



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Thursday 13 June 2024 – Morning**

**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 

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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. 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 **20** pages.

### ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

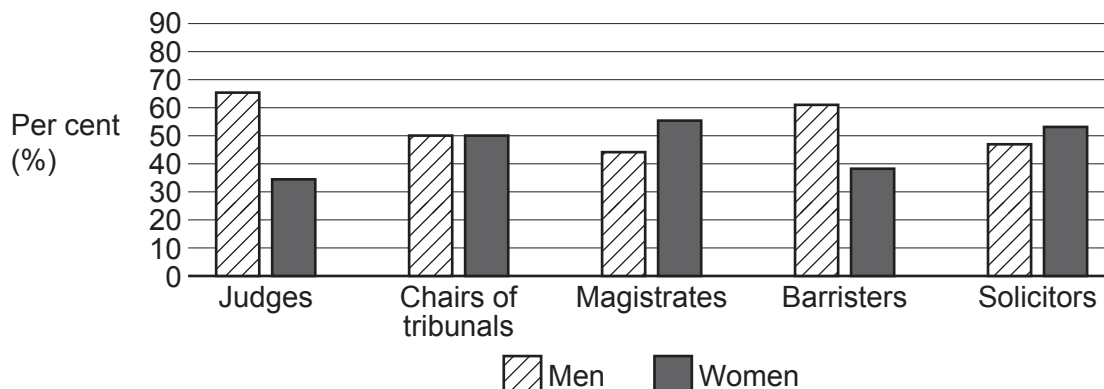
## Section A – Diversity in the judiciary

You should spend about **10 minutes** on this section.

- 1 Study **Fig. 1** and **Source 1** and answer questions **1(a)–1(b)**.

**Fig. 1**

### Percentage of legal positions held by women in England and Wales in 2020



Adapted from: Gov.UK Diversity of the judiciary: 2020 statistics

### Source 1

#### Some statistics on diversity in the judiciary in 2019 and 2022

By 2019, judges still did not represent wider society, as the government statistics below show:

- 32% of all judges were women
- 1% of magistrates were under 30 years of age
- 8% of court judges came from ethnic minority groups
- 11% of new judges came from ethnic minority groups.

As of 1 April 2022, women still only represented 35% of all court judges. This was less than 2% higher than in 2021, but 11% higher than in 2014.

Also in 2022:

- 6% of new magistrates were under 30 years of age
- 10% of court judges came from ethnic minority groups
- 12% of new judges came from ethnic minority groups.

Adapted from: HM Government and Magistrates' Association statistics 2019 and 2022

- (a) Using **Fig. 1** and **Source 1**, state **two** pieces of evidence which show that women are **not** equally represented in legal positions.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

- (b) Describe the ways in which the representation of wider society in the legal system has improved since 2019. Use evidence from **Source 1** to support your description.

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..... [4]

Study the viewpoint below and answer question 1(c).

In society in general, gender and ethnicity are the **only** areas of inequality in 2024.

(c) State **four** different points that could be used as part of a reasoned case **against** the viewpoint above.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

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4 .....

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[4]

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**Turn over for the next question**

