



2017 specification
first exams in 2019

Practice Exams for A Level Edexcel Politics

Paper 1: UK Politics and Core
Political Ideas

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Teacher's Introduction

Welcome to your pack of practice exam papers for the A Level Edexcel Politics specification. In this pack, you will find four practice papers with mark schemes that cover all aspects of Paper 1: UK Politics and Core Political Ideas.

The practice exam papers follow a very similar style to that of the actual exam papers. This means there are three questions, for each of which students will answer part (a) or part (b). Each question covers at least one of the main sections of the specification. The first question has two options for source questions, where a previously unseen source will be provided to help answer the question. Students will answer one source question, followed by one of the two remaining essay questions. This is then followed up with a choice of essay questions on core political ideas.

Remember!

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

A comprehensive teacher's section is included, providing answers to the exam questions in the form of detailed mark schemes. These mark schemes contain a level mark scheme to determine what grade to award students, along with the specific AO1, AO2 and AO3 skills that should be present and how they should be put to use in answering each question.

Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other Politics resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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ZigZag Practice Exam

Supporting A Level Edexcel

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A Level Edexcel Politics Paper 1 (9PL0/01) UK Politics and Core Political Ideas

Practice Exam A

Name	
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Time allowed:

2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS

- Write your name in the box above.
- Answer **three questions** in total.
- In Section A answer **either** 1(a) **or** 1(b) and then answer **either** 2(a) **or** 2(b).
- In Section B answer **either** 3(a) **or** 3(b).

INFORMATION

- The marks for each question are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 84.

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SECTION A: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Answer EITHER Question 1(a) OR Question 1(b)
and then answer EITHER Question 2(a) OR Question 2(b)

EITHER

- 1 (a) This source is adapted from an article which appeared on the BBC News with the heading 'Election 2017: How do people actually decide whom to vote for?' and the BBC from Rosie Campbell, who is Professor of Politics at Birkbeck, University of London.

For some of us, choosing which box to cross on the ballot paper is straightforward.

A sizeable, but shrinking, proportion of voters actually vote the same way every time.

This deep emotional commitment is often related to social class and geography.

In 1964 more than a third of 10 voters were either middle-class Tories or Labour supporters.

Class is now a very poor predictor of how people will vote.

The Conservative and Labour parties still rely on loyalists to make up their dependable base has ebbed away.

In 1966 just 13% of voters switched parties between elections, but by 2010 40% did so.

Amongst the factors which make us change our minds are the way the campaign twists and turns of the campaign and the way we respond to the promises they make.

There is a significant division among British voters between those who favour liberal – often the young, university educated and those in professions – and those with more authoritarian views.

The role that social values play was brought into sharp relief by analysis of the 2010 election.

It is also worth remembering that while we tend to focus on the national election, it is in fact a series of 650 local contests.

In some first-past-the-post contests, some people will cast a tactical vote.

In the UK, we mostly vote on the basis of party, but the characteristics of the candidates influence us to.

Finally, a central element of deciding how to vote is whether to turn up to vote.

Using the source, evaluate the view that short-term considerations now influence voter behaviour.

In your response you must:

- compare and contrast the different opinions in the source
- examine and debate these views in a balanced way
- analyse and evaluate **only** the information presented in the source

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OR

- 1 (b) This source is adapted from a House of Lords Select Committee 2009/10 'Referendums in the United Kingdom'. It takes a number of points made arguments both for and against the use of referendums.

Several witnesses argued that referendums were not an appropriate mechanism on complex issues and that parliament was in a better position to make decisions.

In response to this some witnesses asserted that voters are well equipped to make judgments.

Professor Gallagher went further stating "the arguments highlighting the need for voters to decide on specific policy issues ... can become an argument against referendums at elections".

Some witnesses argued that referendums tend to be dominated by elite interests and the media and a few individuals. Others however considered referendums can help engender the promotion of political knowledge and discussion and the risk of being distilled down to key principles and choice.

