

2006 Modern Studies

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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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 as 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:

- ramps
- handrails
- alarm system
- on one level
- central heating
- double glazing.

Any other valid point.

6 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 the role of councillors, should not receive more than half the available marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- reflects importance of job being done
- reward for amount of time and effort put into role of councillor
- allow to be full time councillor and devote more time to interests of local area and people
- attract people of high standard
- change present mix of councillors, eg attract more younger councillors.

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 **three** marks for a developed argument reached depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence. Credit highly candidates who synthesise information from across the sources.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of **three** marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of **six** marks.

For **full marks**, candidates must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts, otherwise a maximum of **six** marks should be awarded. **Candidates should demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by indicating evidence to support and oppose the given point of view.**

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

To support the view that the Scottish Executive Member is being selective when he/she states:

“Introducing the proportional Single Transferable Vote (STV) system for local council elections will improve local government and be popular with voters.”

- some Labour backbenchers feel it would reduce their party’s power (Source 1)
- will break the link between councillors and the electorate (Source 1)
- confusing for voters (Source 1)
- under present system, there is no guarantee that one party will dominate as stated in Source 1. Dundee result in Source 2 shows a situation where there is no overall control for one party and a coalition has been formed
- the present system already provides representation for a range of parties (Source 1). Five different parties are represented on Glasgow Council (Source 2)
- view states that change will be popular with voters but only 32% would like to use STV (Source 3) (**two** marks).

To oppose the view that the Scottish Executive Member is being selective when he/she states:

“Introducing the proportional Single Transferable Vote (STV) system for local council elections will improve local government and be popular with voters.”

- strong support in Scottish Parliament, passed by 96 votes to 18 (Source 1)
- choice of local councillor to represent voters (Source 1)
- increase interest and turnout (Source 1)
- end of single party control (source 1) as in Glasgow where Labour have overwhelming dominance (Source 2), ie 71 out of 79 seats
- would be popular as only 46% dislike use of STV, slight majority either like or don’t know (Source 3).

Credit highly candidates who provide balance in their answers, eg:

- the Executive member could be said to be selective when he/she says it will be better, although some have warned that the new system will be confusing for voters, the Scottish Executive member believes there will be help for voters to understand the system.

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.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- protest/demonstration
- lobbying, including the employment of professional lobbyists
- direct action
- petition
- use of media.

Any other valid point.

6 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 the powers of the Scottish Parliament, should not receive more than half the available marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- continuing control of too many reserved matters from Westminster
- insufficient financial power due to block grant funding from Westminster
- Labour government in Westminster and Labour dominant party in Scottish Parliament
- continuing demands for independence
- needs to take decisive action to deal with Scottish problems.

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 **three** marks for a developed argument reached depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence. Credit highly candidates who synthesise information from across the sources.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of **three** marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of **six** marks.

For **full marks**, candidates must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts, otherwise a maximum of **six** marks should be awarded. **Candidates should demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by indicating evidence to support and oppose the given point of view.**

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

To support the view that the Scottish Politician is being selective when he/she states:

“The Additional Member System (AMS), used to elect the Scottish Parliament, is more representative and more popular with voters than the First Past the Post system.”

- single MP represents whole constituency under First Past the Post (FPTP) and most voters are able to identify their MP (Source 1)
- more racially representative as 12 ethnic minority MPs but no ethnic minority MSPs (Source 1)
- FPTP more likely to produce a government with an overall majority (Source 1) supported by Source 2 where Labour government elected with majority of 64 over all other parties
- 25 other parties and independents elected to the UK Parliament but only 4 in the Scottish Parliament (Source 2)
- only 45% thought that AMS was better than FPTP (Source 3).

To oppose the view that the Scottish Politician is being selective when he/she states:

“The Additional Member System (AMS), used to elect the Scottish Parliament, is more representative and more popular with voters than the First Past the Post system.”

- each voter has one constituency MSP and 7 list MSPs (Source 1)
- better gender representation, 40% female MSPs rather than only 20% in House of Commons (Source 1)
- AMS is more representative as government made up of more than one party (Source 1) Scottish Executive is a coalition of Labour and Liberal Democrats (Source 2)
- Scottish Parliament has a wider range of parties represented including SSP and Green which are not represented in Westminster and more SNP in Scottish Parliament (Source 2)
- only 22% think AMS is worse than FPTP, 78% think it is better or have no opinion (Source 3).

