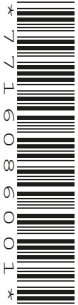


## Wednesday 12 June 2019 – Afternoon

### GCSE (9–1) Citizenship

#### J270/01 Citizenship in perspective

**Time allowed: 50 minutes**



No additional material is required for this Question Paper



Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s)

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Last name

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#### INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

#### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- This document consists of **24** pages.

Answer **all** the questions.

### SECTION A

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

1 Which one of the following is a **legal responsibility**?

- A voting in a general election
- B serving on a jury
- C carrying personal identification
- D attending school.

Your answer

[1]

2 Identify **three political rights** held by United Kingdom (UK) citizens.

- A elect the UK Prime Minister every five years
- B vote in each of the constituencies where they own or rent property
- C vote at age 16 in local authority elections
- D trigger a referendum if they can get the support of 100 000 other electors
- E vote by post
- F trigger a government response if 10 000 supporters sign their petition
- G vote in Scottish and Welsh elections if they were born in those countries
- H be a candidate in a parliamentary or local authority election
- I nominate candidates for the House of Lords.

Your answer

[3]

3 Which reason best explains why **trade unions** were founded?

- A to improve international trade
- B to promote employees' interests
- C to encourage people to vote for the Labour Party
- D to enforce laws that protect workers from discrimination.

Your answer

[1]

4 Study the two statements. Choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** to describe their accuracy.

**First statement:** The Magna Carta was one of the first laws passed by the UK Parliament.

**Second statement:** Members of Parliament (MPs) wanted the Magna Carta to give them more power over the Monarch.

<b>A</b>	both statements are true ... <b>and</b> the second statement is a correct explanation of the first
<b>B</b>	both statements are true ... <b>but</b> the second statement <b>is not</b> a correct explanation of the first
<b>C</b>	the first statement is false but the second statement is true
<b>D</b>	both statements are false

Your answer

[1]

5 Why does the UK have a **jury system** for criminal trials?

- A to protect defendants from police bias
- B to enable judges to concentrate on sentencing
- C to enable defendants to be tried by other ordinary citizens
- D to achieve good value for money.

Your answer

[1]

6 Which row in the table is correct for **civil law**?

	responsibility for bringing the case	how the case is dealt with
<b>A</b>	the Crown Prosecution Service brings a case against the defendant	cases are usually heard in a magistrates' court
<b>B</b>	the Crown Prosecution Service brings a case against the defendant	cases are often settled out of court
<b>C</b>	the claimant brings a case against a defendant	cases are usually heard in a magistrates' court
<b>D</b>	the claimant brings a case against a defendant	cases are often settled out of court

Your answer

[1]

7 Identify **three** UK examples where the law can be used to limit citizens' **free speech**.

- A** if one citizen makes untrue statements that affect another citizen's reputation
- B** if a citizen criticises the royal family
- C** if a citizen tries to encourage racial hatred
- D** if a citizen tells others how to pay less tax
- E** if a citizen says or writes something to make others feel unsafe
- F** if a citizen makes fun of a religion
- G** if a citizen criticises democracy as a system of government
- H** if a citizen misleads other voters during an election campaign
- I** if a citizen endangers national security.

Your answer

[3]

8 What is meant by the term 'rule of law'?

- A laws following a set of rules laid down by parliament
- B laws making sure that equalities are fully respected
- C everyone being subject to the law in the same way
- D laws being adjusted by judges over hundreds of years.

Your answer

[1]

9 Study **Fig. 9** and answer questions **9(a)** and **9(b)**.

**Mr Smith's letters**

Mr Smith was in prison for life.

The prison department brought in a policy that prison officers could examine letters sent to prisoners from legal advisors. Prison officers would be allowed to read the letters before the prisoners had seen them. Prison officers would read the letters without the prisoners being there.

Mr Smith decided to challenge the policy.

**Fig. 9 (Adapted from a real example)**

(a) Which option best describes Mr Smith's position?

- A he has a case under the Human Rights Act of 1998
- B as a prisoner, he has his rights removed and so is not entitled to challenge the policy
- C as the policy applies to all prisoners in all prisons, he is not entitled to challenge it
- D he has a case under the Equality Act of 2010.

Your answer

[1]

- (b) Using your citizenship knowledge and information from **Fig. 9**, describe how this policy could be changed.

<b>P</b>	through a decision of the prison governor in Mr Smith's prison
<b>Q</b>	through the judgement of the Supreme Court
<b>R</b>	by parliament making changes to the law

- A** P, Q and R  
**B** Q and R  
**C** P and R  
**D** R only

Your answer

[1]

- 10** Describe how a **crown court** is different from a magistrates' court.

