

2005 Modern Studies

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

These Marking Instructions have been prepared by Examination Teams for use by SQA Appointed Markers when marking External Course Assessments.

Modern Studies

Intermediate 2

Marking Instructions

Supplementary Notes for Markers

- 1 Markers are asked to ensure that marks are recorded directly opposite the last line of a candidate's response. All other marks/notes by the marker should be outwith the marks columns.
- 2 'List type' answers to **OUTCOME 1** questions at Intermediate 2 Level, if accurate, should be awarded a maximum of two 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 is measured against the syllabus, outcomes and performance criteria at it is against these, rather than a checklist of responses, that they should be assessed.

Total Marks Available - 70

Section A – Political Issues in the United Kingdom

Question 1

(Study Theme 1: Local Government in Scotland)

(a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed descriptions.

Award up to **three** marks for a description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- council tax
- non-domestic rates
- allocation of funds from Scottish Executive/central Government
- charges for services
- Public Private Partnership arrangements for capital projects.

Any other valid point.

4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(b)

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

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

Any answer, which merely describes specific design features, should not receive more than half the available marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- ramps instead of stairs to assist those in wheelchairs
- stairlifts to allow those with mobility problems to access upper stairs
- alarms installed to provide a feeling of security and emergency contact
- handles on taps to make it easier for those suffering from arthritis
- able to retain independence.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments to support and oppose a given point of view.

Award up to **three** marks for an argument, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and development of the evidence.

Credit highly candidates who link sources in arguments.

For full marks candidates must refer to all three sources. Maximum of six marks if only two sources used, maximum of four marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Support

- Labour still the largest political party; Others and SSP still have few councillors. (Source 2)
- “After all the votes counted ... little change” and “Across the 32 ... held in 1999.” (Source 1)
- no change most common result between 1999 and 2003 eg Highland etc still Independent control, Angus still SNP control, Perth and Kinross etc still NOC, East Ayrshire etc still Labour control. (Source 3)

Oppose

- reduction in Labour and SNP councillors. Increase in Independents and Conservatives. (Source 2)
- SNP gains in Dundee City Council and Perth and Kinross. Turnout declined. (Source 1)
- Stirling etc – Labour gain, South Ayrshire – Labour loss, Inverclyde – LibDem gain, Clackmannanshire – Labour gain. (Source 3)

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

(d)

The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence.

Credit highly conclusions, which show interaction between the sources.

For full marks candidates must refer to all three sources. Maximum of six marks if only two sources used, maximum of four marks if only one source used.

For full marks at least three developed conclusions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

House building in Scotland

- major house building programme after war – mostly public sector (1)
- building new towns and new housing estates (1)
- by 1990s most house building by private companies (1)
- in recent years 90% built by private builders, remainder by housing associations (1)
- in 1980s most house building by councils, in 1990s, mostly private (2)

Changes in Scottish housing

- demolish slums – build new towns (1)
- change from rented to owner occupied (1) (2)
- pre 1945 – tenements post 1945 – tower blocks (3)

The tenure of Scottish housing stock

- from 1981 – 1999 growth in owner occupied housing (2)
- from 1981 – 1999 decline in rented housing (2)
- “increasingly people wanted to own their homes” (1)
- 1981 onwards – right to buy (1)

The age of the Scottish housing stock

- large number of detached houses and tenements built before 1945 (3)
- majority of all types of houses built after 1945 (3)
- high proportion of semi-detached, terraced and tower block built after 1945. (3)

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Question 2
(Study Theme 2: Power and Influence in Decision Making)

(a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed descriptions.

Award up to **three** marks for a description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

Any answer which merely gives a list of devolved areas should receive a maximum of 2 marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- passing of laws in devolved areas
- discussion of issues of concern to Scottish electorate
- representation of Scottish people
- scrutiny of Executive
- ability to alter basic rate of income tax by up to 3p in the £.

Any other valid point.

4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(b)

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

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

Any answer, which merely describes specific campaign methods, should not receive more than half the available marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- direct action in order to create disruption and gain media attention
- lobbying of government ministers, civil servants to gain direct access to those in power
- mass protests, petitions in order to show extent of public support
- method chosen will depend on target of action
- legal/illegal
- insider/outsider.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments to support and oppose a given point of view.

Award up to **three** marks for an argument, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and development of the evidence.

Credit highly candidates who link sources in arguments.

