

*Citizenship Studies*  
*GCSE 9-1*  
*Mrs Rungen's Revision*  
*Booklet*

Name :

Year Group :



# Citizenship Revision

## Section A: Law

### 1. Law:

Match the key words here to the correct definition....

	This can happen if the police reasonably suspect a person of a crime. That person can normally be held for 24 hours but must then be released or either cautioned or charged
	If the police think they have enough evidence this may happen to the accused. They may well have to answer in court.
	An order issued by a court requiring someone to appear in a court on a certain date. Only used in less serious cases
	This body decides whether the police have enough evidence to take a case to trial.
	A way of settling disputes between individuals or groups of people
	This covers the behaviour that the state has decided should be discouraged or prevented. These cases are dealt with by the police.
	Money awarded by a court to compensate someone for loss or injury they have suffered
	Careless action, or lack of action, causing injury or loss
	Criminal cases require a higher level than civil cases. A verdict of guilty can only be reached if a jury is 'really sure' of the defendants' guilt.
	All criminal cases are first heard here. If the defendant is 17 or under, their case is heard first in the youth court.
	A case here is heard by a judge and jury. The judge passes sentence if the defendant is found guilty.
	This group provide free and confidential advice on all kinds of problems

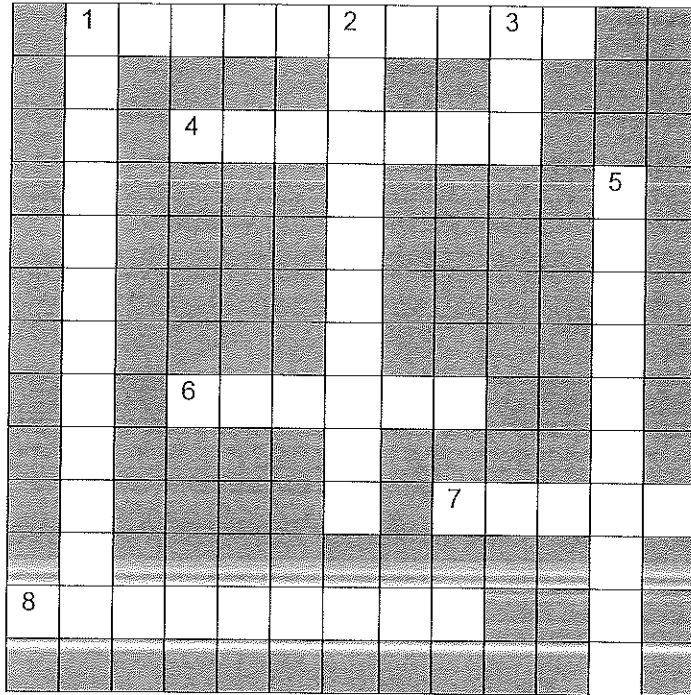
Negligence	Arrest	Charge	Proof	Damages
Summons	Magistrates Court		Civil Law	CAB
Criminal Law		Crown Prosecution Service		Crown Court

## Rules and laws:

Most of life is governed by rules or laws. Most of these reflect the moral beliefs of most people in society.

If a person is accused of breaking a law they may have to go to court it will first be heard in a Magistrate's Court.

How quickly can you complete this cross word?



### Across:

1	A magistrate who is a member of the local community, working part time and unpaid.
4	A person who is called to give evidence in a court case.
6	Groups of 12 adults aged 18 - 70 who are chosen to decide on the guilt of a defendant.
7	Escorts witnesses to the stand and ensures the smooth running of the court.
8	These officers provide information on the social circumstances of the defendant and are used to help decide an appropriate sentence.

### Down:

1	A qualified lawyer who advises magistrates on the law and legal procedures
2	Carried out by magistrates in the Magistrates Court or by a Judge in the Crown Court.
3	Service that decides whether a case should go to court or not.
5	If someone fails to act to prevent loss or injury to another person; they could be guilty of.....?

