



**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Forename(s)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**I declare this is my own work.**

**GCSE**

**CITIZENSHIP STUDIES**

**Paper 2**

**8100/2**

**Monday 3 June 2024**

**Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**

**[Turn over]**



**On the front of this book, write your surname and forename(s), your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.**

## **MATERIALS**

**You will need no other materials.**

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Answer ALL questions.**
- **You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do NOT write on blank pages.**



- **If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).**
- **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 80.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**



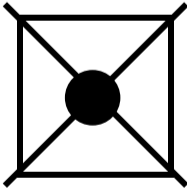
**SECTION A****LIFE IN MODERN BRITAIN**

**Answer ALL questions in this section.**

**For each multiple-choice question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.**

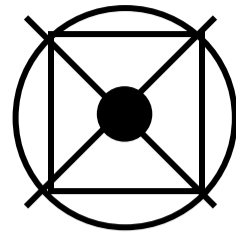
**CORRECT METHOD** 

**WRONG METHODS**    

**If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.** 



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.



0 1 . 1

Which of the following is the term for the movement of people between different countries? [1 mark]

Shade in the ONE correct answer.

- A Devolution
- B Integration
- C Migration
- D Multiculturalism

[Turn over]



|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | . | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|

**Using ONE example, explain the term 'multiple identities'. [2 marks]**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | . | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|

## **SOURCE A**

### **DIVERSITY IN THE UK**

**The England men’s cricket team won the World Cup in 2019. The captain, Eoin Morgan, praised the team for being a great example of diversity. He said the team’s diverse backgrounds were a great strength.**

**Morgan had previously played for Ireland. He was asked if the ‘luck of the Irish’ helped England to win.**

**He responded: “We had Allah with us as well.”**

**[Turn over]**



**England also won the Wheelchair Rugby League World Cup in 2022. The final of the Wheelchair Rugby League World Cup was shown on the BBC. It was watched by 1.3 million viewers.**

**Wheelchair Rugby League is considered the most inclusive sport of all. This sport is not solely a disability sport. Disabled people, non-disabled people, men and women can all play in the same team.**





|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 2 | . | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|

**Which of the following organisations is a government regulator for part of the UK media industry? [1 mark]**

**Shade in the ONE correct answer.**

**A Ofcom**

**B Ofgem**

**C The Home Office**

**D The National Trust**



**0 2 . 2**

**Explain the role of the Independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO).**

**[2 marks]**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**[Turn over]**



**0 2 . 3****SOURCE B****THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN THE UK**

**In autumn 2022, the ‘Daily Star’ newspaper described the Prime Minister, Liz Truss, as ‘blundering’. Her economic policies had made her very unpopular.**

**The newspaper’s coverage of Liz Truss compared her to a lettuce. The newspaper created a live feed of this lettuce and said that Liz Truss would resign as Prime Minister before the lettuce wilted. There had been 1.7 million views of the live feed by the time Liz Truss resigned. She was Prime Minister for 49 days.**



**The ‘Daily Star’ said the lettuce had outlasted Liz Truss because she had been responsible for ‘the worst spell in charge on record’.**

**With reference to SOURCE B, discuss how the media in the UK can influence public opinion. [4 marks]**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**[Turn over]**



---

---

---

---

|   |
|---|
|   |
| 7 |



**BLANK PAGE**

**[Turn over]**



**03.1**

**Which international organisation is the General Assembly part of? [1 mark]**

**Shade in the ONE correct answer.**

- A Council of Europe**
- B European Union (EU)**
- C NATO**
- D United Nations (UN)**



03.2

**Name an agency of the United Nations (UN). [1 mark]**

---

---

---

03.3

**Explain the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO). [2 marks]**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**[Turn over]**



**03.4****SOURCE C****THE UK AND THE EUROPEAN UNION  
(EU)**

**In 2022, leading Brexit supporter Lord Wolfson claimed that the UK economy was suffering from a labour shortage.**

**The Conservative Party peer said this labour shortage was caused by a lack of foreign workers following Brexit. He said:**

**“We have got people queuing up to come to this country – to pick crops that are rotting in fields and to work in warehouses that otherwise wouldn’t be open. But we’re not letting people in.”**





|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 4 | . | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|

**Which of the following is a non-governmental organisation (NGO)?**  
**[1 mark]**

**Shade in the ONE correct answer.**

**A Foreign Office**

**B Manchester City Council**

**C Plaid Cymru**

**D Red Cross/Red Crescent**











0 5 . 1

**Identify ONE reason why the UK Government uses censorship. [1 mark]**

---

---

---

**[Turn over]**



**05.2**

**‘The right to freedom of speech should NOT be limited, even if this means offending people.’**

**Considering a range of views, to what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?**

**In your answer you should consider:**

- the key principles and values of modern British society**
- how successful the law is at balancing the rights of individuals when dealing with injustice and discrimination.**

**[8 marks]**

---

---

---









---

---

---

---

---

---

|   |
|---|
|   |
| 9 |



**BLANK PAGE**

**[Turn over]**



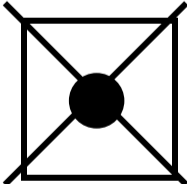
**SECTION B****RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Answer ALL questions in this section.**

**For each multiple-choice question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.**

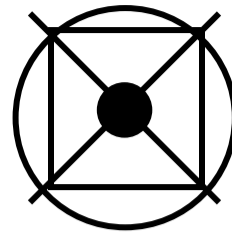
**CORRECT METHOD** 

**WRONG METHODS**    

**If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.** 



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.



