

GCSE (9-1)

Examiners' report

CITIZENSHIP STUDIES

J270

For first teaching in 2016

J270/01 Summer 2023 series

Contents

Introduction	4
Paper 1 series overview.....	5
Section A overview	6
Question 1	6
Question 2.....	7
Question 3.....	8
Question 4.....	9
Question 5.....	10
Question 6.....	11
Question 7 (a).....	12
Question 7 (b).....	13
Question 7 (c).....	14
Question 8.....	14
Question 9.....	15
Question 10.....	16
Question 11.....	17
Question 12.....	18
Section B overview.....	19
Question 13.....	19
Question 14.....	20
Question 15.....	21
Question 16.....	21
Question 17.....	22
Question 18.....	23
Question 19.....	24
Question 20.....	24
Question 21.....	25
Question 22 (a).....	26
Question 22 (b).....	27
Question 23.....	28
Question 24.....	29
Question 25.....	30
Section C overview.....	31
Question 26.....	31

Question 27	32
Question 28 (a).....	33
Question 28 (b).....	34
Question 29	35
Question 30	36
Question 31	37
Question 32	37
Question 33	38
Question 34	39
Question 35	40
Question 36	41
Question 37	42
Copyright information.....	43

Introduction

Our examiners' reports are produced to offer constructive feedback on candidates' performance in the examinations. They provide useful guidance for future candidates.

The reports will include a general commentary on candidates' performance, identify technical aspects examined in the questions and highlight good performance and where performance could be improved. A selection of candidate answers is also provided. The reports will also explain aspects which caused difficulty and why the difficulties arose, whether through a lack of knowledge, poor examination technique, or any other identifiable and explainable reason.

Where overall performance on a question/question part was considered good, with no particular areas to highlight, these questions have not been included in the report.

A full copy of the question paper and the mark scheme can be downloaded from OCR.

Would you prefer a Word version?

Did you know that you can save this PDF as a Word file using Acrobat Professional?

Simply click on **File > Export to** and select **Microsoft Word**

(If you have opened this PDF in your browser you will need to save it first. Simply right click anywhere on the page and select **Save as . . .** to save the PDF. Then open the PDF in Acrobat Professional.)

If you do not have access to Acrobat Professional there are a number of **free** applications available that will also convert PDF to Word (search for PDF to Word converter).

Paper 1 series overview

Most candidates completed the whole examination and were able to tackle the different types of question contained in the paper.

There were significant differences between centres in the extent to which candidates:

- knew and understood key citizenship concepts and terms
- were able to give valid examples based on their knowledge

Candidates performed well if they had studied the specification content in depth and had experience of applying their knowledge and understanding to citizenship questions, viewpoints and issues. Such candidates tended to respond well to questions across the paper.

There was no evidence that candidates had been able to 'game the paper' by selecting responses containing linguistic or other clues for 'correctness'. Neither was there any evidence of candidates operating statistical systems to gain more marks than their level of knowledge might justify.

Candidates who did well on this paper generally:	Candidates who did less well on this paper generally:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had a command of key concepts and terms • were able to draw on extensive knowledge relevant to the specification content • were skilled at applying their subject-specific knowledge and understanding to relevant scenarios • read stimulus material carefully • considered the options available to them for each question and were prepared to change their minds as necessary • wrote their responses clearly and without ambiguity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had poor subject-specific knowledge and understanding • required more practice in applying their knowledge and understanding to different scenarios • wrote their responses quickly and with insufficient clarity making it difficult for examiners to understand their intentions • did not review and amend their responses.

Section A overview

Questions in this section focused on rights, responsibilities and the law. Candidates tended to be more knowledgeable about rights and responsibilities than they were about key legal concepts such as the 'presumption of innocence'. There was also uncertainty about the roles of the executive, legislature and judiciary in law-making.

Question 1

1 Which row matches a legal right with the correct **minimum** age?

	legal right	minimum age
A	get a part time job	13
B	marry without parents' or carers' consent	21
C	open your own bank account	15
D	vote in a United Kingdom (UK) general election	16

Your answer

[1]

This question required a good knowledge of current age laws. The majority of candidates chose the correct option (A).

