



2008 Contemporary Social Studies

Standard Grade – General

Finalised Marking Instructions

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General Observations

Along with a capacity to understand more complex questions, candidates at General level should also be able to demonstrate a higher level of written expression and precision in their answers. Answers in the form of clear sentences formulated in the candidates' own words would normally be expected. Even here, however, the marker must be careful that such expectations do not become dogmas that deny candidates legitimate marks.

There are frequent occasions where it is difficult for all but the most literate of candidates to reformulate an answer from a source which was designed to be as clear and concise as the question setters could make it. Direct lifts should therefore not necessarily be penalised where they read appropriate to the question. Markers should distinguish this from answers in direct lift form which may contain the answer, but are surrounded by other irrelevant detail. Partial credit may be appropriate in this circumstance, but it may also be that the marker judges the answer to be too vague to gain any marks. Likewise, a one word answer may suffice in some cases. Where a more complex explanation is called for, the candidate who fails to use a proper sentence is unlikely to have developed the answer adequately for full credit.

The same marking convention applies at General level as at Foundation, in the case of 'three points for four marks' evaluating questions, viz. 1 point, 1 mark; 2 points, 2 marks; 3 points, 4 marks. Again a mark allocation of 3 is possible if only partial credit is given for one of the points. The marker is allowed the discretion to award 2 marks for a particularly well-explained point.

In questions where the candidate is asked to *summarise* or *describe* from a graph, a maximum of 1 mark would be accorded to a candidate who simply transcribed from the graph into words without any attempt to process or synthesise the information.

**2008 Contemporary Social Studies
Standard Grade General Level
Marking Instructions**

Question 1

(a) *Three reasons why farms have diversified*

- high prices are no longer guaranteed (Source A).
- farm income is very low (Source B).
- will increase farm income (Source A).
- government grants available for environmental schemes (Source C).
- falling behind others, therefore need to boost income.
- farmers have been encouraged to diversify.

EV 4

No marks given for *description* of some of the things involved in diversification.

“Starting a new business” – not accepted

1 point for 1 mark, 2 for 2, 3 for 4

(b) *Two disadvantages to the farmer of using organic methods*

eg

- more labour intensive, and therefore more costly.
- work is harder and takes longer.
- yields are lower/“won’t sell as much”.
- liable to suffer greater losses to pests and diseases.
- produce may not look as good as those which have been chemically treated and may be more difficult to market.
- “People don’t like it as much” – 1 mark
- conversion costs of ‘going organic’.

KU 4

2 + 2 marks

Question 2

- (a) *Three recent environmental changes which have taken place in Blairgowrie*

new housing estates.
old mills being converted to residential use.
improvements to riverside park.
new road.
new supermarket.

EV 4

1 point for 1 mark, 2 for 2, 3 for 4.

- (b) (i) *An example of Scottish heritage*

Any valid example, which may, refer to food, music, dance, language, architecture etc, etc. Examples of natural heritage are also acceptable.
“Castle” would gain only 1 mark

KU 2

- (ii) *One way in which heritage can be conserved*

Any valid example such as any of the conservation societies like SNH, classes or courses eg RSAMD, government financial support or sponsorship, legislation to protect buildings or areas eg, listed building status, National Parks, museums.

KU 2

“Renovated into hotels or B&Bs” – 1 mark only, as it echoes the source.

“not throwing litter away” – one mark only as this does not specify a way of limiting litter.

Question 3

(a) *Two reasons to agree that future energy needs will have to be met from renewable forms of electricity generation*

- do not produce any greenhouse gases.
- will not run out, unlike fossil fuels.

One reason to disagree that future energy needs will have to be met from renewable forms of electricity generation

- windfarms spoil the scenery.
- thousands of windfarms needed to produce as much as one fuel-burning power station.
- do not generate all of the time.
- turbines can damage birdlife.

EV 4

1 point for 1 mark, 2 for 2, 3 for 4.

(b) *Two reasons to disagree that we should use more nuclear energy in the future*

- radiation danger.
- problem of secure waste storage for hundreds of years.
- danger of terrorist attack.
- high cost.
- accident could be catastrophic eg Chernobyl.
- Damage to the environment (deep holes for storing uranium)
- “can be dangerous” – 1 mark (too vague)

KU 4

2 + 2 marks

Question 4

(a) *Three reasons to disagree that having a university degree is the only way to get a well-paid job*

- MSP (farm labourer) is well-paid through election.
- Airline pilot does not have degree, but is well-paid.
- Plumber is well-paid.
- Minister (with degree) is not well-paid.

EV 4

It is not enough simply to identify the correct person. The reasoning has to be given.

1 point for 1 mark, 2 for 2, 3 for 4.

(b) *Category of worker*

- Minister – non-manual.
- Plumber – skilled manual.
- Shop assistant – unskilled manual.

KU 4

1 point for 1 mark, 2 for 2, 3 for 4.

Question 5

(a) *Three ways in which technology has reduced the amount of work needed to run a home*

- you can change channels without leaving your seat.
- spin drier means that you do not need to hang out clothes.
- on-line shopping saves time and effort.
- mobile/cordless phone means you can answer the phone wherever you are (thereby saving energy in having to go and answer it).
- micro-wave cookers save time and effort in preparing meals.
- freezers reduce the need for shopping trips.