06.1

Which of the following is required by the police before they carry out an entry, search and seizure? [1 mark]

Shade in the ONE correct answer.

- A Community Order
- B County Court Judgment
- C Summons
- D Warrant

[Turn over]



**06.2**

**Which of the following are reasons for the police to carry out an entry, search and seizure? [2 marks]**

**Shade in the TWO correct answers.**

- A To gather reasons for an arrest**
- B To interrogate suspects that might live in a property**
- C To investigate if a criminal offence has been committed**
- D To obtain material to help an investigation**
- E To prevent a crime that might happen**
- F To visit a criminal**



**BLANK PAGE**

**[Turn over]**



**06.3****SOURCE D****STOP AND SEARCH**

**A report into the power of the police to use stop and search found that:**

- **Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people were over four times more likely to be stopped and searched than White people**
- **police in the UK fail to record ethnicity data consistently**
- **most searches are ‘self-generated’, meaning a police officer decides to carry out a search ‘on the spot’**
- **the most common reason for a stop is ‘drug possession’. However, only a quarter of these stops actually recover any drugs.**



**Discuss TWO features of stop and search which make it a controversial police power.**

**You should refer to SOURCE D in your answer. [4 marks]**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**[Turn over]**

**07.1**

**Which ONE of the following provides free legal advice in civil disputes? [1 mark]**

**Shade in the ONE correct answer.**

**A Citizens Advice**

**B Justice of the Peace**

**C King's Counsel**

**D Legal Executives**



07.2

**Explain what a tribunal is. [2 marks]**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**[Turn over]**

**07.3****SOURCE E****THE ROLE OF SOLICITORS**

**Solicitors represent and defend clients' cases. They also provide advice, for example:**

- **on everyday issues, such as buying and selling homes**
- **on protecting individuals' rights, making sure they're treated fairly by public or private bodies.**

**A solicitor's work can be divided into:**

- **resolving disputes between two or more parties**
- **dealing with legal aspects of a client's personal issues, for example making a will.**



**A solicitor's duties include:**

- **researching cases**
- **drafting letters, contracts, wills and other legal documents**
- **representing clients.**

**Compare the role of solicitors and barristers.**

**You should refer to SOURCE E in your answer. [4 marks]**

---

---

---

---

---

**[Turn over]**



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

|   |
|---|
|   |
| 7 |



**BLANK PAGE**

**[Turn over]**



08

**SOURCE F**

**RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF  
CITIZENS AT DIFFERENT AGES IN  
THE UK**

**A – 10 years old**

**B – 12 years old**

**C – 17 years old**

**D – 21 years old**



|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 8 | . | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|

**Which ONE of the ages in SOURCE F is the age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales? [1 mark]**

**Shade in the ONE correct answer.**

**A**

**B**

**C**

**D**

**[Turn over]**



|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 8 | . | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|

**Which ONE of the ages in SOURCE F, on page 44, is the minimum age for a full driver's licence in the UK? [1 mark]**

**Shade in the ONE correct answer.**

**A**

**B**

**C**

**D**



08.3

**Identify TWO rights which young people in the UK gain when they become 18 years old. [2 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[Turn over]**



**08.4****SOURCE G****RECRUITING UNDER 18S TO THE  
BRITISH ARMY**

**The minimum age for joining the British Army is 16. The UK is the only country in Europe which recruits people under 18. The recruitment of minors (those who are under 18) has been criticised by the United Nations.**

**Legally, 16-year-olds are not recognised as adults. Yet, a contract to join the army which they sign as a minor will legally bind them for up to 6 years.**





|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 9 | . | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|

**Which of the following terms describes a criminal who continues to commit crime after their punishment? [1 mark]**

**Shade in the ONE correct answer.**

**A Demonstrator**

**B Reformer**

**C Rehabilitator**

**D Reoffender**











1 0 . 1

**Name ONE country that is NOT a member of the International Criminal Court. [1 mark]**

---

---

---

**[Turn over]**



**10.2**

**‘The International Criminal Court (ICC) has done more to prevent conflicts than international organisations like the United Nations (UN) and NATO.’**

**Considering a range of views, to what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?**

**In your answer you should consider:**

- the role of international humanitarian law in preventing conflicts**
- the impact of organisations, such as the ICC, UN and NATO, in preventing conflicts.**

**[8 marks]**

















**BLANK PAGE**

| For Examiner's Use |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Question           | Mark |
| 1                  |      |
| 2                  |      |
| 3                  |      |
| 4                  |      |
| 5                  |      |
| 6                  |      |
| 7                  |      |
| 8                  |      |
| 9                  |      |
| 10                 |      |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       |      |

**Copyright information**

For confidentiality purposes, all acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet. This booklet is published after each live examination series and is available for free download from [www.aqa.org.uk](http://www.aqa.org.uk)

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team.

Copyright © 2024 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

**WP/M/AM/Jun24/8100/2/G4001/V3**



6 4



2 4 6 G 8 1 0 0 / 2