



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

# GCSE (9–1) Citizenship

**J270/01** Citizenship in perspective

**Friday 15 June 2018 – Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 50 minutes**



No additional material is required for this Question Paper



First name										
Last name										
Centre number						Candidate number				

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- This document consists of **24** pages.

2

Answer **all** the questions.**SECTION A**

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

1 Which one of the following is a **legal right**?

- A having a contract if you are an employee
- B being able to buy a pet if you are 14 years-old
- C making sure your children get an education if you are a parent
- D obtaining a refund if you dislike something you have bought

Your answer

☐**[1]**

2 Identify **three** rights included in the **Magna Carta**.

- A equal pay for equal work
- B secret voting in elections
- C trial by fellow citizens
- D equal treatment for men and women
- E equal legal rights for all citizens
- F respect for your religion and beliefs
- G prompt trials
- H personal freedom
- I the right to stand as a candidate for parliament

Your answer

☐ ☐ ☐**[3]**

3

3 Which reason best explains why people join a **trade union**?

- A Unions negotiate fairer pay and conditions.
- B Employers can discriminate against employees who are not in a union.
- C All employees have a responsibility to join a trade union.
- D Unions contribute to employees' national insurance payments.

Your answer

☐

[1]

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

**First statement:** The age of criminal responsibility is twelve years-of-age in England.

**Second statement:** The European Court of Human Rights decides the age of criminal responsibility for all European countries.

<b>A</b>	Both statements are true ... <b>and</b> the second statement is a correct explanation of the first.
<b>B</b>	Both statements are true ... <b>but</b> the second statement <b>is not</b> a correct explanation of the first.
<b>C</b>	The first statement is false but the second statement is true.
<b>D</b>	Both statements are false.

Your answer

☐

[1]

5 Why does the United Kingdom (UK) government sometimes restrict the right to **freedom of expression**?

- A to protect members of parliament's (MP's) privacy in the House of Commons chamber
- B to safeguard national security
- C to give a newly-elected government chance to get established
- D to support citizens who have been offended

Your answer

☐

[1]

4

6 Which row in the table best describes the roles of magistrates and solicitors in **criminal law**?

	magistrates' roles	solicitors' roles
A	decides guilt or innocence	represents their client
B	prepares cases for a higher court	gives evidence in court
C	decides guilt or innocence	gives evidence in court
D	prepares cases for a higher court	represents their client

Your answer

[1]

7 Identify **three** issues that are usually dealt with by using **criminal law**.

- A unfair dismissal from work
- B breaking a business contract
- C dangerous driving
- D tax evasion
- E cases of discrimination under the Equality Act
- F building on another person's land
- G divorce
- H illegal parking
- I smuggling

Your answer




[3]

8 What is meant by the term '**common law**'?

- A laws to control offences that are committed most frequently such as theft
- B laws supported by the main political parties
- C laws that first came from the former 'Common Market', now the European Union (EU)
- D laws made by judges over hundreds of years

Your answer

[1]

5

9 Study **Fig. 9** and answer Questions **9(a)** and **9(b)**.

**Rob, Sangita and the police**

Rob is 15. He is with some friends. The oldest member of the group is Sangita, aged 18.

The group are stopped by a male and female police officer. The police suspect that Rob has damaged a fence. They plan to search Rob in front of his friends.

Sangita protests and tells Rob not to let the police search him. She is arrested.

**Fig. 9**

(a) Which option best describes **police rights** in this case?

- A** a right to contact Rob's parent to gain their permission before searching him
- B** a right to make a partial search of Rob without parental permission
- C** a right to make a full search of Rob without parental permission
- D** The police cannot search Rob until they have evidence that he damaged the fence.

Your answer

[1]

(b) Using your citizenship knowledge and information from **Fig. 9**, describe what is likely to happen to Sangita **after** her arrest.

<b>P</b>	She will have a parent or 'appropriate adult' with her at any interview.
<b>Q</b>	She will be able to contact her friends.
<b>R</b>	She will be advised about her rights and cautioned.

