



Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number _____

Candidate Signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

GCSE

CITIZENSHIP STUDIES

Paper 1

8100/1

Wednesday 10 June 2020 Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

[Turn over]



At the top of page 1, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

You will need no other materials.



INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Answer ALL questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do NOT write on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

INFORMATION

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD
TO DO SO**



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SECTION A**ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP**

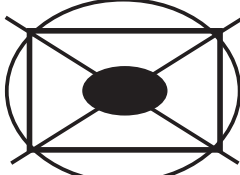
Answer ALL questions in this section.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD 

WRONG METHODS 

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. 

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

[Turn over]



0	1
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'Investigating the actions of others'

0	1	.	1
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Which ONE of these is a charity? [1 mark]

A Mind

B Transport for London

C The UK Civil Service

D Unison



0 1 . 2

Identify ONE reason why people do voluntary work. [1 mark]

0 1 . 3

Explain ONE way a political party carries out its role. [2 marks]

[Turn over]



0 1 . 4

Explain ONE difference between political parties and trade unions. [2 marks]

0 1 . 5

Identify TWO ways that joining a demonstration could help a cause that you support. [2 marks]

1

2

[Turn over]



01.6 SOURCE A**‘Necessity not luxury’**

People cannot always afford products (eg soap and shampoo) which help them to maintain their personal hygiene. This is called hygiene poverty.

There is a lot of information about food poverty and fuel poverty, but little information about hygiene poverty.

One type of hygiene poverty is ‘period poverty’. This means where women and girls are unable to afford feminine hygiene products (eg sanitary towels and tampons). Research in 2017 by Plan International UK found that:

- 1 in 10 girls have been unable to afford sanitary products**
- 1 in 7 girls have had to ask to borrow sanitary products from a friend due to affordability issues**



- **Nearly half (48%) of girls aged 14–21 in the UK are embarrassed by their periods.**

Hygiene poverty can affect boys as well as girls. The charity ‘In Kind Direct’ did some research in 2017 which showed that almost half (47%) of teachers say they have children who attend without having cleaned their teeth.

Rough-sleepers do not have any accommodation and live on the streets. They have very limited access to washing facilities and toilets. This can prevent them from maintaining their personal hygiene.

People who have left places where they have been victims of domestic violence are often unable to afford personal hygiene items.

[Turn over]



[Turn over]



0 2

'Your Active Citizenship Investigation'

State the topic of your investigation.

0 2 . 1

Explain ONE reason why it was important to have sources of information which you could trust. [2 marks]

[Turn over]

[Turn over]



0 2 . 4 Analyse the ways your active citizenship investigation achieved what you intended.

Your answer should refer to:

- **what you wanted to achieve**
- **your findings – you may include any statistics you used if you wish**
- **ways you communicated your findings to your audience**
- **ways you used your findings to identify and deliver key messages.**

[12 marks]



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[Turn over]



SECTION B**POLITICS AND PARTICIPATION**

Answer ALL questions.

03 . 1 Identify the correct way of voting. [1 mark]

A Being on the electoral register

B Completing a ballot paper

C Giving a verdict in court

D Standing for political office



03 . 2 Identify TWO reasons why citizens should vote. [2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