A key objection to referendums was that they may be used as a tactical device of the day. Peter Kellner for instance argued that the decision to hold the referendum was "a constitutional outrage ... it was wholly to do with the government's interests together". Others said political leaders only hold a referendum they feel it will be too embarrassing to get out or it. Against this a number of witnesses argued that a referendum is a way to settle a controversial issue or to provide the government of the day with the authority to undertake change and parliament with an indication of public opinion.

Several witnesses thought that referendums undermined representative democracy and the sovereignty of parliament. Professor Gallagher countered this view by stating that in a regulated fashion, the referendum can enhance rather than substitute

Using the source, evaluate the argument that the UK should continue to use referendums.

In your response you must:

- compare and contrast the different opinions in the source
- examine and debate these views in a balanced way
- analyse and evaluate **only** the information presented in the source

EITHER

- 2 (a) Evaluate the view that TV is the most influential media source for voters.

You must consider this view and the alternative to this view in a balanced way.

OR

- 2 (b) Evaluate the view that the growing impact of minor parties has come about because of alternative voting systems.

You must consider this view and the alternative to this view in a balanced way.

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SECTION B: CORE POLITICAL IDEAS

Answer EITHER Question 3(a) OR Question 3(b)

EITHER

- 3 (a) To what extent are traditional conservatives, one-nation conservatives and neo-conservatives correct in their emphasis on the importance of tradition?

You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer in a balanced way.

OR

- 3 (b) To what extent are revolutionary socialists and neo-revolutionary socialists correct in their emphasis on bringing about equality?

You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer in a balanced way.



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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.

Practice Exam B

Section A

AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)
Question 1(a)	
<p>Knowledge and understanding (AO1) will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) of the source material.</p> <p>The below points agreeing with the view that the influence on UK politics by national newspapers is declining may be raised to demonstrate knowledge and understanding (AO1) from the source and students' own knowledge.</p>	<p>Candidates may use the following analytical (AO2) and AO3 marks can only be given for the resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO2 and AO3 marks can only be given for the resource. • Answers which contain no comparative or balanced way cannot be given a mark beyond • Answers should contain a conclusion which the stronger. <p>Any other valid response will be accepted.</p>
Agreement	
<p>AO1: The source highlights how the newspaper with the largest number of readers strongly backed John Major in the 1992 general election and claimed credit for his unexpected victory. In the 2017 general election Theresa May surprisingly lost her overall majority even though <i>The Sun</i> had given strong backing.</p>	<p>AO2: Not only did <i>The Sun</i> strongly back the Conservative leaders in 1992 and 2017, but it also castigated the Labour leaders in very personal terms, making them out to be 'idiots' and unpatriotic.</p>
<p>AO1: The source points to the decline of newspapers as the primary source of news for young people and it is their voting behaviour which seems to have had such a major impact on the 2017 general election result.</p>	<p>AO2: National readership of newspapers has seen a downward decline for many years. Surveys point to a large majority of the electorate saying they rely on TV as their primary source for news information.</p>
<p>AO1: The source identifies a change in British politics where influencing results of general elections is more about 'mobilising people', not 'mobilising opinion'. The implication is that newspapers' focus is on the latter.</p>	<p>AO2: Newspapers such as <i>The Sun</i> and the <i>Daily Mail</i> rely heavily on the use of banner headlines and limited analysis to get their opinion across. The purpose is to convince their readers that the party they support has the right leader and policies; other parties do not.</p>
<p>AO1: The 'big battalions' of the newspapers such as the <i>Daily Mail</i> are failing to grasp why their attacks upon Jeremy Corbyn failed to stop him increasing his party's share of the vote. He was able to directly appeal to many voters through bypassing the press.</p>	<p>AO2: Technology now allows political parties to communicate with voters through social media and get their policies and messages through.</p>

