

[C064/SQP028]

Higher
Modern Studies
Part I
Specimen Question Paper

Time: 3 hours 10 minutes

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

There are two parts to this paper, Part I (Extended answers) and Part II (Decision Making Exercise). You should attempt both parts of the paper.

Part I is divided into three sections. You must answer one question from each section. You should spend approximately 1 hour 30 minutes on Part I.

Answer:

ONE from Section A: *Political Issues in the United Kingdom*: Each question is worth 20 marks.

ONE from Section B: *Social Issues in the United Kingdom*: Each question is worth 10 marks.

ONE from Section C: *International Issues*: Each question is worth 20 marks.

Part II: Social Issues in the United Kingdom Decision Making Exercise

You should spend approximately 1 hour 40 min on Part II.

You should attempt **EITHER** Decision Making Exercise I: Income and Wealth in the United Kingdom
OR Decision Making Exercise 2: Health Care in the United Kingdom

The Decision Making Exercises are contained in separate booklets. A summary of each exercise is provided on the cover of each booklet.

Read the summaries carefully before deciding which exercise to attempt. In each case, answer **all** questions.

You should begin each section on a fresh page of the answer book.

Marks may be deducted for bad spelling and bad punctuation and for writing that is difficult to read.

PART I

You must answer ONE question from each Section.

You should spend approximately 1 hour 30 minutes on Part I.

SECTION A—Political Issues in the United Kingdom

Answer ONE question from this Section

Each question is worth 20 marks

Marks

STUDY THEME 1: DECISION MAKING IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Question A1

- (a) Describe the relationship between the Executive and the Civil Service. (10)
- (b) Examine the methods used by pressure groups to influence the decision making process. (10)

STUDY THEME 2: THE GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND

Question A2

- (a) Describe the structure and functions of the Scottish Parliament. (10)
- (b) To what extent does local government depend on central Government for finance? (10)

STUDY THEME 3: POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR POLICIES

Question A3

- (a) Describe the way in which the Conservative Party chooses its leader. (10)
- (b) To what extent do SNP policies differ from Labour policies in Scotland on **two** of the following?
 - Taxation
 - Public/private ownership
 - Education
 - Law and order(10)

STUDY THEME 4: THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM, VOTING AND POLITICAL ATTITUDES

Question A4

- (a) What are the criticisms of the First Past the Post electoral system? (10)
- (b) To what extent does the media shape the political attitudes of voters? (10)

SECTION B—Social Issues in the United Kingdom

Answer ONE question from this Section

Each question is worth 10 marks

Marks

STUDY THEME 5: INCOME AND WEALTH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Question B5

- (a) In what ways has central Government tried to reduce poverty? (10)

OR

- (b) Since 1990, in what ways have central and local government attempted to improve the social and economic status of ethnic minorities? (10)

OR

- (c) What are the causes of unemployment? (10)

STUDY THEME 6: HEALTH CARE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Question B6

- (a) Describe the ways in which health care for the elderly is provided. (10)

OR

- (b) What rights and choices do patients have within the NHS? (10)

OR

- (c) What changes to primary health care in the UK have been introduced in recent years? (10)

SECTION C—International Issues

Answer ONE question from this Section

Each question is worth 20 marks

Marks

STUDY THEME 7: A SOCIETY IN CHANGE—SOUTH AFRICA

Question C7

- (a) Describe the federal system of government in South Africa. (10)
- (b) “‘Transformation’—the shifting of power from white to black is still far from complete.” Discuss. (10)

STUDY THEME 8: A SOCIETY IN CHANGE—CHINA

Question C8

- (a) Describe the political structure of the Chinese Peoples’ Republic. (10)
- (b) To what extent has China become a market economy? (10)

STUDY THEME 9: ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE USA

Question C9

- (a) In what ways do America’s ethnic minorities experience social disadvantage? (10)
- (b) Why is immigration into the USA a political issue? (10)

STUDY THEME 10: THE EUROPEAN UNION

Question C10

- (a) Do **either** (i) **or** (ii) **but not both**
 - (i) What are the advantages to the UK of European Monetary Union? (10)

OR

- (ii) What changes have been made to the Common Agricultural Policy in recent years? (10)
- (b) Examine the arguments **against** further enlargement of the European Union. (10)

STUDY THEME 11: GLOBAL SECURITY

Question C11

- (a) What are the arguments **for** the expansion of NATO? (10)
- (b) To what extent do the interests of individual members limit the effectiveness of the UN? (10)

STUDY THEME 12: THE POLITICS OF FOOD

With reference to North East Africa (excluding Egypt) or Southern Africa, answer the question below.

Marks

Question C12

- (a) In what ways do **two** of the following cause food shortages?
- Cash crops
 - Land tenure
 - Debt
- (10)**
- (b) To what extent do the internal policies of African governments affect the success of food aid? **(10)**

[END OF PART I]

[GO ON TO PART II]

[C064/SQP028]

Higher
Modern Studies

Time: 3 hours 10 minutes

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Part II

Decision Making Exercise 1

Specimen Question Paper

Attempt:

Either Decision Making Exercise 1: Income and Wealth in the United Kingdom;

Or Decision Making Exercise 2: Health Care in the United Kingdom but **not both**.
The Decision Making Exercises are contained in separate booklets.

A summary of the exercise is provided on the cover of each booklet.

You should spend approximately 1 hour 40 minutes on this part of the paper, including reading time.

Read the summaries carefully before deciding which exercise to attempt. In each case, answer **all** questions.

DECISION MAKING EXERCISE 1 :

INCOME AND WEALTH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Summary of Decision Making Exercise

You are a policy researcher for a university. You have been asked to prepare a report for the employers' organisation, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), in which you have to recommend or reject the trades unions' proposal for a minimum wage of £4.00 an hour for all employees in the UK.

Before beginning the task, you must answer a number of evaluating questions (Questions 1–4) based on the source material provided. The source material is as follows:

SOURCE A: Statement by trade union spokeswoman: An End to Low Pay

SOURCE B: Statement by Glasgow businessman: When Low Pay becomes No Pay

SOURCE C: Statistical Survey

SOURCE A: STATEMENT BY TRADE UNION SPOKESWOMAN

An End to Low Pay

Britain has become the “sweatshop of Europe”. We are the only European Union country not to have a national minimum wage. How arrogant for us to believe that our economic policies are right and all our European partners are wrong. The scandal of low pay affects all workers but, despite Government
5 legislation, vulnerable groups of people, especially women, are particularly affected. The Council of Europe estimates that a decent wage would be £6.03 an hour. All we are asking for is a national minimum wage of £4 an hour. This is not excessive but it would take thousands of workers out of the poverty trap.

All workers are seeing their wages being cut and their standards of living
10 lowered so that they cannot even afford to go on holiday. The pay is so low in many jobs you are better off on benefits. A minimum wage will allow people to get out of the benefit trap and become independent. The “haves” are earning more and the “have nots” are getting poorer. It disgusts me to read of
15 these “fat cat” directors earning huge salaries. They earn more in an afternoon than I do all month!

