

[C064/SQP109]

Intermediate 2
Modern Studies
Specimen Question Paper

Time: 2 hours

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

This Examination Paper consists of 3 Sections. Within each Section there is a choice of Study Themes. There is one question for each Study Theme.

Section A – Political Issues in the United Kingdom (answer one question)

Question 1	Study Theme 1	Local Government in Scotland	Pages 2– 6
Question 2	Study Theme 2	Power and Influence in Decision Making	Pages 7–10

Section B – Social Issues in the United Kingdom (answer one question)

Question 3	Study Theme 3	Equality in Society: Gender and Race	Pages 11–13
Question 4	Study Theme 4	Equality in Society: Health and Wealth	Pages 14–16
Question 5	Study Theme 5	Crime and the Law in Society	Pages 17–19

Section C – International Issues (answer one question)

Question 6	Study Theme 6	Issues in Europe	Pages 20–22
Question 7	Study Theme 7	Issues in an Emerging Nation: Brazil	Pages 23–25
Question 8	Study Theme 8	Issues in an Emerging Nation: China	Pages 26–29
Question 9	Study Theme 9	Issues in an Emerging Nation: South Africa	Pages 30–32

Total Marks – 70

- 1 Read the questions carefully.
- 2 You must answer **one** question from **each** of Section A, Section B and Section C.
- 3 You must answer **all** parts of the questions you choose.
- 4 You should spend approximately 40 minutes on each Section.
- 5 If you cannot do a question or part of a question, move on and try again later.
- 6 Write your answers in the book provided. Indicate clearly, in the left hand margin, the question and section of question being answered. Do not write in the right hand margin.

SECTION A – POLITICAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Answer ONE question only:

Question 1 Study Theme 1 Local Government in Scotland
OR Question 2 Study Theme 2 Power and Influence in Decision Making

QUESTION 1 (STUDY THEME 1 – Local Government in Scotland)

(a) Local authorities meet some of the *social and economic* needs of Scottish people.

Describe the ways in which some of the *social and economic* needs of Scottish people are met by local authorities.

(8 marks)

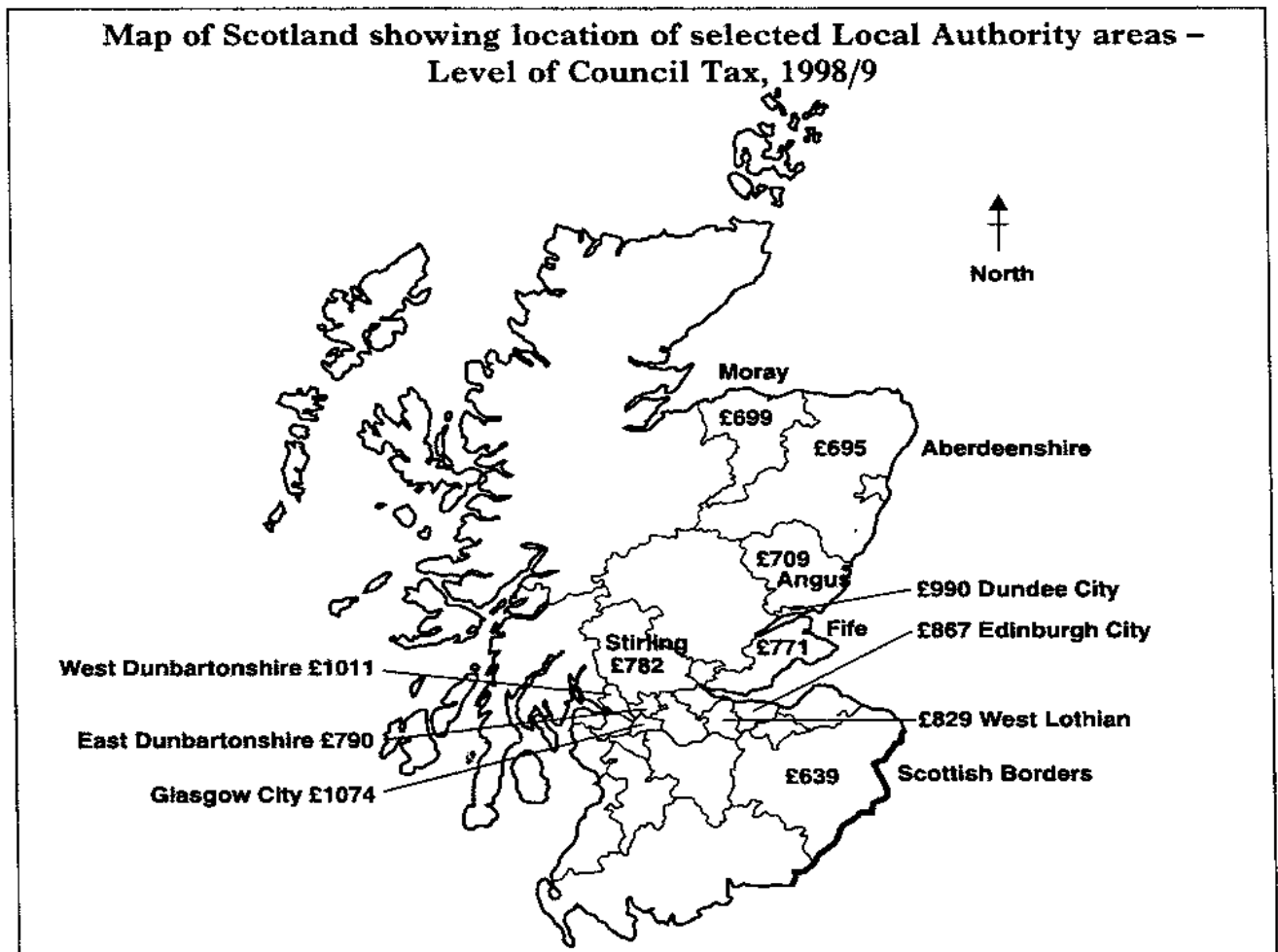
QUESTION 1 (CONTINUED)

(b) Study Sources 1 and 2 below, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Council Tax Levels, 1995/6 – 1998/9			
<i>Council</i>	<i>Percentage increase in Council Tax 97/8 to 98/9</i>	<i>Average increase in Council Tax each year since 95/6</i>	<i>Actual increase in Council Tax since 1995/6 (£)</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
Aberdeenshire	8	10	200
Angus	4	5	116
Dundee City	8	10	282
East Dunbartonshire	2	6	148
Edinburgh City	4	5	132
Fife	3	5	131
Glasgow City	9	15	398
Moray	7	9	191
Scottish Borders	4	6	130
Stirling	1	9	205
West Dunbartonshire	3	15	375
West Lothian	5	11	248
Scottish Average	6	8	203

SOURCE 2



QUESTION 1(b) (CONTINUED)

“Local Government in Scotland was re-organised in 1995/6. All parts of the country have seen similar percentage rises in the Council Tax, and actual levels of band D Tax are similar everywhere. The biggest actual rises have been in the North of Scotland. Over Scotland as a whole, the increase between 1997/8 and 1998/9 was higher than the average increase over the four years since re-organisation.”

