

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Thursday 20 June 2019 – Morning**

**GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies**

**J270/03 Our rights, our society, our world**

**Time allowed: 1 hour**

**plus your additional time allowance**

**No additional material is required for this Question Paper**

**Please write clearly in black ink.**

**Centre number**

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**Candidate number**

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**First name(s)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Last name** \_\_\_\_\_

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**



## **INSTRUCTIONS**

**Use black ink. You may use an HB pencil for graphs and diagrams.**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.**

## **INFORMATION**

**The total mark for this paper is 50.**

**The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].**

**Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).**

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## SECTION A

Answer **ALL** the questions.

You should spend approximately 10 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.

- 1 Study FIG. 1.1 below and answer questions 1(a) and 1(b).

ROW i of the table has been completed for you.  
In ROW i a **LEGAL RIGHT** for a child has been matched with a **LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY** for a parent.

**FIG. 1.1**

	Legal rights linked with legal responsibilities	
Row	Legal rights	Legal responsibilities
i	For a child: to receive an education.	For a parent: to make sure their children are educated.
ii	For a consumer: to claim compensation if they become ill after eating out.	For a business: (SPACE 1)
iii	For a citizen: (SPACE 2)	For a citizen: not to commit election fraud.

- (a) State a **LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR A BUSINESS (SPACE 1)** linked to a legal right for a consumer in ROW ii.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) State a **LEGAL RIGHT FOR A CITIZEN (SPACE 2)** linked to a legal responsibility for a citizen in ROW iii.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

## **Study FIG. 1.2 and FIG. 1.3 and answer questions 1(c) – 1(f).**

### **FIG. 1.2**

Adapted from 'Convention of the Rights of the Child', 2 September 1990, [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org), United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner; 'Convention on the Rights of the Child - General Comment No. 10: Children's rights in juvenile justice', 2007, [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org), United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions. Link to material: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx> &

**FIG. 1.3****Information on youth offending****Minimum age of criminal responsibility in selected countries**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Age</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>United States of America (USA)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>England, Wales and Northern Ireland</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Argentina</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>18</b>

**Number of youth offenders and sentence outcomes for all offences, 2005–2015 (England and Wales)**

<b>Sentence outcome</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Absolute or conditional discharge</b>	<b>12 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>4 000</b>
<b>Fine</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>2 000</b>
<b>Community sentence</b>	<b>61 000</b>	<b>48 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>
<b>Detention/custody</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>4 000</b>	<b>2 000</b>
<b>Other*</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96 000</b>	<b>74 000</b>	<b>29 000</b>

**\*Including deportation, disqualification from driving, restraining orders, travel restrictions and a day in police cells.**

- (c) State ONE way in which the treatment of youth offenders in ENGLAND AND WALES has not fitted in with international law.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]  
\_\_\_\_\_

- (d) State TWO pieces of evidence that show POLICIES ON YOUTH OFFENDING may be changing.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (e) State ONE reason why people UNDER THE AGE OF 18 may be tried in adult courts in England and Wales.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]  
\_\_\_\_\_



- (f) Using FIG. 1.2, FIG. 1.3 and EVIDENCE FROM YOUR OWN STUDIES, state FOUR different points that could be used as part of a reasoned case for SUPPORTING the viewpoint below:

**‘The law and the justice system in England and Wales must do more to support youth offenders.’**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[4]**

## **SECTION B**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**You should spend approximately 15 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.**

**2 Study FIG. 2.1 opposite and answer questions 2(a) – 2(e).**

**(a) State ONE possible BENEFIT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM (UK) ECONOMY shown by the information in FIG. 2.1.**