A minimum wage will not cost jobs! The experience in the USA has shown that when the minimum wage was increased there was little effect on job losses. If paying workers decent wages was bad for the economy, the USA
20 would suffer from higher unemployment than we do. With decent wages available for all we can break the poverty trap. As people get back to work the whole country benefits, with less to pay out on Jobseeker’s Allowance and the government receives more in tax and national insurance receipts.

The extent of poverty in Britain is a national disgrace. That is why we need a
25 national minimum wage of £4 an hour now!

Tricia Pentland

SOURCE B: STATEMENT BY GLASGOW BUSINESSMAN

When Low Pay becomes No Pay

A national minimum wage will be a disaster for the British economy. The vast majority of employers are desperately worried about this minimum wage proposal. Our low unemployment is the envy of our European partners. The bad old days of unions running the country are gone. Our workers are flexible
5 and reasonable in their wage demands and, as a result, wages for those in work are higher than ever. We are all in favour of a high wage economy, but to enforce it by law, when companies cannot afford it, is economic madness. Now that Britain has moved out of recession, misguided demands from unions threaten our prosperity. Our estimates show that a minimum wage will
10 destroy about 1.7 million jobs because not all businesses can afford to pay at least £4 an hour to every employee. The unions' plans would replace low pay with no pay. Our wage costs for all workers would go up, leaving us with no option but to employ fewer people.

Those countries that have a national minimum wage have a higher level of
15 unemployment than we do. In many areas, most low earners are not full-time employees but are teenagers or women seeking some extra cash for holidays. Many supermarkets could not afford to pay every shelf stacker £4 an hour. The result would be fewer teenagers being able to take up part-time work and, therefore, stay on at school or take a college course.

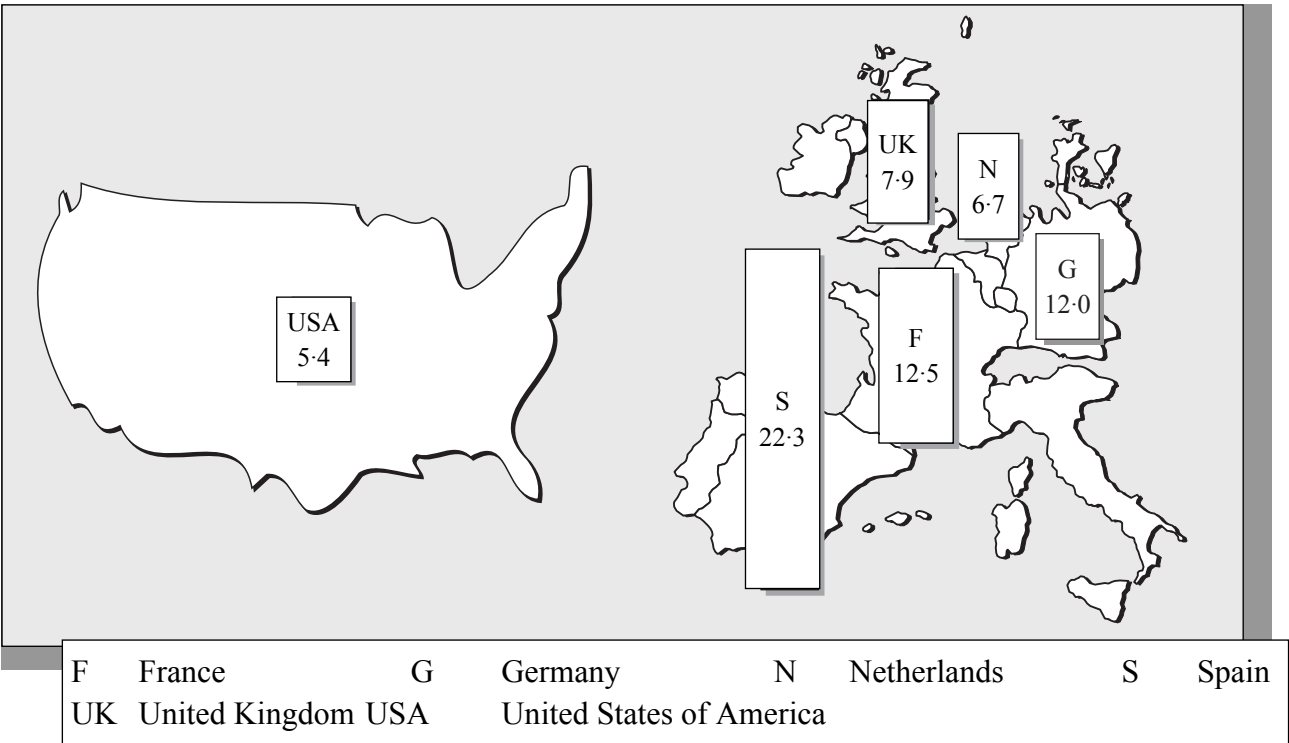
20 A minimum wage would increase prices as employers pass on wage rises to their customers. Inflation will get worse. How are British firms supposed to compete with German, Japanese and American companies with this burden placed on them? Major employers would close down or move to other countries where wages are lower. Workers in the new global economy need to
25 be flexible. Higher pay has to be earned through higher profits and the best workers will be the best paid.

The key to economic success is to have businesses selling their products at a competitive price in the international market and creating well paid jobs.

Jim Lloyd

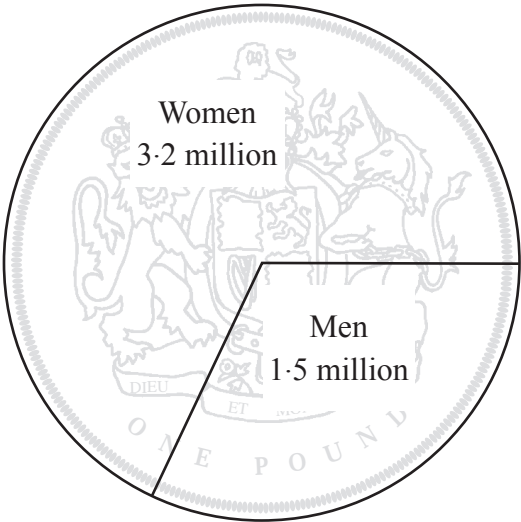
SOURCE C: STATISTICAL SURVEY

Source C1: Unemployment Rates (%) 1996
Countries with a national minimum wage (except UK)



Source: Low Pay Unit (adapted)

Source C2: Numbers of people in the UK earning under £4 an hour



Source: Low Pay Unit/Labour Force Survey, 1995 (adapted)

Source C3: Average gross weekly pay for all UK full-time employees

	Women	Men
1994	£244.41	£335.60
1993	£237.40	£333.00
1992	£221.90	£324.60
1991	£206.50	£299.50

Source: New Earnings Survey, 1994 (adapted)

[END OF DECISION MAKING EXERCISE 1 BOOKLET]

DECISION MAKING EXERCISE 1

QUESTIONS

Marks

Questions 1 to 4 are based on Sources A to C on pages 2–5. Answer Questions 1 to 4 before attempting Question 5.