View of Mary Black, politician

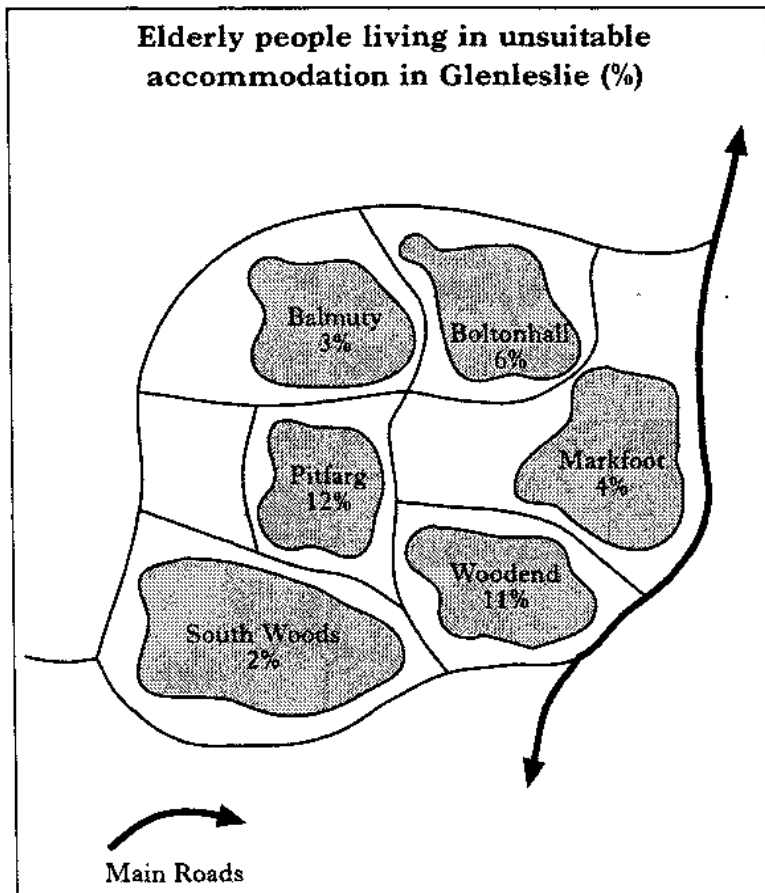
Using Sources 1 and 2 above, explain why Mary Black could be accused of being selective in her use of facts.

(8 marks)

QUESTION 1 (CONTINUED)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1



SOURCE 2

- Glenleslie Council Housing Plan**
- Provide 14 new flats for homeless young people in South Woods
 - Residential home for 30 elderly people in South Woods to be closed down
 - Build 10 sheltered houses in Pitfarg
 - Develop a supervised housing complex for ex-offenders in Markfoot
 - Adapt 18 homes in Woodend to provide ramped access, stair lifts and alarm systems for elderly people
 - Install new lifts in the multi-storey flats in Boltonhall

SOURCE 3

Housing for Elderly People in Glenleslie

	<i>Population</i>	<i>% of over 65s</i>	<i>Number of Sheltered Houses per 1000 people over 65</i>
Boltonhall	22,000	14	26
Markfoot	30,000	15	49
Balmutry	25,000	16	22
South Woods	18,000	17	54
Pitfarg	35,000	18	21
Woodend	13,000	20	14

NB Scottish Office recommends that each area should have 46 Sheltered Houses per 1000 people over the age of 65.

QUESTION 1(c) (CONTINUED)

Glenleslie Council has been successful in meeting the housing needs of the elderly.

Statement from Andrea Samson, Local Councillor

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, provide evidence to **support** and **oppose** the view of Andrea Samson.

Overall, do you think that the evidence supports the view.

(8 marks)

NOW TURN TO SECTION B ON PAGE 11

QUESTION 2 (STUDY THEME 2 – Power and Influence in Decision Making)

(a)

The role of the Secretary of State for Scotland will change with the setting up of the new Scottish Parliament.

Describe the role of the Secretary of State for Scotland after the new Scottish Parliament is set up.

(8 marks)

QUESTION 2 (CONTINUED)

b) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Dounness Courier

May 14th 1998

Courier Campaign Wins More Support

Report by Wendy Ross

Even though the Government has delivered another shipment of radioactive waste to the Dounness Nuclear plant, the Dounness Courier will keep up the campaign to have the deliveries stopped completely.

It was the Courier which told everyone in the country that another dangerous cargo was due to be delivered to the plant.

If it had not been for the reporters of the Dounness Courier, the Government would have kept the delivery a secret and they would not



have announced in the House of Commons that the delivery was to take place. It is up to the free press to make sure that the people know what their Government is doing.

SOURCE 2

Letter to the Dounness Courier, 16th May 1998

I would like to thank the Dounness Courier for all their support in our campaign to stop the deliveries of radioactive waste to Dounness for reprocessing.

In 1994, 5,000 local people signed a petition against future deliveries of waste. Hundreds of our supporters have written letters to our local MP. Our members have gone to lobby our MP at his surgery and in London. His increased support at the last election was due to his decision to support our campaign and to try to put a stop to future deliveries of nuclear waste if he was re-elected. Even though our local MP is a member of the Government party, the strength of our campaign has led him to speak out against Government policy.

Our campaign in Scotland has grown every year. The Government had better be careful – if they continue this policy they will lose support in the elections for the Scottish Parliament.

Roger McGinn

Chairperson of the Campaign Against Radioactive Reprocessing.

QUESTION 2(b) (CONTINUED)

SOURCE 3

Government Press Release

22 May 1998

The Government agreed to accept a shipment of radioactive waste from the Eastern European Republic of Moratoria as part of our international obligations. The shipment has already been delivered to the Dounness Reprocessing plant.

The Government has listened to MPs from all parties but has to take account of our international commitments and what is best for the whole of Britain. We cannot be dictated to by small groups and newspapers who wish to sell more copies.

As part of a planned programme, Dounness Nuclear Reprocessing plant will have a £125 million investment to improve safety standards and there will be no further deliveries of nuclear materials until after this programme has been carried out in the year 2005. It is intended to phase out all deliveries and close the plant by the year 2065.

“Government is not affected by the actions of local pressure groups and the media.”

David Crosby, Energy Minister

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, explain why David Crosby could be accused of being selective in the use of facts.

(8 marks)

QUESTION 2 (CONTINUED)

c) Study Sources 1 and 2 below, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Scottish Parliament

Location: Edinburgh

Members: 129 newly elected Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSP)

Voting System: Proportional Representation by the Additional Member system. Voters cast a vote for a member in each constituency and a second vote for a party to produce a proportionate result

Powers: Gains some control over areas such as education, health, law and economic development

Tax: able to vary the rate of Income Tax by 3p in the pound

Type of Administration: possibly a coalition government made up of two or more parties

Leader: First Minister, chosen by the Scottish Parliament

SOURCE 2

Scottish Representation in Westminster

Location: London

Members: 72 MPs out of a total of 659

Voting System:

- First Past The Post—voters cast vote for MP in their constituency
- Each constituency has one MP

Powers: Keeps control over foreign policy, defence, economic and monetary policy and the constitution

Tax: able to vary the rate of all UK taxes, e.g. VAT, Income Tax

Type of Administration: majority government made up of one party, usually with a parliamentary majority

Leader: Secretary of State for Scotland, chosen by the UK Prime Minister

“The setting up of the Scottish Parliament will make little difference to the Scottish people.”

Jean Clarke, Opponent of the Scottish Parliament

Using Sources 1 and 2 above, provide evidence to **support** and **oppose** the view of Jean Clarke.

Overall does the evidence support the view of Jean Clarke?

(8 marks)

NOW TURN TO SECTION B ON PAGE 11

SECTION B – SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Answer **ONE** question only.

	Question 3	Study Theme 3	Equality in Society: Gender and Race
OR	Question 4	Study Theme 4	Equality in Society: Health and Wealth
OR	Question 5	Study Theme 5	Crime and the Law in Society

QUESTION 3 (STUDY THEME 3 – Equality in Society: Gender and Race)

- (a)

Women and ethnic minorities in Britain face discrimination both socially and economically but there are many ways to tackle this problem.

Choose **either** women **or** ethnic minorities.

For the group you have chosen, describe in detail the ways in which social **and** economic discrimination can be tackled.

(6 marks)

- (b)

Women and ethnic minorities continue to be under-represented in politics.

Choose **either** women **or** ethnic minorities.

Describe in detail why women **or** ethnic minorities continue to be under-represented in politics.

(8 marks)

QUESTION 3 (CONTINUED)

- (c) Study the decisions and Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then answer the question which follows.

You are an adviser to Cliffdon Education Department. You have to decide how the department should spend £100,000 to improve education for ethnic minority pupils.

Decision 1

Spend £100,000 on a scheme to encourage ethnic minority pupils who have been excluded to return to school.

