

2005 Modern Studies

Standard Grade – Credit

Finalised Marking Instructions

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

Supplementary Notes for Markers

- 1 Markers are asked to ensure that marks are entered in the correct columns. Column 1 is for KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING and column 2 is for ENQUIRY SKILLS. Marks should be recorded in the appropriate box.
- 2 'List type' answers to questions at Credit Level, if accurate, should be awarded a maximum of 2 marks.
- 3 It is strongly emphasised that the references in the marking instructions indicating expected responses are for guidance only and **MUST NOT BE USED AS PRESCRIPTIVE CHECKLISTS**. The performance of candidates is measured against the Extended Grade Related Criteria as contained in the Conditions and Arrangements Document.

Total Marks Available

Knowledge and Understanding	32
Enquiry Skills	40

SYLLABUS AREA 1 – LIVING IN A DEMOCRACY

QUESTION 1

- (a) The concept being assessed is Representation. Candidates are required to use understanding of the concept to provide detailed descriptions with relevant examples and appropriate generalisations.

Award up to 3 marks for a description depending upon the quality of explanation, relevance, accuracy and level of detail. Credit highly those candidates who provide detailed exemplification in their answer.

Answers that do not refer to a specific representative should be awarded a maximum of 5 marks.

Answers may include:

Local Councillors

- Attend meetings and events.
- Visit people, write letters or e-mails.
- Use the media to draw attention to an issue.

- Contact officials in various council departments eg Education, on behalf of their constituents.
- Be a member of a Council committee eg the licensing committee.
- Contact MSPs or MPs about an issue.
- Attend School Board or Community Council meetings.

MSPs

- Attend meetings and events.
- Visit people, write letters or e-mails.
- Use the media to draw attention to an issue.

- Contact officials, councils, government departments etc on behalf of their constituents.
- Ask a Parliamentary Question to ministers and the First Minister.
- Starting a debate in the Scottish Parliament.
- Introducing a Member's Bill.
- Writing to or meeting with the relevant Minister about a particular issue eg Wind Farms.

MPs

- Attend meetings and events.
- Visit people, write letters or e-mails.
- Use the media to draw attention to an issue.

- Contact officials, councils, government departments etc on behalf of their constituents.
- Take part in debates such as adjournment debates, general debates, emergency debates etc.
- Take part in committees of the House of Commons, Standing or Select.
- Ask questions during Question Time or Prime Minister's Question Time.
- Propose Private Members Bills.

Any other valid points

Knowledge and Understanding, 6 marks available

- (b) Candidates are required to provide evidence to support and oppose a given point of view.

Award up to 2 marks for a reason depending on the relevance and development of the evidence.

Award 1 mark where the candidate repeats information with little development.

Award 0 marks where the candidate makes no attempt to justify the point of view from the source.

For full marks, candidates must both support and oppose the view.

Candidates who do not make an explicit link between the view and the evidence provided should be awarded a maximum of 2 marks.

Answers may include:

Support

Male trade union membership dropped from 44% to 30% while female has dropped from 32% to 29% between 1990 and 2000. This shows that male and female membership are now about the same at 30% and 29%.

This means that ‘Trade unions have become more gender equal since 1990’ as Frances Naismith says and, as such, supports her.

Oppose

Manual union membership dropped from 42% to 28% while non-manual union membership has dropped from 35% to 30% between 1990 and 2000. This shows that there are now more non-manual union members than manual members.

This means that Trade unions are not ‘strongest in manual work’ as Frances Naismith says and, as such, opposes her.

Oppose

Manufacturing sector membership dropped from 44% to 28% while services sector membership has dropped from 37% to 31% between 1990 and 2000. This shows that there are now more services sector union members than manufacturing sector union members.

This means that Trade unions are not ‘strongest in the manufacturing sector’ as Frances Naismith says and, as such, opposes her.

Any other valid points

Enquiry Skills, 4 marks available

- (c) Candidates are 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 2 marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of explanation given and the accurate use of evidence.

A maximum of 2 marks should be awarded for conclusions on any one of the headings.

Award a maximum of 1 mark for conclusions which do not refer to all 3 sources.

