ASSESSMENT PRACTICASSESSMENT PRACTICE FOR PAPER 1

Section A: Living together in the UK

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

*Some questions should be answered by putting a cross in a box. (If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through that box. Then put another cross in a different box to show your new answer).*

**1(a)** Which of the following is used by local councils to raise money? (1)

**A** National insurance

**B** Council tax

**C** VAT

**D** Income tax

**1(b)** Give two examples of council services. Explain why each one is useful to the community. (4)

**1**

**2**

**1(c)** Give two reasons why it is useful for pupils to meet their local councillors. (2)

**1**

**2**

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**1(d)** Identify why it is important that local politicians come from a wide range of backgrounds. (2)

(Total for Question 1 = 9)

**2(a)** Which word describes the right of different people to be treated in the same way? (1)

**A** Conformity

**B** Disability

**C** Identity

**D** Equality

Study Source A below and then answer part (b).

**Source A: Equal rights for citizens with a disability**

Scope aims for the UK to be a place where disabled citizens enjoy the same rights as other citizens. This charitable organisation supports over a quarter of a million disabled people annually (e.g. by recommending specialist equipment). Scope also provides help for friends and relatives of disabled people.

Scope’s blog contains success stories about role models who have a disability. For example, it recently featured the first one-handed pianist to graduate from the famous Royal College of Music!

Scope invites the public to get involved in its campaigns. Examples of campaigns include putting pressure on the government to improve the workplace for

disabled workers.

For anyone keen to find out more about the achievements of disabled citizens in the UK, look no further than the Scope website. Citizens who would like information on issues such as autism, hearing impairment or cerebral palsy can also contact Scope workers by phone.

**2(b)** Source A shows that disabled citizens can get support from Scope, if they wish.

Explain which types of inequality and unfairness disabled people can face in the UK. What has the UK done to try to remove this inequality and unfairness? (6)

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(Total for Question 2 = 7) TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

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Section B: Democracy at work in the UK

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

*Some questions should be answered by putting a cross in a box. (If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through that box. Then put another cross in a different box to show your new answer).*

**3(a)** What is ‘MP’ short for? (1)

**3(b)** Describe two main responsibilities of an MP in the UK. Also explain why each of these responsibilities is important. (4)

**1**

**2**

**3(c)** Give two strengths and one weakness of a representative democracy. (3)

**Strength 1 =**

**Strength 2 =**

**Weakness =**

(Total for Question 3 = 8)

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**4(a)** Identify the name given to the proposal for a new law to be debated by politicians. (1)

**A** Letter

**B** Royal Assent

**C** Bill

**D** Clause

**4(b)** Identify why new laws are introduced in the UK every year. (1)

**A** To reflect changing values and scientific/technological advances.

**B** To meet the government’s target for new laws.

**C** The Queen is responsible for suggesting new laws

**D** Every MP must vote on at least twenty new laws each year.

**4(c)** Which one of the following is an official step in making a new law? (1)

**A** First reading

**B** First Black Rod

**C** First approach

**D** First suggestion

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

**Source B: Views about making new laws**

**Salma:** I am very much in favour of the long and complicated process we use in the UK to create new laws. The amount of debate and checking that takes place makes sense to me. Without time to discuss ideas and get their facts straight, politicians could make knee-jerk decisions about which laws need changing or adding. I’m proud to live in a country which involves the House of Lords and the House of Commons in law-making decisions. I respect the views of politicians. I also like the fact

that our politicians are different to each other in terms of family background, sexuality and skin colour.

**Archie:** I am against the way that laws are changed and created in this country. It’s very

old-fashioned to give the law-making power to politicians and to have so many readings and debates. I think that members of the public should suggest new laws via social media. Other citizens could then use online voting

to agree or disagree with these suggestions. Any idea (e.g. pupils are allowed to leave school at 14) that gets more than a million ‘yes’ votes should automatically become law within an hour. This would save loads of time for politicians, plus it would make sure that everyone’s voice got heard quickly.