## Criminal or civil case?

A man has a traffic accident while driving under the influence of alcohol

A woman decides to divorce her husband

A person is injured in a shop when he falls over on a wet floor that has been left unmarked.

A girl is caught shop lifting

A woman buys new hair straighteners; they break after the first use.

## 2. Making the Law:

Laws are made in three different ways:

### (a) Parliament:

Governments make laws to put their policies into practice. They are called **Acts of Parliament** or **Statutes**.

Occasionally independent MP's may propose a new law – this is called a **Private Members Bill**. They rarely become law because there is so little time allocated to them.

When a Bill passes through Parliament it goes through several stages. Can you put these stages into the right order?

**Report stage and third reading** – the bill moves to the whole house where the committee reports on the changes it has made

**First reading** – the bill is introduced. The title is read and a date fixed for the second reading

**Royal Assent** – The bill goes to the Queen (or King) to be signed. In practice a formality. It is now an Act of Parliament.

**Committee stage** – A small group of MPs or members of the House of Lords look at the detail of the Bill. They might make recommendations.

**Second Reading** – A debate on the principles of the Bill.

**House of Lords** – the Bill is discussed and examined. Any changes the Lords want to make are sent back to the Commons

Which of these statements is true and which are untrue?

- 1: The Lords can prevent a Bill becoming law?
- 2: Everyone in the House of Lords is elected?
- 3: Bills can take years to become law?
- 4: Public pressure can lead to law being made?
- 5: A Green Paper sets out the main ideas for a Bill. It is printed on green paper?
- 6: A White Paper is the same as the Green Paper but printed on white paper?

### **(b) By Judges in Court:**

This is law made in court by judges who seek to find the fairest solution to a situation. The decisions they make are written down and over the years have been built up to form a detailed record of what is called 'Common Law'. Lawyers can quote previous decisions to persuade a judge that a decision is the right one. Sometimes judges change this law because it does not fit in with present day thinking.

### **(c) Europe:**

After the horrors of the Second World War people wanted to make sure that nothing like it would happen again. They decided that the countries of Europe needed to work more closely together and to help they set up **The European Union and the Council of Europe** in 1951. The UK joined the EU in 1973.

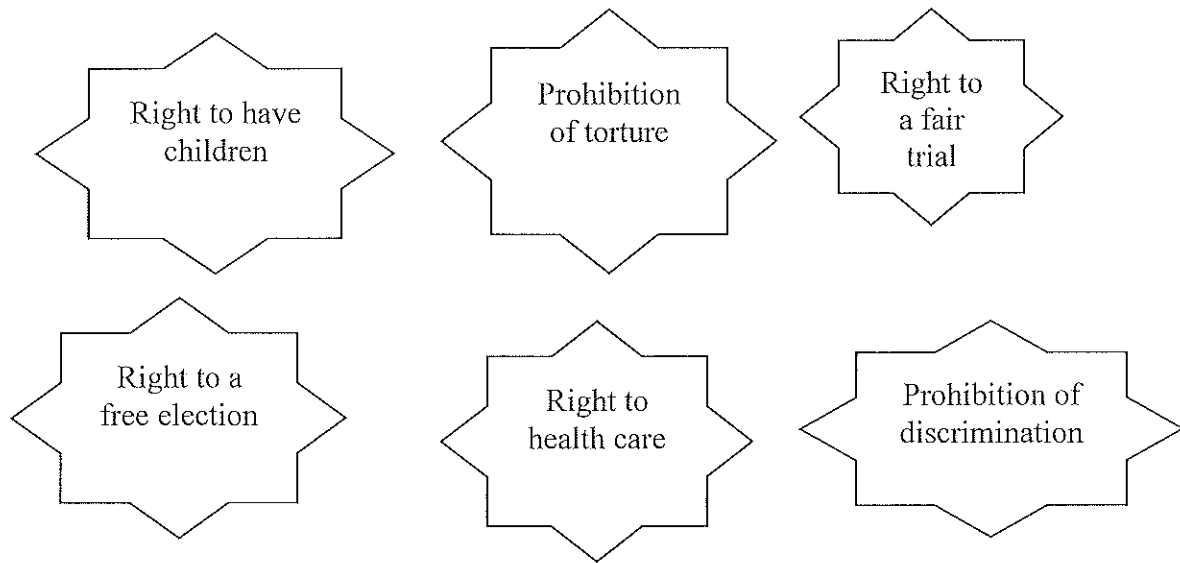
Each country that joins the Union agrees that the EU law will become part of its own national law. This law affects employment, transport, agriculture, environment and trade.