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AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)
<p>The below points agreeing with the view that the influence on UK politics by national newspapers is declining may be raised to demonstrate knowledge and understanding (AO1) from the source and students' own knowledge.</p>	<p>Candidates may use the following analytical points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO2 and AO3 marks can only be given in the resource. • Answers which contain no comparison in a balanced way cannot be given a mark. • Answers should contain a conclusion which is the stronger. <p>Any other valid response will be accepted.</p>
Disagreement	
<p>AO1: The source points out that the national newspapers have retained their power to set the political agenda. In other words, the press decide which issues are the most important and others, such as broadcasters and social media, follow.</p>	<p>AO2: News and current affairs programme <i>Newsnight</i> and <i>Question Time</i> very often feature headlines by national newspapers. What newspaper headlines on a particular day become the focus of social media follow. Social media seems to be influenced in the same way.</p>
<p>AO1: The source also makes clear that politicians in the main consider newspapers to be influential and, therefore, great efforts are made by parties and leaders to win over their support and to try to stop criticism.</p>	<p>AO2: Parties use a great deal of effort to get on the front page of newspapers or at least avoid adverse comment. For instance, spent time and effort to win the support of Murdoch's papers, even travelling abroad to meet the owner to support the Labour Party.</p>
<p>AO1: The source shows that the political leaders that <i>The Sun</i> backed in 1992 and (together with the <i>Daily Mail</i>) 2017 both stayed as prime minister, while the leaders they strongly opposed both ended up staying in opposition.</p>	<p>AO2: <i>The Sun</i> and the <i>Daily Mail</i> were among the newspapers who backed May in 2017 in the general election early despite her statement that she did not feel this was in the interests of the country. There was a feeling that she was not listening to a significant opinion poll leads that would give her the support to deliver Brexit and deal a major blow to Labour.</p>
<p>AO1: The source suggests the newspapers are having less influence on younger voters in their views on political issues and in voting behaviour. However, younger voters make up a minority of the electorate and papers such as <i>The Sun</i> and the <i>Daily Mail</i> still retain a large readership among other age groups, where their influence continues. The role of newspapers was prominent in recent general elections and the 2016 EU referendum.</p>	<p>AO2: Research continues to show UK citizens in the 18-24 age group are less likely to vote than older people. There has been a move towards a higher rate of participation among older voters in the 2017 general election and the 2016 referendum, but it remains well behind the participation of older voters.</p>

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Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	No rewardable material	
Level 1	1–6	Some superficial knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated but with no, or only very limited, analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) included.	Typically, will outline one that national newspaper; underpinned with no, or
Level 2	7–12	Some accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated, with some analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives more than superficial underpinning to some of the points raised.	Typically, will include one the view that national ne underpinned with focuse
Level 3	13–18	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated, with good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which give good underpinning to most of the points raised.	Typically, will include two the view that national ne will be underpinned with included which follows fr
Level 4	19–24	Accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated throughout, with very good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) underpinning all the points raised.	Typically, will include three the view that national ne be underpinned with ver which follows from the d
Level 5	25–30	Comprehensive knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated throughout, with very good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) underpinning all the points raised.	Typically, will include three the view that national ne be underpinned with ver which is fully justified by

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AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)
Question 1(b)	
<p>Knowledge and understanding (AO1) will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) of the source material.</p> <p>The below points may be raised to demonstrate knowledge and understanding (AO1) from the source and students' own knowledge in relation to agreement with the view that the present system of funding political parties is in urgent need of change.</p>	<p>Candidates may use the following analytical (AO2 and AO3) marks can only be given for the resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers which contain no comparative a balanced way cannot be given a mark Answers should contain a conclusion which is the stronger. <p>Any other valid response will be accepted.</p>
Agreement	
<p>AO1: The Committee for Standards in Public Life has highlighted the detrimental impact the present system is having on democracy in the UK.</p>	<p>AO2: The Committee for Standards in Public Life report has highlighted public suspicion that the link between large donations to political parties and the rewards donors receive in the form of government contracts and honours. This poses a challenge to democracy in that money can buy influence and public sector contracts.</p>
<p>AO1: The source points out the excessive reliance the three main UK parties have upon large donations from a relatively few individuals and organisations.</p>	<p>AO2: About 75% of the Conservative Party's income comes from donations. The bulk of this comes from a few very large donations given by organisations and individuals. Other forms of income such as membership fees and fundraising events contribute very little. The Labour Party is not so reliant on donations, but they still make up over 25% total and above 40% if TU affiliation fees are included.</p>
<p>AO1: The Liberal Democratic Party has supported immediate action to reform political funding. The Conservative Party has welcomed the committee's report and the Labour Party will study the report in detail.</p>	<p>AO2: All three main parties indicate they are not comfortable with the present system if only because they do not like being criticised by their opponents about where so much of their money comes from.</p>
<p>AO1: The source highlights the argument that for the cost of just 50p per voter per year funded by the taxpayer, 'big money' could be removed from the system.</p>	<p>AO2: Aware that the use of taxes to fund political parties is opposed by many, the committee has costed out its proposals and shown it would cost 50p per voter per year. This would remove 'big money' from the system and allow a more level playing field to allow other parties to campaign effectively during election campaigns.</p>