If a candidate answers on all five headings, they should be given the four best marks.

Answers may include:

Women

- The UK population has 51% female, Westminster has 17.9% female.
- The percentage of female MSPs in the Scottish Parliament increased from 37% in 1999 to 39.5% in 2003.

This shows a **very big success** for the Scottish Parliament in achieving fairer representation than the Westminster Parliament for women as the percentage of women MSPs is larger than Westminster and actually increased from 1999 to 2003.

People from an ethnic minority background

- The UK population has 5.5% ethnic minority background, whilst the Westminster Parliament has 2.0% of its members from an ethnic minority background.
- No MSPs in the Scottish Parliament from an ethnic minority background in either 1999 or 2003.

This shows **no success** for the Scottish Parliament in achieving a fairer representation than the Westminster Parliament for people from an ethnic minority background.

People under 40

- The UK has 53.2% aged 20-39, whilst the Westminster Parliament has 14.8% of its MPs aged 20-39.
- The percentage of MSPs in the Scottish Parliament aged 20-39 fell from 31.9% in 1999 to 19.6% in 2003.

This shows **some success** for the Scottish Parliament in achieving a fairer representation than the Westminster Parliament for people under 40 as the percentage of people under 40 is larger than Westminster but has fallen from 1999 to 2003.

People without further and higher educational qualifications

- The UK has 79.4% of the population without further and higher educational qualifications whilst Westminster has 8.7% of MPs without further and higher educational qualifications.
- MSPs in the Scottish Parliament without further and higher educational qualifications rose from 8.1% in 1999 to 8.6% in 2003.

This shows **very little or no success** for the Scottish Parliament in achieving a fairer representation than the Westminster Parliament for people without further and higher educational qualifications as even though it has increased from 1999 to 2003, it is still less than Westminster.

Manual Workers

- The UK has 52.3% of people who are manual workers, whilst the figure for Westminster is 20.4% for manual workers.
- The percentage of MSPs who were manual workers in 1999 before being elected to the Scottish Parliament is 10.9%. The figure in 2003 is 7.7%.

This shows **very little/no success** for the Scottish Parliament in achieving a fairer representation than the Westminster Parliament for manual workers as it is less than Westminster and has even fallen from 1999 to 2003.

Any other valid points

Enquiry Skills, 8 marks available

SYLLABUS AREA 2 – CHANGING SOCIETY

QUESTION 2

- (a) The concept being assessed is Ideology. Candidates are required to use understanding of the concept to provide detailed descriptions with relevant examples and appropriate generalisations.

Award up to 2 marks for a description. A further 2 marks may also be awarded for an explanation of its effectiveness. This makes a maximum of 4 marks for a full answer to any one way.

Answers may include:

HELP WITH GETTING A JOB

- Careers talk at school.
- Careers fairs hosted by government funded organisations.
- Job Centres.
- Careers Office.
- Skillseekers.
- Work Experience.
- Internet.
- Modern Apprenticeships.
- New Deal.
- Any other valid point.

POSSIBLE EFFECTIVENESS

- Taking interest in a young person which is then followed through with some advice on the particular industry and job situation.
- A list of possible jobs available with details of how to apply. Possible help with interview techniques should it come to an interview.
- The Internet can supply tools for putting a CV together or templates for letters when applying for jobs.
- Skillseekers can lead to permanent employment. If nothing else, it gives you skills, training, qualifications and experience when applying for a job.
- New Deal has been created for those aged 18+. Creating climate in a variety of ways to get people into permanent employment.
- Any other valid point.

Knowledge and Understanding, 6 marks available

- (b) The concept being assessed is Equality. Candidates are required to use understanding of the concept to provide detailed descriptions with relevant examples and appropriate generalisations.

Award up to 3 marks for an answer to any one of the bullet points depending on the quality of the explanation.

Answers may include:

- People with young children may prefer to work from home as they can combine working with childcare.
- Some occupations mean that you can stay in touch with HQ but don't need to physically be in an office building. Eg video conferencing, e-mail.
- Self-employed people may use home as their base as it means that they don't have the expense of premises.
- The Internet, e-bay in particular, has made it possible to earn a living using technology to sell products made using technology available to all – eg Printers, Scanners.
- Cuts down on travelling and also the cost of commuting.
- Flexibility of working hours.
- Helps those with disabilities and those who wish to live in more remote areas.
- Any other valid point.

