



2007 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

Study Theme 1A – Government and Decision Making in Scotland

Question 1

(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.

For full marks at least two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- speaking in debates
- asking questions at question time
- attempting to introduce a members bill
- lobbying executive members
- working with other MSPs representing the same area
- working in committees.

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.

For full marks at least two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- made up of two parties and therefore larger proportion of electorate represented in executive – more democratic
- two parties working together therefore new ideas and compromise more likely
- more talent to draw on for ministerial office
- has been effective and stable from 1999 to 2007.

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.

‘Pressure Groups can only achieve their aims if they use direct action and illegal methods.’

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Support

- Many of the reports focused upon the small group of radical protesters who threatened to cause violence and damage (Source 1)
- Disruption of traffic; attempts to break down steel fence; police with riot shields, dogs, etc. – the violent protests gained a lot of publicity in the media (Source 2)
- Groups such as Dissent, the Wombles and the Clandestine Insurgent Rebel Clown Army felt they were successful in forcing leaders of rich countries to listen (Source 2)
- 41% of people surveyed had used direct action by boycotting products (Source 3)

Oppose

- Peaceful demonstration in Edinburgh was very successful, attracting very large numbers from all walks of life and influential people such as First Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer (Source 1)
- Message of demonstration got across to newspapers and TV (Source 1)
- Violence criticised by First Minister, who said it would not help poorest people in Africa (Source 2)
- Only 2% of those surveyed had participated in illegal protest activities. Higher proportions likely to take part in peaceful activities, eg 67% made a donation, 50% signed a petition (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 that 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:

- Success of different parties in the election
 - Labour most successful, winning 50 seats, 46 constituency and 4 regional; SNP in second place, etc. (Source 1) out of a total of 129 (Source 3)
 - Labour won highest share of vote at 29.4%, SNP – 20.9% (Source 2)
 - Labour Party biggest winner in both elections (Source 3)
 - “...a wide range of parties and others are elected to the Parliament. Parties such as the Greens and the Scottish Socialist Party (SSP) are represented in the Scottish Parliament while they have no representatives in the UK Parliament.” (Source 3)
- Formation of the Scottish Executive
 - Due to the AMS system of PR, no overall majority for any single party – coalition of Labour and Lib Dems formed (Source 3)
 - Together coalition has 67 seats (Source 1), just a majority of 129 MSPs
- Fairness of the Additional Member System of voting
 - “This method of voting produces a result which is fairly, but not completely, proportional in the way the parties are represented.” (Source 3)
 - Comparison of percentage share of seats (Source 1) and share of vote for different parties (Source 2)
 - Representation of smaller parties through list vote, eg Greens and SSP (Source 1)
- Differences across the regions of Scotland
 - Labour strong in Central Scotland and Glasgow, Conservatives strong in South of Scotland, SNP strong in North East Scotland, etc. (Source 2)
 - “...its support varies across the country. Even although Scotland is a fairly small country there are considerable variations in the support parties receive across the different regions.” (Source 3).

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Study Theme 1B – Government and Decision Making in Central Government

Question 2

(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.

For full marks at least two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- speaking in debates
- asking questions at question time
- attempting to introduce a private members bill
- lobbying government members
- working with other MPs representing the same area
- working in committees.

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.

For full marks at least two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- no need to make deals with other parties involving compromise
- governing party able to put manifesto promises into effect
- able to take swift and decisive action in crisis
- clear cut decision made after election, therefore government party usually able to stay in office for 4/5 years.

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.

‘Newspapers play an important part in elections in Britain.’

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Support

- Increase in sales of newspapers in weeks before election (Source 1)
- High percentage of some newspaper readers who believe voting is a duty and similar figures for those who actually voted (Source 2)
- Non-newspaper readers less likely to believe voting is a responsibility or to vote (Source 2)
- Wide range of newspapers giving advice on voting and making opinions clear (Source 3)
- The Scotsman and The Herald urged Labour should be returned to power with reduced majority (Source 3), actual result was Labour victory with reduced majority (Source 1)
- Sunday Mail supported Labour (Source 3) – Labour won election (Source 1)

Oppose

- Many voters felt there was too much coverage of politics in the media (Source 1)
- Voters have greater trust in political reporting on television than in newspapers (Source 1)
- Only 59% of The Sun readers felt voting was a duty and only 55% voted in last election (Source 2)
- Little difference between The Sun readers and non-newspaper reader’s voting behaviour (Source 2)
- Newspapers urged readers to vote (Source 3) but turnout just above 60% (Source 1)
- The Scottish Daily Mail urged support for Conservatives (Source 3), Conservatives did not win election (Source 1).