EV 4

Correct identification of the hardware can be accorded some credit. Two items would earn 1 mark.

1 point for 1 mark, 2 for 2, 3 for 4.

(b) *One advantage of new technology in the office*

Any valid point, eg

- word processing, e-mails, faxes etc speed up communication.
- less storage space needed (in theory).
- less paper used (in theory).
- fewer workers needed.
- easier to complete work – 1 mark (vague).

One disadvantage of new technology in the office

- people may lose jobs.
 - lots of company time wasted on computers.
 - power cuts or machine failure can bring work to a halt.
 - mis-sent e-mails can cause personnel problems.
 - printers and photocopiers might actually increase paper usage.
 - high capital costs of machinery.
 - health issues (workers are less active/RSI/eye strain etc).
- etc,etc

KU 4

2 + 2 marks

Question 6

(a) *Summarise main changes in electronics industry*

Value of goods produced peaked in 1999 and is now below the level of 1997 after a steady decline.

40,000 jobs have been lost in recent years.

Factories have been closed as companies switch production abroad.

More electronic companies set up (end of 20th Century).

Drop in demand for electronics.

Credit should be given for answers which give even more detail in some of their statements, so that it may be possible to gain full marks in different ways.

Allowance will have to be made for the ambiguity in the labelling on the horizontal scale eg it is not clear whether the point refers to 1999 or 2000.

A detailed description of the graph should receive a maximum of 2 marks as a *summary* is asked for.

EV 4

1 full statement for 1 mark, 2 for 2, 3 for 4.

(b) *Describe at least two incentives that can be offered to companies to set up in Scotland*

- relocation grants.
- purpose-built factory units.
- rent and rate holidays.
- workforce training etc.

KU 4

For full marks look for relevant detail. Eg “They could give them money”, is correct, but not worth full marks.

2 + 2 marks

Question 7

(a) *Give three economic advantages of learning a foreign language*

Agree:

- easier to do business abroad if you speak the language.
- tourism would be encouraged if more people here spoke foreign languages.
- there is the chance of getting a job abroad.

EV 4

1 point for 1 mark, 2 for 2, 3 for 4.

(b) *Two other ways the tourist industry could encourage European tourists to visit Scotland*

Any valid points. There are many possibilities. The following might be expected.

- advertising campaigns.
- improve accessibility eg cheap air links.
- work to raise standards of hospitality.
- lower prices.
- provide activities/visitor attractions to encourage off-season visits.
- reduce litter/crime.

KU 4

2 + 2 marks

Question 8

(a) *Three reasons that Scotland is a religious country*

- 67% say that they belong to a religion.
- over 50% respond positively to each question in Source B.
- rise in membership of the smaller religions.

Three reasons that Scotland is not a religious country

- responses in Source B can also be used as negative evidence if candidate indicates that just over 50% is not secure positive evidence, eg “only 53% have ever attended a religious service”.
- only 40% of people in NW Scotland go to church regularly.
- over 300 churches lying empty.
- under 11% regularly attend church on Sunday.

EV 4

1 point for 1 mark, 2 for 2, 3 for 4.

(b) (i) *One other example of Scottish culture which has changed over the last 50 years*

Any valid example, eg

- change in dietary habits.
 - change in the role of women.
 - growth of ‘yoof’ culture.
 - change in sources of entertainment.
- “People drop more litter” - accepted

KU 2

(ii) *Reason to explain the change given in (i)*

eg “Our diet has changed because we have tasted various foreign dishes on holiday”.

Answer must be explanatory.

KU 2

Question 9

- (a) *Three reasons that people in cities get a far better deal than the countryside*

For full credit, *candidates will have to make contrasts clear*. Only partial credit will be given for bald, non-comparative statements. (See below).

Three partial credit statements will accrue 2 marks.

- many new flats for singles and couples in Glasgow (1) – young people in the country areas being outbid by city people (2).
- primary schools closing in country areas (1), leading to longer journey times, whereas all city primaries are being improved (2).
- rural post bus services being cut (1), whereas Scotrail plans expansion in Central belt (2).

Three reasons that people in cities do not get a better deal than the countryside

- Highland residents get subsidies on airfares (2).
- City bus fares to rise (2).
- Reopening of rural stations in Borders (2).

EV 4

- (b) *Two reasons why people in the countryside live longer than people in the cities*

Any valid point, eg

- Less stress in countryside.
- Less traffic – fewer car accidents.
- Less crime.
- Less pollution.
- People get more exercise in the country.
- “Healthier diet” – accepted.

KU 4

Question 10

- (a) (i) Any EU country.
- (ii) Croatia, Bosnia, Macedonia or Turkey.
- (iii) Switzerland, Norway, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Serbia, Albania, Croatia, Bosnia/Herzegovina, Turkey.

EV 4

1 point for 1 mark, 2 for 2, 3 for 4.

- (b) *Two other advantages to people in Scotland of being in the European Union*

Any valid point, eg

- only one currency when travelling in EU(?).
- Educational exchanges supported financially (eg Erasmus grants).
- UK/Scotland bound by EU law, eg human rights legislation.
- we can access EU goods more cheaply.
- we can access the EU market.
- we can access EU infrastructure grants.
- easier travelling from country to country. (“You don’t need a passport” – 1 mark)
- Free medical treatment – 1 mark (not quite true).

KU 4

2 + 2 marks

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]