**4(d)** Source B describes Salma and Archie’s very different opinions on making laws. Explain why there are so many checks and balances in place before a new law can be introduced in the UK. (6)

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(Total for Question 4 = 9) TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 17 MARKS

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Section C: How the law works

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

*Some questions should be answered by putting a cross in a box. (If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through that box. Then put another cross in a different box to show your new answer).*

**5(a)** Give two reasons why the youth justice system is different to the adult justice system. (2)

**1**

**2**

**5(b)** Some citizens think that having separate courts for older children and teenagers stops us from ‘teaching young people a lesson’. Give two reasons why people might disagree with this view and give one reason why people might agree with this view. (3)

**1** Disagree:

**2** Disagree:

**3** Agree:

**5(c)** Give two reasons why there is an age of criminal responsibility in the UK. (2)

(Total for Question 5 = 7)

**6(a)** Which one of the following is true in the UK? (1)

**A** GPs always tell a pupil’s school when that the pupil starts using contraception.

**B** Young children can drink alcohol at home if a parent/carer is supervising them.

**C** The minimum age for a civil partnership is 21.

**D** An under-18 can buy cigarettes if s/he is an official carer.

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**6(b)** Give two reasons why age limits apply to certain UK rights. (2)

**1**

**2**

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

**Source C: Tarun’s diary**

I feel uncomfortable around my friends. Now we’re fifteen, we’ve got different ideas about how to spend our free time and what we want from our futures.

I still want to go to the gym or play five-aside but Jason only wants to get drunk in the pub or play violent computer games. All Danny talks about is getting a moped. Karolina’s obsessed with her fake ID and spends loads of time watching 18 certificate films at the cinema. Mason’s always in a bad mood about why he can’t leave school. He says he’d make more money from gambling than from any qualifications. He keeps asking me to buy him lottery tickets because I look older than him, but I’m not doing it!

Dad suggested making a few plans to take my mind off my friends, so I’ve decided to become a doctor in the army when I’m old enough. I’m also going to research whether I can give blood and become an organ donor.

**6(c)** Source C shows that citizens have different views about how they want to live their lives. Explain, with reference to Source C, how laws can affect people’s behaviour. (6)

(Total for Question 6 = 9)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 16 MARKS

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Section D: Citizenship issues and debates

*Answer both questions.*

Study Source D and then answer the questions that follow.

**Source D: Reflections on immigration**

**Sharon:** I work for a local charity that supports refugees and asylum seekers. We believe that the UK is an ideal location for refugees and asylum seekers because of our good standard of living and our great human rights record.

Our aim is to support the government by helping new refugees and asylum seekers to settle in our country. We think that it’s vital that they have access to healthcare, to food and to shelter. It goes without saying that they should feel safe in the UK and that all children living here should get access to a good education.

The UK is a fantastic location for supporting refugees and asylum seekers, for many reasons. Firstly, many foreign citizens know basic English. Secondly, we have many great UK-trained teachers and doctors. I just can’t understand why people don’t welcome immigrants with open arms. It’s incredibly racist to expect MPs to turn people in need away!

**Gwyn:** I set up a pressure group last year. I started it online and there are over a hundred members now across the country. Our aim is for the British government to send all of the

recently-arrived refugees and asylum seekers here to a larger country.

We are by no means a racist group (my husband is Indian, which demonstrates my commitment to diversity). Nor are we comfortable with vulnerable people suffering. I give a lot of money to charities that support people who have been displaced by natural disasters, for example.

In simple terms, we do not believe that our little island is the best place to cater for needy people whose own countries are unsafe. After all, the greater the pressure we put on the NHS, on our roads and on our housing market, the more resentment there’ll be towards refugees and asylum seekers. It’s our responsibility to help find a bigger country for these at-risk people. We are failing them in the UK because our country is too small to meet their needs.

**7(a)** Identify the name for a person who moves to a new country to improve their job/financial situation but is not in danger in their home country. (1)

**A** Asylum seeker

**B** Economic migrant

**C** Refugee

**D** Tourist

**7(b)** Which of the following does Sharon believe? (1)

**A** Human rights need to be drastically improved in the UK.

**B** All refugees and asylum seekers speak basic English.

**C** It is racist to prevent vulnerable immigrants from settling here.

**D** Refugees and asylum seekers make good doctors and teachers.

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**7(c)** Analyse the sources to find two points that the writers disagree about. (2)

**1**

**2**

**7(d)** Which writer do you agree with more? (12)

Explain your answer, referring to the arguments made in both sources.

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(Total for Question 7 = 16)

**8** ‘Diversity and strong communities are essential for democracy to work in the UK’.

How far do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your answer. Show that you have considered other points of view. To answer, you could consider the following (and information of your own):

· which factors (e.g. age and gender) make people different to each other

· why democracy is so important in the modern world. (15)

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(Total for Question 8 = 15) TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 31 MARKS

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