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 that 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:

- Changes over time
 - “The highest turnout for a general election in the UK was 83.9% in 1950. Since that date, election turnout has never been as high.” From the 1960s to the 1990s turnout in UK general elections was always above 70% (Source 3)
 - General Election in 2005 – turnout of 61.5% (Source 2) risen from 2001 (Source 3)
- Age of voters
 - Factors like age... seem to have an effect on whether or not people vote (Source 3)
 - Turnout rises as age increases, only 37% of 18-24 year olds vote but 75% of 65+ age group
 - “Younger voters seem to be less interested in voting than those in older age groups.” (Source 3)
- The parliament or council being elected
 - High turnout for General Election – 61.5%, lower figures for council elections, eg 49.2% for Scottish Councils (Source 2)
 - “One factor which seems to have an effect upon turnout is how powerful and important is the parliament or council being elected... not seen as being so important then they will be less likely to vote.” (Source 3)
- Area of the UK
 - Factors like... where you live seem to have an effect upon whether or not people vote (Source 3)
 - Higher turnout in some areas, eg South West, lower turnout in North (Source 1)
 - High figures for turnout in Northern Ireland – Assembly (63.1%) and district council (66%) (Source 2)
 - “In some parts of the country there are... have more of an effect upon the overall result.” (Source 3)

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Section B – Social Issues in the United Kingdom

Study Theme 2A – Equality in Society: Wealth and Health in the United Kingdom

Question 3

(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, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks at least two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Primary health care services

- GP practices – doctors/nurses/midwives/physiotherapists
- Primary Care Teams
- local health care co-operatives
- community health care programmes
- dental practitioners/opticians/pharmacists

Secondary health care services

- acute hospital trusts
- hospital care – treatment, surgery, etc.

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, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

For full marks at least three explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- because of the link between poverty and ill health
 - gap in life expectancy
 - higher incidence of disease in lower socio-economic groups
 - poverty leads to poor housing conditions
- too many children living in poverty
- to improve health by ensuring every family can afford a healthy diet and therefore improve health in Scotland
- to reduce social exclusion and promote equal educational opportunities
- to reduce crime since many link crime to poverty
- benefits to government of lower public spending on welfare.

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 on 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 – Abolish prescription charges

Source 1

- in Scotland 1 in 4 children (280,000) live in poor households and are affected if parents cannot afford own prescriptions
- welfare to work policies move people into work but the loss of benefits, such as free prescription charges, leaves them only slightly better off
- the prescription charge in 2006 was £6.65 per item
- some long-term medical conditions are exempt from charges while others are not
- 80% of people aged between 18 and 60 are required to pay for prescriptions
- the current system disadvantages a significant proportion as many children living below the official poverty line live in working households with household incomes above £14,600, which is the exemption threshold (link to Source 3)

Source 2

- a number of groups support the abolition of prescription charges – give examples
- only a fraction of the cost is paid for by patients – give figures

Source 3

- although children and many of our poorest adults do not have to pay for prescriptions, many low income families are still unable to afford prescribed medicine
- abolishing prescription charges will help to reduce health inequalities associated with poverty
- the poorest families would have more money to spend, allowing diet and living conditions to improve
- far from earning the NHS extra revenue, prescription charges could end up costing the NHS much more in expensive hospital treatment
- eight in ten doctors reported that patients were missing out on necessary drugs because they could not afford them.

Option 2 – Do not abolish prescription charges

Source 1

- the Scottish NHS Confederation claims that the lost revenue will be equivalent to losing 175 full-time nurses
- the income raised from prescription charges amounted to £46.3 million in 2002-3
- the NHS prescription drugs bill has increased every year
- around 50% of the population does not have to pay for prescriptions and around 92% of items dispensed are provided free of charge

Source 2

- some health boards are against abolishing prescription charge eg Lanarkshire and Grampian, as well as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons
- the amount paid by the NHS has risen each year since 1996 and will be even more if charges are abolished – give figures

Source 3

- one of the aims of prescription charging was to limit demand for treatment by putting a price on it
- people will demand drugs that they do not need or which are ineffective in treating their condition, for example, antibiotics for colds
- the government already pays most of the cost of each prescription item
- more money is going to have to be put into health care and the NHS needs every penny it can get.

