

2016 specification
first exams in 2016



Practice Exam Papers

for GCSE (9–1) AQA Citizenship:
Paper 2

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Teacher's introduction

The practice exam papers in this series are designed to support students as they study for Paper 2 of AQA GCSE Citizenship Studies (8100). These papers are designed to match the content of the AQA specification, and the structure of past examinations, perfectly.

There are three complete examination papers; the format and mark schemes reflect the assessment materials for first examination in summer 2018.

The mark schemes provide indicative – rather than exhaustive – content, with an emphasis on answers that students are most likely to provide. They include levelled grade descriptors for long-answer questions, both to aid marking and to give students greater guidance on how to achieve higher grades.

The practice exam papers can be used in a number of ways. You may wish to use them to set mock examinations for your pupils, you may wish to go through them in class to familiarise students with the examination structure, or you may wish to hand them out to pupils for practice, and to reinforce their learning of the unit content.

In line with the examination board's assessment materials, each paper is designed to take 1 hour and 45 minutes, with up to 80 marks available to students.

I hope this resource can contribute towards an engaging and rewarding learning environment. Best of luck with your teaching!

Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

December 2022

ZigZag Practice Exams

Supporting GCSE AQA Citizenship Studies

PAPER 2A

GCSE AQA Citizenship Studies Paper 2

Time allowed
1 hour and 45 minutes.

Instructions

You must answer every question to receive maximum marks.

Information

The total number of marks available for this paper is **80**. The number of marks available for each question is displayed to the right of the question.

Non-write-on

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Section A

1.1 Which of the following is closest to the population of the UK?

- A 12 million
- B 31 million
- C 67 million
- D 99 million

1.2 Identify **two** features of a democratic society.

Source A: Foreign-born UK residents

A large proportion of the British population was born in foreign countries. The most common countries that foreign-born UK residents are from, according to 2015 UN statistics, are:



India	776,603
Poland	703,050
Pakistan	540,495
Ireland	503,288
Germany	322,220
Bangladesh	230,143
South Africa	218,732
Nigeria	216,268
United States	212,150

1.3 Discuss **two** factors that have made the UK a diverse society.

2.1 It is the responsibility of the media:

- A to push a political agenda
- B to support government policies
- C to make consistent profits
- D to accurately inform the public

2.2 Explain **one** reason why there might be a limit to a free press.

Source B: Pandora Papers

The Pandora Papers were an extensive example of investigative journalism that exposed the tax arrangements of many wealthy and powerful figures around the world. While tax avoidance is not illegal, it could be considered unethical. The amount of money available to the government to direct towards a service. However, there are also ethical issues surrounding the exposure of financial details and arrangements.

2.3 Discuss **two** reasons why the media might prioritise public interest over

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3.1 Which of the following is a primary function of the Council of Europe?

- A Trade
- B Finance
- C Human rights
- D Security

3.2 Define the term 'humanitarian crisis'.

3.3 Identify **two** purposes of the World Trade Organization.

Source C: NGOs

The rise of non-governmental organisations as significant international actors is the most notable development in the last few decades of global politics. NGOs captured the world's imagination on issues such as the environment, peace and human rights. They are less inhibited by the diplomacy and bureaucracy of governments, enabling them to take more direct and immediate action to alleviate suffering and pressure governments to act more quickly. Many of the largest NGOs have become prominent of global brands.

3.4 Identify **two** non-governmental organisations **and** their aims.

4.1 Identify **one** purpose of trade unions.

4.2 'Trade unions play a vital role in a democratic society.'
Decide whether you agree, taking into account different points of view.

5.1 Define the term 'voter apathy'.

5.2 'The most effective way citizens can influence government is by voting.'
Decide whether you agree, taking into account different points of view.

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Section B

- 6.1 Which of the following officials are volunteers responsible for chairing the maypole?
- A Police commissioners
 - B Magistrates
 - C Jurors
 - D Special constables

- 6.2 Which **two** of the following are matters of civil law?
- A Assault
 - B Property damage
 - C Libel
 - D Burglary

Source D: Tribunals

In the UK, a tribunal is a form of dispute resolution which is outside of the court system. Areas which may be covered by a tribunal include planning decisions, employment disputes, and consumer affairs. Tribunals are overseen by officials with legal qualifications, but are often less experienced than officials in the formal court system. A tribunal decision can be appealed, and may then enter the court system at a later date.

- 6.3 Discuss **two** reasons for using tribunals rather than courts.