For full marks candidates must refer to all three sources. Maximum of six marks if only two sources used, maximum of four marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Support

- Labour still the largest political party; Conservatives and Liberal Democrats unchanged. (Source 1)
- Labour had the same number of female MSPs elected (28); Lib Dems still had two female MSPs. (Source 3)
- Labour/Lib Dem coalition again; still no MSPs from ethnic minority communities. (Source 2)

Oppose

- decline of 6 in Labour MSPs; SNP declined; increase in Independents, SSP and Greens. (Source 1)
- increase of 3 female MSPs; decline in number of SNP female MSPs; increase in Independents, SSP and Greens. (Source 3)
- smaller majority for coalition; more parties represented; Conservatives won 3 constituency seats; turnout fell from 58% to 49%. (Source 2)

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

(d)

The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence.

Credit highly conclusions, which show interaction between the sources.

For full marks candidates must refer to all three sources. Maximum of six marks if only two sources used, maximum of four marks if only one source used.

For full marks at least three developed conclusions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Differences between voters and non-voters

- voters more likely to read leaflet, watch PEB use the internet etc (1)
- non-voters more likely to take part in no political activity during election campaign (1)
- young more likely to be non-voters (3)

Interest in politics

- move away from conventional political activity eg voting and joining mainstream parties; turnout down (3)
- growth of single issue politics, direct action, pressure group politics (3)
- interest of young in protests, direct action and pressure groups (3)
- voters more interested than non-voters (1)

Use of the media

- between 2001 and 2003 decline in use of all forms of media (2)
- biggest fall in use of television (2)
- newspapers more important in 2003 than television (2)
- turnout may increase by use of new forms of media (3)

Young people and politics

- young more active in single issue campaigns (3)
- lower turnout (3)
- leaders do not appeal to young (3)
- alternative voting methods may appeal to young. (3)

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Section B – Social Issues in the United Kingdom

Question 3

(Study Theme 3: Equality in Society: Gender and Race)

(a)

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

Award up to **three** marks for a description, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks at least two descriptions are necessary.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Women

- Equal Pay Act (1970) – amended 2003
- Sex Discrimination Act (1973) – prohibits divided indirect discrimination
- Equal Opportunities Commission
- EU legislation
- improved employment and promotion opportunities – more women now in senior positions
- increased pay for women
- reduced discrimination
- more women now in jobs such as computing, engineering.

Ethnic Minorities

- Race Relations Act (1976) – amended 2000
- commission for racial equality and influence of it's work
- improved employment and promotion opportunities
- reduced discrimination
- encourages employers to take on certain percentage of workforce from ethnic minority population.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(b)

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

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

For full marks 3 explanations must be given.

If no clear reference to participation in politics is made, award a maximum of 6 marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Gender

- bringing up a family – no time to attend meetings – women still main carers
- male dominated local constituency parties – intimidating; reluctant to select a women as candidate in safe seats
- stereotypical images, prejudice and discrimination
- many women lack confidence
- education inequalities – subject choice
- family ‘unfriendly’ hours of parliament.

Ethnic Origin

- due to social class – higher proportion of ethnic minorities in lower social classes
- prejudice and discrimination
- culture/language barrier making it difficult to take part in meetings/feeling included
- some constituencies unwilling to select ethnic minority candidates in safe seats
- isolation in communities – particularly for minority ethnic women.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(c)

The candidate 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 the other option.

Award up to **four** marks for a justification depending upon relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly, justifications which show interaction between the sources.

For full marks candidates must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option. Answers, which deal with only one decision, 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 the following:

Option 1 – Change the Race Relations Act to allow positive action.

Source 1

- ethnic minorities are under-represented in public sector employment
- 63% of non-white males were in employment compared to 74% white males
- 32% ethnic minority women compared to 68% white women in Scotland
- more than half of ethnic minority workers believe they were discriminated against the last time they applied for a job
- unemployment rates among minority groups are at least twice as high as for Whites, highest for Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Black-African people.

Source 2

- ethnic minorities under-represented in non-medical and non-dental staff (give figures) eg administrative and cleaning staff
- under-represented in the police force (give figures) in 1994 only 94 out of 15000
- compare with population figures (1) represents less than the 1.6% of the population.

Source 3

- positive action only way to redress the balance and tackle discrimination (possible link to Source 2 police figures)
- public sector should lead the way on race relations by making sure more of top jobs go to ethnic minorities.

Any other valid point.

Option 2 – Do not change the Race Relations Act.

