



Mark Scheme (Final)

Summer 2025

Pearson Edexcel GCSE
In Citizenship (1CS0)
Paper 1

Summer 2025

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Publications Code 1CS0_01_2025_MS

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(a)	A is the correct answer as the freedom applies to forming and being part of groups B is incorrect as visiting people in jail is nothing to do with this right C has no connection with the freedom of publishing information D has no application to the right to travel	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	B is the correct answer as it applies to residential and commercial property A is incorrect as it is this is incorrect and not set in that manner C is incorrect as the taxes have nothing to do with wealth and earnings D is incorrect as towns and cities are treated no differently than the rest of the UK	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1 (c)	In each case, award one mark for identification of a reason and a second mark for developing the reason: • Respect is important as it promotes acceptance of others and helps avoid prejudice. (1) This is important for in communities there are a wide range of life styles and customs and then people can live in harmony. (1) • A respect for others builds up a sense of safety in individuals and the community. (1) This reduces any sense of fear or potential misunderstandings for an individual and their family. (1) • Respect helps to build a working and progressive community. (1) This is important for it shows that more can be achieved with co-operation and by sharing burdens we all face. (1) • Respect for others helps build confidence in families and in neighbourhoods.(1) This has the potential to reduce conflict in our lives as we can understand how we are different but remain connected. (1) Accept any other valid answer which explains the importance of respect	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1 (d)	In each case, award 1 mark for knowledge (AO1) The benefits of freedom of speech in a democracy include: • It allows new ideas and thoughts to emerge which can help democratic change. • It allows individuals to speak out against the government to achieve justice and fairness. • It encourages a search for the truth. • It allows a free dialogue and open conversation to resolve contentious issues. Accept any other valid answer.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(e)	The rule of law includes: • The implication that no person is above the law (1) It thus applies regardless of a person's wealth or status (1) • The rule of law is a clearly applied set of principles not based on individuals' wishes (1) It thus does not reflect one person's views or beliefs (1)	(2)

	• The rule of law applies to all citizens and governments as well (1) This acts to limit the abuse of power (1) • The rule of law is built on the premise that there is access to justice (1) This means that the law is not the privilege of the wealthy but an option for all (1). Accept any other valid principles which show relevant application of knowledge and understanding	
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Question number	Indicative content	
2	Marking instructions Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO2 below. Indicative content guidance The indicative content below is not prescriptive, and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include: • For people born outside the UK or not familiar with the local area – the local council reaching out to these people will allow them to integrate and to become active community members. • Where there is poverty and rising inequality improving community relations is important for the local council to remove barriers and creates a feeling of unity in local neighbourhoods. • Where a lack of understanding of the English language is present, local council support to learn English allows others to be active in a community and to be included in its wider life. • Where newcomers can see their customs being celebrated by the council and community it creates a sense of tolerance and acceptance of varied lifestyles and beliefs. Accept other valid reasons why it is desirable for local councils to improve community cohesion.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	• Limited knowledge is shown of concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Limited understanding of how these apply is shown by simple undeveloped comment about the source context.
2	3–4	• Some knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Some understanding of how these apply is shown by some developed comment about the source context.
3	5–6	• Detailed knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Good understanding of how these apply is shown by effective and sustained comment about the source context.