In Questions 1 to 4, use only the sources described in each question.

Question 1

Use **only** Source A and Source B.

In what ways do the views of Tricia Pentland and Jim Lloyd differ on the effects of a national minimum wage on jobs?

2

Question 2

Use **only** Source C2 and Source A.

Give evidence to support the view of Tricia Pentland on low pay.

2

Question 3

Use **only** Source A, Source B and Source C1.

What evidence is there to support the views of both Tricia Pentland and Jim Lloyd on the effects of a minimum wage on unemployment?

4

Question 4

Use **only** Source C3 and Source A.

Why might Tricia Pentland be accused of exaggeration?

2

(10)

Question 5

DECISION MAKING TASK

You are a policy researcher for a university. You have been asked to prepare a report for the employers' organisation, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), in which you have to recommend or reject the trades unions' proposal for a minimum wage of £4.00 an hour for all employees in the UK.

In your report you should:

- * recommend or reject the trades unions' proposal of a national minimum wage of £4.00 an hour for all employees in the UK;
- * provide arguments to support your recommendation;
- * identify and comment on any arguments which may be presented by those who oppose your recommendation.

In your report you **must** use:

- * the **source material** provided and
- * other **background knowledge**.

Your answer should be written in a style appropriate to a *report*.

The written and statistical information sources which have been provided are as follows:

- SOURCE A:** Statement by trade union spokeswoman: An End to Low Pay
- SOURCE B:** Statement by Glasgow businessman: When Low Pay becomes No Pay
- SOURCE C:** Statistical Survey

(20)

Total: 30 Marks

[END OF DECISION MAKING EXERCISE 1 QUESTION PAPER]

[C064/SQP028]

Higher Modern Studies

Time: 3 hours 10 minutes

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Part II

Decision Making Exercise 2 Specimen Question Paper

Attempt:

Either Decision Making Exercise 1: Income and Wealth in the United Kingdom;

Or Decision Making Exercise 2: Health Care in the United Kingdom but **not both**.
The Decision Making Exercises are contained in separate booklets.

A summary of the exercise is provided on the cover of each booklet.

You should spend approximately 1 hour 40 minutes on this part of the paper, including reading time.

Read the summaries carefully before deciding which exercise to attempt. In each case, answer **all** questions.

DECISION MAKING EXERCISE 2:

HEALTH CARE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Summary of Decision Making Exercise

You are a Health Policy Researcher. You have been asked to prepare a report for Strathkeith Council recommending whether or not £90,000 should be allocated to setting up a "Men's Health Project" in the Strathkeith area.

Before beginning the task, you must answer a number of evaluating questions (Questions 1–4) based on the source material provided. The source material is as follows:

Source A: Statement by spokesperson for the Men's Health Project

Source B: Extract from speech by Councillor Hutchison

Source C: Statistical Survey

SOURCE A: STATEMENT BY SPOKESPERSON FOR THE MEN'S HEALTH PROJECT

It has been recognised for a long time that Scottish men suffer from some of the worst health in Britain. Indeed, Scotland is often referred to as “the sick man of Europe”. It is now widely accepted that unemployment and poor housing conditions are contributory factors to the high rates of cancer, heart disease, depression and suicide, especially among men.

The British Medical Association (BMA) has reported that the number of people reporting heart attacks in the 24–64 age range, in an area of multiple deprivation, increases with both age and the degree of deprivation. After a heart attack, those from more deprived areas are more likely to die than those from more affluent areas.

There is also a gender difference in death rates. Women have longer life expectancy than men. Illnesses such as cancer and heart disease affect men more than women. There is no doubt that men's health is worse than women's health in Strathkeith as well as Scotland as a whole, and this should be recognised by the council's funding of this project. It is well known that men are more reluctant to visit their GPs. Often, they put off any consultation until the onset of really serious symptoms and, therefore, expensive treatment is needed. The Health Project would provide an opportunity for men to meet and discuss the health issues which affect them. They would receive advice on diet, exercise and coping with stress, as well as support for cutting down on smoking and alcohol.

A Men's Health Project in Strathkeith would be a good idea and would go some way to reducing the effects of multiple deprivation which exists in this area. However, projects like these are not the real solution to this country's health problems. Scotland has continued to be the poor relation with regard to health care spending and, if Strathkeith is a typical example, has suffered a greater degree of ill health.

SOURCE B: EXTRACT FROM SPEECH BY COUNCILLOR HUTCHISON

Money spent on a Men's Health Project would not be money well-spent. Statistics clearly show that health is improving for all groups of people in society—men and women alike, and in all social classes. In particular, the treatment of heart disease and cancer in both men and women in Scotland has
5 been a great success.

This money could be better spent in other ways. People should take responsibility for their own health and not expect somebody else to do it for them. What society needs now is more individual responsibility and less of the “nanny state”. It is well-known that smoking, excess alcohol, poor diet
10 and lack of proper exercise are bad for health. It does not take £90,000 to point this out. Yes, people in Scotland smoke too much. Yes, people in Scotland drink too much—the level of alcohol consumption in Scotland is far too high and is certainly worse than anywhere else in Britain. However, I strongly object to wasting money on telling people what they already know.
15 The Government is already spending taxpayers' money on positive health care campaigns.

To argue that men's health problems in Strathkeith are caused by unemployment and social deprivation is politically-motivated nonsense which ignores the facts. Scotland's unemployment rate is far lower than the rest of
20 the UK and housing conditions are no worse than in any other part of the country.

It is nonsense to suggest that men suffer more ill-health than women! Statistics clearly show that women have more severe health problems than men. There is certainly no justification for spending any more money on
25 additional health facilities for men. If men have any health problems, all they need to do is visit their GP or attend one of the clinics offered within the GP's practice. It is perfectly clear that men do not make full use of these facilities. This is highlighted by the higher death rates in men from conditions which may be treated, if diagnosed sooner rather than later. One more health clinic,
30 repeating the message and duplicating resources which already exist, will make little difference and be a waste of money.

SOURCE C: STATISTICAL SURVEY

Table C1: Strathkeith—Percentage of males and females reporting sickness

	Long-standing illness		Limiting long-standing illness		Restricted activity in previous 14 days	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1985	29	31	16	18	11	14
1989	31	33	17	19	11	15
1991	31	32	17	18	11	13
1993	34	35	19	22	13	15
1994	32	33	18	20	12	15
1995	31	32	18	20	13	15

Table C2: Government expenditure on the National Health Service

	SCOTLAND		UK	
	£ billion	£ per head	£ billion	£ per head
1991/92	3.34	652	31.8	547
1992/93	3.66	715	35.4	609
1993/94	3.78	738	37.3	642
1994/95	3.96	773	39.9	687
1995/96	4.11	803	40.7	701

Source: Adapted from Government Expenditure Plans, 1995/6–1996/7 (Scottish Office) and Public Finance Trends, 1996 (Office for National Statistics)

**Table C3: Scottish death rates by selected cause per 100,000 population
(UK average in brackets)**

	CANCER		HEART DISEASE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1991	330 (305)	284 (266)	392 (364)	347 (289)
1992	334 (305)	286 (266)	382 (351)	341 (282)
1993	320 (292)	285 (256)	361 (334)	332 (270)
1994	326 (298)	293 (263)	349 (322)	332 (266)

Source: Adapted from *Regional Trends*, 1993–96

DECISION MAKING EXERCISE 2

QUESTIONS

Marks

Questions 1 to 4 are based on Sources A to C on pages 2–5. Answer Questions 1 to 4 before attempting Question 5.