Question 2

- 2 Identify **three** ways in which the **Magna Carta** has influenced law today.
- A established a code of police behaviour
 - B established the principle of trial by other members of the community
 - C established the principle that justice should not be delayed
 - D established the principle that people pay fines only if they can afford it
 - E given the monarch supreme authority
 - F made it unlawful for offenders to be imprisoned before their trial
 - G prevented judges from sentencing anyone to death
 - H set out an agreed statement of equal opportunities for all citizens
 - I stated that everyone should be treated equally in legal matters

Your answer

[3]

This was a question requiring a good level of subject knowledge. The majority of candidates were able to select at least one appropriate response with well over half making two correct choices. Most candidates knew that the Magna Carta established the principles that other members of the community should decide matters of guilt or innocence and that justice should not be delayed. However, the majority of candidates believed incorrectly that the Magna Carta set out an agreed statement of equal opportunities for all citizens rather than stating that everyone should be treated equally in legal matters. Correct options B, C and I.

Misconception



The Magna Carta did not establish equal opportunities for all citizens. It was the Equality Act of 2010 that tried to address this important issue.

Question 3

3 Study the two statements. Choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** to describe their accuracy.

First statement: Trade unions campaign on behalf of their members for improved pay and conditions.

Second statement: Many trade unions have links with the Labour Party.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

[1]

Most candidates indicated correctly that both statements are true (option B). A minority of candidates were unsure whether trade unions have links with the Labour Party.

Question 4

4 Which of the rights below are protected by the Human Rights Act 1998?

P	right to education
Q	right to free elections
R	right to marry

- A** R only
- B** Q and R
- C** P and Q
- D** P, Q and R

Your answer

[1]

This question proved challenging, but the majority of candidates responded correctly by choosing option D.

Question 5

5 Study **Source 5** and answer the Question that follows.

Source 5

The Online Safety Bill 2022

During 2021, the UK Government listened to different opinions on how best to regulate online content.

Members of Parliament (MPs) listened to campaigners who wanted to protect people from 'hate speech'.

However, some MPs were worried that regulation might restrict people's human rights.

Which rights are in conflict in **Source 5**?

- A the right to free expression **conflicts** with the right to liberty
- B the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion **conflicts** with prohibition of discrimination
- C the right to liberty **conflicts** with the right to respect for a person's private and family life
- D the right to life **conflicts** with the protection of property

Your answer

[1]

This was a challenging question. The majority of candidates made notes on their exam paper to assist their decision-making and gave their choice considerable thought. The minority of candidates did choose correctly (option B).

Encourage candidates to give careful thought to their responses

Many candidates made notes on their exam paper to help them better understand the source material and the options available to them. This often led them to the correct response.

Question 6

6 Which **court** tries offences such as manslaughter, robbery and fraud?

- A County Court
- B Crown Court
- C Magistrates Court
- D Police Court

Your answer

[1]

Many candidates incorrectly chose 'Magistrates Court' as these lower courts are where defendants in all criminal cases begin their journey to justice. However, it is in the Crown Court that 'tries' serious offences such as manslaughter, robbery and fraud. The majority of candidates did choose the correct response (option B).

Misconception



Magistrates do not determine the outcome of serious criminal cases. They pass them on to Crown Courts for trial.

Question 7 (a)

7 Study **Fig. 7** and answer Questions 7(a), 7(b) and 7(c) that follow.

Fig. 7



(a) Who sits at point **X** in **Fig. 7**?

- A lawyers representing the Crown Prosecution Service
- B magistrates
- C members of the public
- D the defendant's lawyer

Your answer

[1]

Magistrates sit at point X. Over half of candidates were able to use their knowledge of the justice system to choose the correct response (option B)

Question 7 (b)

- (b) Which option or options best describes how a youth court would be different from the court shown in **Fig. 7**?

P	no lawyers would be present
Q	there would be no witnesses
R	the room layout would be less intimidating

- A** P and Q
B P and R
C Q and R
D R only

Your answer

[1]

The minority of candidates chose the correct option (option D) as many believed that youth courts do not have witnesses present. Candidates also thought that lawyers would also be absent.

Misconception



A common misconception was that witnesses are absent from a youth court. On the contrary witnesses are crucial to the determination of justice in all English courts.

Question 7 (c)

(c) Why is a legal advisor present in the court shown in **Fig. 7**?

