

**GCSE (9-1)**

**Examiners' report**

# **CITIZENSHIP STUDIES**

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**J270**

For first teaching in 2016

**J270/01 Summer 2022 series**

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## 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. 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.

### Advance Information for Summer 2022 assessments

To support student revision, advance information was published about the focus of exams for Summer 2022 assessments. Advance information was available for most GCSE, AS and A Level subjects, Core Maths, FSMQ, and Cambridge Nationals Information Technologies. You can find more information on our [website](#).

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## Paper 1 series overview

Paper 1, 'Citizenship in Perspective', is an objective test paper which candidates have fifty minutes to complete. There were thirty-six separate questions in the 2022 paper. These were divided into three sections to reflect the specification content.

Section A: Rights, the law and the legal system in England and Wales

Section B: Democracy and government

Section C: The UK and the wider world

The paper is designed to assess candidates' knowledge and understanding of the whole specification (Assessment Objective 1), and to assess their ability to apply that knowledge and understanding to unfamiliar contexts (Assessment Objective 2).

Different question styles are used in the paper so that candidates are more easily able to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding. The use of different question styles also adds interest and variety to the candidates' experience.

A variety of stimulus material is used across the paper. These materials include photographs, diagrams, tables, extracts from reports, commentaries and speeches, and quotations.

The overwhelming majority of candidates completed the paper this year.

Candidates who did well on this paper generally did the following:	Candidates who did less well on this paper generally did the following:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wrote their responses clearly and unambiguously</li> <li>• managed their time well</li> <li>• read through the questions and stimulus material carefully</li> <li>• eliminated incorrect options to narrow their focus on the correct response(s)</li> <li>• reviewed their responses, crossed out incorrect responses and wrote their new response clearly alongside.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wrote responses with insufficient clarity</li> <li>• amended their responses by superimposing one response on top of another which was difficult for examiners to mark</li> <li>• paid insufficient attention to the stimulus material</li> <li>• misinterpreted questions.</li> </ul>

## Section A overview

This section on rights, the law and the legal system in England and Wales is central to the study of the specification. Consequently, candidate responses were usually good. However, there were areas of content about which candidates were uncertain. These included: the different responsibilities of national and local government; the relationship between the economy, taxation and government spending; the role of the Speaker in the House of Commons; the process of appointing members to the House of Lords; the lack of legal privileges for Members of Parliament and the royal family, and the role of the BBC.

### Question 1

1 What is the maximum age for trial in a **youth court** in England and Wales?

- A 17
- B 16
- C 10
- D 21

Your answer

[1]

Most candidates identified option A as the correct response. A significant minority had misread the question to assume incorrectly that they were being asked about the age of criminal responsibility and wrongly identified C as the correct response.

## Question 2

2 Identify **three** rights in the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**.

- A be 'presumed innocent' until proved guilty
- B carry a weapon
- C enjoy freedom from imprisonment
- D have access to personal transport
- E marry only if you and your partner consent
- F receive at least your country's minimum wage
- G receive compensation for illness or injury
- H receive free secondary education
- I seek asylum

Your answer

[3]

This question assessed candidates' knowledge of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Almost all candidates were able to identify one of options A, E or I as correct but only the minority of candidates chose all three correct options.

## Question 3

3 How do **employees' associations** support their members?

- A advise workers who have a complaint against their manager
- B decide the outcome of disputes between workers and managers
- C provide business advice and support
- D try to get their representatives elected to parliament

Your answer

[1]

Some candidates thought they were being asked about 'employers' rather than 'employees' associations and so selected option C incorrectly. 'A' was the correct response.

**Misconception**

Some candidates confused the term 'employee' with 'employer'.

**Question 4**

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

**First statement:** The 'rule of law' means that the law applies to everyone.

**Second statement:** The Human Rights Act (1998) made the 'rule of law' a central part of the English and Welsh legal system.

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

Your answer

[1]

To answer this question successfully, candidates needed to have a conceptual understanding of the 'rule of law' and know that the 'rule of law' was made a central part of the legal system by the Magna Carta in 1215 rather than by the Human Rights Act in 1998.

