

Life in Modern Britain

Revision Workbook 2022

QUESTION STYLE/ MARK SCHEME

PAPER 1: POLITICS AND PARTICIPATION

PAPER 2: LIFE IN MODERN BRITAIN AND RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Question type/ style	Command words/ phrases upon exemplar (See also command word document)	Mark Scheme												
Multiple Choice (AO1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify • Select • Which of the following ... • What is ... 	Students select correct answers. Each correct answer is worth 1 mark												
1 Mark (AO1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define • State 	Students state 1 correct definition/ idea. 1 mark for a correct response												
2 Mark Questions (AO1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Identify two • Explain 	1 Mark awarded for each correct response												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using one example to explain 	1 mark for an example and 1 mark for a development of the point/ explanation												
4 Mark Questions Source Questions (AO2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare • Describe • Consider • Explain • Describe • Suggest 	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Level</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Marks</th> <th style="width: 80%;">Descriptor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3-4</td> <td>Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response clear and relevant to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1-2</td> <td>Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response muddled and lacking relevance to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td>Nothing to credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Level	Marks	Descriptor	2	3-4	Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response clear and relevant to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.	1	1-2	Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response muddled and lacking relevance to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.	0	0	Nothing to credit.
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0	0	Nothing to credit.												

8 Mark Questions
(A03)

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

Level	Marks	Descriptor
4	7-8	Developed and sustained analysis of a wide range of evidence and views related to the citizenship issue. Developed and reasoned justifications are given which relate to the evidence provided. The justifications put forward form a coherent argument.
3	5-6	Analysis of a range of evidence and views related to the citizenship issue. The evidence is used to support arguments but these arguments are not always completely developed, justified or evaluated. Conclusions drawn from the arguments may not be completely coherent.
2	3-4	Basic analysis of a limited range of evidence and views related to the citizenship issue. Weak arguments are made which are not necessarily related to the evidence selected. The arguments represent only a limited range of viewpoints. Some attempt is made to integrate the arguments into concluding remarks.
1	1-2	Limited evidence presented and/or evidence presented is not directly related to the citizenship issue. Insufficient range of differing viewpoints considered. Little or no attempt is made to analyse or evaluate the evidence presented. Little or no attempt is made to integrate the points made.
0	0	Nothing to credit.

Values in British Society

What are the four British Values?

Value	Explain what it is	Draw an image to symbolise the value
Democracy		
The rule of law		
Individual Liberty		
Tolerance		

Identity

Exam questions:

What is identity? (1 mark)

Using one example explain how someone can have a multiple identity (2 marks)

Who lives in the UK? How does this change the UK's identity?

Task:

Answer the questions: why do we have different identities in the UK? (HINT: Think about who lives here. If you are unsure check page 5-6 of the textbook)

The UK is multicultural. What does this mean?

What is migration?

What has happened to the population of the UK?

Read the statements and place them in the table below

We gain a new understanding of different cultures	We can learn new languages	We can develop tolerance and respect for other faiths
People can convert to new religions	There can be alienation (this is where communities of different culture and faith all live in one area/ community)	Racism can become a problem when people have a lack of understanding.
More food/ music etc. is brought to the UK	We can make links with other countries	Some immigrants may not speak English and struggle to integrate

Positives of living in a multicultural community	Negatives of living in a multicultural environment

In 2014 David Cameron announced that he would like a few practical things to be done:

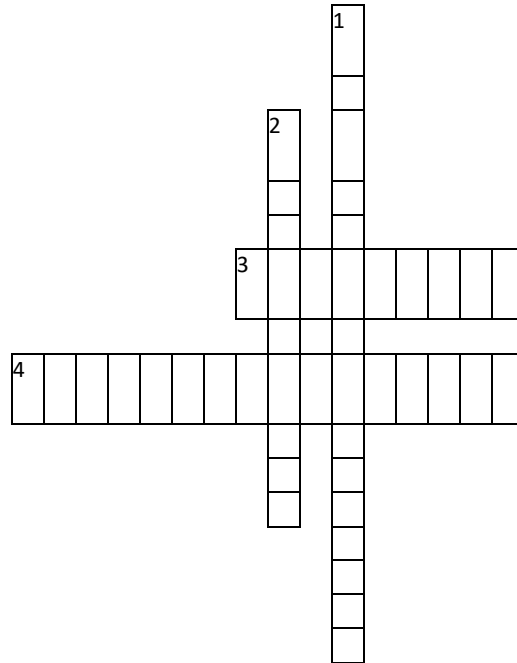
1. Immigrants should speak English
2. Britishness should be taught in school
3. The National Citizenship Service was introduced to 16 years olds
4. He wanted to encourage more citizenship and voluntary action in society

Do you agree with David Cameron's suggestions?

Explain your opinions



Values in a democratic and diverse society



Across

3 A society with fair and regular elections

4 You can be what religion you want

Down

1 You can say what you want to in a respectful way

2 No one is above the law

Identity Keywords

Match the keywords and definitions:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Group Identity | A. Belonging to a group |
| 2. Belonging to groups across the world | B. Identity |
| 3. Characteristics that determine who we are | C. National Identity |
| 4. Being a citizen of a specific country | D. Global Identity |

The media and the free press

Unscramble the keywords and write the definition

1. IEMAED- _____
2. SMAS MAEDI _____
3. SOLAIC DMIAE _____
4. ATNARTODILI IEDAM _____
5. EWN IDEMA _____
6. OSRCINPHSE _____
7. REFE ESPRS _____

How does the media hold those in power to account?

True or False? If the statements false, you must correct it. Use the textbook page 15-17 if you are struggling

Free Press means free newspapers

The newspapers cannot publish what they want.

Facebook is a form of traditional media

In 2011 a report was written following allegations that the press had got material illegally.

The BBC can broadcast anything they want to

Case study: MP Expenses scandal

<p>The MP expense scandal is...</p> <p>Using the Freedom of information Act, a detailed breakdown of MP's expenses was released to the public. Here it was found that many MPs had abused the expenses system claiming for things they shouldn't have. This led to changes in the law.</p>	<p>Reasons for/advantages of exposing the MP scandal</p>	<p>Reasons against/disadvantages of exposing the MP scandal</p>
<p>The scandal was exposed by...</p> <p>The Daily Telegraph</p>	<p>Deters other people in power abusing systems.</p> <p>Within the public interest as expenses come out of tax payers money.</p> <p>It brings justice to people in society</p> <p>Helps citizens have trust in the government.</p>	<p>Showed that some MPs cannot be trusted to do good</p> <p>Humiliating to MPs and political parties.</p> <p>Swayed public opinion on which political party they should vote for.</p>

Task: Answer the 8-mark style question using the case study information above

'Should the media be regulated by the state rather than be self-regulated'

What is censorship?

Mind map the
reasons the
media needs to
be censored

Exam style questions

1. Which of the following is the name given to the group responsible for investigating complaints about newspapers (1 mark)?

A: OFCOM B: IPSO C: ITV D: Press regulator

2. List two reasons the media needs to be censored (2 marks)

1. _____
2. _____

3. List two reasons some people say that social media needs censoring (2 marks)

1. _____
2. _____

The UK'S role in key international organisations

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>What do they do (Their Aims)</u>	<u>What do the UK have to do with the organisation?</u>
<u>The UN</u>	<u>There 193 member states and they are about World peace, sustainability and human rights.</u>	<p><u>It gives us power on the world stage. It also means that we can veto there ideas so we an veto them.</u></p> <p><u>It is not very democratic.</u></p> <p><u>And we are in the UNSC with china and Russia who constantly break human rights.</u></p>
<p><u>The WTO</u> <u>The world trade organistation</u></p>	<u>Regulates trade around the world. Try's to ensure better and fairer train for lower income countryside's.</u>	<p><u>Power on the world stage.</u></p> <p><u>It's building bonds with other countries.</u></p> <p><u>They do meet regularly and listen to all of the cases.</u></p> <p><u>Cases take ages to get through and they have got nobody to inforce it.</u></p>

