

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2011

Citizenship Studies

41053

Unit 3

Monday 23 May 2011 1.30 pm to 2.30 pm

You will need no other materials.

Time allowed

- 1 hour

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- This paper is divided into **two** sections.
In **Section A**, answer **all** questions.
In **Section B**, answer **one** question.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 40.

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
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6	
7	
TOTAL	



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Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

This section carries 20 marks.

You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on this section.

Total for this question: 5 marks

1 Trade Unions

Read the source below and answer parts **(a)**, **(b)** and **(c)** which follow.

Strikes

Towards the end of 2009, postal workers belonging to the Communication Workers Union voted to go on strike.

They disagreed with some proposed changes to working practices. They thought that these would have a bad effect on the terms and conditions of their employment. They thought it could affect their pay and cause some job losses.

1 (a) What is a strike?

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 (1 mark)

1 (b) Name **two** actions, other than strikes, that trade unions could take during a dispute.

1

 2

 (2 marks)

1 (c) Explain the effects that strikes can have on businesses.

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 (2 marks)

5



Total for this question: 5 marks

2 Devolution

Read the source below and answer parts (a), (b) and (c) which follow.

Proportional representation

In 1998 and 1999, Acts of Parliament were passed to devolve certain powers to the National Assembly for Wales, the Northern Ireland Assembly and the Scottish Parliament.

The first elections were held in 1999.

The elected representatives serve for a fixed term of four years.

Members of the Welsh and Northern Irish Assemblies and the Scottish Parliament are elected by different types of proportional representation (PR). The main PR systems are: the closed party list system; the single transferable vote; the supplementary vote; and the additional member system.

2 (a) Explain the term *devolution*.

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(1 mark)

2 (b) Which method of proportional representation do you think is best? Give **one** reason for your answer.

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(2 marks)

2 (c) Outline **one** advantage of devolution.

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(2 marks)

5

Turn over ►



Total for this question: 5 marks**3 Discrimination**

Read the source below and answer parts (a), (b) and (c) which follow.

Tackling discrimination

There are many laws in this country to ensure equality of opportunity for everyone.

There are different types of discrimination, for example direct and indirect discrimination, harassment and victimisation, as well as gender, age, disability and religious discrimination.

The Commission for Equality and Human Rights was formed in 2007 by combining the Commission for Racial Equality, the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Disability Rights Commission.

3 (a) What do you understand by the term *discrimination*?

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(1 mark)

3 (b) Identify **one** Act of Parliament related to equal opportunities. What issue was this Act trying to overcome?

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(2 marks)

3 (c) Identify **two** ways in which the Commission for Equality and Human Rights can help a victim of discrimination.

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(2 marks)

5



Total for this question: 5 marks**4 The Global Economy**

Read the source below and answer parts (a), (b) and (c) which follow.

Global financial crisis

In the autumn of 2008, the global economy was plunged into crisis. Some major banks collapsed or had to be bailed out by governments. This caused huge financial problems all around the world.

Banks reduced the amounts available for loans and mortgages. Many businesses closed down and millions of people around the world lost their jobs. People tried to save what money they had and only spent it on essentials, reducing the global demand for goods and services.

This decline in trade led to a world recession. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the leaders of the European Union and G8 met to discuss solutions to the global problems.

4 (a) Identify **one** role of the IMF.

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(1 mark)

4 (b) Explain **one** harmful effect of the global recession.

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(2 marks)

4 (c) Why is the G8 important to the global economy?

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(2 marks)

Turn over for Section B

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Turn over ►



Section B

Answer Question 5 **or** Question 6 **or** Question 7 from this section.

This section carries 20 marks.

You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on this section.

Total for this question: 20 marks

5 Being a Citizen in the UK: Immigration

5 (a) Explain the points-based system for immigration.

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(2 marks)

Read the passage below and answer part **(b)** which follows.

Effects of Immigration

Immigration has effects on society, especially in areas where there are many immigrants. Large numbers of immigrants in one area can have an impact on the cultural, social, economic and religious life of the community.

5 (b) Explain **two** ways in which immigration can benefit a community. Give examples.

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(6 marks)



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(12 marks)

Extra space

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6 Fairness and Justice: The Youth Justice System

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Read the passage below and answer part (b) which follows.

Young people under the age of 18 who are charged with a crime usually appear in a Youth Court, unless the crime is very serious.

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Question 6 continues on the next page



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Turn over for the next question

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7 Global Issues and Making a Difference: Campaigning on global issues

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Read the passage below and answer part (b) which follows.

Campaigns often start with an individual or a small group of people who have a strong belief in what they are doing. They take action and organise publicity in a variety of ways to involve all types of media to generate support for the cause. Two ongoing global campaigns are Global Campaign for Education and Make Poverty History. Other global campaigns are concerned with issues such as fair trade, clean water and child labour.

[illegible]

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END OF QUESTIONS



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