



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Thursday 18 November 2021 – Morning**

**GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies**

**J270/01** Citizenship in perspective

**Time allowed: 50 minutes**



No extra materials are needed.



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

**INFORMATION**

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

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Answer **all** the questions.

**SECTION A**

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

- 1 What is the age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales?
- A 8
  - B 10
  - C 14
  - D 16

Your answer

[1]

- 2 Identify **three** rights in the Magna Carta.
- A everyone must have the right to life
  - B imprisonment must be lawful
  - C justice must not be sold or delayed
  - D men and women must have equal rights
  - E parliament must be sovereign
  - F people must have a right to a name and nationality
  - G the law must be applied equally to everyone
  - H there must be no religious discrimination
  - I there must be regular elections

Your answer

[3]

- 3 What is a trade union's **main** responsibility?
- A to get better pay and conditions for workers
  - B to help British businesses trade overseas
  - C to help select leaders of the Labour Party
  - D to lobby the government on behalf of employers

Your answer

[1]

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

**First statement:** Parents have a legal duty to provide a home for their children.

**Second statement:** Children have a legal duty to attend school.

<b>A</b>	both statements are false
<b>B</b>	both statements are true
<b>C</b>	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
<b>D</b>	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

[1]

- 5 Why is freedom of speech sometimes restricted in the United Kingdom (UK)?
- A to make sure election campaigns are fair
  - B to make sure parliament is sovereign
  - C to protect citizens from feeling offended
  - D to protect citizens' rights to safety and security

Your answer

[1]

6 Which row in the table correctly describes a judge's responsibilities in a Crown Court?

	Responsibility for the trial	Responsibility for outcomes
A	asks the defendant questions	decides guilt or innocence
B	asks the defendant questions	decides the sentence
C	keeps order in court	decides guilt or innocence
D	keeps order in court	decides the sentence

Your answer

[1]

7 Identify **three** cases that would be dealt with using civil law.

- A divorce
- B driving faster than the speed limit
- C forgery
- D fraud
- E gender discrimination
- F moving a boundary between two gardens without consent
- G paying less than the National Living Wage
- H racial hatred
- I theft of an item worth less than £50

Your answer

[3]

- 8 Why does the use of 'precedent' help make the law fair?
- A an elected parliament decides what our laws should be
  - B nobody will be tried twice for the same offence
  - C only people with previous legal training will become magistrates
  - D similar cases will result in similar outcomes

Your answer

[1]

- 9 Study **Fig. 9** and answer the question that follows.

**Sam overhears a conversation**

Sam has been giving evidence in court to support his friend, Ben. Sam is certain that Ben is innocent.

Later, Sam visits a café. He notices four jurors at the next table. They are talking about Ben. One juror says that Ben looks like a criminal and that he deserves a harsh punishment. The others agree, saying there is no need to hear more boring witnesses.

Sam decides to tell the trial judge what he has heard.

**Fig. 9**

Which of the following options **best** describe the legal principles put at risk in this case?

<b>P</b>	equality before the law
<b>Q</b>	the presumption of innocence
<b>R</b>	the supremacy of common law

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

Your answer

[1]

10 Study **Fig. 10** and answer the question that follows.

**Beth is arrested**

Beth and four friends have been arrested for blocking a road. She has been protesting about pollution.

Beth and her friends are all 17 years old. They become very distressed in the police station. After interviewing her, the police decide to issue Beth with a 'caution'.

**Fig. 10**

What rights does Beth have in this case?

