



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 30 November 2021 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies

J270/03 Our rights, our society, our world

Time allowed: 1 hour

No extra materials are needed.



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

Centre number Candidate number

First name(s) _____

Last name _____

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. You can use extra paper if you need to, but you must clearly show your candidate number, the centre number and the question numbers.
- Answer **all** the questions.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **16** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

Answer **all** the questions.

You should spend approximately 10 minutes on this section.

- 1 (a) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) has 30 rights to which people are entitled.

State **two** rights that should ensure people are treated fairly if they have been accused of a crime.

1

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2

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[2]

Study Fig. 1.1 and Fig. 1.2 and answer question 1(b).

A poster from a United States of America (USA) website celebrating the 70th anniversary of the UDHR, 2018

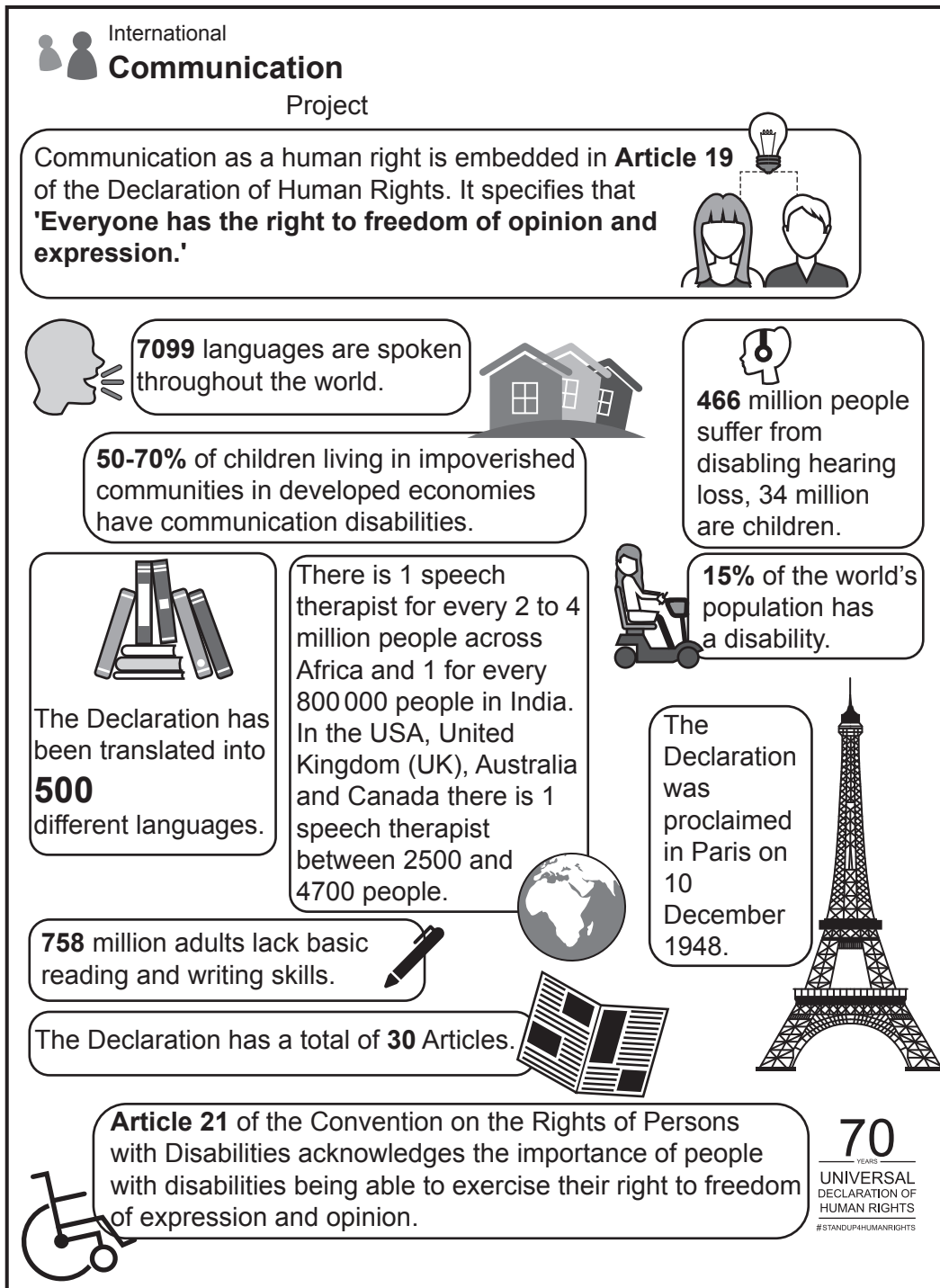


Fig. 1.1



Fig. 1.2

SECTION B

Answer **all** the questions.

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

2 Study **Fig. 2** and answer questions **2(a)–2(c)**.

UK citizens, asylum seekers, economic migrants and ‘health tourists’

There has been growing debate about the impact on UK citizens of outsiders coming to the UK to:

- gain health treatment
- get a better life than they have in their country of birth
- seek asylum in the UK due to conflict or persecution in their own countries.

In 2018, 30 000 people applied for asylum in the UK. Around 46% of these applications were approved.

Some UK citizens have argued that there should be greater control of migration to the UK.

‘Health tourism’ – fact and fiction

Health tourism refers to the idea that people travel deliberately to the UK to seek free treatment for a pre-existing medical condition. Often the problem cannot be treated in their own country.

The Government’s own estimate puts the cost of deliberate misuse of the National Health Service (NHS) by overseas visitors at £300 million. This is only 0.3% of the NHS budget. However, most of this is because UK citizens living overseas return home to use the NHS when they become ill. Some NHS trusts have taken legal action to recover money owed by health tourists rather than accepting that some people may be too poor to pay.