## Question 5

5 Which of the characteristics below are protected by law to prevent **discrimination**?

<b>P</b>	gender reassignment
<b>Q</b>	marriage and civil partnership
<b>R</b>	pregnancy and maternity

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

Your answer

[1]

Most candidates showed their generally good knowledge of the Equality Act's provisions by choosing D as the correct option.

## Question 6

6 Which row in the table correctly describes **a jury's responsibilities** in a criminal court?

	<b>Responsibility during the trial</b>	<b>Responsibility for outcomes</b>
<b>A</b>	ask the defendant sensible questions	decide the sentence
<b>B</b>	ask the defendant sensible questions	decide guilt or innocence
<b>C</b>	do not discuss the case outside court	decide guilt or innocence
<b>D</b>	do not discuss the case outside court	decide the sentence

Your answer

[1]

Many candidates assumed incorrectly that jurors may ask questions of defendants in court. Some thought that juries decided sentences. Nevertheless, the majority of candidates chose the correct response (C).

**Misconception**

Many candidates thought that members of a jury may ask questions of defendants and determine sentences.

**Question 7**

7 Identify **three** requirements for anyone wishing to become a **lay magistrate** in England and Wales.

- A a good reference from an existing magistrate
- B a university degree in law or a related subject
- C aged over 18 and under 65 when applying
- D current employment as a police officer
- E experience working as a lawyer
- F no serious criminal convictions
- G ownership of a home for at least ten years
- H willingness to take part in training
- I willingness to work for allowances only (no pay)

Your answer

[3]

Most candidates showed a good understanding of the characteristics and qualities required of a lay magistrate. However, a significant minority assumed incorrectly that a magistrate requires prior legal knowledge or experience. Nevertheless, only a tiny proportion of candidates did not identify a correct response and the majority chose three correct responses.

**Misconception**

There was a widespread belief that lay magistrates need prior legal experience or knowledge.

## Question 8

8 When might a citizen of England and Wales use **civil law**?

<b>P</b>	claim a refund for a faulty computer
<b>Q</b>	defend themselves in a criminal court
<b>R</b>	settle a property dispute with a neighbour

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

Your answer

[1]

A significant majority of candidates were able to demonstrate their good knowledge and understanding of civil law by choosing option C.

## Question 9

9 Study **Fig. 9** and answer the question that follows.

**Fig. 9**

### Henry defends himself in court

Henry is over eighteen. He has been accused of shoplifting. His case will be heard in a magistrates' court. He has decided to defend himself so will not be represented by a lawyer.

Henry thinks that the magistrates will be more likely to believe his story if he can speak to them directly. In any case, he cannot afford a lawyer. Henry is not able to claim legal aid as he earns over £15 000 a year.

Which option or options best describe the **legal principle or principles** put at risk in this case?

<b>P</b>	equality before the law
<b>Q</b>	precedence
<b>R</b>	presumption of innocence

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

Your answer

[1]

This question invites candidates to apply their knowledge and understanding of the law to a previously unseen stimulus. To achieve success, candidates needed to draw on their understanding of the three legal principles identified in the question and apply these principles to the scenario described in the stimulus. The question was designed to test the more able candidates and it was successful in doing so. A minority of candidates chose option A.

## Question 10

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

### Fig. 10

#### The police respond to an emergency call

The police are called to a house. There is shouting inside. They see a woman at a window. One police officer thinks he heard a call for help. Both officers are male. They are worried about the safety of the people inside.

What power do the police have in this case?

- A force their way into the house if necessary
- B speak to the owner or tenant, but they must not enter the house unless invited
- C take action but only after a female officer arrives
- D they must first contact a magistrate for permission to enter the house

Your answer

[1]

Question 10 was intended to be accessible to most candidates. The majority identified A as the correct response although a significant minority thought that the police required permission before entering a property in the circumstances described by the stimulus.

#### Misconception



The police do not need permission to enter a property in cases of emergency or if a crime is being committed.