Source 1

- Indian and Chinese experience low unemployment rates
- action is being taken in conjunction with the Scottish Executive to address the under-representation of ethnic minorities
- 7.9% of teachers in Scotland are from ethnic minority groups – while only 1.6% of the population is from ethnic minority groups
- concentrated efforts over the last 5 years have succeeded in increasing the number of non-white police officers by 71%.

Source 2

- only 1.6% of population – in total 2.3% of NHS staff are from ethnic minority groups
- 15.1% of medical and dental staff are from ethnic minority groups
- Indians especially well represented in medical and dental staff
- total police officers from ethnic minority groups increasing.

Source 3

- positive action will only increase racial tensions and intolerance
- will undermine those who have worked hard to achieve positions – link to 1
- work is being done through the New Deal to improve employment prospects – link to Source 2.

Any other valid point.

10 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Question 4
(Study Theme 4: Equality in Society: Health and Wealth)

(a)

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

Award up to **three** marks for a description, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks at least two descriptions are necessary.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

The health needs of the elderly

Voluntary agencies

- Meals on wheels
- Age Concern – campaigns to improve health care provision for the elderly
- WRVS
- Crossroads – support for carers.

Families

- visits to keep company
- preparing nutritious meals
- looking after when ill.

Any other valid point.

OR

The income needs of lone parents

Voluntary agencies

- Citizens' Advice Bureau – help with financial matters/debt
- Gingerbread/One plus – advice/campaigning
- Child Poverty Action Group.

Families

- babysitting/caring for children while parent is at work
- financial support
- buying clothes for children.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(b)

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

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

For full marks at least 3 explanations must be given, one of which is an advantage and one of which is a disadvantage.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

(i)

Advantages of private health care

- more choice /quality of care/private room TV etc
- avoid waiting lists – get health care on time – benefits of early treatment
- reduces NHS waiting lists
- cuts public spending on NHS saving taxpayers money.

Disadvantages of private health care

- poaches nurses and doctors away from NHS after the expense of training
- danger of NHS becoming ‘second rate’ service
- creates inequalities between those who can and cannot afford to either pay directly or take out private medical insurance.

Any other valid point.

(ii)

Advantages of increasing state benefits

- lift more people out of poverty
- reduces stress of living on very low income
- improves health of people on low incomes
- children benefit from additional income – promotes social inclusion.

Disadvantages of increasing state benefits

- more expensive for tax-payer
- less money for government to spend elsewhere
- encourages ‘dependency’ culture
- disincentive to find work.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(c)

The candidate 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 the other option.

Award up to **four** marks for a justification depending upon relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly justifications, which show interaction between the sources.

For full marks candidates must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option. Answers, which deal with only one decision, 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 the following:

Option 1 – Continue with the New Deal for Lone Parents.

Source 1

- 52% of lone parents in Scotland are in receipt of Income Support and thus either not in paid work or working less than 16 hrs
- 68% of lone parents exhibit a high risk of unemployment compared to 10% of all adults because they lack qualifications and skills
- many lone parents find it difficult to get into work, especially those with pre-school children
- the employment rate among lone parents in Scotland was 56% in 2002, an increase of 14% since the NDLP was set up.

Source 2

- over half (56%) are in employment – an increase of 14% since 1997 (Source1)
- most lone parents are young and may not have the qualifications and experience to find work without the New Deal (link with Source 3).

Source 3

- NDPL has helped many lone parents gain qualifications by giving them training and advice
- helped lone parents to acquire skills and references and to learn how to search for jobs
- helped overcome employers' prejudice
- improved self-confidence.

Link above to Source 1 – key factor which prevents lone parents finding work is lack of qualifications and skills.

Any other valid point.

Option 2 – Do not continue with the New Deal for Lone Parents.

Source 1

- the majority of lone parents finding work with the NDLP are over 35 and with older children, younger lone parents are less successful
- the NDLP is voluntary and almost 70% of lone parents questioned in a survey felt that they would have found work anyway
- a quarter of lone parents on New Deal programmes would be no better off in work
- around 10% of lone parents on New Deal programmes found advice given ineffective.

Source 2

- 41% are still on income support
- most lone parents have children of 3 years and under and not at school therefore will need full-time child care – link to Source 1 – child care problem.

Source 3

- may encourage lone parents into low-paid work
- loss of benefits/free school meals entitlement/housing benefit
- cost of travel to work.

Any other valid point.