<b>P</b>	to be released after 24 hours
<b>Q</b>	to have an 'appropriate adult' with her while being interviewed
<b>R</b>	to stay with her friends until she is charged

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

Your answer

[1]

11 Who decides the priorities for the police?

- A** local authorities
- B** local magistrates
- C** parliament
- D** police and crime commissioners

Your answer

[1]

12 Why might a case involving a 16 year old defendant be heard in a Crown Court?

<b>P</b>	magistrates have been unable to reach a decision
<b>Q</b>	other defendants in the case are 18
<b>R</b>	parents have refused to attend the youth court

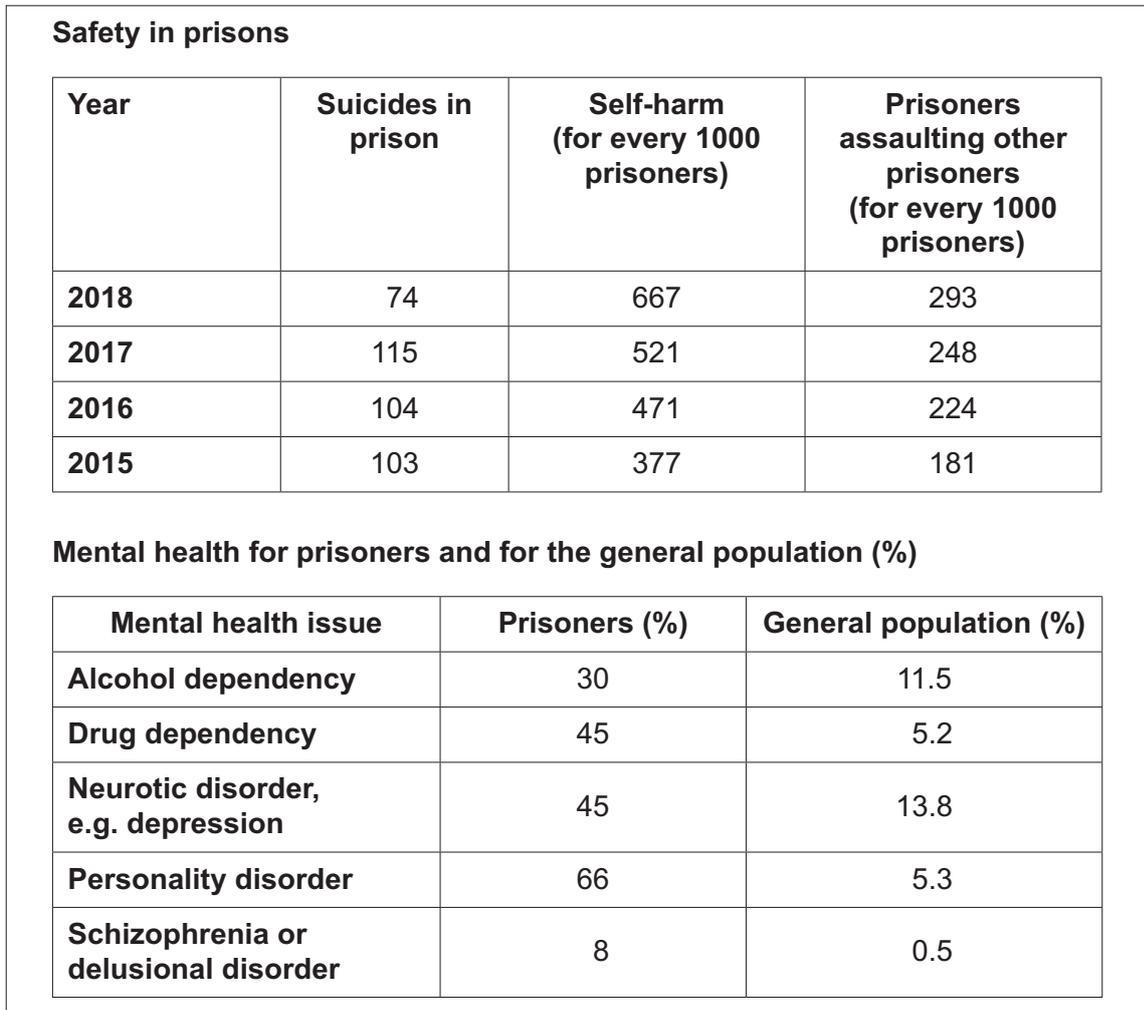
- A** Q only
- B** P and Q
- C** P and R
- D** P, Q and R

Your answer

[1]

**Turn over for the next question**

13 Study Fig. 13 and answer Questions 13(a) and 13(b).



**Fig. 13**

(a) Use the information in **Fig. 13** and apply your own knowledge and understanding to explain how prisons could be made safer without undermining the rule of law.