<b>P</b>	more severe sentences can be given in a crown court
<b>Q</b>	members of the public can attend the hearings only in a magistrates' court
<b>R</b>	only a crown court has a jury

- A** P, Q and R  
**B** Q and R  
**C** P and R  
**D** R only

Your answer

[1]

11 Which legal setting would hear a claim for unfair dismissal by someone aged 17?

- A an industrial or employment tribunal
- B a youth court
- C a county court
- D a public enquiry.

Your answer

[1]

**Turn over for the next question**

12 Study Fig. 12 and answer Questions 12(a) and 12(b).

Crime statistics for the year to March 2017		
Offences	Number of offences reported to the police	Number of offences reported to the CSEW
Violent crime	1 100 000	1 300 000
Burglary	205 000	516 000
Vehicle theft	407 000	682 000
Criminal damage	548 000	848 000
Cyber-crime* and other fraud	649 770	3 990 000

\*Cyber-crime includes bank and credit card fraud; consumer fraud; hacking; computer misuse and offences linked to the use of computer viruses.

Fig. 12 (Adapted from the *Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) 2017*)

(a) Using your citizenship knowledge and information from Fig. 12, explain why only 1% of police budgets were spent dealing with cyber-crime in 2017.

P	few people were affected by cyber-crime
Q	people didn't know they had been a victim of cyber-crime
R	police and crime commissioners had other priorities

A P, Q and R

B Q and R

C P and R

D R only

Your answer

[1]



(b) Using your citizenship knowledge, identify the strategy most likely to **reduce cyber-crime**.

- A promote the secure use of personal data
- B train police officers to track offenders' on-line activities
- C change sentencing guidelines so that offenders are punished more severely
- D make it easier for victims to report offences to the police.

Your answer

[1]

**Turn over for the next question**

Answer **all** the questions.

### SECTION B

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

13 Study **Fig. 13** and answer Questions **13(a)**, **13(b)** and **13(c)**.

Some Conservative and Labour policies for the 2017 General Election	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Conservative Party</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘Forward Together’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• leave the European single market and customs union</li> <li>• reduce personal taxation</li> <li>• remove the winter fuel allowance from wealthier pensioners</li> <li>• lift the ban on setting up new grammar schools</li> <li>• <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">SPACE 1</span></li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Labour Party</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘For the many, not the few’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nationalise railways, energy companies and water companies</li> <li>• scrap university tuition fees</li> <li>• borrow money to pay for better transport, energy and housing</li> <li>• provide free meals for all children in primary schools</li> <li>• <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">SPACE 2</span></li> </ul>

**Fig. 13**

(a) Choose a policy, which fits the Conservative Party’s principles, to go in SPACE 1.

- A** allow free movement of people to the UK
- B** increase business taxes
- C** increase the national living wage
- D** increase welfare benefits.

Your answer

**[1]**

(b) Choose a policy, which fits the Labour Party's principles, to go in **SPACE 2**.

- A reduce business taxes
- B increase taxation for the wealthy
- C cut all existing agreements with the European Union (EU)
- D allow young people to leave education and training at 16.

Your answer

[1]

(c) Name the document where political parties set out their principles and policies.

- A a manifesto
- B a white paper
- C a green paper
- D a specification.

Your answer

[1]

14 Why is there a **second chamber** in the UK Parliament?

- A so the government has another chance to pass laws rejected by the House of Commons
- B so that parliamentary bills can be revised as necessary
- C so that the views of business and religious leaders can be more fairly represented
- D so that older politicians can still contribute to public life.

Your answer

[1]

15 Why does UK democracy have an **official opposition**?

- A so that the Monarch can appoint a replacement government if necessary
- B so that all MPs can have their say even if they are not government ministers
- C so that government ministers can be challenged
- D so that MPs have a choice about which party to join once they are elected.

Your answer

[1]

16 Why might **tax increases** reduce economic growth?

- A the government would have less money to spend
- B immigration would increase leading to pressure on public services
- C businesses would become less efficient and productivity would fall
- D people would have less money to spend.

Your answer

[1]

17 Which row in the table best describes the role of **pressure groups** in UK decision-making?

	<b>relationship with government ministers</b>	<b>relationship with parliament</b>
<b>A</b>	lobbies government ministers	tries to get its representatives elected to parliament
<b>B</b>	lobbies government ministers	provides information to MPs
<b>C</b>	holds ministers accountable for implementing party policy	tries to get its representatives elected to parliament
<b>D</b>	holds ministers accountable for implementing party policy	provides information to MPs

Your answer

[1]

18 What is the main role of the **National Citizen Service**?

- A to encourage young people to support their communities
- B to promote citizens' participation in the legal and justice system
- C to encourage people to register to vote
- D to promote careers in the law and civil service.

