



GCSE Citizenship





Paper 1

Written examination:
1 hour and 45
minutes 50%

Paper 2

Written examination:
1 hour and 45
minutes 50%





Paper 1

Written examination:
1 hour and 45
minutes 50%

Paper 2

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1 hour and 45
minutes 50%

Theme A: Living together in the UK
Theme B: Democracy at work in the UK
Theme C: Law and justice





Paper 1

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1 hour and 45
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Paper 2

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Theme A: Living together in the UK
Theme B: Democracy at work in the UK
Theme C: Law and justice

Theme D: Power and influence

Theme E: Taking citizenship action





Active vs Passive Revision

Cog P = Five “cognitively passive” activities

1. Reading the assigned text
2. Re-reading class notes
3. Making notes
4. Highlighting key terms during reading
5. Looking up difficult information





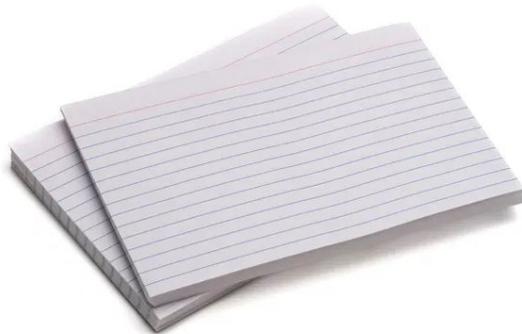
Cog A = Five “cognitively active” activities

- 1.Repeatedly asking/explaining “how does it work?” and “why does it work this way?”
- 2.Creating and answering challenging study questions
- 3.Quizzing with flashcards/Cornell note taking
- 4.Drawing and labelling diagrams from memory
- 5.Setting tests, working through past papers, then looking through the mark schemes and feeding information back into flashcards and notes





Flashcards & Past Papers



Quizzing Knowledge

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1)			
Monday 15 May 2023			
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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Turn over ▶



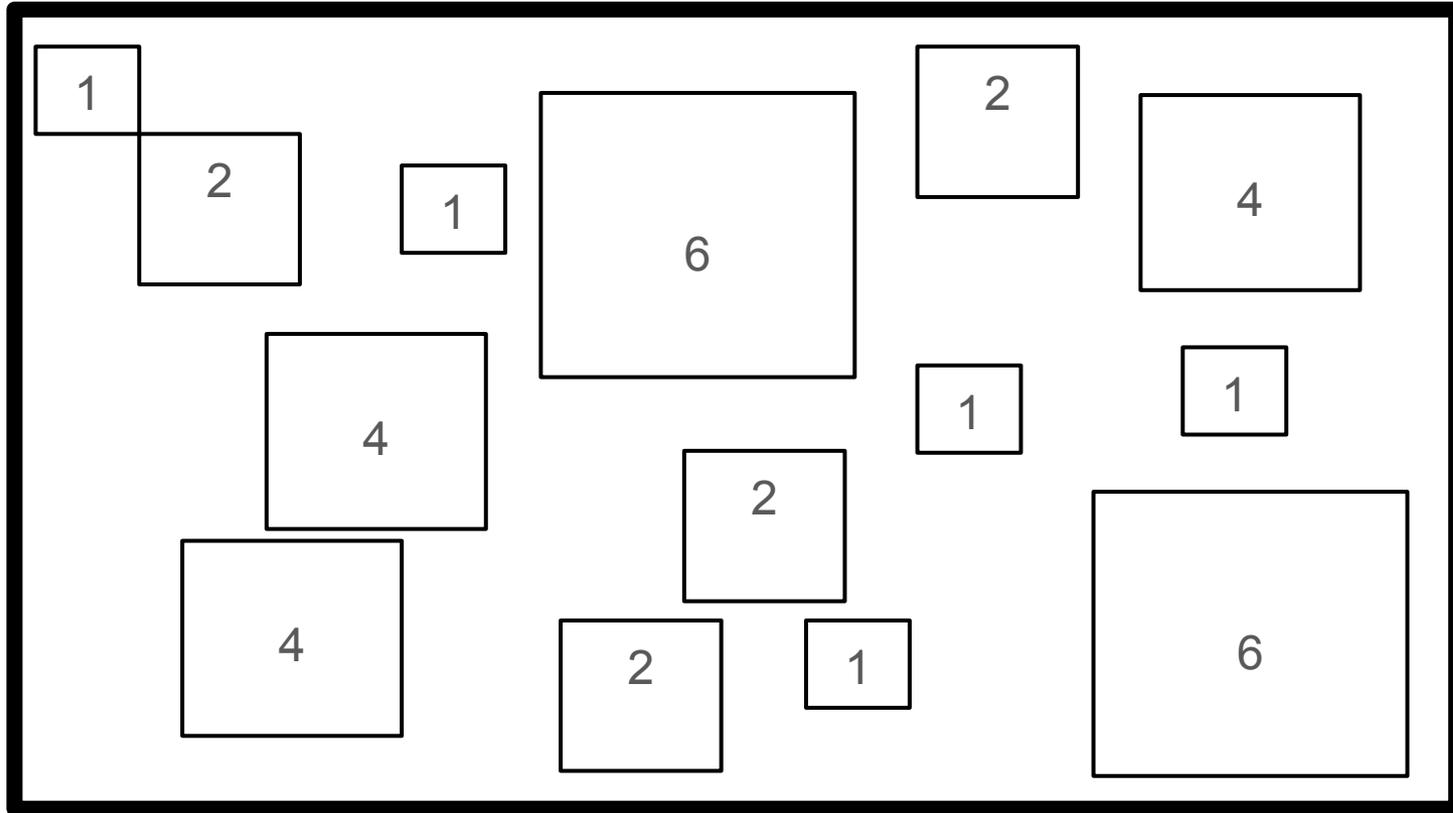
PRACTICE (Past Papers & Mark Schemes)



