



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Accredited

GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies

J270/01 Citizenship in perspective

Sample Question Paper

Version 2.3

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 50 minutes



You must have:

- the 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.
- Sections A, B and C: Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- This document consists of **20** pages.

Section A

Answer **all** the questions. You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

1. Which one of the following is a **legal responsibility**?

- A** Making sure your children get an education if you are a parent.
- B** Locking your car after parking it if you are a motorist.
- C** Making sure all your employees receive regular training if you are an employer.
- D** Caring for your partner if they are ill.

Your answer

☐

[1]

2. Identify **three** characteristics for possible discrimination protected by the **Equality Act**.

- A** social class
- B** language spoken
- C** sexual orientation
- D** qualifications
- E** disability
- F** wealth
- G** marriage and civil partnership
- H** property ownership
- I** access to transport

Your answer

☐☐☐

[3]

3. Which reason best explains why the **age of criminal responsibility** is different in different countries?

- A** Governments in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) sometimes don't have courts suitable for trials of young people.
- B** Governments hold different views about the age at which children understand the impact of their actions on others.
- C** Some governments are signed up to the 'United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child' but others are not.
- D** Governments have different amounts of youth crime to deal with.

Your answer

☐

[1]

4. When would a democratic government usually restrict freedom of speech?

- A when the government is criticised
- B when offence is caused
- C when jokes are made about politicians and religious leaders
- D when individuals are at risk of significant damage

Your answer ☐

[1]

5. Which row in the table best describes police and court roles in **civil law**?

	Police roles	Court roles
A	investigate offences	decide guilt or innocence
B	the police have no role	settle disputes
C	investigate offences	settle disputes
D	the police have no role	decide guilt or innocence

Your answer ☐

[1]

6. Which piece of evidence is the most useful in deciding **whether a law is working**?

- A Rates of offending fall.
- B More people are caught.
- C Sentences are longer.
- D Judges say that the law is easy to understand.

Your answer ☐

[1]

Study **Source 1** and answer Questions 7 and 8.

Source 1

Teenagers arrested

Jasmine (aged 14) takes a coat from the cloakroom at school because it is raining. She intends just to borrow it.

She meets Paula (aged 18) that night.

Paula sees the coat and asks to buy it. Jasmine tells Paula that the coat is not hers. Paula says that doesn't matter and gives Jasmine some money. Jasmine refuses the money but gives Paula the coat.

Later, the police arrest Jasmine and Paula. Paula gives the police a false name and address.

7. Who can be charged with a **criminal offence** in this case?

- A only Paula
- B only Jasmine
- C both Paula and Jasmine
- D neither Paula nor Jasmine

Your answer

☐

[1]

8. Study the two statements. Choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** to show how well the statements relate to the case in **Source 1**.

First statement Paula and Jasmine have the same legal rights after their arrest.

Second statement Paula and Jasmine are over the age of criminal responsibility.

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

Study **Source 2** and answer Questions **9** and **10**.

Source 2**Anti-terror laws, 2001**

The Anti-terrorism Crime and Security Act, 2001 aimed to protect the United Kingdom (UK) following a terrorist attack in New York.

The Act gave the government power to expel international terrorists from the UK. In some cases, a foreign citizen suspected of terrorist activity could be imprisoned without charge or trial and without a time limit.

For three years, a group of men were imprisoned under this Act. They had not been found guilty of any offence and were given no reasons for their imprisonment.

After protests from pressure groups and reconsideration by Parliament, the law was changed.

9. Which pair of human rights does **Source 2** show to be **in conflict**?

- A** liberty and security
- B** human life and censorship
- C** privacy and liberty
- D** human life and tolerance of others

Your answer

☐

[1]

10. Study **Source 2**. Identify the legal principle that was ignored by the Anti-terrorism Crime and Security Act of 2001.