Fig. 2

(a) Use **Fig. 2** to state **one** piece of evidence to show that health tourists have **not** had much impact on the NHS.

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..... [1]

(b) State **one** action the UK Government could take to reduce deliberate misuse of the NHS.

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..... [1]

(c) State **two** reasons, supported by **Fig. 2**, why some people in the UK would **oppose** restrictions on health tourism.

1

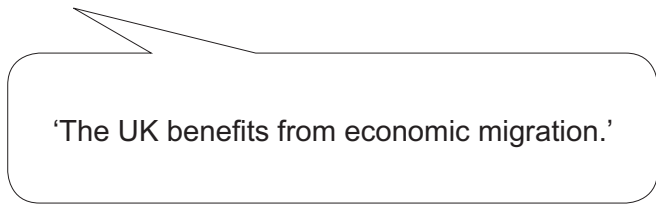
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2

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[2]

(d) State **four** different points that could be used as part of a reasoned case for **opposing** the following viewpoint:


'The UK benefits from economic migration.'

1

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2

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3

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4

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[4]

SECTION C

Answer **all** the questions.

You should spend approximately 10 minutes on this section.

3 Study **Fig. 3.1** and answer question **3(a)**.

The importance of the UK's December 2020 trade deal with the European Union (EU)		
<p>Introduction: Trade with the EU remains important for the British economy even though the UK left the EU in December 2020.</p> <p>Nearly half of all UK exports – about £225 billion per year – go to EU countries. When the UK was a member of the EU, almost all of these exports were free of tariffs (additional taxes on traded goods).</p> <p>The UK and EU made a free trade deal in December 2020. Without this agreement, trade would have taken place under World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules. EU tariffs would have increased the cost of UK goods exported to the EU.</p>		
Item	WTO tariff	Notes
British wine	32%	This industry has boomed and there are plans for a further 1000 hectares of land to be planted with grape vines. Tariffs would have meant that a £10 bottle of British wine would have cost £13.20 in the EU.
Cars	10%	UK car exports rose to 1.2 million in 2016 or 12% of all UK goods exported. Cars are sold to over 100 countries.
Fish	20%	While this would not have increased prices for British consumers, the UK would probably have added a similar tariff to fish from the EU, therefore increasing prices in UK shops.
Agricultural produce	Up to 25%	Tariffs would have increased the cost of strawberry exports by 22% and pea exports by 19%. UK agricultural exports total £27 billion. Over 60% of these exports currently go to European markets.