Decision 2

Spend £100,000 to set up extra classes to improve academic achievement amongst ethnic minority pupils.

SOURCE 1

Working Group report on Highgrove Secondary, Inner City Comprehensive School in an English town.

Highgrove Secondary has 1200 pupils, with a high proportion of ethnic minority pupils. Of the 100 teachers in the school, 5 are members of ethnic minority groups.

Highgrove Secondary

<i>Ethnic group</i>	<i>% of school roll</i>	<i>% of ethnic group going on to University</i>	<i>% of ethnic group excluded in 1997/8</i>
White	50%	14%	5%
Black Caribbean	15%	12%	15%
Pakistani	13%	7%	10%
Indian	12%	12%	4%
Bangladeshi	7%	5%	9%
Chinese	3%	21%	3%

The local council have agreed to give Highgrove Secondary £100,000 to improve educational opportunity in the school.

One suggestion is to set up a unit to reintegrate excluded ethnic minority pupils back into school. This would aim to prevent them from being excluded again in the future.

Another suggestion is to set up classes in the evenings and at weekends for ethnic minority pupils. This would aim to improve performance in exam subjects.

In some places exclusion is known as suspension.

QUESTION 3 (CONTINUED)

SOURCE 2

Percentage of pupils moving on to University, all schools Cliffdon area 1997/8		Percentage of pupils excluded, all schools Cliffdon area, 1997/8	
Chinese	25.8%	Chinese	1.2%
Indian	15.0%	Indian	3.2%
White	13.4%	White	4.3%
Black Caribbean	9.2%	Black Caribbean	8.5%
Pakistani	7.0%	Pakistani	7.7%
Bangladeshi	5.2%	Bangladeshi	9.1%

SOURCE 3

View of Education Officer for Cliffdon Council

Some children from ethnic minority backgrounds are at a disadvantage if they have to learn in a language which is not spoken at home. Sometimes pupils from an ethnic minority background feel that school has nothing to offer them and they would benefit from more support.

Although some ethnic minority pupils are less successful in school, there are some who do extremely well. Most work hard, seeing good educational qualifications as the way to get ahead and get a good, well-paid job when they leave school.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, state the decision you have reached. Give reasons to explain why you have made this choice.

Make sure you explain why you rejected the other decision.

(10 marks)

NOW TURN TO SECTION C ON PAGE 20

QUESTION 4 (STUDY THEME 4 – Equality in Society: Health and Wealth)

(a) Answer **either** part (i) **or** (ii).

(i) Many people in Scotland have health problems.

Describe in detail the main health problems faced by people in Scotland today.

(6 marks)

OR

(ii) In the United Kingdom today many people experience poverty.

Describe in detail the main problems faced by people who experience poverty.

(6 marks)

(b) The numbers of both the elderly and of lone parents are increasing in the UK today.

Choose **either** the elderly **or** lone parents.

For the group you have chosen, explain why the Government might be concerned about the growing numbers.

(8 marks)

QUESTION 4 (CONTINUED)

(c) Study the decisions and Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then answer the question which follows.

You are an adviser to the Government. You have to decide whether or not to recommend the introduction of a scheme to subsidise the cost of childcare for lone parents who are on benefits but who wish to get into work.

Decision 1

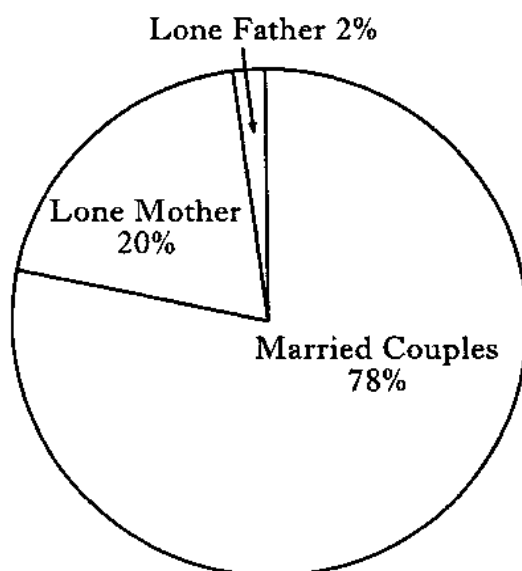
Introduce a scheme to subsidise the cost of child care for lone parents who are on benefits but wish to get into work

Decision 2

Introduce a scheme to subsidise the cost of child care for all parents

SOURCE 1

Families with Dependent Children



- Typical child-care costs, per child, per week:
 - Child-minder for pre-school child: £50-£120
 - Private nursery: £70-£180
 - Nanny: £80-£260
 - After school child-minder: £25-£50
- There is one registered child care place for every nine children aged under eight
- Government funded child care is available for 2% of children under three in the UK compared with 48% in Denmark and 20% in France
- Nearly six out of every ten lone parents are without jobs and seven out of ten are dependent on Income Support
- In some EU countries all parents qualify for subsidised child-care facilities

QUESTION 4(c) (CONTINUED)

SOURCE 2

Result of Opinion Poll

Question – Do you think the Government should subsidise child care, in order that parents can go out to work?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
For everyone	18%	14%	22%
Only for those earning less than £20,000 per year	28%	32%	24%
Only for those going from benefits to work	37%	35%	38%
For nobody	11%	12%	11%
Don't know	6%	6%	6%

SOURCE 3

View of Social Worker

The number of lone parents is increasing each year. Ninety percent of lone parents want to work but they need access to affordable child care and jobs that pay enough to make a real difference to their weekly budget.

Some parents do not want paid work. They feel that bringing up children is an important task. They prefer to be at home with their children before and after school, in order to look after their children and help with homework.

Money to support child care should be targetted at those who need it most.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, state the decision you have reached. Give reasons to explain why you have made this choice.

Make sure you explain why you rejected the other decision.

(10 marks)

NOW TURN TO SECTION C ON PAGE 20

QUESTION 5 (STUDY THEME 5 – Crime and the Law in Society)

(a)

Crime continues to be a problem in many areas.

Describe in detail the causes of crime.

(6 marks)

(b)

The Scottish system of Children's Hearings is highly respected. Some other countries have copied the idea from Scotland.

What are the strengths of the Children's Hearing system?

(8 marks)

QUESTION 5 (CONTINUED)

- (c) Study the decisions and Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then answer the question which follows.

You are an adviser to a local community group. You have to decide whether or not to recommend the introduction of a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme in the Claremont area.

Decision 1

Introduce a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme in the Claremont area.

Decision 2

Do not introduce a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme in the Claremont area.

SOURCE 1

Neighbourhood Watch Factfile

How many schemes are there?

More than 130,000, covering 5 million households around the country

How does Neighbourhood Watch work?

- A number of households get together to form a Neighbourhood Watch group
- They are led by a local co-ordinator and run by a committee
- Scheme members develop close links with the police
- Encourage householders to make their home secure
- Stay alert and report anything suspicious to the police
- Support vulnerable people such as the elderly and help them to avoid becoming victims

Is crime a major problem in Claremont?

Claremont has a population of only 3000. In the last year there have been:

- More than 150 reported break-ins or attempted break ins, of which less than half have been solved by the police
- Property worth over £50,000 has been stolen from homes
- 14 cars have been stolen – 13 were recovered by the police
- 2 people have been convicted of drug dealing. Both received prison sentences
- The overall crime rate is lower than the national average

QUESTION 5(c) (CONTINUED)

SOURCE 2

Result of Opinion Poll			
Question – Do you think that a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme would make a difference to the amount of crime in Claremont?			
<i>Type of person</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
Home Owners	53%	35%	12%
One-Person Households	66%	21%	13%
Family Households	42%	43%	15%
Elderly People (Aged 65+)	44%	29%	27%
Young People (Under 18)	21%	42%	37%
Victims of Crimes	51%	37%	12%

SOURCE 3

View of Local Councillor

Many people in Claremont are concerned about the levels of crime. Some believe that a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme would make a difference. It would encourage people to keep an eye open for anything suspicious and would develop good links between local people and the police.