**The Council of Europe** is a different organisation. It is concerned with Human Rights and International understanding. One of its most successful achievements has been the **European Convention of Human Rights**. Britain signed the Convention in 1951 and agreed that everyone in this country should enjoy the same rights and freedoms as those set out in the Convention. It took until 2000 for this to become part of UK law through the **Human Rights Act**. Previously governments had worried that it would interfere with Parliaments right to decide the law.

Even though the law requires governments to follow the convention, they can act independently when there are extreme situations eg: the UK has taken up this option to deport people it feels are a terrorist threat.

As a result of this law, anyone who feels that their rights have been denied can take their case to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg France. The court can award damages and require the country concerned to change its law. This has happened several times to Britain an example was causing schools to ban corporal punishment.

Which of these do you think are rights under the European Convention on Human Rights?



## Section B: Consumer Rights.

Every time we buy or sell goods or a service, we enter into a contract. This is a legal agreement. Often in this case the contract is not written down but still exists in law.

**Several laws affect Consumer rights:**

### 1: The Sale of Goods Act – 1979

This states that goods sold must be:

- (a) of satisfactory quality
- (b) fit for their purpose
- (c) as described.

### 2: The Supply of Goods and Services Act – 1982

This states that a service must be provided

- (a) with reasonable care and skill
- (b) within a reasonable time
- (c) at a reasonable cost, if no price has been agreed in advance.

### 3: Consumer Credit Act – 1984

If there's a fault with something bought using a credit card, the customer may well be able to claim from the credit company as well as the firm from who the goods were bought. This only applies to goods costing over £100.

#### 4: Unfair Contract Terms Act – 1977

The wording of a customers' contract must be fair.

#### 5: Trade Descriptions Act – 1968

It is a criminal offence to make misleading claims about something that is being sold.

#### 6: Consumer Safety Act – 1987

It is a criminal offence to sell something that is not safe. This applies to new or second hand goods.

### When things go wrong?

What can you do?	True or false?	
Take faulty goods back to the place where they were bought.	Your contract is with place of purchase	Too hard to see people face to face in a big company
Go to see the manager of the company	The manager is the only person who can help in a business.	The management of a business are responsible for training their staff and making sure they act appropriately
Go to the Citizens Advice Bureau	The advice is free and they are available in most towns and cities.	They will come to see you at home.
Take out a claim under the Small Claims Procedure	A low cost way of taking a case to court	Will settle cases up to the value of £5,000
See a solicitor	The fees may be more than the value of the goods concerned	They may work for free if they believe in your case.
Go to the Trading Standards Department	Will prosecute if a criminal offence has been committed	Mainly concerned with making sure that shops and traders are within the law.
Go to the police	They will take a trader to court to reclaim your money	Will only act where a criminal offence has been committed.



## Practice questions

this section will be assessed using objective test questions and questions needing a written response.

1. Which **one** document was first to include the principle of 'The **Rule of Law**'?
  - A the Convention of Medina
  - B the Magna Carta
  - C the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - D the Human Rights Act.