<b>P</b>	build more prisons
<b>Q</b>	change sentencing guidelines to keep people with mental health problems out of prison
<b>R</b>	improve staff training on mental health

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

Your answer

**[1]**

- (b) Use the information in **Fig. 13** and your knowledge of citizenship to choose which row in the table is **most** likely to reduce the prison population in the long term.

	<b>Action in the community</b>	<b>Action in prisons</b>
<b>A</b>	deal with the causes of poor mental health	deal with prisoners' problems
<b>B</b>	deal with the causes of poor mental health	give serious offenders longer sentences
<b>C</b>	send more of the serious offenders to prison	deal with prisoners' problems
<b>D</b>	send more of the serious offenders to prison	give serious offenders longer sentences

Your answer

[1]

**Turn over for the next question**

Answer **all** the questions.

### SECTION B

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

14 Study **Fig. 14** and answer Questions **14(a)** and **14(b)**.



**Fig. 14**

(a) Which title **best** fits the photograph above?

- A Members of the Royal Family take their seats for a debate in the House of Commons.
- B The Queen describes her government's plans for the new parliamentary session.
- C The Queen hears promises of loyalty from new lords appointed to parliament.
- D The Queen thanks all Members of Parliament (MPs) retiring from the House of Commons before an election.

Your answer

[1]

- (b) Which row in the table **best** describes the differences between the Head of State in **Fig. 14** and the president of a democratic republic such as France, Switzerland or the United States of America (USA).

	Choosing a president	Presidential power
<b>A</b>	he/she inherits the role	he/she just approves what a parliament decides
<b>B</b>	he/she inherits the role	he/she makes important decisions as part of an executive
<b>C</b>	he/she is elected	he/she just approves what a parliament decides
<b>D</b>	he/she is elected	he/she makes important decisions as part of an executive

Your answer

[1]

- 15 Who is the monarch's representative in parliament?

- A Black Rod
- B the Leader of the House
- C the Prime Minister
- D the Prince of Wales

Your answer

[1]

- 16 Why are bicameral parliaments popular in democracies?

- A because all people elected to parliament have the chance to debate the issues
- B because all political parties can be fairly represented
- C because an 'upper house' can provide a second opinion on proposed laws
- D because new members can join the 'lower house' to develop their skills

Your answer

[1]

17 Why has there been concern about social media in UK general elections?

- A electors become distracted from the election campaign
- B electors may be misled by inaccurate news stories on social media
- C only the wealthiest political parties can afford to use social media
- D some groups of electors do not use social media

Your answer

[1]

18 What does the UK Government spend most money on?

- A defence, public order and safety
- B education and training
- C health
- D welfare payments and pensions

Your answer

[1]

19 Which of the following policies would be **most** likely to cause wealthy business owners to think about moving their business out of the UK?

<b>P</b>	a cut in business rates
<b>Q</b>	an increase in corporation tax
<b>R</b>	an increase in income tax

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

Your answer

[1]

- 20 Which row in the table **best** describes the relationship between government spending and taxation?

	government spending	taxation
<b>A</b>	goes down	goes down
<b>B</b>	goes down	goes up
<b>C</b>	goes up	stays the same
<b>D</b>	stays the same	goes up

Your answer

[1]

- 21 Which of the following arguments can support the viewpoint that the media is able to hold the UK Government to account?

