

# Tuesday 17 November 2020 – Afternoon

# GCSE (9-1) Citizenship Studies

J270/02 Citizenship in action

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

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No extra materials are needed.	



Please write clearly in black ink. <b>Do not write in the barcodes.</b>			
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 100.
- 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 28 pages.

#### **ADVICE**

· Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

# **SECTION A**

Answer **all** the questions.

You should spend approximately 20 minutes on this section.

1 Study Fig. 1 and answer questions 1(a)–1(d).

### Government promises to cut direct taxes

The Government promised today that income tax would be cut in the next budget. 'I don't want to take money from people. It's better to give our citizens more control over how they spend their earnings,' said the Prime Minister. 'Cuts in people's income tax will also help create more jobs.'

The Government also plans to increase indirect taxes such as VAT and duties on cigarettes, wine and beer. Drivers will have to pay more in fuel duty.

# Fig. 1

(a)	State <b>one</b> example of a tax or duty change in <b>Fig. 1</b> that will be an advantage for <b>environment</b> .	the
		. [1]
(b)	State <b>three</b> public services provided by <b>national governments in England and Wales</b> are paid for from the taxes and duties mentioned in <b>Fig. 1</b> .	that
	1	
	2	
	3	[3]
(c)	State <b>two</b> ways in which <b>local authorities</b> raise money for local public services.	
	1	
	2	
		[2]

(d)	Explain why the official opposition in parliament may object to the Government's plans described in Fig. 1.
	[41

2 Study Fig. 2 and answer questions 2(a)-2(d).

### Universities told to scrap 'safe spaces' and promote free speech

Chris Skidmore, the universities minister, says that, in recent years, universities have agreed to create 'safe spaces' where students are protected from opinions that might offend them. He feels that 'safe spaces' are against the principle of free speech.

The universities minister has now published a new fifty-three-page guidance document. This states that speakers should not be banned from universities just because they 'offend, shock or disturb' students.

It is the first time in thirty years that ministers have intervened to reinforce the Education Act of 1986. This Act gave universities and colleges the responsibility to promote free speech.

### Fig. 2 (Extract adapted from The Daily Telegraph)

(a)	State <b>two</b> actions Chris Skidmore would have taken <b>before issuing the new guidanc</b> universities and colleges.	<b>e</b> to
	1	
	2	
		[2]
(b)	State <b>two</b> reasons why Chris Skidmore has issued 'guidance' to universities <b>instead changing the law</b> .	lo t
	1	
	2	

(c)	Explain why Chris Skidmore can be said to be <b>safeguarding democracy</b> .
	[4
(d)	State <b>two</b> reasons why the United Kingdom (UK) Government sometimes <b>restricts</b> free speech.
	1
	2
	[2

3	(a)	State <b>one</b> example of a UK <b>political party</b> .	
			[1]
	(b)	State <b>two</b> reasons why people join <b>political parties</b> .	
		1	
		2	
			[2]
	(c)	State <b>two</b> ways that <b>pressure groups</b> are <b>different from</b> political parties.	
		1	
		2	
			[2]

4 Study Fig. 4 and answer questions 4(a) and 4(b).

### Government and politics in the Republic of Alpia\*

In Alpia, citizens use proportional representation to elect representatives. The largest political parties in parliament choose an executive to govern the country. A president is elected by the executive. He or she serves for one year. A successor is chosen each year.

Citizens have the right to vote in referendums on a wide range of national and local matters including constitutional issues. If citizens disagree with a decision made by their government or parliament, they may challenge it by launching a referendum. Citizens can also put their ideas forward to be decided through a national or local referendum. National referendums are held four times a year on average. Voter turnout is around 48 per cent. A referendum in 2009 led to a ban on minarets\*\*.

Twenty-five per cent of the country's population are migrants to Alpia from different countries, including the UK. They have permission to work in Alpia but are not allowed to vote.

\*Alpia is not a real country.

\*\*A minaret is a tower built next to or as part of a mosque.

### Fig. 4

(a)	State the <b>type of democracy</b> described in the Republic of Alpia.
	[1]
(b)	Explain why <b>human rights and equalities</b> may be at risk in Alpia. Support your answer with examples from real democratic countries including the UK.
	[41]

### **SECTION B**

Answer **all** the questions.

You should spend approximately 30 minutes on this section.