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AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)
<p>The below points may be raised to demonstrate knowledge and understanding (AO1) from the source and students' own knowledge in relation to disagreement with the view that the present system of funding political parties is in urgent need of change.</p>	<p>Candidates may use the following analytical (/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO2 and AO3 marks can only be given for the resource. • Answers which contain no comparative balanced way cannot be given a mark by • Answers should contain a conclusion which the stronger. • Any other valid response will be accepted
Disagreement	
<p>AO1: The source indicates the change in the system advocated by the Committee for Standards in Public Life relies upon state funding, and both the Labour and Liberal Democratic parties are opposed to using taxpayers' money for this purpose at present.</p>	<p>AO2: At a time when governments are kept in rein on public expenditure to deal with the 20 financial crisis, the Labour and Liberal Democratic parties do not see this as a priority for increasing public expenditure.</p>
<p>AO1: The two main parties in the UK would lose out by changing the system.</p>	<p>AO2: Labour and the Conservatives receive the most finance going to political parties. This is mainly because of the fact they are the only parties who will lead the government and finance comes from people who want to influence government policy. The money allows all parties to run the most effective national campaign and, therefore, maintain their dominance in the</p>
<p>AO1: The present system is already transparent as the name of anybody who gives £7,500 or more as a donation to any political party is published.</p>	<p>AO2: The requirement to publish the name of anybody giving a political party a donation of £7,500 or more has already been introduced by the Electoral Commission. This was in response to public concern that there was no way to tell whether parties were rewarding donors with political favours such as honours and seats on public bodies.</p>
<p>AO1: The source indicates the Conservative Party view that the use of taxpayers' money to fund political parties would not be right at any time. This reflects the view of sections in the wider society.</p>	<p>AO2: Many people believe a political party should not exist if it can persuade enough citizens to voluntarily provide the money to allow it to operate. People should also be free to decide about which party to give money to and also to choose not to give</p>

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Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	No rewardable material	
Level 1	1–6	Some superficial knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated but with no, or only very limited, analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) included.	Typically, will outline one that the present system (be underpinned with no,
Level 2	7–12	Some accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated, with some analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives more than superficial underpinning to some of the points raised.	Typically, will include one the view that the present raised will be underpinne conclusion.
Level 3	13–18	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated, with good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which give good underpinning to most of the points raised.	Typically, will include two the view that the present points raised will be unde conclusion is included wh
Level 4	19–24	Accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated throughout, with very good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) underpinning all the points raised.	Typically, will include three the view that the present points raised will be unde conclusion is included wh
Level 5	25–30	Comprehensive knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated throughout, with very good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) underpinning all the points raised.	Typically, will include three the view that the present points raised will be unde conclusion is included wh