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

Your answer

[1]

6

10 Describe how a **youth court** is different from an adult court.

<b>P</b>	Defendants are called by their first names.
<b>Q</b>	Parents can be charged with offences during the hearing.
<b>R</b>	Members of the public cannot attend the court unless they have permission.

**A** P, Q and R

**B** Q and R

**C** P and R

**D** R only

Your answer

☐

[1]

11 Which **legal principle** would be most at risk if jurors research a defendant's background before reaching their verdict?

**A** 'innocent until proved guilty'

**B** 'the need to follow precedent'

**C** 'the rule of law'

**D** 'punishment should fit the crime'

Your answer

☐

[1]

12 Study Fig. 12 and answer Questions 12(a) and 12(b).

Changes in criminal behaviour, 2005–2015	
Data taken from police crime records, and the <i>Crime Survey of England and Wales</i> .	
Offences	Percentage change from 2005 to 2015
Rape	+ 109%
Fraud – including internet fraud	+ 43%
Sexual offences excluding rape	+ 26%
Shoplifting	+ 16%
Burglary of homes	– 26%
Violence with injury	– 41%
Possession of weapons	– 46%
Criminal damage	– 46%
Vehicle theft	– 50%
Robbery	– 64%
<b>ALL CRIME (estimated)</b>	– 34%

Fig. 12

(a) Identify the factors that help explain some of the trends shown in Fig. 12.

P	There are more people in prison.
Q	Communications technology has improved.
R	There have been improvements in home and vehicle security.

A P, Q and R

B Q and R

C P and R

D R only

Your answer

[1]

8

(b) Using your knowledge of citizenship, identify the strategy most likely to **reduce** the types of criminal behaviour included in **Fig. 12**.

- A** help people overcome mental health, drug and alcohol problems
- B** improve housing conditions
- C** increase the length of prison sentences
- D** create more jobs and apprenticeships

Your answer

[1]



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10

Answer **all** the questions.**SECTION B**

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

**13** Study **Fig. 13** and answer Questions **13(a)**, **13(b)** and **13(c)**.**Fig. 13** The commons' chamber at the state opening of parliament**(a)** Choose the correct label to go in **space 1**.

- A** lords' benches
- B** visitors' benches
- C** cross benches
- D** opposition benches

Your answer

**[1]**

11

(b) Choose the correct label to go in **space 2**.

- A Black Rod
- B Speaker
- C Sergeant at Arms
- D Lord Chancellor

Your answer

[1]

(c) What happens **after** the event shown in **Fig. 13**?

- A The government is sworn in following a general election.
- B The monarch makes a speech setting out their government's policies.
- C The Chancellor of the Exchequer presents the budget.
- D Parliament is dissolved and then is reopened again by the prime minister.

Your answer

[1]

**14** Give one reason why the ancient Greeks replaced their direct or 'classical' democracy with **representative democracy**.

- A Greek citizens wanted a less corrupt system of government.
- B Direct democracy led to decisions that were unpopular.
- C Representatives could develop the expertise needed to make better decisions.
- D Greeks needed a more popular government to deal with threats to their country.

Your answer

[1]

12

15 Why does UK democracy need a **prime minister** when it also has a sovereign or monarch?

- A Decisions are better when power is shared.
- B The prime minister can speak for UK citizens as he / she is directly elected.
- C The prime minister can speak for most elected representatives in parliament.
- D The prime minister can hold the sovereign to account.

Your answer

☐

[1]

16 Why don't more trade union leaders support the **Conservative Party**?

- A The Conservative Party has little real power and has been out of government since 2010.
- B The trade unions founded the Labour Party and can influence its policies.
- C The Conservative Party does little to support business so there are fewer jobs when it is in power.
- D Most trade unionists are members of the United Kingdom Independent Party (UKIP).

Your answer

☐

[1]

17 Which row in the table best describes the job of the **civil service** in UK government?

	relationship with government ministers	administrative role
A	advises ministers on policy.	makes sure policy is put into practice.
B	seeks ministerial approval for its policy ideas.	scrutinises the work of government and reports to parliament.
C	advises ministers on policy.	scrutinises the work of government and reports to parliament.
D	seeks ministerial approval for its policy ideas.	makes sure policy is put into practice.