Knowledge and Understanding, 4 marks available

- (c) Candidates are required to detect and explain possible examples of lack of objectivity in complex sources, giving developed argument when required.

Award up to 2 marks for an example of selectivity or otherwise, depending on the quality of explanation.

For full marks, all three sources must be used. Award a maximum of 6 marks if the candidate fails to use one source. Award a maximum of 4 marks if they have used only one source.

Award a maximum of 2 marks for an overall conclusion as to the extent of the selectivity depending on the quality of explanation. If no overall conclusion, a maximum of 6 marks should be awarded.

Credit highly, answers which make a direct link between the view and the sources. Answers which do not make the explicit link should be awarded a maximum of four marks.

Candidates may draw one overall conclusion or conclusions on each part of the view.

Answers may include:

- Source 1 shows that those aged 65-74 make up only 8.6% of the population whilst those aged 75+ contribute 6.8% of the total population. The 65+ age group in total make up only 15% of the total population.
- However, in all categories, except those for Doctors, in Source 2, Table 1, elderly people have far more consultations with Practice Nurses, Health Visitors and District Nurses than the 45-54 and the 55-64 age groups. This shows that elderly people are big users of the NHS especially when Source 1 shows that the 45-64 age group makes up approximately 24% of the population which is 9% more than the 65+ figures.
- Similar results are to be found in Table 2 for Day patients and Inpatient rates. Elderly people or those aged 65+ are the biggest consumers of health care. The figures tend to show also that the older you are then the more likely you are to use the NHS.

In Source 2, both Table 1 and Table 2 are showing that elderly people are the biggest users of the NHS in Scotland. These figures prove that Norman Macphail is only being slightly selective in this part of his statement, as the figures prove that he is, with one small exception, basically correct.

- Source 3 paints a slightly different picture. The comments on the NHS are split evenly between positive and negative which shows that a few people are not satisfied. The table tends to show that in some areas, there are marginally more people feeling that some improvement is needed in areas of the NHS. Eg the quality of medical treatment is marginally 51% – 49% in favour of needing improvement.
- The general condition of hospital buildings is also unfavourable 57% – 43%.
- However, the quality of nursing care is thought of as basically good 58% – 42% whilst the quality of local doctors is overwhelmingly positive 70% – 30%.

The information in Source 3 tends to show that in a number of ways people are satisfied with the quality of health care they receive.

However, there are sufficient indicators to show that Norman Macphail is to some extent selective in his use of facts when he says that they are satisfied with the quality of health care they receive.

Overall, Norman Macphail is slightly selective to a relatively small extent in his use of facts. Elderly people are the biggest users of the NHS but they are not entirely satisfied with the quality of care.

Enquiry Skills, 8 marks available

QUESTION 3A – USA

- (a) The concept being assessed is Equality. Candidates are required to use understanding of the concept to provide detailed explanations with relevant examples and appropriate generalisations.

Award up to 3 marks for an explanation depending upon the quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy. Credit highly those candidates who provide detailed exemplification in their answer.

Answers that do not mention detailed USA examples should be awarded a maximum of 5 marks.

Candidates who merely describe social and economic inequality should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.

Candidates may integrate social and economic factors. However, they must refer to both. Failure to do so should result in a maximum of 6 marks being awarded.

Answers may include:

Social Inequality:

Health

- Some Americans can afford medical insurance and get excellent care. Others who cannot afford rely on Medicare or Medicaid which are not nearly as good and so their health may suffer.

Education

- Some children attend excellent schools in the suburbs or go to private fee-paying schools and get good qualifications. Others may drop out early, or attend a poor quality inner city school and have few qualifications.

Housing

- Wealthy people tend to live in the suburbs where they can afford houses that are of better quality. Others may live in the more run-down inner city areas (ghetto areas) where housing can be very poor.

