

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Time 1 hour 45 minutes

**Paper
reference**

1CS0/01

Citizenship Studies
PAPER 1

You must have:
Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **ALL** the questions in Sections A, B, C and D.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A: Living together in the UK

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

1 (a) Which **one** of the following best describes the term 'freedom of speech'? (1)

- A freedom to join any political organisation or pressure group
- B freedom to seek information about another citizen
- C freedom to publish anything in a newspaper about another citizen
- D freedom to say anything about people or issues within the law

(b) Which **one** of the following statements is true concerning the Human Rights Act 1998? (1)

- A It is no longer recognised by UK courts.
- B It only applies to EU citizens who have lived in the UK for three years.
- C It incorporated rights in the European Convention into UK law.
- D Children are exempt so it only applies to adults aged 18 and over.

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(c) In the UK many people have multiple identities.

Explain **two** ways to show how an individual can have more than one identity.

(4)

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(d) Suggest **two** reasons why people from overseas have migrated to the UK since 2000.

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(e) Explain **one** source of local government income.

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(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)

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2 Study Source A below and then answer part (a) below.

Source A: Impact of migration

Arguments about the benefits and disadvantages of migration in the 21st century led former Home Secretary, Amber Rudd, to commission a detailed report into the controversy.

The report revealed many misunderstandings about the impact of migration and of the actual numbers who migrate to the UK. It found that migration does not force wages down nor have a negative impact on employment opportunities. It discovered that migrants pay more in tax than they receive in benefits. It established that children who speak other languages as well as English perform better in school.

There was no evidence to establish that migration increases crime. It established that migration has little or no effect on a whole range of issues – and it proved that other factors such as the fall in value of the pound and the worldwide economic recession cause more damage. Indeed, the main problem is that employers cannot find workers in farming and health and social care – where migration is crucial to maintain provision. The benefits of migration are not given the headlines they deserve.

(Source adapted from *The Guardian* 18th September 2018, © Guardian News & Media Ltd 2020)

(a) Explain why there are disagreements over migration into the UK.

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



SECTION B: Democracy at work in the UK

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

3 (a) Name **one** role undertaken by a civil servant.

(1)

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(b) Explain **two** differences between the first-past-the-post system used for General Elections and proportional representation, as used in the UK.

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(c) Suggest **three** reasons why new laws are created in the UK.

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(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

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4 (a) Which **one** of these is an example of an indirect tax?

(1)

- A** tax placed on purchases of goods and services such as VAT
- B** tax based on income from being employed by a business
- C** tax levied on earnings from those who are self-employed
- D** tax on the profits made by companies

(b) Which **one** of these is allowed to vote in general elections?

(1)

- A** the Monarch
- B** members of the House of Lords
- C** the Speaker of the House of Commons
- D** people aged 16 or 17

(c) The UK's uncodified constitution has features where

(1)

- A** all constitutional rules and laws that have been passed over time are written in one document.
- B** the Monarch has the supreme constitutional law-making power
- C** constitutional rules are partly written and derived from different sources
- D** all constitutional changes must be approved in a referendum



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Study Source B below and then answer part (d).

Source B: The government's annual spending programme

Each year the government decides what it will spend in the year ahead with the tax year starting in April. It will examine what it expects to raise in taxes and what it will spend. It will decide if it has to borrow money in the forthcoming year. In essence, it is making choices, deciding preferences and setting its wider agenda and allocating public spending.

Should more money be spent on education or defence or the environment? It has to set levels of taxation and decide what we spend on our elderly and our sick. Importantly it has to decide on the welfare benefits and payments to be paid to those who cannot work or are unable to secure a job.

It must respond to any emerging crisis – such as health, the economy or overseas problems. It also has to deal with any new genuine needs which arise. It has to satisfy its own political party and consider public opinion. It has to cope with short-term needs and cater for long-term plans.

Source B describes the choices a government makes in setting its budget.

(d) Explain the factors that influence a government's decisions about future public spending. (6)

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(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 17 MARKS



SECTION C: Law and justice

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 5 (a) Suggest **two** reasons why equality before the law is an important principle that helps to secure justice.

(2)

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- (b) Identify **three** types of dispute settled by civil law.

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(c) Explain **one** role of a magistrate.

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(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

6 (a) The presumption of innocence in a court means that

(1)

- A** no members of a jury have ever committed a crime
- B** all police evidence is correct and cannot be questioned in court
- C** a defendant on trial is innocent until proven guilty
- D** children under the age of 10 are innocent of all criminal charges

(b) Explain how common law operates in the UK's legal system.

(2)

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Study Source C below and then answer part (c).

Source C: Ages of legal responsibility in Iran

Children in Iran become liable for their crimes at different ages - boys at 15, girls at 9. Iran also retains the death penalty for crimes such as murder, rape and homosexuality. This means that it is possible for young people we view as juveniles to be executed by the state.

When it comes to marriage in Iran, a girl can be married at 13, while the age rises to 15 for a boy. However, even these seemingly low ages can still be lowered if the family, with the support of the courts, wish to see it reduced. It is alleged that at this relatively young age girls especially are denied sexual advice and guidance.

The legal system in Iran focuses on the family as a unit rather than guaranteeing individual rights. Rights are extended to parents and guardians, but children are not given a clear voice of their own. However, age limits can and do change in Iran; until 2007 the voting age in national elections was 15 but it has since been increased to 18.