Other people are not so sure. They think that Neighbourhood Watch might make people take things easy and not really pay attention to possible crimes. It might also lead to people phoning up the Police about nothing, causing a big waste of police time.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, state the decision you have reached. Give reasons to explain why you have made this choice.

Make sure you explain why you rejected the other decision.

(10 marks)

NOW TURN TO SECTION C ON PAGE 20

SECTION C – INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Answer **ONE** question only.

- | | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|--|
| | Question 6 | Study Theme 6 | Issues in Europe |
| OR | Question 7 | Study Theme 7 | Issues in an Emerging Nation: Brazil |
| OR | Question 8 | Study Theme 8 | Issues in an Emerging Nation: China |
| OR | Question 9 | Study Theme 9 | Issues in an Emerging Nation: South Africa |

QUESTION 6 (STUDY THEME 6 – Issues in Europe)

- (a) The European Union's Regional Development Fund has been of considerable assistance to Scotland.

Describe in detail how the European Union's Regional Development Fund has been of assistance to Scotland. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

(8 marks)

- (b) There are major differences in education and living standards between the UK and some other European countries.

Choose **ONE** other European country.

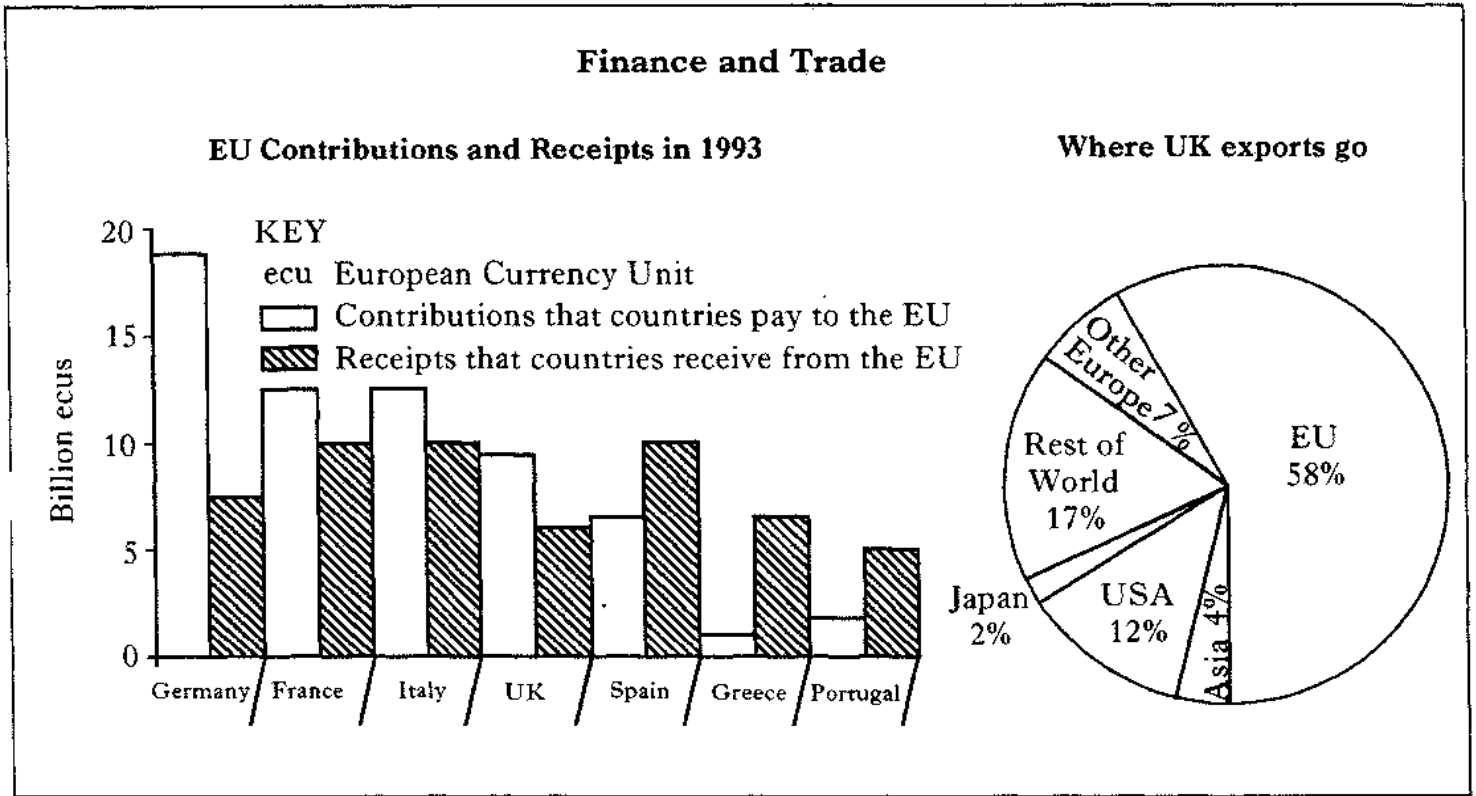
Compare education and living standards in the UK with those in the country you have chosen.

(6 marks)

QUESTION 6 (CONTINUED)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1



Source: Eurostat

SOURCE 2

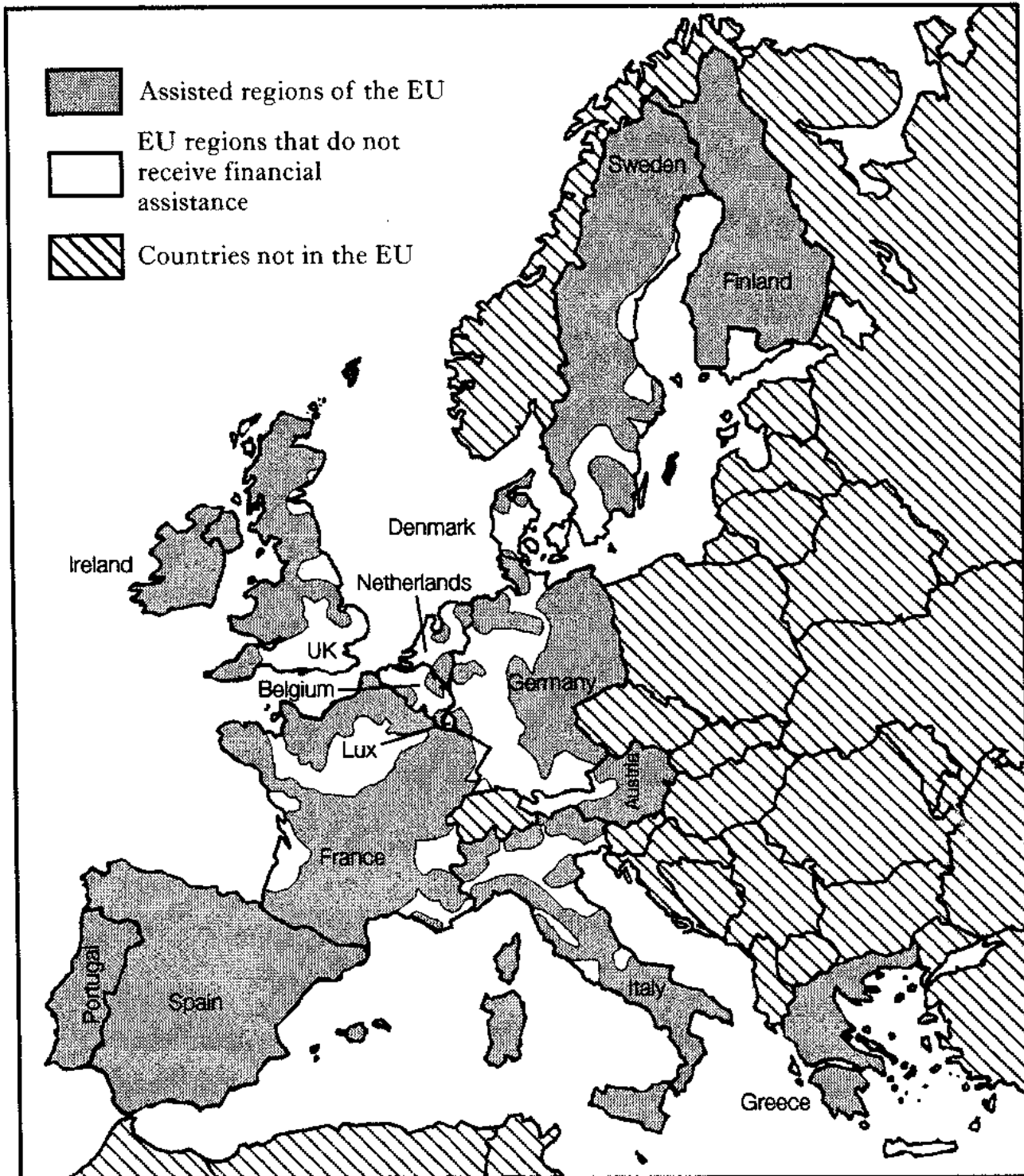
The EU spends half of its Budget on agriculture. Farmers receive subsidies for much of the food they produce to make sure Europe is never short of food. Food that cannot be sold may have to be stored, sold at a loss, given away or even destroyed. On average, UK farms are bigger and more efficient than the rest of the EU. Only 2% of UK workers are employed on farms which is well below the EU average of 5%. Over 10% of the workforce in Ireland, Spain, Portugal and Greece work in farming. The EU is now cutting back on subsidies and less unwanted food is being produced. Subsidies are now aimed at the poorest farmers, including Scottish crofters, and schemes to improve the countryside. However, agriculture will continue to be the most expensive part of the EU budget.