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AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)
Question 2(a)	
<p>Candidates need to use knowledge and understanding (AO1) as a basis upon which analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) can be built to address the question.</p> <p>Candidates may present the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to whether human rights in the UK are being restricted to protect the rights of the wider community.</p>	<p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical view.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both views must be considered by candidates to be achieved unless this is done. • Candidates should write a conclusion within their answer.
Agreement	
<p>AO1: A large section of the national press has campaigned on criticising the 1998 Human Rights Act on the grounds that too many 'wrong' people have been given rights which can be exploited and which put the general public at a disadvantage.</p>	<p>AO2: Newspapers such as the <i>Daily Mail</i> and <i>Express</i> have highlighted many cases over recent years of individuals they claim violate their rights leaving the community in danger. They have campaigned to have the burka banned because it can be used to smuggle guns and explosives in public areas and prevents street cameras from identifying terrorist suspects.</p>
<p>AO1: The Conservative Party have long criticised the 1998 Human Rights Act for undermining the ability of the state to protect the general public. In 2010 and 2017 general elections they campaigned on replacing the 1998 act with a British Bill of Rights.</p>	<p>AO2: The Conservative Party have committed themselves to replacing the 1998 Human Rights Act with a British Bill of Rights.</p>
<p>AO1: Recent governments or public authorities have interfered in individual rights arguing it was necessary on national security grounds.</p>	<p>AO2: Parliament passed the Investigatory Powers Act in 2016. It gives the state powers to hack computers and mobile phones and allows security agencies to access stored personal data. It also allows Internet service providers to collect and store individual's web-browsing activity and for police and government departments to view it.</p>
<p>AO1: Recent governments / public authorities have acted against individual rights on grounds of public safety and disruption.</p>	<p>AO2: The police have the power to place restrictions on a protest or demonstration but only on the grounds that they believe it could lead to property damage, disruption to the community or serious public disorder.</p>

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AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)
Candidates may present the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to whether human rights in the UK are being restricted to protect the rights of the wider community.	Candidates may refer to the following analytical points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both views must be considered by candidates unless this is done. Candidates should write a conclusion within their answer.
Disagreement	
AO1: Over recent years individual rights have been extended as in the case of civil partnerships.	AO2: Recent years have seen the expansion of individual rights to more people through equality and antidiscrimination legislation. Examples include moves which allow disabled people to access arrangements and LGBT people rights to civil partnerships / marriage and child adoption.
AO1: The courts have played a significant role in ensuring public authorities do not undermine individual rights by claiming they are protecting the rights of the wider community.	AO2: The courts remain active in defending individual rights against the power of government. This has involved both UK and European courts. The courts can act through judicial review or by judgements as a result of a case being brought before them.
AO1: Parliament has played a central role in restricting government proposals that give too much prominence to arguments about the national interest and are too little about defending individual rights.	AO2: Many MPs in Parliament and members of the House of Lords work hard to protect people's rights. They can do this through their role of legislating, scrutinising and holding government to account.
AO1: Pressure groups such as Liberty have focused on highlighting and acting against public authorities whose actions are restricting individual rights.	AO2: There are several pressure groups who protect individual rights. Liberty is a good example in the UK. It uses a number of methods including lobbying Parliament and supporting people taking cases to court.

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Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	No rewardable material	
Level 1	1–6	Some superficial knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated but with no, or only limited, analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) included.	Typically, will be limited to one or two points on human rights in the UK a community. The points raised are made but no evaluation. No conclusion is included.
Level 2	7–12	Some accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) is demonstrated and includes some analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives more than superficial underpinning to some of the points raised.	Typically, one or two points on human rights in the UK are highlighted. The points raised are made but no attempt at a conclusion is included.
Level 3	13–18	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) is demonstrated, with good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives sound underpinning to most of the points raised.	Typically, two or three points on human rights in the UK are highlighted. A conclusion is included but not fully developed.
Level 4	19–24	Accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) is demonstrated throughout, with very good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) underpinning all the points made.	Typically, three or four points on human rights in the UK are highlighted. All the points raised are made and a clear conclusion is included.
Level 5	25–30	Comprehensive knowledge and understanding is demonstrated throughout, with very good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) underpinning all the points made.	Typically three or four points on human rights in the UK are highlighted. All the points raised are made and a conclusion is included with some evaluation.