[1 mark]
2. From the list below choose **four** rights or freedoms that are included in the **European Convention of Human Rights**.
  - A To become a citizen of any European Union country.
  - B To be able to view unbiased media.
  - C To have full time education or training to the age of 18.
  - D To be free from slavery.
  - E To have access to medical treatment that is free at the point of use.
  - F To be free from government interception of your personal communications.
  - G To have life, liberty and personal security.
  - H To have access to play and leisure facilities.
  - I To be able to vote in any European country.
  - J To have a fair trial.
  - K To be able to use violence to defend yourself.
  - L To be able to express your thoughts and ideas.

[4 marks]
3. Which one of the definitions below best matches the term '**age of criminal responsibility**'?
  - A The age at which a young person must be tried in a youth court.
  - B The age below which a young person cannot be held accountable in law for his or her actions.
  - C A period of time, after the Second World War, when criminals behaved with greater responsibility to members of the public.
  - D The age at which a young person is responsible for defending themselves in court.

[1 mark]
4. Which **one** of the options below best matches the **main role** of an employers' association?
  - A Works with its members to improve employees' pay and conditions.
  - B Campaigns to get its members elected to Parliament.
  - C Persuades politicians to support business.
  - D Fixes prices among its members so that everyone can make a fair profit.

[1 mark]
5. Explain why human rights sometimes conflict.
 

[4 marks]



## Practice questions

this section will be assessed using objective test questions and questions needing a written response.

1. A male employer interviews a female candidate for a job on a sales team. She is 55 years old. Which one of the employer's actions would be **illegal**?
  - A Asking her different questions to those asked of a male candidate.
  - B Asking her to take maths and English tests linked to the demands of a job.
  - C After an excellent interview, rejecting her application because of a poor reference.
  - D After an excellent interview, rejecting her because younger employees wanted a team mate of their own age. [1 mark]

2. Which one legal issue would usually be dealt with by the **County Court**?
  - A An assault linked to a dispute about property.
  - B An employee stealing food from a café where he worked.
  - C A contract dispute between an employer and employee.
  - D A customer who had been over-charged on their mobile phone contract. [1 mark]

**Study** the **Source** in the next column and answer questions 3 and 4 that follow.

3. Choose one option to show **who would decide** the case in the source in next column.
  - A the Football Association (FA)
  - B the Equality and Human Rights Commission
  - C a Magistrates' Court
  - D an employment tribunal. [1 mark]
4. Choose one correct **outcome** for the case in the source in the next column.
  - A Maggie has been forced out and must get her job back. This is a case of harassment.
  - B Maggie must get her job back. This is a case of direct discrimination and disabled people have full legal protection from losing their job.
  - C Maggie cannot claim unfair discrimination because it is sometimes dangerous for a disabled person to attend a football match.
  - D Maggie can be dismissed if her behaviour at work does not fit in with the new aims of the company. [1 mark]
5. Explain why laws are needed. [4 marks]

## Source

### Leading football reporter claims discrimination

*Maggie Lambert, an experienced football journalist, has been sacked from her job with a television company. Maggie says that she has been a victim of unfair discrimination because she needs to use a mobility scooter. She claims that her career is 'in ruins' and that she may never get another job.*

*Maggie is supported by several players and team managers, some of whom are very close friends. Brian Maloney, the retired Ireland international said, 'Maggie was one of the lads really and always very fair'. However, Brian admitted that some players hated the way she mocked them for mistakes on the pitch and also that she could be 'rude but funny with it'.*

*Television company bosses claim to have 'acted within the law'. They added, 'Sadly Ms Lambert's football reporting is twenty years out of date. Our viewers want a different style that fits in with our company's new aims. We've made reasonable adjustments for her disability by asking her to report only from grounds with ramps and lifts but we can't put up with her rudeness any longer.'*

*Maggie Lambert thinks the television company are just making excuses and that it's her disability that's the real problem. She decides to take legal action.*



## Practice questions

this section will be assessed using objective test questions and questions needing a written response. Study the Source and answer questions 1 and 2 below.