10 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Study Theme 2B: Crime and the Law in Society

Question 4

(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, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks at least two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Smoking

- Scottish Parliament ban on smoking in enclosed public places
 - The Smoking, Health and Social Care (Scotland) Bill came into force on 26th March 2006
- Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002

Any other valid point

Alcohol

- Scottish Executive has published its Licensing (Scotland) Bill, which follows the Nicholson review in 2003
 - Considering greater freedom to allow pubs, clubs and bars to stay open longer
 - Banning happy hours
 - Introducing no proof no sale.

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, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks at least three explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- low income/unemployment
- jealousy/greed
- boredom/peer pressure
- drugs/alcohol
- poor role models
- neighbourhood
- white collar/blue collar.

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 on relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly justifications that 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 police additional powers to detain terrorist suspects for up to 90 days without charge

Source 1

- Since 11th September 2001, Britain has been a target
- Increased threat from terrorism means police need increased powers
- Complexity of terrorist investigations mean police need more time to investigate
- Supporters argue that the police need the extra time because of the difficulties of gathering evidence from overseas and from coded computer programs
- Detainees rights safeguarded as judge would need to approve detention throughout 90 day period

Source 2

- Between February 2005 and October 2005, the percentage of people responding ‘yes’ to the question “Do you think it may sometimes be necessary... not enough evidence to charge and convict them?” rose from 58% to 70%
- Less than 1/3 said that nobody should have their liberty restricted without being charged in February 2005 which fell to 23% in October

Source 3

- It would only be a very few cases where a person would have to be detained for the full 90 days
- More time is needed to gather evidence against suspects because of the nature of attacks like the 2005 London bombings
- The investigations into the events of July 2005 yielded 80,000 videos of CCTV footage and 1,400 fingerprints at 160 suspected crime scenes.

Option 2 – Do not give police additional powers to detain terrorist suspects for up to 90 days without charge

Source 1

- Detention for 90 days is against civil liberties
- To increase maximum detention to 90 days would be in against the UK’s international human rights responsibilities
- Imprisonment without charge for 90 days will do more harm than good and lead to resentment and more recruits to terrorism
- Could lead to a worsening of community and race relations

Source 2

- Of the 895 arrests in the UK under the Terrorism Act 2000 from September 2001 to September 2005 only 23 led to convictions
- Over half were released without charge

Source 3

- The current 28-day rule is sufficient
- It is as bad as detention without trial
- The Law Lords have ruled that detention without trial is illegal and unacceptable
- It seriously undermines the right to a fair trial, and the principle that you are innocent until proven guilty
- This country is in danger of abandoning its democratic values.

10 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Section C – International Issues

Study Theme 3A – The Republic of South Africa

Question 5

(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, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two descriptions must be given

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- between 1994 and 2000, 1.5 million new electric connections installed led to an increase in jobs in consumer products/industry/construction industry
- more amenities services now in townships – growth in number of small business owners increase in job opportunities
- many can now buy their own homes – low cost loans
- affirmative Action programmes have led to the emergence of a black middle class
- improved education and access to education has led to some non-Whites to gain access to professional occupations
- increase in spending in the social/public sector has led to more job opportunities
- growth in tourism in some Provinces has led to increased job opportunities
- investment by foreign companies – led to more job opportunities.

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 and which shows various factors interacting.

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

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- opposition inside the ANC – ie Africanist minority vs. Rainbow minority
- growth of the Democratic Alliance
- continued demands for autonomy, ie Afrikaners, Zulus
- opposition from COSATU
- other parties feel they will never gain power or influence
- coloureds and Whites feel marginalised
- allegations of corruption within the Party.

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 may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has not been selected which is contrary to the view.**

Candidates who give an overall conclusion as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate the extent of selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following

To **support** the view that the Health Minister **is being selective** when he/she states: –

“The South African government has been successful in dealing with HIV/AIDS in recent years.”

- South Africa has a higher percentage of adults with HIV/AIDS compared to some African countries in both 2001 and 2003 (Source 1)
- There has been an increase in the percentage of adults with HIV/AIDS in South Africa between 2001 and 2003 (Source 1)
- Some African countries have shown a decrease in the percentage of adults with HIV/AIDS between 2001 and 2003, whereas South Africa has shown an increase (Source 1)
- The percentage of people attending antenatal clinics who have HIV has increased in 6 of the 9 provinces between 2003 and 2004 (Source 2)
- There is still a shortage of medically trained staff in many parts of the country (Source 3)
- Also, the anti-retroviral drug, Nevirapine, is still not reaching enough pregnant mothers who have HIV; this is due mainly to a lack of health care services, particularly in rural areas (Source 3)

To **oppose** the view that the Health Minister **is being selective** when he/she states: –

“The South African government has been successful in dealing with HIV/AIDS in recent years.”

