

Answer **all** the questions.

SECTION A

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

1 What is the **minimum voting age** in United Kingdom (UK) general elections?

- A 21
- B 18
- C 16
- D 17

Your answer

[1]

2 Identify **three children's rights** specified by the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child.

- A attend the school of your choice
- B make decisions about your own medical care
- C take your parents or carers to court if they mistreat you
- D work as soon as you feel ready
- E choose to live with another adult if that will improve your level of care
- F access leisure, culture and the arts
- G have a name and nationality
- H have your best interests considered at all times
- I live with the family into which you were born (birth family)

Your answer

[3]

3 The 1998 Human Rights Act is based on which **international statement of rights**?

- A the European Convention on Human Rights
- B the Magna Carta
- C the Declaration of the Rights of Man
- D the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Your answer

[1]

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

First statement: trade unions represent employees

Second statement: as a result, trade unions have the right to be represented in parliament

A	both statements are true
B	the first statement is true but the second statement is false
C	the first statement is false but the second statement is true
D	both statements are false

Your answer

[1]

5 Why do defendants who **plead guilty** usually receive a more lenient sentence?

- A sentences can be decided in a lower court
- B cases can be heard by a magistrate rather than a judge
- C a guilty plea shows that the defendant accepts that what they did was wrong
- D a guilty plea means that the law is being upheld

Your answer

[1]

6 Which row in the table is correct in a **youth court for a defendant under 16**?

	what happens in court	who must attend
A	defendants are called by their first name	the victim
B	cases are heard by solicitors rather than judges	the defendant's parents or carers
C	defendants are called by their first name	the defendant's parents or carers
D	cases are heard by solicitors rather than judges	the victim

Your answer

[1]

7 Identify **three** characteristics of a **lay magistrate**.

- A must be aged over 21
- B must retire at 70
- C does not get paid
- D cannot give prison sentences
- E must have previous experience in the legal system
- F must take a legal qualification before they start
- G must not have been accused of a crime
- H must not have another job that takes up their time
- I has the right to take time off work for their duties

Your answer

[3]

8 What is meant by the term ‘legislation’ or ‘statute law’?

- A laws made by parliament
- B laws transferred from the European Union (EU)
- C international laws adopted by all members of the UN
- D laws based on decisions made by judges about right and wrong

Your answer

[1]

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

Mrs. Jones’s research

Mrs. Jones was serving on a jury but did not understand what was meant by ‘grievous bodily harm’.

At home, she looked the words up on the internet and was surprised to find details of the case she was listening to in court. She went on to find that the defendant had broken the law many times before. Mrs. Jones shared her findings with the rest of the jury.

Fig. 9

Which options best describe what is likely to happen?

P	the defendant will have a new trial with a different jury
Q	Mrs. Jones will be punished and possibly imprisoned
R	the judge will ask all jurors to study Mrs. Jones’s research findings

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

Your answer

[1]

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

Alexa and the police incident

Alexa is 15 and is out late at night with older friends. They are being loud and rowdy. Some of Alexa's friends steal food from a shop and abuse the staff. Two male police officers arrive but Alexa's friends have run away. Alexa is left standing outside the shop carrying a bag. The shop staff are not sure whether Alexa was one of the thieves.

Alexa tells the police not to come near her. She becomes upset, uses abusive language towards the police and walks away.

Fig. 10

What powers do the **police** have in this case?

P	stop and question Alexa
Q	search Alexa's bag and coat
R	arrest Alexa

- A** none of the above
- B** P and Q
- C** P and R
- D** P, Q and R

Your answer

[1]

11 Describe how a **tribunal** is similar to a magistrates' court.

P	both try to solve disputes
Q	in both, judgements are often made by specialists in the issues being decided
R	in both, witnesses must give evidence under oath

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

Your answer

[1]

12 Which legal setting would hear a case in which someone is **claiming compensation for a faulty product**?

- A a consumer tribunal
- B a small claims court
- C a crown court
- D a magistrates court

Your answer

[1]

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

Offences involving possession of a knife or offensive weapon by age group in England and Wales		
Year	Number of offenders aged 10 to 17	Number of offenders aged 18 and over
2014	2935	13369
2015	3404	14059
2016	3996	15286
2017	4498	16557
2018 (estimated)	4644	16248

Fig. 13

(a) Using your citizenship knowledge and information from Fig. 13, explain why the government requires teachers to report knife crime suspects to the police.

P	people are increasingly worried about knife crime and other violent crimes
Q	knife crime has been increasing
R	knife crime involves mainly young people under 18

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

Your answer

[1]

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

- A teach young people the impact of knife crime on victims and their friends and family
- B train the police to disarm people with knives
- C ban the sale of knives to young people
- D make it easier for victims to report offences to the police

Your answer

[1]

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)**.