Your answer

☐

[1]

13

18 When is a UK government most likely to **cut** income tax?

- A if there is more money in circulation
- B if more needs to be spent on care for older people
- C if other direct taxes have been cut
- D if it wants to encourage business growth

Your answer

[1]

19 What are the likely effects of **cutting** immigration to the UK?

P	Demand for housing will fall.
Q	The government will receive less money through taxation.
R	Some businesses will not be able to recruit suitable staff.

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

Your answer

[1]

20 One political party believes that the government spends too much on welfare and should encourage people to work.

What **policies** are likely to be in this party's manifesto?

P	Minimum guaranteed incomes for all families.
Q	Businesses to pay a living wage by law.
R	Government-funded nursery places for young children.

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

Your answer

[1]

14

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

**First statement:** Democratic governments place strict controls on the media.

**Second statement:** Democracies rely on the media to expose wrongdoing and injustice.

<b>A</b>	Both statements are true ... <b>and</b> the second statement is a correct explanation of the first.
<b>B</b>	Both statements are true ... <b>but</b> the second statement <b>is not</b> a correct explanation of the first.
<b>C</b>	The first statement is false but the second statement is true.
<b>D</b>	Both statements are false.

Your answer

☐

[1]

22 Why does the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) avoid taking sides in politics?

- A** The BBC is controlled by the government and governments can change.
- B** All UK media organisations must be impartial by law.
- C** The BBC doesn't want to upset any of the businesses that provide it with funding.
- D** Bias would undermine public trust and confidence.

Your answer

☐

[1]

15

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23 Study Fig. 23 and answer Questions 23(a), 23(b) and 23(c).

**UK government defeated in London court**

In 2016, UK electors voted to leave the EU. This was known as 'Brexit'.  
The government planned to start making an exit deal without parliament's approval.

Businesswoman, Gina Miller, decided to challenge the government's decision in the courts.

The High Court ruled that parliament must vote before the government put its plans in place to leave the EU.

The government decided to appeal. Prime Minister, Theresa May, said members of parliament (MPs) did not need to vote on the matter.

**Fig. 23**

(a) Identify **two** reasons why the High Court heard this case and backed Gina Miller.

- A The court had a duty to consider the important interests represented by Gina Miller.
- B The court upheld the principle of parliamentary sovereignty.
- C Decisions of this type must always be approved by parliament and the judiciary.
- D The court had a constitutional duty to scrutinize this government decision.
- E The government did not have the authority to take the UK out of the EU.
- F The Prime Minister must have the support of every MP for this type of decision.

Your answer



**[2]**

(b) Why did the Prime Minister receive widespread **support** for her position?

- A People did not trust business because many companies wanted to remain in the EU.
- B People were suspicious of judges because they are appointed by politicians.
- C People had little faith in MPs because many are appointed rather than elected.
- D People did not trust judges because they seemed to be ignoring the referendum.

Your answer

**[1]**



17

(c) Where would the government take its appeal in a case like this?

- A the Supreme Court
- B parliament
- C the monarch
- D the European Commission

Your answer

[1]

Turn over for the next question

18

Answer **all** the questions.**SECTION C**

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

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

**First statement:** The UK is a multi-cultural society.

**Second statement:** People from all over the world have come to settle in the UK bringing their cultural traditions with them.

<b>A</b>	Both statements are true ... <b>and</b> the second statement is a correct explanation of the first.
<b>B</b>	Both statements are true ... <b>but</b> the second statement <b>is not</b> a correct explanation of the first.
<b>C</b>	The first statement is false but the second statement is true.
<b>D</b>	Both statements are false.

Your answer

☐
**[1]**

- 25** Why have most immigrants come to the UK in the **last twenty years**?

- A** to find work
- B** to seek refuge
- C** to join other family members
- D** to claim benefits

Your answer

☐
**[1]**

19

26 What **rights** do asylum seekers have after arriving in the UK?

<b>P</b>	Paid work as soon as possible after arrival.
<b>Q</b>	Freedom of religion and the responsibility to show respect to other people's faiths.
<b>R</b>	Free health care from the National Health Service.