5 Study Fig. 5.1, Fig. 5.2 and Fig. 5.3 and answer questions 5(a)-5(e).

People in prison (European countries)					
	2	2000		2018	
Country	Number of prisoners	Prisoners for every 100 000 people in the population	Number of prisoners	Prisoners for every 100 000 people in the population	
Denmark	3382	63	3 6 3 5	63	
<b>England and Wales</b>	64602	124	83014	140	
France	48 049	82	65 084	100	
Germany	70 252	85	62 194	75	
Italy	53 165	93	59 135	98	
Northern Ireland	1068	64	1435	76	
Norway	2548	57	3373	63	
Portugal	12944	126	13 0 6 5	127	
Scotland	5869	116	7771	143	
Spain	45309	113	59087	126	
Sweden	5326	60	5979	59	
Switzerland	5670	80	6863	81	
The Netherlands	13847	87	10464	61	

Fig. 5.1

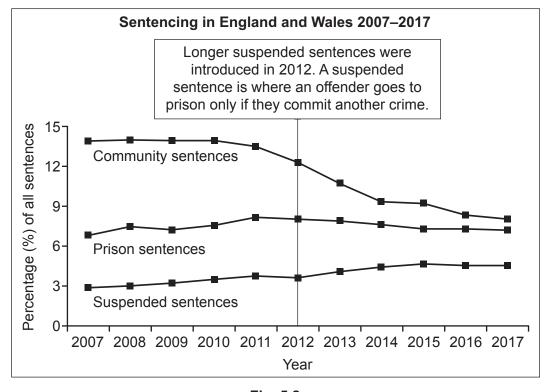


Fig. 5.2

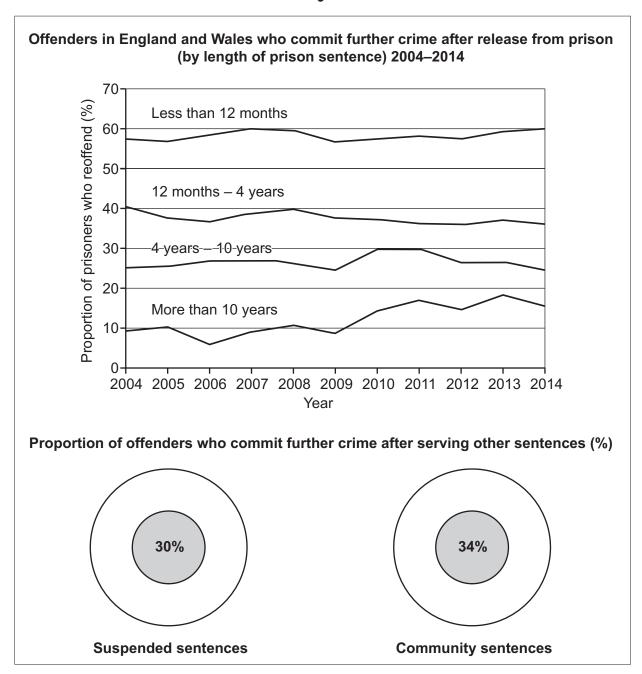


Fig. 5.3

(a) State one national government that is likely to be most concerned by the information in Fig. 5.1.
(b) Using evidence from Fig. 5.1, state one country the prisons minister should contact for advice about cutting prisoner numbers in England and Wales.

(c)	Using evidence from <b>Fig. 5.2</b> and <b>Fig. 5.3</b> , state <b>two</b> actions the England and Wales prisons minister should take to <b>reduce reoffending</b> .
	1
	2
	[2]
(d)	Using evidence from Fig. 5.1, Fig. 5.2 and Fig. 5.3, explain why England and Wales has been described as a nation with a <b>prisons policy</b> that is <b>not</b> good enough.
	[4]

(e)\* Use information from Fig. 5.1, Fig. 5.2 and Fig. 5.3 to evaluate the following viewpoint:

'We should send fewer people to prison.

The public will feel safer if more community sentences are used.'

You should consider:

•	prisoner numbers the effectiveness of prison sentences other knowledge from your studies about crime and the fear of crime.  [8]


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6 Study Fig. 6.1 and Fig. 6.2 and answer questions 6(a) and 6(b).