1. Choose one correct option to show who can be charged with a **criminal offence** in this case.
- A only Evie
  - B only Alisha
  - C both Evie and Alisha
  - D neither Evie nor Alisha.
- [1 mark]

2. Study the statement and reason below carefully. Choose option **A, B, C** or **D** to show whether each part (statement and reason) is true or false.

**Statement** – Evie and Alisha have a legal responsibility not to obstruct the police

**Reason** – because, if they obstruct the police, they will not get independent legal representation.

- A The statement and the reason are both true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the statement.
  - B The statement and the reason are both true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the statement.
  - C The statement and reason are both false.
  - D The statement is true but the reason is false.
- [1 mark]

3. Which one of the following is the best description of a **lay magistrate**?

- A people with a university degree in law
  - B local representative of the legal profession
  - C elected police officers
  - D members of the public without direct legal experience.
- [1 mark]

4. Which one of the statements below is correct for a person **under 18**?

- A Must have a parent, guardian or carer present when arrested by the police.
  - B Must have a parent, guardian or carer present when questioned by the police.
  - C Must be charged and released back into their parents' care within 12 hours of being arrested.
  - D Must receive independent legal advice before arrest takes place.
- [1 mark]

5. Oppose the viewpoint that prison is the best place for criminals.
- [8 marks]

## Source

### Teenagers in trouble with police

*Evie (aged 14) takes a jacket from her classroom because she is cold. She plans to put it back the next day.*

*She meets Alisha (aged 18) that night.*

*Alisha insists on buying the jacket, even though she knows it doesn't belong to Evie. Evie gives Alisha the jacket but refuses the money.*

*Later the police arrest both girls. Alisha gives the police a false name and address.*



## Practice questions

For this section, this section will be assessed using objective test questions and questions needing a written response.

- Which one of the options below best matches the term **secret ballot**?  
 A Voting by the Government without the public's knowledge.  
 B Voting by the Cabinet in a secret session.  
 C Voting by the electorate in private.  
 D Voting by Parliament with the media excluded. [1 mark]
- Which group of people cannot vote in a **UK general election**?  
 A UK citizens who have emigrated recently.  
 B Citizens of other EU countries living in the UK.  
 C People charged with a serious criminal offence.  
 D Members of the House of Commons. [1 mark]
- Study **Sources 1, 2 and 3**. State two reasons why the headline in **Source 2** is misleading. [2 marks]
- Using **Sources 1, 2 and 3** and your own knowledge, evaluate the following viewpoint; 'The first-past-the-post system is unfair and should be replaced.'  
 In your answer you should consider the reasons for agreeing **and** disagreeing with the viewpoint. Make your own judgement on the viewpoint and support this judgement. [12 marks]

## Source 1

### 5 May 2011 – UK votes no

19.1 million people voted in the second UK-wide referendum in history – a higher than expected turnout of 41 per cent.

The final result was:

Yes 32.1%

No 67.9%.

UK electors were asked:

'At present, the UK uses the "first-past-the-post" system to elect MPs to the House of Commons. Should the "alternative vote" system be used instead?'

## Source 2

### June 2015 – Blog post headline used by *The Daily Telegraph*

No, Britain does not want proportional representation.

## Source 3

### How does the Alternative Vote work?

On polling day

Ballot Paper	
Black, Sandra	3
Brown, Yasmin	1
Green, Trevor	2
White, Winston	4

The voter ranks the candidates in order of preference.

They put a '1' by their first choice a '2' by their second choice, and so on, until they no longer wish to express any further preferences or run out of candidates.