In Questions 1 to 4, use only the sources described in each question.

Question 1

Use Source A and Source B.

In what ways do the views of the spokesperson for the Men's Health Project and Councillor Hutchison differ on the factors contributing to poor health?

2

Question 2

Use Source A, Source C2 and Source C3.

What is the view expressed on the level of funding for the NHS in Scotland and its consequences for the nation's health?

To what extent does the evidence support this view?

3

Question 3

Use Source B and Source C3.

To what extent has Councillor Hutchison been selective in the use of facts with regard to cancer and heart disease?

3

Question 4

Use Source A and Source C1.

Quote an example of exaggeration by the spokesperson for the Men's Health Project.

Give a reason to support your choice.

2

(10)

Question 5

DECISION MAKING TASK

You are a Health Policy Researcher. You have been asked to prepare a report for Strathkeith Council recommending whether or not £90,000 should be allocated to setting up a “Men’s Health Project” in the Strathkeith area.

In your report you should:

- * recommend whether or not the project should go ahead;
- * provide arguments to support your recommendation;
- * identify and comment on any arguments which may be presented by those who oppose your recommendation.

In your report you **must** use:

- * the **source material** provided and
- * other **background knowledge**.

Your answer should be written in a style appropriate to a *report*.

The written and statistical information sources which have been provided are as follows:

SOURCE A: Statement by spokesperson for the Men’s Health Project

SOURCE B: Extract from speech by Councillor Hutchison

SOURCE C: Statistical survey

(20)

Total: 30 Marks

[END OF DECISION MAKING EXERCISE 2 QUESTION PAPER]

[C064/SQP028]

Higher
Modern Studies
Part I
Specimen Marking Instructions

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

HIGHER MODERN STUDIES

SPECIMEN MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS ARE NOT A CHECKLIST

Part 1

1 (a) Candidates should describe

- Credit brief explanation of executive provided it is relevant to its relationship with civil service.
- Prime Minister 'first among equals' – chairs and often dominates Cabinet.
- Most Cabinet Ministers are usually in charge of a Department of State.
- The Minister is responsible for his/her Department's strategy and day to day decisions in the Department even if these have been delegated to junior ministers or civil servants.
- Minister is responsible to the PM for work done by and performance of the Department.
- May make proposals for legislation concerning Department but will rely on civil servants for drafting and expertise.
- Is responsible to the PM for work and performance of Department.
- Works closely with the senior civil servants in the Department. They will prepare reports and strategy documents for the Minister and offer advice as to the practicalities/problems of proposed policies.
- Ministers are responsible to parliament and answer written and oral questions from MP's using information prepared by civil servants.
- Individual ministers must observe collective responsibility and support Prime Minister.
- Cabinet Office – Cabinet Secretary arranges meetings/publishes and circulates minutes/supports Government machine. Secretary sits on Cabinet committees and takes minutes, gives advice and so may influence policy.
- Credit reference to advisors brought in by Ministers from outwith the Civil Service.

10 marks

1 (b) Candidates should examine/analyse

- Credit exemplification and development but not lists of pressure groups.
- Methods may include publicity, use of media, lobbying, collection of statistics, public support eg through petitions, consumer boycotts, direct action etc.
- Look for discussion of pros and cons of the methods chosen.
- For a good pass candidates should evaluate whether the methods/groups described do influence decisions or not.
- Media attention is not of itself proof of success.
- Credit discussion of concerns over whether some groups/methods are undemocratic or otherwise unfair, eg through their financial resources, exploitation of the media and public opinion, links with politicians, use of tactics that disrupt public life.

10 marks

2 (a) Candidates should describe

- Main functions based on pre-devolution Scottish Office functions (Education and Training, Local Government, Social Work, Housing, Economic Development, Transport, Agriculture/Fishing/Forestry, Environment, Health, Law, Home Affairs, Sport, Culture).
- A few domestic policy areas withheld (abortion, social security benefits) while most taxation, defence, foreign policy continue to be dealt with at Westminster.
- Scottish First Minister and Executive to be elected by Scots Parliament – executive probably coalition based because of PR electoral system.
- Administration of Block Grant from Westminster. Tax varying powers (up to 3p/£) by Parliament in Scotland.
- Continuing though more limited role of Secretary of State for Scotland in UK Cabinet.
- 129 MPs to be elected for 4 year terms partly by PR (56 elected by Additional Members System in 8 large constituencies), partly FPTP (73 – the present 72 plus one extra in Orkney/Shetland).
- Westminster Parliament still has overall sovereignty.

10 marks

2 (b) Candidates should examine / analyse

- Central Government controls 85% of the income of local authorities and sets expenditure limits for them. Local authorities require permission to undertake capital projects and to borrow money to finance them.
- Efficiency savings now built into grant allocation calculations.
- Councils now expected to use private – public partnership deals for capital projects eg Private Finance Initiative (PFI).
- Council Tax (replaced Poll Tax) other main source of income but can be ‘capped’ by central government.
- Business Rate has been set centrally since 1991 so further limits councils’ financial independence.
- Charges for services (mainly from rents of houses) bring in income but may not generate a surplus and are often subject to Central Government control/discretion.
- Councils’ house sales, competitive tendering, privatisation etc. all reduce income that comes into councils.

10 marks

3 (a) Candidates should describe

- Until recently only MP’s elected the leader – even this was a relatively recent change – before Ted Heath (1965) Tory leaders were not even elected but chosen by party ‘grandees’.
- Complicated system whereby leader needed to win an absolute majority on first ballot and 15% more votes than runner up. Most contests have required a second or third ballot – led to use of ‘stalking horse’ no hope candidates challenging leader eg Sir Anthony Meyer challenging M. Thatcher in 1989.
- Now leader William Hague has reformed system to allow party members some input plus an electoral college for MPs.
- Credit views that ‘behind the scenes’ deals have always been important in Tory leadership contests and still are.
- Credit contrasts with other parties.

10 marks

3 (b) Candidates should examine / analyse

- Note the emphasis on Scotland though UK wide policies are also relevant.
- Credit the view that as an opposition party SNP policies are not as detailed or subject to the same pressures as Labour's since Labour are now the government.

Taxation – Labour's traditional image of a party prepared to raise tax to finance public services has been altered by the new leadership.