Credit candidates who provide balance in their answers, eg:

- the Scottish Politician could be said to be selective when he/she says that AMS is more representative than FPTP, as although each voter has 8 MSPs, if there is only one MP there is more chance that they will know who their MP is.

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:

Gender Equality

- Sex Discrimination Act (1975)
 - to prevent discrimination of both men and women
 - in the workplace
 - in education
 - in the police and treatment by the police
 - in any other body or organisation.
- Equal Pay Act (1970)
 - to eliminate discrimination in terms of pay and contracts of employment as relates to work that is
 - the same
 - broadly equivalent
 - of equal value.
 - European law extends the scope of the Equal Pay Act to include redundancy, pensions and company cars.
- Equal Opportunities Commission – sets out a code of practice by which employers and employees can ascertain their rights and responsibilities (new Code of Practice December 2003).

Any other valid point.

Racial Equality

- Race Relations Act (1996) – makes unlawful any discrimination in the field of employment, trade unions, qualifying bodies and other fields such as education and other services
- Race Relations Act Amendment (2000) – further extension of the 1976 Act to police and other public authorities, criminal investigations, asylum appeals
- Equal Opportunities Commission – sets out a code of practice by which employers and employees can ascertain their rights and responsibilities (new Code of Practice December 2003).

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 **four** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Gender inequality

- inequality in uptake of certain subjects (Physics/Chemistry/HE/Technical) due to job market and stereotypical attitudes
- inequalities in exam results due to different levels of motivation between boys and girls
- expectations of teachers
- inequalities in higher education due to career options
- link with social class and poverty.

Any other valid point.

Ethnic Origin

- inequalities in exam results due to language/motivation, etc
- expectations of teachers
- language barriers – parents perhaps do not speak English – lack of adequate funding of language support
- link with social class and poverty
- curriculum still Euro-centric and does not take into account cultural difference.

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 – Strengthen the Equal Pay Act

Source 1

- women's pay still lags behind men's
- the gap is not reducing and in fact has widened recently
- average full time pay is much less for women (give figures)
- average part time pay is less for women
- men's part time pay increased more than for women (13.9% compared to 9.0%)

Source 2

- overall, the pay gap between men and women across the UK has stretched by 5% over the last 12 months
- in Wales the pay gap has widened with women earning 23% less than men
- the widest pay difference between men and women was found in the South East (30%) and in Scotland (29%)
- the annual earnings of women working full time are 72% of men's

Source 3

- new laws should be introduced forcing employers to carry out pay reviews
- more research into why women are stuck in low paid part-time jobs would highlight issues of lack of childcare facilities
- it may also show that women are still expected to be the main carers of children.

Option 2 – Do not strengthen the Equal Pay Act

Source 1

- women's pay is improving steadily
- full time women's pay has increased by a greater percentage than men's (5.3% compared to 4.4%)
- overall, women's pay has increased by 6% compared to 4.3% for men

Source 2

- a survey by the GMB union found that in some regions in Northern Ireland, women's pay was on average £38 per week higher than men's due to many low-paid male workers
- the widest pay difference between men and women was found in the South East (30%) and in Scotland (29%)
- the average hourly rate for men went up 2.2% to £12.88 while the rate for women increased by 3.4% to £10.56
- the Chartered Management Institute's survey of managers found that, for the first time, women managers heading departments earned more than male counterparts

Source 3

- changing the Equal Pay Act would damage British Industry and raise the unemployment rate
- British industry needs to compete in an international economy and offer quality products at competitive prices. It would be unable to do this if more laws are introduced to increase wages
- the education system is what needs to be changed so that women are more able to enter the job market for higher paid jobs, such as engineering and computing.

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:

Promote health

- National Health Service
- in Scotland, the introduction of free long term care for the elderly following the Sutherland report
- ban on smoking in public places
- Health Education Board for Scotland
 - healthy eating campaign – five fruits a day
 - anti-smoking/drugs campaigns
 - encouraging exercise
- free eye-tests/prescriptions
- free school meals.

Any other valid point

Reduce poverty

- minimum wage introduced
- benefits system
- social inclusion programmes
- free school meals
- working families tax credit
- increase in child benefit
- growth in employment.