## Question 11

11 What policing job is usually done by a **citizen volunteer**?

- A police and crime commissioner
- B police community support officer (PCSO)
- C police lawyer
- D special constable

Your answer

[1]

A significant minority of candidates thought that PCSOs were volunteers. Only a minority knew that it was special constables who were the volunteers.

### Misconception



PCSOs are professional police officers not volunteers.

## Question 12

12 Why might a case be heard in the **Supreme Court**?

<b>P</b>	a case is of major public or constitutional importance
<b>Q</b>	the court has been asked to hear a final appeal
<b>R</b>	the defendant is a member of the British royal family or a Member of Parliament (MP)

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

Your answer

[1]

Responses to this question showed that a significant minority thought that members of the royal family and Members of Parliament receive special treatment in legal matters. They tended to choose B or D as correct. The majority chose the correct response (C).

**Misconception**

MPs and members of the royal family do not have special legal privileges.

**Question 13 (a)**

**13** Study **Fig. 13** and answer Questions **13(a)** and **13(b)**.

Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions

(a) Use the information in **Fig. 13** to choose the **correct statement or statements** from the options below.

<b>P</b>	all types of theft are increasing
<b>Q</b>	vehicle-related theft is less of a problem than it was in the 1990s
<b>R</b>	people aged over 16 are less likely to have their property stolen in 2020 than in 1981

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

Your answer

[1]

Candidates experienced few problems analysing and interpreting the graph with the majority choosing C as the correct response.

**Question 13 (b)**

(b) Use your knowledge of citizenship to choose which row in the table is most likely to lead to future **reductions in crime**.

	<b>Action by the government and courts</b>	<b>Action by the police</b>
<b>A</b>	reduce poverty and create jobs	focus on fraud and online crime
<b>B</b>	reduce poverty and create jobs	spend more time investigating theft
<b>C</b>	send more offenders to prison	focus on fraud and online crime
<b>D</b>	send more offenders to prison	spend more time investigating theft

Your answer

[1]

This question proved to be a little more challenging than had been anticipated. Many candidates thought, incorrectly, that sending more offenders to prison would reduce crime. This common misconception proved to be a barrier resulting in the minority of candidates choosing the correct response (A).

## Misconception



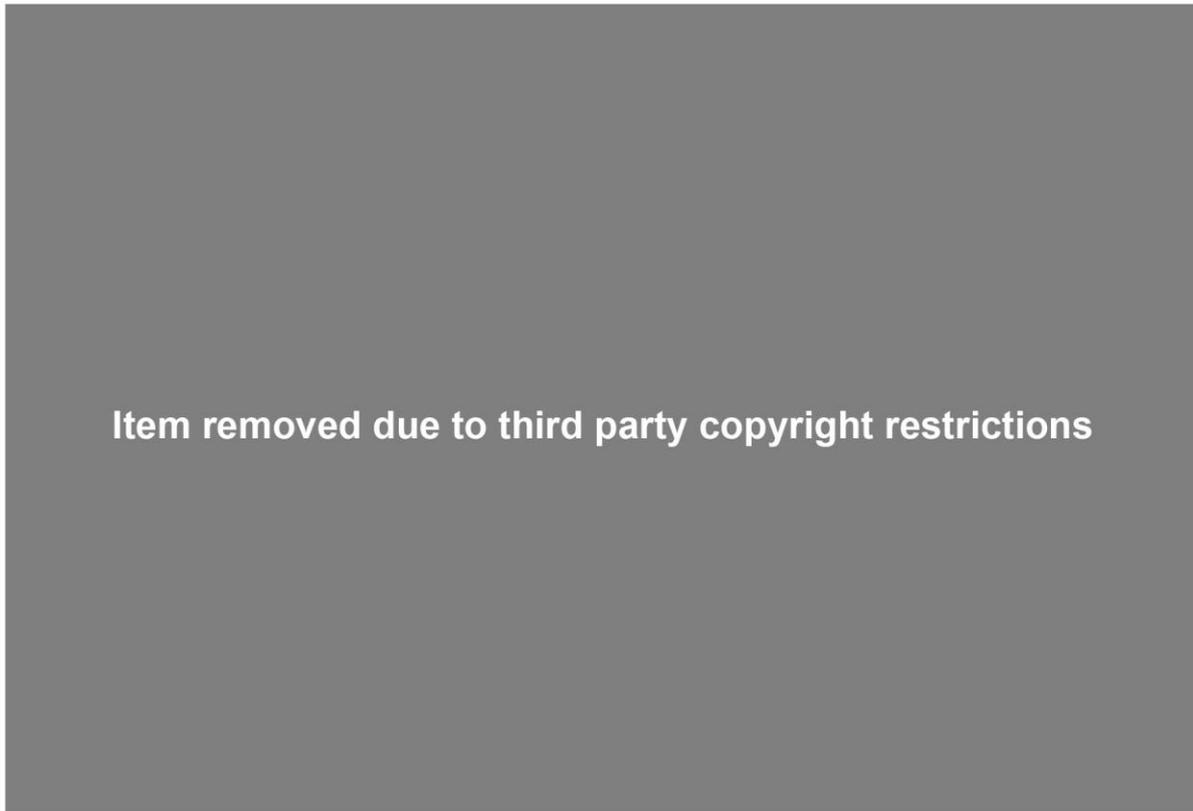
Imprisoning more offenders does not lead to a reduction in crime.