- Promise of no increase in income tax for most voters and eventual reduction of starting rate to 10p per pound.
- Continuation of financial targets/limits of previous Conservative Government.
- Extra revenue to come from crackdown on evasion and windfall tax on privatised utilities.
- 3p per pound tax varying power for Scottish Parliament.
- SNP has promised to reduce both personal and business taxes in an independent Scotland.
- Ireland seen as a model – to attract more foreign investment.
- Opponents claim a 'tax hole' in SNP plans given their ambitious public spending proposals.
- SNP claim their tax plans are costed and Scotland's resources plus reducing unemployment will allow their spending plans to work.
- SNP spending plans are more expensive than Labour's.

Public/Private Ownership

- Labour's traditional policies now largely abandoned.
- No renationalisation.
- Some further privatisations planned eg air traffic control.
- SNP policy now more 'socialist' than Labour especially over land reform/tenure eg Highland Estates.

Education

- Labour has put education as a top priority though critics claim resources are inadequate.
- Several features of Conservative policies continued eg emphasis on parental choice, school 'league tables'.
- No end to fee paying schools.
- Assisted places scheme scrapped.
- Some extra resources targeted on improving standards.
- Controversial tuition fees for higher education.
- SNP promise a big increase in investment.
- To scrap tuition fees.
- Establish more Scottish universities.

Law and Order

LABOUR

New law on stalking and Harassment

Zero tolerance of community crime
eg anti social neighbours

New offence of racial harassment

Random drug testing of prisoners

Support for victims of crime
(more info on progress of their case)

Local councils set targets for reducing
Crime – emphasis on crime prevention

SNP

“Zero Tolerance” for
anti social community crimes eg
burglary

Increased financial and training
support for Procurator Fiscal service

Alternative to prison should be explored
as much as possible, therefore research
Facility at a Scottish University set up

Opposes all Scotland police force but
encourages sharing of initiatives

Acknowledges link between poverty &
crime

Better resources for customs to stop supply
of drugs

10 marks

4 (a) Candidates should describe

- More than half of the voters do not normally get the Government they wanted.
- Disproportionate link between seats and percentage of votes.
- A relatively small swing in voting behaviour can lead to a big change in the House of Commons eg 1997 General Election.
- Majority party in House of Commons may have had fewer votes cast for it nationwide than the official opposition party (1951, Feb. 1974).
- Encourages tactical voting.
- Votes don't carry equal weight; Conservative Party got no Scottish seats in 1997 with more votes than the Lib Dems who got 10: urban Conservatism largely unrepresented (as were Labour voters in southern England between 1983 and 1997); notion of wasted votes.
- MP may be elected with the support of a minority of constituents.
- Relatively few women and ethnic minority MPs elected.
- Unfair to smaller parties, too generous to the 2 big parties.

10 marks

4 (b) Candidates should examine / analyse

- Give good credit for exemplification eg 1997 election.
- Media are the main source of information on political issues and politicians.
- Broadcasting media (but not the press) must be politically neutral.
- Claimed influence of the press in General Elections; "It was the Sun wot won it" (1992); backed Blair in 1997, changed from SNP to Labour in Scotland. "It was the Sun wot swung it".
- Central role of television in General Election campaigns – all political leaders now prepare carefully for TV through training centres, employment of media consultants.
- Credit discussion of press campaigns for/against political figures or on behalf of issues. eg campaigns by sections of the Scottish press on behalf of a Scottish Parliament.
- Media to bring issues to public attention but may exaggerate/over simplify them eg treatment of violent crime.
- Credit viewpoint that the newspapers may have little effect on their readers' politics – many Sun readers have voted Labour for years.
- Tabloid papers largely bought for entertainment, sport etc not politics.
- Television may boost an image without making a real difference to the number of people who are swayed by the argument (eg Kinnock in 1992).
- Credit discussion of effect of media coverage on UK public opinion eg film of Bosnian atrocities, African famines, leading to changes in government policies

10 marks

5 (a) Candidates should describe

Expect development and explanation of the following points

- National Minimum Wage to be introduced.
- New deals for under 25s and lone parents.
- 1997 Budget reduced taxes for lowest earners.
- Increase in state pension.
- Tax allowances for child minding payments.

5 (b) Candidates should explain the initiatives by both central and local government. Knowledge of 1965, 1968, and 1971 Race Relations Acts is assumed and credit should only be partial if only these initiatives are explained.

- Attempts by central government agencies to recruit more staff from ethnic minorities and to ensure that companies awarded contracts have equal opportunities policies.
- Commission for Racial Equality acts as watchdog on race relation laws.
- Commission for Racial Equality monitors racial employment and housing patterns. Is available to assist victims of racism eg Stephen Lawrence family.
- Commission for Racial Equality involved in wider educational role in promoting awareness of equal opportunity eg Kick Racism Out of Football.
- Local authority educational initiatives on equal opportunities eg multi lingual provision, equal opportunities issues permeating school ethos.
- Creation of social work posts with liaison remits offering support to ethnic minorities.
- Attempts by police to recruit ethnic minorities, Liaison Officers appointed.

5 (c) Candidates should have an awareness of the primary economic causes of unemployment in the UK in recent years. Expect generic explanations eg excessive wage demands, strikes, lack of demand for particular firms' products but do not over credit if no specific reference is made.

- Lack of competitiveness in British industry against foreign competitors eg Japanese, German manufacturers.
- Monetarist/Supply side economics of Thatcher/Major governments which has seen low inflation as priority. Abandonment of government responsibility to sustain full employment.
- Decline of manufacturing sector. Scotland particularly reliant on labour intensive industries such as coal, steel, hence higher unemployment in recent years.
- New service sector jobs not so labour intensive, new "sunrise" industries require smaller, highly skilled workforce.
- Periodic recessions and boom/bust in British economy appears to be inevitable in a capitalist economy. New labour attempting to end this by giving control of interest rates to Bank of England and creating jobs for people eg New Deal.

10 marks

6 (a) Candidates should describe

With specific reference to the elderly expect reference to some of the following:
(Use this as a guide **not** a checklist). Well-informed candidates will be aware of changes and proposals for changes eg internal market, made by the Government.

- National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990 (delayed until 1993)
- Local Authorities have prime responsibility
- Emphasis on assessment of individual needs
- Services may be provided by or purchased by LA
- Sometimes unclear distinction between health care/social care – free/means-tested
- GP contract specification – GPs must make annual visits to patients over 75
- Where needed long term residential care should be provided but hospitals can transfer old people out to private nursing homes with care being paid for by the elderly person or their family
- Elderly encouraged to turn to private medicine – tax breaks on health insurance.

6 (b) Note the question asks for rights and choices – do not pass an answer which deals only with one. Expect reference to some of the following:
(Use this as a guide **not** a check list).

- The patients (including Children's) Charter: access, waiting times, explanations, involvement.
- Access to Health Records Act, 1992; computer and written records (NHS and private) made after 1991, access to reports by doctor for employer/insurer before they are sent.
- GP Contracts: 24 hour cover, practice leaflets, 3 yearly health checks for all between 16-74, annual checks for over 75s, reports, complaints procedure.
- Dental Contracts and concept of continuing care.
- Hospitals denied crown immunity from legal action.
- Health Boards, Trusts and District Health Authorities must meet public once a year.
- Access to the various league tables.

