



**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Names** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**GCSE  
CITIZENSHIP STUDIES**

**Paper 1**

**8100/1**

**Friday 15 June 2018**

**Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**

**You will need no other materials.**

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

**[Turn over]**



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## **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 total number of marks available for this paper is 80.**

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



# SECTION A

## ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Answer ALL questions in this section.

**0 1** 'Investigating the action of others'

**0 1 . 1** Identify ONE function of a magistrate. [1 mark]

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**0 1 . 2** Define the term 'digital democracy'. [1 mark]

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**0 1 . 3** Identify TWO differences between petitions and referendums. [2 marks]

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**[Turn over]**

**0 1 . 4** Using an example, explain the meaning of the term 'demonstration' in the context of active citizenship. [2 marks]

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**0 1 . 5** Explain ONE reason why people wishing to bring about change might choose to join a political party. [2 marks]

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**[Turn over]**

**01.6 SOURCE A****‘Surfers Against Sewage (SAS)’**

**The image shows men and women holding signs and surfboards. They are posing for a photograph outside the Houses of Parliament. In front of them is a wave made out of plastic bottles.**



**The pressure group Surfers Against Sewage (SAS) was started in 1990 by a small group of Cornish surfers and beach-lovers. They were against the dumping of raw sewage into the sea where they surfed. Now the group is an environmental charity. The charity SAS campaigns to protect the UK's seas and beaches for everyone to enjoy safely and sustainably.**

**From the beginning, SAS used the media to educate the public and put pressure on people in power. The group did not have the money to pay for advertising, but the members made sure they got free media coverage by using methods such as dressing in full surfing kit when lobbying Westminster politicians.**

**[Turn over]**



**More recently, SAS have published environmental reports and press releases to communicate their ideas to the public. The group's Marine Litter Report (2014) was reported in local and national press. The 2015 visit of Prince Charles to the SAS 'Ocean Plastics Awareness Day' was also reported in local and national press.**

**Examine why people wishing to bring about change in society may choose to use the media.**

**In your response you should refer to SOURCE A and examples of other groups who have used the media. [8 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**



**0 2**

**‘Your investigation’**

**State your investigation’s issue/question below.**

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**0 2 . 1**

**Explain ONE way your interactions with individuals or groups outside the classroom helped you with your investigation. [2 marks]**

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**0 2 . 2** Discuss which part of your investigation process was the most difficult and explain why.  
**[4 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**



**0 2 . 3** Evaluate the extent to which your investigation was an example of effective active citizenship. [6 marks]

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**[Turn over]**

**0 2 . 4** Analyse the ways in which your research helped you to carry out your investigation.

**Your answer should refer to:**

- **the range and type of research you did**
- **how your initial research helped you to choose this issue to investigate**
- **how research helped you to identify your investigation aims**
- **how you made sure your research was reliable**
- **how your research helped you to develop your investigation.**

**[12 marks]**



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**[Turn over]**



2 1

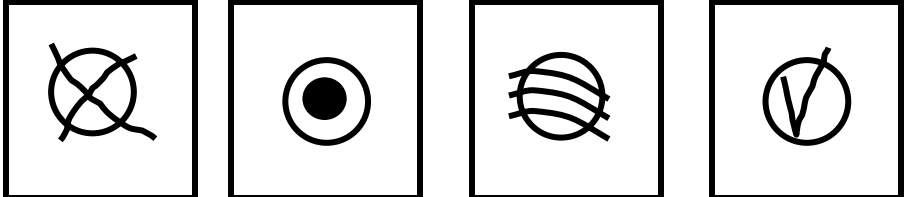
## SECTION B

## POLITICS AND PARTICIPATION

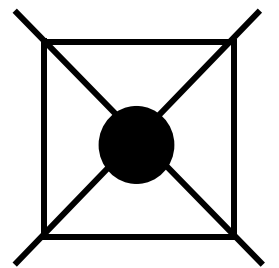
Answer ALL questions.