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 **four** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Inequalities in health

- socio-economic
- occupation
- geographical/environmental
- lifestyle differences/choices
 - diet
 - exercise
 - smoking
- age/gender/ethnic origin
- private medical insurance.

Any other valid point

Inequalities in wealth

- low pay
- unemployment
- part-time work
- rise in number of single parent families
- gender/age/ethnic origin
- relocation of factories
- new jobs in low paid service sector.

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 – Ban smoking in public places

Source 1

- still over a quarter of the population smoke (give figures) – the rate of fall is decreasing – gap between men and women almost disappeared
- over one-quarter of parents with children under ten believe that smoking increases the risk of asthma in children, 11% believe smoking raises the risk of childhood cancer
- over 11,000 deaths directly linked to smoking and 800 to passive smoking
- most lung cancer deaths linked to smoking

Source 2

- 17,000 children under the age of five are admitted to hospital every year with illnesses resulting from passive smoking
- smoking kills 114,000 every year in the UK
- a six month ban on smoking in all public places in a US town reduced the number of heart attacks by almost 50%
- it has been found that a smoke-free environment encourages smokers to reduce the number of cigarettes smoked or to quit altogether
- passive smoking is thought to cause several hundred deaths from lung cancer every year in the UK

Source 3

- bar worker says – “My clothes smelled and I suffered colds and sore throats.”
- bar work provides a valuable source of income for thousands of young people trying to help pay for their studies
- it is unjust and a restriction of our human rights to run the risk of suffering lung disease in later life
- governments have a duty to pass laws to protect the public.

Any other valid point.

Option 2 – Do not ban smoking in public places.

Source 1

- the percentage of the population who smoke had dropped steadily since 1974 (give figures)
- a majority of adults with children under ten do not attribute diseases such as asthma and cancer to passive smoking
- only minority of deaths from heart disease, stroke and respiratory causes caused by smoking
- relatively small number of passive smoking deaths

Source 2

- the UK government earned around £9,616 million in revenue from tobacco taxes and VAT in 2003
- 25% of smokers said they would avoid places where the ban was in force
- in a survey, seven out of ten people did not support a ban on smoking in pubs, bars and clubs
- in a survey, 66% agreed that the decision to allow or not allow smoking in public places should be left to bar owners.

Source 3

- a ban on smoking would not only be a restriction of human rights
- it would also have a damaging effect on the profits of pubs and restaurants and cause job losses in many communities
- pub and restaurant owners should decide for themselves if they want to impose a ban
- people are sick of being ‘nannied’ by the state with more and more laws being introduced preventing them from making choices about how they want to live their lives.

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.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- giving advice to parents and child
- supporting family by providing social worker or key worker
- placing child in care of authorities
- placing child in foster home.

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 **four** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- unemployment rates higher in some areas
- urban areas/rural areas have different problems
- some areas have higher drug use than others
- inner city areas compared to suburbs
- social exclusion/lack of leisure facilities in some deprived areas.

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 – Allow electronic tagging of young people under 16 years old

Source 1

- very rapid rise in numbers of offenders at ages 15-16, especially boys
- peak years of offending are 17/18, tagging at a younger age could deter
- in a survey, 64% of respondents thought that non-violent offenders should be tagged
- large percentages of people affected by anti-social behaviour

Source 2

- since 1991, minor assault has risen by 33% from 41,022 to 54,726
- over the past ten years, the number of breaches of the peace has risen by 34%
- an estimated 50% of young people aged 12-15 were the victim of at least one crime in the past year
- an MSP says that three-quarters of the issues raised by constituents are anti-social behaviour
- the percentage of young offenders has decreased by 19% over the last three years

Source 3

- electronic tagging will shift the responsibility for the behaviour of children back onto the parents and help to relieve our communities of rising anti-social behaviour
- an effective alternative to residential care costing less to tax payers
- allows young people to stay at home
- electronic tagging is better than placing youngsters in secure accommodation and could be in the best interests of the offender.

Any other valid point.

