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Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

GCSE CITIZENSHIP STUDIES

Paper 2

Thursday 15 May 2025 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

You will need no other materials.

Instructions

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

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
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TOTAL	



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Section A

Life in modern Britain

Answer **all** questions in this section.

For each multiple-choice question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

**0 1 . 1** Which of the four nations of the UK has the largest population?**[1 mark]**Shade in the **one** correct answer.**A** England☐**B** Northern Ireland☐**C** Scotland☐**D** Wales☐**0 1 . 2** Using **one** example, explain the term 'multiculturalism'.**[2 marks]**



0 1 . 3

Source A**National identities within the UK**

The Welsh men's football team celebrating their qualification for the 2022 World Cup Finals.

With reference to **Source A**, describe how different national identities are represented in the UK.

[4 marks]

7

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



0 2 . 1

Which of the following is the **best** term for a means of communication which can reach a large number of people?

[1 mark]

Shade in the **one** correct answer.

A e-media☐**B** Mass media☐**C** New media☐**D** Traditional media☐

0 2 . 2

Explain the term 'public interest' in the context of media reporting.

[2 marks]



0 2 . 3

Source B**IPSO and the UK newspaper industry**

The Independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO) was established in 2014 by the UK newspaper industry. The purpose of IPSO is to help the newspaper industry meet its responsibilities.

These responsibilities include:

- holding those in power to account
- supporting the principle of free speech
- making sure newspaper reporting is in the public interest.

Discuss how IPSO helps the UK newspaper industry meet its responsibilities.

Refer to **Source B** in your answer.

[4 marks]

7

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



0 3 . 1 Which of the following countries is a member of the Commonwealth?

[1 mark]

Shade in the **one** correct answer.

A Brazil

☐

B Canada

☐

C Israel

☐

D USA

☐

0 3 . 2 Which international organisation is the International Monetary Fund (IMF) an agency of?

[1 mark]

0 3 . 3 Explain the role of the Council of Europe.

[2 marks]



0 3 . 4

Source C**The Commonwealth**

The Commonwealth is a global organisation. There are 56 countries which are members, with a joint population of 2.5 billion. The majority of these were part of the British Empire.

The head of the Commonwealth is King Charles III. Its headquarters are in London. The leaders of the member states meet every two years at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). Member countries must agree with the values contained in the Commonwealth Charter. These are democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Member countries also take part in the Commonwealth Games.

The Commonwealth seeks to promote cooperation between members over shared political, economic and environmental concerns.

Discuss how the UK benefits from being a member of the Commonwealth.

You should refer to **Source C** in your answer.

[4 marks]

8

Turn over for the next question**Turn over ►**

[1 mark]

D UN Charter ☐

[8 marks]

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[1 mark]

[8 marks]

Extra space



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9

Section B**Rights and responsibilities**Answer **all** questions in this section.

For each multiple-choice question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

**0 6 . 1** In which of the following courts does an appeal from a tribunal take place?**[1 mark]**Shade in the **one** correct answer.**A** Family Court☐**B** High Court☐**C** Magistrates' Court☐**D** UK Supreme Court☐**0 6 . 2** Which of the following are reasons for using a tribunal?**[2 marks]**Shade in the **two** correct answers.**A** Divorce settlement☐**B** Discrimination at work☐**C** Immigration dispute☐**D** Neighbour dispute☐**E** Train delays☐**F** Unpaid fine☐

0 6 . 3

Source D**Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Tribunal**

A child with autism missed four months of school due to the failures of Salford City Council.

The child's mother took Salford City Council to the SEND Tribunal. The child's mother went to the Tribunal in order to ensure her child was able to attend a school that could meet his additional learning needs.

The Tribunal found the council failed to follow the Children and Families Act (2014).

The child is now in a suitable school. The family has received compensation and the costs of the tribunal have been paid for by Salford City Council.

Describe **two** ways a tribunal can help UK citizens.

Refer to **Source D** in your answer.

[4 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

7

Turn over for the next question**Turn over ►**

0 7 . 1 Which of the following is aimed at **reducing** crime in a local area?

[1 mark]

Shade in the **one** correct answer.

A Good Neighbours

☐

B Neighbourhood Led Scheme

☐

C Neighbourhood Planning

☐

D Neighbourhood Watch

☐

0 7 . 2 Explain **one** purpose of prison sentences.

[2 marks]



0 7 . 3

Source E**The most dangerous town in England**

A recent report found that Cleveland in the north east of England is the most dangerous place to live, with 128 crimes per 1000 people. The town has seen a decline since the economic recession in 2008, with local services such as youth clubs closed.

The town's police force has been criticised for not being tough on petty crimes such as burglaries. Since 2010, Cleveland Police have reduced their numbers by 500 due to budget cuts.

Residents have tried to deal with the problem themselves in recent years by installing cameras and hiring their own private security guards to patrol the streets.

Discuss **two** factors which can affect the crime rate in the UK.

Refer to **Source E** in your answer.

[4 marks]

1

2

7

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



0 8**Source F**

Youth crimes	
A: '13-year-old found guilty of antisocial behaviour after local park vandalised for third time.'	B: '15-year-old involved in county lines.'
C: 'Teens told to 'stay away' from shops after antisocial behaviour complaints.'	D: 'Youth aged 14 found guilty of senseless murder.'

0 8**1**

Which **one** of the youth crimes in **Source F** would be likely to result in a reparation order?

[1 mark]

Shade in the **one** correct answer.

A	☐
----------	-----------------------

B	☐
----------	-----------------------

C	☐
----------	-----------------------

D	☐
----------	-----------------------

0 8**2**

Which **one** of the youth crimes in **Source F** would be likely to result in a custodial sentence at a Young Offender Institution?

[1 mark]

Shade in the **one** correct answer.

A	☐
----------	-----------------------

B	☐
----------	-----------------------

C	☐
----------	-----------------------

D	☐
----------	-----------------------

0 8**3**

Identify **two** mitigating factors that a youth court might consider when sentencing a young person.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____



0 8 . 4

Source G**Magistrates' Court**

A Magistrates' Court usually deals with those who are over 18 years old. They are different from Youth Courts.

- Magistrates' Courts are three magistrates which are called 'the bench'.
- Magistrates' Courts are held formally. Magistrates are addressed as 'sir' or 'madam'.
- Since Magistrates' Courts deal with adults, there is no requirement for parents to attend as the person is already an adult.
- Magistrates' Courts are open to the public. A visitor may observe the case and the press may attend if it is of public interest.
- Usually, only the defendant's solicitor will attend. Other agencies will support after the case has concluded.

Describe **two** ways a Youth Court is different from a Magistrates' Court.

You should refer to **Source G** in your answer.

[4 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

8

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[1 mark]

D 19 

[8 marks]

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[1 mark]

[8 marks]



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END OF QUESTIONS



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