10 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Question 5
(Study Theme 5: Crime and the Law in Society)

(a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed descriptions.
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Award up to **three** marks for a description, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks at least two descriptions are necessary.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- District courts
- Sheriff courts
- High Courts of the Justiciary
- Children's hearing system/panels
- Civil court – Court of Session
- Other courts and tribunals.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(b)

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

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

For full marks at least 3 explanations must be given, including one advantage and one disadvantage.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Advantages

- reduce anti-social behaviour of drunk youths by limiting access to alcohol
- reduce alcoholism in young people by delaying age at which people may buy
- reduce crimes caused by influence of alcohol
- reduce likelihood of very young teenagers 'passing' as legal age.

Any other valid point.

Disadvantages

- increase illegal drinking on street corners/in parks since cannot buy legally
- increase numbers drinking illegally
- shows lack of trust in young adults who are old enough to marry
- many young people drink socially and do not over imbibe.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(c)

The candidate 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 the other option.

Award up to **four** marks for a justification depending upon relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly justifications, which show interaction between the sources.

For full marks candidates must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option. Answers, which deal with only one decision, 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 the following:

Option 1 – Give the police extra powers to disperse groups of young people from public places.

Source 1

- in a System 3 poll 90% agreed that the Scottish Executive should focus on young people in tackling anti-social behaviour
- police figures show that around half of public disorder incidents relate to ‘nuisance youths’.
- one Scot in four does not feel safe to walk in their neighbourhood alone at night
- in a survey on anti-social behaviour caused by young people, 61% felt it was a very big or fairly big problem; only 12% thought it was not a problem at all.

Source 2

- crime rates far higher for late teens and twenties (give figures)
- highest proportion involved in fighting
- serious offences being committed eg carrying a knife, setting fire.

Source 3

- graffiti is huge problem in certain areas – link to Source 2
- noisy, violent youths intimidating people
- people need to be able to feel safe to go out – link to Source 1.

Any other valid point.

Option 2 – Do not give the police extra powers to disperse groups of young people from public places.

Source 1

- the number of police officers on the beat would have to increase if police were to be given more powers to move groups of young people on
- some people say anti-social behaviour by young people is a symptom of rising poverty
- young people would like to see more provision of ‘chill out’ and ‘hang out’ areas they can use
- 44% of young people interviewed believe they could make a difference.

Source 2

- many young people commit petty crime and do not go on to a life of crime
- after being at a friend’s home hanging out on the streets away from adults is best place to be (give figures) – link to Source 1
- most offences fairly minor eg travelling on a bus or train without fare.

Source 3

- alienate young people and cause further problems
- ruin work building relationships – link to source 1
- breach of human rights
- young people should not be branded criminals – link to lower crime rate in older population (Source 2).

Any other valid point.

10 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Section C – International Issues

Question 6 (Study Theme 6: Issues in Europe)

(a)

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

Award up to **three** marks for each description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to the following differences between education in Scotland and one other country:

- the school day
- holidays
- uniform or not
- comprehensive or selective
- academic or vocational
- different schools at different ages
- qualifications.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for each explanation depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to the following reasons why NATO still has an important role in Europe:

- there are still troublespots in Europe
- problems still exist in Bosnia and Kosovo
- there is still a threat to Europe from the rest of the world
- the war in Iraq has left issues unresolved
- there is a threat from terrorists after 11 September/Madrid train bombings
- threat from a variety of other groups
- other countries/groups respect strength.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(c)

The candidate 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.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

For full marks candidates must evaluate the extent to which the statement is selective in the use of facts otherwise a maximum of 6 marks should be awarded.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

“The EU will benefit from the increase in the number of members in 2004.”

Selective to a great extent because the evidence shows that there are ways the EU will not benefit.

Source 1

- GDP per head of some new members is very low; Lithuania only 29% of EU average, Latvia 33%, Estonia 37%.

Source 2

- the cost of the new members to the EU between 2004 and 2006 will be high, and will increase over these years
- CAP will increase from €1.9 billion in 2004 to €3.7 billion in 2005 to €4.1 billion in 2006
- regional aid will increase from €6.1 billion in 2004 to €6.9 billion in 2005 to €8.8 billion in 2006
- structural funds will increase from €3.5 billion in 2004 to €4.8 billion in 2005 to €6.0 billion in 2006.

Source 3

- businesses in some European Union countries could face competition from the new members
- wage costs are lower in most of the new countries than in the rest of the EU, so their prices may be cheaper
- if businesses in the original member states do not adapt, they may find it difficult to sell their goods
- migration is also an issue which could have a serious impact. Media reports claim there will be a large movement of workers into the existing member states.