Option 2 – Not to allow electronic tagging of young people under 16 years old

Source 1

- relatively small number of serious offenders aged under 16 – large numbers not until ages of 17/18
- less than 50% have been affected by anti-social behaviour

Source 2

- there are around one million young people under 16 in Scotland and only 1.4% are referred to the reporter for offending
- an estimated 50% of young people aged 12-15 were the victim of at least one crime in the last year
- most children who do offend grow out of it
- the tag may quickly become a status symbol or badge of honour without tackling the problems for which it was provided in the first place

Source 3

- the electronic tagging of people, more so those of under 16, is a breach of human rights and has no place in a modern society
- community-based programmes aimed at tackling the causes of youth crime have been successful
- many more of these programmes need to be introduced, especially into areas of high rates of unemployment and poverty
- most of the young people who display anti-social behaviour are very vulnerable and would be further damaged psychologically by such harsh methods of punishment.

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 detailed descriptions.

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

Credit reference to the following:

- collective strength – an attack on one is an attack on all
- sharing of cost of defence
- working with the UN in Bosnia
- threat or use of air power in Bosnia
- use of air strikes in Kosovo
- preventing one group from attacking another in Bosnia and Kosovo
- creating buffer zones between groups such as Serbs and Muslims/Kosovars
- providing safe havens for minorities in Bosnia
- using force if necessary to protect minorities in Kosovo
- supervising a ceasefire in Bosnia and Kosovo
- deterring attack by standing firm, as their motto ‘vigilance is the price of liberty’
- encouraging co-operation between members of the alliance to keep the peace more effectively
- increased membership to strengthen the alliance.

Any other valid point.

4 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.

Any answer which just describes the advantages of the Single European Currency (Euro) rather than why members have joined, should not receive more than half the available marks.

Credit reference to the following:

- convenience for their firms – can buy or sell goods to other members without having to change currency
- convenience for their customers – allows them to compare prices across the Euro area
- convenience for their tourists – can use the currency when traveling in different Euro countries
- saves their tourists money – no bank charges for changing currency
- saves their firms money – no charges for change in currency for business deals etc
- Single European Market – the Euro makes this easier to achieve and so benefits the economy of all those who join.

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 upon relevance and development of evidence.

For full marks, the candidate refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources are used, maximum of **four** marks if only one source is used.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Reasons to support the view:

“France has a very serious problem of crime compared with other countries in Western Europe.”

Source 1

- shows that France has seen an increase in crime of 6%

Source 2

- shows that France had the highest figures for motor vehicle theft with 414,983 with the UK having less with only 362,990, Italy 202,482; Germany 121,533

Source 3

- shows that “the total number of crimes in France reached over 4 million for the first time in 2003, an increase of nearly 8% from the previous year. The largest increase was in violent crime, up by nearly 10%”.

Reasons to oppose the view:

“France has a very serious problem of crime compared with other countries in Western Europe.”

Source 1

- shows four other countries have had a higher rate of increase in crime

Source 2

- shows that other countries had higher numbers for certain crimes
- for example, the UK had 1050 murders, France 1047
- also for violent crime, UK with 870,633 and Italy with 719,119 had more than France with 279,324.

Source 3

- shows that the UK rather than France has the most serious problems of crime with the worst record in Western Europe for murder, violence and burglary
- people in the UK are most likely to be the victims of violent crime than in any country in the industrial world
- the total number of crimes was higher in Germany than France: over 6 million compared with over 4 million for France.

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 arguments when required.

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources are used, maximum of **four** marks if only one source is used.

Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less-developed conclusions, within any one bullet point in the question, they may still be awarded a maximum of three marks depending on relevance and quality.

Credit highly conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making comparisons or drawing conclusions from within or between sources, should be awarded zero marks.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Health

Source 1 shows that life expectancy is 78 for the UK, male child mortality is seven per thousand, female six per thousand and government spending on health \$1,508 per person. For Romania, life expectancy is 71, male infant mortality is 22 per thousand, female 19 per thousand. Government spending on health is \$93 per person. Source 3 shows that many young people in Timisoara have mental health problems. Source 2 shows the higher than average levels of unemployment in Coventry has led to an increase in stress related illness.

Conclusion: health is much better in the UK than Romania. The UK government spends a lot more on health per person.

Both countries have mental health problems: stress-related illness in UK due to higher than average unemployment, while in Timisoara, mental health problems due to homelessness.

Employment and Unemployment

Employment: Source 2 shows that there are a range of job opportunities in Coventry in the car industry, electronics and aerospace. Recently, call centres have been attracted to the city, but jobs here are threatened as companies are considering relocation to India. Source 3 shows that there are also a variety of job opportunities in Timisoara in firms involved in engineering, telecommunications and information technology.