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AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)
Question 2(b)	
<p>Candidates need to use knowledge and understanding (AO1) as a basis upon which analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) can be built to address the question.</p> <p>Candidates may present the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to the extent that the UK has developed into a multiparty system.</p>	<p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both views must be considered by candidates in a b unless this is done. Candidates should write a conclusion where they co answer.
Agreement	
<p>AO1: A number of political parties contest elections across the UK.</p>	<p>AO2: Over recent years most voters in most elections have found a wider choice of candidates to choose from. They are no longer limited to the two or three main parties.</p>
<p>AO1: A range of different political parties have achieved representation and power on elected bodies across the UK.</p>	<p>AO2: The Labour and Conservative parties no longer dominate the representative assemblies and executives as they did up to the 1960s.</p>
<p>AO1: Voting figures show significant support for a wide variety of political parties.</p>	<p>AO2: Whereas Labour and the Conservatives were receiving around 90% of all general election votes up to 1970, this then fell to around 66% by 2015. Several smaller parties are now regularly picking up the rest, which adds up to around 15 million votes.</p>
<p>AO1: Membership of political parties other than the largest two has shown significant increases over recent years.</p>	<p>AO2: Overall, membership of the two main political parties has been on a long downward direction. However, membership of the Labour Party has shown some recovery since Corbyn became leader. Membership in parties such as the Greens and SNP has shown significant growth in recent years. In addition, new parties such as Respect, the Women’s Equality Party and the BNP have emerged to fight several constituencies.</p>

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AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)
Candidates may present the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to the extent that the UK has developed into a multiparty system.	Candidates may refer to the following analytical points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both views must be considered by candidates unless this is done. Candidates should write a conclusion within their answer.
Disagreement	
AO1: Labour and the Conservatives remain the two parties which dominate membership of the UK Parliament.	AO2: Labour and the Conservatives still dominate elections in the UK. In the 2017 general election 80% of voters cast their ballot for these two parties. The FPTP voting system ensures one or the other will be the frontrunner in the great majority of constituencies.
AO1: Since 1945 the government of the UK has been formed by either Labour or the Conservatives.	AO2: Governments since 1945 have been led either by a Conservative or Labour PM. The other party fills the post as Leader of the Opposition. Very occasionally there needs to be some reliance on a smaller party.
AO1: General elections and elections for many other elected institutions and positions remain essentially a contest between the two main parties.	AO2: Contests for power in the UK are seen to take place within a two-party system. The Labour and Conservative parties organise and campaign in mind and the media design their coverage accordingly.
AO1: Financial support of political parties remains dominated by the Labour and Conservative parties.	AO2: The dominance of the two main parties is reflected in the size of the Labour and Conservative party organisations. This is underpinned by the fact that these two parties attract the bulk of political donations given by UK citizens and organisations.

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Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	No rewardable material	
Level 1	1–6	Some superficial knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated but with no, or only limited, analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) included.	Typically, will be limited to 1 point. UK has developed into a very limited, analysis and
Level 2	7–12	Some accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) is demonstrated and includes some analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives more than superficial underpinning to some of the points raised.	Typically, one or two points. UK has developed into a multi-point focused analysis and evaluation
Level 3	13–18	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) is demonstrated, with good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives sound underpinning to most of the points raised.	Typically, two or three points. UK has developed into a multi-point sound analysis and evaluation contained in the answer.
Level 4	19–24	Accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) is demonstrated throughout, with very good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) underpinning all the points made.	Typically, three or four points. UK has developed into a good analysis and evaluation discussion contained in the
Level 5	25–30	Comprehensive knowledge and understanding is demonstrated throughout, with very good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) underpinning all the points made.	Typically, three or four points. UK has developed into a good analysis and evaluation discussion contained in the

