

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Thursday 8 May 2025

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper reference **1CS0/01**

Citizenship Studies

PAPER 1

You must have:
Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions in Sections A, B, C and D.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Living together in the UK

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 1 (a) Which **one** of the following accurately describes freedom of association?

(1)

- ☐ **A** The right to form or be part of any group.
- ☐ **B** The right to visit people who are in jail.
- ☐ **C** The right to publish information about another person.
- ☐ **D** The right to travel to any part of the UK.

- (b) Which **one** of the following accurately describes the difference between council tax and business rates?

(1)

- ☐ **A** Council tax is set by the central government, but business rates are set by local government.
- ☐ **B** Council tax applies to residential property, but business rates apply to commercial property.
- ☐ **C** Council tax is based on personal earnings, but business rates are based on personal wealth.
- ☐ **D** Council tax is only paid in towns and cities, but business rates apply across the whole of the UK.

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(c) Explain **two** reasons why respect is necessary in a diverse society like the UK.

(4)

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(d) Suggest **two** benefits of freedom of speech in a democracy.

(2)

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(e) Explain **one** principle of the rule of law.

(2)

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)



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QUESTION 2 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



2 Study Source A below and then answer the question opposite.

The source explains how local councils are improving community cohesion.

Source A Creative Communities - initiatives in Tower Hamlets

Local councils are keen to build up and develop a sense of belonging in their communities. In the London borough of Tower Hamlets, the local council has tried to build stronger communities given the profile of its residents below:

- 44% were born outside the UK.
- 54% have lived in the area for less than 5 years.
- 4 in 10 families live below the poverty line.
- Households are experiencing rising inequality.
- For a large minority English is not their first language.

The issues faced by Tower Hamlets are quite common across the UK. Therefore, to provide better community relations local councils have provided the following:

- Activities to connect people from different backgrounds.
- Support to provide opportunities for all.
- Classes for migrants who have limited ability in English.
- The removal, where possible, of barriers to learning.
- A wide variety of festivals to celebrate different cultures.
- Additional support for residents new to the UK in the last 10 years.



Explain why local councils in inner cities, such as Tower Hamlets, should work to improve community cohesion.

(6)

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



SECTION B

Democracy at work in the UK

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 3 (a) Name **one** of the roles carried out by whips in Parliament.

(1)

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- (b) Explain **two** differences between an election and a referendum.

(4)

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(c) Suggest **three** taxes central government might use to raise income.

(3)

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(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

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4 (a) Which **one** of these accurately describes proportional representation?

(1)

- ☐ **A** It provides representation for heavily populated industrial areas of the UK.
- ☐ **B** It ensures the share of seats closely matches the share of votes won by a party.
- ☐ **C** It is used for postal votes sent in before the day of the election.
- ☐ **D** It only operates if voting takes place on-line with secure internet access.

(b) Which **one** of the following describes a coalition government?

(1)

- ☐ **A** It is when a government is divided and must resign.
- ☐ **B** It is when the Monarch refuses to accept a new Prime Minister.
- ☐ **C** It is where a single party holds a majority of seats and forms a government.
- ☐ **D** It is when two or more parties combine to form a government.

(c) Which **one** of the following describes the ceremonial role of Black Rod?

(1)

- ☐ **A** Summoning MPs from the Commons to the Lords for the Monarch's speech.
- ☐ **B** Ensuring that MPs do not claim excessive expenses.
- ☐ **C** Checking the qualifications of all new members of the House of Lords.
- ☐ **D** Restricting legislation if it is not in a political party's manifesto.



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QUESTION 4 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE.



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

The source examines the advantages to citizens of having a constituency Member of Parliament (MP).

Source B

MPs represent the area where they are elected: many MPs produce newsletters and websites to explain what they have done recently in Parliament. Each MP must be the voice for their constituents in the House of Commons.

The constituency role covers a range of functions. They must be a champion and spokesperson for their constituency. This means dealing with problems which arise and at the same time looking for opportunities for the constituency to prosper. An MP will most likely attend local meetings where major decisions are taken. The MP is seen as a leader for the area – and there is a need to be involved and be seen by the local media.

Importantly MPs also act as a kind of social worker for all their constituents - not just those who voted for them, but those who voted against them and those who did not vote. There may be problems with benefits or access to public services. There may be problems with schooling and health and other aspects of an individual's welfare. A constituency MP holds regular surgeries to hear about and deal with these issues.



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(d) Explain how citizens in a constituency benefit by having an MP.

(6)

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(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 17 MARKS



SECTION C

Law and justice

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 5 (a) Suggest **two** ways legal age limits protect young people.

(2)

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- (b) Name **three** types of court in the UK.

(3)

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6 (a) Which **one** of the following is a citizen entitled to on arrest by the police?

(1)

- ☐ **A** The right to a private cell and use of a mobile phone.
- ☐ **B** The right to be released after spending 12 hours in a cell.
- ☐ **C** The right to speak to a senior detective when arrested.
- ☐ **D** The right to be informed of the reason for their arrest.

(b) Explain **one** difference between criminal law and civil law.

(2)

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

Singapore is proud of the fact that it has a low rate of crime. The source explains UK government advice to people travelling to Singapore.

Source C

If you are involved with the police in Singapore, it is possible for you to be detained without any notice for 48 hours with no access to a lawyer during that period. Drug offences are treated very harshly with the death penalty being available for any convicted drug traffickers; the death penalty is also applied for any convicted murderer.