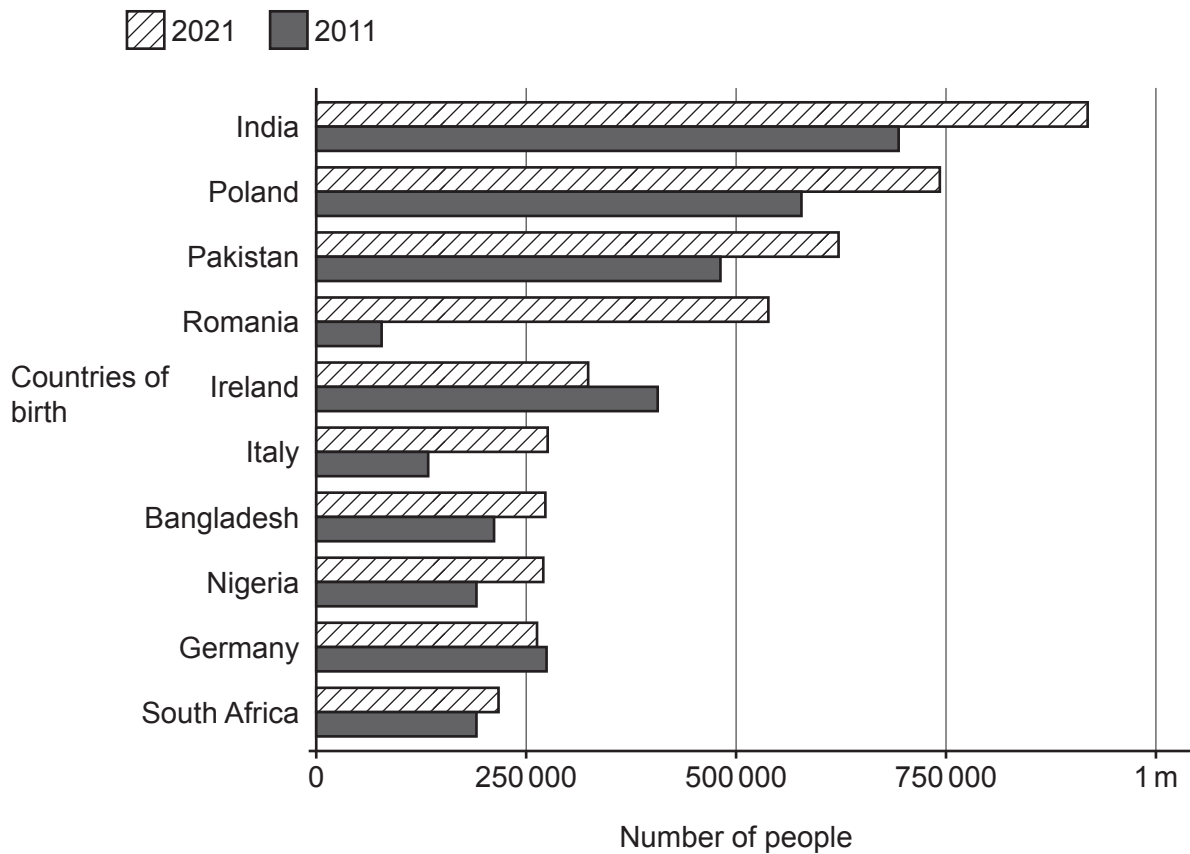
## Section B – Changing identities within the UK

You should spend about **20 minutes** on this section.

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

**Fig. 2**

**Residents of England and Wales born outside the United Kingdom (UK) in 2011 and 2021**  
**Top ten non-UK countries of birth**



Taken from: ONS

## Source 2

## An interview with the deputy director of the census

The Office for National Statistics has published a review of the ethnic group, national identity, language and religion of people in England and Wales from the census of 2021. The results are based on everyone's own view of their cultural identity.

He said:

'The census data highlights the increasingly multicultural society we live in. The percentage of people saying their ethnic group is "White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British" continues to fall.

'While it is still the most common response to the census question on ethnic group, the number of people identifying with another ethnic group continues to increase.

'Despite this change in ethnic origin, 9 in 10 people across England and Wales still say they have a UK national identity.'

Adapted from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/news/news/census2021ethnicgroupnationalidentitylanguageandreligion>

- (a) Using **Fig. 2**, state **one** piece of evidence to show that the number of residents of England and Wales born abroad has **not** increased for all non-UK countries of birth between 2011 and 2021.

..... [1]

- (b) State **one** reason why more residents of England and Wales were born in non-UK countries in 2021 than in 2011.

..... [1]

- (c) Using **Fig. 2** and **Source 2**, state **two** reasons why residents of England and Wales may **not** identify themselves as having a UK national identity.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

Study the viewpoint below and answer question **2(d)**.

