

**Thursday 18 May 2017 – Afternoon**

## GCSE CITIZENSHIP STUDIES

**A343/01** Rights and Responsibilities – Extending our Knowledge and Understanding

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

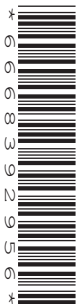
**OCR supplied materials:**

None

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **40**.
- The quality of written communication will be taken into account when marking your answer to questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**SECTION A**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Spend about **25 minutes** on this section.

- 1 (a) State **one** legal right of a consumer or buyer.  
..... [1]
- (b) State **one reason why** employers join employers' associations.  
..... [1]
  
- 2 (a) State **one way** in which the production of goods affects the environment.  
..... [1]
- (b) State **one way** in which governments regulate business.  
..... [1]
  
- 3 (a) State **one example** of a public service provided by local or national government.  
..... [1]
- (b) State **one reason why** public services are provided by local or national government.  
..... [1]
  
- 4 (a) State **one government action** that would lead to an increase in the money people have to spend.  
..... [1]
- (b) State **one reason why** a government might want people to have more money available to spend.  
..... [1]
  
- 5 (a) State **two** examples of a citizen's legal rights under the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).  
(i) .....  
(ii) ..... [2]
- (b) State **two** examples of government actions forbidden by the ECHR.  
(i) .....  
(ii) ..... [2]



**SECTION B**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Spend about **35 minutes** on this section.

To help you answer the questions in this section, you should:

- use the stimulus documents linked to each question
- use your own knowledge, understanding and experience of Citizenship Studies.

**7** Study **Document 1**. Answer the questions that follow.

**Document 1.** Adapted from the website of *Save the Children* (a charity based in the United Kingdom)

## **Ethiopia Food Crisis Appeal: Donate now**

A massive drought in Ethiopia means that, unless we act now, there is a risk that children will face extreme hunger. Ethiopia is facing its worst humanitarian crisis for many years. Our teams are now in Ethiopia providing food, water and medicine, but we urgently need your help to reach more children.

### ***Millions of children in Ethiopia are facing extreme hunger***

Thousands of families are struggling to survive. Many have to walk miles to find water, or leave their homes and farms behind in search of food.

This is the worst drought in half a century. It has ruined harvests and farmers' animals have died – leaving 10.2 million people in urgent need of food aid and more than 5.7 million children at risk of hunger.

### ***How my donation will help children***

Your donation will help us to:

- provide life-saving food baskets
- get water supplies to those most at risk
- identify and treat those with severe malnutrition
- send health workers to remote communities to help Ethiopian health services deliver life-saving care
- give seeds, animal feed and tools to farmers, so that they can rebuild their lives
- train teachers and give schools classroom supplies so that children can continue their education.

(a) Using Document 1, state **one** example of **short-term emergency aid** provided by *Save the Children* to people in Ethiopia.

..... [1]

(b) Using Document 1, state **one** example of **long-term development aid** provided by *Save the Children* to people in Ethiopia.

..... [1]

(c) State **two reasons why** aid from non-governmental organisations such as *Save the Children* can be more effective than aid given directly to the Ethiopian government by other governments.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

## 8 Study Document 2. Answer the questions that follow.

Document 2. Adapted from the website of *The Week*

### Why junior doctors are striking

#### ***Junior doctors say patient safety, not pay or politics, lies behind their latest 48-hour walkout***

Junior doctors in England are staging a third session of industrial action in their long-running row with the Government over the planned imposition of new contracts.

Thousands of junior doctors joined picket lines across the country as the 48-hour strike got underway at 8 am this morning.

The Government's Health Secretary, Jeremy Hunt, has said he will force the contracts on all junior doctors from 1 August, following failed talks between the two sides.

Trade unions have said that the new contracts will lead to pay cuts and an increase in anti-social working hours. "We're not robots, we're not machines, I am just a human being," one junior doctor told the BBC.

The action means thousands of non-critical operations have been cancelled, although doctors are continuing to provide emergency cover.

Polls have consistently shown that public support for the walkouts remains high because people have a well-established respect for doctors, but healthcare charities have called on both sides to keep talking to find a solution.

#### **What is the dispute about?**

It stems from government plans to introduce seven-day working throughout the National Health Service (NHS), which government ministers say will lead to a better, safer service for patients.

Junior doctors argue that proposed changes to their contracts will mean cuts to pay, especially for work during evenings and weekends, and long working hours that will put safety of both doctors and their patients at risk.

The British Medical Association (BMA) – the doctors' trade union – says the contracts are "bad for patients, bad for junior doctors and bad for the NHS" and claims that junior doctors could face pay cuts of between 15 and 30 per cent as a result.

#### **What does the Government say?**

Prime Minister, David Cameron, pleaded with doctors after talks failed in January and warned that patients' safety could be put at risk. "This strike is not necessary; it will be damaging," he said. "You cannot have a strike on this scale in our NHS without real difficulties for patients ...."

#### **What do doctors say?**

Junior doctors claim the walkout is not about pay or politics but simply about protecting both patients' and doctors' safety. "We are not asking for a pay rise," Dr Bishakha Chowdhury told the *Daily Mirror*. "But we are asking for the Government to listen to us, talk to us to try and save the pride of Britain and the envy of the world – the NHS."



9 Study Documents 3 and 4. Answer the questions that follow.

**Document 3.** Adapted from the BBC's website

## **COP21 climate change summit reaches deal in Paris**

**United Nations (UN) climate conference, 30 Nov - 11 Dec 2015**

A deal to attempt to limit the rise in global temperatures to less than 2 degrees C has been agreed at the climate change summit in Paris after two weeks of intense negotiations.