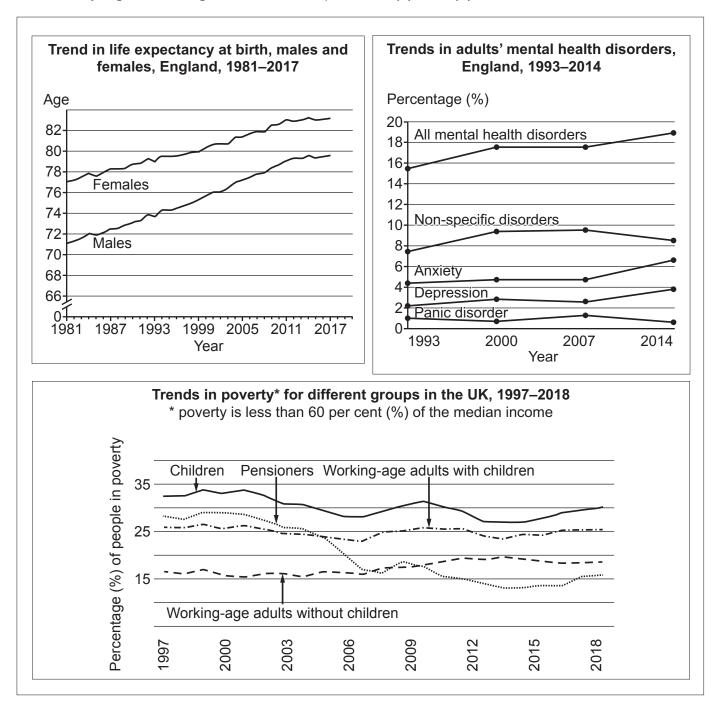


Fig. 6.1

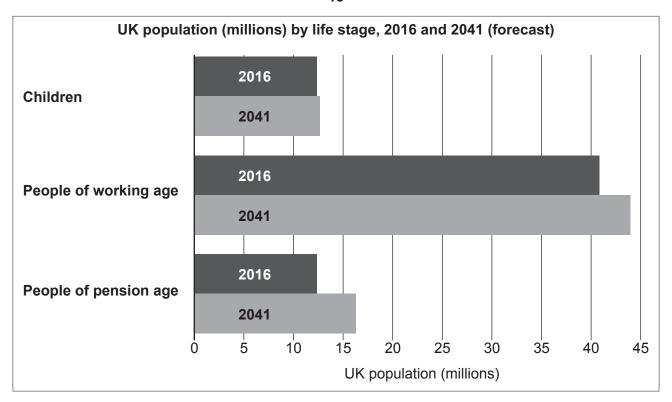


Fig. 6.2

(a)	Explain why the information in <b>Fig. 6.1</b> might affect people's confidence in the <b>health and welfare system</b> .
	[4]

(b)	Describe how the <b>Government may change its policies</b> in response to the information shown in <b>Fig. 6.1</b> and <b>Fig. 6.2</b> .
	[4]

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# **SECTION C**

# Answer the question.

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

**7\*** Use your knowledge and understanding from across the whole citizenship course to evaluate the following viewpoint:

'People think more about themselves rather than the future of the country or the planet.

So governments must sometimes ignore people's views when planning ahead.'

Your response should show knowledge, understanding and skills in the following areas:

rights, the law and the legal system

•	democracy and government in the UK politics beyond the UK.	[12]
•••••		 



Turn over for the next question

### **SECTION D**

Answer all the questions.

You should spend approximately 40 minutes on this section.

8 Study Fig. 8 and answer questions 8(a)–8(c).

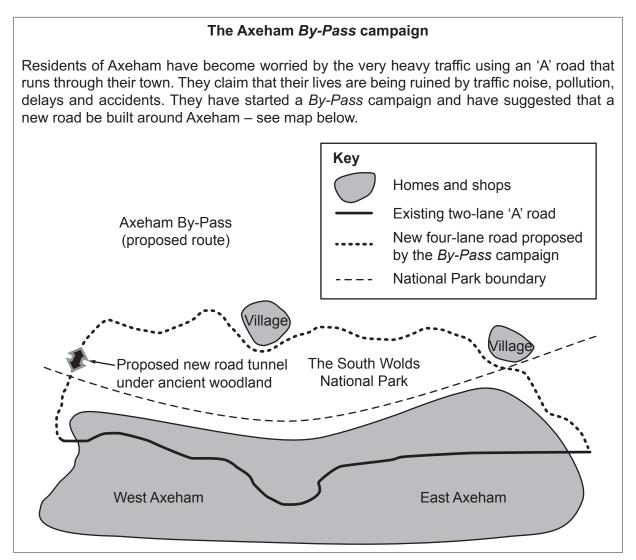


Fig. 8

Use the information in **Fig. 8**, your knowledge of the whole citizenship course and your experience of citizenship action to help you answer questions **8(a)–8(c)**.