Conclusion: a good variety of job opportunities in both Coventry and Timisoara.

Source 2 shows that unemployment rate in Coventry is higher than average. Source 1 shows the UK average is 3.4%. Source 3 shows that the unemployment rate in Timisoara is only 3%, and Source 1 that it is 7.3% for Romania.

Conclusion: unemployment rate for Romania is a lot higher than for the UK, but the unemployment rate for Timisoara is lower than all of the other figures, UK and Romania.

Source 2 shows that many people in Coventry earn well above the UK average monthly wage of £1524. However, they could lose call centre jobs because pay rates in India are lower. Source 3 shows that the average wage in Romania is only £50. Some of the most highly qualified young people leave Romania for jobs in electronic firms in the USA, where they will earn high wages and have a good standard of living.

Conclusion: much higher wages in Coventry, but they stand to lose call centre jobs to low wage India. Wages very low in Romania but they are losing the best qualified young people to the USA.

Help provided for young people

Source 2 shows that there are a lot of government schemes to help young people in Coventry, eg the youth centre in Foleshill was opened by Advantage West Midlands, a government regional development agency and is run by Coventry City Council. Youth Training and the New Deal for Young People are government schemes. In Timisoara, Source 3 shows that the Romanian government does not provide any help for young people. They do not help orphanages which have to get food, medical supplies and books from charities. The UN World Bank gives money to help street children but there are no government training schemes.

Conclusion: a variety of help for young people is provided by the government in Coventry. The Romanian government provides no help for young people.

Education and training

Source 1 shows that in the UK public spending on education is 4.4% of GDP and in Romania 3.5% of GDP. Source 2 shows that there are a lot of government schemes for young people in Coventry, such as Youth Training and the New Deal for Young People as well as a centre run by government agencies and Youth First, a voluntary organisation. Many young people also go to university, but Source 3 shows that only the most advantaged young people go to university in Timisoara.

Conclusion: the UK government spends more on education than the Romanian government. The UK government provides a variety of training schemes, the Romanian government does not provide any.

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.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Native Indians

- Native Indians won a series of bitter struggles over land – improved legislation to protect land, eg projects that would damage the natural forest such as logging are now banned. All land development projects over 1,000 hectares must present an ‘Environmental Impact Assessment’ for approval. All big hydroelectric and oil/coal fire power station projects, as well as road construction are now subject to environmental licensing. Protected areas now amount to the combined size of France, Germany and Benelux countries.
- The government has been working to resolve the issue of the demarcation of indigenous lands. All the territories proposed for ratification in 2003 were ratified in the first six months of the year by President Lula.
- Health has improved as a result of better legal protection and inoculation campaigns. Population is growing/high birth rates.
- Yanomami, the most populous people, gained land/preservation rights - 9.4 million hectares of land now a protected area – population has recovered and growing strongly.

Any other valid point.

Street children

- legal protection by statute
- education and job training programmes
- disbanding of vigilante groups
- paying parents to put children back into school.

Any other valid point.

4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving detailed explanations.
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Award up to **three** marks for an explanation depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

Answers which merely describe economic problems should be awarded a maximum of **three** marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- huge debt still remains – over half its GDP, \$260 billion – risks destabilising the economy
- Lula must balance his populist election promises with worries of investors – they mistrusted left-wing President which resulted in currency falling, triggering inflation
- Lula has had to reduce the overblown civil service pension system and reform tax system
- Lula has had to assure the markets and investors he would abide by all contracts of the previous governments – needs to keep public spending under control, deal with inflation, increase economic growth
- the \$30 billion IMF loan given to the Lula administration is dependent on inflation staying at 5.5% and other targets – must balance the budget – cuts into the country's ability to address social reforms
- unemployment is still high.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(c)

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

Award up to **three** marks for each argument depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence.

For full marks, a candidate 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:

“The Government has been successful in dealing with crime in Brazil.”

Oppose

Source 1

- murders, serious assault, theft and car theft reported to the police have increased between 2001-2002 (quote figures).
- total number of crimes reported increased

Source 2

- large increase in number of murders in street
- increase in murders in bars and cafeterias between 1998 and 2000

Source 3

- a recent study of crime in Brazil concludes that large numbers of young people under 18 years are killed by guns in Rio de Janeiro
- in the last 14 years, firearms in Rio alone killed almost 4,000 under 18-year-olds
- there are similar levels of violence in other Brazilian cities, in particular Sao Paulo, which has some of the highest murder rates in the world
- tens of thousands of people are shot dead each year, mainly in the favelas.