- A to advise the defendant's lawyer
- B to assist the prosecution
- C to guide those judging the case on points of law
- D to support the jury if one is being used

Your answer

[1]

The majority of candidates understood why a legal advisor would be present in a court of law by choosing option C.

Question 8

8 Identify **three** requirements for anyone serving on a **jury** in England and Wales.

- A able to get time off work
- B aged eighteen or over
- C aged under seventy
- D educated to at least a good GCSE standard
- E on the electoral register
- F resident in the town or city where the court is based
- G unrelated to the defendant
- H willingness for their name to be made public
- I willingness to take part in training

Your answer

[3]

The majority of candidates chose at least one correct option but many candidates thought wrongly that citizens would only be able to serve on a jury if they could get time off work or were resident in the town or city where the court is based. The majority of candidates chose at least two correct options (B, E and G).

Question 9

9 Why don't the police get involved in **civil law** cases?

P	a crime is unlikely to have taken place
Q	people and organisations with grievances are responsible for taking action
R	police numbers are low, and they have enough to do already

- A P and Q
- B P and R
- C Q and R
- D P, Q and R

Your answer

[1]

The majority of candidates answered this question correctly by identifying option A. The minority of candidates thought that workload was a reason for the police not becoming involved in civil cases.

Question 10

10 Study **Source 10** and answer the question that follows.

Source 10

A dispute at work

Orla works as a hairdresser. The salon she works in is well known and popular.

One day Orla comes to work in a T-shirt and jeans. This is against the salon's staff dress code. Jack, the owner, gives Orla £100 and tells her to go and buy some more suitable clothes. He also offers her free hair treatments worth £150 so that she can create a better impression with the customers.

Orla decides to take legal action against Jack. She feels that she has been treated unfairly.

Jack and Orla are unable to settle their dispute. The case was resolved within the legal system.

Where would the case described in **Source 10** most likely be resolved?

- A in a County Court
- B in a magistrates court
- C in a small claims court
- D in a tribunal

Your answer

[1]

The minority of candidates were able to apply their knowledge and understanding to the scenario to choose the correct option (D). The majority of candidates chose option C, perhaps because the dispute involved items of low value rather than the right of an employee to fair treatment by their employer.

Assessment for learning



Give candidates experience of applying their citizenship knowledge and understanding to scenarios such as the one used in Source 10. Advise them to take time to understand the scenario by highlighting key points.

Question 11

11 Study the two statements. Choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** to describe their accuracy.

First statement: Most laws are proposed by the Government and decided in Parliament.

Second statement: Judges can interpret the law to bring it up to date.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

[1]

Both statements are true, so option B is correct. The minority of candidates answered correctly.

Assessment for learning



A minority of candidates showed a confident understanding of the different but complementary roles of the executive, legislature and judiciary in law-making.

This is a key component of the UK democratic system. Once understood, so much of what goes on in parliament and the courts begins to make more sense.

Question 12

12 Why are juries **not** told about defendants' previous convictions?

P	it will be difficult for the jury to apply the 'presumption of innocence' principle
Q	it will make it more difficult for the jury to impose the correct sentence
R	the defendant has the right for such information to remain private

- A P only
- B P and Q
- C P and R
- D Q and R

Your answer

[1]

A minority of candidates chose the correct option (A) even though the 'presumption of innocence' is a key concept for understanding the English justice system. The majority of candidates thought that it was juries, rather than judges, who determined sentences.

Section B overview

This section contains questions on politics and government.

Candidates achieved well on questions focused on media, parliamentary procedure, and elections but there was room for improvement on those questions about the economy and the British constitution.

Question 13

13 Why is tolerance and respect for diversity so important in a **democracy**?

- A** so that everyone feels included in the decision-making process
- B** so that the democracy can make deals with other democracies
- C** so that the executive, legislature and judiciary can work closely together
- D** to enable the media to treat everyone with respect

Your answer

[1]

The majority of candidates were able to show understanding of the importance of tolerance and respect for diversity in a democracy by choosing option A as the correct response.