ASHLYNS SCHOOL

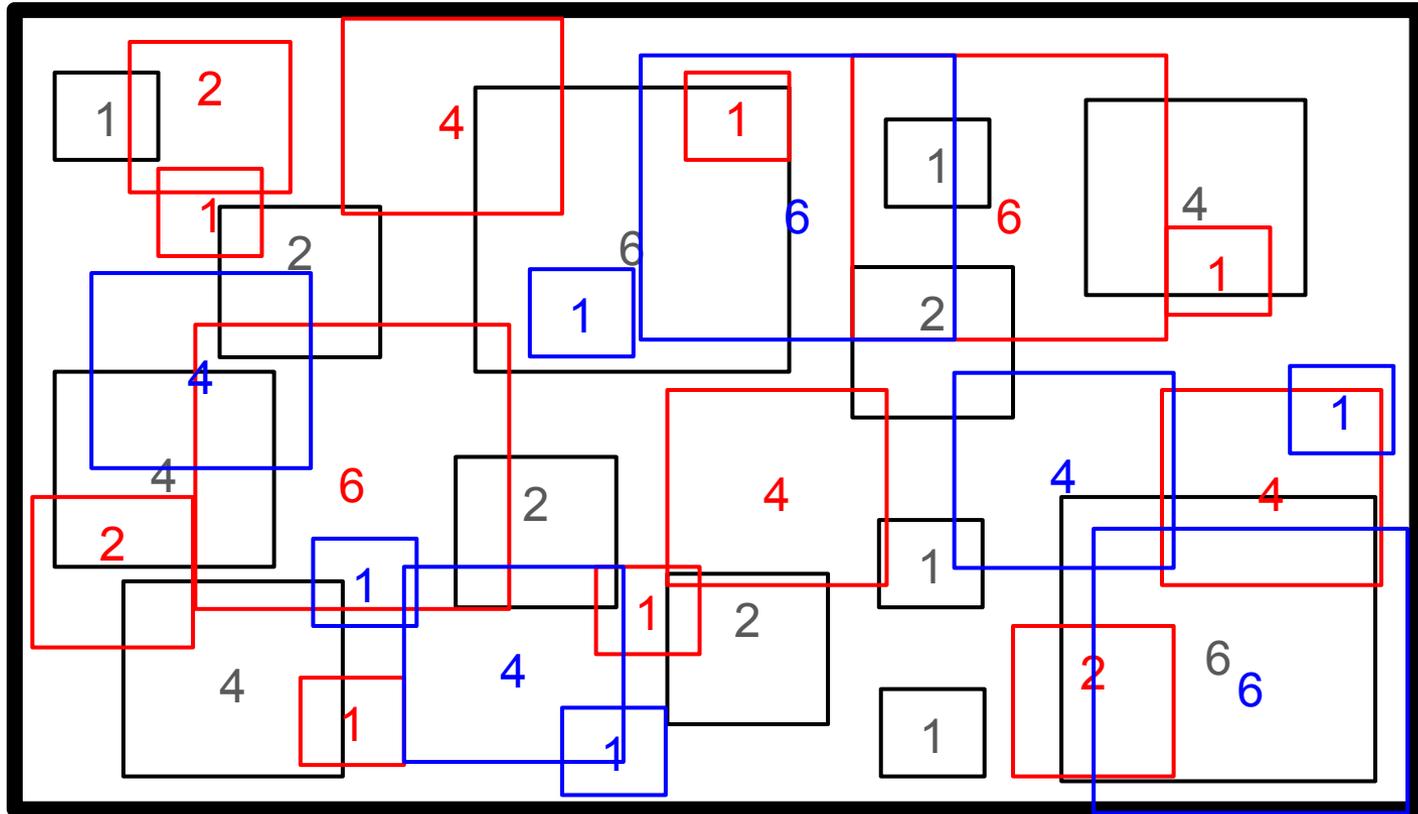


STUDENT A - Tackles 1 Past Paper





STUDENT B - Tackles 3 Past Papers





Google Classroom Resources

	A	B	C	D
1	Section	Chapter	Feeling good?	Related Lessons/Videos
2	Theme A - Living Together in the UK		<input type="button" value="😊"/>	L1 What is Community? L2 What are your Roots? L3 Religious Understanding L4 Whats happening to the UK pop L1 What is
3	How have communities developed in the UK?	The changing UK population - The changing composition of the UK population in terms of age, ethnicity, religion and disability. Migration and its impact - The social, economic and other effects of immigration to the UK, including why it has been seen as a benefit and a challenge. Types of migrants coming to the UK (economic migrants, refugees, asylum seeker) and the reasons why • Sources of migration from 1945 to the present, including Commonwealth countries and Europe.	<input type="button" value="😊"/>	Migration
4		Respect and understanding - • What mutual respect means in practice and why it is necessary in a diverse society: the effects of inequality and discrimination on individuals, groups and communities, and the role of the Equality Act 2010 in preventing discrimination. • How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community; the concepts of diversity, integration and community cohesion that underpin democratic society	<input type="button" value="😊"/>	Respect & Communities Meeting Barriers Discrimination & the Law Developing Mutual Respect