## Section B overview

This section on democracy and government is wide-ranging and challenging. Possibly due to the Covid-19 pandemic, candidate responses were a little less positive in comparison with previous years.

### Question 14

**14** Study **Fig. 14** and answer the question that follows.



Which title best fits the photograph above (**Fig. 14**)?

- A** A lawyer makes a speech in the High Court.
- B** Members of Parliament (MPs) decide which judge should be chosen to serve in the Supreme Court.
- C** The government meets people who have signed a petition to Parliament.
- D** The prime minister faces the official opposition in the House of Commons.

Your answer

**[1]**

This photo was chosen to avoid candidates identifying politicians who might have been familiar to them. For success on this question, candidates needed to understand the separation of powers and know a little about the layout of an English court and of the House of Commons. The majority of candidates chose option D correctly.

## Question 15

15 Choose which row in the table best describes a **parliamentary select committee**.

	membership	impact on the government
<b>A</b>	MPs from different political parties	decides government policy
<b>B</b>	MPs from different political parties	stimulates debate
<b>C</b>	MPs from the majority party	stimulates debate
<b>D</b>	MPs from the majority party	decides government policy

Your answer

[1]

Some candidates had sufficient knowledge of parliamentary select committees to be able to answer correctly (B). Many thought that only the majority party would have membership of such a body.

## Question 16

16 How are members **selected** for the House of Lords?

- A** by a general election in which all UK citizens can vote
- B** by the monarch from members of the Royal Family
- C** by the prime minister following suggestions from the public and political parties
- D** they are not selected; all members of the House of Lords inherit their position

Your answer

[1]

Two common misconceptions distracted the majority of candidates away from the correct response (C). Many thought that all members of the House of Lords inherit their position while others understood the royal family to be in control of membership.

### Misconception



The majority of members of the House of Lords do not inherit their place.

## Question 17

17 Why do many voters like **proportional representation**?

- A each person's vote is more likely to affect the election result
- B people can vote for two or more candidates
- C people can vote on single issues
- D weak coalition government is less likely

Your answer

[1]

Most candidates understood the concept of proportional representation with the majority choosing the correct option (A).

## Question 18

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

### Fig. 18

Reporters from *The Independent*, the *i*, the *Mirror*, the *Huffington Post* and *Politics Home* were excluded from a briefing by civil servants on the European Union (EU) trade deal talks.

Reporters from media organisations, including the *BBC*, *ITV News* and *Sky News* were at the briefing. They walked out in protest when they heard that the other reporters had been excluded.

Why might the events described in **Fig. 18** be seen as a threat to **democracy**?

- A EU trade deal talks should not have been leaked to the public
- B government ministers should have been briefing the media
- C governments should be accountable to everyone
- D reporters walked out of the meeting

Your answer

[1]

Success in this challenging question relied on candidates' understanding of media freedom, government accountability and the role of the civil service. A significant minority answered correctly (option C).