- Some African countries have a higher percentage of adults with HIV/AIDS compared to South Africa in both 2001 and 2003 (Source 1)
- Between 2003 and 2004 three provinces have shown a decrease in the number of people attending antenatal clinics who have HIV/AIDS (Source 2)
- The government of South Africa is massively increasing resources in the fight against HIV/AIDS, with plans to spend more than 3 billion Rand over the next 3 years on anti-retroviral drugs (Source 3)
- Funding to assist the management, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS has also increased and there is evidence that the disease is on the decline in some provinces (Source 3)
- The provinces of KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and Gauteng claim to now provide almost complete access to Nevirapine and other provinces say they are making steady progress (Source 3)
- A spokesperson for the government also claimed that South Africa’s HIV/AIDS problem is not as bad as other African countries (Source 3).

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Study Theme 3B: The People's Republic of China

Question 6

(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, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- people can work hard and prove themselves to be worthy of becoming a member of the Communist Party
- young people can become members of the Young Pioneers or Young Communist Youth League and hope to become full Communist Party members at a later date
- 'theory of the Three Represents' (2002) means that business now has more influence in economic decisions as entrepreneurs are now consulted
- people over the age of 18 can vote in the Local People's Congress, however, usually, only candidates endorsed by the party are permitted to stand. President Hu called in 2003 for more expansion of participation and representation for the people
- some attempts by the government to address grievances of the Chinese Democracy Movement
- toleration of some single issue protests.

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, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- foreign investment creating more and better paid jobs in cities
- migration to find better paid work in the cities
- development of SEZs
- development of coastal cities
- implications of China joining World Trade Organisation – eg international competition affecting farmers who may well become poorer as a result
- further moves to a free market economy
- considerable differences between rural and urban areas and different rural areas depending on land quality
- poorer peasants losing land
- increasing unemployment in the rural areas
- inflation hits the poor hardest and the poorest tend to be in rural areas
- differentials between city/rural regions
- consequences of end of the “iron rice bowl” – affects rural areas more
- there are more private sector jobs than ever before – again mainly in the cities/coastal regions and SEZs
- higher living standards in Hong Kong.

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 may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has not been selected which is contrary to the view.**

Candidates who give an overall conclusion as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate the extent of selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following

To **support** the view that the Chinese Government Official **is being selective** when he/she states:

“China has a good record regarding accidents in the workplace.”

Source 1

- Total number of deaths in the workplace is over 11,000 and increased every year up until 2003
- Second part of source gives breakdown of deaths in types of occupation

Source 2

- China has the worst record of all selected countries when it comes to industrial accidents

Source 3

- Industrial accidents in China are among the highest in the world
- Workers now working longer hours; health and safety is a low priority
- Deaths increasing in chemical industry; number of accidents increasing

To **oppose** the view that the Chinese Government Official **is being selective** when he/she states:

“China has a good record regarding accidents in the workplace.”

Source 1

- Death toll fell in 2004 from 2003 figure

Source 2

- China has twice the number of accidents as the USA but as is made clear in Source 3, China’s population is so big that these figures are similar to USA

Source 3

- Total number of accidents falling
- Deaths in the coal industry fell by 25%
- Extremely serious accidents also showed a decline
- New technology is being used to improve safety and rescue operations.

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

- The Chinese government official is being selective in the use of facts when he/she says that China has a good record regarding accidents in the workplace. While it is true to say that the number of deaths and accidents in the workplace has decreased from 2003 to 2004, China still has the worst record for all given countries.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Study Theme 3C – The United States of America

Question 7

(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, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- vote in elections for a range of positions from Congress to President
- take part in primary elections to choose presidential candidate
- run for elected office such as city mayor or senator
- join a political party such as Democrats or Republicans
- work within political party during election campaigns
- join interest group such as NRA.

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.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- poorer educational attainment leading to higher levels of unemployment, poorer pay, concentration in low skilled occupations
- good educational attainment for Whites and some Asian groups leading to good employment position
- illegal status of some leading to lack of good employment opportunities and protection
- racism leading to discrimination and problems of promotion in workplace
- effect of affirmative action programmes in widening employment opportunities, impact of weakening of such programmes in recent years
- language problems for some where English may not be main language spoken.

