OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE

A343/01

CITIZENSHIP STUDIES

Rights and Responsibilities – Extending our Knowledge and Understanding

THURSDAY 19 MAY 2016: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	

Centre number						Candidate number				

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:
None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:
None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.

Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.

Answer ALL the questions.

Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 40.

The quality of written communication will be taken into account when marking your answer to questions marked with an asterisk (*).

Any blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

Spend about 25 MINUTES on this section.

1 (a) State ONE legal right of an employee.

_____ **[1]**

(b) State ONE legal right of an employer.

_____ **[1]**

2 (a) State ONE benefit to an inventor of patenting their invention.

_____ **[1]**

(b) State ONE example of something that can be covered by copyright.

_____ **[1]**

3 (a) State ONE way a business could be socially responsible.

_____ [1]

(b) State ONE reason why a business might be socially responsible.

_____ [1]

4 (a) State ONE example of a government tax that encourages people to be environmentally responsible.

_____ [1]

(b) State ONE way the government tax you stated in 4 (a) encourages people to be environmentally responsible.

_____ [1]

5 (a) **State TWO ways the media is controlled in non-democratic countries.**

_____

_____ **[2]**

(b) **State TWO ways the media can help bring about change in democratic countries.**

_____

_____ **[2]**

6* **There are many sources of professional support available to people when they need information and advice.**

Describe the advantages of people using professional support when they need information and advice.

In your answer you should:

describe ONE advantage of using professional support in depth OR TWO or more in outline;

include examples of professional support that might be available to people. **[4]**

SECTION B

Answer ALL questions in this section.

Spend about 35 MINUTES on this section.

To help you answer the questions in this section, you should:

use the stimulus documents linked to each question;

use your own knowledge, understanding and experience of Citizenship Studies.

7 Study Document 1. Answer the questions that follow.

DOCUMENT 1. Adapted from Barnhill Community High website.

BARNHILL COMMUNITY HIGH – Student Rights and Responsibilities

To create a community where there is mutual respect and fairness, staff and students have jointly worked on setting out the rights of students and their responsibilities.

GENERAL RIGHTS

To be safe

To have a good education

To be respected

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

To act safely

To learn as well as I can

To respect other people and property

(a) Using Document 1, state ONE responsibility that children at Barnfield Community High have.

_____ **[1]**

(b) State ONE responsibility that parents or carers have for their children's education.

_____ **[1]**

(c) State TWO ways a school keeps children safe.

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

8 Study Document 2. Answer the questions that follow.

DOCUMENT 2. Adapted from the National Health Service website.

The Care Quality Commission (CQC)

The Care Quality Commission (CQC) regulates all health and adult social care services in England, including those provided by the National Health Service (NHS), local authorities, private companies or voluntary organisations.

The CQC makes sure that essential standards of quality and safety are being met where care is provided.

The CQC's aim is to make sure better care is provided for everyone, whether that's in hospital, in care homes, in people's own homes or elsewhere.

INVOLVING PEOPLE

The CQC makes sure that the voices of people who use health and adult social care services are heard by asking people to share their experiences of care services.

REGISTRATION

By law all NHS providers (such as hospitals and ambulance services) must register with the CQC to show that they are protecting people from the risk of infection.

ENFORCEMENT

The CQC will take action if providers don't meet essential standards of quality and safety, or if there is reason to think that people's basic rights or safety are at risk.

The CQC can give fines and public warnings. It can apply specific conditions in response to serious risks. For example, it can demand that a hospital ward or service is closed until the provider meets safety requirements or is suspended. It can take a service off the register if absolutely necessary.

IMPROVEMENT

The CQC carries out reviews to improve health and social care in England.

(a) Using Document 2, state TWO ways the Care Quality Commission regulates the health service.

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

(b) State ONE advantage of health care being provided by the Government.

_____ **[1]**

(c)* Why do public services, such as health care, need to be regulated?

In your answer you should:

explain why the Government needs public services to be regulated;

explain why the general public need public services to be regulated;

use examples to support your argument. [6]

9 Study documents 3 and 4. Answer the questions that follow.

DOCUMENT 3. Adapted from the Oxfam website.

Money for aid and development

Good quality aid saves lives and helps poor people work their own way out of poverty.

We want people in power to spend aid money effectively, help the poorest people, and reduce developing countries' debts.

Two big issues make it harder for poor countries to beat poverty. These issues are the lack of aid they get and the high amount of debt they repay.

Rich countries have agreed to give 0.7% of their annual national incomes in foreign aid. So far, only five nations have reached that target (they are Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Rich countries are forcing poor countries to repay debts far bigger than their original loans. This means that the poor countries are spending their money on loan repayment rather than essentials like schools and hospitals.

Bangladesh, for example, has to make huge loan repayments, when it desperately needs to use money for better health care and education – especially for the 50 million Bangladeshis who survive on less than £1 a day.

DOCUMENT 4. Adapted from the World Trade Organisation website.

Aid for Trade

Developing countries need aid and trade. World Trade Organisation (WTO) agreements do not guarantee increased trade but they provide opportunities. Some countries are better placed than others to grasp those opportunities. Some need help: "Aid for Trade" and various other tools are aimed at increasing the ability of developing countries to trade more effectively with other countries.

The WTO brings together donors (people or countries offering support), development agencies, governments in developing countries and the private sector.

Donor countries have committed an average of $40 billion a year to trade-related development programmes. Developing countries are easily able to decide how this money should be spent. They also understand how important trade is in helping them develop.

(a) Using Document 3, state ONE example of a human right that might not be met in Bangladesh.

_____ **[1]**

(b) Other than Oxfam, state ONE example of a pressure group trying to reduce poverty in developing countries.

_____ [1]

(c) Using Document 4, state ONE example of the World Trade Organisation's work.

_____ [1]

(d)* Evaluate the viewpoint that 'rich countries giving aid to poor countries is the main way of beating poverty'.

In your answer you should:

describe how aid might help people in poor countries trying to beat poverty;

describe other ways people and governments in rich countries can help;

evaluate which of these methods might be more effective;

use relevant examples to support your points. [8]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

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