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Section B

AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)
<p>Question 3(a)</p> <p>Candidates need to use knowledge and understanding (AO1) as a basis upon which analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) should be built to address the question.</p> <p>Candidates may use the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to the extent that ideology has replaced pragmatism at the heart of conservatism.</p>	<p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (A agreement).</p> <p>To achieve above L2 candidates must make referre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve above L2 candidates must include • Candidates should write a conclusion where t contained in their answer.
<p>Agreement</p>	
<p>AO1: Growing acceptance that a balanced budget should be seen as an indicator of sound public sector finance.</p>	<p>AO2: To want the state to balance its budget each is a feature of the ideological right, especially in th It is seen as an end in itself with the belief that it demonstrates financial soundness.</p>
<p>AO1: Deregulation of markets. Freeing up markets. Reducing public ownership.</p>	<p>AO2: The belief in free markets has played a centr in Conservative party policies since 1979. Economi policy has been dominated by the mantra ‘private good, public sector bad’. Recent conservative thinl such as Rand and Nozick have argued that laissez-f capitalism is the only moral social system which ca deliver individual rights for all. Since 1979 manifes have set out a programme of privatisation, marketisation and deregulation.</p>
<p>AO1: Individual responsibility is undermined by social support, resulting in a weaker moral fabric.</p>	<p>AO3: The ideological right consider a stable society requires a strong law and order environment and t imposition of individual responsibility. Again, That took the lead in making sure police numbers and p were increased and also argued that society had become soft because people had become reliant o state making decisions for them and providing the support when anything went wrong.</p>

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AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)	
Candidates may use the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to the extent that ideology has replaced pragmatism at the heart of conservatism.	<p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO) disagreement.</p> <p>To achieve above L2 candidates must make referen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve above L2 candidates must include b Candidates should write a conclusion where th contained in their answer. <p>Candidates must consider both sides of the debate.</p>	
Disagreement		
AO1: Pragmatism remains the dominant approach in dealing with the challenges of globalisation.	AO2: Conservatism is divided over how to react to the forces of globalism. The ideological wing wants to fall back on the ideal of a nation state and build barriers to control our dealings with all other countries. Pragmatists want to adapt to the forces in order to share in the advantages that globalisation can bring.	A t P v n ic c c
AO1: Ideology failed to halt or reverse conservative acceptance of social change.	AO2: Over recent decades the ideological right has argued that many social ills such as rising crime rates among the young, drug taking and teenage pregnancies are down to the development of a permissive society. This saw the breakup of the traditional family structure and of the guidance and discipline of parents which went with it.	A d p p f t T v u
AO1: Attempts to replace NHS with private healthcare system not achieved.	AO2: Belief in the superiority of free markets has extended to the idea that health services should operate as a private sector market. In the early part of Margaret Thatcher’s time as prime minister, evidence points to proposals for a compulsory private health insurance scheme, with a system of private medical facilities being considered. In effect, the system would be a replacement for the NHS.	A ir n N is C a a ic

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Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	No rewardable material	
Level 1	1–6	Some superficial knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated but with no, or very limited, analysis (AO2) and/or (AO3) included.	Typically, will be limited to that ideology has replaced pragmatism underpinned by no, or very limited, analysis and/or evaluation.
Level 2	7–12	Some accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated, with some analysis (AO2) and/or evaluation (AO3) which gives more than superficial underpinning to some of the points made.	Typically, will include one point that has replaced pragmatism underpinned by some focused analysis and/or evaluation.
Level 3	13–18	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated, with good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives sound underpinning to most of the points made.	Typically, will include two points that have replaced pragmatism at the time of the discussion contained in the text underpinned by focused analysis and/or evaluation.
Level 4	19–24	Accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) throughout, with good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives sound underpinning to all the points made.	Typically, will include two points that have replaced pragmatism at the time of the discussion contained in the text underpinned by good analysis and/or evaluation.
Level 5	25–30	Comprehensive knowledge and understanding (AO1) throughout, with very good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives sound underpinning to all the points made.	Typically, will include three points that have replaced pragmatism at the time of the discussion contained in the text underpinned by very good analysis and/or evaluation.

