



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Tuesday 30 November 2021 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies**

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

**Time allowed: 1 hour**

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2  
0  
7  
1  
0  
8  
\*

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

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**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 **16** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

**SECTION A**

Answer **all** the questions.

You should spend approximately 10 minutes on this section.

- 1 (a) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) has 30 rights to which people are entitled.

State **two** rights that should ensure people are treated fairly if they have been accused of a crime.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

**[2]**

Study **Fig. 1.1** and **Fig. 1.2** and answer question 1(b).

**A poster from a United States of America (USA) website celebrating the 70th anniversary of the UDHR, 2018**

 International  
**Communication**  
Project

Communication as a human right is embedded in **Article 19** of the Declaration of Human Rights. It specifies that '**Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.**'



 **7099** languages are spoken throughout the world.



**50-70%** of children living in impoverished communities in developed economies have communication disabilities.

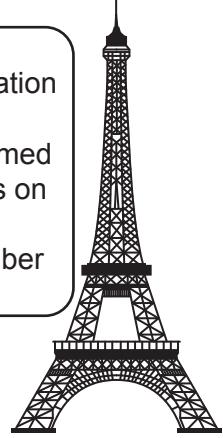
 **466** million people suffer from disabling hearing loss, 34 million are children.

 The Declaration has been translated into **500** different languages.

 There is 1 speech therapist for every 2 to 4 million people across Africa and 1 for every 800 000 people in India. In the USA, United Kingdom (UK), Australia and Canada there is 1 speech therapist between 2500 and 4700 people.

 **15%** of the world's population has a disability.

 **758** million adults lack basic reading and writing skills.

 The Declaration was proclaimed in Paris on 10 December 1948.

 The Declaration has a total of **30** Articles.

 **Article 21** of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities acknowledges the importance of people with disabilities being able to exercise their right to freedom of expression and opinion.

**70**  
YEARS  
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
#STANDUP4HUMANRIGHTS

**Fig. 1.1**

A poster from an American High School website, 2017

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Article 19**

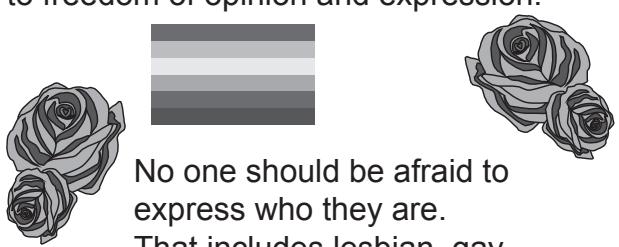
Article 19 states: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

No one should be afraid to express who they are. That includes lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT+) people being open about their sexual orientation without fear of discrimination.

The USA's first 'Coming Out' day was in 1988. LGBT+ people used the day as an opportunity to express their sexuality.

Under Article 19, Coming Out should be safe. But in some United Nations (UN) states, LGBT+ people are actively discriminated against and have little or no government protection.

But governments in countries such as Germany, the UK and South Africa have passed laws to promote the rights of LGBT+ people.



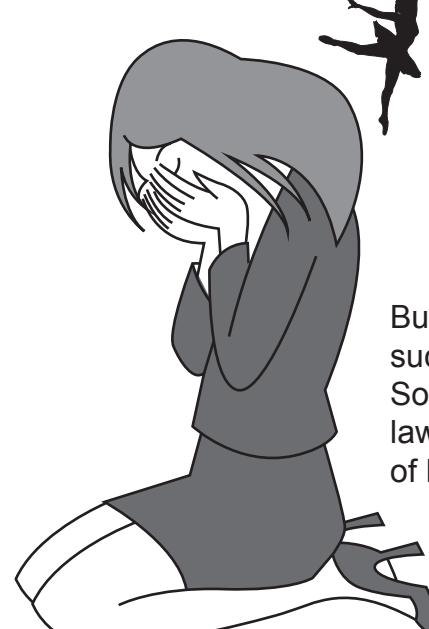



Fig. 1.2

- (b) Article 19 of the UDHR states that 'Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression'.

Use the information from **Fig. 1.1** and **Fig. 1.2** to explain why the right to freedom of opinion and expression might **not** be available to everyone. Your explanation should include **four** clear points.

[4]

- (c) Apart from Article 19, think about all the human rights in the UDHR. State four different points that could be used as part of a reasoned case for opposing the following viewpoint:

‘International agreements on human rights are effective in protecting civilians around the world.’

[4]

## SECTION B

Answer **all** the questions.

You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

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

**UK citizens, asylum seekers, economic migrants and ‘health tourists’**

There has been growing debate about the impact on UK citizens of outsiders coming to the UK to:

- gain health treatment
- get a better life than they have in their country of birth
- seek asylum in the UK due to conflict or persecution in their own countries.