6 (c) Expect reference to some of the following:

GP Fundholding – practices now treat about half the population - possibility of faster – possibly better – treatment - budget pays for staff pay, premises costs, service expansion, in-patient services etc.

GP Contract – time spent with patient, ability to change doctors, capitation payments, Deprived Practice Allowance, target setting, clinics etc.

- Dental and Ophthalmic – patient/dentists registration “contract”, Government cut in fees to dentists and consequences for patients, growth in popularity of private dental care, charges for eye tests, deregulation of over the counter lenses. **10 marks**

7 South Africa

(a) Candidates should describe the federal system of government in South Africa

- Written constitution which can only be changed by a 2/3 majority in the national parliament
- A three-tier democracy of central government, 9 provincial governments and hundreds of local ones
- Parliament comprises a National Assembly of 400 Party List elected MPs (5 year term) and a National Council of Provinces (9 x 10 provincial delegates) with one parliamentary vote per delegation
- Parliament passes laws and elects the President
- NCP can veto legislation but the NA may overturn this by a 2/3 majority

- Constitutional Court monitors constitutional matters
- Provincial governments given joint responsibility with central government for the management of education, health, roads and welfare **but** no power
- Central government supplies > 95% of the provincial budgets
- Revenue raising powers of provincial governments restricted to eg casino taxes and vehicle licensing

10 marks

(b) Candidates should discuss/analyse

“Transformation” – the shifting of power from white to black is still far from complete. Discuss.

- Transformation extends beyond political control to empowerment in business, media, education and the use of municipal resources.
- Black majority government
- Under ANC rule SA English is replacing Afrikaans as the language of government, business and the media
- African history now being taught in African languages
- Affirmative Action policy to encourage Africanisation in government departments and private companies
- Appointment of blacks to prominent positions in security and armed forces
- Willie Hofmeyr the only white face on Mbeki’s staff of advisers, officials and fixers

However:

- Blacks believe that genuine change has barely begun
- Civil service, police and army seen as bastions of white supremacy
- Economic power of multi nationals and persistence of white business elite
- 1998 promise of legislation to compel reluctant employers to implement preferential hiring shows lack of progress
- Shortage of schools and qualified teachers
- Shortage of well staffed health care services
- Inequalities in income and land ownership persist
- Huge shortage in urban housing
- Rising unemployment

10 marks

8 China

(a) Candidates should describe the political structure of the Chinese Peoples' Republic.

- Contested direct elections allowed at local (village only) level for 'People's Congresses'
- People's Congresses elect National People's Congress deputies for 5 year term
- Congress (meets for 2 weeks a year) elects a Standing Committee, a President and vice-president, a Prime Minister (who may serve a maximum of two 5 year terms) and a State Council; plays a part in drafting legislation; usually provides the Communist Party with an obedient audience
- CP (membership 5% of population) is only legal party. Holds a Congress every 5 years which elects a Central Committee (25% of members are PLA) which in turn elects a Politburo
- Democratic centralism; policy handed down from above, not passed up from below
- Self-selected, unaccountable, power elite of 25-35 people determines all policy decisions through a parallel rule party committee system
- The executive of this elite is the 7 strong standing committee of the politburo which oversees the *kou*, the main functional areas of power.
- Policies decreed by the *kou* are implemented by loose groupings of bureaucracies known as *xitong*
- Importance of local CP secretaries, the personal dossier work unit Jiang Zemin – CP Leader, president and chairman of the Central Military Commission: Li Peng – President of NPC: Hu Jintao – Vice-president of NCP: Zhu Rongji – Prime Minister

(10 marks)

(b) Candidates should examine/analyse to what extent China has become a market economy.

- Home purchase since 1980s; housing privatised in 1998
- Stockmarket listings and shareholding system
- Farmers may work for themselves; retail grain market freed in 1993
- Township enterprises (TVES)
- Special Enterprise Zones (SEZS) and propaganda drive to welcome foreigners and foreign investment
- Ending of job-assignment scheme for graduates
- Cut in subsidies to SOES, forced mergers and closures
- Admission that unemployment is a fact of life and may rise

However:

- Shareholding system (*gufenhua*) not to be taken as a green light for wholesale privatisation
- Retention of tight control over the “pillar” industries (arms, energy, steel); zhua da fan xiao – manage the large and let go of the small
- Foreign enterprises still only a tiny % of the economy
- Capitalist outlets account for only 30% of industrial output
- No legal framework to protect property rights and resolve contractual disputes
- Private sale of land forbidden
- Retains 5 year plans

10 marks

9 Ethnic Minorities in the USA

- (a) Candidates should describe in what ways America’s ethnic minorities experience social disadvantage.**

African Americans

- Many children consigned to impoverished schools in low, tax base districts from which whites have fled
- High school drop out rate as high as 40% in places
- More than 30% (twice white level) below the poverty line
- Home ownership 65% of white level; segregated housing persists
- Much higher homelessness
- 12% of population but 50% of prison population; 1/3 men in their 20s either in jail, paroled or on probation
- Over 30% have no or adequate health insurance
- Infant mortality higher and life expectancy (66 men, 75 women) is 5 years less on average than for whites.
- 60% of families with children are headed by women
- Illegitimate birth rate (65%) three times that for whites
- Ghetto living conditions

Hispanics

- 27% of Hispanics below the poverty line
- Hispanics earn 66% of the average earnings of whites
- High drop out rate from school
- Barrio living conditions
- Particular problems of illegal immigrants

10 marks

(b) Why is immigration into the USA a political issue?

- Most Americans say they want a cut in the rate of immigration
- Demands for control particularly strong in America's Southern and South Western states where there are high concentrations of immigrants
- Fear that the USA has surrendered its borders to a rising tide of legal and illegal immigrants many of whom are not committed to American values
- Belief that immigrants are responsible for an increase in the crime rate
- Seen as a cause of inter-ethnic strife
- Perception that the welfare support of illegal immigrants places an unfair tax burden on native-born Americans (Proposition 187).
- Origin of many immigrants reinforces prejudice; fear that the majority of the USA's population will be of non-European origin.
- Immigrants take jobs from native-born Americans **BUT**.
- The USA has a tradition of receiving immigrants from all over the world.
- Immigration provides the USA with a rich cultural diversity, encourages economic regeneration and is self-financing.
- Business lobby wants more immigrant labour.
- Clinton sees the newly naturalised as a source of votes – "Citizenship USA" scheme.
- INS demand for a set of fingerprints from all immigrants seen as a civil liberties issue.

10 marks

10 European Union

(a) (i) Candidates should describe what the advantages are to the UK of European Monetary Union.