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AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)
Question 3(b)	
<p>Candidates need to use knowledge and understanding (AO1) as a basis upon which analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) should be built to address the question.</p> <p>Candidates may use the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to the extent to which modern liberalism has resolved the conflict between individualism and social justice.</p>	<p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical extent of agreement.</p> <p>To achieve above L2 candidates must make use of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve above L2 candidates must in a balanced way. • Candidates should write a conclusion which is contained in their answer.
Agreement	
<p>AO1: By adding positive rights and freedoms to the classical liberal's negative rights and freedoms the conflict has been resolved.</p>	<p>AO2: Classical liberals saw the establishment of individualism in terms of removing obstacles and constraints from people's lives. J S Mill summarised this in his harm principle by saying people should be allowed to do anything as long as it does not harm others. Modern liberals argued that modern citizens could not take advantage of such freedoms because they lack the means to do so.</p>
<p>AO1: By instigating a programme of equality legislation, modern liberalism has allowed individualism and social justice to support each other.</p>	<p>AO2: Classical liberals argued individualism requires non-interference from the state. Government intervention is necessary but limited to the role of keeping citizens safe and protecting property rights. Modern liberals argued that social justice – the fair and impartial treatment of everyone – was not possible without the state because of social inequality and prejudice permeated society.</p>
<p>AO1: Because state-funded social institutions such as schools and hospitals are promoted and supported, individualism and social justice no longer need be in conflict.</p>	<p>AO2: Modern liberals moved from seeing the state as a means of delivering positive rights to the means of delivering negative rights. Again, the need for a bigger state was advocated because of its ability to provide resources through taxation and its legislative ability to require universal coverage.</p>

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AO1 (10 marks)	AO2 (10 marks)
	<p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical extent of disagreement.</p> <p>To achieve above L2 candidates must make</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve above L2 candidates must in balanced way. • Candidates should write a conclusion which contained in their answer.
Disagreement	
<p>AO1: If the state's role is to ensure the right environment for capitalism and free markets to flourish, then social justice can remain in conflict with individualism.</p>	<p>AO2: Modern and classical liberalism support market capitalism. Even with some state regulation to modify market outcomes, there is a very variation in the income and wealth of the higher and lower earners. In the UK, many families in work are classified as being in poverty.</p>
<p>AO1: The agreement of liberals on the pursuit of a meritocratic society makes delivering both individualism and social justice difficult.</p>	<p>AO2: Liberalism promotes a meritocratic society. While modern liberals have introduced important changes to advance equality of opportunity for everybody in society, it is questionable whether has, or can, bring about social justice.</p>
<p>AO1: Different strands of liberalism are not agreed on the meaning of social justice.</p>	<p>AO2: Modern liberalism has not solved the conflict between individualism and social justice because there is disagreement about what is meant by justice. Social justice is a concept about the fairest relation between the individual and society will be judged on factors such as the distribution of wealth and income and opportunities for personal activity.</p>

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Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	No rewardable material	
Level 1	1–6	Some superficial knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated but with no, or very limited, analysis (AO2) and/or (AO3) included.	Typically, will be limited to that modern liberalism has resolved the points raised are underpinned by a conclusion is included.
Level 2	7–12	Some accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated, with some analysis (AO2) and/or evaluation (AO3) which gives more than superficial underpinning to some of the points made.	Typically, will include one liberalism has resolved the points raised are mostly underpinned by a conclusion is included.
Level 3	13–18	Mostly accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) demonstrated, with good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives sound underpinning to most of the points made.	Typically, will include two liberalism has resolved the points raised are mainly mostly included which follows from.
Level 4	19–24	Accurate knowledge and understanding (AO1) throughout, with good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives sound underpinning to all the points made.	Typically, will include two liberalism has resolved the points raised are all underpinned by the discussion concludes.
Level 5	25–30	Comprehensive knowledge and understanding (AO1) throughout, with very good analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) which gives sound underpinning to all the points made.	Typically, will include three liberalism has resolved the points raised are all underpinned by included which fully reflects.

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