5		Identity - • That people's identities can be defined in various ways (e.g. ethnic, religious, gender, age, social, cultural, national, local, regional); the concept of multiple identities. • The impact on identity debates of the UK being comprised of England, Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland.	<input type="button" value="😊"/>	What is Identity?
6	What is Identity?	• Human, moral, legal and political rights and freedoms in the UK, including: to equality and representation; to freedom of speech, opinion and association; to tolerance and respect; and to privacy. • The duties of citizens to respect the rights and freedoms of others, and to obey the law. • That rights of different people or groups (nationally and locally) can come into conflict and need to be balanced in different situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness. • Why the rule of law is necessary in a democracy. The checks and balances needed in relation to rights and freedoms, including debates about freedom of speech, privacy and the threat from terrorism.	<input type="button" value="😊"/>	Political Rights Legal Rights Fair Play at Work Protecting the Customer Rights with Responsibilities
7	What are democratic values and where do they come from?	• Magna Carta as a first step against arbitrary rule and a guarantee of justice. • The rights and freedoms protected by the: o UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights o European Convention on Human Rights o United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child o Human Rights Act 1998	<input type="button" value="😊"/>	What are Human Rights? Human Rights in the UK Human Rights - Checks and Balances
8	Development of human rights	Citizens and Local Government - The distinction between councillors and officers. The role of local		