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**[1]**

**(b) State ONE possible BENEFIT FOR UK DEMOCRACY shown by the information in FIG. 2.1.**

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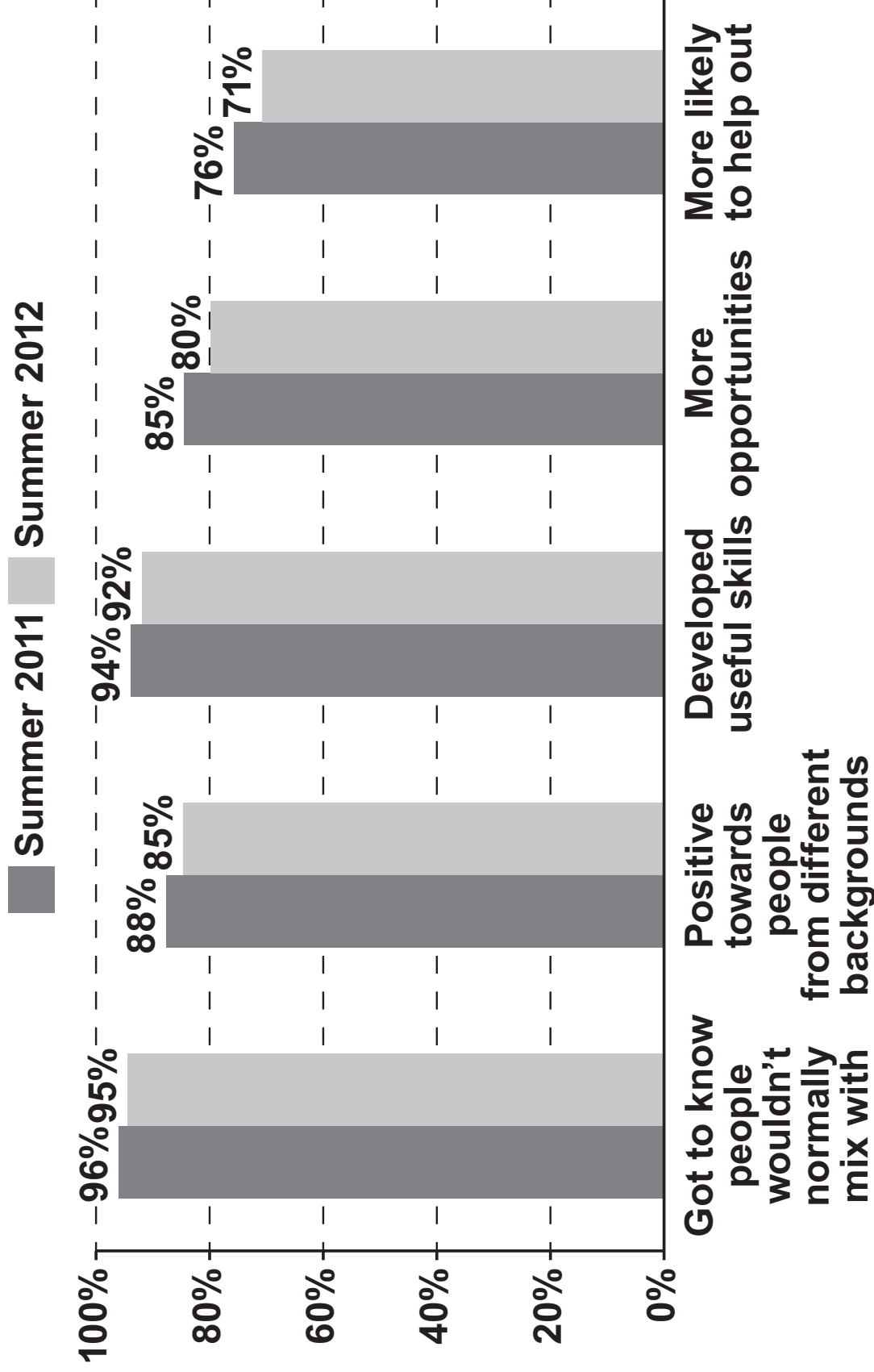
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**[1]**

**FIG. 2.1 (Adapted from NatCen Social Research data, 2013)**

**Independent evaluation of the National Citizen Service (NCS)  
(The NCS is for 16- and 17-year-olds. They take part in social action projects and build skills for work and life.)**