Economic Inequality

Wealth/Poverty/Income

- Most Americans have a very wealthy lifestyle due to good job and pay. However some have a very low income due to unemployment/low-paid job. Government welfare payments are low.

Employment/Unemployment

- Most Americans are in work, but some cannot find a job due to poorer qualifications and perhaps discrimination.

Prejudice and Discrimination (applicable to both)

- Unfair treatment in all of the above can be the result of discrimination on the basis of race, gender, religion and nationality. Ethnic minorities tend to do less well in all of the above.

Any other valid point

Knowledge and Understanding, 8 marks available

- (b) Candidates are required to make comparisons within complex sources and reach valid conclusions with justification.

Award up to 2 marks for an argument depending on relevance and development of the evidence. For full marks, candidates must use both sources and the information about Rockford City. Where the candidate fails to do this, award a maximum of 6 marks. Award a maximum of 8 marks if no explanation is given for the rejection of the other candidate.

Answers may include:

For Brent Landon

- He has lived in Rockford much longer and has greater experience of public office.
- During his time as Mayor the local economy has prospered – earnings and house prices are up and unemployment is down.
- He says he wants to improve schools. Poor quality schools are the most important problem facing Rockford – 26% in the opinion poll.
- Flood defences are joint-top problem facing the city, with \$200million damage having been caused in the recent Hurricane. Brent says he will invest in such a scheme.
- He wants to get more people involved in politics with a voter registration programme. This is badly needed as only 28% said that they voted in the last election.
- Any other valid point.

Against Brent Landon

- He wants public transport to be a big priority – but this is not seen as important by local residents as it comes last in the opinion poll at only 10%.
- He says that his first priority is the local economy – but he is against the new commercial project which most local people believe will help economic growth.
- Any other valid point.

For Louise Crossan

- She supports the building of a magnet school and most people in the area want to see this too.
- She wants to attract new retail and leisure businesses and will support the new Red Pine commercial project. This is a scheme which many people in the area want to see built.
- She says that she will improve the maintenance of local roads. This will be popular because the streets in many housing areas have potholes and cars have been damaged.
- Any other valid point.

Against Louise Crossan

- She has lived in the city 15 years less than Brent, and has no experience in public office.
- She wants to postpone the flood prevention scheme, despite the \$200 million damages and the strong local support.
- She says that democracy already works well and that a voter registration scheme is a waste of money – but 72% of voters either did not vote or couldn't remember.
- Any other valid point.

Enquiry Skills, 10 marks available

QUESTION 3B – RUSSIA

- (a) The concept being assessed is Equality. Candidates are required to use understanding of the concept to provide detailed explanations with relevant examples and appropriate generalisations.

Award up to 3 marks for an explanation depending upon the quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy. Credit highly those candidates who provide detailed exemplification in their answer.

Three explanations are required for full marks.

Answers that do not mention detailed Russian examples should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.

Candidates who merely describe social and economic inequality should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.

Candidates who deal only with social **or** economic inequality should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

Answers may include:

- End of Communism and with it the end of subsidised food and housing.
- Introduction of the market economy creating not only a rich new middle class but also many more poor and unemployed.
- Growth of private enterprise with creation of super rich, eg Abramovich
- Loss of jobs in former state owned industries, eg textiles.
- Problems for state employees, eg the military in getting paid.
- Inability of state to pay benefits, eg no pensions paid for months.
- Wage differentials in former state owned industries and in foreign companies.
- Decline in health provision, eg lower life expectancy.
- Rise of Mafia and crime.
- Urban/rural contrasts.
- Any other valid point.

Knowledge and Understanding, 8 marks available

- (b) Candidates are required to make comparisons within complex sources and reach valid conclusions with justification.

Award up to 2 marks for an argument depending on relevance and development of the evidence. For full marks candidates must use both sources and the information about the city of Izhevsk. Where the candidate fails to do this, award a maximum of 6 marks. Award a maximum of 8 marks if no explanation is given for the rejection of the other candidate.