Any other valid point.

Selective to a limited extent or no extent at all because the evidence shows that the EU will benefit.

Source 1

- there are 75·13 million new members, customers for EU goods (as in the last point in the written part of Source 2)
- GDP per head of some new members is quite high; Cyprus 85% of EU average, Czech Republic 59%.

Source 2

- there will be a limit set on the amount of money the new members will get from the EU, so that the 15 existing members will not be faced with a huge bill in meeting the needs of these members
- the existing 15 members will benefit from the investment opportunities in the new countries
- there will also be an increased number of customers for goods produced by EU members.

Source 3

- the membership of Poland will strengthen the EU. It has nearly 40 million people. It accounts for half of the total population of the new members
- the people of Poland are very keen to join. In a referendum in June 2003 where the turnout was 59%, 77% of them said they wanted to join.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Question 7
(Study Theme 7: Issues in an Emerging Nation: Brazil)

(a)

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

Award up to **three** marks for each description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- differences in lifestyle for those who live in urban compared to rural areas
ie – housing, education, health etc
- differences of people who live in poor run down city areas ie favelas
compared to those living in well off areas
- lifestyle of Indian tribes/Amazon Indians compared to people in other parts
of Brazil.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- issues which affect Native Indians – land, culture etc
- police brutality/corruption; regime in prison
- discrimination faced by women/children
- ineffectiveness of previous Governments' policies
- loss of electoral support
- criticisms from other countries.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(c)

The candidate 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.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

For full marks candidates must evaluate the extent to which the statement is selective in the use of facts otherwise a maximum of 6 marks should be awarded.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

“The Brazilian economy is strong and continues to improve.”

Selective to a limited extent because indicators show that the economy is strong and improving.

Source 1

- show that GDP is higher than the other two selected countries – \$1,340 billion in Brazil, \$900 billion in Mexico and \$391 billion in Argentina
- population living below the poverty line is lower in Brazil.

Source 2

- exports to USA increased from \$13.2 billion in 1999 to \$15.9 billion in 2001.

Source 3

- in August 2003, Brazil’s overall trade surplus rose \$2.7 billion which is 70% higher than in August 2002
- exports also rose in August to \$6.4 billion up from \$5.7 billion in the same month of 2002.

Any other valid point.

Selective to a great extent because indicators show that the economy is not strong and improving.

Source 1

- GDP (per capita) is less than Argentina and Mexico
- inflation is higher than Mexico although lower than Argentina
- unemployment is higher than in Mexico although lower than in Argentina
- revenues and exports are lower than in Mexico but higher than in Argentina
- debt is higher in Brazil compared to Mexico and Argentina.

Source 2

- between 2001 to 2002 exports to the USA fell from \$15.9 billion to \$12.4 billion
- the trade balance has been decreasing since 1998 – by 2002 Brazil was importing more from the USA than it was exporting.

Source 3

- decline of Brazilian car sales, which dropped 22% from the same month last year. Sales fell to 94,000 cars which is an 11% decline from July
- 60% of people still live in poverty
- unemployment is at a record high at 20% in Sao Paulo
- protestors attacked Congress re: new law
- Brazil still has a massive debt problem.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Question 8
(Study Theme 8: Issues in an Emerging Nation: China)

(a)

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

Award up to **three** marks for each description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks descriptions two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to the following differences in lifestyles:

Urban/Rural

- good range of employment in the urban areas, little but farming in some rural areas
- higher average household income in urban areas, lower in rural areas
- range of consumer goods in urban areas, limited in rural areas
- facilities/entertainment in urban areas, fewer leisure facilities/little entertainment in rural areas
- good quality, modern housing for many in the cities, more basic housing for most in rural areas.

Provinces

- people in coastal provinces like Guangdong, Jiangsu tend to have good job opportunities, good communications, a modern lifestyle
- people in inland areas like Guizhou, Sichuan have poor employment prospects so many migrate to the towns, low standard of living
- many people in Hong Kong have a prosperous way of life based on big firms and international companies, but overcrowding and exploitation, contrast mainland China
- many people in Tibet have a way of life based on the Buddhist religion, contrast the rest of China
- many people in Xinjiang have a Muslim way of life, contrast the rest of China.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for each explanation depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to the following reasons why the Chinese government has been criticised for failing to respect human rights in Tibet:

- Chinese Communist Government was not chosen by the Tibetan people
- if they allowed human rights the Chinese government would be thrown out
- there is a lot of support for Buddhism
- widespread opposition led by religious leaders would get worse if human rights were respected
- the Chinese government will not respect the rights of people whose loyalty is to a religion/culture etc which is not communist.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(c)

The candidate 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.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

For full marks candidates must evaluate the extent to which the statement is selective in the use of facts otherwise a maximum of 6 marks should be awarded.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

“The Chinese Government was successful in controlling the outbreak of SARS.”

