Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information		
Candidate surname	Other names	
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Candidate Number	
Friday 15 May 2020		
Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)	Paper Reference <b>8PL0/01</b>	
Politics Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: UK Politics		
You do not need any other materials (including calculators which are not permitted).		

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are **three** sections and you **must** answer **four** questions:
  - in Section A answer **either** Question 1(a) **or** 1(b)
  - in Section B answer **both** Question 2 **and** Question 3
  - in Section C answer either Question 4(a) or 4(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

### **Advice**

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶





## **SECTION A**

# Answer EITHER Question 1(a) OR Question 1(b).

## **EITHER**

1 (a) Describe the main features of the Equality Act 2010.

(10)

OR

(b) Describe the features of a coalition government.

(10)

osen question number:	Question 1(a)	Question 1(b)	



**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 10 MARKS** 

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#### **SECTION B**

## **Answer BOTH Question 2 and Question 3.**

**2** Source 1 is adapted from a research paper published by the House of Commons library reviewing safe and marginal seats after the 2017 general election.

#### Source 1

Parties focus their campaigns on marginal seats where general elections are won and lost. In North-East Fife the SNP beat the Liberal Democrats by just two votes in 2017 with 38% of the vote. Four of the ten most marginal seats are in Scotland. The most marginal seat in England - Kensington - was won by Labour by 20 votes (0.1%). In the 2017 general election, 97 seats were won by a margin of 5% or less of votes cast – an increase on the 56 won by this narrow margin in the 2015 general election. It is only in about 20% of constituencies that change occurs.

Nobody doubts who will win in safe seats where parties usually offer only token campaigns. The number of very safe seats won by a margin of over 45% increased from 39 to 64 in 2017. Liverpool Walton was the safest seat in the UK in the 2015 and 2017 general elections with a Labour majority of 77%. The ten safest seats all voted Labour. There were 32 Conservative seats held with a majority of between 40% and 50% in 2017. In such seats voters are no more than spectators in a national campaign and consequently turnouts are often lower.

(Source 1 adapted from: © Parliamentary Copyright)

Using the source, explain the significance of safe and marginal seats in general elections.

In your response you must use knowledge and understanding to analyse points from the source **only**. You will **not** be rewarded for introducing any additional points that are not in the source.

in the source.	(10)



(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)

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3 Source 2 is taken from The Manchester Mule, which is a non-profit based media company. It reports on the activities of Plane Stupid, a pressure group that protests against expansion at Manchester airport.

#### Source 2

Activists from the pressure group Plane Stupid broke through the perimeter fence of Manchester Airport forming a human ring round one plane using lock-on arm tubes while others erected tripods to blockade the World Freight Terminal. The group is protesting against the planned expansion of the airport. They see the growth of the aviation sector as the biggest threat to dangerous climate change.

The group claim extensive international support in their campaigns; they also point to support from local residents. Messages have to reach as wide an audience as possible – however Plane Stupid has thus far not gained any reversal of policy, as flight numbers and goods freight traffic at Manchester Airport reach record levels.

(Source adapted from: http://manchestermule.com/article/plane-stupid-breach-security-at-manchester-airport)

Source 3 is taken from the website Powerbase. It is developed by researchers and volunteers who provide information about organisations, companies and pressure groups in the public domain. Here it looks at the National Farmers Union (NFU).

#### Source 3

The NFU has regular contact with policymakers, including ministers; the reach of the NFU is strong in both Europe and globally. In 2018 Michael Gove addressed the NFU conference and in his speech he stated: 'I want to ensure that you have a stronger voice in Government. I want to ensure that you are at the heart of decision-making.'

The NFU uses lobbyists to get its message across, shunning the more militant tactics used by trade unions. Farmers have benefited greatly, gaining subsidies and tax relief supporting their incomes. Recent victories include its campaign against the pesticide tax, its campaign against the taxation of red diesel, and negotiating generous compensation deals (which exceeded market values) for farmers who had their animals culled during the Foot and Mouth crisis.

(Source adapted from: https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/a-brighter-future-for-farming)

Using **only** the sources, assess why pressure groups use various tactics to pursue their aims.

(10)

In your response you must compare and contrast **similarities** and **differences** and consider competing points in the sources by analysing and evaluating them. **Only** analysis and evaluation based on knowledge from the sources will gain credit.





(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION $B = 20$ MARKS

#### **SECTION C**

## **Answer EITHER Question 4(a) OR Question 4(b)**

#### **EITHER**

**4** (a) 'The influence and importance of the media in shaping public opinion is exaggerated.'

How far do you agree with the view that the various types of media have limited political impact in the UK?

In your answer you must refer to **at least two** types of media and consider this view and the alternative to this view in a balanced way.

(30)

## OR

(b) 'Referendums have not brought the benefits which were desired by political parties and the voting public.'

How far do you agree with this view concerning the experience of referendums in the UK?

In your answer you must refer to **at least two** referendums used in the UK and consider this view and the alternative to this view in a balanced way.

(30)



Indicate which question y mind, put a line through	ou are answering  gh the box 🔀 an	g by m d then	arking a cross in the indicate your new qu	box $oxtimes$ . If you change your uestion with a cross $oxtimes$ .
Chosen question number:	Question 4(a)	X	Question 4(b)	





(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)
( )
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS



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