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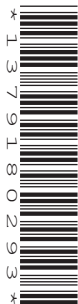
Tuesday 21 May 2024 – Morning

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)

Last name

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.

Section A

You should spend about **15 minutes** on this section.

1 What is the most accurate definition of the term **human rights**?

- A a framework of international legal responsibilities
- B important entitlements that apply to everyone
- C personal characteristics that are protected from discrimination
- D the foundations of common law in England

Your answer

☐

[1]

2 Which of the rights or protections below were introduced by the **Magna Carta**?

P	protection from false imprisonment
Q	right to prompt justice
R	right to trial by other citizens

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

3

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

First statement: The Equality Act of 2010 protects people against discrimination.

Second statement: The police are responsible for upholding the Equality Act.

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

- 4 Why is law so important in a **democracy**?

P	prevent strikes and protests
Q	protect rights and freedoms
R	resolve conflicts

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

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

First statement: Most laws are proposed by Supreme Court judges.

Second statement: Parliament decides whether to approve new laws.

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

Your answer

[1]

- 6 Study the image and answer the question that follows.

A statue of 'Justice'

This female image is often seen in or around court buildings.
She is blindfolded and carries a sword, and a set of balances or scales.



Which **two** important principles does 'Justice' represent?

- A defendants and their accusers must have an equal chance to make their case
- B identities of defendants and witnesses must be protected
- C judges should not communicate with juries
- D nobody should argue with or criticise a judge
- E once a verdict is reached, the matter is closed
- F there must be no favouritism

Your answer

☐☐

[2]

7 Identify **three** ways in which a **youth** court is different from an **adult** court.

- A cases are heard by a social worker rather than a magistrate
- B jury members must have experience working with young people
- C lawyers and court officials do not wear wigs, gowns or uniforms
- D only community sentences can be imposed on offenders
- E only first offenders are allowed trial in a youth court
- F parents or carers can be fined by the court if they have failed in their duties
- G parents or carers can contribute to the discussions
- H the public are not allowed to attend without special permission
- I witnesses cannot appear in person

Your answer

[3]

8 Whose responsibility is it to take a **civil law** case to court?

- A Citizens Advice
- B the claimant or their lawyer
- C the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)
- D the police

Your answer

[1]

9 Which of the cases below would be heard in a **County Court**?

P	business owners trying to recover money they are owed
Q	motorists accused of traffic offences
R	people seeking compensation for injuries

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

10 Identify **two** requirements for anyone wishing to volunteer as a **lay magistrate** in England and Wales.

- A** able to take part in training
- B** aged 18 or over
- C** be in full or part-time work **or** education when they make an application
- D** be recommended by someone who is already serving as a magistrate
- E** have at least basic legal qualifications **or** experience
- F** have no criminal record (including traffic offences)

Your answer

☐ ☐

[2]

11 Study **Source 11** and answer questions **11(a)**, **11(b)** and **11(c)** that follow.

Source 11

Arrested!

17-year-olds Jane and Kobe are taking part in a town-centre demonstration. It turns violent, windows are broken and both are arrested by the police on suspicion of criminal damage.

Both are unsure of their rights and are worried in case they are questioned.

(a) Identify **two** of Jane and Kobe's rights following their arrest.

- A fast-track referral to a court
- B keeping hold of their personal possessions
- C legal advice
- D release – if their parents or carers collect them and return them later
- E release within 48 hours
- F support from an appropriate adult

Your answer

[2]

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

First statement: If questioned, Jane and Kobe's answers will be recorded.

Second statement: Jane and Kobe must tell the police everything they know about the incident.

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

Your answer

[1]

(c) If it is decided to prosecute Jane or Kobe, where would their case **most likely** be heard?

- A in a magistrates' court
- B in a small claims court
- C in a tribunal
- D in a youth court

Your answer

[1]

Section B

You should spend about **15 minutes** on this section.