Question 14

14 Why have **national referendums** been held in the UK?

P	so that a decision can be made when elected politicians can't decide
Q	to find out the electorate's opinion on important constitutional matters
R	to vote on petitions submitted to the UK Parliament

- A** P and Q
- B** P and R
- C** P, Q and R
- D** Q only

Your answer

[1]

A minority of candidates understood that national referendums in the UK have been used only to gauge the electorate's opinion on important constitutional issues such as Scottish independence, leaving the European Union and proportional representation. The majority of candidates thought incorrectly that a referendum would be used as a last resort by indecisive politicians. The correct option was (D).

Misconception



In the UK, national referendums have been used to decide important constitutional issues in cases where governments have considered it imperative that citizens, not their elected representatives, should have the final say.

It is not that politicians cannot decide such matters, it's that they want the public to have their say.

Question 15

15 Choose which row in the table best describes the **House of Commons**.

	membership	purpose
A	members are elected by citizens	approves new laws
B	members are elected by citizens	governs the country
C	members are experts chosen to make important decisions	approves new laws
D	members are experts chosen to make important decisions	governs the country

Your answer

[1]

A minority of candidates were able to select the correct option (A) to demonstrate accurate knowledge that members of the House of Commons are elected by citizens and that they approve new laws.

Misconception



The House of Commons does not govern the country. That's the government's (the executive's) role in the UK.

Question 16

16 Whose job is it to support the monarch when they open the UK Parliament?

- A** Black Rod
- B** The Leader of the Opposition
- C** The Prime Minister
- D** The Speaker

Your answer

[1]

Many candidates knew that the monarch is supported by Black Rod during the state opening of the UK Parliament (option A). The favourite incorrect response was the Prime Minister while the minority of candidates chose the Speaker for this role.

Question 17

17 Why do many voters dislike the **first-past-the-post** system?

- A a weak coalition government is a likely outcome
- B it doesn't lead to the election of a single constituency representative
- C it is confusing
- D supporters of smaller parties often feel that their vote has been 'wasted'

Your answer

[1]

The majority of candidates demonstrated a good knowledge and understanding of electoral systems to identify option D as correct. A minority of candidates thought the first-past-the-post system to be potentially confusing even though lack of confusion is widely recognised to be one of its merits.

Question 18

18 Study **Source 18** and answer the question that follows.

Source 18

The British state has an unwritten constitution. Constitutional principles have developed over time. One of the most important principles is that the UK Parliament holds the UK Government to account.

What other constitutional principles exist in the UK (apart from the one described in **Source 18**)?

- A all legislation is approved by the civil service
- B any constitutional changes are approved by local authorities
- C judges are independent
- D prime ministers are elected by the people

Your answer

[1]

Candidates who performed well on the rest of the paper also performed well on this question by identifying option C as correct. They were in a distinct minority. Candidates who did less well overall tended to select incorrect responses such as 'all legislation is approved by the civil service'.

Roles of the executive, legislature and judiciary in the British constitution is not well understood.

Neither is the concept of 'separation of powers'.

Government ministers have been guilty of misunderstanding the role and importance of an independent judiciary. It's important that decision-makers of the future make no such mistakes but under half of candidates demonstrated adequate understanding in the 2023 exam.

Question 19

19 What is **indirect taxation**?

- A a tax collected by the Government from employers and employees
- B a tax on what you buy rather than what you earn
- C a tax on your wages
- D a tax paid only when you have retired

Your answer

[1]

The majority of candidates knew that indirect taxation referred to taxes on spending rather than earning. (option B). The minority of candidates thought it to refer to taxes collected from employers and employees.

Question 20

20 What are the likely consequences of **growth** in the UK economy?

P	cuts in public spending
Q	greater national wealth
R	increases in taxation

- A P, Q and R
- B P and Q
- C Q only
- D P and R

Your answer

[1]

This question was answered accurately by the majority of candidates who understood that growth in the UK economy would be unlikely to lead to cuts in either spending or taxation. By eliminating these distractors, they chose the correct option (C).

Question 21

- 21** The UK Government has cut benefits for working families while increasing the National Living Wage at the same time.

What are the reasons for this policy?

P	cutting benefits usually enables governments to cut taxes
Q	people should be encouraged to work if they possibly can
R	the Government wants employers to pay higher wages so that workers are not forced to rely on state benefits for a decent income

- A** P, Q and R
B P and Q
C Q and R
D R only

Your answer

[1]

This was another potentially challenging question on the economy but the majority of candidates chose the correct option (A). Those candidates also tended to perform well on the rest of the paper.