In Singapore many criminals are subject to physical punishment – caning – which is being beaten with a stick. If a person is found drunk in a public place there are heavy fines, and imprisonment and caning is common. Any act of vandalism or graffiti is treated in a similar fashion. If found guilty of littering, there are again heavy fines and caning. It is also likely that an offender will have to clean up a locality wearing a luminous green jacket. The law does not permit smoking until the age of twenty-one. The chewing of gum in Singapore is illegal and carries a heavy fine.

(Source adapted from: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/singapore/local-laws-and-customs>)

(c) Compare how the law operates in Singapore with the UK.

(6)

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(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 16 MARKS



SECTION D

Citizenship issues and debates

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

7 Study Source D in the Source Booklet. Then answer parts (a) to (d).

(a) Which **one** of the following is believed by those who say 'Yes' privacy is secure?

(1)

- ☐ **A** The common law acts to uphold and secure many aspects of our privacy.
- ☐ **B** Over time there have become too many laws dealing with privacy.
- ☐ **C** Monitoring phone calls and letters is acceptable if they reveal vital information.
- ☐ **D** The Human Rights Act no longer applies now we have left the EU.

(b) Which **one** of the following is believed by those who say 'No' it is not possible or desirable to secure our privacy?

(1)

- ☐ **A** Governments have no power to remove an individual's right to privacy.
- ☐ **B** Protecting an individual's right to privacy is no longer possible or practical.
- ☐ **C** An individual's right to privacy must never be sacrificed or handed over.
- ☐ **D** There is no limit to any persons right to privacy in any area of life.

(c) Analyse the sources to identify **two** areas on which there is agreement.

(2)

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(d) Which view do you agree with more?

Explain your answer, referring to the differing arguments made in both parts of the source.

(12)



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(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)



- 8 Local government and central government are both failing to provide adequate services such as welfare, health, care of the elderly and education.

How far do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered different views on the topic.

(15)

In your answer, you could consider:

- citizens and local government
- taxation and government spending.



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(Total for Question 8 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 31 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



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**Paper
reference**

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Citizenship Studies

PAPER 1

Source Booklet

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Source D for use with Section D

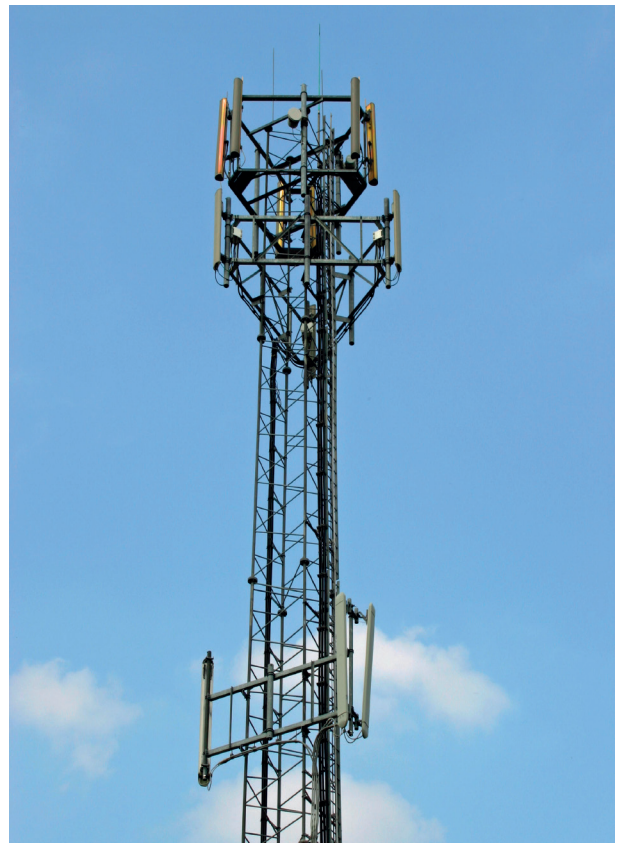
Are our rights to privacy secure in the UK today?

Privacy has a broad meaning. It means you have the right to live your life without interference by the state or other external organisations. However, there are times when others (governments and organisations) claim that privacy cannot always be protected.

Yes – our rights to privacy are secure.

Long before the Human Rights Act 1998 was passed, the common law in the UK protected our privacy – such as the right to protect ourselves and our property. This meant that we could defend our personal lives with the law on our side. Crimes against individuals such as robbery and assault were protected by the laws of the land. The Abortion Act of 1967 allowed women control over their own bodies. Rules on data held about us are covered with GDPR – the General Data Protection Regulation. Protecting privacy is hard to ensure, but well worth the effort.

It was the Human Rights Act 1998 which incorporated Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law. This protects our rights to privacy in our private life and family life in our homes and with our correspondence. This means that we have privacy over personal affairs and matters which we may wish to keep private, such as our sexuality and our private conversations. In modern society there are more opportunities to share private information than ever before. However, information about our personal lives should not be available to anyone or published for others to know. These private issues remain securely protected. Article 8 ensures this.



No - it is not possible or desirable to secure our rights to privacy.

In an open society such as the UK there is a limit to an individual's right to privacy. Ensuring privacy in society is difficult. Personal information shown on social media may be circulated more widely than an individual might wish, and the law might not adequately protect them. There has been a huge growth in opportunity and means to share widely information about others.

Article 8 of the ECHR is a qualified right, and this means that there are occasions when the government in the national interest can override this. These include national emergencies, public safety, protection of the economy, public health, and morals, protecting disorder and crime and to protect the freedom of others. With such a long list it is easy for a government to end any right to privacy. A government has to act if there is a health scare or if terrorism threatens our normal way of life. Individual privacy has to be sacrificed in order to protect the many who may be in danger. Furthermore, some people say that "If you've got nothing to hide you've got nothing to fear" – so why fear any invasion of your privacy?



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