12 Why is **equal opportunity** so important in a **democracy**?

- A** so that all citizens feel valued and empowered to help make decisions
- B** so that citizens are confident that everyone will be subject to the same laws
- C** so that the media treats everyone with respect
- D** so that there is little crime and people feel safe

Your answer

☐

[1]

13 Why have so few **national referendums** been held in the United Kingdom (UK)?

P	Members of Parliament (MPs) feel that referendums are usually unnecessary as the UK is a representative democracy
Q	people avoid voting in national referendums
R	referendums have been used to decide important constitutional matters, but such decisions are not made very often

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

14 Choose which row in the table best describes a **UK parliamentary election**.

	electorate	purpose
A	citizens aged 16 or over	select constituency representatives
B	citizens aged 18 or over	select constituency representatives
C	citizens aged 16 or over	select a prime minister
D	citizens aged 18 or over	select a prime minister

Your answer

[1]

15 What does the **Leader of the Opposition** do in the UK parliament?

P	makes sure their political party can take over if the government fails
Q	questions the prime minister and holds them to account
R	works with the prime minister to run the country inclusively

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

Your answer

[1]

16 Select **one** reason why many MPs **oppose** proportional representation.

- A** fewer MPs will be elected to the House of Commons
- B** it may weaken the link between electors and their local MP
- C** it will lead to fewer general elections
- D** more people will feel that their vote has been wasted

Your answer

[1]

17 Study **Source 17** and answer questions **17(a)** and **17(b)** that follow.

Source 17

UK Parliament suspended

In autumn 2019, the prime minister advised the Queen to suspend or 'prorogue' the UK Parliament. MPs were sent home to their constituencies for five weeks. They were to return just a few days before the UK was due to leave the European Union (EU).

Many MPs were angry. They accused the prime minister of silencing them and trying to hide from scrutiny.

A Scottish MP, Joanna Cherry, challenged the prime minister's decision in the courts. As a result, the Supreme Court ruled that the prorogation of the UK Parliament was unlawful. MPs returned and continued to ask questions about leaving the EU.

(a) What **constitutional principle** was at risk in this case?

- A judicial independence
- B parliamentary sovereignty
- C separation of powers
- D the unwritten constitution

Your answer

[1]

(b) What **valid argument** could the prime minister use for suspending parliament?

- A a referendum vote had supported leaving the EU and parliament should not have tried to challenge that decision
- B MPs should not have been wasting government time by asking questions
- C the government cannot be dictated to by MPs
- D the prime minister had the right to suspend parliament as his political party was the largest in the House of Commons

Your answer

[1]

18 Why might a government **cut** income tax?

P	to increase spending on welfare and pensions
Q	to renew public assets such as hospitals and schools
R	to stimulate economic growth

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

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

First statement: Welfare payments and social care costs take the largest share of local and national government spending.

Second statement: Local authorities and national government spend only a small proportion of their money on overseas aid, refugees and asylum seekers.

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

20 Which **two** of the following reasons are strong arguments for **more devolution** in the UK?

- A it encourages a greater sense of British identity
- B it's easier to engage in decision-making
- C local people know what's best for their area
- D national planning saves money
- E people are more likely to trust central government
- F tax cuts will be more likely

Your answer

☐ ☐

[2]

21 Why are **civil servants** important?

- A They advise and support government ministers
- B They help MPs to keep in touch with constituents
- C They make sure parliamentary debates are orderly and fair
- D They organise elections

Your answer

☐

[1]

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

First statement: UK media tend to promote free speech.

Second statement: UK media have a legal duty to give equal weight to both sides of every argument.

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

23 Which **three** indicators below show that citizens support **democracy** as a system of government for their country?

- A** economic growth is rapid
- B** membership of political parties is increasing
- C** more people are joining illegal protests
- D** more people are registering to vote
- E** more young people are attending university
- F** most people support the monarchy
- G** opinion polls show that people prefer strong leadership
- H** petitions to parliament are increasing
- I** there have been three different prime ministers in one year

Your answer

[3]

Section C

You should spend about **15 minutes** on this section.