Parts of Scotland rely heavily on the fishing industry for employment and income. The fishing industry has been restricted by EU policies which have introduced strict quotas for the number of fish that can be caught. This should help to conserve fish stocks in the long run and ensure that the industry has a future. Boats from other EU countries are allowed to fish near the Scottish coast, and Scottish fishermen can work in other parts of Europe.

QUESTION 6(c) (CONTINUED)

SOURCE 3

Regions that qualify for financial assistance from the EU



Sources: EUROSTAT and UN World Economic & Social Survey

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, state whether or not you think membership of the European Union has economic benefits for the United Kingdom. Give reasons to support your view.

(8 marks)

NOW MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C.

QUESTION 7 (STUDY THEME 7 – Issues in an Emerging Nation: Brazil)

(a)

There are many competing demands made on the Amazon rainforest.

Describe in detail the different demands being made on the Amazon rainforest.

(6 marks)

(b)

Recent *social and economic* changes in Brazil have led to increased inequality.

Why have recent *social and economic* changes in Brazil led to increased inequality?

(8 marks)

QUESTION 7 (CONTINUED)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1



Factfile

- Women make up about 50% of the population of Brazil
- Women make up 35.5% of Brazil's labour force
- The jobs women do tend to be temporary, part-time, unskilled and low paid
- Of all the unemployed people in Brazil, 28% are women
- Women own 25% of the wealth in Brazil
- For every 10 families, 3 are headed by women
- Women's life expectancy is 69 while that of men is 63

SOURCE 2

Case Study of Deiascanda Community

Deiascanda is a small town in north-eastern Brazil. It has about 40 families of which more than half are headed by women. Most people in the community are illiterate. The women do most of the unskilled jobs and there is no school or health centre. Family planning is non-existent and, as a result, the birth rate is high, as is the infant mortality rate.

Eventually the women decided to form an association to fight for better rights. They got help from a Voluntary Organisation and, after a year, a school and health centre have been set up and were being run by the women's association.

QUESTION 7(c) (CONTINUED)

SOURCE 3

Newspaper Report – Sao Paulo News

A recent survey of 5500 trade unions in Brazil found that 8.4% of union leaders were women. Three of Brazil's most important trade unions have women's departments to promote their equality with men. One large trade union has 30% of its leadership posts filled by women.

As a result of pressure from women the new national Constitution, set up in 1988, reflected women's demands. This includes measures to combat violence in the home, promote rights to welfare benefits and to employer-provided day care facilities, and also to equal pay for equal work and land rights for women.

Several national organisations have been set up recently to promote women's rights. Some of these organisations provide training for women's groups throughout Brazil.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, state whether or not you think that women have equal opportunities in Brazil. Give reasons to support your view.

(8 marks)

NOW MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C.

QUESTION 8 (STUDY THEME 8 – Issues in an Emerging Nation: China)

- (a) In recent years the Chinese Government has tried to control the growth of population.

Describe in detail the ways in which the Chinese Government has tried to control the growth of population.

(8 marks)

- (b) China faces international criticism of its justice and penal system.

Why does China face international criticism of its justice and penal system?

(6 marks)

QUESTION 8 (CONTINUED)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Statement by Li Suizi, farmer in Zhejiang province

Deng Xiaoping, when he became our leader in 1976, allowed us to farm our own land. My husband stopped working on the farm to get a job in the local factory. I now make all the decisions about the farm and keep all the records and accounts.

A lot of land around here is not good for growing crops but the government is encouraging us to use organic fertiliser made from the rubbish from the cities. My crops are really healthy and so I get a good price for them at the market. I now have money in my pocket. I can feed my children instant noodles for their lunch. This is good because it means I can sell all the crops that the government does not take instead of having to use them to feed my family. I can choose to grow crops that I will get a good price for at the market. My standard of living has increased because my annual income is now the equivalent of £120.

