



GCE AS/A LEVEL – NEW

2160U10-1



S18-2160U10-1

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS – AS unit 1
Government in Wales and the United Kingdom

THURSDAY, 24 MAY 2018 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 30 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.

Section A: Answer **both** questions.

Section B: Answer **one** question from either question 3 **or** 4.

Section C: Answer **two** questions from either questions 5, 6 **or** 7.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The quality of your written communication, including appropriate use of punctuation and grammar, will be assessed in questions 5, 6 and 7.

Section A

*In Section A, you must answer **both** questions 1 and 2.*

In your answer credit will be given for accurate knowledge and understanding.

1. Using examples, briefly explain what is meant by devolution. [6]
2. Using examples, briefly outline the constitutional role of the UK Supreme Court. [6]

Section B

*In Section B, you must answer **one** question.*

In your answer credit will be given for accurate knowledge and understanding and also your ability to interpret and apply political information.

Either,

3. Read the extract below and answer the question that follows.

Extract A

What is a committee? A guide to the Welsh Assembly

Committees are one of the key mechanisms that enable the Assembly to fulfil its statutory and constitutional functions.

At the Assembly, a committee is made up of a number of Assembly Members from different party groups who are appointed, by the Assembly in Plenary, to work together to undertake detailed work and carry out specific functions. The Assembly also decides who will be the chair of each committee. Members of an Assembly committee, or sub-committee, may not include anyone who is not an Assembly Member.

Standing Orders do not say which committees must be established. They give the Assembly freedom to design a committee structure that reflects the priorities and circumstances of the day. They do include a requirement to ensure that key functions listed in Standing Orders are delivered by the committee structure.

The Business Committee is responsible for the organisation of the Assembly.

[Extract adapted from National Assembly for Wales Assembly Business Getting involved with Committees, 2015]

Using Extract A as well as your own knowledge, compare and contrast the work of committees in the National Assembly for Wales and the UK Parliament. [24]

Or,

4. Read the extract below and answer the question that follows.

Extract B

The UK's work with the UN

The UK is one of the founding members of the United Nations (UN). Plans for the UN were drawn up during the Second World War. On 14 August 1941, US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and UK Prime Minister Winston Churchill proposed a set of principles for international collaboration on peace and security in a document known as the Atlantic Charter.

Since then, the UK has continued to shape the UN and its work.

As one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the UK has particular responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It plays a key role in the adoption of resolutions on conflict situations, including those legalising the use of force, and – like the other permanent members – has the right of veto over important decisions.

The UK is the fifth-largest contributor to the UN's regular budget, contributing 5.19% of the budget – or £82m – in 2014. The UK is also the fifth-largest contributor to the UN's separate peacekeeping budget, paying for 6.68% of \$7bn a year.

[Extract adapted from the website of the United Nations Association, Guidance on how the UK works with the United Nations]

Using Extract B as well as your own knowledge, compare and contrast the UK's relationship with the UN and the EU. [24]

Section C

*In Section C, you must answer **two** questions.*

In your answer credit will be given for accurate knowledge and understanding, and also your ability to analyse and evaluate.

5. Discuss how effective Parliament is in legislating for the UK. [22]
6. "The UK Constitution is no longer fit for purpose." Discuss. [22]
7. Assess the extent to which the powers of the Prime Minister of the UK and First Minister of Wales are mainly determined by the person holding the office. [22]

END OF PAPER