(a)	Apply knowledge and understanding from your own experience of citizenship action describe different <b>methods</b> that could be used to get support from drivers using the existing the existin	
	'A' road.	4
		••
		•••

۱)	State <b>two</b> reasons why people might <b>oppose</b> the <i>By-Pass</i> campaign's plans.	
')	1	
	T	
	2	
:)	Explain why the <i>By-Pass</i> campaign should seek the support of elected representatives from	[ <b>2</b> ] om
<b>;</b> )		om
<b>;</b> )	Explain why the <i>By-Pass</i> campaign should seek the support of elected representatives fro <b>local authorities and national government</b> .	om
;)	Explain why the <i>By-Pass</i> campaign should seek the support of elected representatives fro <b>local authorities and national government</b> .	om
;)	Explain why the <i>By-Pass</i> campaign should seek the support of elected representatives fro <b>local authorities and national government</b> .	om
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<b>(2)</b>	Explain why the <i>By-Pass</i> campaign should seek the support of elected representatives fro <b>local authorities and national government</b> .	om
<b>(*)</b>	Explain why the <i>By-Pass</i> campaign should seek the support of elected representatives fro <b>local authorities and national government</b> .	om

9 Use information from Fig. 9.1 and Fig. 9.2, your knowledge of the whole citizenship course and your experience of citizenship action to answer questions 9(a)–9(d).

### A local authority election

### Events of June 2019

The council elections take place in May 2020. You think that the councillor representing your area is out of touch. Few people know her name and even fewer have ever met her.

Fewer than one in every four electors voted in the last election. But many people in your area complain that the council does not do enough for them.

You decide to become a candidate in the council elections next May. You're not a member of a political party and do not wish to join one. So you decide to stand as an 'independent' candidate.

Two of your neighbours and some friends agree to support your campaign.

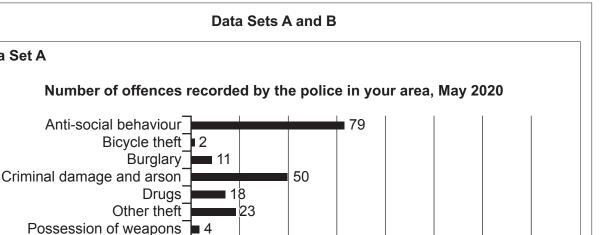
### Update, May 2020

You are elected to the council as the new independent councillor for your area.

Fig. 9.1

**30** 

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**Data Set B** 

**Data Set A** 

# People aged 16-64 claiming welfare benefits

Public order

Shoplifting 7

Vehicle crime

Theft from the person 3

Violence and sexual offences

Robbery 9

Other crime 14

People aged	Percentage (%) claiming welfare benefit				
16–64	In your area	Nationally			
Men	8.4	2.3			
Women	5.2	1.9			

# Economic inactivity for people aged 16-64

Reasons for	Percentage (%) of workless people				
being workless	In your area	Nationally			
Retired	4.2	4.9			
Student	4.4	6.6			
Looking after home or family	5.2	4.9			
Long-term sick or disabled	9.8	4.6			
Other	3.1	2.3			
Total	26.7	23.3			

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(a)	living in your ward.
	State an action you (as the local councillor) could take in response to each concern.
	One concern from <b>Data Set A</b>
	Action you could take
	One concern from <b>Data Set B</b>
	Action you could take
	[2]
(b)	Describe how you could find out what other community issues concern people.
	[4]

State <b>two</b> reasons why <b>an independent candidate</b> may find it more difficult to win an election than candidates from the main political parties.
1
2
[2]
Describe what you could do after the election to keep people's support.
[4]

**10\*** Using **your own experience** of taking citizenship action, explain why good communication is important.

Your response should:

- describe how you communicated with your team
- describe how you communicated with people outside your team
- explain why good communication is important
- evaluate how your communication could have been improved or extended.

You should also use know about.	information from	examples of c	itizenship action	that you have	studied or [12]


### **END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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