Assessment for learning



Understanding the basic relationships between wage levels, benefits and taxation is key to understanding government economic policy and the competing ideas of opposition parties. Problem-solving or role play may help candidates to achieve a better understanding of these relationships.

Question 22 (a)

22 Study **Source 22** and answer Questions **22(a)** and **22(b)**.

Source 22

Jamila stands for Parliament

Jamila is at university in England studying law and politics. She lives close to her university. She wishes to stand as a political party's candidate for the UK Parliament. Her friends offer to support her as do several of her lecturers.

Jamila promises that, if she is elected, she will do her best to end student loans.

(a) Which row below best describes what else must happen for Jamila to become her party's candidate in the election and then to win that election (**Source 22**)?

	To be her party's candidate	To win the parliamentary election
A	she must be selected by party members in her constituency	gain half of the total vote + 1
B	she must be selected by party members in her constituency	be the candidate with the most votes
C	she must be at least twenty one years old	gain half the total vote + 1
D	she must be at least twenty one years old	be the candidate with the most votes

Your answer

[1]

Candidates responded well to this scenario. Most identified the correct option (B). A minority were uncertain about the minimum age for parliamentary candidates or about how election outcomes are determined.

Misconception



Citizens do not have to wait to be twenty one to be parliamentary candidates, neither do they need over fifty percent of votes to be elected.

Question 22 (b)

- (b) What must happen if Jamila is to remain popular with her party **and** keep her election promise, as outlined in **Source 22**, once elected to the UK Parliament?

P	Jamila's party includes her election promise as one of their policies
Q	most Members of Parliament (MPs) support the idea
R	universities support the idea

- A** P and Q
B P and R
C P, Q and R
D R only

Your answer

[1]

The majority of candidates chose the correct option (A). Candidates thought that universities must support the discontinuation of student loans for such an idea to become law. In fact, while consultations are likely to take place, it is politicians who decide.

Question 23

23 Why is **social media** sometimes seen as a threat to democracy?

P	candidates' accounts are closed before elections
Q	false information spreads rapidly
R	it doesn't need to give fair coverage to each political party

- A** P and Q
- B** P, Q and R
- C** Q and R
- D** R only

Your answer

[1]

The potential threat to democracy posed by social media was well understood by the majority of candidates who chose option C correctly.

Question 24

24 Why do media regulation and censorship take place in **democratic** countries?

P	to prevent the media from offending people
Q	to protect the government from criticism
R	to protect vulnerable people

- A** P and Q
- B** P, Q and R
- C** Q and R
- D** R only

Your answer

[1]

The majority of candidates identified option D as the correct response. The minority of candidates thought incorrectly that censorship in democratic countries was used to prevent the media from offending people or to protect the government from criticism.

Misconception



Many assume that the media in democratic countries must not cause offence. People exercising their right to free expression, often to cause offence to people or organisations whose political ideas or religious beliefs they may be criticising. There is a difference between inciting religious or racial hatred which is illegal and engaging in criticism which is not.

Question 25

25 Which **three** of the following public services are provided by **local government**?

- A** courts and tribunals
- B** defence
- C** hospitals
- D** parks and recreation
- E** railways
- F** social care
- G** the ambulance service
- H** voter registration and elections
- I** welfare benefits

Your answer

[3]

The majority of candidates were able to identify at least one public service provided by local government. The most popular choice was 'parks and gardens' (option D). The minority of candidates knew that local authorities are also responsible for 'social care' and 'voter registration and elections'. Only a few candidates correctly identified all three local authority services. The correct options were (D, F and H).

Section C overview

This section contains questions on the United Kingdom, its people and community, and the nation's relationships with the wider world.

There were gaps in candidates' knowledge and understanding on issues connected to migration. Knowledge and understanding of the Commonwealth, World Trade Organisation and United Nations was limited, but candidates were much more confident when it came to NATO and the Council of Europe.

Candidates used source material with less facility in this section than in the first two sections of the paper, perhaps because they felt under increased time pressure.

Question 26

26 Study the two statements. Choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** to describe their accuracy.

First statement: Community cohesion means people living together in harmony, sharing similar aims for their neighbourhood.