In 2018, 30 000 people applied for asylum in the UK. Around 46% of these applications were approved.

Some UK citizens have argued that there should be greater control of migration to the UK.

**‘Health tourism’ – fact and fiction**

Health tourism refers to the idea that people travel deliberately to the UK to seek free treatment for a pre-existing medical condition. Often the problem cannot be treated in their own country.

The Government’s own estimate puts the cost of deliberate misuse of the National Health Service (NHS) by overseas visitors at £300 million. This is only 0.3% of the NHS budget. However, most of this is because UK citizens living overseas return home to use the NHS when they become ill. Some NHS trusts have taken legal action to recover money owed by health tourists rather than accepting that some people may be too poor to pay.

**Fig. 2**

- (a) Use **Fig. 2** to state **one** piece of evidence to show that health tourists have **not** had much impact on the NHS.

.....  
.....

[1]

- (b) State **one** action the UK Government could take to reduce deliberate misuse of the NHS.

.....  
.....

[1]

- (c) State **two** reasons, supported by **Fig. 2**, why some people in the UK would **oppose** restrictions on health tourism.

1 .....

.....  
2 .....

[2]

- (d) State **four** different points that could be used as part of a reasoned case for **opposing** the following viewpoint:

.....  
1 .....

.....  
2 .....

.....  
3 .....

.....  
4 .....

[4]

(e)\* Write a reasoned case **opposing** the following viewpoint:

‘The interests of UK citizens should come before those of asylum seekers.’

[8]

## SECTION C

Answer **all** the questions.

You should spend approximately 10 minutes on this section.

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

<b>The importance of the UK's December 2020 trade deal with the European Union (EU)</b>		
<b>Introduction:</b> Trade with the EU remains important for the British economy even though the UK left the EU in December 2020.		
<b>Item</b>	<b>WTO tariff</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>British wine</b>	32%	This industry has boomed and there are plans for a further 1000 hectares of land to be planted with grape vines. Tariffs would have meant that a £10 bottle of British wine would have cost £13.20 in the EU.
<b>Cars</b>	10%	UK car exports rose to 1.2 million in 2016 or 12% of all UK goods exported. Cars are sold to over 100 countries.
<b>Fish</b>	20%	While this would not have increased prices for British consumers, the UK would probably have added a similar tariff to fish from the EU, therefore increasing prices in UK shops.
<b>Agricultural produce</b>	Up to 25%	Tariffs would have increased the cost of strawberry exports by 22% and pea exports by 19%. UK agricultural exports total £27 billion. Over 60% of these exports currently go to European markets.

**Fig. 3.1**

- (a) State **two** arguments based on the information in **Fig. 3.1** that could be used to **support** the following viewpoint:

'The UK/EU December 2020 trade deal was vital for the UK's economy.'

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

Study **Fig. 3.2** and answer question **3(b)**.

### Points from the agreement between the EU and UK (December 2020)

#### TRADE

- The UK will leave the European Single Market and Customs Union but there will be free trade on most goods between the EU and UK.
- The UK will be able to make trade deals with countries outside the EU.
- There will be extra checks at borders, such as safety checks and customs declarations, so businesses that transport goods to and from the EU will have more paperwork to complete and face delays.

#### SOVEREIGNTY

- The UK will be in control of its own borders, money, laws and trade.
- The UK will follow EU regulations on such things as: the manufacture of goods, workers' rights, the environment and farming practices.
- The EU will have the right to fish in UK waters until 2025.

#### REPRESENTATION

- The UK will no longer be represented in the European Parliament or European Council.

#### CITIZENS

- UK citizens will face restrictions on their freedom to live, work and study in EU member states.
- UK professional qualifications such as those for doctors, nurses and architects may not be accepted in the EU.

### Fig. 3.2

(b)\* Write a reasoned case for **or** against the following viewpoint:

'The UK will gain more than it loses by leaving the EU.'

In your answer you should:

- refer to **Fig. 3.1** and **Fig. 3.2** in your reasoned case
- state whether you are for **or** against the viewpoint
- include **at least three** arguments for **or** against the viewpoint.

[8]



## SECTION D

Answer **all** the questions.

You should spend approximately 20 minutes on this section.

- 4 Study **Fig. 4.1** and **Fig. 4.2** and answer questions **4(a)** and **4(b)**.