**A** P, Q and R

**B** Q and R

**C** P and R

**D** R only

Your answer

☐

[1]

27 What are the main reasons for **emigration** from the UK in the **last twenty years**?

<b>P</b>	Overseas job offers for skilled workers.
<b>Q</b>	Continued lack of economic growth in the UK.
<b>R</b>	Older people seeking warmer weather and less expensive way of life.

**A** P, Q and R

**B** Q and R

**C** P and R

**D** R only

Your answer

☐

[1]

20

28 Identify **four Commonwealth** countries.

- A Jamaica
- B France
- C Germany
- D Canada
- E Norway
- F Australia
- G Italy
- H United States of America
- I Portugal
- J Pakistan
- K Argentina
- L Turkey

Your answer

[4]

29 What is the best indicator of success for the **World Trade Organisation**?

- A an increase in average world wealth
- B more fair trade products for sale
- C lower prices
- D improvements in people's quality of life

Your answer

[1]

21

30 Which international organisation promotes human rights and justice for **all** European citizens?

- A European Union (EU)
- B Council of Europe
- C European Court of Justice
- D North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

Your answer

[1]

31 Why are UK **non-governmental organisations (NGOs)** often more effective than governments at providing aid to those who need it?

<b>P</b>	NGOs have experience and expertise to support people's particular needs.
<b>Q</b>	NGOs make sure the UK public will support their plans before organising aid.
<b>R</b>	If necessary, NGOs can change their plans quickly during a crisis or emergency.

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

Your answer

[1]

32 Study **Fig. 32** and answer Questions **32(a)** and **32(b)**.

**Incident at a Polish community centre in Hammersmith on 26th June 2016**

**The area**

Hammersmith is a borough in London. The last national census showed that:

- around 45% of the population were white British
- over 20% were white people from the rest of Europe
- the rest were of mixed race or from families originating in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean or elsewhere.

**The incident**

The words “Go Home” were sprayed in yellow paint across the front of the Polish community centre on Sunday.

**The reaction**

After news of the incident spread, people went to the centre with armfuls of flowers and messages of support for Polish people living in the UK.

**Fig. 32**

(a) Which **British value** is being undermined by the incident described in **Fig. 32**?

- A** respect for property
- B** equal opportunity
- C** tolerance and respect for diversity
- D** the rule of law

Your answer

☐

[1]

(b) Using your knowledge of citizenship and the information in **Fig. 32**, identify **two** key strategies for creating greater **community cohesion** in Hammersmith.

- A** organise more police patrols in Hammersmith
- B** create a clear vision about what it should be like to live in Hammersmith
- C** encourage people to report hate crime
- D** organise high-profile community events
- E** build strong leadership to bring different ethnic groups together
- F** create more jobs and opportunities for Hammersmith

Your answer

☐ ☐

[2]

33 Study Fig. 33 and answer Questions 33(a) and 33(b).

### Conflict in Syria

Several different armed groups fought in the Syrian civil war.

The Syrian government was supported by Russia. The Russian air force dropped bombs on groups opposed to the Syrian government. The UK, France and United States of America supported some of these opposition groups but not others. It was difficult for the larger countries to persuade everyone to stop fighting.

Many civilians died. Others left Syria to seek refuge in neighbouring countries and in Europe.

Fig. 33

(a) Which **law** could be used to protect everyone involved in this conflict?

- A no laws are available to protect people in this type of conflict
- B Asylum Seekers and Refugees Act
- C International Humanitarian Law
- D Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Your answer

[1]

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

**First statement:** The United Nations (UN) cannot help in this type of conflict.

**Second statement:** The UN cannot help once NATO countries become involved.

<b>A</b>	Both statements are true ... <b>and</b> the second statement is a correct explanation of the first.
<b>B</b>	Both statements are true ... <b>but</b> the second statement <b>is not</b> a correct explanation of the first.
<b>C</b>	The first statement is false but the second statement is true.
<b>D</b>	Both statements are false.

Your answer

[1]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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