- 7.1 Which of the following does UDHR stand for?
- A Unified Democratic and Humanitarian Resolution
 - B Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - C Updated Document on Harm Reduction
 - D Unitary Domestic Hazards Regulations

- 7.2 Identify **two** reasons for a presumption of innocence.

Source E: Human Rights Act

The Human Rights Act, passed in November 1998, is regarded as a landmark piece of legislation. The Act codified in UK law the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty with which the UK has been party to since 1949. Rights such as the right to a fair trial, freedom of expression, and freedom of assembly were given legal force. The Act gave the courts the power to declare legislation 'incompatible' with human rights, but cannot overrule Acts of Parliament due to the principle of parliamentary sovereignty.

- 7.3 Discuss **two** consequences of the Human Rights Act.

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Source F: Sentencing

- A Determinant sentence
- B Life sentence
- C Extended sentence
- D Suspended sentence

- 8.1 Under which of the sentences in **Source F** might an offender not go to prison?
- 8.2 Which of the sentences in **Source F** is the most common prison sentence?
- 8.3 Identify **two** reasons for having an age of criminal responsibility.

Source G: Legal aid

Legal aid is government grants to cover the costs of legal representation for people on low income who cannot afford the high costs of lawyers. In 2012, the government cut £751 million from the budget for legal aid, which dramatically reduced the availability of legal aid. One effect of this change has been reduced recruitment of lawyers working in legal aid and a squeeze on law firms providing services funded by legal aid.

- 8.4 Discuss **two** reasons why legal aid is important to the justice system.
- 9.1 How many citizens sit on a jury?
- A 5
 - B 10
 - C 12
 - D 17
- 9.2 'The UK court system is an effective way for UK citizens to create positive social change. Decide whether you agree, taking into account different points of view.'
- 10.1 Define the term 'restorative justice'.
- 10.2 'The primary cause of criminality is poverty.' Decide whether you agree, taking into account different points of view.

Total marks for this section

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Preview of Questions Ends Here

This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of questions ends here to avoid students previewing questions before they are set. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.

Q	Indicative Content
Section A	
1.1	<p>Which of the following has the smallest population?</p> <p>The answer is B: Northern Ireland.</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</i></p>
1.2	<p>Identify two duties of citizenship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the law. • Paying taxes. • Voting. • Serving on a jury <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer.</i></p>
1.3	<p>Identify two reasons why migration takes place.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration may take place for economic reasons. The UK is a high-income country meaning it is attractive to people from low-income countries. • Migration may take place as people have personal connections or family to live with family and friends. • Migration may take place as a result of conflict or crisis forcing people to leave their home countries. • Migration may take place because people are offered work or study opportunities. <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer, and a further 1 mark for each correct answer.</i></p>
2.1	<p>The UK's press regulator may intervene if a media organisation...</p> <p>The answer is C: publishes inaccuracies.</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</i></p>
2.2	<p>Explain one reason why a news story might be considered 'public interest'.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the information being exposed affects the well-being of wider society. • If it is holding to account the incorrect behaviour of a powerful individual or organisation. • If it is exposing illegality in any form. • If it exposes dishonesty on the part of a public figure. <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer, and a further 1 mark for each correct answer.</i></p>
2.3	<p>Discuss two reasons for having an independent press regulator.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that journalistic standards are maintained, and to prevent the media from publishing inaccuracies or causing undue distress to individuals. • To develop a system for complaints and dispute resolution which does not involve costly and time-consuming court cases. • Independence is important to ensure that a government, or a media organisation supposed to be regulated, is not influencing the decisions made by the regulator. • To protect media organisations from unfair claims against them or to ensure they can defend themselves. <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer, and a further 1 mark for each correct answer.</i></p>

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Q	Indicative Content
3.1	<p>Which of the following international organisations is responsible for ensuring the security of the world?</p> <p>The answer is A: NATO.</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</i></p>
3.2	<p>Identify one benefit to the UK of being a member of the Commonwealth.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To project 'soft power' around the world. To maintain cultural and historical ties with former colonies. To ensure closer international cooperation on political issues. <p><i>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</i></p>
3.3	<p>Identify two examples of citizens taking action to improve their community.</p> <p>A wide variety of answers could be given here. These could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A local food bank that is seeking to reduce hunger and food waste. A community group opposing a property development. Local residents challenging a court ruling. <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer.</i></p>
3.4	<p>Identify two institutions which seek to resolve global conflict, and their role.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Trade Organization seeks to resolve international trade disputes through mediation designed to prevent escalation and the imposition of trade sanctions. Nations can choose to pass motions at the UN General Assembly which demonstrate the weight of international opinion on specific international issues. The UN Security Council can pass resolutions which are legally binding on all member states, and has the power to authorise military engagement if resolutions are passed. The International Court of Justice is a UN body which makes rulings on legal disputes between nation states. Its rulings are regarded and legally binding. <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer, and a further 1 mark for each correct role.</i></p>
4.1	<p>Identify one purpose of pressure groups.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise public awareness of an issue. To lobby government to change or adopt a policy. To conduct research into a specific issue. <p><i>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</i></p>