**How participants felt NCS benefitted them**



- (c) State **TWO OTHER ORGANISATIONS OR SCHEMES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE** that encourage their members to make a positive contribution to society.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

[2]

- (d) State **FOUR** different points or examples that could be used to **SUPPORT** the viewpoint below:

**‘There are many opportunities in the UK for ADULT CITIZENS to contribute to their community or wider society.’**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

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[4]

**(e)\* Write a reasoned case SUPPORTING the viewpoint below:**

**‘Democracy can only succeed if governments AND citizens act to support democratic values.’ [8]**

[illegible]

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## **SECTION C**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**You should spend approximately 10 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.**

### **3 Study FIG. 3 and answer questions 3(a) – 3(c).**

#### **FIG. 3**

Adapted from 'British Social Attitudes 2013: Attitudes to immigration', [www.natcen.ac.uk](http://www.natcen.ac.uk), NatCen Social Research. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions. Link to material: <http://www.natcen.ac.uk/media/205569/immigration-bsa31.pdf>



- (a) State ONE PIECE OF EVIDENCE from FIG. 3 that shows why it is FALSE to say that all people who want to reduce immigration dislike immigrants.**

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**[1]**

- (b) State ONE PIECE OF EVIDENCE from FIG. 3 that shows WHY UK POLITICIANS AND BUSINESS LEADERS may have underestimated the level of people's concern about immigration.**

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**[1]**

**(c)\* Using FIG. 3 and EVIDENCE FROM YOUR OWN STUDIES, write a reasoned case SUPPORTING the viewpoint below:**

**‘UK governments should encourage reasonable levels of immigration and emigration.’**

**Your response should:**

**consider the reasons UK governments should support migration;**

**consider the challenges facing governments when immigration is high;**

**express your personal opinion – this may SUPPORT OR OPPOSE the viewpoint. [8]**

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[illegible]