Fig. 3.1

- (a) State **two** arguments based on the information in **Fig. 3.1** that could be used to **support** the following viewpoint:

'The UK/EU December 2020 trade deal was vital for the UK's economy.'

1

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2

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[2]

Study Fig. 3.2 and answer question 3(b).

Points from the agreement between the EU and UK (December 2020)

TRADE

- The UK will leave the European Single Market and Customs Union but there will be free trade on most goods between the EU and UK.
- The UK will be able to make trade deals with countries outside the EU.
- There will be extra checks at borders, such as safety checks and customs declarations, so businesses that transport goods to and from the EU will have more paperwork to complete and face delays.

SOVEREIGNTY

- The UK will be in control of its own borders, money, laws and trade.
- The UK will follow EU regulations on such things as: the manufacture of goods, workers' rights, the environment and farming practices.
- The EU will have the right to fish in UK waters until 2025.

REPRESENTATION

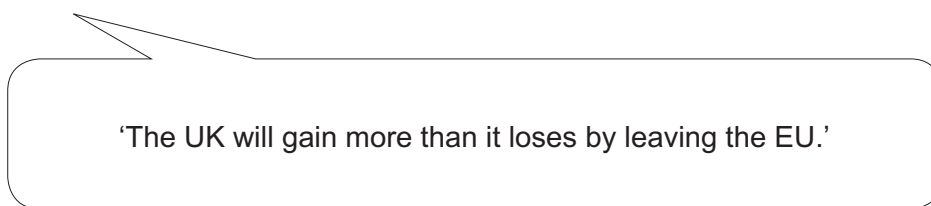
- The UK will no longer be represented in the European Parliament or European Council.

CITIZENS

- UK citizens will face restrictions on their freedom to live, work and study in EU member states.
- UK professional qualifications such as those for doctors, nurses and architects may not be accepted in the EU.

Fig. 3.2

(b)* Write a reasoned case for **or** against the following viewpoint:



'The UK will gain more than it loses by leaving the EU.'

In your answer you should:

- refer to **Fig. 3.1** and **Fig. 3.2** in your reasoned case
- state whether you are for **or** against the viewpoint
- include **at least three** arguments for **or** against the viewpoint.

[8]

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SECTION D

Answer **all** the questions.

You should spend approximately 20 minutes on this section.

4 Study **Fig. 4.1** and **Fig. 4.2** and answer questions **4(a)** and **4(b)**.

One permanent Security Council member, the USA, contributes \$1.7 billion to the peacekeeping budget. This is more than any other country and the USA has been reviewing its payments.

The USA held a meeting to look at how the UN could do better as a peacekeeper. The United States Ambassador said that 'poor performance harms the reputation of both the UN and the countries which contribute to peacekeeping'.

The Ambassador listed some of the results such as troops being attacked by armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or peacekeepers sexually abusing children in the Central African Republic. She went on to say that 'a greater concern is that sending UN forces to keep the peace puts lives at risk: for the people the UN is meant to protect and for the peacekeepers sent to protect them.'