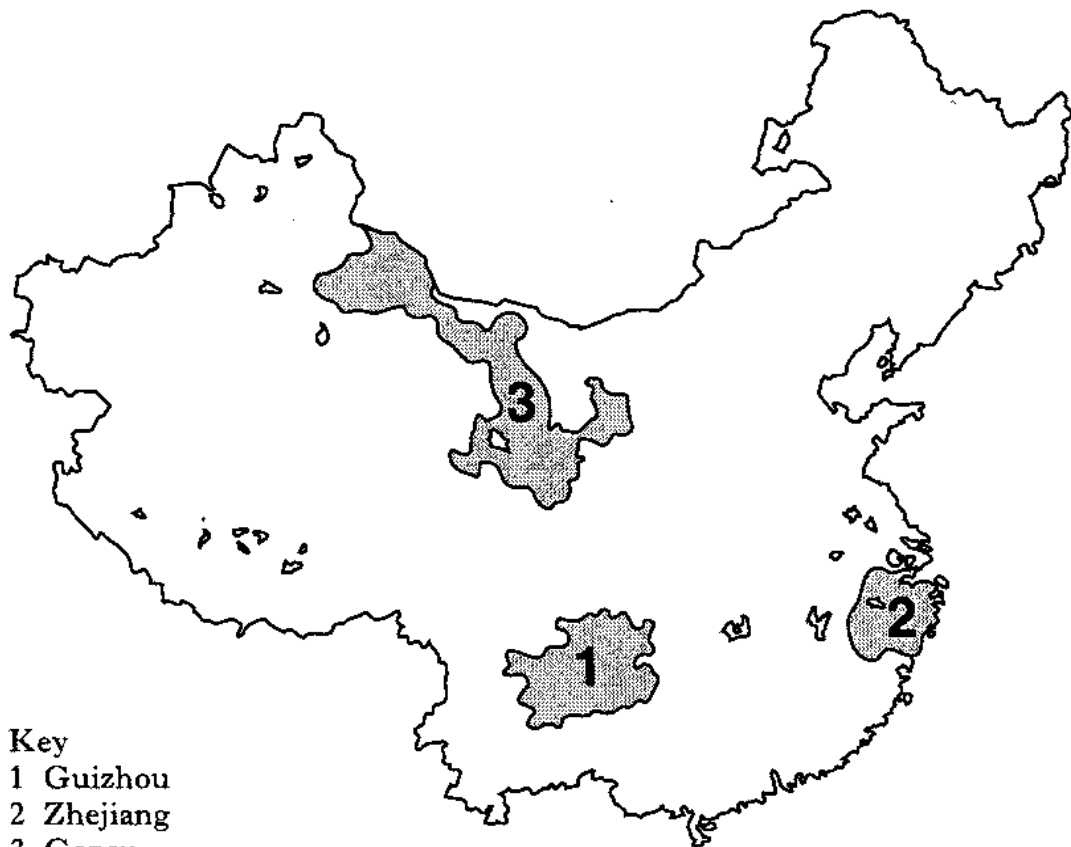
SOURCE 2

Statement by Ma Dengyao, female farmer in Guizhou Province

What do I want for the future of my son? I hope he is not a farmer like me. I earn the equivalent of £30 a year. I grow rice on a small piece of land and I have a pig but no cow. Cows are a great investment. They are used for meat and leather. I ran out of money so I had to sell my only cow. My only big piece of furniture is a table. Nothing has been done to improve my standard of living. In my village most of the people have some illness that is linked to poverty. Most of it is caused by poor diet. We cannot afford fresh vegetables and meat. The Government has decided to run classes to help us farmers introduce new crops and fertilisers. The classes are for 'heads of households' which means men. I do not qualify because I am a woman. In the evening when the classes are held I have to care for my children. You need to have good reading skills to join the class. Most women do not have these skills. Until the government realises that many farms are run by women, such plans will not work.

SOURCE 3

Selected Rural Provinces of China



Key
 1 Guizhou
 2 Zhejiang
 3 Gansu

Standard of Living for Rural Peasants in Guizhou and Zhejiang

	<i>Guizhou</i>	<i>Zhejiang</i>
Own a television	83%	98%
Own a telephone	5%	25%
Own a cat	7%	11%
Own their home	96%	56%
Own a fridge	14%	19%
Own a bicycle	22%	13%
Own a cassette player	15%	10%
Heard of the Internet	3%	35%
Per person:		
GDP (wealth) (Yuan)	2100	9600
Rural Income (Yuan)	1000	3800

Factfile on Gansu Province

GDP (Wealth) 2600 Yuan

Average Rural Income – 800 Yuan

- 34% of rural peasants live below the poverty line
- Gansu Province receives government aid of more than \$10 million, which is used to help people dying from starvation
- 90% of families do not have household supplies
- 33% of families have no electricity

QUESTION 8(c) (CONTINUED)

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, state whether or not you think that rural residents in China have a good standard of living. Give reasons to support your view.

(8 marks)

NOW MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C.

QUESTION 9 (STUDY THEME 9 – Issues in an Emerging Nation: South Africa)

- (a) Progress in South Africa, since the end of Apartheid, has been limited by *economic and social* problems.

Describe in detail the *economic and social* problems South Africa has had to deal with in recent years.

(8 marks)

- (b) The Truth and Reconciliation Commission has played an important part in helping to build the new South Africa.

Explain the part played by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in helping to build the new South Africa.

(6 marks)

QUESTION 9 (CONTINUED)

(c) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Views on Affirmative Action* in South Africa

View 1

Affirmative Action is necessary in South Africa to make up for the hundreds of years of discrimination against Africans, Coloureds and Asians under Apartheid.

Most of the wealth of South Africa is still held by the minority of Whites. Although Blacks do now have political power we still do not have economic power and we still face social discrimination in health and education.

It is very important that non-whites can now get jobs working for the Government, in the civil service, in the army and in the police forces not only at the bottom, – but also in senior positions.

This change cannot take place overnight but we will not wait for ever. The only way to make these changes happen is through a policy of Affirmative Action. Unless the Government does this there will be so much discontent that the ANC-led Government could be thrown out by the people who voted for them in the past.

Oliver Hani, Black South African

View 2

Affirmative Action would be a disaster for South Africa.

Whites still play a very important role in the new South Africa. Many of the most skilled and experienced workers are white. If you take away their jobs and give them to others, then South Africa's economy will suffer.

The best person should always be chosen for the job to be done. The colour of someone's skin should not matter. Affirmative Action leads to corruption and jobs for the friends and families of the Government.

If whites do not get a fair deal in South Africa many will leave. This will be damaging to South Africa, because they will take their skills, education and wealth with them. If the Government continues to support Affirmative Action then it will be like the bad old days of Apartheid, but the whites will be the victims this time.

Bernard Brink, White South African

* Affirmative Action – discrimination in favour of a group which has been discriminated against in the past.

QUESTION 9(c) (CONTINUED)

SOURCE 2

Unemployment Rates (%) for Ethnic Groups in South Africa, 1994 and 1995		
	1994	1995
Africans/Blacks		
Male	34	29
Female	50	47
Coloureds		
Male	20	18
Female	28	28
Indians/Asians		
Male	13	10
Female	24	20
Whites		
Male	5	4
Female	9	8

SOURCE 3

Average number of years schooling by population group					
Year	All	Africans	Coloureds	Indians	Whites
1980	5.4	3.6	5.7	7.0	10.1
1991	6.9	5.5	6.9	8.8	11.0
2000(est)	8.1	6.8	7.9	9.8	11.1

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, state whether you agree or disagree that South Africa should introduce a policy of Affirmative Action. Give reasons to support your view.

(8 marks)

NOW MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONE QUESTION FROM EACH OF SECTIONS A, B AND C.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[C064/SQP109]

Intermediate 2
Modern Studies
Specimen Marking Instructions

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Intermediate 2 Modern Studies

Marking Instructions

1. In questions relating to Evaluating, credit may only be given when responses have been derived from the sources provided. At Intermediate 2 level, where candidates have been asked to detect selective use of facts, marks are not awarded for identification but for the explanation which is offered.
2. List type answers to Knowledge and Understanding questions, if accurate, should be awarded a maximum of 1 mark only. Development and / or exemplification should be evident to justify higher marks.
3. It is strongly emphasised that the references in the marking instructions indicating expected responses are for guidance only and must not be viewed as prescriptive. The performance of candidates in each question is measured against the Grade description and it is against these, rather than a checklist of responses, that they should be assessed.
4. Half marks may not be used at any point in the marking process.

Question 1

(a)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing clear explanations.

Award up to four marks for an explanation depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

For full marks candidates must deal with social and economic needs. Award a maximum of 6 marks if only one is dealt with. Candidates may integrate economic and social points in their response.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:-

Social Needs

- Leisure facilities
- Housing
- Social Work services

Economic Needs

- Payment of Housing Benefit
- Education, leading to greater economic opportunity
- Economic development and planning

8 marks available

(b)

The student is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.

Award up to four marks for a conclusion reached, depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:-

- Percentage rise in the Council Tax varies from area to area – compare change since 1997/8 in Stirling (1%) with Glasgow (9%), and average annual change since 1995/6 in Glasgow and West Dunbartonshire (15%) with Edinburgh City (5%).
- Actual level of Band D Tax varies from place to place – compare Scottish Borders (£639) with Glasgow City (£1074).
- Biggest actual increases have been in Glasgow City and West Dunbartonshire, neither of which are in the North of Scotland.
- Increase since 1997/8 has been less than one-quarter of the total percentage increase since 1995/6

8 marks available

(c)

The student is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view. Candidates are also required to draw a valid conclusion.

Award up to four marks for an argument depending on relevance and development of the evidence.

For full marks candidates must refer to all three sources. Maximum of 6 marks if only 2 sources used; maximum of 4 marks if only one source used.

Also for full marks candidates must have an overall conclusion.

Maximum of 6 marks if no conclusion included in answer.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:-

SUPPORT

- Comparatively few elderly people living in unsuitable accommodation (Source 1)
- New sheltered houses being built in Pitfarg (Source 2)
- Ramped access for homes in Woodend (Source 2)
- New lifts in Boltonhall flats will help elderly people (Source 2)
- South Woods and Markfoot have more sheltered houses than Scottish Office recommendation (Source 3)

OPPOSE

- In Pitfarg and Woodend more than 10% of elderly people are living in unsuitable accommodation (Source 1)
- Investment in many aspects of housing that will not benefit old people – e.g. general needs, ex-offenders, young homeless (Source 2)
- In four areas there are fewer Sheltered Houses than the Scottish office recommendation (Source 3)

8 marks available

Question 2

(a)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing clear explanations.