## Question 19

19 What is **National Insurance**?

- A a charge collected by the government from employers and employees
- B a fund set up to pay for the National Health Service (NHS)
- C a tax paid by businesses to fund the armed forces
- D insurance to meet the government's costs if there is a national disaster

Your answer

[1]

Just before the exam, the government announced their intention to increase national insurance rates to fund the NHS and to contribute towards the cost of social care. This caused a significant minority of candidates to choose option B. Nevertheless, option A remained the more appropriate choice.

## Question 20

20 Which of the factors below would be likely to cause **increases in the government's welfare spending**?

<b>P</b>	increased national wealth
<b>Q</b>	people living longer
<b>R</b>	reduced immigration

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

Your answer

[1]

This challenging question linked to that part of the specification requiring candidates to understand the relationships between taxation, government spending and economic prosperity. Many candidates understood that an increase in national wealth would release funds for extra welfare spending and that an ageing population would also require more expenditure on welfare.

### Misconception



Wealthier countries tend to spend more rather than less on welfare.

### Question 21

**21** Which row in the table best describes the relationship between unemployment and the government's income?

	unemployment	government income
<b>A</b>	goes down	goes up
<b>B</b>	goes down	goes down
<b>C</b>	goes up	stays the same
<b>D</b>	stays the same	goes up

Your answer

[1]

This was designed as a more straightforward question on the economy which asks about the relationship between unemployment and government income. In practice, it proved more demanding than Question 20 with just the minority of candidates choosing the correct option (A).

## Question 22 (a)

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

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(a) Which row below best describes the conflicting rights shown in **Fig. 22**?

<b>A</b>	freedom of movement	media freedom
<b>B</b>	freedom of movement	the right to be told the truth
<b>C</b>	the right to protest	media freedom
<b>D</b>	the right to protest	the right to be told the truth

Your answer

[1]

Some candidates missed that part of the question that mentioned conflicting rights and so chose option D rather than the correct option (C). In spite of this, the majority of candidates chose appropriately.

## Question 22 (b)

(b) Which points could be used **against** the statement on the banner in **Fig. 22**?

<b>P</b>	English law states that the news media must avoid bias
<b>Q</b>	newspapers are owned by individuals but controlled by the government
<b>R</b>	the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is independent

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

Your answer

[1]

Candidates were distracted by some common misconceptions about control of the news media in the UK while others seemed not to have read the question with sufficient care. Candidates should have been looking for options that could be used to challenge the banner's claim that '5 crooks control our news'. The correct response (D) was chosen by a significant minority of candidates.

### Misconception



A 'free press' is not controlled or owned by the government. Regulation is possible even though there are many media outlets.

## Question 23

**23** Why doesn't the **United Kingdom (UK) government** regulate the media?

- A** government regulation would clash with the principle of media freedom
- B** media regulation is devolved to the national parliaments of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- C** the media always supports the government on important matters
- D** there are too many media outlets for regulation to work

Your answer

[1]

Media freedom is a central feature of democratic governments, and most candidates knew this. A significant majority answered correctly by choosing option A. Others tended to select option D, suggesting that the reason for governments not regulating the media was purely practical.

## Question 24

**24** Yana is 18 years old and has recently moved to the UK from her birthplace in Germany. She lives with her British boyfriend's family.

She wants to vote in the next UK general election and asks for your advice.

What action should Yana take so that she can vote?

<b>P</b>	obtain UK citizenship
<b>Q</b>	register to vote
<b>R</b>	register with a political party

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

Your answer

[1]

Here, candidates were asked to apply their knowledge and understanding of citizenship engagement to a simple scenario and answer a straightforward question. A significant majority chose the correct option (C). The least successful candidates did not know that UK citizenship would be needed for a German national to voter in a UK election.