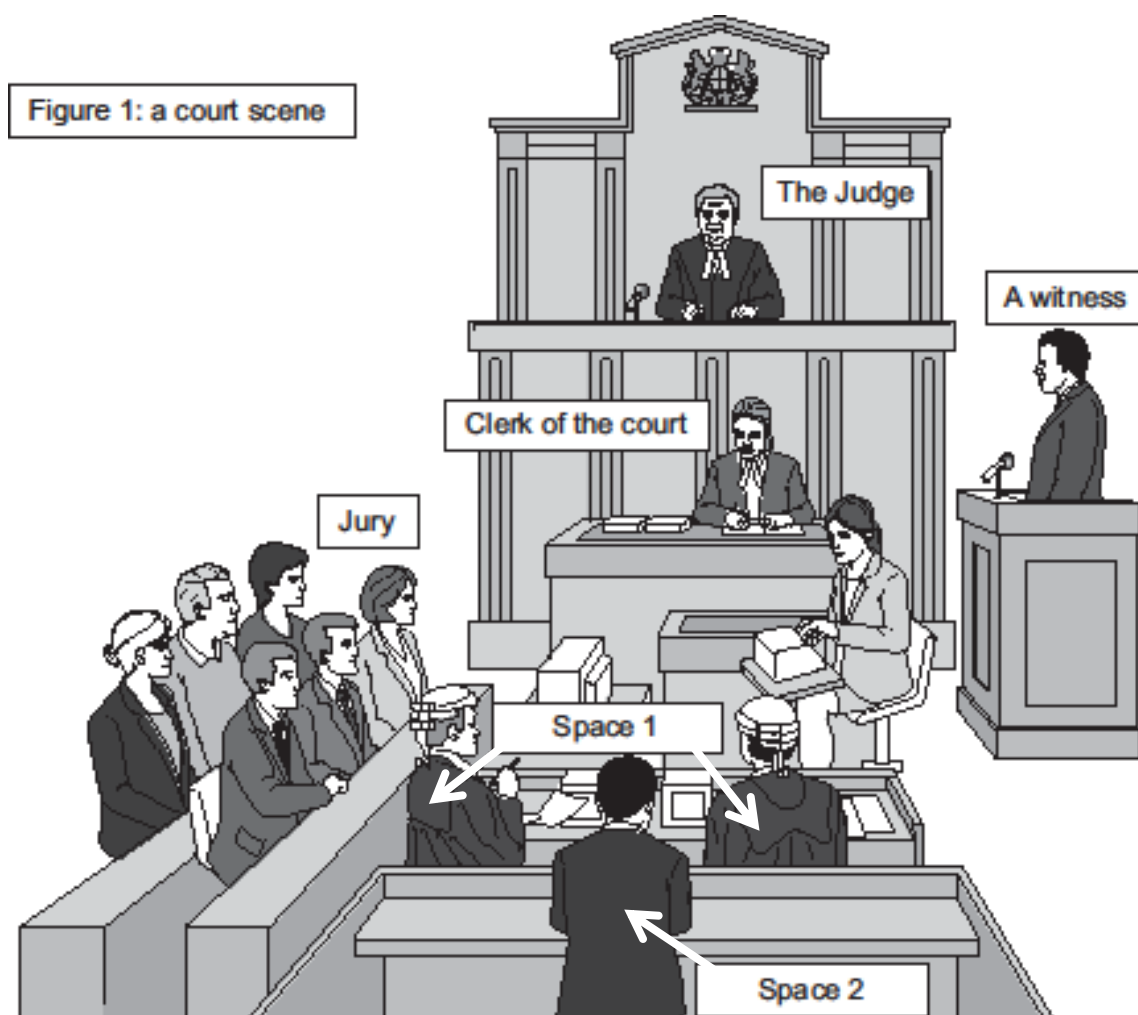
- A** common law
- B** equality before the law
- C** the presumption of innocence
- D** precedent

Your answer

☐

[1]

Study **Figure 1** below and answer Questions **11–13**.



11. Choose the correct label (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) to go in **Space 1**.

- A** court ushers
- B** assistant judges
- C** the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)
- D** lawyers

Your answer

[1]

12. Choose the correct label (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) to go in **Space 2**.

- A** the defendant
- B** the victim
- C** the media reporter
- D** the public gallery

Your answer

[1]

13. Study the **Jury** in **Figure 1**. Something is wrong. Which one of the options below identifies the **mistake**?

- A There would be no jury as this is a Youth Court.
- B There would be more people on the jury.
- C The jury would be sitting next to the Clerk of the Court so she could advise them.
- D Witnesses give evidence to a judge in private so the jury would not be in court.

