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Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

GCSE CITIZENSHIP STUDIES

Paper 1

Wednesday 10 June 2020

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

You will need no other materials.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- 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.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
TOTAL	



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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. 

0 1

Investigating the actions of others

0 1 . 1

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]



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 _____

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 1 . 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.

Examine ways UK citizens can bring about change to improve the situation of people who lack access to essential personal hygiene items.

In your response you should refer to **Source A** and examples from your own knowledge.

[8 marks]



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]

0 2 . 2

Discuss which part of your citizenship action was the least successful and why.

[4 marks]

Extra space



Section B**Politics and participation**Answer **all** questions.**0 3 . 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**0 3 . 2** Identify **two** reasons why citizens should vote.**[2 marks]**

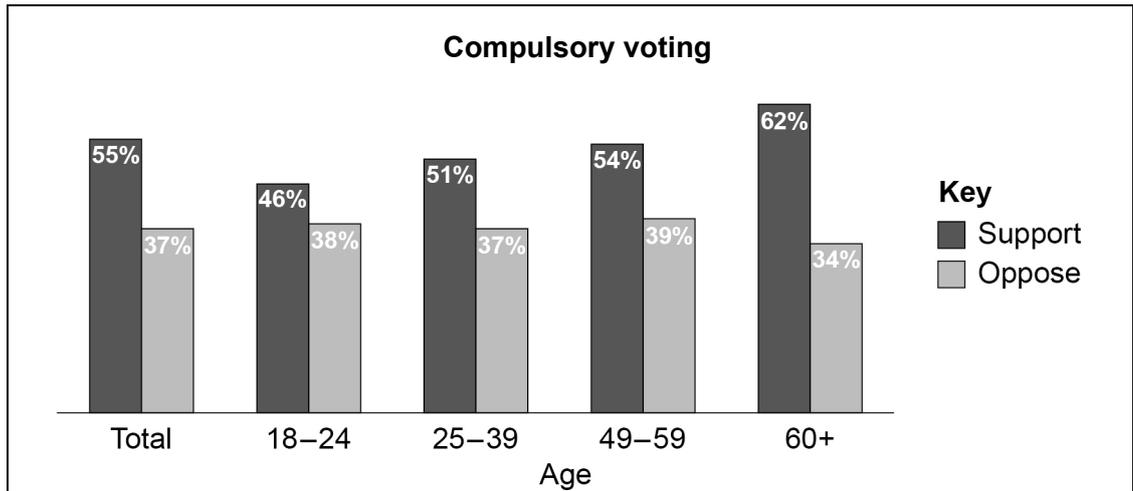
1 _____

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0 3 . 3

Source B



- 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.

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 _____

Turn over ►



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0 4 . 1 Identify **one** service provided by local authorities.

[1 mark]

A Armed forces

B Banking

C Mobile phone contracts

D Social care

0 4 . 2 Identify **two** methods used to collect taxes.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 4 . 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 _____

2 _____

Extra space _____

7



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

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 5 . 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 _____

2 _____

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8



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END OF QUESTIONS



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