Answers may include:

For Vasili Kharine

- The fact that he is interested in environmental issues means that he is liable to look into the possibility of a pollution problem at Izhevsk lake. As a politician, he would want to be seen to be doing something which affects or benefits local people.
- Traffic is a major problem in Izhevsk. His experience as Director of Roads in a neighbouring City should help with his being able to solve a major problem within the city.
- Rising Crime is seen as the second biggest issue amongst prospective voters at 23%. It is high on his list of priorities, therefore the electorate might vote for him.
- Any other valid point.

Against Vasili Kharine

- His top priority of improving the health services is not supported by the electorate. At 14%, it is second bottom of their list of priorities.
- He is very much in favour of spending money on Russia's space programme. However, the electorate are not with him on this issue. Only 13% support continuation of the space programme, whilst a massive 66% want it stopped.
- His campaign does not take account of the most important issue according to the electorate, namely that of corrupt politicians.
- He is not really addressing the potential problem of unemployment.
- Any other valid point.

For Dmitri Kulkov

- He is in favour of beefing up Russia's armed forces. This might sit well with the electorate as it would possibly have a knock-on effect in Izhevsk where there are three large armaments factories and unemployment in the city is a problem.
- His idea of bringing fresh investment to the University will go down well with a number of the electorate as it has been allowed to be run down with a number of staff losing their jobs.
- One of his major priorities is dealing with corruption amongst politicians. This is also the No 1 problem identified by the electorate. 36% think it is the most important issue facing the prospective Mayor.
- Any other valid point.

Against Dmitri Kulkov

- The electorate might agree that money spent on the space programme shouldn't be spent. However, they disagree totally with what he wants the funds diverted to. He wants it to go to dealing with the Chechen rebels but only 9% of the electorate agree with him.
- His campaign does not take account of other issues highlighted by the opinion poll such as rising crime, poor schools and poor health services.
- He has no policy on dealing with either environmental issues or traffic congestion.
- He thinks that voter turnout has been good which suggests that he is out of touch with the reality of the political situation in the city.
- Any other valid point

Enquiry Skills, 10 marks available

QUESTION 3C – CHINA

- (a) The concept being assessed is Equality. Candidates are required to use understanding of the concept to provide detailed explanations with relevant examples and appropriate generalisations.

Award up to 3 marks for an explanation depending upon the quality of explanation, relevance and accuracy. Credit highly those candidates who provide detailed exemplification in their answer.

Answers that do not mention detailed Chinese examples should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.

Candidates who merely describe social and economic inequality should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.

Candidates who deal only with social **or** economic inequality should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

Answers may include:

- Introduction of the market economy creating not only a rich new middle class but also many more poor and unemployed.
- Lowering of trade barriers creating unemployment. State-run industries affected.
- Migrant workers in cities disadvantaged by hukou permits still in force which prevent buying a house, education, insurance etc compared to those with permits (original residents of the city).
- Unskilled migrants from countryside cannot find jobs and unemployed often turn to crime.
- People without jobs have no access to services which used to be free, eg medical treatment.
- Those working for foreign companies in Special Economic Zones earn higher wages.
- Peasants allowed to produce and sell food, so some very successful and able to improve their living conditions while others 'lose' land and the means to earn a living.
- Many employed in very low wage industries where they are exploited in pay and conditions.
- Services much better in urban areas than in rural ones.
- Any other valid point.

Knowledge and Understanding, 8 marks available

- (b) Candidates are required to make comparisons within complex sources and reach valid conclusions with justification.

Award up to 2 marks for an argument depending on relevance and development of the evidence. For full marks candidates must use both sources and the information about the village of Sanbu. Where the candidate fails to do this, award a maximum of 6 marks. Award a maximum of 8 marks if no explanation is given for the rejection of the other candidate.

Answers may include:

For Fang Zhizhen

- He wants a tough line on drugs and the pie chart shows that 69% of people want this too.
- He wants to create more industrial jobs and this is the second highest problem in the Opinion Poll.
- He is proud that the computer industry has come and the information shows that it has brought 120 jobs to Sanbu.
- He wants better education and the Poll shows 25% of people want better education.
- Any other valid point.

Against Fang Zhizhen

- He believes that few people want democracy but the Poll shows 59% think there should be more democracy.
- He thinks that the CP should take decisions but people want to take their own economic decisions.
- He wants more industry but the information shows that it causes health problems.
- Any other valid point.