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**SECTION D**

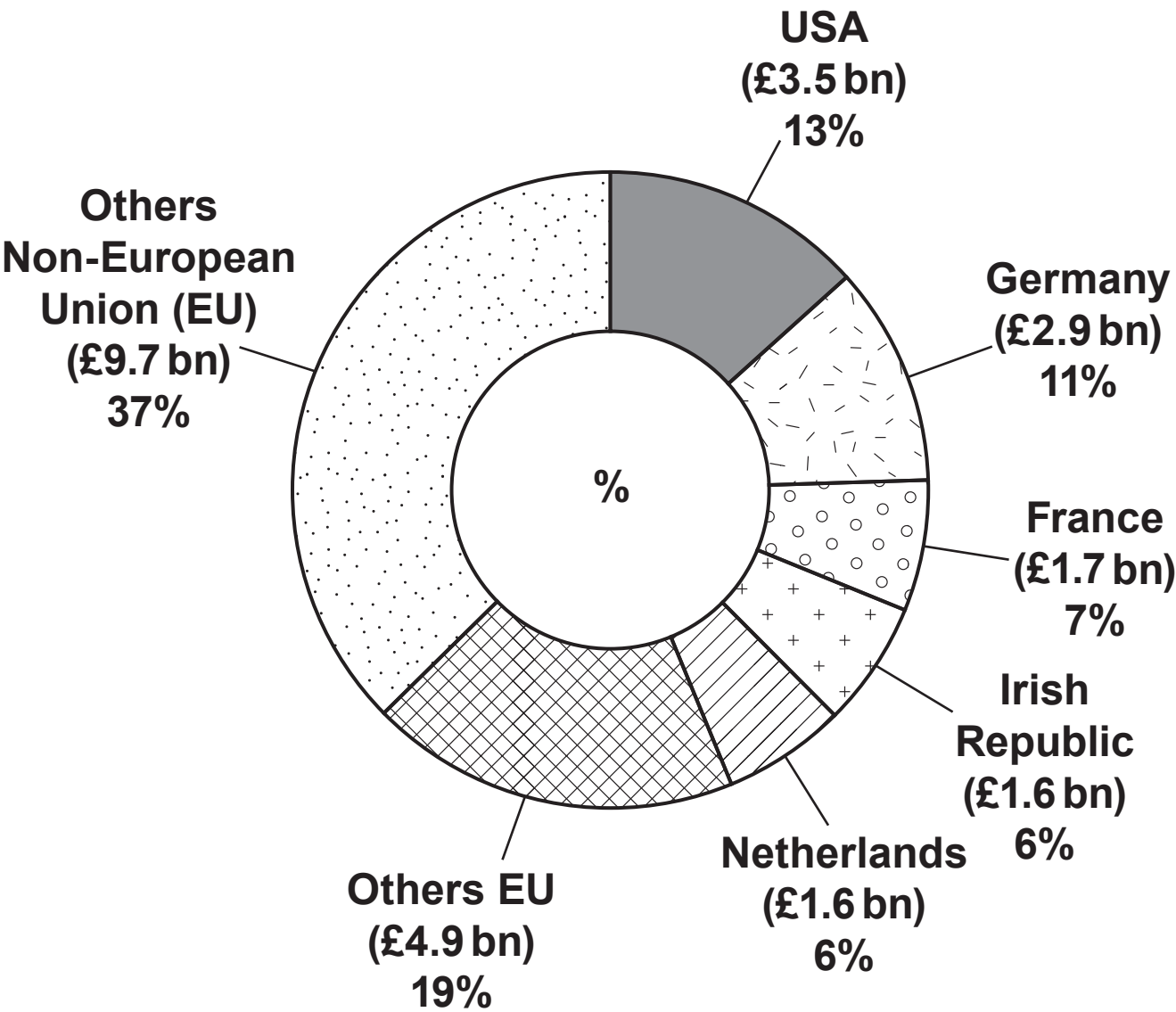
**Answer ALL the questions.**

**You should spend approximately 20 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.**

**4 Study FIG. 4.1, FIG. 4.2 and FIG. 4.3 and answer questions 4(a) – 4(c).**

**FIG. 4.1 (Statistical extract from ‘Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs’ (HMRC))**

**UK export of goods, August 2017**



**(Numbers have been rounded to the nearest whole number, so do not appear to add up to 100%.)**

**FIG. 4.2 (Extract adapted from ‘The Telegraph’ news website, 2 November 2017)**

**Number of EU nurses registering to work in the UK falls by 90 per cent**

**The number of nurses coming to work in the UK from EU countries has fallen from 10 000 a year to just 1000 since the leave vote in June 2016.**

**At the same time, the number of EU nurses leaving the UK rose by 67 per cent.**

**Last night National Health Service (NHS) chiefs and nursing leaders said the figures were ‘alarming’ and that urgent action was needed.**

**Janet Davies, Chief Executive of the Royal College of Nursing said: “Not only has the number of UK homegrown nurses quitting the profession gone up – at the same time, significant numbers of the EU-trained nurses are leaving, and there’s also been a huge drop in nursing staff coming to work here from EU countries. All of this is happening while the NHS is short of at least 40 000 nurses.”**

**FIG. 4.3**

**Bus used in the campaign to leave the EU**

**Bus used in the campaign to leave the EU. On the side of the bus it says 'We send the EU £350 million a week. Let's fund our NHS instead. Vote Leave Let's take back control.'**



- (a) State ONE reason why the information in FIG. 4.1 has worried many UK BUSINESS OWNERS.**

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**[1]**

- (b) State ONE reason why THE WAY IN WHICH THE EU IS ORGANISED has made it more difficult for the UK to agree a deal to leave.**

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**[1]**

**(c)\* Using FIG. 4.1, FIG. 4.2 and FIG. 4.3 and EVIDENCE FROM YOUR OWN STUDIES, evaluate the viewpoint below:**

**‘Leaving the EU is good for the UK.’**

**You should consider:**

**what the EU is and how it works;**

**the possible benefits for the UK of leaving the EU;**

**the possible disadvantages for the UK of leaving the EU;**

**your own viewpoint. [12]**

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

**If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).**





















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