Second statement: Community cohesion is possible only if local authorities provide additional funding for communities.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

[1]

The majority of candidates understood the meaning of 'community cohesion' but candidates assumed that local authority funding is necessary for cohesive communities to exist. Nevertheless, the majority of candidates were able to identify option D as the correct response to this question, realising that extra funding isn't necessarily the most important factor here.

Question 27

27 What has been the main reason for **immigration** to the UK over the last twenty years?

- A claiming benefits
- B employment and study
- C joining other family members
- D seeking asylum

Your answer

[1]

Asylum seekers in small boats have been a dominant news story and subject to much debate. It is understandable that many candidates felt that 'seeking asylum' (option D) has been the 'main reason' for immigration to the UK over the last 20 years. The correct option was (B).

Misconception



The main reason for immigration to the UK is 'employment and study' and has been over the last twenty years. 'Asylum seeking' and illegal migration make a lesser contribution to the inflow of people to the UK although welcoming refugees from Ukraine and China has led to recent increases in numbers seeking to relocate to the UK.

Question 28 (a)

28 Study **Source 28** and answer Questions **28(a)** and **28(b)**.

Source 28

Refugees and asylum-seekers in the UK

According to statistics collected by the United Nations (UN) refugee agency, in the UK at the end of 2020, there were 132,349 refugees, 77,245 pending asylum cases and 4662 stateless persons.

The vast majority of refugees (4 out of 5) stay close to the place they moved from and so are usually hosted by poorer countries. Turkey now hosts the highest number of refugees with 3.7 million, followed by Colombia in South America with 1.7 million.

Where do asylum-seekers in the UK come from?

According to UK official statistics for the year ending September 2021 most adults claiming asylum in the UK came from Iran.

The top five countries of nationality for asylum applications (from main applicants) were: Iran (6,002), Eritrea (4,412) Albania (4,010), Iraq (3,042) and Syria (2,303).

- (a) Which international law sets out the principles the UK Government should use when it responds to the issues in **Source 28**?
- A International Humanitarian Law
 - B The Common law of England
 - C NATO conventions on refugees
 - D The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Your answer

[1]

A minority of candidates chose the correct option (D). Other popular but incorrect selections were A (International Humanitarian Law) and, to a lesser extent C, (NATO conventions on refugees).

Question 28 (b)

- (b) Study the two statements. Use the information in **Source 28** and choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** to describe the accuracy of the statements.

First statement: The UK accepts more than its fair share of refugees.

Second statement: Most people seeking asylum in the UK have few reasons to leave their home country.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

[1]

This was reasonably well answered. Both statements are false (option A) as Source 28 suggests. Candidates who did well on this question, tended to be successful across the whole paper.

Assessment for learning



The majority of candidates missed important details from the source material that enabled them to apply their knowledge and understanding to a scenario or to information they may be unfamiliar. Source 28 contains two key paragraphs relevant to Question 28(b). The majority of candidates did not analyse and interpret the source to choose the correct response.

Candidates could benefit from more practice analysing and interpreting information relevant to their studies, and from applying their citizenship knowledge and understanding to different viewpoints and scenarios.

Question 29

29 What are asylum seekers entitled to when they arrive in the UK?

P	accommodation
Q	a job
R	UK citizenship

- A** P and Q
- B** P and R
- C** P only
- D** P, Q and R

Your answer

[1]

The majority of candidates chose the correct option C. Asylum seekers are entitled to accommodation under international law but neither employment nor UK citizenship are automatic rights as many candidates assumed. Many do find employment once they have been granted permission to remain but even then, are not usually entitled to UK citizenship.

The majority of candidates were incorrectly advised over matters of migration and asylum

Candidate responses to questions on migration and asylum suggest that many young people rely on 'headline' media coverage, rather than citizenship teaching, to inform their knowledge and understanding of these critical issues.

Question 30

30 Study the two statements. Choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** to describe their accuracy.

First statement: The UK has left the European Union (EU).

Second statement: Scotland has remained a member of the EU.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

[1]

The majority of candidates understood that the UK has left the European Union and that Scotland, as part of the UK, has also left. The majority of candidates knew about BREXIT but candidates were less sure about Scotland's status in this context. The correct option was (D).