Your answer

[1]

19 What valid arguments could be used to support the viewpoint that businesses and charities should run public services?

<b>P</b>	businesses and charities have new ideas and greater flexibility
<b>Q</b>	the EU has required governments to encourage competition
<b>R</b>	businesses and charities keep costs down

- A P, Q and R
- B Q and R
- C P and R
- D R only

Your answer

[1]

20 Jenny is 16 and lives in England. She wants to get involved in politics.

Which of the actions below is she able to take?

<b>P</b>	vote in elections
<b>Q</b>	join a political party
<b>R</b>	join a pressure group

**A** P, Q and R

**B** Q and R

**C** P and R

**D** R only

Your answer

[1]

21 Study the two statements. Choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** to describe their accuracy.

**First statement:** Senior judges are chosen by the electorate.

**Second statement:** Judges' independence from parliament is an important part of the British constitution.

<b>A</b>	both statements are true ... <b>and</b> the second statement is a correct explanation of the first
<b>B</b>	both statements are true ... <b>but</b> the second statement <b>is not</b> a correct explanation of the first
<b>C</b>	the first statement is false but the second statement is true
<b>D</b>	both statements are false

Your answer

[1]

22 Study the two statements. Choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** to describe their accuracy.

**First statement:** The media cannot report on issues such as wrong-doing by politicians if, by doing so, they infringe people's privacy.

**Second statement:** People have the legal right to respect for their private and family life, home, health and correspondence, including digital communications.

<b>A</b>	both statements are true ... <b>and</b> the second statement is a correct explanation of the first
<b>B</b>	both statements are true ... <b>but</b> the second statement <b>is not</b> a correct explanation of the first
<b>C</b>	the first statement is false but the second statement is true
<b>D</b>	both statements are false

Your answer

[1]

**Turn over for the next question**

23 Study **Fig. 23** and answer Questions **23(a)** and **23(b)**.

### How Chinese people see their political system

Most people living in western democracies such as the UK and the United States of America (USA) see China as a non-democratic country. People living in China often have a different viewpoint. Perhaps that's because of the way they define 'democracy'.

About 15% (of Chinese people) defined democracy in terms of rights: for example, 'people enjoy the right to information' and 'the opportunity and right to tell the government their views'.

Another 15% identified equality and justice among citizens. 'Everyone is treated equally' and 'to be more equal in terms of income, housing, and employment' were typical responses of this type.

By contrast, a different 30% of Chinese people described democracy in terms of how leaders should run the government. Comments such as 'the people and the government are interdependent' and 'government policies reflect public opinion' get at this idea.

**Fig. 23** (Adapted from the *Los Angeles Times*)

- (a) How could a person with a knowledge and understanding of UK democracy best challenge the definitions of democracy in **Fig. 23**?
- A democracy is about how leaders are chosen
  - B democracy has nothing to do with equal rights
  - C decisions in a representative democracy do not reflect public opinion
  - D it doesn't really matter how leaders run the government in a democracy.

Your answer

[1]



(b) Which **three** of the following statements apply to **non-democratic** countries?

- A most people oppose the government
- B different political parties have different policies
- C the judiciary and police are independent of the government
- D media outlets are monitored and regulated by the government
- E people are economically deprived
- F people who oppose the government are at risk
- G once a leader is in power, they cannot be replaced
- H there is more inequality than in democratic countries
- I individuals have limited political influence.

Your answer

[3]

**Turn over for the next question**

Answer **all** the questions.

### SECTION C

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

24 Study the two statements. Choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** to describe their accuracy.

**First statement:** People need to become British citizens to live in the UK.

**Second statement:** British citizenship gives people the right to live and remain in the UK.

<b>A</b>	both statements are true ... <b>and</b> the second statement is a correct explanation of the first
<b>B</b>	both statements are true ... <b>but</b> the second statement <b>is not</b> a correct explanation of the first
<b>C</b>	the first statement is false but the second statement is true
<b>D</b>	both statements are false

Your answer

[1]

25 Why did UK net migration\* fall quickly after the EU referendum in 2016?

\*(immigration – emigration = net migration)