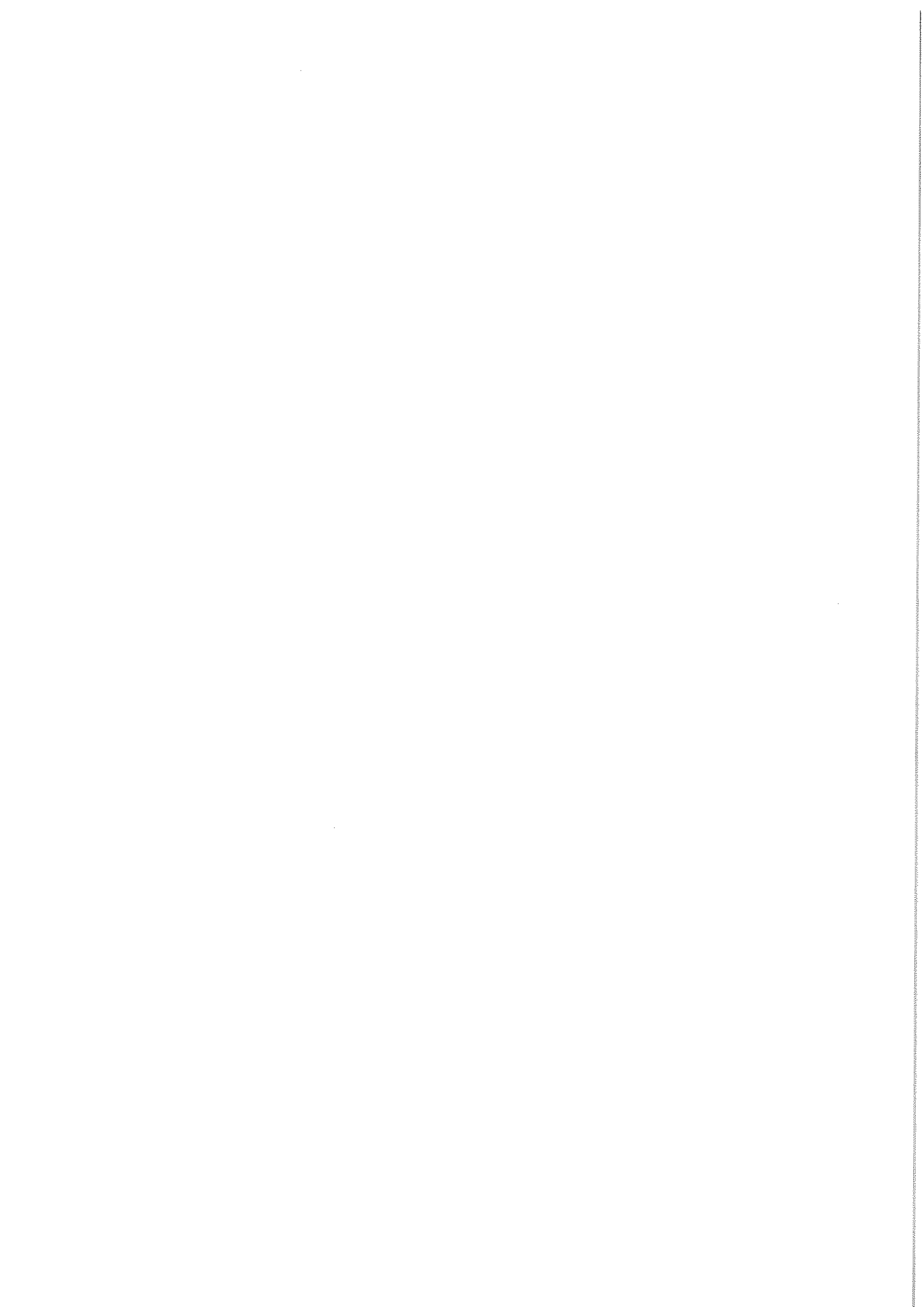
### Counting the votes

If a candidate gains more than half of voters' first preferences, they win.

If not, the candidate with the least first preferences falls out of the election. Their votes are redistributed to those candidates marked as second preferences.

If there is still no candidate with half the total votes, the next least successful candidate has second preferences redistributed to the candidates still in the contest.

Eventually one candidate will have half the vote and win. (These votes will be made up of their own first preferences, as well as second and even third preferences from voters who made another candidate their first choice.)