Question number	Answer	Mark
3 (a)	Award 1 mark for knowledge (AO1) Whips are officials from a political party in parliament whose role includes: • To organise political parties in Parliament. • To work with other parties on the order of parliamentary business through the 'usual channels'. • To ensure that MPs/Peers are aware of key events and the timetable in the Commons/Lords and of important votes. • To provide information to MP/Peers • To ensure that MPs/Peers follow the party line and vote accordingly as the whips instruct. • To ensure that in close votes an MP/Peer arrives to vote in Parliament. • To act as tellers – that is to count the numbers who go to vote in the lobbies. • To look after the welfare of MP/Peers. • To provide pairing arrangement with opposing parties when MP/Peers cannot vote • They provide a role in linking the front benchers with the backbenchers • They work with the Government/Opposition about whether a Bill will secure enough votes Responses that only focus on the general role of an MP or Peer cannot gain credit. Accept any other valid answer which provides an example of the role of whips.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3 (b)	In each case, award one mark for identification of a difference and a second mark for explaining the difference. Elections and referendums have many differences some of which include: • An election is a vote for an individual person or party to either hold office or to be in a representative function. (1) By contrast a referendum elects nobody to office (1). • Elections in the UK must be held in certain time frames, they are a legal requirement. (1) However, there are no such requirements to hold referendums in the UK. (1) • Elections are a key part of representative democracy. (1) By contrast referendums are a characteristic of direct democracy. (1) • In the UK an election determines the government and opposition -by instillation or removal (1) By contrast a government is neither newly formed nor removed by the outcome of a referendum. (1) • In elections the voters are presented with many policy choices by various parties. (1) By contrast a referendum is usually built around a single issue. (1) • Elections convey parliamentary authority and have major force and are binding in the UK. (1) By contrast parliament can choose to ignore the outcomes of referendums - they are not legally binding in the UK. (1) Accept any other valid answer which explains the difference between the two.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3 (c)	Three taxes which central government may raise in the UK include: • Income tax on what an individual earns. • Corporation tax is based on what large companies earn. • VAT is a tax levied on certain items which people buy. • National Insurance • Capital gains tax is paid on the increase in value of assets and shares. • Inheritance tax is paid on a person's estate above a certain value when they die. • Alcohol duty/tax is levied on alcoholic drinks. • Tobacco tax is levied on tobacco products. • Fuel duty is levied on petrol and diesel. • Road Tax • TV Licence • Tariffs • Property tax- stamp duty • Business Rates We exclude taxes which are A: levied and wholly retained by local government e.g. Council Tax/ULEZ B: charges made to use specific services such as a Passport C : the terms 'direct tax' and 'indirect tax' are generic terms and not specifically named central government taxes Accept any other valid answer.	(3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	B is the correct answer as this describes PR A is incorrect as PR has no connection to heavily populated industrial areas C is incorrect for PR is not exclusively linked to postal voting D is incorrect as this applies to digital or e-democracy	(1)
4(b)	D is correct as it is when two or more parties group together to form a government A is incorrect as this is a government ending B is incorrect as this will not occur C is incorrect as this is false	(1)
4 (c)	A is correct as this is one of the roles of Black Rod B is incorrect because this is not a role of Black Rod C is incorrect for Black Rod does not have this role D is incorrect for as Black Rod does not have this link with a party manifesto	(1)

Question number	Indicative content
4 (d)	Marking instructions Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO2 below. Indicative content guidance The indicative content below is not prescriptive, and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include: • Citizens benefit from having an MP as they are a voice for the constituency in Parliament and can bring local issues to national attention. • The MP keeps constituents informed and aware locally of what is arising nationally. • The MP is the champion of constituency issues and will fight for issues to benefit the area – which brings prosperity. • The MP is also a guardian of the constituency and tries to tackle potential problems. An MP's surgery deals with a vast range of problems faced by the constituency on both an individual and group basis. • The MP has the ability to be involved in a wide range of important local topics and have an overview of the area's strategic direction. • The MP can visit events and support local organisations and charities. Accept any other valid answers.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	• Limited knowledge is shown of concepts, terms, and issues relevant to the question. Limited understanding of how these apply is shown by simple undeveloped comment about the source context.
2	3–4	• Some knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms, and issues relevant to the question. Some understanding of how these apply is shown by some developed comment about the source context.
3	5–6	• Detailed knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms, and issues relevant to the question. Good understanding of how these apply is shown by effective and sustained comment about the source context.