**A** more people returned to their former homes in the EU

**B** more EU citizens arrived to find work in the UK

**C** more UK citizens left to retire in warmer countries

**D** more asylum seekers went back to Syria and Libya.

Your answer

[1]

26 What have been the **main** reasons for world migration in the **last ten years**?

<b>P</b>	searching for a better standard of living
<b>Q</b>	joining other family members
<b>R</b>	escaping from conflict and discrimination

**A** P, Q and R

**B** Q and R

**C** P and R

**D** R only

Your answer

[1]

27 What have been the **main** challenges caused by immigration to the UK in the **last ten years**?

<b>P</b>	more unemployment
<b>Q</b>	pressure on facilities for elderly care
<b>R</b>	pressure on school places for young children

**A** P, Q and R

**B** Q and R

**C** P and R

**D** R only

Your answer

[1]

28 Identify **four** members of the **EU**.

- A Switzerland
- B France
- C Germany
- D Turkey
- E Norway
- F Armenia
- G Italy
- H USA
- I Spain
- J India
- K Canada
- L Russia.

Your answer

[4]

29 Why do most countries in Eastern Europe support the **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)**?

- A they feel threatened by Russia
- B they want to take advantage of NATO's free trade agreements
- C they want to protect their fishing grounds in the North Atlantic ocean
- D they have long-standing historic links with other NATO members.

Your answer

[1]

30 Which international organisation is composed largely of former British colonies?

- A the UK
- B the Commonwealth
- C the World Trade Organisation
- D the European Free Trade Association.

Your answer

[1]

31 Why does the UK have more influence in the **United Nations (UN)** than most other countries of a similar size?

<b>P</b>	the UK is respected because it is home to people of many different cultures
<b>Q</b>	english is a language understood by all the other UN members
<b>R</b>	the UK is a long-standing member of the Security Council

- A P, Q and R
- B Q and R
- C P and R
- D R only

Your answer

[1]

32 Study Fig. 32 and answer Questions 32(a) and 32(b).

### Social mobility in the UK

The chances of someone from a disadvantaged background succeeding in life (social mobility) depends on where they live. London seems increasingly like a different country from the rest of the UK. It is moving ahead as are many of our country's great cities. But too many rural and coastal areas and the towns in old industrial heartlands are being left behind economically and socially.

There is no direct link between the wealth of an area and high levels of social mobility. Richer areas do tend to outperform deprived areas but some of the most deprived areas in England are hotspots for social mobility. These hotspots include most London boroughs - such as Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham.

On the other hand, some rich areas - such as West Berkshire, Cotswold and Crawley - are amongst the worst for offering good education, employment opportunities and affordable housing to their more disadvantaged residents.

**Fig. 32 (Adapted from the 5<sup>th</sup> report of the *Social Mobility Commission*, 2017)**

(a) Which **British value** is being undermined according to the report in Fig. 32?

- A equal opportunity
- B tolerance and respect for diversity
- C representative democracy
- D the rule of law.

Your answer

[1]

(b) Using your citizenship knowledge and information from Fig. 32 identify **two** ways in which governments could best respond to the report's findings.

- A promote community cohesion in London and the UK's larger cities
- B improve education for the UK's black and ethnic minority community
- C put additional resources into the UK's larger cities
- D improve education in coastal and rural areas
- E reduce immigration
- F boost opportunities for disadvantaged people.

Your answer

[2]

33 Study **Fig. 33** and answer the question that follows.

### North Korea tests nuclear weapons

In 2017, North Korea was testing rockets and nuclear weapons. The rockets were aimed to land harmlessly in the sea and did so. However, North Korean rockets had the power to reach Japan, the USA and many neighbouring countries, some of which were key allies of the USA. North Korea's leader had made threats against the USA. America's president had made his own threats in return but, in 2018, peace talks had begun and the leaders of the USA, North Korea and South Korea were seeking to resolve their differences.

North Korea's actions were against a UN treaty, first signed in 1968, which opposed the spread of nuclear weapons. The treaty also urged states with such weapons (USA, Russia, France, China and the UK) to cut the number of weapons. All these states still had nuclear weapons in 2017. Since 1968, India and Pakistan have built their own nuclear weapons. It is thought that Israel may have done so too.

**Fig. 33**

Identify **two** actions the UN would be **able and likely** to take if peace talks break down.

- A destroy North Korea's nuclear bases
- B encourage North Korea's people to overturn their government
- C arrange further mediation between North Korea and its enemies
- D send a UN peace-keeping force to North Korea
- E expel North Korea from the UN
- F apply trade sanctions to North Korea.

Your answer

[2]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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