## Question 25

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

- A border control
- B courts and tribunals
- C defence
- D fire and rescue
- E parking control
- F parks and leisure
- G police
- H social care
- I voter registration and elections

Your answer

[3]

Some candidates were unable to identify a central government service from a list of nine services. This exposed a definite lack of knowledge which was to be confirmed by similar hesitancy on Paper 2. There was particular uncertainty over the control of the police, fire and rescue, and voter registration; all of which were thought to be the responsibility of national government. Very few candidates made a fully accurate choice of options (A, B and C).

### Misconception



Central government does not fund or control the police.

## Question 26

26 Study **Fig. 26** and answer the question that follows.

**Fig. 26**

### MP suspended over harassment charge

In September 2020, the Labour Party decided to take action against one of its MPs because she had been accused of harassment.

The MP could still attend the House of Commons but was suspended from the Labour Party until the case was decided in court.

The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) decided to charge the MP after receiving a file of evidence from the Metropolitan Police.

The CPS reminded media representatives not to report or comment about the case or share information online.

Using your knowledge of citizenship and the information in **Fig. 26**, explain why the Labour Party did not suspend the MP from parliament.

<b>P</b>	MPs have special privileges when summoned to court
<b>Q</b>	the MP had not been found guilty of a crime
<b>R</b>	the Speaker is the only person with the power to do this

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

Your answer

[1]

As with Question 12, there was a widespread assumption that MPs enjoy special legal privileges. Relatively few candidates seemed to know enough about the role, responsibilities and power of the House of Commons Speaker to be confident about answering accurately. A significant minority of candidates chose the correct option (D).

## Section C overview

This section on the UK and the wider world is somewhat more predictable than previous sections as there is less content to cover, especially now that the UK has left the European Union. Consequently, candidate responses were often good. However, there was uncertainty over: Scotland's position within United Kingdom; the role of the Commonwealth; the UK's relationship with the United Nations; and international law in wartime.

### Question 27

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

**First statement:** Scotland has its own parliament.

**Second statement:** Scotland is not represented in the UK parliament.

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

Your answer

[1]

There was widespread belief that Scottish MPs no longer sit in the UK parliament and a minority of candidates thought that Scotland has its own parliament. These misunderstandings resulted in only around half of candidates choosing the correct option (C).

#### Misconception



Scotland does have its own parliament while continuing to send representatives to the UK parliament.

## Question 28

28 What is the main reason why UK citizens **emigrate**?

- A achieve a higher standard of living
- B because their applications for asylum have been refused
- C escape from discrimination and racism
- D join family members overseas

Your answer

[1]

Many candidates were uncertain about the main reason for emigration from the UK. Many assumed incorrectly that most emigrants from the UK go to join family members living overseas rather than seeking to improve their standard of living. Some candidates regarded this question as being about immigration and chose option C. So, a minority of candidates chose the correct option (A).

### Misconception



A significant number of candidates confused 'emigration' with 'immigration'.

## Question 29

29 Which of the following are **valid reasons** for people claiming asylum in the UK?

<b>P</b>	achieving a better education for their children
<b>Q</b>	being able to speak English but no other European languages
<b>R</b>	being refugees

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

Your answer

[1]

Only a minority of candidates knew that, of the options available, asylum would only be available to refugees, and that seeking a better education for children or being unable to speak other European languages were not valid reasons.

### Misconception



Valid reasons for seeking asylum are limited. Being a refugee covers many of these reasons but many candidates thought incorrectly that economic and social factors were valid.

## Question 30

30 Which row in the table describes the best way of achieving **high levels** of community cohesion?

	<b>people's behaviour</b>	<b>government action</b>
<b>A</b>	care for your own home and garden	cut business rates
<b>B</b>	care for your own home and garden	improve local schools
<b>C</b>	join a residents' group to help care for local parks	cut business rates
<b>D</b>	join a residents' group to help care for local parks	improve local schools

Your answer

[1]

This question was answered well. Candidates recognised the term 'community cohesion' and a significant majority were able to identify personal and government action that would lead to an increase.