24 Which **two local authority** actions would be most likely to **increase** community cohesion?

- A** encourage voter registration
- B** improve roads and pavements
- C** involve local people in decision-making
- D** reduce council tax
- E** refuse planning applications for 'takeaways' and charity shops
- F** take legal action against anti-social residents

Your answer

☐☐

[2]

25 Which **additional rights** do people gain when they become British citizens?

P	live in the UK without facing immigration controls
Q	vote in UK general elections
R	work in the UK

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

26 Which factors might contribute to UK residents feeling a complex sense of **identity**?

P	ten percent (10%) of households in England and Wales include people from different ethnic groups
Q	almost 50% of UK residents see themselves as English, Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish as well as British
R	almost 20% of English and Welsh citizens were born outside the UK

A P, Q and R

B P and Q

C P and R

D R only

Your answer

☐

[1]

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

First statement: Over the last 60 years, most immigrants to the UK have come here so they can claim welfare benefits.

Second statement: There are very few jobs in the UK for new arrivals.

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

28 Since 2022 what has been the major **new** reason for more **immigration** to the UK?

- A a strong UK economy
- B free health care
- C people-smuggling
- D seeking refuge from war, famine and threats to human rights

Your answer

☐

[1]

29 What is one of the main aims of the **World Trade Organisation**?

- A encourage free trade
- B encourage countries to protect their economies by taxing imports
- C prevent another European war
- D promote democracy

Your answer

☐

[1]

30 Study **Source 30** and answer the question that follows.

Source 30

What is the Council of Europe (CoE)?

The Council of Europe is Europe's prime human rights organisation. It also promotes democracy and the rule of law.

There are 46 member countries from across Europe including the UK. All have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights. This convention is enforced by the European Court of Human Rights acting on behalf of the CoE.



How does the organisation described in **Source 30** benefit **UK citizens**?

P	the UK government would be held to account if it acted undemocratically
Q	citizens can appeal against government decisions that threaten their human rights
R	the CoE can change English laws that it considers to be unfair

A P, Q and R

B P and Q

C Q and R

D R only

Your answer

[1]

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

First statement: The UK continues to trade with the EU.

Second statement: The UK is a permanent member of the United Nations (UN) Security Council.

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

Your answer

[1]

32 Which **four** of the following statements are aims of the United Nations (UN)?

- A** boost world trade
- B** encourage member states to set climate change targets
- C** encourage the use of electric vehicles
- D** gradually remove national borders
- E** increase global economic growth
- F** increase taxation on rich nations
- G** limit China's global influence
- H** make sure everyone has enough to eat
- I** oppose non-democratic governments
- J** protect civilians in global conflicts
- K** reduce child death rates
- L** regulate the internet