Question 31

31 Why is membership of the **Council of Europe** important for the UK?

P	it helps to promote and protect democracy across Europe
Q	it is Europe's leading human rights organisation
R	it provides finance for a European army

- A P, Q and R
- B P and Q
- C P and R
- D R only

Your answer

[1]

The majority of candidates chose correctly here (option B) to show a good knowledge of the Council of Europe's role and significance.

Question 32

32 Why was the **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)** set up?

- A to defend any member country that is attacked or threatened by non-members
- B to encourage trade between the UK, Canada and the United States of America
- C to share scientific expertise
- D to use the North Atlantic as a sustainable resource for fishing and wind power

Your answer

[1]

Candidates showed a good understanding of NATO's purpose. The majority of candidates chose the correct option (A) making this the question with the highest positive response across the paper.

Question 33

33 Study **Source 33** and answer the question that follows.

Source 33

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) – what does it do?

The WTO has many roles: it operates a global system of trade rules, it acts as a forum for negotiating trade agreements, it settles trade disputes between its one hundred and sixty-four members and it supports the needs of developing countries.

How does the organisation described in **Source 33** benefit UK citizens?

P	prices are lower
Q	the Government is able to spend more on public services
R	UK consumers have greater choice of products

- A** P and Q
- B** Q and R
- C** R and P
- D** R only

Your answer

[1]

In contrast to NATO and the Council of Europe, the World Trade Organisation's role was less well understood. The majority of candidates did not choose the correct option C.

Question 34

34 Study the two statements. Choose option **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** to describe their accuracy.

First statement: The UK is one of only five permanent members of the United Nations (UN) Security Council.

Second statement: The UN Security Council can use force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

A	both statements are false
B	both statements are true
C	the first statement is false, but the second statement is true
D	the first statement is true, but the second statement is false

Your answer

[1]

The correct option B, was chosen by the majority of candidates. The minority of candidates seemed unaware that the UN Security Council is able to authorise the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Question 35

35 Study **Source 35** and answer the question that follows.

Source 35

The United Nations' aims

The UN's predecessor body, the League of Nations, was founded after the First World War but failed in its aim of preventing further global conflict. The UN was founded in 1945 following the Second World War. One of its main aims at that time was to prevent a third global conflict.

The UN also aims to protect human rights through its work to promote peace, reduce terrorism, increase food production, improve health, and respond to climate change and humanitarian emergencies.

Which of the outcomes below are true **and** could be used by the UN to show its aims are being met?

P	a third world war has not taken place
Q	carbon emissions have been cut and so global warming is decreasing
R	child health is improving

- A** P and Q
- B** P and R
- C** P only
- D** P, Q and R

Your answer

[1]

Examiners accepted options B and C as being correct responses. Child health had been improving until 2020. Since then, the Covid pandemic, conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa, the invasion of Ukraine and concerns about the global environment have begun to have adverse consequences for children's physical and mental health.

Question 36

36 Which **four** countries below are members of the Commonwealth?

- A Australia
- B China
- C France
- D Germany
- E India
- F Jamaica
- G Spain
- H Switzerland
- I Syria
- J The Netherlands
- K The United States of America
- L United Kingdom

Your answer

[4]

There was some confusion over membership of the Commonwealth. A minority of candidates seemed to know that the Commonwealth is composed of nations with historical links to the UK. Others might have known this but were unable to choose four countries from the available options. Most candidates realised that whatever was going on here, the UK was a sensible choice as a correct option. As a result, the majority of candidates were given at least 1 mark. However, just over half of candidates were able to identify three or four correct of the correct options (A, E, F and L).

Question 37

37 Which row in the table best describes how the **Commonwealth** works?

	decision-making	funding
A	each member country has an equal say	each member country pays a share based on its population size
B	each member country has an equal say	each member country pays a share based on its wealth
C	the head of the Commonwealth decides policy	each member country pays a share based on its population size
D	the head of the Commonwealth decides policy	each member country pays a share based on its wealth

Your answer

[1]

Over half of candidates knew that members of the Commonwealth have an equal say in decision-making and pays a share of costs based on its wealth (option B).

Copyright information

Question 7: © Richard Chivers-VIEW / Alamy Stock Photo

Question 28: UNHCR Global Data Service, UN City. Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and OCR will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 28: Office for National Statistics, www.gov.uk, 2021. Reproduced under the terms of the Click-Use Licence.