## Question 31

**31** Which **four** values affect the rules followed by the UK's government and its public organisations?

- A** all services to be free of charge for their users
- B** competition
- C** equal opportunity
- D** equal outcomes
- E** equal taxation
- F** fair charging
- G** free trade
- H** personal freedom
- I** rule of law
- J** sovereignty
- K** tolerance and respect for diversity
- L** universal human rights

Your answer

**[4]**

There was a good response to this question. An overwhelming majority of candidates understood the term 'values' and knew of at least one that underpinned UK government practices. The majority were able to identify at least three values correctly.

## Question 32

32 Why was the **Commonwealth** set up?

- A defend any Commonwealth country that is attacked by non-members
- B encourage all member states to promote free trade
- C make sure poorer countries are supported by the richer ones
- D promote democracy in all member states

Your answer

[1]

There was widespread uncertainty about the reasons for establishing the Commonwealth. A significant minority of candidates chose correctly (D) with the remainder dividing their choice fairly evenly among the three distractors.

### Misconception



There was confusion about the purpose of the Commonwealth. Its founding purpose was to promote democracy.

## Question 33

**33** Why does the British royal family support the Commonwealth so strongly?

<b>P</b>	the British monarch is Head of the Commonwealth
<b>Q</b>	the British monarch is Head of State in many Commonwealth nations
<b>R</b>	the royal family receives payments from Commonwealth member states

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

Your answer

[1]

There was a good understanding of the Queen's role as Head of the Commonwealth. Revision for the exam coincided with preparations for the Queen's Platinum Jubilee. This may have assisted the majority of candidates who answered correctly by choosing option B.

## Question 34

34 Why is the UK's membership of the **United Nations (UN)** so important?

<b>P</b>	the UK is in the top ten of the world's richest countries
<b>Q</b>	the UK is one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council
<b>R</b>	the UN provides economic aid to the UK

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

Your answer

[1]

Candidates showed a reasonable knowledge of the UK's relationship with the United Nations with some choosing the correct option (B). It was clear, though, that many candidates did not know that the UK is one of the world's richest countries.

### Misconception



Many candidates did not know that the UK is one of the world's ten wealthiest nations.

## Question 35 (a)

35 Study Fig. 35 and answer Questions 35(a) and 35(b).

**Fig. 35**

**Civilian casualties in Iraq**

Civilians were caught up in the 2003 Iraq war as the American, British and Iraqi armies attempted to assert control. Terrorist groups were also involved in the conflict. Some civilian deaths were caused by war-related violence. Armed forces were blamed.

(a) Which laws could be used to get justice for the civilians killed in Iraq (Fig. 35)?

<b>P</b>	International Humanitarian Law
<b>Q</b>	national laws in Iraq, the USA and the UK
<b>R</b>	the Rome Statute (based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR))

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

Your answer

[1]

Most candidates were not able to answer this question correctly. Responses demonstrated uncertainty about how to achieve justice for civilians killed in war. In particular, few knew that international legislation based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights might be significant in this context while others were unsure whether or not national laws would apply.

### Question 35 (b)

(b) Using your knowledge of citizenship and the information in **Fig. 35**, identify **two** practical and legal actions the **United Nations (UN)** could take to support civilians.

- A ask the USA to resolve the conflict by using overwhelming force
- B disarm the fighters
- C encourage Iraqi civilians to move to wealthy countries
- D help Iraq's government to achieve peace
- E send humanitarian aid
- F send weapons to the Iraqi army

Your answer

[2]

Candidates did well on this question, showing a good understanding of the UN's responsibilities in the situation described. Almost all candidates were able to identify at least one of the two correct responses.

## Question 36

**36** Study **Fig. 36** and answer the question that follows.

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Using your knowledge of citizenship and the information in **Fig. 36**, choose **two reasons** why NGOs can be more successful than national governments when responding to humanitarian crises.

- A** NGOs are directed by independent senior officials of the UN
- B** NGOs are often trusted by people more than they trust their own government
- C** NGOs have more resources than national governments
- D** NGOs have the right to overrule national governments
- E** NGOs' independence from national governments means they can act without delay
- F** NGOs only work in a country when all major political parties support the idea

Your answer

[2]

Candidates also responded well to this question on the role of NGOs. The majority of candidates identified at least one of the two correct statements.

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