<b>P</b>	the media has a responsibility to investigate and inform
<b>Q</b>	the media is not controlled by the Government
<b>R</b>	there are many different types of media

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

Your answer

[1]

- 22 Why are the UK media regulated?

- A** to allow the Government to take over a media outlet if it needs to  
**B** to prevent abuses of power by editors and reporters  
**C** to prevent a media outlet from promoting one political party  
**D** to prevent other nations from using the media to mislead people

Your answer

[1]

- 23** Nina is 19 years old and has recently moved to the UK from Africa. She wants to stand as a candidate in an election to the UK Parliament.

What **must** Nina do before her application is accepted?

<b>P</b>	check that she will be at least 21 years old before the election takes place
<b>Q</b>	join a political party
<b>R</b>	prove that she has British Citizenship

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

Your answer

[1]

- 24** Which **three** of the following jobs are usually done by citizen volunteers?

- A** barrister  
**B** chief constable  
**C** civil servant  
**D** judge  
**E** magistrate  
**F** member of a tribunal  
**G** probation officer  
**H** solicitor  
**I** special constable

Your answer

[3]

25 Study **Fig. 25** and answer Questions **25(a)** and **25(b)**.

**Prime minister breaks the law**

In 2019, the Prime Minister decided to suspend the UK Parliament. Most MPs disagreed with the Prime Minister. But the Prime Minister asked the Queen to suspend parliament anyway, which she did.

Campaigners asked the courts to decide whether the Prime Minister had the right to suspend parliament. The Scottish Court of Session decided that the Prime Minister had acted unlawfully but, later, the English High Court ruled that the Prime Minister had the right to send MPs home.

The Supreme Court was asked to have the final say. The Court decided that the Prime Minister had broken the law.

**Fig. 25**

- (a) Use the information in **Fig. 25** and your knowledge of citizenship to explain why this case was heard in the Scottish as well as the English courts.
- A** Scotland and England have separate legal jurisdictions
  - B** Scotland is an independent country
  - C** the English High Court needed to check the Scottish Court's decision
  - D** the Prime Minister wanted to defend his decision in England and Scotland

Your answer

[1]

- (b) Why did the Supreme Court make the final decision?
- A** as an International Court, the Supreme Court has the right to overrule UK courts
  - B** MPs and government ministers are equally represented among the Supreme Court's judges
  - C** the Supreme Court has the right to summon well-qualified citizens to serve on its jury
  - D** the Supreme Court is the highest court in both England and Scotland

Your answer

[1]

Answer **all** the questions.

### SECTION C

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

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

**First statement:** There are four nations in the UK.

**Second statement:** Three UK nations have their own parliaments or assemblies.

<b>A</b>	both statements are false
<b>B</b>	both statements are true
<b>C</b>	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
<b>D</b>	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

[1]

**27** What is the **main** reason why many UK citizens have complex identities?

- A** differences between British values and family cultural traditions
- B** higher rates of immigration
- C** higher rates of university attendance
- D** increasing social media influence

Your answer

[1]

28 Which of the following are valid arguments for reducing immigration to the UK?

<b>P</b>	most of the recent immigrants to the UK cannot speak English
<b>Q</b>	over the last ten years immigration has caused high rates of unemployment
<b>R</b>	rapid population growth has put public services under pressure

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

Your answer

[1]

29 Which row in the table **best** describes the legal rights and responsibilities of people seeking asylum in the UK?

	<b>legal rights</b>	<b>legal responsibilities</b>
<b>A</b>	be found a job	make an accurate claim
<b>B</b>	be found a job	pay back grants or loans
<b>C</b>	receive free legal representation	make an accurate claim
<b>D</b>	receive free legal representation	pay back grants or loans

Your answer

[1]