Your answer

☐

[1]

14. Which reason best explains why a person accused of an offence would seek advice from a **solicitor**?

- A Solicitors are independent of the police, government and local authorities
- B Solicitors provide free advice and only charge to represent people in court.
- C Solicitors can use their legal powers to settle disputes.
- D Solicitors can provide legal aid to help with costs.

Your answer

☐

[1]

Study **Source 3** and answer Questions **15** and **16**.

Source 3

Prisoners' human rights 'breached' by being prevented from voting, European court rules

More than a thousand United Kingdom (UK) prisoners were not allowed their human rights when they were prevented from voting in elections.

The judges' ruling in a European court was attacked by the UK Prime Minister who said, "If Parliament decides that prisoners should not get the vote then I think they damn well shouldn't. It should be a national decision taken in our parliament."

Former prisoner John Hirst has been campaigning for prisoner voting rights since 2001, when his legal challenge in the UK courts failed.

15. In which **UK court** will John Hirst have made his first legal challenge?

- A** a County Court
- B** the Crown Court
- C** a Magistrates' Court
- D** the High Court

Your answer ☐

[1]

16. Which document or piece of evidence will have **most influenced the judges' decision** in the case reported in **Source 3**?

- A** the Prime Minister's statement
- B** the European Convention on Human Rights
- C** the UK Human Rights Act
- D** the views of the UK Parliament

Your answer ☐

[1]

Section B

Answer **all** the questions. You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

17. Identify **three** common characteristics of a **representative democracy**.

- A** Referendums are often used to measure public opinion.
- B** Proportional representation is used for elections.
- C** Government is devolved to community representatives.
- D** Representatives can be replaced at any time.
- E** Representatives are unpaid.
- F** Elections are held regularly.
- G** Representatives act on behalf of all their constituents.
- H** Representatives' decisions reflect the opinions of their supporters.
- I** Representatives are a small proportion of their country's population.

Your answer ☐ ☐ ☐

[3]

18. Which **responsibility** is carried out by devolved governments in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?

- A** defence
- B** education
- C** indirect taxation
- D** overseas aid

Your answer ☐

[1]

19. Which reason best explains why a coalition government would be formed?

- A** no single political party gained an overall majority following an election
- B** one political party wants to form a government on its own but did not win a majority following an election
- C** one political party gained a majority following an election and wants to form a government on its own
- D** two political parties gain equal votes following an election and cannot agree who should form the government

Your answer ☐

[1]

20. Which reason best explains why **cabinet government** is favoured in the United Kingdom (UK)?

- A The devolved governments of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland can be properly represented.
- B Civil servants and politicians can have an equal say.
- C Different interest groups can be represented by all the political parties in the cabinet.
- D Ministers can make better decisions by discussing them with colleagues.

Your answer ☐

[1]

21. What is Black Rod's **ceremonial** role in Parliament?

- A calling MPs to attend the House of Lords
- B protecting the monarch
- C escorting the prime minister
- D making sure MPs speak in the correct order

Your answer ☐

[1]

22. Which row in the table describes the **prime minister's** parliamentary and national responsibilities?

	Parliamentary responsibility	National responsibility
A	leads the government	oversees the civil service
B	proposes new laws	acts as Head of State
C	leads the government	acts as Head of State
D	proposes new laws	oversees the civil service

Your answer ☐

[1]

23. Which of the following is most likely to cause tensions between the **institutions** of British government?

- A Government defeats in parliament.
- B MPs requiring judges to change their decisions.
- C Civil servants making recommendations to ministers.
- D The Bank of England making decisions about interest rates.

Your answer ☐

[1]

24. A government is more likely to be able to **increase** public expenditure if:

- A immigration is falling
- B taxes are being cut
- C the economy is growing
- D risk management has been completed

Your answer ☐

[1]

25. What is likely to cause most concern to an **authoritarian** government?

- A human rights marches
- B emigration
- C interviews with the national media
- D elections

Your answer ☐

[1]

Study **Source 4** and answer Questions **26** and **27**.

Source 4

Anytown Council cuts business rates

The government has decided to allow local authorities to cut business rates.