Award up to four marks for an explanation depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

For full marks candidates must refer to the role of the Secretary of State within the Westminster system and the relationship between the Secretary of State and the Scottish Parliament.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:-

- Remains member of the UK Cabinet at Westminster
- Represents Scottish interests in national government
- Decline in influence since establishment of Scottish Parliament

8 marks available

(b)

The student is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.

Award up to four marks for a conclusion reached, depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence. Credit highly interaction between sources.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:-

Source 1

- Newspaper made public shipment of radioactive waste forcing government to make statement in Parliament
- Media campaign having influence on public opinion which governments must be aware of if they are to win next election

Source 2

- Effective pressure group campaign forced a government supporting MP to speak against the government and support the campaign
- Government party could lose support in forthcoming elections if policy continues

Source 3

- Improved safety programme announced
- No further deliveries
- Douness to close down by 2065

8 marks available

(c)

The student is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view. Candidates are also required to draw a valid conclusion.

Award up to four marks for an argument depending on relevance and development of the evidence.

For full marks candidates must refer to both sources.

Also for full marks candidates must have an overall conclusion.

Maximum of 6 marks if no conclusion included in answer.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:-

SUPPORT

- Number of MPs sent to Westminster remains the same
- Westminster Parliament will still have control over areas such as foreign policy, defence, economic and monetary policy and the constitution
- Westminster Parliament will still have the power over most taxes, Scottish Parliament only has the opportunity to alter income tax by 3p

OPPOSE

- PR system to be adopted rather than first-past-the-post as in Westminster Parliament
- Will have increased power over areas such as education, law, health and economic development
- Some new powers over tax
- Coalition government likely rather than majority government as is usual in Westminster Parliament

8 marks available

Question 3

(a)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing clear descriptions.

Award up to three marks for a description depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

For full credit, the answer should cover both social and economic discrimination.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

Women

- Legislation, e.g. Equal Pay Act and Sex Discrimination Act
- Role of Equal Opportunities Commission
- Role of Trade Unions
- Role of European Union
- Attempts to change attitudes

Ethnic Minorities

- Legislation, e.g. Race Relations Act
- Role of Commission for Racial Equality
- Role of Trade Unions
- Attempts to change attitudes

6 marks available.

(b)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing clear explanations.

Award up to four marks for an explanation depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

Women

- Sexual prejudice based on traditional attitudes
- Reluctance of parties to choose women for safe seats
- Difficulties in introducing women only short lists in Labour Party
- Traditional dominance of politics by men
- Domestic responsibilities
- Barriers to participation on an equal basis with men, e.g. cost of childminding, evening meetings, House of Commons practices

Ethnic Minorities

- Racial prejudice
- Reluctance of parties to choose members of ethnic minorities for safe seats
- Traditional dominance of politics by whites
- Numerical minority
- Possible language problems
- Women less likely to become politically active in some communities
- Economic barriers

8 marks available.

(c)

The student is required to evaluate complex sources by selecting evidence from them in order to justify a recommendation. The candidate must also explain why they have rejected another option.

Award up to four marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence.

Credit highly justifications which show interaction between the sources.

For full marks students must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option.

Answers, which deal with one decision only, should be awarded a maximum of eight marks.

Answers, which make use of two sources only, should be awarded a maximum of eight marks. Answers based on one source alone should be awarded a maximum of four marks.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

Decision 1

- High proportion of Black Caribbean, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils excluded compared with other ethnic groups
- Exclusion figures for above groups higher than Cliffdon average
- Black Caribbean, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils make up 35% of total
- Only 5 teachers from ethnic minorities
- Some feel school offers nothing therefore cause trouble
- Only some work hard at school therefore others do not

Decision 2

- Low percentage of Black Caribbean, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils go on to further education
- Only 5 teachers from ethnic minorities
- Chinese and Indian do less well than average for Cliffdon in percentage of pupils who go on to further education
- Some pupils at a disadvantage due to English being a second language
- Only some work hard at school therefore others do not

10 marks available

Question 4

(a)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing clear descriptions.

Award up to three marks for a description depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

(i)

HEALTH PROBLEMS

- Overweight – heart disease
- Smoking – cancer
- Poverty can lead to health problems, e.g. poor housing – asthma
- Alcohol and drugs

OR

(ii)

POVERTY

- Poor diet
- Unhealthy living conditions
- No job or poorly paid job
- Often lone parents struggling with their children
- Accidents at home and in the street

6 marks available.

(b)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing clear explanations.

Award up to four marks for an explanation depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

ELDERLY

- Elderly need more hospital / GP treatment as they get older and this costs money
- Less working population so demand on taxes to pay for growing number of elderly
- Need more money for care in the community
- Growing and influential pressure group
- More to be paid out in retirement pensions

LONE PARENTS

- More to be paid out in benefits
- CSA – problems
- Housing problems
- Childcare places need to be increased

8 marks available.

(c)

The student is required to evaluate complex sources by selecting evidence from them in order to justify a recommendation. The candidate must also explain why they have rejected another option.

Award up to four marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence.

Credit highly justifications which show interaction between the sources.

For full marks students must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option.

Answers which deal with one decision only should be awarded a maximum of eight marks.

Answers which make use of two sources only should be awarded a maximum of eight marks.
Answers based on one source alone should be awarded a maximum of four marks.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

Decision 1

- Significant proportion of families are headed by lone parents (22%)
- Expense of childcare could act as disincentive to taking a job
- Other countries publicly fund a far higher proportion of childcare than the UK
- Majority of single parents are unemployed and depend on benefits
- Large public support for scheme to subsidise childcare, highest proportion for those going from benefits to work
- 90% of lone parents want to find work but need affordable childcare

Decision 2

- Lone parents are a minority
- Not enough registered child care places available for all groups
- many parents wish to stay at home and look after young children
- 18% of people think that the Government should subsidise child care for all families
- In some EU countries child care is subsidised for all the families

10 marks available

Question 5

(a)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing clear descriptions.

Award up to three marks for a description depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

- Growing residual poverty leading to an 'underclass'
- Increasing levels of drug and alcohol addiction leading to theft to fund the habit
- Large number of households empty during the day due to both adults working or lone-parent households
- Ineffective sentencing leading to recidivism

6 marks available.

(b)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing clear explanations.

Award up to four marks for an explanation depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

- Informal procedures to set the child at ease
- Focus on dealing with the child's problems and securing a better future, not a 'trial'
- Encourages co-operation between different agencies involved in child care

8 marks available.

(c)

The student is required to evaluate complex sources by selecting evidence from them in order to justify a recommendation. The candidate must also explain why they have rejected another option.

Award up to four marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence.

Credit highly justifications which show interaction between the sources.

For full marks students must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option.

Answers which deal with one decision only should be awarded a maximum of eight marks.

Answers which make use of two sources only should be awarded a maximum of eight marks.

Answers based on one source alone should be awarded a maximum of four marks.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

Decision 1

- Less than half the break-ins have been solved by the police (Source 1)
- £50,000 worth of property has been stolen from homes (Source 1)
- 4 out of 6 categories of people interviewed believe a Neighbourhood Watch scheme would reduce crime (Source 2)
- Neighbourhood Watch encourages people to be vigilant and to develop good links with the police (Source 3)

Decision 2

- Overall crime rate lower than national average (Source 1)
- Young people and family households do not believe a Neighbourhood Watch scheme would make any difference to crime (Source 2)
- People might waste police time by reporting every suspicious person / act (Source 3)

10 marks available

Question 6

(a)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing clear descriptions.

Award up to 4 marks for a description depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Credit reference to aspects of:

- Different categories of EU assistance that are available (including RECHAR etc)
- Highlands and Islands Category 1 status
- Specific examples of projects that have been funded or part-funded from EU sources

Give credit for schemes / funding that is not specifically from the RDF, provided it is sourced from the EU.