30 Identify **four** legal responsibilities of the member states of the European Union (EU).

- A accept all laws proposed by France and Germany
- B accept the EU's standards for workers' rights and consumer protection
- C agree to charge the same rates of tax as in other EU member states
- D allow immigration from other EU member states
- E cut trade links with countries that are not EU member states
- F join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in addition to EU membership
- G merge their army, navy and air force into one EU defence force
- H organise elections to the European Parliament
- I replace their national flag with the EU flag
- J stay in the EU
- K trade freely with other EU member states
- L use the Euro as a unit of currency

Your answer

[4]

31 Why was the United Nations (UN) set up?

- A to deal with worldwide epidemics of serious diseases such as malaria
- B to help countries cope with natural disasters such as earthquakes
- C to improve world trade and prosperity
- D to keep the peace after the Second World War

Your answer

[1]

32 Why might NATO take action against a nation that is **not** one of its members?

<b>P</b>	the army of a non-member nation overthrows the elected government
<b>Q</b>	the non-member attacks a NATO member
<b>R</b>	the non-member threatens to impose trade tariffs against a member

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

Your answer

[1]

33 Why does the UK have considerable influence in the world even though it is a small nation?

<b>P</b>	the UK is a founding member of the Commonwealth
<b>Q</b>	the UK is in the top ten of the world's richest countries
<b>R</b>	the UK is one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council

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

Your answer

[1]

34 Study Fig. 34 and answer Questions 34(a) and 34(b).

### Responding to 'rough sleepers'

Homeless people living together in tents, park-shelters and camper vans can be seen in most UK towns and cities.

A Freedom of Information request by 'The Guardian' found that three times as many homeless camps were removed by local authorities in 2019 than in 2015.

Local authorities find it difficult to deal with 'rough sleeping'. Local families complain about mess, drunkenness, drug-taking and damage. They want the problem 'moved on'. Local authorities have a legal responsibility for homeless people and so send them to official shelters where they are safe.

Homeless people often prefer independence and want to live in their own place, even if it is just a tent.

**Fig. 34**

(a) Which human rights should be considered by local authorities in this case (**Fig. 34**)?

<b>P</b>	the right to freedom from degrading treatment or punishment
<b>Q</b>	the right to life, liberty and security
<b>R</b>	the right to live in a cohesive community

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

Your answer

[1]

(b) Use the information in **Fig. 34** and your knowledge of citizenship to identify the **two best** ways in which governments and local authorities could respond to the issue of rough sleeping.

- A help rough sleepers to apply for work
- B improve access to health care for rough sleepers
- C increase police patrols to deter drug-taking and anti-social behaviour
- D provide rough sleepers with light, heat and better tents
- E provide supported housing for rough sleepers
- F provide temporary toilets, washrooms and kitchens next to 'homeless camps'

Your answer

[2]

**Turn over for the next question**

35 Study Fig. 35 and answer the question that follows.

### Myanmar accused of genocide

Myanmar is an Asian country with a majority Buddhist population. A large Muslim community, known as the Rohingya people, live in the northern part of Myanmar.

In 2016, the Myanmar Government accused Rohingya people of supporting terrorism. A year later the Government's army took action. Myanmar's leaders admit that 'mistakes were made' and that Rohingya civilians were murdered and raped by soldiers. Many thousands of Rohingya left Myanmar for refugee camps in Bangladesh, a neighbouring Muslim country.

Myanmar's leaders insist that they were not attempting to wipe out a whole community (genocide). Myanmar leaders claim that they are now encouraging Rohingya refugees to return home and that the UN is supporting this plan. Few Rohingya people have gone back home.

During 2019 the International Court of Justice began to consider a charge of genocide against the state of Myanmar.

Fig. 35

Choose **two** legal and practical actions the UN can take if Myanmar loses the case against it (Fig. 35).

- A apply sanctions against Myanmar
- B disband Myanmar's army
- C imprison Myanmar's leaders
- D order Myanmar's Government to create a separate state for the Rohingya Muslims
- E prosecute Myanmar's leaders
- F replace Myanmar's Government with a UN Government

Your answer

[2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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