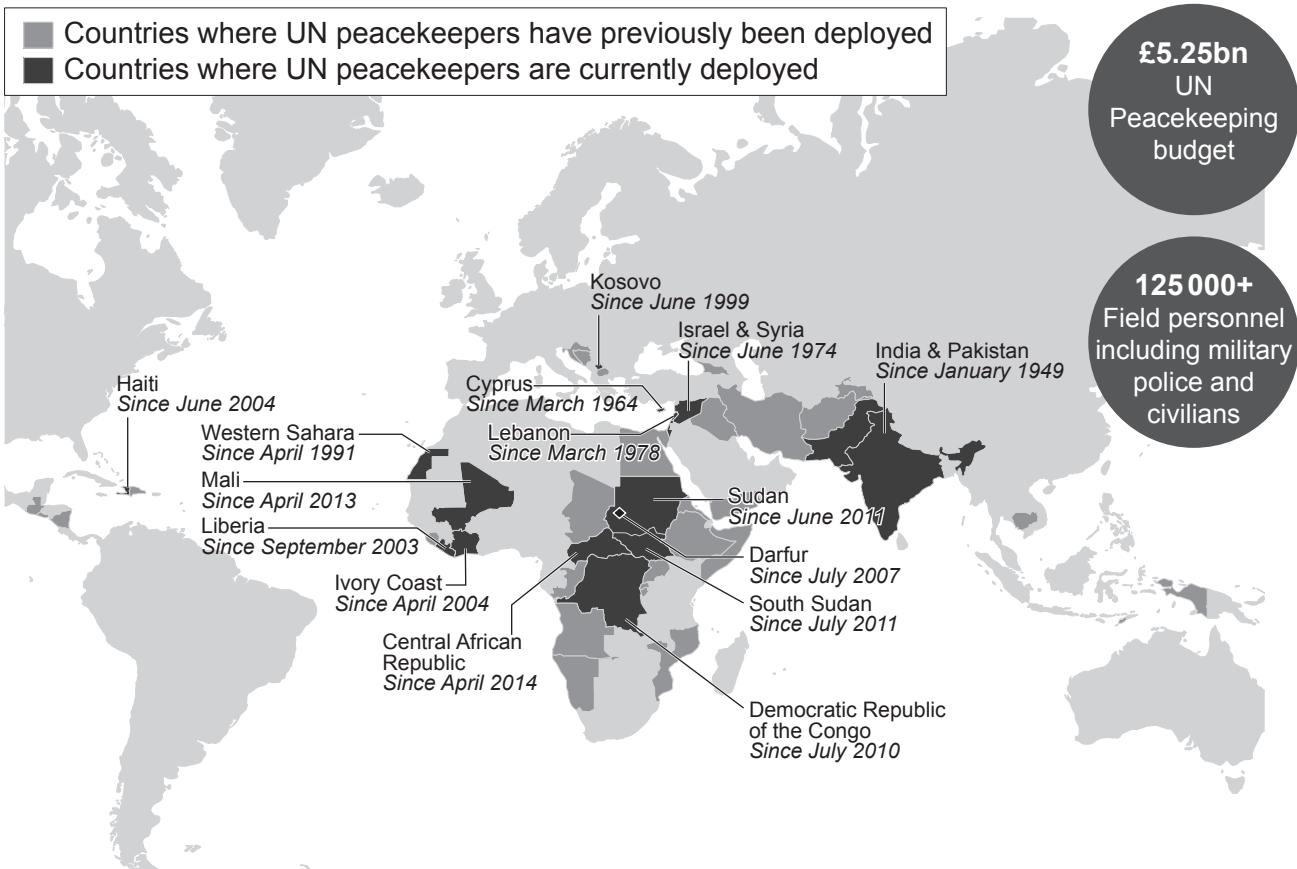
One permanent Security Council member, the USA, contributes \$1.7 billion to the peacekeeping budget. This is more than any other country and the USA has been reviewing its payments.

The USA held a meeting to look at how the UN could do better as a peacekeeper. The United States Ambassador said that 'poor performance harms the reputation of both the UN and the countries which contribute to peacekeeping'.

The Ambassador listed some of the results such as troops being attacked by armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or peacekeepers sexually abusing children in the Central African Republic. She went on to say that 'a greater concern is that sending UN forces to keep the peace puts lives at risk: for the people the UN is meant to protect and for the peacekeepers sent to protect them.'

**Fig. 4.1**

**Where UN peacekeepers have been deployed**



**Fig. 4.2**

- (a) State **two** countries that are permanent members of the UN Security Council **in addition to** the USA.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

- (b)\*** Use information from **Fig. 4.1** and **Fig. 4.2** and evidence from your own studies to evaluate the following viewpoint:

'The UN peacekeeping forces have **not** been effective in protecting civilians from conflict.'

You should consider:

- reasons why it is sometimes difficult for the UN to send peacekeeping forces
  - reasons why peacekeeping forces sometimes face problems when they are in action
  - what may happen if the USA decides **not** to maintain its contribution. [12]



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**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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