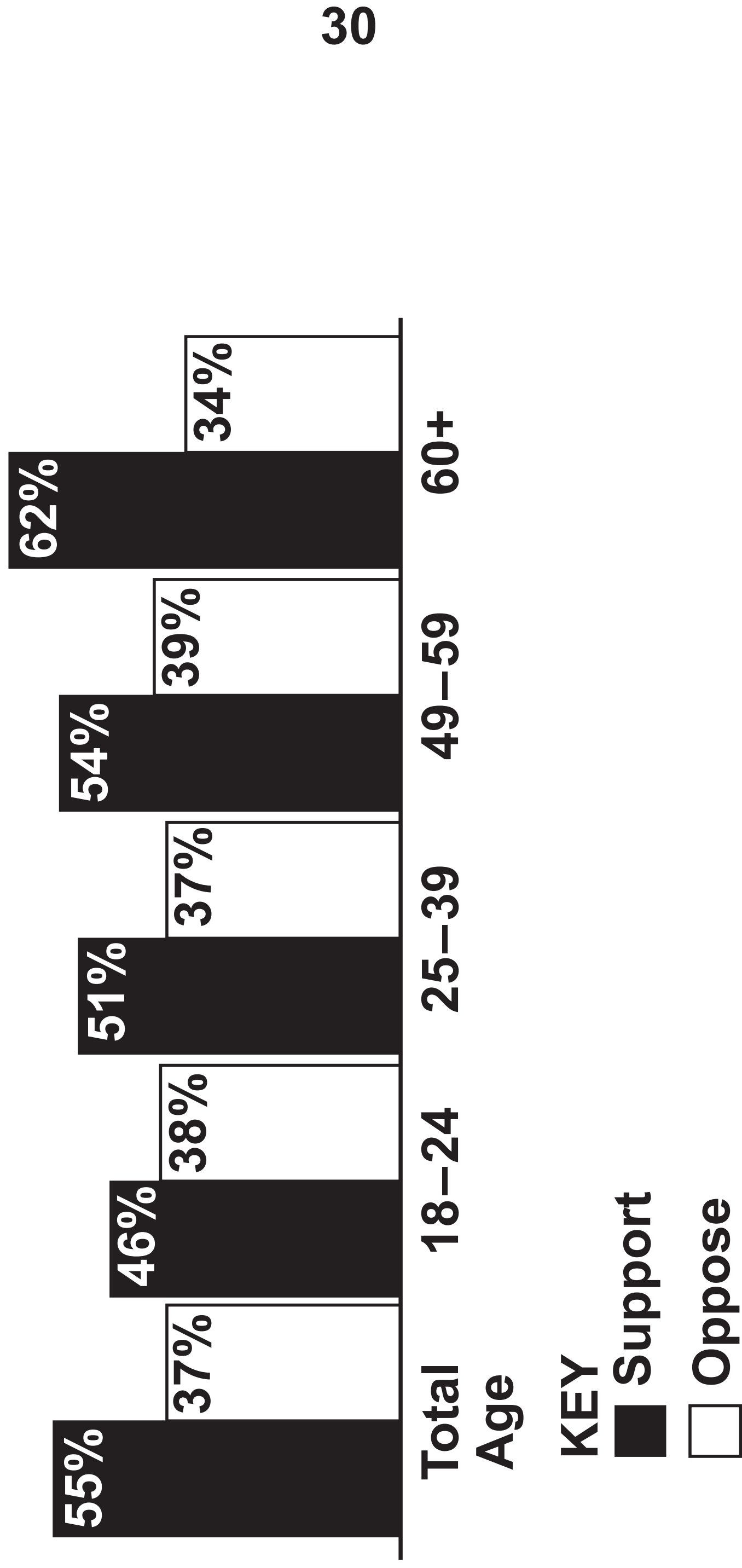
[Turn over]



03.3

SOURCE B

COMPULSORY VOTING





1 This 2014 YouGov poll shows most people support the idea that citizens should be legally required to vote in general elections. However, many people remain opposed.

2 According to the UK Government, in the 2017 General Election, turnout:

- **was 68.8%**
- **increased in the 18–24 age group**
- **decreased slightly amongst people aged over 65.**

31

[Turn over]



Discuss TWO outcomes which might occur if citizens in the UK were legally required to vote in general elections.

Refer to SOURCE B in your answer. [4 marks]

1



2

33



[Turn over]

0	4	.	1
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Identify ONE service provided by local authorities. [1 mark]

A Armed forces

B Banking

C Mobile phone contracts

D Social care



04 . 2

Identify TWO methods used to collect taxes. [2 marks]

1

2

[Turn over]



04.3 SOURCE C**‘Public services’**

Councillors and local authority staff are involved in making decisions about which local public services should be provided. One issue which local authorities face when making these decisions is the legal obligation to provide certain public services. An example of this is the need to provide free school meals. Demands from citizens for local authority public services are increasing all the time.

Discuss TWO issues, not mentioned in SOURCE C, that are considered when making decisions about which public services the local authority is going to provide. [4 marks]

1 _____



0 5 . 1

Identify TWO institutions that are part of the British Constitution. [2 marks]

A The Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

B Fire and Rescue Services

C The Judiciary

D The Monarchy

E The National Trust

F The University of Oxford



0 5 . 2 Identify TWO government roles which entitle the holder to membership of the UK Cabinet. [2 marks]

A Director General of the BBC

B Home Secretary

C Secretary of State for Health

D The Speaker

E UK Ambassador to the UN

F UK Supreme Court Judge

[Turn over]



05 . 3 SOURCE D**‘Legal protection for citizens’**

Parliament is the legislative body in the UK. It has two parts – the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Members of each house can take various actions to ensure citizens have protection under the law and that the rule of law is maintained. One action is for Parliament to hold the government to account for what it does.

Discuss TWO actions, not mentioned in SOURCE D, that Parliament has taken that give citizens protection under the law. [4 marks]

1 _____



0	6	.	1
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Define the term 'democratic values'. [1 mark]



[Turn over]

9



0	7	.	1
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Identify ONE UK government department. [1 mark]

A The Arts Council

B HM Treasury

C Network Rail

D Royal Navy



07 . 2

‘UK citizens should have to pass a citizenship test before they are allowed to vote.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should consider:

- **those who can and cannot currently vote in elections**
- **rights and legal entitlements of citizens**
- **what knowledge an individual should have to be an effective, active citizen.**

[8 marks]

[Turn over]



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For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
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5	
6	
7	
TOTAL	

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5 2



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