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 may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has not been selected which is contrary to the view.**

Candidates who give an overall conclusion as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate the extent of selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following

To **oppose** the view that the American doctor **is being selective** when he/she states: –

“Compared to White Americans, all ethnic minorities in the USA suffer poorer health and have less access to health care.”

- Overall level of medical insurance non-coverage is 15.6%; Blacks, Asians, American Indian and Hispanics all have higher levels of non-coverage, eg Hispanic level is 32.7% (Source 1)
- Life expectancy for Black males and females and Native American males is higher than for Whites, ie 6 year difference between White and Black men (Source 2)
- Infant mortality rates are higher for Blacks and American Indians; Blacks have a higher level of breast cancer (Source 3)

To **support** the view that the American doctor **is being selective** when he/she states: –

“Compared to White Americans, all ethnic minorities in the USA suffer poorer health and have less access to health care.”

- Level of non-coverage for Whites increased while rate for Blacks, Asians and Hispanics remained unchanged, showing worsening position for Whites (Source 1)
- Hispanic and Asian males and females and Native American females all have higher life expectancy figures compared to White Americans, eg Asians live 6 years longer on average (Source 2)
- Infant mortality rates are lower for Asians and Hispanics; all minority groups except Blacks have a lower level of breast cancer (Source 3)

Credit highly candidates who provide balance in their answers and come to a conclusion about the extent of selectivity, eg:

- The doctor is being selective in use of facts when she says that all ethnic minorities suffer from poorer health than Whites. While it is true to say that Blacks have poorer health with lower life expectancy – 68.4 years for Black men compared with 74.7 years for White men and higher levels of infant mortality – 18 per 1,000 births compared with only 8 per 1,000 for Whites. However, the doctor has ignored the evidence for Asians and Hispanics who both have better health than Whites, living longer and having a lower infant mortality rate. This shows that the doctor has been very selective.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Study Theme 3D: The European Union

Question 8

(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, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- studies are carried out in EU countries to establish income levels; poor areas within countries are targeted for special help
- factors taken into account include unemployment, declining industries and poverty
- idea is to attract business to boost the area
- overall term for aid is called Structural Funds, which is sub-divided to target inequalities across regions, training, agriculture, the environment and infrastructure
- examples of aid projects in Scotland are the Rosyth/Zeebrugge Ferry and the Cairngorm Funicular Railway, which received over £2 million from EU.

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, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- In 2004 EU enlarged to 25 members, some of which are in need of modernisation of some parts of their economies. This puts a strain on the finances of the older existing members. Further expansion will exacerbate the problem
- older members lose out on benefits previously taken for granted, eg regional assistance funds
- common Agricultural Policy will be unable to cope with large rural economies such as that of Poland. Reform is necessary, which might again have negative impact on older members
- cheap labour may flood into older member states, creating unemployment and other social problems
- low labour costs in newer member states might mean businesses relocating there at expense of older states
- individuals in better off countries may purchase land in poorer countries, thus inflating property prices at expense of poorer inhabitants
- Turkey has a poor record on human rights which goes against the spirit of the EU
- the language barrier
- more new members will increase difficulty in finding agreement on policy.

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 may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has not been selected which is contrary to the view.**

Candidates who give an overall conclusion as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate the extent of selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following

To **support** the view that the Scottish fisheries minister **is being selective** when he/she states:

“The fishing industry in the UK continues to improve and compete with the rest of the European Union.”

Source 1

- Britain’s fishing fleet has been in decline for many years
- Number of people employed is now much less than 50 years ago, when it was 30,000
- EU quotas have had less impact on France and Spain

Source 2

- The number of people employed in the fishing industry has declined consistently since 1985

Source 3

- Spain earns more from fishing than any other member state
- Peterhead’s fishing fleet has declined by 60%
- Earnings on British boats have declined by £10,000 between 2002 and 2004
- The fishing industry warns that more limits on fishing will result in a loss of jobs.

To **oppose** the view that the Scottish fisheries minister **is being selective** when he/she states:

“The fishing industry in Scotland and the rest of the UK continues to improve and compete with the rest of the EU.”

Source 1

- Fish processing business is booming in places such as Grimsby where 1 million tonnes of fish are processed per year
- Benefits the economy as other jobs are created

Source 2

- Number of fishermen employed in UK compares reasonably favourably with some selected member states

Source 3

- Stocks of haddock and cod have begun to recover in the North Sea
- £540 million worth of fish was caught in 2002, worth a total of £1 billion to the UK economy.