- Stable exchange rates good for trade – a very substantial gain for UK industry, especially for small companies
- Boost to trade will increase investment, create jobs and raise output
- Lower inflation inside a monetary union, in which monetary policy is decided on a day-to-day basis by independent European Central Bank
- Would eliminate high interest rates which are costly for both industry and government
- UK would retain influence over long-term monetary policy
- ECU block would be strong enough to hold its own internationally against the yen and the dollar
- City of London's overseas earnings and financial market position in Europe would be protected
- UK would retain its influence within the EU with other key partners in trade and global politics, especially the United States
- No currency exchange commission charges for holidaymakers
- Ensures the benefits we gain from the single market will not come under threat

(ii) Candidates should describe what changes have been made to the Common Agricultural Policy in recent years.

- 1992 MacSherry reforms cut the CAP's guaranteed prices for cereals and offered compensatory payments instead
- Compulsory "set aside" policy, paying farmers not to use all their land to produce crops or raise livestock
- Three year reform completed in 1995: mountains of unsold cereals, butter and beef have shrunk to almost nothing as has the cost of dumping surpluses abroad
- Cuts in subsidised exports
- Farm prices unpegged from the D mark at saving to taxpayers of 35b ecus
- Fischler proposals for "Agenda 2000" include:
 - * reinstatement of subsidies for silage made mainly from maize
 - * increased milk quotas
 - * individual countries to be allowed more control over how they help their own beef farmers
 - * cutting prices and making savings in dairy products, olive, oil, tobacco and wine
 - * subsidising rural development by using the same guarantee fund that now underwrites farm prices

10 marks

(b) Candidates should examine /analyse the arguments against further enlargement of the EU.

- Rich and poor members alike fear the arithmetic of enlargement
- "Europe agreement" signatories have only 25% purchasing power of existing members
- 20% have jobs in agriculture and the EU's agricultural area would increase by 40% - huge increase in agricultural funding feared
- New, poorer, members will lower the EU's average income and disqualify some of the present regions, in receipt of it, from aid
- Increased costs especially to those members who already put more into the budget than they take out
- Difficulties in preserving the political neutrality of new members
- Central and East European applicants are too poor
- Possible deterioration in harmony
- German fears of migrant Polish workers (35m)
- Turkey's democratic deficit and poor record on human rights
- Romania, Latvia and Cyprus open to ethnic unrest

However:

- Seen as both a political necessity and a historic opportunity
- Collective GDP might overtake that of the USA
- Increased opportunities for trade
- Much of regional budget is going unspent and increase in structural policy funding claims are unrealistic
- EU has long agreed a fall in the farm spending proportion of the budget and further reform is planned
- Turkey would ensure an Islamic ally

10 marks

11 Global Security

- (a) Candidates should describe what the arguments are for the enlargement of NATO.**

For:

- Europe no longer divided into two, but dangers remain eg Bosnia, Serbia, Belarus, Chesnya.
- Will reinforce the security of East Europeans, improve the behaviour of potentially awkward neighbours (as per Greece and Turkey) and help counteract the ugly nationalisms of Eastern Europe
- New allies to contribute to the goal of European security and stability, to fight terrorism and weapons proliferation
- Shows that NATO is willing to address both the geography and challenges of a new Europe
- The security that NATO provides has always been essential to the prosperity the EU promises
- “Freedoms boundaries should be defined by new behaviour, not old history” (Clinton)

10 marks

(b) Candidates should examine/analyse to what extent the interests of individual members limit the effectiveness of the UN.

- Discord between “the South” and “the North” paralyses decision-making
- US still owes \$b’s in dues and makes its continuing support conditional on reforms that the developing world suspects to be against its own best interests.
- Reluctance of USA to put its men under non-US command contributed to failure in Somalia
- Slow response of the UN to the Rwandan crisis caused by US intransigence
- Impact of disagreement amongst members on response in Bosnia
- Security Council often splits on how to tackle crises (USA + UK v China, France and Russia) and veto prevents a mandate
- Old rivalries hamper required reform – Pakistan/India; Italy/Germany; Argentina/Brazil

However there are other factors:

- Massive bureaucracy complicates and slows UN response to crises
- No standing army
- UN has been encouraged to do more than it can, given the gap between the mandates its members have ordered and the means they have allowed for fulfillment
- Can often only afford symbolic size presence with disastrous results – Rwanda
- Difficulties in enforcing sanctions eg against Serbia
- Consequences of taking sides eg Somalia
- Role of the Secretary General

10 marks

12 (a) Candidates should describe two of the given causes of food shortages

Candidates will generalise the problems, but for a good pass candidates must answer the question by providing exemplification from either North East or Southern Africa. Candidates may integrate answers – eg cash crops and debt. This is acceptable if both parts are fully explained.

Debt: So large as to be impossible to repay.

- Mainly owed to official creditors, the World Bank, Western Governments, but also to private banking sources. These insist on say in running economy, including farming.
- Export earnings diminished by as much as 50%.
- Over 50% of foreign aid often goes to service debt repayment: is not channeled into improvements in farming.
- Governments and banks/institutions unwilling/unable to restructure debts: farms still forced to grow cash crops.
- Debt repayment falls heaviest on poor. Little investment in agriculture neither in education nor on land.

Cash crops: World drop in prices for primary products eg coffee and adverse terms of trade hits farmers encouraged into the production of such commodities. Too many countries encouraged to grow coffee etc leading to oversupply: fall in export prices.

- Export crops encouraged to detriment of domestic food production.
- Dependence on primary products puts African governments, farmers at mercy of large multinationals.
- Nothing to fall back on when natural or man made disasters occur.

Land tenure: Multinationals and landowners control well over half the land in some African countries eg large farms, many white owned in Kenya, Zimbabwe, South Africa attempts at state collectivisation in Ethiopia under Mengistku government.

- In much of Africa, farmers have traditional right of use of land, but over-cultivation/grazing a major problem.
- Even in countries with food shortages, eg Ethiopia during the famine of the mid-80s, cash crops were being grown for export - £1.5m of animal feed was sold to the EC.
- Reform of land ownership and tenure a priority in all areas, otherwise there is little incentive to conserve and improve the land.

10 marks

12 (b) Candidates should examine/analyse the extent to which internal policies of African governments affect the success of food AID

- Lack of effective political structures, whether as a result of colonial legacy, factional disputes, power struggles eg in Zimbabwe the Mugabe government has favoured Shonas against Matabele, in Sudan the Islamic government in the north initially blocked access to the Christian south of the country.
 - Need to repay loans imposes impossible financial burdens on governments and leads to inappropriate domestic pricing policies and pressures on producers.
 - Rural dwellers generally losers.
 - Inability to establish efficient growing and marketing activities.
 - Third world elite's may be corrupt and appropriate resources for themselves
- War:** Civil or regional eg Sudan, Somalia, Mozambique. Entire regions cut off. Land destroyed, farmers displaced, land neglected.
- Aid money may be diverted to military uses.
 - Aid will be most likely given and be better used where there is political stability.
 - Several African countries have seen recent changes in government which has led to an end or at least reduction in conflict and social and economic benefits eg Ethiopia, Uganda, South Africa.
 - Credit reference to any of the following as being likely to lead to more effective use of aid: local involvement in decision making; role of women crucial in many African Villages; democracy.