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

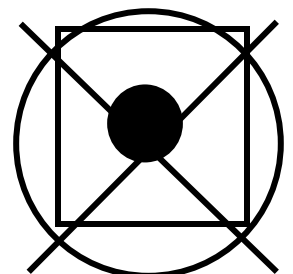
**CORRECT METHOD** 

**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.



**03.1** Identify the definition of the rule of law.

**Shade in the ONE correct answer. [1 mark]**

**A The principle that parliament can make or unmake any law**

**B The ability of senior judges to establish legal precedent**

**C The basic principle that everyone is equal under the law**

**D When the army take control in a time of national emergency**

**[Turn over]**



**03.2 Identify TWO roles of a legislature. [2 marks]**

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**2**

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**[Turn over]**



**03.3 SOURCE B****‘The US Cabinet’**

- **The US Cabinet has no real power under the US constitution.**
- **The US Cabinet has about 20–25 members and includes the heads of the 15 government departments.**
- **The US President and the Vice President are the only elected politicians in the Cabinet.**
- **All other Cabinet members are civil servants, appointed by the President.**
- **Cabinet members are often experts in a particular area of policy.**



**Using SOURCE B, consider TWO ways in which the UK Cabinet is different from the US Cabinet.  
[4 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**

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**0 4 . 1** Identify the electoral system used in elections to the Scottish Parliament.

**Shade in the ONE correct answer. [1 mark]**

**A First Past the Post**

**B Alternative Vote**

**C Additional Members System**

**D Single Transferrable Vote**

**0 4 . 2** Name TWO areas of policy that the Scottish Government controls. [2 marks]

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**2** \_\_\_\_\_  
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**[Turn over]**

**04.3 SOURCE C****‘Political participation’**

**Although the right to vote is important, it is meaningless if nobody stands as a candidate in an election. This was the situation that faced voters in the Welsh constituency of Yscir at the May 2017 local elections, where no candidates stood for election as a councillor.**

**This meant that more than 1000 voters living in that area were unrepresented when the new council met for the first time.**





**Referring to SOURCE C, give TWO arguments that could be used to persuade people to stand as candidates at local elections. [4 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**

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**0 5 . 1** Identify the TWO elections where voters can only vote for a single candidate.

**Shade in the TWO correct answers. [2 marks]**

**A London Mayoral elections**

**B English local council elections**

**C UK General Elections**

**D Scottish Parliament elections**

**E European Parliament elections**

**F Northern Ireland Assembly elections**

**0 5 . 2** Identify TWO positions from the list below that are elected directly by the public.

**Shade in the TWO correct answers. [2 marks]**

**A House of Commons MP**

**B Party whip**

**C London Mayor**

**D Prime Minister**

**E Black Rod**

**F Cabinet Minister**

**[Turn over]**



**05.3 SOURCE D**

**‘The separation of powers in the US Constitution’**

**The US Constitution tried to make sure there was a ‘separation of powers’ between the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. This is because the people writing the US Constitution believed that it was dangerous for any one individual to be in more than one branch of government.**

**As a result, they made sure that the three branches were kept separate in terms of membership. For example, a serving President (the chief executive) is not allowed to be a member of Congress (the legislature), and members of the US Supreme Court (judiciary) are not allowed to be members of the US Cabinet (executive). Elections for members of the US Congress and the Presidency are also held at different times to make sure that one party is not able to take control of the whole political system at a single election.**

**[Turn over]**



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**Consider TWO ways the constitutional position described in SOURCE D is different from the UK. [4 marks]**

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**2**

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**[Turn over]**



**0 6 . 1** A constitution is a set of rules under which a state operates.

**Which of the following accurately describes the UK constitution?**

**Shade in the ONE correct answer. [1 mark]**

**A Written**

**B Republican**

**C Uncodified**

**D Federal**







**07.1** The House of Commons contains one MP from each constituency or 'seat'.

**How many MPs are there in total?**

**Shade in the ONE correct answer. [1 mark]**

**A 60**

**B 129**

**C 435**

**D 650**

**[Turn over]**



**07.2** ‘The voting age at UK General elections should be lowered from 18 years to 16 years.’

**To what extent do you agree with this statement?**

**In your answer you should consider:**

- **who can and cannot vote in UK General elections now, and why**
- **the age at which people gain other significant rights in the UK.**

**[8 marks]**

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For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
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<b>TOTAL</b>	

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