Assessment and Qualifications Alliance (AQA) GCSE Citizenship Paper 2 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

• Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,

• Improve accuracy and speed,

• Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and

• Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. **Who were the prominent leaders of the leave campaign in the Brexit referendum?**

   A. David Cameron and George Osborne

   B. Boris Johnson and Michael Gove

   C. Jeremy Corbyn and Nicola Sturgeon

   D. Ed Miliband and Theresa May

2. **How many EU citizens live and work in the UK?**

   A. 1.5 million

   B. 2.5 million

   C. 3.3 million

   D. 4 million

3. **What was a notable outcome of the protest at Fords Dagenham factory?**

   A. A significant increase in women's wages

   B. The formation of a trade union for women

   C. Women were guaranteed job security

   D. Implementation of a maternity leave policy

4. **Which of these is considered a form of traditional media?**

   A. Twitter

   B. Facebook

   C. Newspapers

   D. Reddit

5. **Are non-EU nationals in an EU state covered by the ECHR?**

   A. No, they are not protected

   B. Yes, but only in exceptional cases

   C. Yes, as demonstrated by a ruling against Italy

   D. Only if they apply for refugee status

6. **What trend has been observed in newspaper sales?**

   A. They are increasing

   B. They are declining

   C. They have remained stable

   D. They vary significantly by region

7. **Which of the following is a form of new media (e-media)?**
   A. Cinema
   B. Radio
   C. Wikileaks
   D. Television

8. **Which of the following best defines morals?**
   A. The laws imposed by the government
   B. Universal truths that apply to every person
   C. Rules that govern actions believed to be right or wrong
   D. General opinions formed by society

9. **When was the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights adopted?**
   A. 1945
   B. 1948
   C. 1950
   D. 1960

10. **In what year did the UK join the EU?**
   A. 1985
   B. 1973
   C. 2000
   D. 1992

Answers

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. B

Explanations

1. Who were the prominent leaders of the leave campaign in the Brexit referendum?

A. David Cameron and George Osborne

B. Boris Johnson and Michael Gove

C. Jeremy Corbyn and Nicola Sturgeon

D. Ed Miliband and Theresa May

The prominent leaders of the leave campaign in the Brexit referendum were Boris Johnson and Michael Gove. Both played significant roles in advocating for the United Kingdom to exit the European Union. Boris Johnson, at that time the Mayor of London and a leading figure in the Conservative Party, was known for his charismatic messaging and ability to connect with voters, emphasizing themes of national sovereignty and control over laws and borders. Michael Gove, who was serving as the Secretary of State for Justice, also brought substantial political influence and played a key role in organizing the campaign efforts. In contrast, the other choices include individuals who were not leading figures of the leave campaign. David Cameron and George Osborne were prominent supporters of the remain campaign, promoting the argument for staying in the EU. Jeremy Corbyn and Nicola Sturgeon represent parties that primarily advocated for remaining in the EU from different political perspectives, while Ed Miliband, a former Labour leader, also aligned himself with pro-remain sentiments rather than supporting a leave agenda. Thus, the distinction of Johnson and Gove as central figures in the leave campaign highlights their significant contributions to the pro-Brexit movement.

2. How many EU citizens live and work in the UK?

A. 1.5 million

B. 2.5 million

C. 3.3 million

D. 4 million

The correct answer is based on the most recent data, which indicates that approximately 3.3 million EU citizens live and work in the UK. This figure reflects the diverse contributions of EU nationals to various sectors of the UK economy and society. It captures not only those who have settled after the UK's entry into the EU but also those who arrived before Brexit, highlighting the deep ties that exist between EU citizens and the UK. Having an accurate understanding of the number of EU citizens residing in the UK is essential for discussions about immigration, economic contributions, and the social landscape of the country. It can also influence policy decisions and the approach to immigration law in the post-Brexit context, where statistics concerning EU nationals' presence have significant implications for both citizens and the government.

3. What was a notable outcome of the protest at Fords Dagenham factory?

A. A significant increase in women's wages

B. The formation of a trade union for women

C. Women were guaranteed job security

D. Implementation of a maternity leave policy

The notable outcome of the protest at Ford's Dagenham factory was a significant increase in women's wages. This protest, which took place in 1968, was primarily driven by women workers who demanded equal pay for equal work. They highlighted the disparity between their wages and those of their male counterparts, which ultimately drew considerable attention to the issue of gender pay inequality. The strike led to the recognition of the need for equal pay within the company and played a crucial role in the broader movement towards gender equality in the workplace. As a result of the protests and subsequent negotiations, the women at the factory were successful in achieving an increase in their wages, which laid the groundwork for future legislation on equal pay in the UK, notably the Equal Pay Act of 1970. While the formation of a trade union for women is an important aspect of labor movements, the specific outcome of the Ford Dagenham protest was more directly related to wage increases rather than the establishment of a new trade union. Job security and maternity leave policies, while critical issues that women face in the workplace, were not the focal outcomes of this specific protest.

4. Which of these is considered a form of traditional media?

A. Twitter

B. Facebook

C. Newspapers

D. Reddit

Traditional media refers to established forms of communication that have been in use for many years and are typically characterized by one-way communication, where information is disseminated to the audience rather than being shared interactively. Newspapers fit this definition perfectly as they have long been a staple of traditional media, providing news and information through printed articles, which people read at their own pace.   In contrast, platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Reddit are examples of modern, digital, and social media, which allow for real-time interaction, user-generated content, and two-way communication. These platforms enable users to both consume and create content, changing the dynamics of how information is shared and discussed in our society. Therefore, in the context of traditional media, newspapers are clearly the correct answer.