For Qumo Aqu

- She wants drug addicts to have help, not punishment and the information shows that parents of drug addicts want help for their children.
- She is opposed to the computer industry and the information shows that it is possibly causing cancer.
- She wants better roads to take products to market and this had the highest percentage (29%) identified in the Opinion Poll.
- She wants people to be able to decide for themselves what taxes should be spent on, and the information shows that people don't want the Communist Party to decide on investment for them.
- She wants more democracy and the poll shows 59% of people think democracy should be extended.
- Any other valid point.

Against Qumo Aqu

- She is opposed to the computer industry but it does create jobs.
- She wants treatment for drug addicts but most people think they should be severely punished.
- Any other valid point.

Enquiry Skills, 10 marks available

SYLLABUS AREA 4 – INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

QUESTION 4

- (a) The concept being assessed is Power. Candidates are required to use understanding of the concept to provide detailed descriptions with relevant examples and appropriate generalisations.

Award up to 3 marks for a description depending upon the quality of explanation, relevance, accuracy and level of detail. Credit highly those candidates who provide detailed exemplification in their answer.

Answers may include:

- Trade barriers erected by a number of Western nations.
- Bilateral aid and possible associated problems.
- Developed countries may be selective about which countries are given aid due to the natural resources they possess. Eg oil.
- Developed countries benefit most from trade.
- Cash crops grown specifically for Western markets. Eg melons in Ethiopia.
- Any other valid points.

Knowledge and Understanding, 4 marks available

- (b) The concept being assessed is Need. Candidates are required to use understanding of the concept to provide detailed explanations with relevant examples and appropriate generalisations.

Award up to 3 marks for a description depending upon the quality of explanation, relevance, accuracy and level of detail. Credit highly those candidates who provide detailed exemplification in their answer.

Candidates who do not make a link between the needs of the country and the work of the UN should receive a maximum of 3 marks.

Answers may include:

- High rates of illiteracy – UNICEF focus on the education of girls eg in nomadic communities such as Sudan.
- Food shortages – WFP largest provider of food aid.
- Drought – FAO provide support for small scale initiatives such as local irrigation schemes.
- High rates of infant mortality – Immunisation schemes under auspices of WHO and UNICEF eg mass measles vaccination in refugee camps of Darfur.
- Any other valid points.

Knowledge and Understanding, 4 marks available

- (c) Candidates are required to state a hypothesis relevant to the issue of the European Union (EU) in the 21st Century.

Award up to 2 marks for a hypothesis depending on the level of insight displayed.

For example:

The following receive 0 marks:

- What is the EU?
- Europe is good.

The following receive 1 mark:

- The EU is good for the UK
- The EU is changing.

The following receive 2 marks:

- As the EU enlarges, the rich members lose out
- The EU is becoming a military union, not an economic one.

Enquiry Skills, 2 marks available

(d) Candidates are required to state aims relevant to the issue.

Award 1 mark for each aim depending on its relevance to the hypothesis.

For example:

Hypothesis: as the EU enlarges, the rich countries lose out.

- To find out how the EU has changed since its creation.
- To find out which countries benefit the most from EU membership.
- Any other valid aim.

Enquiry Skills, 2 marks available

- (e) Candidates are expected to describe in detail factors influencing surveys.

Award up to 2 marks for each factor, depending on quality of explanation, relevance, accuracy and level of detail.

Answers may include:

- Question type i.e. open or closed.
- Number of questions.
- Range of respondents.
- Location of survey.
- Number of responses required for the survey to be representative.
- Confidentiality.
- Any other valid point.

Enquiry Skills, 4 marks available

- (f) Candidates are required to demonstrate an awareness of the benefits and limitations of a method for collecting information relevant to a topic.

Award 1 mark for the correct result.

Award 1 mark for a relevant explanation.

Answer:

- Analysis: Can Nato honour its commitments? (no.6) – This is the best link for the topic as it looks at the ‘challenges of the 21st century’ which closely matches the topic given. At 88%, it also has the highest relevance factor.

Enquiry Skills, 2 marks available

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]