UK residents who were born outside the UK might find it difficult to feel a sense of British identity.

**(d)** State **four** different points that could be used to **support** the viewpoint above.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....

**[4]**

Study the viewpoint below and answer question **2(e)**.

Immigration brings economic and social benefits to the UK.

**(e)\*** Write a detailed case **supporting** the viewpoint above.

In your answer, you must:

- State **four** examples of economic **and/or** social benefits from immigration to the UK.

**[8]**





## Section C – The role of governments and organisations in responding to climate change

You should spend about **10 minutes** on this section.

- 3 Study **Source 3.1** and answer question **3(a)**.

### Source 3.1

#### Some climate action facts from the United Nations (UN)



1. Warming beyond 1.5 °C will substantially increase the risk of some types of plants and animals becoming extinct.
2. The ocean is already warmer and more acidic, and produces less food.
3. Around 7 million people die every year from breathing polluted air.
4. Confident and immediate climate action could lead to \$26 trillion in economic benefits by 2030.
5. Renewable energy is getting cheaper all the time.
6. Switching to a clean economy could create over 65 million new low-carbon jobs.
7. Investing \$1.8 trillion from 2020 to 2030 in adapting to climate change could produce \$7.1 trillion in total net benefits.

Adapted from: <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/un-secretary-general-speaks-state-planet>

- (a) State **two** pieces of evidence in **Source 3.1** that could be used to **support** the following viewpoint.

Action on climate change is needed to improve living standards around the world.

- 1 .....
- .....
- 2 .....
- .....

[2]

Study **Source 3.1** and **Source 3.2** and answer question **3(b)**.

### Source 3.2

**A Canadian broadcaster's report on a speech by the Secretary-General of the UN at international climate change conference (COP 27) in 2022**

#### **We're on a 'highway to climate hell' UN chief Guterres says**

Key points:

- 'We are in the fight of our lives, and we are losing' António Guterres tells the COP27 climate change summit.
- The world must phase out the use of coal as a fuel, he says.
- 'Greenhouse gas emissions keep growing, global temperatures keep rising, and our planet is fast approaching tipping points that will make climate chaos irreversible' he adds.
- 'We are on a highway to climate hell with our foot still on the accelerator' Guterres says.

Adapted from CNBC website, published 7th November 2022

**(b)\*** Use information from **Source 3.1** and **Source 3.2** and information from your own studies to **support** the following viewpoint.

International organisations and national governments need to do more to **prevent** further global warming.

In your answer you must:

- use information from **Source 3.1** and **Source 3.2** and your own studies
- include **at least three** examples of actions international organisations **and** governments could be taking to prevent further global warming.

**[8]**

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## Section D – International Humanitarian Law

You should spend about **20 minutes** on this section.

- 4 Study **Source 4** and answer questions **4(a)(i)** and **4(a)(ii)**.

### Source 4

#### International humanitarian law

International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is a set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict. It protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities, and restricts the means and methods of warfare.

IHL sets out agreed rules for how wars are to be fought to protect civilians. It is built on principles including: Distinction, Proportionality and Precautions.

- Distinction means civilians must never be attacked directly.
- Proportionality means that attacks on military targets cannot take place if they cause the death of too many civilians.
- Precautions means that armies must take all feasible precautions to avoid and to minimise incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects.

Adapted from 'International humanitarian law' from an international charity website

(a)

- (i) State **one** international conflict where nations have been at risk of breaking International Humanitarian Law.

..... [1]

- (ii) State **one** international organisation that seeks to enforce International Humanitarian Law.

..... [1]

(b)\* Using information from **Source 4** and evidence from your studies, evaluate the following viewpoint.

International Humanitarian Law does not work.

You must consider:

- evidence from **Source 4** as well as your own knowledge to **support** this view
- evidence from **Source 4** as well as your own knowledge to **oppose** this view
- the benefits which effective international humanitarian law could give to the people of the world.

[12]

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