<p><u>The EU</u></p>	<p><u>It's about trade and European market for good and freedom of movement.</u></p>	<p><u>Good:</u> <u>We have now got freedom to arrange trade deals with other countries. We don't have to pay the membership fees so we are richer as a countries.</u></p> <p><u>Bad:</u> <u>Trade has become really difficult travel is more difficult no easy access. It's made us more of An outcast.</u></p>
<p><u>The Council of Europe</u></p>	<p><u>They made the ECHR European convention of human rights. They monitor it.</u></p>	<p><u>Power on the world stage and it's about human rights.</u></p> <p><u>It takes away sovereignty from Parliament.</u></p>
<p><u>The Commonwealth</u></p>	<p><u>The counties that used to be in the British empire and have the commonwealth charter and the commonwealth games.</u></p>	<p><u>Gives us power on the world stage and the ideas are good.</u></p> <p><u>It's neo colonialism We don't practically help them.</u></p>

The UK and the EU

What is a referendum?

What is BREXIT?

Read the arguments below:

Colour code the arguments for and against leaving the EU

If there is unemployment in one country, you can move to another in search of work.	The free movement of workers has led to the reduction in wages as there is higher demand for jobs.	Laws can be introduced in the EU that the countries do not agree with and but they still have to be used.
European products cost less as there is no tax of their sale in the EU.	If one country using the Euro economy collapses, it affects the economy of all other countries using the Euro.	Taxes from successful countries have to be used to support countries whose economies are failing.
You cannot stop people from the EU immigrating into your country if you are in the EU.	The EU has laws which make member states act responsibly towards the environment.	There is a lot of competition between European businesses to keep prices low for consumers.
It is difficult for ordinary people to have any say in the way the EU is run.	There are 500 million people in the EU so there is a big marketplace for European businesses.	Everyone in the EU has the right to move freely and live anywhere in the EU without a visa.

	For
	Against

Do you think that the UK should have voted to leave the EU? Explain your opinion using reasons

International disputes and conflicts



When might a country need humanitarian aid? List some examples:




In conflict the UK may help to resolve the issue through mediation, sanctions or use of force

Task: Explain what each is below and draw an image to symbolise each action

Action	Mediation	Sanctions	Use of force
Description			
Image			

Non-Governmental Organisations and humanitarian crises

Task: Name the organisation

List 5 ways an NGO can help in humanitarian crises:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Red Cross

The British Red Cross has a long tradition of providing practical and emotional support to vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers in the UK.

The Red Cross supports refugees in a wide variety of ways. These include offering emergency food, clothes or small amounts of cash to those facing severe hardship. They also help refugees access services and offer friendly advice to the most vulnerable.

They work with young asylum seekers and refugees, aged from 15 to 25 years. Women refugees overwhelmingly come from countries where their rights have been severely restricted. They often lack the language skills and self-confidence to cope independently in an unfamiliar new environment.

The British Red Cross' women in crisis projects provide one-to-one social and emotional support, helping women to access their basic rights and rebuild their lives.

Between January and September 2016 they provided

What are the rights of NGO's?	What are the responsibilities of NGO's?	What are the methods of NGO's?

