

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**Wednesday 15 May 2024**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper  
reference

**8PL0/01**

**Politics**

**Advanced Subsidiary  
PAPER 1: UK Politics**

**You must have:**

Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

### 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 ►

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**SECTION A**

**Answer EITHER Question 1(a) OR Question 1(b). Begin your answer on page 3.**

**EITHER**

**1** (a) Describe what is meant by the term **right wing**. (10)

**OR**

(b) Describe the various methods that are used by pressure groups. (10)

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(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 10 MARKS**



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**SECTION B BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**





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(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)



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**(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS**



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## SECTION C

Answer EITHER Question 4(a) OR Question 4(b). Begin your answer on page 11.

### EITHER

- 4 (a) 'Different forms of media have more influence on electoral outcomes than class, age and region.'

How far do you agree with this view concerning the impact of the media on elections?

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

(30)

### OR

- (b) 'The time has come to replace first-past-the-post (FPTP) with a different electoral system.'

How far do you agree with the view that the time has come to replace FPTP in general elections?

*In your answer you must refer to **at least one** alternative electoral system used in the UK as well as FPTP and consider this view and the alternative to this view in a balanced way.*

(30)

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(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**



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### **Source Booklet**

**Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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## Sources for use with SECTION B.

Source 1 describes The Electoral Reform Society's case for votes to be given to 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds.

### Source 1

16-year-olds and 17-year-olds in England and Northern Ireland are denied rights given to the same age group in Scotland and Wales, who have the right to vote in local government elections. In Scotland this age group voted in the 2014 Scottish independence referendum.

When people aged 16 and 17 are allowed to vote, they have higher rates of turnout than people aged between 18 and 24. In the Scottish independence referendum, turnout for people aged 16 and 17 was 75% and 97% of these said they would vote in future elections. They used more information from a wider variety of sources than any other age group.

If you vote at an earlier age, you are more likely to vote in the future. 18-year-olds who don't vote become 50-year-olds who don't vote. However, when 16 to 17-year-olds vote, they continue voting as they age.

Extending the right to vote would allow students to go from learning about voting at school to voting in elections. We currently lose our younger generations at the ballot box because they are not allowed to vote. We cannot deny another generation of voters the right to participate in future elections for it is a missed opportunity.

(Source from: <https://www.electoral-reform.org.uk/campaigns/votes-at-16/>)



Sources 2 and 3 debate whether the Labour and Conservative parties are in decline.

### Source 2

The decline of the Labour Party and Conservative Party has been happening for many years both in terms of membership and popularity. The two main parties can no longer produce new policies for the important issues in society. They are out of touch with real life and significant numbers of voters have supported the Liberal Democrats and other parties, who have much to say about issues such as the EU and climate change. A representative democracy needs parties that are reflective of its citizens: here the Conservatives and Labour fail. They formulate policies because they have the resources and staff to do so. However, their dominance is in sharp decline, and they do not reflect nor accurately represent the UK population.

### Source 3

It is true that there are faults with the Labour and Conservative parties, but the reality is that we need them both. They have the organisational ability to contest elections. We need them to formulate new policies and ideas. Each party regularly consults the public and tests the mood of voters, but the parties only support what is popular and deliverable. They produce policies in the interests of the public. We would be lost if the Labour Party and Conservative Party did not attract competing individuals to lead both party and country. Forming a government would be impossible without the Labour Party and the Conservative Party.

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