Question number	Answer	Mark
5 (a)	In each case, award 1 mark for knowledge of why legal age limits protect young people: • They protect the young from making choices which have detrimental long-term impact such as smoking and using alcohol. • In relationships it ensures people are of a sufficient maturity to make rational choices. • In the world of employment, it ensures that there are restrictions to prevent abuse and exploitation of labour of young people. • In the realm of education, it provides enough time for young people to attain a good education which benefits their long-term career prospects. • In terms of wider safety, it protects young people and other citizens from societal harm with restriction on driving on the roads and issues such as gun ownership. • Examples which demonstrate the relevance of legal age limits – if clear – can be accepted Accept any other valid answer which gives details of the benefits of legal age limits for young people.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5 (b)	In each case, award 1 mark for each type of court given: • Magistrates Courts in the UK deal with criminal offences. • The Crown Court deals with more serious criminal offences and trial by jury. • The County Court deals with aspects of civil law. • The High Court deals with more complex civil law cases. Accept any other valid answers – and this includes Youth Courts, Supreme Court, Family Law Courts, and specific named higher courts, we also credit 'small claims courts'. However, there is no credit for simply stating the generic term 'civil' or 'criminal' court alone – there has to be a connection to a type of court.	(3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5 (c)	The advantages of using a tribunal to settle civil disputes include: • Tribunals can offer a speedier resolution to a legal problem. (1) Thus, they are quicker than a court – justice delayed is justice denied (1) • Tribunals mainly deal with disputes which arise in normal daily life and are common. (1) They are much less formal and less intimidating than the court process. (1) • Tribunals can offer specialism in certain areas with experts making decisions. (1) Courts do not possess that same level of both independence and specialism. (1) • It is possible for parties to the dispute to put their case personally to the members of the tribunal and have assistance in doing this. (1) This can offer a real saving in terms of cost and expense. (1) Please note that there is no requirement for privacy in tribunals as they are open to the public in the same way as Courts. Accept any other valid advantages.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6(a)	D is the correct answer for a citizen has a right to be informed of the reason for their arrest A is incorrect as these are not established rights B is incorrect as this 12 hour period is not specified C is incorrect as this right is not available	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6 (b)	In each case, award one mark for identification of a difference and a second mark for developing the difference: • Criminal law is dealt with through the police and the state deciding to prosecute. (1) In contrast civil law usually relates to a case where two parties go to court and there is no state involvement. (1) • The criminal law has a range of punishments the most extreme being prison. (1) In civil law the most common sanction are financial compensation or orders restricting or commanding people to carry out actions. (1) • Criminal law can operate with juries in crown courts. (1) Juries in civil cases are extremely rare. (1) • In civil law the conflicting parties are encouraged to work together to settle the case. (1) In criminal law the confliction parties are not advised to meet and discuss the case. (1) • In criminal law there is legal aid available (1) However, legal aid is not widely available in civil law. • Criminal law deals with actions against a person or property which is pursued by the state (1) A civil action is between two parties over claims for redress or compensation. (1) • In magistrates court lay people act to decide and give a verdict on a case. (1) A professional judge presides over a civil case. (1) Other reasons may also be offered, accept any other valid response.	(2)

Question number	Indicative content	
6 (c)	Marking instructions Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO2 below. Indicative content guidance The indicative content below is not prescriptive, and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include: • In Singapore it is possible to be detained for 48 hours without access to notify others or have access to a solicitor. By contrast in the UK there are established rights to legal representation and to inform others of your arrest. • In Singapore the death penalty is still in place. By contrast the UK abandoned the death penalty over 60 years ago. • In Singapore physical punishment is common and still used. By contrast the UK abandoned physical punishment in the mid-20th Century. • In Singapore there are heavy penalties for littering. By contrast although the UK does punish people who litter the penalties are less severe. • In Singapore a person must reach the age of twenty-one before they can smoke. By contrast in the UK it is illegal to buy cigarette products until the age of eighteen. • In Singapore they have taken a particular approach to the chewing of gum. By contrast this is not an offence in the UK. Accept any other valid points.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	• Limited knowledge is shown of concepts, terms, and issues relevant to the question. Limited understanding of how these apply is shown by simple undeveloped comment about the source context.
2	3–4	• Some knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms, and issues relevant to the question. Some understanding of how these apply is shown by some developed comment about the source context.
3	5–6	• Detailed knowledge is shown about the concepts, terms and issues relevant to the question. Good understanding of how these apply is shown by effective and sustained comment about the source context.

Question number	Answer	Mark
7 (a)	A is correct for common law does secure our privacy. B is incorrect as the source does not imply that there are too many laws dealing with our privacy. C is incorrect as the extract makes no reference to monitoring phone calls or letters. D is incorrect as the source does not imply the HRA no longer applies in the UK.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7 (b)	B is the correct answer as securing privacy is no longer possible or desirable. A is incorrect for governments can and do restrict privacy rights. C is incorrect for the source does not make this implication. D is incorrect as there are limits to a person right to privacy.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7 (c)	In each case, award 1 mark for analysing the source to identify points of agreement (AO3): - Both sources agree that protecting privacy is a difficult task. (1) - Both sources agree that there is now much more personal information available by a variety of means. (1) Article 8 being mentioned by both sources is not a point of agreement as each side draws a different inference from the right Accept any other valid points of agreement.	(2)