Making a difference in society

Find the words and write a definition for each

M W N Q K L I O N W B K B F T I K E A R L O U E
F T G I Y M L U E Y A R B S X X D J I U P P T M
B W W Y T Q E U X F C B E X M R T Y D D Q N S M
I U V X I V A X M Z E I Z Y Q G I Q E G N T I B
X P N W R R F J X N S T Q P T K A H M E F X T Z
C X G W B X L V G K R J T P L G Y J E H Z D B Y
D Q W V E J E L H N J K D Y C X O R H K D U Z R
E Z M P L Z T I V R E U L J Y A S L T U N Y Y Z
M W X C E L I C T N S D T I H R J A F S B X O O
O G X A C D N V E C P G F A L A R N O J E D I K
N L J A F U G I P F D K N C T V M O E F H P T U
S N W K O W O C O C C V N T C A R E S B O Q E W
T U T G E J N O I T C A T C E R I D U H E S P Q
R K X B S B Q L N O I T O M O R P A I D E M E Q
A X A C U A U J E F D Z P R T V G B R H Z Y T S
T P S T W R H N D Y E Z V A X N J F V S Q Q I X
I R J U G Y P P J R R D K T K S N W N D H R T O
O G N W U H X E E R N P K B T M M O W R G U I U
N S M W M N H K G Q L B Y T I K I U Q U T S O N
S P X F T R J B M U Y W O Z A T K X I E O Y N R
Q A V W M O Z T M Q E C R C I X G N I Y B B O L
U W B G H B F U J W Y L F T X E T T D O C Z K F
H T I V A F N S E O N N E K O Q I J U A A L T V
D P J W O M U L B S L P T P M E V J M M P S F M

Direct action

Leafleting

Boycotts

Use of celebrity

Use of the media

E-petition

Media promotion

Demonstrations

Petitions Lobbying

Write the definitions here:

Recent Campaigns:

Jamie Oliver's 'Sugar Tax' campaign – TV programme on impact of sugar on diet, appeared on various TV programmes to get his message out, set up online petition, lobbied the government. Government has announced plans to introduce a 'sugar tax' on sugary drinks in 2018.

Junior Doctor Protests – Junior Doctors are currently taking strike action because they disagree with the change in contract the government are forcing on them. Their basic pay would go up BUT extra pay received for unsociable hours is to be removed, as well as guaranteed pay increases given for length of time in the job.

Can you think of any more campaigns?

Task: How can citizens in the UK get involved in democracy? STUCK? Use the pictures to help you



Define the two key terms:

1. Voter apathy _____
2. Voter Turnout _____

List the possible reasons for a lower voter turnout and voter apathy:

The role of organisations in making a difference to society

What is a pressure group?

Can you give an example?

Do you think more people should get involved in pressure groups? Explain

Exam Practice

1. Select the correct keyword for the idea that everyone is free to act in the way they want

- A. Individual Liberty
- B. Equal Rights
- C. Democracy
- D. Freedom of religion

2. Select the correct definition for a referendum

- A. An opportunity for someone to petition
- B. A vote on a single issue
- C. A vote for a new candidate in parliament
- D. A system of government where people can vote

3. Being a member of a country

- A. Citizen
- B. Inhabitant
- C. Civilian
- D. MP

4. Which two are suggestions from the government to increase voter turnout

- A. Lower the voting age
- B. Open polling stations longer
- C. Let criminals vote
- D. Making voting compulsory

5. Identify which word is the correct term for the government survey taken every 10 years about life in the UK

- A. Poll
- B. Referendum
- C. Census
- D. Magna Carta

6. Which one is the name of the report from 2011 written after allegations that the press acquired illegal material

- A. Equality act
- B. Phoenix Report
- C. Leveson Inquiry
- D. Lawrence Inquiry

7. Which word means writing a letter to an MP/ Parliament

A. Petition

B. Campaigning

C. Lobbying

D. Pressuring

8. The organisation responsible for working to keep international peace

A. UN

B. WTO

C. EU

D. Council of Europe

Using one example explain what a Non-Governmental Organisation (2 marks)

What is the World Trade Organisation? (1 mark)

What is state regulation? (1 mark)

List two ways the UK may help resolve a dispute or conflict (2 marks)

- 1.
- 2.

Name two international organisations that the UK is a member of (2 marks)

- 1.
- 2.

Explain two possible reasons for voter apathy (2 marks)

- 1.
- 2.

Explain two reasons that the UK has people with multiple identities (2 marks)

- 1.
- 2.

List two British Values (2 marks)

- 1.
- 2.

Give two reasons a country might have a referendum

- 1.
- 2.