(Source adapted from: <https://www1.essex.ac.uk/hri/documents/brief-children-in-iran.pdf>)

(c) Compare how UK law differs from law in Iran in how it treats young people.

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(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 16 MARKS



SECTION D: Citizenship issues and debates

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ~~☒~~ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

7 Study Source D in the Source Booklet. Then answer the questions that follow.

(a) Which **one** of the following does the South Wales Police Force believe? (1)

- A** The law permits them to use AFR technology
- B** A citizen's private life is of no concern to the police
- C** CCTV works better on the streets than at public events
- D** There is an even balance between privacy and freedom of information

(b) Which **one** of the following does Liberty believe? (1)

- A** Privacy in public places has always been limited
- B** Inaccuracy is not a problem with current technology
- C** AFR's benefit is overestimated
- D** Criminals will always evade being caught

(c) Analyse the source to identify **two** areas on which there is agreement. (2)

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(d) Which views do you agree with more?

Explain your answer, referring to the differing arguments made in both parts of the source.

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(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)



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8 Discrimination has now been successfully eliminated in the UK.

How far do you agree with this opinion?

Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered different views on the topic.

(15)

In your answer, you could consider:

- Respect and understanding
- The role of law in everyday life in dealing with complex problems

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(Total for Question 8 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 31 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



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Time 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper
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Citizenship Studies

PAPER 1

Source Booklet

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Source D for use with Section D

Closed-circuit television and automated facial recognition cameras are praised by some and feared by others. Some infer that they breach our human rights. However, others claim the authorities have a right to know and there should be freedom of information to protect the public.

Yes – facial recognition cameras prevent crime and protect the public, say South Wales Police Force.

Automated facial recognition technology (AFR) maps faces in a crowd and then compares them with a watch list of images of suspects, missing people and persons of interest to the police. South Wales Police Force believe this can be useful for the prevention of crime, the apprehension of offenders and the protection of the public. They imply that freedom of information is far more important than any right to privacy. Approaches to dealing with and preventing crime have to be reviewed and updated.

The cameras in the South Wales trial project scan faces in large crowds in public places such as streets, shopping centres, football crowds and music events. Police believe they have the power to use visual imagery for the 'prevention and detection of crime' as long as they adhere to data protection rules and have a code of practice for the management of information. South Wales Police Force believe neither Article 8 of the Human Rights Act – which enshrines rights around private life – nor the Data Protection Act is breached by the use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) or AFR cameras.

AFR was used at an anti-arms trade protest in Cardiff in 2018; a woman had made a bomb threat at the same event in 2017 and was therefore on a watch list. It's of obvious value for the police to know whether that person is there so that if another bomb threat is made, they can deal with it accordingly. Using technology saves valuable police time and the procedure is constantly improving. However the Court of Appeal in August 2020 rejected their claim.

(Source from: <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2019/may/22/facial-recognition-prevents-crime-police-tell-uk-privacy-case>)



(Source: VectorStory/Getty Images)

No – we don't want more CCTV cameras and automated facial recognition, say pressure group Liberty.

The pressure group Liberty has denounced automatic facial recognition (AFR) as 'poison in the water supply of democracy'. It could abolish privacy in public places. It could mean that there was nowhere in any city anyone could walk with their face uncovered without being potentially visible to the police.

Liberty argues that the use of AFR technology is grossly disproportionate to its crime-fighting benefits. Its use has already been banned in San Francisco. Using it even more widely will create a surveillance state – as is emerging in China. We would see our democracy and human rights vanish literally before our very eyes. We have to consider new methods of dealing with crime as new techniques become available – but these must be reviewed.

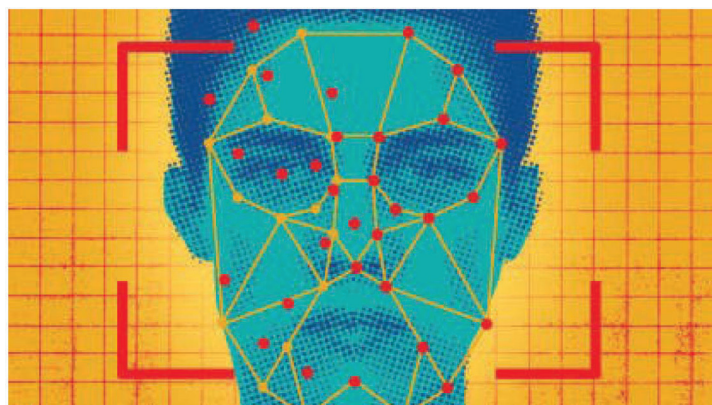
One of the arguments against the police's deployment of the technology is that it doesn't yet work very well, especially when used against people of colour. But inaccuracy may no longer be the most pressing problem as technology constantly improves. Anyone who unlocks their phone or laptop by pointing the camera at their own face already trusts it to work well enough.

Once the technology is overwhelmingly reliable, the fearsome world of government surveillance foreseen by Liberty will have become a reality.

(Source from: *The Observer*, Sunday 9th June 2019 at <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/jun/09/the-guardian-view-on-facial>)



(Source: kuzmaphoto/Shutterstock)



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