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

- The Scottish Fisheries Minister is being selective in the use of facts when he/she says that the fishing industry in the UK continues to improve and compete with the rest of the European Union (EU). While the fish processing industry is booming, the UK fishing industry has been badly affected by EU limits compared to other member states.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Study Theme 3E – Development in Brazil

Question 9

(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, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Native Indians

- 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
- Improved legislation to protect land, eg projects that would damage the natural forest such as logging now banned. All big hydroelectric and oil/coal fire power station projects, as well as road construction, now subject to environmental licensing
- Protected areas now amount to the combined size of France, Germany and Benelux countries

Poor people

- Brazilian government has introduced social programmes such as Hunger Zero aims to reduce the number of Brazil's hungry from 44 million to 0 by 2007
- Social programmes have given direct assistance to 7.5 million families and the minimum wage has been increased
- Creation of a Ministry of Cities has led to the process of improving the living conditions of millions of Brazilians so they have better access to housing, infrastructure and community services
- State and city projects

Children

- Social programmes led to better housing, education and health for many poor children
- Government is adopting measures and creating programs to resolve the child labour problem, eg the Social Grant Program – led to a reduction in child labour.

Other groups – landless workers, women, Blacks.

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 an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Brazil is a multi-party state with a variety of parties with differing viewpoints/politics/ideologies
- Governing coalition is to the left; right wing parties ideologically opposed and wish to become government
- Government in weak position due to nature of coalition
- Concern by some on left that government's policies have not been radical enough nor led to sufficient improvement in the position of poorer sections in Brazil
- Allegations of corruption (2005) made against Workers' Party officials
- Claims of corruption within the ruling Workers' Party has led to criticism from within the coalition government and other parties and groups and the public, although it does not seem to have affected the popularity of the President. PT has a minority in Congress and it has been accused of having paid monthly bribes to congressmen from other parties to secure much-needed votes for the government's legislative programmes
- It has also been accused of distributing top jobs in government and state companies to nominees of allied parties. Four of the PT's top leaders have resigned from their posts
- Popularity of the PT has been damaged. It had claimed to be an ethical party and came to power in 2002 vowing to clean up politics. It also promised to promote deep social change to narrow the huge gap between rich and poor. Now the PT is seen by many as just another political party that would adopt any strategy to remain in power. Some supporters are deserting the party
- Some left-wing MPs are considering leaving the party. They, along with the MST and Environmental and human rights groups who have been the President's closest allies, are disappointed at cuts in public expenditures in line with IMF constraints. They hoped there would be a rejection of Brazil's neoliberal economic policy and greater independence from the IMF and the World Bank are also unhappy at the slow pace of land redistribution
- Lula's reforms to tax and pensions in an effort to reduce debt has led to opposition from within the Workers Party, public sector workers and left-wing protestors.

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 may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has not been selected which is contrary to the view.**

Candidates who give an overall conclusion as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate the extent of selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following

To **support** the view that the government official **is being selective** when he/she states:

“Progress has been made to reduce overcrowding in prisons and youth detention centres in Brazil.”

- Many prisons have high levels of overcrowding, and violence and corruption are widespread and the levels of overcrowding are so bad that in one police station in Rio, 65 prisoners were held in a cell measuring 12 square feet (Source 1)
- Youth Detention Centres also have problems with overcrowding. In some centres youths must often share beds or sleep on the floor. Cells are filthy, dark and infested with rats (Source 1)
- Overcrowding in Brazil’s prisons increased between 1995 and 1997 (Source 2)
- Overcrowding in Brazil’s prisons increased between 2002 and 2003 (Source 2)
- 3 youth Detention Centres in Rio de Janeiro have overcrowding problems (Source 3)

To **oppose** the view that the government official **is being selective** when he/she states:

“Progress has been made to reduce overcrowding in prisons and youth detention centres in Brazil.”

- Action has been taken to address the problem of overcrowding in prisons. From 1995 to 2003, great efforts were made to build new prisons. Dozens of new prisons were built throughout the country (Source 1)
- Some states in Brazil are beginning to look at alternatives to prison for some people convicted of a crime, such as community service, to tackle the overcrowding problem (Source 1)
- Some cities, such as Rio de Janeiro, have made attempts to improve the conditions in their youth detention centres and reduce the level of overcrowding (Source 1)
- Levels of overcrowding showed a steady decrease between 1999 and 2002 (Source 2)
- 3 Juvenile Detention Centres in Rio de Janeiro have no overcrowding (Source 3)

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]