## Practice questions

this section will be assessed using objective test questions and questions needing a written response.

1. What is meant by the term **Parliamentary sovereignty**?
  - A Parliament is the supreme authority on law-making in the UK.
  - B The Monarch can dissolve Parliament at any time of their choosing.
  - C Parliament is controlled by the European Union.
  - D Parliament is responsible for making money for the country.

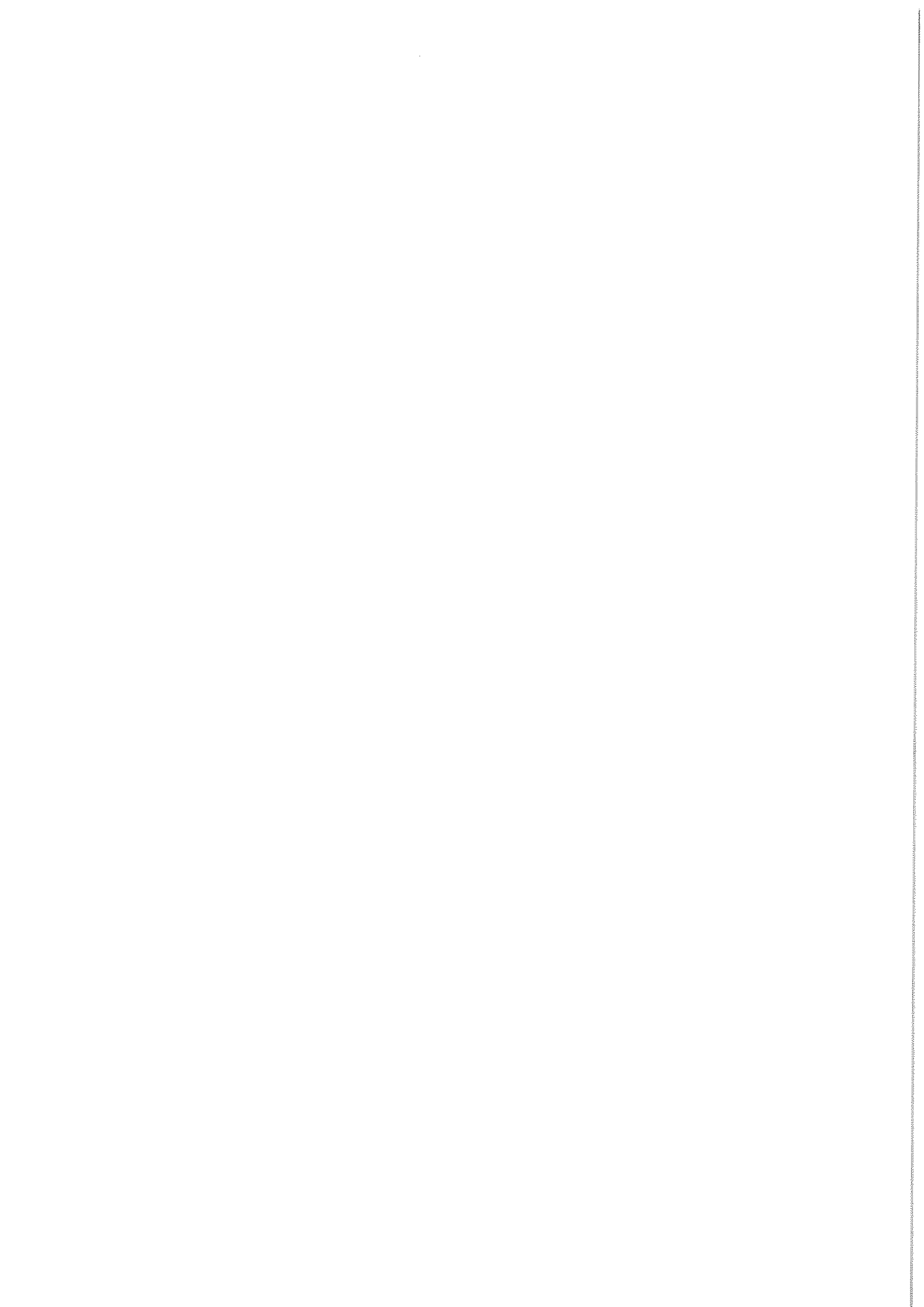
[1 mark]
2. Which statement best reflects the term **uncodified constitution**?
  - A The Government has a code of ethics that guides their conduct.
  - B There are guidelines from different sources that set out how government should work.
  - C There is a list of the duties of the Prime Minister.
  - D There is no way to hold Government to account in the UK.