Selective to a great extent because of evidence that they were not successful.

Source 1

- shows that 15 March 2003 TV Channels in Beijing were still forbidden to mention the SARS outbreak
- 5 April the Chinese Government finally apologises for failing to take action against the SARS virus. “There had not been enough co-operation with the media to control the disease.”

Source 2

- shows that of the 850 deaths worldwide, 350 were in mainland China and 300 in Hong Kong.

Source 3

- shows that Chinese Government was only forced into action when WHO suggested that travellers should avoid Guangdong, Hong Kong and Beijing
- in contrast WHO praised Singapore for its speed in reporting SARS cases; where technology was used at airports to identify anyone with a high temperature. Early in the outbreak, the Singapore government gave school pupils digital thermometers, so they could take their temperature every day and get treatment quickly if necessary. Anyone suspected of having SARS was sent to an isolation hospital
- China does not compare well with Vietnam, praised for its open reporting of SARS cases and for its swift action in isolating SARS patients and sealing off affected hospitals.

Any other valid point.

Selective to a limited extent or no extent at all because of evidence that they were successful.

Source 1

- 26 April all schools in Beijing closed because of SARS
- 28 April all cinemas, theatres, karaoke bars and internet cafes in Beijing closed because of SARS.

Source 2

- weekly new SARS cases started falling week beginning 5 May and kept falling from then. Fell to 180 new cases, week beginning 26 May. 40 new cases weeks beginning 2 and 9 June. No new cases week beginning 16 June.

Source 3

- as the May Day holiday approached the Chinese Government organised isolation measures
- they ordered anyone who had been in contact with a SARS patient not to leave their own home
- bus and train companies were told to ban any passenger with a cough or a fever
- some hospitals were taken over by the army and shut off from any contact with the outside world
- in many areas free medical treatment was provided to SARS victims.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Question 9

(Study Theme 9: Issues in an Emerging Nation: South Africa)

(a)

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

Award up to **three** marks for a description depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- opposition inside the ANC – ie Africanist minority v Rainbow majority
- growth of the Democratic Alliance
- continued demands for autonomy ie Afrikanners, Zulus
- opposition from COSATU
- other parties.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for each explanation depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- high levels of serious crimes ie murder, rape, serious assault
- high incidences of car jacking, housebreaking
- effects on economy – tourism, inward investment
- ineffectiveness of police and criminal justice system
- encourage emigration
- cost of police, prison etc.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(c)

The candidate 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.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

For full marks candidates must evaluate the extent to which the statement is selective in the use of facts otherwise a maximum of 6 marks should be awarded.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

“The South African Government has been successful in providing basic services to all South African households”.

Selective to a limited extent because indicators show that the South African Government has been successful.

Source 1:

- between 1994 and 2000, 1·5 million new electric connections were installed and an extra 4 million people have access to clean running water
- the Minister for Housing said that households in 16 rural development areas will begin receiving 50 kilowatt hours of free electricity.....give them access to energy for using household goods.....
- about 23 million people now receive a basic 6 kilolitres of free water per household. The government spent Rand 1·1 billion in 2001 to bring water to nearly 1·5 million people.

Source 2:

- over 50% of households use electricity for cooking, nearly 70% for lighting.

Source 3:

- 99·3% of White households have access to piped water, 99·2% of Asian/Indian households and 97·6% of Coloured households.

Selective to a great extent because indicators show that the South Africa Government has not been successful.

Source 1:

- there remains a backlog of over 7 million people who still need proper shelter
- Black South Africans have less access to piped water than other racial groups
- in rural communities especially, people do not have access to a water connection
- many people have to use more primitive energy sources for heating and lighting.

Source 2:

- 46% of households have to rely on more primitive energy sources for cooking ie wood – 20%, paraffin – 21% and coal – nearly 3%
- nearly 50% of households have to rely on more primitive energy sources for heating such as wood – 25%, paraffin 15%, and coal 3%
- 23% of households use candles as their energy source for lighting.

Source 3:

- Black South Africans have less access to piped water supply than other racial groups ie 80% of Black households have access compared to 99% of Whites.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]