Question number	Indicative content
7 (d)	Marking instructions Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO3 below. Indicative content guidance The indicative content below is not prescriptive, and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Relevant points may include: An analysis of the case for security of privacy and counterpoints: • Privacy has been established by the common law which has built up over centuries. However, this may be argued not to be a systematic and complete coverage of privacy. • Privacy has been protected by statutes/legislation over time. However, legislation can be easily changed and removed. • Laws supporting privacy emerge as required by the GDPR which is a good example. However, it can be argued that such legislation is often a reaction to a problem and does not head off potential new dangers. • The HRA is a landmark in providing secure privacy. However, parts of this do conflict such as individual versus collective rights. • Importantly we now have the ability to protect sensitive personal information as never before. However, despite all these laws private information still breaks out into the media. An analysis of the case that privacy cannot be secured and counterpoints: • Modern society present a huge amount of personal information held by many bodies, the scale is immense and not possible to secure. However, some may argue that the principle of privacy should not be daunted by the scale. • The social media is an automatic feed to the public which cannot be secured. However, some argue that the firms which host the platforms should be restricted. • In it not just social media – communications at all levels are active and cannot be controlled. However, control is achieved in many countries so why not the UK? • The HRA is qualified, this means that governments can suspend it if they desire. However, any government will have a backlash in a democracy if this power is abused by the government. • Terrorism and health threats necessitate privacy to be compromised. However, a government must clearly justify this restriction. Other valid points may be raised

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Little analysis of views expressed in the source: the views are poorly understood or considered at a superficial level. • The evaluation is undeveloped, lacking reasoned, coherent arguments. Parts of the answer lack relevance. • An overall judgement on the views is missing or asserted.
2	4–6	• Some analysis of the views expressed in the source, but consideration of different views is focused mainly on one side of the argument. • The evaluation shows some evidence of reasoning and coherence, but it focuses mainly on one side of the argument. • Judgements on the views are given, but with limited substantiation.
3	7–9	• Analysis of relevant viewpoints on both sides of the argument is evident, but the analysis is unsustained. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments. Material is relevant but lacks breadth or depth. • Judgements on the views are given, although they may not be fully substantiated.
4	10–12	• A convincing and sustained analysis of the different views expressed in the source. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments, showing good breadth and depth. • Judgements on the views are well substantiated.

Question number	Indicative content
8	Marking instructions Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the mark scheme for AO3 below. Indicative content guidance The indicative content below is not prescriptive, and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Arguments to support the statement that citizens are being denied adequate services may include: • An increasing ageing population makes the task of governments both local and national difficult to cope with. The number of workers who pay taxes to support old people is falling. • Both local and national governments can only provide services and welfare when the economy prospers – if it fails as it has done in recent years the ability to sustain and improve services falls. • In education many schools are in a poor state of repair and staff have not been easy to recruit for many reasons. Thus, the quality and scope of education is failing. • In health care the NHS has implied that it does not receive enough funding to maintain current standards let alone improve them. This has seen massive waiting lists for patients. • Many argue that both local and central government make the wrong decisions about how money is spent in society. Be that too much on people who cannot work or wrong choices such as nuclear weapons or HS2. Fundamental choices on spending are wrong. Arguments to reject the statement that there is no failure in local or central government to provide adequate services include: • It is argued that levels of funding have increased to provide services in the UK to levels never before seen. Services are adequate. • With a growing population there is a limit to how much support local and central governments can provide; the budget is not infinite. Local and national governments have worked with private agencies including charities to support all citizens. • The state encourages individuals to plan and prepare for their own wellbeing – by making personal investments for pensions and taking out private health and education provision. • The NHS is a massive organisation, and it continues to be well funded and provide care. The issue is that increased life expectancy and the availability of more expensive and effective drugs are a burden and additional cost. • There is no hard evidence that the education system is in decline or that provision is poor as more young people than ever are gaining qualifications and progressing on to university. Other valid points may be advanced and if valid will be accepted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• A simple or generalised answer, showing little analysis of relevant viewpoints. • The evaluation is undeveloped, lacking reasoned, coherent arguments. Parts of the answer lack relevance. • An overall judgement is missing or asserted.
2	4–7	• Some analysis of relevant viewpoints, but this is focused on one side of the argument. • The evaluation contains some reasoned, coherent arguments. The answer is generally relevant but lacks breadth and depth. • An overall judgement is given, but with limited substantiation.
3	8–11	• Analysis of relevant viewpoints on both sides of the argument is evident, but the analysis is un-sustained. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments. Material is relevant but lacks breadth or depth. • An overall judgement is given. Substantiation is provided, although it may not be fully evidenced.
4	12–15	• Convincing and sustained analysis of relevant viewpoints on both sides of the argument. • The evaluation contains reasoned, coherent arguments, showing good breadth and depth. • An overall judgement is given which is well substantiated through the evidence provided.