[1 mark]
3. What is meant by the term **Royal Assent**?
  - A The last stage of making a new law when the Monarch signs off a bill.
  - B When the Monarch gives her speech in Parliament.
  - C It is traditional that the Monarch cannot enter the Commons chamber.
  - D When the Monarch tells the Prime Minister that Parliament is dissolved.

[1 mark]
4. State two ways in which a government is **accountable** to Parliament.
 

[2 marks]
5. Explain why it is important for the **judiciary** to be independent of any government.
 

[4 marks]



## Practice questions

, this section will be assessed using objective test questions and questions needing a written response.

1. A government is more likely to **cut** public expenditure if:
  - A Immigration is rising.
  - B Taxes are being increased.
  - C The economy is in recession.
  - D Risk management has been completed.

[1 mark]
2. Which of the following does the Government **spend** most money on?
  - A membership of the European Union
  - B education
  - C defence
  - D public order and safety.

[1 mark]

Study **Sources 1** and **2** and answer the questions that follow.

## Source 1

### Viewpoint of the teaching trade unions

*We are against making all schools become academies.*

*Independent academies have no real link with the local authority (council) and so are not democratically accountable to their local communities.*

*Schools used to cooperate with each other as part of the local authority.*

*Academies no longer have to do this.*

## Source 2

### Extract from Bedford Free School's website

*We are a state-funded independent secondary school serving the communities of Bedford and Kempston. We teach students from Year 7 to Year 11. Working with you, the local community, our aim is to improve the prospects of local students through a supportive learning environment, expanded curriculum, and top class teaching.*

3. State **two** UK political parties that would be likely to **support** the NUT's statement in **Source 1**.
 

[2 marks]
4. Use your own knowledge and understanding to help you describe the different forms of **community involvement** mentioned in **Sources 1** and **2**.
 

[4 marks]
5. Support the following viewpoint:
 

'Businesses should be allowed to run schools and hospitals at a profit.'

In your answer you should consider the **advantages** of privatising public services.

[8 marks]



## Practice questions

, this section will be assessed using objective test questions and questions needing a written response.

1. According to its Charter, which one of the following is a purpose of the BBC?

A Provide good value for money for licence fee payers.  
B Compete with independents such as ITV and Sky.  
C Represent the United Kingdom, it's regions and communities.  
D Support the Government of the day. [1 mark]

2. What is the main reason politicians try to achieve a good relationship with the media?

A Many want to work in the media once they leave politics.  
B So that they can support media campaigns.  
C It is a requirement of being a politician.  
D So that the public hear about their policies. [1 mark]

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

**First Statement** An independent organisation regulates the media in the UK

**Second statement** Government regulation could endanger press freedom

A Both statements are true ..... **and** the second statement is a correct explanation of the first.  
B Both statements are true ..... **but** the second statement is **not** a correct explanation of the first.  
C The first statement is false but the second statement is true.  
D Both statements are false. [1 mark]

4. State **two** reasons why the media may be censored in the United Kingdom. [2 marks]

5. Use your knowledge and understanding from across the whole Citizenship course to evaluate the following viewpoint:

*A free media is more important than anything else in a successful democracy.*

You should consider

- the media's role in supporting a democratic society
- other things that contribute to democracy being successful. [12 marks]