10 marks

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART 1]

[C064/SQP028]

Higher
Modern Studies
Part II
Decision Making Exercise 1 and Decision Making Exercise 2
Specimen Marking Instructions

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS

Higher Modern Studies Part II

Specimen Marking Instructions

IMPORTANT. It is essential that markers read the following information carefully before coming to the Markers' Meeting.

The purpose of the Markers' Meeting is:

- to bring all Higher Grade markers to a common national standard set by the examination team;
- to examine examples of each question to be marked;
- to clarify/amend/supplement information provided in the marking instructions;
- to provide essential administrative information;
- to give markers an opportunity to clarify points made:
 - during the meeting;
 - in the marking instructions.

The purpose of the Markers' Meeting is not:

- to consult markers and set the national standard by negotiation;
- to provide a forum for markers to give their opinions, good or bad, on the paper.

The National Standard

It is the responsibility of the examination team alone to set the national standard for each question. In advance of the meeting, the team spend 3 full days, including evening sessions, selecting, scrutinising and finalising marks. The mark given for each question is arrived at only after lengthy discussion and debate between members of the team.

No matter how experienced and competent individual markers are, there will inevitably be variations in the standard between markers. In the interest of fairness to all candidates it is imperative that markers:

- move, where necessary, to the marking standard set by the team;
- maintain the same standard throughout their marking allocation.

Decision Making Exercise 1

Income and Wealth in the United Kingdom

Note Questions 1 to 4 test skills of evaluation. Thus candidates' answers should be confined to the use of the relevant source material provided.

Candidates are directed to specific sources - consequently they should not be given credit for information gathered from other reference material.

Half-marks may be awarded in all questions but the final total for the **paper** should be rounded up to a whole number.

Question 1

Source A Tricia Pentland *"A minimum wage will not cost jobs!"* (line 17) 1 mark

Source B Jim Lloyd *"Our estimates show that a minimum wage will destroy about 1.7 million jobs"* (lines 9 - 10) 1 mark

Total - 2 marks

Question 2

Source A Tricia Pentland *"...vulnerable groups....especially women are particularly affected"* (lines 5 and 6) 1 mark

Source C2 3.2 million women earn under £4.00 an hour, double the number of men. 1 mark

Total - 2 marks

Question 3

Source A Tricia Pentland *"If paying workers decent wages....USA would suffer from higher unemployment than we do"* (lines 19-20) 1 mark

Source C1 shows USA to have lower unemployment than UK 1 mark

Source B Jim Lloyd *"Those countries that have a national minimum wage have a higher level of unemployment than we do"* (lines 14 - 15) 1 mark

Source C1 Germany, France and Spain have higher unemployment than the UK. 1 mark
Total - 4 marks

Question 4

Source A Tricia Pentland *"All workers are seeing their wages being cut"*. (line 10) 1 mark

Source C3 shows that wages for all full-time employees have gone up every year 1991 - 1994 1 mark

Total - 2 marks

10 MARKS

Question 5

In preparing the report the candidate should:

- use appropriate background knowledge;
- synthesise information given in Sources A to C and draw appropriate conclusions.
- (Do not over credit answers which simply describe the source material in isolation).

No answer should be awarded more than 14 marks ("A" pass) which fails to:

- make a recommendation on whether or not to fund the scheme;
- provide arguments to support the recommendation;
- identify and comment on any arguments which may be presented by those who oppose your recommendation.
- provide background information.

High quality answers (ie those attracting 14 and above) will include many of the features outlined below. Do not use the criteria as a check list but rather as a guide to good practice.

Credit Highly

- A style appropriate to a report (including sub-headings, etc) with:
 - * an introduction which indicates an awareness of the role to be adopted and makes a recommendation;
 - * well developed arguments in defence of the recommendation in the body of the report;
 - * use of appropriate background knowledge;
 - * a synthesis of the source material;
 - * a conclusion.

Appropriate background knowledge may include eg

- Labour Government's consultation on a national minimum wage
- Conservative opposition to a national minimum wage.
- Trade Unions' support for national minimum wage to reduce poverty.
- Rowntree, Social Justice Commission reports on Poverty.

20 marks

Final Total - 30 marks

Decision Making Exercise 2

Health Care in the United Kingdom

Note Questions 1 to 4 test skills of evaluation. Thus candidates' answers should be confined to the use of the relevant source material provided.

Candidates are directed to specific sources - consequently they should not be given credit for information gathered from other reference material.

Half-marks may be awarded in all questions but the final total for the **paper** should be rounded up to a whole number.

Question 1

Source A Spokesperson for the Men's Health Project refers to multiple deprivation or unemployment and poor housing. (lines 3-5)

Source B Councillor Hutchison argues that excess drinking, smoking, poor diet, lack of exercise are the causes. (lines 9-10)

Question asks for differences so reference to both Sources is needed to gain any marks.

Total - 2 marks

Question 2

Source A Spokesperson claims Scotland is the poor relation in health care spending. (lines 25-26) 1/2 mark

There is a greater degree of ill health compared to UK average. (lines 26-27) 1/2 mark

Source C2 Does not support as Scottish spending per head is greater than UK average. 1 mark

Source C3 Does support view - for both men and women death rates from Cancer and Heart Disease is higher than UK average. 1 mark

Total - 3 marks

Question 3

Source B Councillor Hutchison claims that treatment of heart diseases and cancer in both men and women has been a great success. (line 4 - 5) 1 mark

Source C3 Death rates from heart disease have fallen for both men and women. 1 mark

Death rates from cancer have fallen for men but have risen for women. 1 mark

Total - 3 marks

Question 4

Source A Lines 13 - 14 Exaggeration "*no doubt that men's health is worse than women's health*"

1 mark

Source C1 In all three categories, women's health is worse.

1 mark

Total - 2 marks

10 MARKS

Question 5

In preparing the report the candidate should:

- use appropriate background knowledge;
 - synthesise information given in Sources A to C and draw appropriate conclusion.
- (Do not over credit answers which simply describe the source material in isolation).

No answer should be awarded more than 14 marks ("A" pass) which fails to:

- make recommendations on whether or not to fund the scheme;
- provide arguments to support the recommendation;
- identify and comment on any arguments which may be presented by those who oppose the recommendation;
- provide background information.

High quality answers (ie those attracting 14 and above) will include many of the features outlined below. Do not use the criteria as a check list but rather as a guide to good practice.

Credit Highly

- A style appropriate to a report (including sub-headings etc) with:
 - * an introduction which indicates an awareness of the role to be adopted and makes a recommendation;
 - * well developed arguments in defence of the recommendation in the body of the report;
 - * use of appropriate background knowledge;
 - * synthesis of source material;
 - * a conclusion.
- Appropriate reference to a range of relevant source material.

Appropriate background knowledge may include eg

- Black and subsequent reports;
- Labour Government acknowledgement of link between ill health and poverty;
- Positive health care initiatives;
- Labour/Conservative differences on individual/collective responsibility for health.

20 marks

Final Total - 30 marks

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]