List two types of traditional media (2 marks)

- 1.

SOURCE A: The Guardian

In 2015, 16- and 17-year-olds in Scotland were [granted the vote for local and Scottish elections](#). They had been allowed to vote in the previous year's independence referendum, with a claimed turnout of about 75% for the age group.

The Welsh government is currently [consulting on changes](#) to elections, including giving those aged 16 and 17 the vote.

Asked about the issue [at prime minister's questions in July](#), Theresa May said she did not support it: "We expect people to continue in education or training until the age of 18, and I think that is the right point for the voting age."

Using **Source A** suggest how if England changed the voting age it could assist with the problem of 'voter apathy' (4 marks)

Source B:

law banning Islamic headscarves and other religious symbols from French state schools came into effect on Thursday, the first day of term.

So far, most pupils have been observing the law by removing the headscarf or other symbols before entering school. automatically exclude pupils who arrive wearing headscarves, but to try and avert a showdown through dialogue.

The law, which affects 12 million children, calls for a period of dialogue, although Education Minister Francois Fillon has stressed that there is no room for negotiations.

The ban is not only affecting Muslims. Sikhs argue that their turbans are not religious symbols.

Young Sikh Ranjit, 15, went to the Jean-Rostand school in the Parisian suburb of Villepinte on Thursday morning to get his new timetable, wearing a thin strip of material on his hair rather than his customary turban, AFP news agency reports.

The ban is designed to maintain France's tradition of strictly separating state and religion.

Using **Source B** compare the situation in France with the UK (4 marks)

LIFE IN MODERN BRITAIN KEYWORDS

Active Citizen	A person who actively takes responsibility, becomes involved in areas of public concern and tries to make a difference.
Active Citizenship	Participating in society to bring about change.
British Values	A set of standards which reflect the ideals of the British society
Censorship	The control of information or ideas within a society.
Charities	Local, national or international organisations which are set up to help those in need. The term also has a legal status as charities registered with the Government receive some tax benefits.
Citizenship	Being a citizen of a country and being vested with the rights and responsibilities of that state.
Commonwealth	An international association between the UK and the countries which were previously part of the British Empire.
Council of Europe	An intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949, which encourages European countries to cooperate with each other. It is an independent body and should not be confused with the European Union, which is a completely separate organisation. The European Court of Human Rights is the best known body in the Council of Europe
Democracy	A system of government, where the citizens are able to vote in regular and fair elections for representatives, who will make laws and decisions on their behalf.
Equal Opportunities	Allowing all people access to the same opportunities, regardless of their disability, religion, age, ethnicity, gender or sexual orientation.
EU (The European Union)	An economic and political union between a number of European countries, who work closely together.
Human Rights	Basic rights and freedoms which all people are entitled to.
Immigration	The process of people moving from one country to another to live and work.
Human Rights	Basic rights and freedoms which all people are entitled to.
Immigration	The process of people moving from one country to another to live and work.
The Media	A means of communication. Mass media – television, radio and printed media which can reach a large number of people.
Migration	The movement of people between different countries.
Multiple Identities	When an individual is able to assume a range of different identities. These identities may clash.
Multiculturalism	The co-existence of different ethnic races, cultures or religions.
NATO	An international military defence organisation comprising of different countries who work together to try and settle disputes amongst nations.
NGO	A non-profit, voluntary group of citizens who work on a local, national or international level to achieve an aim. They are not controlled by the government, but will often work closely with them. An example of an NGO is Save the Children.
Pressure Group	An organised group of people who take action together to try to bring about change regarding a specific issue.
Society	The people living together in an ordered community.
UN (United Nations)	An international organisation comprising of most countries in the world which aims to promote peace, security and international cooperation. The UK is a permanent member of the Security Council with the ability to veto any decision.

Volunteering	When one person gives their own time to others without being paid
Voter apathy	When a lot of people decide not to vote in an election.
WTO (World Trade Organization)	An international organisation which deals with the global rules of trade between nations.