Support

Source 1

- rape, fraud and drug offences reported to police decreased between 2001 and 2002 (quote figures).

Source 2

- fall in murders in gas stations, terraced houses, apartments and office buildings, little or no increase in murders in favelas, bus stops etc.

Source 3

- in rural areas, levels of crime are not a major problem
- the Brazilian Justice Minister recently announced an agreement to release almost \$15 million aid to Rio de Janeiro. The money would be used to create a new elite police unit as well as to strengthen existing police forces. This may go some way to reduce violent crime
- the Brazilian Senate has also passed a bill to outlaw the carrying of guns in public and control illegal gun ownership
- the legal age for owning a gun is being raised from 21 to 25 years.

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 arguments when required.

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources are used, maximum of **four** marks if only one source is used.

Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less-developed conclusions, within any one bullet point in the question, they may still be awarded a maximum of three marks depending on relevance and quality.

Credit highly conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making comparisons or drawing conclusions from within or between sources, should be awarded zero marks.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Health of children

Children's health is improving but problems still remain:

- infant mortality rate, varies across regions, much lower than at the beginning of the 1940s (Source 1)
- there has been an increase in the number of children under 2 years who have been immunised against diseases such as TB, Diphtheria, Polio and Measles between 2000-2003 (quote figures) (Source 2)
- fewer children were immunised against Hepatitis in 2003 than 2001 and 2002 (Source 2)
- varying infant mortality rates related to lack of healthcare (Source 3).

Health of women

Mortality rates for mothers are high in Brazil:

- in many regions women's health is a particular problem. Mortality rates for mothers are 150 for every 100,000 births (Source 1)
- around 5,000 women die every year due to pregnancy or childbirth complications. UNICEF estimates that between 9,000 and 15,000 children each year become orphans due to these deaths (Source 1)
- high blood pressure is the main killer, followed by haemorrhages, infections and abortions (Source 1).

There is a lack of preventative healthcare for women in Brazil:

- every 24 minutes there is a new case of breast cancer. Since there is very little preventative medicine, 60% of the women discover the disease when it is already advanced (Source 1)
- research has shown that the number of deaths related to pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal complications linked to lack of prenatal care (Source 3).

Health of rich and poor

There are differences in health between rich and poor.

- the poor die on average 10 years earlier than the rich. This is linked to poor living conditions, as many live in favelas where there are few public services and access to good health care (Source 1)
- differences in ability to afford private health care – only 26% covered by private health care insurance
- differences in the provision of health services between rich and poor families – evidence in comparison between a rich and poor family in Rio (Source 3).

Regional health comparisons

Some regions of Brazil have poorer health rates compared to others.

- the North-East have sickness patterns which are similar to those of the most deprived countries in Africa and Asia, whereas the states of the South, South-East and the Federal Districts have similar health conditions to those of many developed countries (Source 1)
- malaria still persists in the Amazon region (Source 1)
- infant mortality rates also vary between regions, eg in the North it is 64 per 1000 compared to 23 per 1000 in the South-East region (Source 1)
- differences in prenatal care between the regions (Source 3).

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 detailed descriptions.

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

Credit reference to the following:

- free speech limited by the fear of arrest, trial without a defence lawyer
- no freedom to express criticisms of the government because of danger of arrest, laogai, death penalty
- no freedom to protest or troops could be sent to crush you
- freedom to express your religious beliefs limited by fear of arrest, torture or even death in police custody
- freedom of expression in newspapers is limited – you could be arrested for writing an article criticising the government, jailed for fifteen years and then exiled, as happened to Wei Jingsheng
- freedom of expression in the media is limited by the fact that the Chinese government own or control the TV channels
- the Chinese government controls access to the Internet.

Any other valid point.

4 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.

Credit reference to the following:

- low wage costs have attracted many foreign businesses
- the Chinese government gives incentives to attract businesses
- less paperwork and fewer government regulations attract firms to the Special Economic Zones
- joint ventures have encouraged foreign businesses
- there is a huge market within China, for the goods produced by foreign businesses population of 1.2 billion

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(c)

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

Award up to **three** marks for an argument depending upon relevance and development of evidence.