Supporting you

Teach Cambridge

Make sure you visit our secure website [Teach Cambridge](#) to find the full range of resources and support for the subjects you teach. This includes secure materials such as set assignments and exemplars, online and on-demand training.

Don't have access? If your school or college teaches any OCR qualifications, please contact your exams officer. You can [forward them this link](#) to help get you started.

Reviews of marking

If any of your students' results are not as expected, you may wish to consider one of our post-results services. For full information about the options available visit the [OCR website](#).

Access to Scripts

For the June 2023 series, Exams Officers will be able to download copies of your candidates' completed papers or 'scripts' for all of our General Qualifications including Entry Level, GCSE and AS/A Level. Your centre can use these scripts to decide whether to request a review of marking and to support teaching and learning.

Our free, on-demand service, Access to Scripts is available via our single sign-on service, My Cambridge. Step-by-step instructions are on our [website](#).

Keep up-to-date

We send a monthly bulletin to tell you about important updates. You can also sign up for your subject specific updates. If you haven't already, [sign up here](#).

OCR Professional Development

Attend one of our popular CPD courses to hear directly from a senior assessor or drop in to a Q&A session. Most of our courses are delivered live via an online platform, so you can attend from any location.

Please find details for all our courses for your subject on **Teach Cambridge**. You'll also find links to our online courses on NEA marking and support.

Signed up for ExamBuilder?

ExamBuilder is the question builder platform for a range of our GCSE, A Level, Cambridge Nationals and Cambridge Technicals qualifications. [Find out more](#).

ExamBuilder is **free for all OCR centres** with an Interchange account and gives you unlimited users per centre. We need an [Interchange](#) username to validate the identity of your centre's first user account for ExamBuilder.

If you do not have an Interchange account please contact your centre administrator (usually the Exams Officer) to request a username, or nominate an existing Interchange user in your department.

Active Results

Review students' exam performance with our free online results analysis tool. It is available for all GCSEs, AS and A Levels and Cambridge Nationals.

[Find out more](#).

Need to get in touch?

If you ever have any questions about OCR qualifications or services (including administration, logistics and teaching) please feel free to get in touch with our customer support centre.

Call us on
01223 553998

Alternatively, you can email us on
support@ocr.org.uk

For more information visit

 **ocr.org.uk/qualifications/resource-finder**

 **ocr.org.uk**

 **facebook.com/ocrexams**

 **twitter.com/ocrexams**

 **instagram.com/ocrexaminations**

 **linkedin.com/company/ocr**

 **youtube.com/ocrexams**

We really value your feedback

Click to send us an autogenerated email about this resource. Add comments if you want to. Let us know how we can improve this resource or what else you need. Your email address will not be used or shared for any marketing purposes.



I like this



I dislike this

Please note – web links are correct at date of publication but other websites may change over time. If you have any problems with a link you may want to navigate to that organisation's website for a direct search.



OCR is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, a department of the University of Cambridge.

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored. © OCR 2023 Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations is a Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England. Registered office The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge, CB2 8EA. Registered company number 3484466. OCR is an exempt charity.

OCR operates academic and vocational qualifications regulated by Ofqual, Qualifications Wales and CCEA as listed in their qualifications registers including A Levels, GCSEs, Cambridge Technicals and Cambridge Nationals.

OCR provides resources to help you deliver our qualifications. These resources do not represent any particular teaching method we expect you to use. We update our resources regularly and aim to make sure content is accurate but please check the OCR website so that you have the most up to date version. OCR cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions in these resources.

Though we make every effort to check our resources, there may be contradictions between published support and the specification, so it is important that you always use information in the latest specification. We indicate any specification changes within the document itself, change the version number and provide a summary of the changes. If you do notice a discrepancy between the specification and a resource, please [contact us](#).

You can copy and distribute this resource freely if you keep the OCR logo and this small print intact and you acknowledge OCR as the originator of the resource.

OCR acknowledges the use of the following content: N/A

Whether you already offer OCR qualifications, are new to OCR or are thinking about switching, you can request more information using our [Expression of Interest form](#).

Please [get in touch](#) if you want to discuss the accessibility of resources we offer to support you in delivering our qualifications.