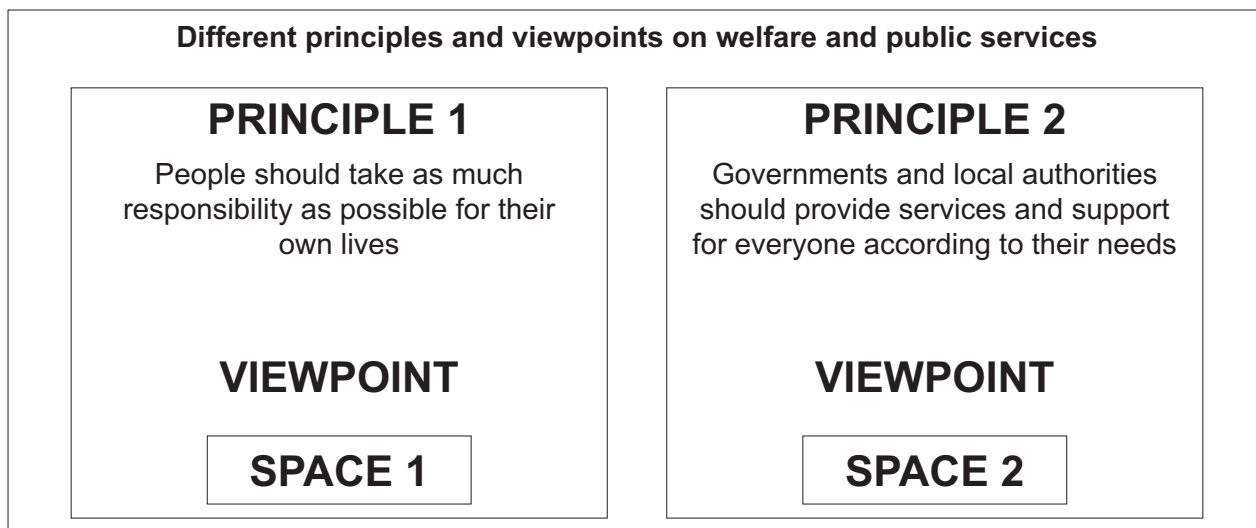


Fig. 14

(a) Choose a viewpoint, which fits with **PRINCIPLE 1**, to go in **SPACE 1**.

- A** education is vitally important to the UK's future, the government should spend more
- B** taxes should increase so we can pay for better teachers to educate our children
- C** we must encourage more young people to attend university by abolishing student loans
- D** education will improve if groups of parents, charities and businesses run our schools

Your answer

[1]

(b) Choose a viewpoint, which fits with **PRINCIPLE 2**, to go in **SPACE 2**.

- A** we should reduce tax so that people have a choice about how to spend their money
- B** we must encourage people to save more for their own retirement
- C** we should guarantee a good standard of care for all old people who need it
- D** all families who take care of elderly relatives should receive a special allowance

Your answer

[1]

15 Name the person whose job it is to keep order in **House of Commons** debates.

- A Speaker
- B Sergeant at Arms
- C Leader of the House
- D Black Rod

Your answer

[1]

16 Why are **parliamentary bills** discussed in House of Commons committees?

- A so that all Members of Parliament (MPs) have the chance to debate the issues
- B so that members of the House of Lords can help make the decision
- C so that the new law can be tested before it is used across the whole country
- D so that MPs can study the bill in detail

Your answer

[1]

17 Why did the 2016 referendum to leave the EU cause concern about the **British constitution**?

- A it was claimed that the referendum had been unfair
- B the government found it hard to make a deal with the EU
- C several government ministers resigned
- D it was felt that parliamentary sovereignty had been undermined

Your answer

[1]

18 Why might the UK government **cut** taxes?

- A to attract more businesses to the UK
- B so that more can be spent on public services
- C to protect the environment
- D so that the national debt can be paid off more quickly

Your answer

[1]

19 Which row in the table best describes the relationship between **government** and **parliament**?

	government	parliament
A	puts forward new laws	examines and approves new laws
B	examines and approves new laws	puts forward new laws
C	holds ministers accountable for implementing party policy	replaces ineffective ministers
D	provides information to MPs	decides which MPs will join the government

Your answer

[1]

20 Who chooses the **prime minister**?

- A the electorate
- B the largest party or coalition in parliament
- C the cabinet
- D senior civil servants

Your answer

[1]

21 What valid arguments could be used to support the viewpoint that governments should **not control the media**?

P	governments should be held to account
Q	governments need to get their message across clearly
R	people should be able to express themselves without fear of censorship

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

Your answer

[1]

- 22 Jenny is 15 and in Year 11 at school. She feels strongly about climate change and wants to make her voice heard.

Which of the actions below is she **legally** entitled to take?

P	take time off school to join a demonstration
Q	join a pressure group
R	join a political party

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

Your answer

[1]

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

First statement: Scotland is an independent country

Second statement: there are no longer any Scottish MPs in the UK parliament

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

Your answer

[1]

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

First statement: judges can overrule the government

Second statement: governments sometimes break the law

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

Your answer

[1]

Turn over for the next question

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

Devolution for north-east England

In 2017, the government decided to support a devolution deal for three local authorities north of the River Tyne (Newcastle, North Tyneside and Northumberland).

