE.



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

Source C: About magistrates

The roles of magistrates (or Justices of the Peace) have been in existence for over 650 years and remain at the heart of our justice system. They number over 14,000 and form 85% of the judiciary; they deal with 95% of all criminal cases. They are central to Family Law and Youth Courts with their expertise. When a new magistrate joins the service, they invariably do not have a legal qualification – but are given training to fulfil their role. The fact that the magistrates are local adds to their value – alongside this, they are cheap to operate as they do not receive pay for the work as they are volunteers. Three magistrates sit on a case to give a wider perspective of justice. Furthermore, they come from a diverse background in the local community to ensure that the law and its application reflect ordinary people and deal with common issues which the public face. This reflects in the huge trust which the public have in the magistrates.

(Source from: <https://www.magistrates-association.org.uk/about-magistrates>)

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

(6)

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(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 16 MARKS



SECTION D: Citizenship issues and debates

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

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

7 Study Source D in the Source Booklet. Then answer parts (a) to (d).

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

(1)

- 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.

(b) Which **one** of these is believed by the Institute for Government?

(1)

- 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.

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

(2)

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(d) Which view do you agree with more?

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

(12)

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(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)

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.

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(Total for Question 8 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 31 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



Source D

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**Paper
reference**

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Citizenship Studies

PAPER 1

Source Booklet

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Devolution in the United Kingdom

Tony Blair, the Prime Minister who introduced devolution over 20 years ago, defends it. However, several voices from the Institute for Government question whether devolution has really delivered any advantage or has brought more harm to the UK.

Tony Blair's view of devolution: the case for devolution

The purpose of devolution was to bring about a new settlement between the different parts of the UK so that decision making was brought closer to the people, thus creating a strong sense of cultural identity.

It was also done to prevent the breakup of the UK, by curbing Scottish independence. Scotland previously had felt let down by UK governments. Devolution also addressed the injustices and identity problems across the UK.

In Wales support for devolution was borderline in 1998, but now devolution has widespread support. The Welsh appreciate devolution and their powers have been increased.

In Northern Ireland we saw lasting peace after decades of violence and devolution saw two opposing camps sitting down and sharing government.

Devolution means that the great cities of London and Manchester have elected mayors with broad powers like all other great cities across the world.

We have seen different policies introduced in various regions as each devolved government delivers its own agenda, enabling devolution to win the trust and confidence of the people.



The Scottish Parliament,
Holyrood, Edinburgh



Senedd Cymru (the Welsh
Parliament), Cardiff

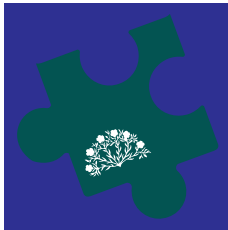


The Northern Ireland
Assembly, Stormont, Belfast

The view from the Institute for Government: the case *against* devolution

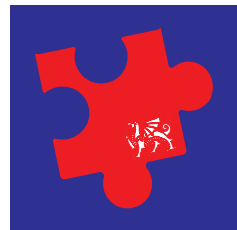
Devolution has failed – and it has failed differently in each region of the UK.

Firstly, in Scotland – devolution has not ended the desire for independence – support for independence has grown from 27% before devolution to about 45% today.

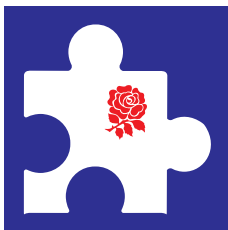


In Northern Ireland the devolved assembly has been suspended for as long as it has been in operation; furthermore, it has not resolved the bitter community problems where people still have different identities and loyalties. Communities are not healed – they remain divided.

In Wales the provision of public services, such as health and education, has fallen behind other parts of the UK.



Devolution has failed because it has been delivered in an uneven manner to the different regions. New policies have emerged in the devolved areas with some making little difference.



However, others have caused problems. Scottish or Welsh university students leave with less debt than English students after three years of study.

Devolution has been rejected by some English regions – the take-up of electing city mayors is uneven.

Acknowledgements

Source from: <https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/has-devolution-worked-essay-collection-FINAL.pdf>

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Senedd Cymru (the Welsh Parliament) photograph
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Northern Ireland Assembly photograph
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