The agreement is the first to commit all countries to cut carbon emissions. It is partly legally-binding and partly voluntary.

Earlier, key blocs, including the G77 group of developing countries, and nations such as China and India said they supported the proposals.

US President, Barack Obama, welcomed the agreement as “ambitious” and “historic”, but also warned that hard work would be needed to make the deal a reality.

“Together, we’ve shown what’s possible when the world stands as one,” he said.

And although admitting that the deal was not “perfect”, he said it was “the best chance to save the one planet we have”.

China’s chief negotiator, Xie Zhenhua, said the deal was not perfect. But he added that “this does not prevent us from making historical steps forward”.

Nearly 200 countries took part in this historic climate change deal – one in which all countries have agreed to cut emissions from 2020.

The chairman of the group representing some of the world’s poorest countries called the deal “historic”, adding: “We are living in dangerous times, which call for brave measures.”

“It is the best outcome we could have hoped for, not just for the least developed countries, but for all citizens of the world.”

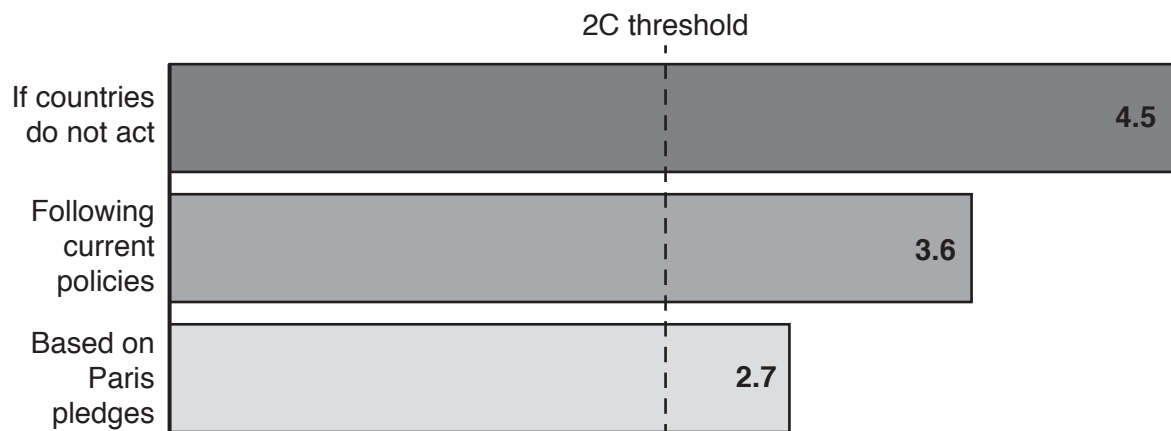
### **Key points**

Agreements include:

- Cut carbon emissions as soon as possible and to make sure there is no further increase in emissions in the second half of this century.
- Keep global temperature increase “well below” 2 C (3.6 F) and to try to limit it to 1.5 C.
- Review progress every five years.
- \$100 billion a year in climate finance for developing countries by 2020, with a commitment to further finance in the future.



## Average global temperature increase in degrees (C) projected by year 2100



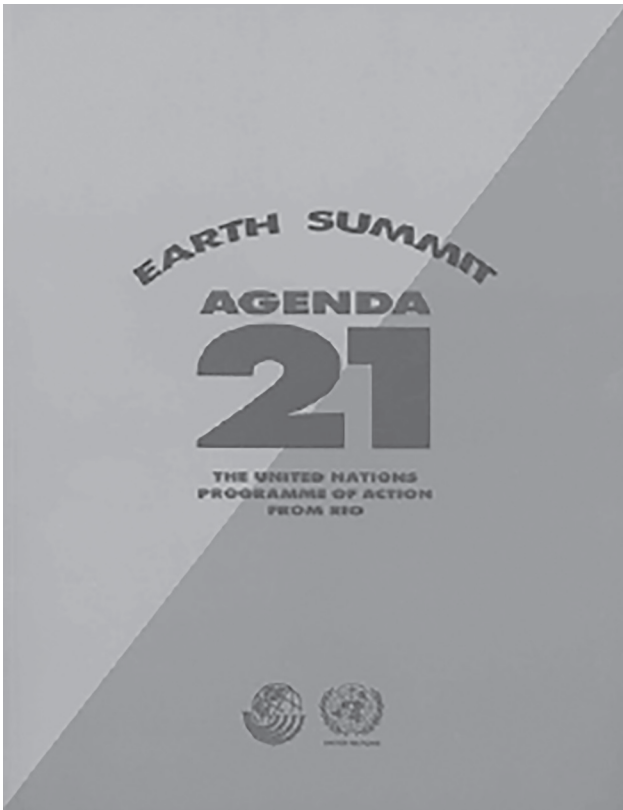
Source: Climate Action Tracker, data compiled by Climate Analytics, ECOFYS, New Climate Institute and Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

Document 4.

# Agenda 21

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development UNCED, 1992

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations, governments, and major groups in every area in which people affect the environment.



(a) Using Document 3, state **one** action included in the Paris agreement.

..... [1]

(b) State **one** global aim of Agenda 21.

..... [1]

(c) State **one** action to support Agenda 21 that could be taken by a local authority or local council.

..... [1]



**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

A large area of lined paper for writing. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. To the right of this line, there are numerous horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting.





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