For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources are used, maximum of **four** marks if only one source is used.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Reasons to **support** the view:

“China is harsh and effective in its treatment of criminals.”

Harsh as:

- Source 2 shows that China carried out the most executions in 2002, with 1,067 executions 0.82 for every million people
- Source 1 shows that many crimes such as bribery, drug dealing, stealing petrol and violent crime are punished by death
- Source 3 shows that in Yunnan tough tactics are used against drug dealers. About 400 drug dealers are executed each year in the province.

Effective as:

- Source 1 shows that police were successful in clearing up 285,000 cases in the first three months of 2004, 1.6% higher than at the start of 2003. Also following the murder of four students in Guangxi province, police tracked down the criminal and arrested him in three weeks
- Source 3 shows that rehabilitation centres in Yunnan have had considerable success in keeping people off drugs.

Reasons to **oppose** the view:

“China is harsh and effective in its treatment of criminals.”

Not harsh as:

- Source 1 shows that China is only 14th in the world for the number of executions per million people
- Source 3 shows that rehabilitation centres have been set up with the emphasis on prevention and cure.

Not effective as:

- Source 1 shows that in the first three months of 2004 there were 923,000 criminal cases reported in China, a 14·2% increase over the same period in 2003. There were 639 theft cases in the first three months of 2004, up 17·1% over the same time in 2003. One man was accused of 65 cases of murder in 2003. Police were criticised for keeping the case secret instead of asking for help
- Source 3 shows that Yunnan province has China's biggest drug problem.

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 arguments when required.

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources are used, maximum of **four** marks if only one source is used.

Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less-developed conclusions, within any one bullet point in the question, they may still be awarded a maximum of three marks depending on relevance and quality.

Credit highly conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making comparisons or drawing conclusions from within or between sources, should be awarded zero marks.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Health of babies and young children

- Source 1 shows that 70% of births are attended by trained personnel in China compared to a world average of 57% of births. It also shows that the under-5 mortality rate fell from 225 per 10,000 in 1960 to 49 in 1990 and 39 in 2002, compared to a world average of 83 in 2002.
- Source 2 shows that many young children have died from malnutrition due to a fake brand of baby milk powder. Due to delays in finding out what was wrong, one baby, Rongrong died.

Conclusion – health of babies and young children is getting better, and is better than the world average, but some have died due to fake baby powder, which hospitals were too slow to spot.

Health in urban and rural areas

- Source 1 shows that in urban areas 91% of births are in hospital, 32% in rural areas.
- Source 1 also shows that while 64% of the population live in rural areas, only 30% of government spending on health goes to rural areas.
- Source 2 shows that in rural areas like the province of Anhui, millions of people have died because they could not afford hospital care. A government survey found that 60% of rural residents avoid hospital altogether because of the cost. In rich areas, eg around Shanghai, there are good health facilities and many people are well paid and can afford to pay for treatment.

Conclusion – the Chinese government spends a lot more on health care in urban areas, although 64% of the population still live in rural areas. Many people in rural areas cannot afford treatment, in contrast to the cities and coastal area.

Health of rich and poor

- Source 3 shows that the health of the poor migrant workers in Beijing is badly affected by eating mouldy rice. Eating stale rice may result in sickness. In the long term workers may develop cancer of the lungs or kidneys.
- It also shows that private firms are now allowed to set up hospitals. Only families with a high income will be able to use these private hospitals.
- Source 2 shows that treatment in village clinics and hospitals can be bad. Poor people have to pay a big part of their earnings for this treatment. Rongrong's parents had to pay the equivalent of two and a half months salary, then bills amounting to three months salary for treatment which did not even work.

Conclusion – poor people can become ill by eating cheap, unhealthy food. The poor pay a big proportion of their wages on health care. The wealthy can afford to pay for treatment in the new private hospitals.

International health comparisons

- Source 3 shows that some people in Beijing can afford treatment in private hospitals where the standard of care is as high as in many hospitals in Europe or the USA.
- Source 2 shows that in rich areas, eg around Shanghai, there are good health facilities. The health of people in the coastal provinces is as good as in many western countries.

Conclusion – in the biggest cities and the coastal area, the rich can get health care which is as good as in many western countries.

