

GCSE Citizenship: Paper 1 Section B: Politics and participation

Please note that the page numbers refer to the AQA GCSE (9-1) revision guide by Mike Mitchell. You have been given a copy of this in class.

Written Exam: 1 Hour 45 Minutes

Section B: Politics and participation questions (40 marks)

Question types: multiple-choice, short answer, source-based questions, extended answer.

Specification content: 3.4 Politics and participation	Revision Guide pages	Red	Amber	Green
3.4.1 Where does political power reside in the UK and how is it controlled? <ul style="list-style-type: none">The concept of democracy and different forms of democracy, including representative democracy.	34, 35			
3.4.1 Where does political power reside in the UK and how is it controlled? <ul style="list-style-type: none">The values underpinning democracy: rights, responsibilities freedoms, equality and the rule of law.	36			
3.4.1 Where does political power reside in the UK and how is it controlled? <ul style="list-style-type: none">The institutions of the British constitution: the power of government, the Prime Minister and cabinet; the sovereignty of Parliament; the roles of the legislature, the opposition, political parties, the Monarch, citizens, the judiciary and the Civil Service.	37, 38			
3.4.1 Where does political power reside in the UK and how is it controlled? <ul style="list-style-type: none">How the relationships between the institutions form an uncodified British constitution and examples of how this is changing.	39			
3.4.2 What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate? <ul style="list-style-type: none">The role and structure of elected local government; the services provided by local government for citizens in local communities; roles and accountability of councillors.	41, 42, 43, 44			
3.4.2 What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate? <ul style="list-style-type: none">The nature and organisation of regional and devolved government: Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England.	44			

<p>3.4.2 What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How powers are organised between the Westminster Parliament and the devolved administrations in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales; the debate about 'English votes for English laws'. 	45,46			
<p>3.4.2 What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who can stand for election and how candidates are selected. 	46			
<p>3.4.2 What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who can and cannot vote in elections and why; debates about the voting age. 	47			
<p>3.4.2 What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues relating to voter turnout, voter apathy and suggestions for increasing voter turnout at elections. 	48, 49			
<p>3.4.2 What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How public taxes are raised and spent by government locally and nationally. 	49, 50, 51			
<p>3.4.2 What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practice of budgeting and managing risk and how it is used by government to manage complex decisions about the allocation of public funding. 	51			
<p>3.4.2 What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different viewpoints and debates about how government and other service providers make provisions for welfare, health, the elderly and education. 	52			
<p>3.4.3 Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature of the 'First Past the Post' system based on parliamentary constituencies; the frequency of Westminster elections. 	55			

<p>3.4.3 Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other voting systems used in UK elections, including proportional representation and the advantages and disadvantages of each. 	56			
<p>3.4.3 Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between the executive, the legislature, the judiciary and the monarchy. The nature of bicameral Westminster parliament, the respective roles of and the relationship between the House of Commons and the House of Lords and the role of the monarch. 	57, 58			
<p>3.4.3 Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The major political parties contesting UK general elections; key philosophical differences between the political parties operating in UK general elections. 	59			
<p>3.4.3 Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How parliament works; scrutinising government and making it accountable; parliamentary questions, committees, debates. 	60			
<p>3.4.3 Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of MPs; representing their constituencies, debating policy; scrutinising legislation. 	61			
<p>3.4.3 Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ceremonial roles including Black Rod; key parliamentary roles including Speaker, whips, front bench and back bench MPs. 	62			
<p>3.4.3 Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legislative process; parliamentary debates and deliberation of public issues and policy. 	63			
<p>3.4.3 Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The formation of government by the leader of the political party with a majority in the House of Commons, or by a coalition of parties. 	63			

3.4.3 Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the Prime Minister, cabinet and ministers; the power of the Prime Minister and the cabinet. 	64			
3.4.3 Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organisation of government administration into department, ministries and agencies; role of the civil service. 	65			
3.4.4 How do others govern themselves? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key differences in how citizens can or cannot participate in politics in one democratic and one non-democratic political system that is outside the UK. 	68, 69			
3.4.5 How can citizens try to bring about political change? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How citizens can contribute to parliamentary democracy and hold those in power to account. 	23			
3.4.5 How can citizens try to bring about political change? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How digital democracy, social media and other measures are being developed as a means to improve voter engagement and the political participation of citizens. 	23			
3.4.5 How can citizens try to bring about political change? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The different forms of action citizens can take to hold those in power to account for their actions; how citizens can contribute to public life by joining an interest group or political party; standing for election; campaigning; advocacy; lobbying; petitions; joining a demonstration; volunteering. 	24, 25, 26			
3.4.5 How can citizens try to bring about political change? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The roles played by public institutions, public services, interest and pressure groups, trade unions, charities and voluntary groups in providing a voice for different groups in society. 	27			

GCSE Citizenship – Paper 1 Section B: Politics and Participation (40 marks; 53 minutes)

You should spend approximately a minute per mark on each question. However:

For 4 mark questions spend 5 minutes.

For 8 mark questions spend 10 minutes.

Examples of questions include:

0.1 . 1 Question ... Shade in the one correct answer. [1 mark]

0.2 Identify TWO reasons... [2 marks]

0.3 Explain what is meant by... [2 marks]

0.4 Source Question: In your response you should refer to Source B and examples from your own knowledge. [4 Marks]

0.5 Examine the way... [8 marks]

0.6 Considering a range of views, to what extent do you agree with this statement? [8 Marks]