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Q	Indicative Content																		
4.2	<p>'Pressure groups are an integral part of democracy.' Decide whether you agree or disagree, account different points of view.</p> <p>Pressure groups are integral:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pressure groups enable broader participation in ongoing democracy than being simply confined to elections.• Pressure groups are better placed to focus on specific issues or areas than political parties, which have a far broader agenda.• Pressure groups play a critical role in informing the public and holding the government to account over certain issues. <p>Pressure groups are not integral:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The actions of pressure groups rarely have anywhere near as big an impact on society debate as the announcements of political parties.• Politicians are often keen not to be seen bowing to the demands of pressure groups, as this may damage their public reputation.• Pressure group activity is concentrated on issues that are only of interest to small groups of people, and tend to have very little mass appeal.																		
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5.1	<p>Name one barrier to citizen participation in democracy.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of resources or time.• Lack of access to decision-makers.• Apathy and disillusionment.• Insufficient education. <p><i>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</i></p>																		

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	<p>'Social media has improved political participation.' Decide whether you agree or disagree, account different points of view.</p> <p>Social media has improved participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social media is able to reach different parts of the population from such as young people – and engage them in political events and• Social media has made it easier for ordinary people to participate in politics, organising campaigns, sharing petitions, expressing opinions and• Social media allows for a wider variety of viewpoints to be shared on social media, which helps to engage previously disillusioned people. <p>Social media has not improved participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Turnout – including youth turnout in UK general elections has not improved since social media has become popular.• Social media is a primary source of misinformation due to a lack of fact-checking which helps to make people feel disillusioned and not participate in politics. Social media could be said to have reduced participation by encouraging people to sign a petition rather than, for example, join a demonstration.																		
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Section B																			
6.1	<p>Which of the following are directly elected by the public?</p> <p>The answer is: police commissioners.</p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for a correct answer.</i></p>																		
6.2	<p>Which two of the following are matters of criminal law?</p> <p>A: assault, and D: burglary.</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer.</i></p>																		

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Q	Indicative Content
6.3	<p>Discuss two ways in which youth courts differ from other courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sentences are not as serious. For instance, the chances of receiving a custodial sentence are higher in youth courts than they are in adult courts. • There is no public attendance at a youth court, unlike a magistrates' court. • There is no jury present at a youth court, which differentiates it from a Crown Court where a jury determines the verdict. • There is an increased likelihood of a discharge, as court proceedings and a criminal record are often judged to be a sufficient punishment on their own. <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer, and a further 1 mark for each correct point.</i></p>
7.1	<p>What does UNCRC stand for?</p> <p>The answer is C: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</i></p>
7.2	<p>Identify two universal human rights.</p> <p>Accept any rights outlined by the UDHR, ECHR or HRA.</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer.</i></p>
7.3	<p>Discuss two functions of international law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International law aims to maintain common standards among nations and prevent unfair practices. • International law seeks to maintain the security and stability of the international system and punish those who threaten it. • International law serves to act both coercively and as a deterrent, applying pressure on nation states to accept the international consensus. • International law seeks to treat all individuals as subject to the same standards and thus create a universal system of liberties. <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer, and a further 1 mark for each correct point.</i></p>
8.1	<p>Which of the sentences in Source F carries the least serious consequences?</p> <p>The answer is C: discharge, in which no penalty is applied.</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</i></p>
8.2	<p>Which of the sentences in Source F is the most common?</p> <p>The answer is D: fine.</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</i></p>
8.3	<p>Identify two reasons why laws may become outdated.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because social values have changed and so laws require updating. • Because a loophole or fault in the law has been discovered as a result of a change in circumstances in certain types of crimes become more common or serious. • Due to changes in the international, political or economic context. <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer.</i></p>