Your answer

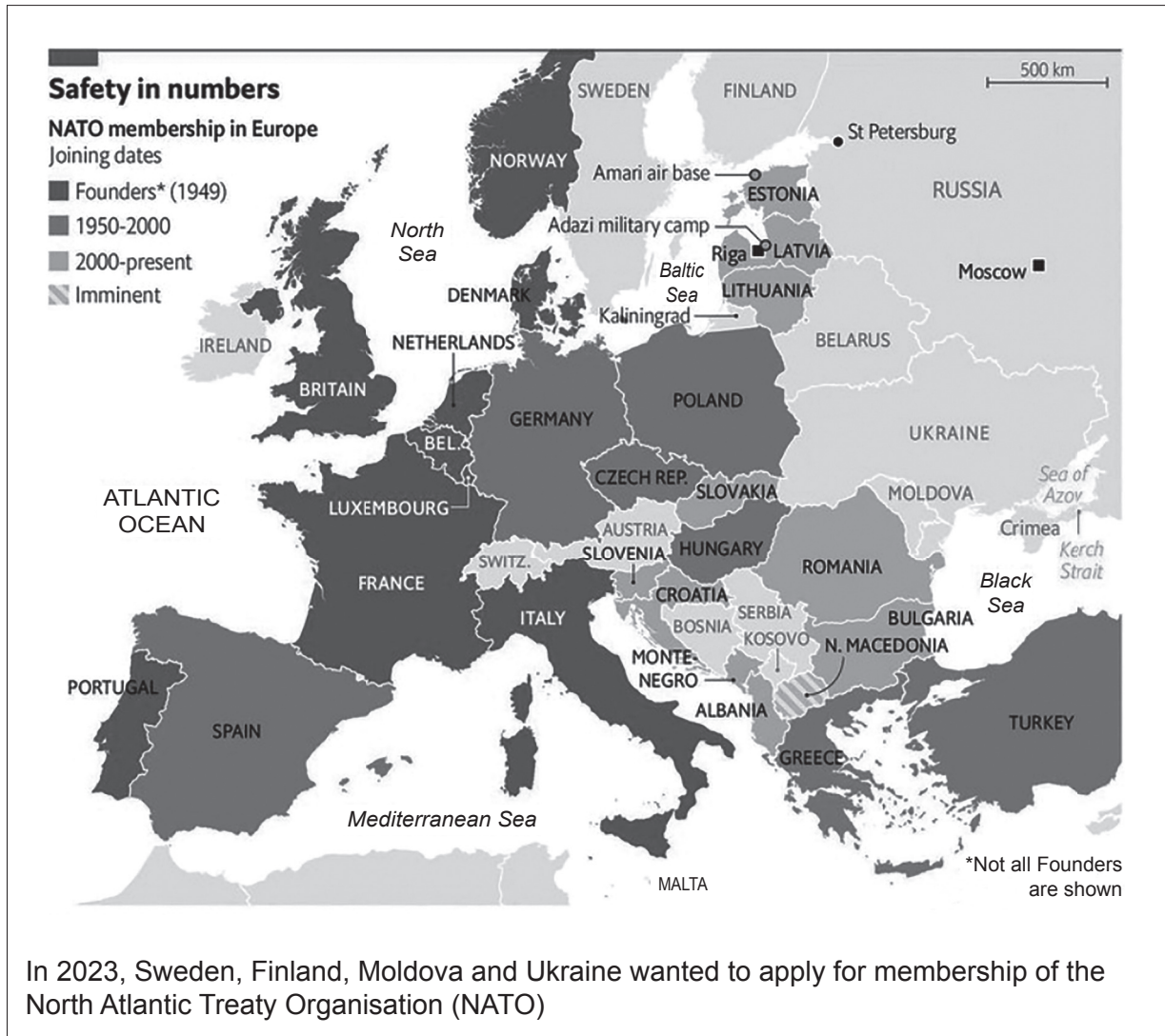
[4]

21
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33 Study **Source 33** and answer questions 33 (a), (b) and (c) that follow.

Source 33



(a) Apart from those in Source 33, which other countries are members of NATO?

- A Australia and New Zealand
- B Canada and the United States of America (USA)
- C India and the People's Republic of China (PRC)
- D Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE)

Your answer

☐

[1]

(b) Which row in the table best describes how **NATO** and the **United Nations (UN)** support member nations?

	NATO	UN
A	controls immigration from non-member nations	promotes free trade
B	promotes free trade	sends armed forces into war zones to stop the fighting
C	protects members against attack by other nations	promotes international cooperation and security
D	shares resources and expertise in IT, industry and agriculture	shares resources to promote health and reduce global warming

Your answer

☐

[1]

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

First statement: NATO has expanded into eastern Europe since 1949.

Second statement: The European Union (EU) feels threatened by this expansion.

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

Your answer

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[1]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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