The new Combined Authority would gain an extra £20 million each year in government grants. An elected 'metro-mayor' would lead the Combined Authority.

The Combined Authority would have some additional power devolved from central government.

Towns and cities south of the River Tyne were left out of the plan, even though most people see these places as part of the north-east region.

In a 2004 referendum, people in north-east England voted strongly against a plan for devolution of power from London. The government has no plans to hold another referendum. It will be councilors in the three local authorities who will decide whether to approve the government's plan.

Fig. 25

(a) In what ways could the plan in Fig. 25 be said to be undemocratic?

P	towns and cities south of the River Tyne will be left out
Q	the government has devised the plan
R	there will be no referendum on the plan

A P, Q and R

B Q and R

C P and R

D R only

Your answer

[1]

(b) Which **three** of the following are responsibilities of **local authorities** in England?

- A planning approvals or rejections
- B hospitals
- C school inspections
- D recycling and waste disposal
- E policing
- F support for children and vulnerable groups
- G flood prevention and control
- H motorways
- I house building

Your answer

[3]

Turn over for the next question

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: many UK citizens feel a complex sense of identity

Second statement: most residents of the UK are first or second generation immigrants

A	both statements are true
B	the first statement is true but the second statement is false
C	the first statement is false but the second statement is true
D	both statements are false

Your answer

[1]

27 What is the main reason why **asylum seekers** have been allowed to settle in the UK?

- A** they have family members in the UK
- B** they can make an economic contribution to the UK
- C** their human rights are under threat in their home country
- D** they have passed the citizenship test

Your answer

[1]

28 What have been the **main benefits** of immigration to the UK?

P	many migrants are highly skilled and solve labour shortages in key areas
Q	care homes, hospitals and transport systems would struggle without migrant labour
R	migrants have taken homes that would have been left empty

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

Your answer

[1]

29 What have been the main reasons why people have left the UK in the **last four years**?

P	to improve their quality of life
Q	they have been returned to their home country by the UK Border Force
R	uncertainty caused by the UK leaving the EU

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

Your answer

[1]

30 Identify **four** members of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)**.

- A France
- B The United States of America (USA)
- C Switzerland
- D Russia
- E Sweden
- F UK
- G Ukraine
- H North Korea
- I New Zealand
- J India
- K Austria
- L Germany

Your answer

[4]

31 Why are so many African countries members of the **Commonwealth**?

- A they feel threatened by China's growing influence in Africa
- B many have long-standing connections with the UK
- C the Commonwealth lends money to poorer countries
- D membership gives their citizens an automatic right to live and work in the UK

Your answer

[1]

32 Which international organisation helps countries settle **trading disputes** fairly?

- A the UN
- B the EU
- C the World Trade Organisation
- D the International Court of Justice

Your answer

[1]

33 Why have countries in eastern and southern Europe been pleased to join the EU?

P	they are protected by the EU army
Q	the President of the European Council provides them with stable government
R	they become part of a free trade area of over 400 million people

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

Your answer

[1]

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

Improving the UK's seaside towns

A House of Lords report published in April 2019 found that many seaside towns were in desperate need of improvements to transport, housing and broadband.

The Lords found that young people in seaside towns often lacked ambition and needed better access to further and higher education.

They argued that many seaside towns such as Hastings, Blackpool and Great Yarmouth had been 'left behind'. Many people felt isolated, lived from 'day to day' and had lost faith in UK politics.

Fig. 34

(a) Which **British value** is being undermined according to the report in Fig. 34?

- A representative democracy
- B tolerance and respect for diversity
- C free speech
- D the rule of law

Your answer

[1]

(b) Using your citizenship knowledge and information from Fig. 34, identify **two** ways in which governments could respond to the report's findings.

- A give people more information about UK politics
- B improve rail links so people can travel to towns with better opportunities
- C engage residents in schemes to improve their communities
- D write tourism plans for the coastal towns so they can attract more visitors
- E improve educational opportunities in coastal towns
- F give local authorities additional grants so that council tax can be reduced

Your answer

[2]

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

Brunei brings in new laws

Brunei is a Commonwealth country in south-east Asia. In 2019, new laws were introduced that led to protests in the UK and around the world.

These new laws meant that people having gay sex and people caught having sex with other people's partners could be stoned to death. Brunei's laws also enable courts to order that thieves have one of their hands cut off.

Celebrities, including the actor George Clooney, encouraged people around the world to protest by not buying any products or services connected with Brunei.

Fig. 35

Identify **two legal and practical actions** the UK government can take in the case described in **Fig. 35**.

- A expel Brunei from the Commonwealth
- B apply trade sanctions to Brunei
- C overthrow the Brunei government by supporting opposition groups
- D expel all Brunei citizens living in the UK
- E propose a resolution to be debated by the UN
- F use International Humanitarian Law to prosecute the Brunei government

Your answer

[2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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