A business group approaches Anytown Council. The group has evidence that a rate cut will encourage more start-up businesses in the town.

Anytown Council cuts its business rate.

26. Possible effects of financial decisions by local authorities.

P	increased spending on public services
Q	increased local economic growth
R	more jobs

Using **Source 4**, what is likely to happen in this case?

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

27. What is the **main risk** faced by the local authority in this case?

- A** Some businesses feel that the decision is unfair.
- B** Competition between businesses increases.
- C** Electors vote against tax increases.
- D** Other local authorities also cut their business rates.

Your answer

☐

[1]

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

First statement: The Government regulates the media in the UK.

Second statement: The media have a legal responsibility to report news accurately.

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

Your answer

☐

[1]

Study **Source 5** and answer Questions **29** and **30**.

Source 5**Comedian wins his case**

A court has ruled that a well-known comedian was libeled by a daily newspaper that unfairly accused him of racism. The Newspaper owners defended the case but jurors ruled against them. The comedian was awarded over £54,000.

The comedian claimed to have been 'pretending' to be someone with racist views during a television show. He said that he was making fun of racists and exposing their unacceptable attitudes.

29. Choose **one** defence that the newspaper owners could have made in this case.

- A** Their reporting was in the public interest.
- B** What they said was true.
- C** There was no damage to the comedian's reputation.
- D** They have a legal right to hold those with power and influence to account.

Your answer

☐

[1]

30. Which court would have heard this case?

- A** The European Court of Human Rights
- B** A Crown Court
- C** The High Court
- D** A magistrates' court

Your answer

☐

[1]

Section C

Answer **all** the questions. You should spend approximately 15 minutes on this section.

31. Identify the **four** most common non-UK **countries of birth** for people living in the UK.

- A** Syria
- B** Republic of Ireland
- C** China and Hong Kong
- D** Poland
- E** Nigeria
- F** India
- G** France
- H** Pakistan
- I** Germany
- J** Afghanistan
- K** Canada and the USA
- L** Jamaica and the Caribbean islands

Your answer ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

[4]

32. Which piece of information would be most useful in deciding a person's claim for **asylum** in the UK?

- A** They have been subject to religious discrimination by their government.
- B** They have trained as a doctor and have relatives in the UK.
- C** They have somewhere to live in the UK and speak English fluently.
- D** They are wanted by the police in their country of origin.

Your answer ☐

[1]

33. What is the most important indicator that a neighbourhood has high **community cohesion**?

- A** high house prices
- B** parks and community roadways clean and cared for
- C** most residents have a similar background
- D** local clubs actively supported by a wide range of people

Your answer ☐

[1]

Study **Source 6** and answer Questions **34** and **35**.

Source 6**Call to loosen 'damaging and restrictive' immigration controls.**

We are calling on the United Kingdom (UK) Government to loosen immigration controls.

Seeking to reduce immigration by limiting the number of skilled migrants from non-European Union (EU) countries is one of the UK government's greatest mistakes. Now is the time to raise the limit of 20,700 visas that can be issued to skilled non-EU workers each year.

Easy access to international talent is essential for UK business. The current limit on non-EU visas is holding back growth. Allowing our members to hire from an international pool of mobile, talented workers will help fill vital skills gaps.

34. Which **type of organisation** is most likely to have made the statement in **Source 6**?

- A** a trade union
- B** an employers' association
- C** a human rights pressure group
- D** the Supreme Court

Your answer ☐

[1]

35. Study Source 6. If the government takes this advice, which of the following is most likely to happen?

- A** Small increases in overall immigration and little impact on welfare claims.
- B** Many more immigrants coming to the UK and claiming welfare benefits.
- C** Many more workers arriving from the EU to work.
- D** Large increases in asylum seekers coming to the UK.

Your answer ☐

[1]

36. Which feature is shared by the Commonwealth and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?

- A Both organisations promote democracy.
- B The United States of America (USA) is the leading country in both organisations.
- C Both organisations are controlled by the United Nations (UN).
- D No African countries belong to either organisation.