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 providing detailed descriptions.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- increase spending on HIV/AIDS care and treatment
- improvements in Primary Health Care
- clinic building and upgrading programmes
- reorganisation of health service
- immunisation programmes to eradicate diseases such as polio.

Any other valid point.

4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

(b)

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

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

Answers which merely describe the inequalities should be awarded a maximum of **three** marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- HIV/AIDS problem – disastrous effect on economy – affected mainly black South Africans. Skills shortages, education system suffering through pupil and teacher absences
- still a shortage of black middle class despite affirmative action programmes. Still not enough educated blacks, still mainly found in low paid, unskilled jobs
- education problems still remain, eg lack of resources, access to good schools for blacks. Pupil apathy leads to poor educational attainment.

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 each argument depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence.

For full marks, a candidate 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:

“There has been little improvement in levels of crime across South Africa.”

Support

Source 1

- the murder rate in the Western Cape increased in 2003 compared to 1994. In 1994 it was 76 per 100,000 but by 2003 it had risen to 83 per 100,000.

Source 2

- most crimes have increased between 2002-2003 (use statistical evidence).

Source 3

- crime is still a major problem in South Africa according to a recent crime report. In Gauteng Province alone 5,000 murders are committed each year and as many as 10,000 rapes
- the vast majority of these crimes are not committed in the prosperous suburbs, but in the poor black townships
- a journalist has claimed that recent crime figures are not accurate, but changed to make the government’s record look good.

Oppose

Source 1

- in all provinces except the Western Cape there has been a decrease in the murder rate in 2003 compared to 1995 (use statistical evidence)

Source 2

- rape and carjacking crime levels have decreased between 2002-2003 (provide statistical evidence)

Source 3

- some black commentators complain that violent crime has not significantly worsened in recent years, it is just getting more publicity and white people are much more aware of it for the first time
- a recent report published by the Department of Health reported that Gauteng has experienced a decrease of 21.8% in non-natural deaths between 1996 and 2003 including a decrease in firearm related deaths. Violent related injuries were also on the decrease.

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 arguments when required.

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources are used, maximum of **four** marks if only one source is used.

Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less-developed conclusions, within any one bullet point in the question, they may still be awarded a maximum of three marks depending on relevance and quality.

Credit highly conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making comparisons or drawing conclusions from within or between sources, should be awarded zero marks.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Changes in support for political parties between 1999 and 2004 at national level

- **ANC**
 - increased both its share of the votes and seats – quote figures (Source 1)
 - won the majority of seats in the National Assembly for a second time, obtaining its first two-thirds majority (Source 3)
 - the ANC majority has also increased (Source 3).
- **Democratic Alliance**
 - increased both its share of the votes and seats, give figures (Source 1).
- **New National Party**
 - decrease in share of votes and seats – quote figures (Source 1).
- **Inkatha Freedom Party**
 - increased share of votes but lost seats – quote figures (Source 1).

Support for political parties at Provincial level

- **ANC**
 - won the most seats in all 9 Provinces (Source 2)
 - it also did very well in the Provincial election winning KwaZulu Natal and the Western Cape for the first time (Source 3).
- **Democratic Alliance**
 - won seats in all 9 Provinces (Source 2)
 - gained the most seats in the Western Cape and Gauteng (Source 2).
- **Inkatha Freedom Party**
 - only won seats in Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal (Source 2).

Voter turnout and registration

- the number of registered voters has increased – quote figures (Source 1)
- voter turnout has decreased – quote figures (Source 1)
- a high voter turnout contradicted the pre-poll predictions of voter apathy. People queued in their millions to vote in the country's third general election since the fall of apartheid (Source 3)
- the electoral commission reported a strong turnout at most of the country's 17,000 polling stations (Source 3)
- in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal recorded the two lowest provincial turnouts where it had been expected to be higher due to the contest between the ANC and the opposition parties (Source 3).

The conduct of the elections

- the elections were declared free and fair (Source 3)
- a report compiled by the Election Observer Mission said that the elections on the whole were conducted in a peaceful, orderly and transparent manner (Source 2)
- President Thabo Mbeki also congratulated all political parties who contested the election and thanked them for readily accepting the final results (Source 3)
- the EOM did note however that the conduct of the elections in some areas had some problems, mostly involving inconsistent voting and counting procedures, eg some voting stations used one ballot box for both national and provincial ballot papers whilst others used a ballot box each for two different papers (Source 3).

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]