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Q	Indicative Content
8.4	<p>Discuss two reasons why Magna Carta is significant.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magna Carta established the rule of law and the principle that the king was subject to the same laws as everyone else. • The idea of trial by jury was first established by Magna Carta, which protected the king from imprisoning people at will by requiring that the accused be judged by their peers. • Magna Carta was also an early attempt at outlining a system of parliament, which would become increasingly important over the centuries. • Magna Carta is a very early example of a written constitution, and the idea was later codified, and in this sense has inspired documents such as the US Constitution, and the UN Declaration of Human Rights. • Magna Carta introduced <i>habeas corpus</i> – freedom from arbitrary arrest. <p><i>Award 1 mark for each correct answer, and a further 1 mark for each correct reason.</i></p>
9.1	<p>Describe one role performed by a barrister.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representing clients in court. • Providing legal advice to clients or solicitors. • Specialising in certain areas of law. • Researching and preparing cases. • Performing cross-examinations of witnesses. <p><i>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</i></p>

Q	Indicative Content																	
9.2	<p>'The Human Rights Act is sufficient for the protection of rights in the you agree, taking into account different points of view.</p> <p>General supporting arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Human Rights Act removes the need for UK citizens to take European courts, instead enabling UK courts to hear such cases, with recourse sufficiently accessible for many. • The courts are given the power to declare legislation incompatible which applies significant political pressure on the government to exercise as much power as courts have ever had in a system of parliament. • The Human Rights Act has contributed to the creation of a 'rights culture' which citizens are more aware of their rights, and a multitude of organisations exist to help citizens challenge abuses through the courts. <p>General counter-arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Human Rights Act is not entrenched, meaning it can be repealed by a simple majority at any time, and thus the continued protection of rights is not guaranteed by Parliament. • The courts cannot use judicial review to strike down primary legislation incompatible with human rights. Although courts can declare legislation incompatible, legislative decisions remain with Parliament. • Rights and protections change over time, and so it cannot be expected that the Human Rights Act will always be sufficient and will not require updating. 																	
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Q	Indicative Content																		
10.1	<p>Define the term 'statute'.</p> <p>Primary legislation, or a law passed by Parliament.</p> <p><i>Award 1 mark for a correct answer.</i></p>																		
10.2	<p>'The judicial system should focus on rehabilitation rather than punishment. Examine either the case for or the case against this statement.'</p> <p>General supporting arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rehabilitation recognises that there is no social benefit to having custodial sentences, and resources are better located helping offenders in society, where they can contribute positively.• High existing reoffending rates show that punishment is not effective for offenders or reducing the level of crime, with most crimes committed by first-time offenders. As a result, a focus on rehabilitation is a better means of reducing crime.• Crime should be seen as social failure which society and the state should address, rather than seeking to place blame on individuals. <p>General counterarguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harsher punishments act as a deterrent which reduces crime. If the justice system operated on the principle of rehabilitation, potential criminals would not obey the law.• There should be consequences to the actions of criminals. Even if reoffending is low, someone who has committed a terrible crime should be punished because it is justice and acknowledges the victim's suffering.• There is no guarantee that a programme of rehabilitation would work. Indeed, many supposedly rehabilitated criminals continue to commit crimes. <table><tr><th>Level</th><th>Grade</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>0</td><td>The answer fails to include any relevant knowledge or evaluation.</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1-2</td><td>The answer fails to select relevant evidence. Some analysis or evaluation present. There is a lack of argumentation and there is no summary or conclusion.</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3-4</td><td>The answer selects evidence of general relevance. This is directly connected to the issue raised. Some analysis and evaluation are either minimal or poorly connected. There is a limited balance in the argumentation and the answer lacks coherence.</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>5-6</td><td>The answer selects evidence of relevance to the issue raised. There is an attempt at analysis and evaluation of evidence, although this is not fully supported. A range of views is considered. There is a somewhat balanced argument which could be further developed.</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>7-8</td><td>Evidence selected in the answer is well chosen and of relevance to the issue raised. Each piece of evidence is analysed and evaluated in a logical manner. Arguments are balanced and builds to a coherent and persuasive conclusion.</td></tr></table>	Level	Grade	Description		0	The answer fails to include any relevant knowledge or evaluation.	1	1-2	The answer fails to select relevant evidence. Some analysis or evaluation present. There is a lack of argumentation and there is no summary or conclusion.	2	3-4	The answer selects evidence of general relevance. This is directly connected to the issue raised. Some analysis and evaluation are either minimal or poorly connected. There is a limited balance in the argumentation and the answer lacks coherence.	3	5-6	The answer selects evidence of relevance to the issue raised. There is an attempt at analysis and evaluation of evidence, although this is not fully supported. A range of views is considered. There is a somewhat balanced argument which could be further developed.	4	7-8	Evidence selected in the answer is well chosen and of relevance to the issue raised. Each piece of evidence is analysed and evaluated in a logical manner. Arguments are balanced and builds to a coherent and persuasive conclusion.
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