Your answer

☐

[1]

37. Identify **four** features of European Union (EU) membership.

- A EU citizens have the right to work anywhere in the EU.
- B Political union.
- C All workers in the EU receive an agreed living wage.
- D Each national parliament's decisions are checked by the Council of Europe.
- E EU citizens have full voting rights in any EU country.
- F Free trade within the EU.
- G A shared legal system.
- H EU citizens have the right to health care anywhere in the EU.
- I Goods made in the EU meet agreed standards.
- J A single European currency.
- K An EU army representing all 28 countries.
- L A common energy programme.

Your answer

☐☐☐☐

[4]

38. Why would the **World Trade Organisation (WTO)** restrict free trade?

- A to protect successful businesses in member countries
- B to sanction non-democratic countries
- C to protect the environment
- D to encourage world economic growth

Your answer

☐

[1]

39. According to its charter, what action can the UN take when dealing with incidents of civil war?

P	Provide defensive weapons
Q	Send armed UN forces to create a safe zone for civilians
R	Provide food and tents for refugees

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

Your answer

[1]

40. Study the two statements below. Which of options **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** are correct?

First statement The UN Security Council is required to support an independence movement in a country where basic rights have been violated.

Second statement The Universal Declaration of Human Rights gives people the right to use all necessary means to achieve self-determination.

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

Your answer

[1]

Summary of updates

Date	Version	Details
August 2021	2.3	Updated copyright acknowledgements.

Copyright Information:

Source 3: Adapted from Rebecca Perring, 'Prisoners human rights 'breached' by being prevented from voting, European court rules', Express, 10 Feb 2015, www.express.co.uk, accessed Apr 2015.

Source 6: Adapted from media statement "Call to loosen "damaging and restrictive" immigration controls, 24th February 2015.

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...day June 20XX – Morning/Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies

J270/01 Citizenship in perspective

SAMPLE MARK SCHEME

Duration: 50 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK 50

DRAFT

This document consists of 8 pages

PREPARATION FOR MARKING: SCORIS

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *scoris assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to scoris and mark the required number of practice responses (“scripts”) and the number of required standardisation responses

YOU MUST MARK 10 PRACTICE AND 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the scoris messaging system, or by email.
5. Work crossed out:
 - a. where a candidate crosses out an answer and provides an alternative response, the crossed out response is not marked and gains no marks
 - b. if a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question and makes no second attempt, and if the inclusion of the answer does not cause a rubric infringement, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer and award marks appropriately.
6. Where a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses, then no marks should be awarded.
7. When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded even if one of the answers is correct.
8. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
9. There is a NR (No Response) option. Award NR (No Response)
 - if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
 - OR if there is a comment which does not in anyway relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
 - OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark) which isn't an attempt at the questionNote: Award 0 marks - for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question)
10. The scoris **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**
If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the scoris messaging system, or e-mail.

Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to your Team Leader (Supervisor) by the end of the marking period. The Assistant Examiner's Report Form (AERF) can be found on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal (and for traditional marking it is in the *Instructions for Examiners*). The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
✓ and ✗	For correct and incorrect responses

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	A	1	If more than the specified number of options have been chosen, only credit it if it is clear which options the candidate wants you to mark.
2	C,E,G	3	
3	B	1	Where a question requires more than one option to be chosen, award a mark for each one that is correct.
4	D	1	
5	B	1	
6	A	1	
7	C	1	
8	C	1	
9	A	1	
10	C	1	
11	D	1	
12	A	1	
13	B	1	
14	A	1	
15	D	1	
16	B	1	
17	F,G,I	3	
18	B	1	
19	A	1	
20	D	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
21	A	1	If more than the specified number of options have been chosen, only credit it if it is clear which options the candidate wants you to mark.
22	A	1	
23	B	1	Where a question requires more than one option to be chosen, award a mark for each one that is correct.
24	C	1	
25	A	1	
26	B	1	
27	D	1	
28	D	1	
29	B	1	
30	C	1	
31	B,D,F,H	4	
32	A	1	
33	D	1	
34	B	1	
35	A	1	
36	A	1	
37	A,F,H,I	4	
38	C	1	
39	B	1	
40	D	1	

Assessment Objectives (AO) Grid

Questions	AO1	AO2	Total
1–16	12	6	18
17–30	12	4	16
31–40	12	4	16
Total	36	14	50

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