5. Are non-EU nationals in an EU state covered by the ECHR?

A. No, they are not protected

B. Yes, but only in exceptional cases

C. Yes, as demonstrated by a ruling against Italy

D. Only if they apply for refugee status

The correct response indicates that non-EU nationals in an EU state are protected by the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), as highlighted by specific rulings, such as those against Italy. This protection stems from the foundational principle that the ECHR applies to everyone within the jurisdiction of its member states, regardless of their nationality or immigration status. The case law surrounding the ECHR illustrates that non-nationals, including non-EU nationals, have rights under the convention. For instance, there have been instances where the ECHR has ruled in favor of individuals who were not EU citizens, emphasizing that human rights obligations extend to all individuals present within a state's borders. This broad application underscores the commitment to uphold human rights universally, aligning with the fundamental tenets of human dignity and protection against discrimination. Other options suggest limitations on the rights of non-EU nationals. For example, stating that they are not protected at all or that protection is conditional, such as requiring them to apply for refugee status, would contradict the ECHR's broad applicability, which is predicated on the understanding that human rights are inherent to all individuals, transcending legal status.

6. What trend has been observed in newspaper sales?

A. They are increasing

B. They are declining

C. They have remained stable

D. They vary significantly by region

The choice indicating that newspaper sales are declining reflects a significant trend observed in media consumption over recent years. Several factors contribute to this decline, including the rise of digital media and the increasing preference for online news sources. As more people turn to the internet for their news, traditional print newspapers have struggled to maintain circulation numbers. This shift has resulted in many individuals opting for free, accessible online platforms instead of purchasing physical newspapers.   Additionally, changes in consumer habits and the desire for instant access to information have further fueled this decline. Many newspapers have been forced to evolve, often altering their business models to include digital subscriptions or offering content online, highlighting the impact of technology on how news is consumed today. In contrast to a stable situation or an increase in sales, the declining trend emphasizes a broader change in the media landscape, where traditional print media faces challenges in attracting and retaining readers.

7. Which of the following is a form of new media (e-media)?

A. Cinema

B. Radio

C. Wikileaks

D. Television

Wikileaks is a form of new media (e-media) because it operates primarily on the internet and utilizes digital technology to disseminate information. It provides a platform for whistleblowers and activists to share confidential documents and data, often related to government and corporate misconduct, allowing for increased transparency and accountability. This aligns with the characteristics of new media, which typically involve interactive, online platforms that facilitate user-generated content and real-time communication. In contrast, cinema, radio, and television are traditional forms of media. They rely on established broadcast methods and do not inherently incorporate the interactivity or immediacy associated with new media. These traditional formats are more about one-way communication from the broadcaster to the audience, whereas new media emphasizes user engagement and content sharing.

8. Which of the following best defines morals?

A. The laws imposed by the government

B. Universal truths that apply to every person

C. Rules that govern actions believed to be right or wrong

D. General opinions formed by society

The selection that defines morals as rules governing actions believed to be right or wrong is appropriate because it captures the essence of morality. Morals are guiding principles that influence how individuals evaluate their behaviors and decisions, determining what they perceive as acceptable or unacceptable within various contexts. These rules can vary between cultures and societies, but fundamentally, they help individuals navigate ethical dilemmas and social interactions by providing a framework for understanding right and wrong. In contrast, the other options do not accurately describe morals. For instance, laws imposed by the government are not necessarily based on moral principles; they are formal regulations that may or may not align with individual moral beliefs. While universal truths might seem appealing, they are often subjective and can differ between cultures, making them an insufficient definition of morals. Lastly, general opinions formed by society pertain more closely to societal norms or perceptions rather than the inherent rules that govern personal ethics and morality.

9. When was the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights adopted?

A. 1945

B. 1948

C. 1950

D. 1960

The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on December 10, 1948. This landmark document was a response to the atrocities of World War II and aims to outline fundamental human rights that are universally applicable, providing a common standard for all nations. The adoption marked a significant milestone in international human rights law, establishing principles that many subsequent human rights treaties and laws have built upon.   The other dates offered are important in their own right but do not correspond to the adoption of the Declaration. For example, 1945 is the year the United Nations was established, while 1950 and 1960 are years during which various other human rights documents or treaties were developed, but they do not reflect the specific date of the Declaration's adoption. Understanding the historical context of 1948 allows for a deeper appreciation of the evolution of human rights on a global scale.

10. In what year did the UK join the EU?

A. 1985

B. 1973

C. 2000

D. 1992

The UK joined the European Economic Community, which later became known as the European Union, in 1973. This decision followed extensive discussions and negotiations that began in the 1960s, as the UK aimed to strengthen its position in international trade and political collaboration in Europe. The accession marked a significant shift in the UK's relationship with Europe, as it integrated more closely with other member states economically and politically. This step led to further developments in UK-EU relations, including treaty negotiations and expansions of EU policies and regulations.   The other years mentioned do not represent the UK's entry into the EU. For instance, 1985 refers to the Schengen Agreement, which addressed border control and freedom of movement among some European countries, but not to Britain's EU membership. The year 2000 doesn't feature any significant milestones regarding UK-EU relations relevant to membership, and 1992 was when the Maastricht Treaty was signed, which officially established the European Union and introduced further integration, rather than the entry of the UK into the union.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://aqa-gcse-citizenshippaper2.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!