Fig. 4.1

Where UN peacekeepers have been deployed

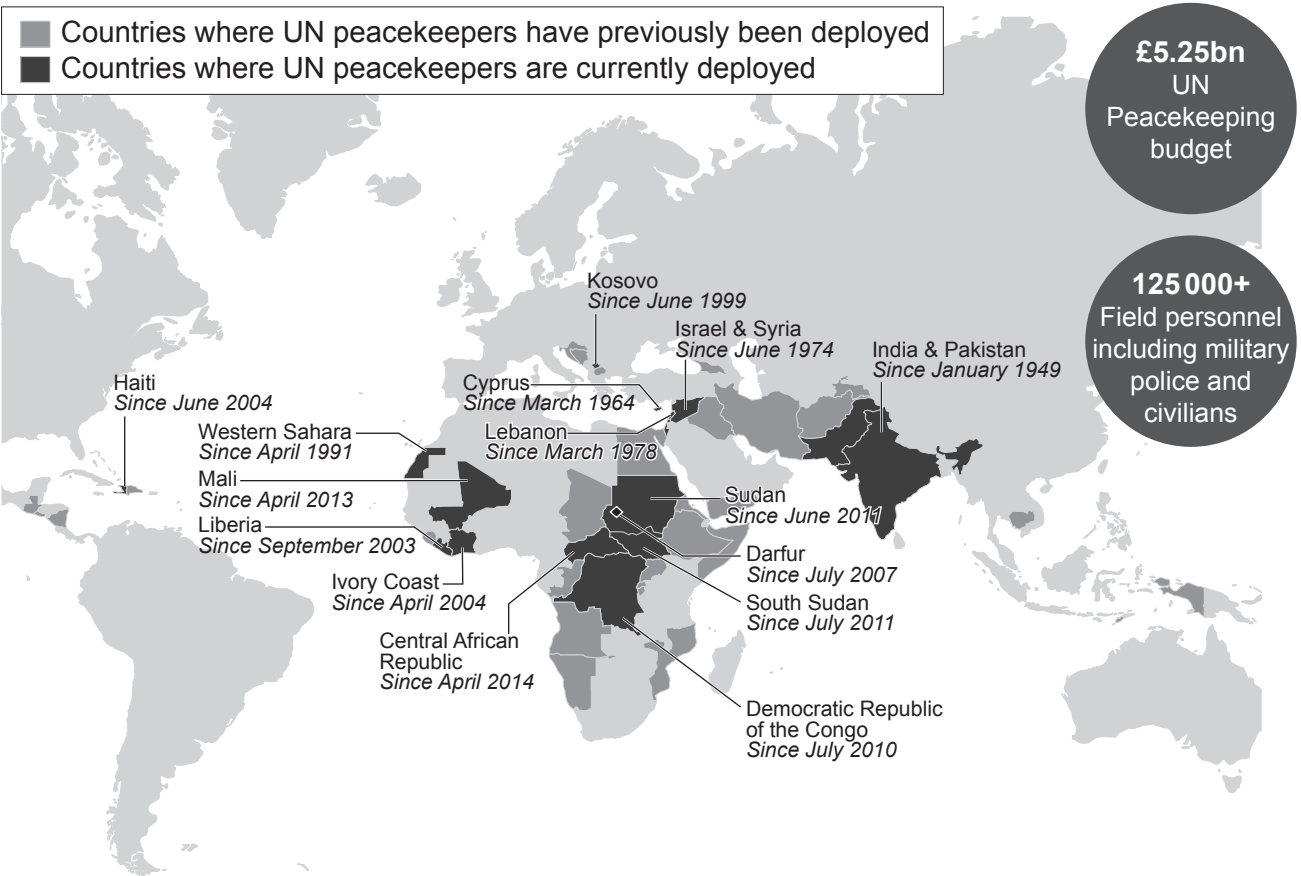


Fig. 4.2

(a) State **two** countries that are permanent members of the UN Security Council **in addition to** the USA.

1

2

[2]

(b)* Use information from **Fig. 4.1** and **Fig. 4.2** and evidence from your own studies to evaluate the following viewpoint:

‘The UN peacekeeping forces have **not** been effective in protecting civilians from conflict.’

You should consider:

- reasons why it is sometimes difficult for the UN to send peacekeeping forces
- reasons why peacekeeping forces sometimes face problems when they are in action
- what may happen if the USA decides **not** to maintain its contribution. [12]

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END OF QUESTION PAPER



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