Credit highly those candidates who mention specific projects.

8 marks available

(b)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of complex international issues by providing clear explanations.

Award up to 3 marks for an explanation depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

For full credit. answers should refer to both education and living standards.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

Education

- Starting / leaving age
- Exam system
- School day / organisation
- Subjects studied

Living Standards

- Ownership of consumer goods
- Housing standards
- Disposable income
- Relationship between prices and income

6 marks available

(c)

The student is required to evaluate complex sources by giving arguments for and against a given point of view.

Award up to four marks for an argument depending on relevance and development of the evidence.

For full marks candidates must refer to all three sources. Maximum of 6 marks if only 2 sources used; maximum of 4 marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

FOR THE VIEW

- Majority of UK trade is with EU countries (Source 1)
- EU subsidies help farmers in some parts of Britain – e.g. Scottish crofters (Source 2)
- EU fisheries policies may ensure long-term future of fishing industry (Source 2)
- Most of the UK is assisted by EU funds (Source 3)

AGAINST THE VIEW

- UK contributes more to the EU than it gets back (Source 1)
- EU spends most of its budget on agriculture, but UK has a small agricultural sector (Source 2)
- EU fisheries policies have restricted fishing industry (Source 2)
- Some parts of the UK, including South East England and Eastern Scotland, not helped by EU funds (Source 3)

8 marks available

Question 7

(a)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing clear descriptions.

Award up to 3 marks for a description depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Credit reference to aspects of:

- Mining
- Forestry
- Ranching
- Logging
- Roads
- Indigenous peoples
- Resettlement
- Landless peasants – “slash and burn”

6 marks available

(b)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of complex international issues by providing clear explanations.

Award up to 4 marks for an explanation depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

For full credit, answers should refer to both social and economic changes.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

- Landless workers v landowners
- Land distribution is unfair, e.g. biggest 1% of farms have almost half of the cultivated land
- Gap between rich and poor is widening with consequent differences – 10% of people get 50% of the national income
- ‘the whiter you are the richer you are’
 - rich are largely white or mestizo
 - poor are black or mulatto
- women still suffer widespread prejudice and discrimination
- affluent middle class have access to the most advanced medical services
- the poor get scant treatment – diseases rife and over 30 million Brazilians suffer from malnutrition
- high inflation has played a destructive role in Brazil widening the gap between rich and poor
- education – for rich private schools; for poor often no school or very basic education

8 marks available

(c)

The student is required to evaluate complex sources by giving arguments for and against a given point of view.

Award up to four marks for an argument depending on relevance and development of the evidence.

For full marks candidates must refer to all three sources. Maximum of 6 marks if only 2 sources used; maximum of 4 marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

FOR THE VIEW

Source 1

- Only 28% of unemployed people are women
- Life expectancy of women is 69 compared to 63 for men

Source 2

- Women in Deiascanda community formed an association to fight for better rights
- After a year were running the new school and health centre

Source 3

- 3 of Brazil's most important trade unions have women's departments to promote their equality with men
- One union has 30% of its leadership posts filled by women
- Women succeeded in getting the 1988 constitution changed to reflect women's issues
- National organisations have been set up for women

AGAINST THE VIEW

Source 1

- Women make up 50% of the population but only 35.5% of the workforce
- Women tend to do temporary, part time, unskilled and low paid jobs
- Women only own 25% of the wealth

Source 2

- In Deiascanda women do most of the unskilled jobs
- Family planning is non existent, birth rate and infant mortality rates are high

Source 3

- Only 8.4% of trade union leaders are women
- Only 30% of leadership posts in trade unions are filled by women

8 marks available

Question 8

(a)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing clear descriptions.

Award up to 4 marks for a description depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

Measures that the Chinese government has taken to control its population growth:-

- One Child Policy
 - size and density of population has caused China problems for several centuries
 - became worse between 1949 and 1976 as improvements in food supplies etc led to reduction in mortality rates
 - 1979 'One Child Policy' adopted on a national scale with aim of keeping population below 1.2 billion by the year 2000
 - economic inducements – preference in housing, education, employment, additional child benefit allowance
 - penalties – fines, loss of privileges
 - physical coercion – abortion, large scale provision of contraceptives
 - since 1993 government has extended its 'One Child Policy'
 - government decides on quota of babies to be born
 - women must get official permission
 - 1995 Maternal and Infant Health Care Law – marriage between people who have genetic diseases is banned unless they agree to sterilisation or long-term contraception

8 marks available

(b)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of complex international issues by providing clear explanations.

Award up to 4 marks for an explanation depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

- Human rights issues
- Dissidents – opposition to CPC is not tolerated – crackdown, e.g. Tiananmen Square – army involvement
- Public punishments – mass executions
- Torture
- Laogai – labour camps – conditions
- Death penalty – 65 crimes carry the death penalty including hooliganism
- Tibet

6 marks available

(c)

The student is required to evaluate complex sources by giving arguments for and against a given point of view.

Award up to four marks for an argument depending on relevance and development of the evidence.

For full marks candidates must refer to all three sources. Maximum of 6 marks if only 2 sources used; maximum of 4 marks if only one source used.

Good answers should show interaction between sources.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

FOR THE VIEW

Source 1

- Farm own land
- Sell crops for good price at the market
- Owns chickens and sheep and a tractor
- Has money in her pocket
- Can buy her children instant noodles
- Annual income is £120

Source 3

Example of information from the statistics

- In both Guizhou and Zhejiang a majority of rural residents have a tv and own their homes
- In Zhejiang more people than in Guizhou have telephones, fridges and are familiar with the internet
- Zhejiang has a high GDP and the rural income is also high

AGAINST THE VIEW

Source 2

- Annual income £30
- No cow which is capital
- Will never be able to buy another one
- Only big piece of furniture is a table
- Most people have illnesses related to poverty
- Cannot afford fresh vegetables and meat
- Do not have good reading skills

Source 3

Example of how poor Gansu province is:-

- Gets government aid to help people dying of starvation
- 90% of families have no household water supply
- rural income is 800 Yuan
- In Guizhou and Zhejiang less than half of rural residents have telephones, fridges, bikes, cassette players
- In Guizhou, the GDP is less than half of Gansu province

8 marks available

Question 9

(a)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing clear descriptions.

Award up to 3 marks for a description depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

For full marks candidates must deal with social and economic problems. Award a maximum of 6 marks if only one is dealt with. Candidates may integrate economic and social points in their response.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

Economic

- High levels of unemployment
- Poverty
- Continuing economic inequality in incomes and wealth
- Ownership of industry still mainly in white hands
- Insufficient aid from overseas

Social

- Health inequalities
- High level of crime
- Housing problems
- Educational disadvantage
- Reluctance of some whites to accept non-whites on an equal basis

8 marks available

(b)

The student is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of complex international issues by providing clear explanations.

Award up to 3 marks for an explanation depending upon quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

- Opportunity to discover truth about events in the past
- Opportunity to allow people to forgive
- Spirit of forgiveness allows new beginning in post Apartheid South Africa
- People seek amnesty

6 marks available

(c)

The student is required to evaluate complex sources by giving arguments for and against a given point of view.

Award up to four marks for an argument depending on relevance and development of the evidence.

For full marks candidates must refer to all three sources. Maximum of 6 marks if only 2 sources used; maximum of 4 marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to aspects of:-

For a policy of affirmative action

- To make up for previous discrimination against non-whites
- Continuing social and economic inequality
- To open up employment opportunities
- Growing discontent unless action taken
- Unemployment levels for blacks and other non-whites much higher than for whites
- Whites have much longer average years of schooling

Against a policy of affirmative action

- Economy will suffer if skilled whites lose jobs
- Best person should always be chosen for the job
- Whites could leave if affirmative action introduced
- Would be like a re-introduction of Apartheid
- Unemployment for non-whites is falling
- Years of schooling have increased and are expected to increase without affirmative action programmes

8 marks available

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]