



2009 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.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Make decisions about Education so affects availability of schools etc.
- Social housing affects the standards of housing in an area.
- Cleansing and recycling means refuse is taken away so areas are cleaner.
- Social work helps peoples' lives by supporting vulnerable groups.
- Community care affects the lives of elderly etc.
- Decisions about Council Tax affects how much people have to pay.

Any other valid point

4 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO 1, PC (a)

- (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.

If the candidate only addresses one side of the argument award a maximum of 4 marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Happy with the way AMS has worked

- Fairer/more proportional so voters choices more likely to be reflected in Parliament.
- Each voter has two votes so able to split vote – greater choice.
- More representatives to choose from ie constituency and 7 regional MSPs.
- Unlikely to produce majority government which may exert too much power (with minority of votes).
- Has resulted in 8 years of coalition government with reasonable stability and now produced minority government – with reasonable degree of success (so far).

Unhappy with the way AMS has worked

- Complex voting system may cause confusion as in 2007 with many 'lost' or 'wasted' votes.
- Does not produce majority government therefore need for coalition and now minority government having difficulty in getting legislation passed.
- Two types of MSP elected with some confusion over roles.
- Not completely proportional – still over-represents larger parties ie Labour and SNP while under-representing smaller parties.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO 1, PC (b)

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view
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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. Award a maximum of six marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of four if only one source is used.

Credit reference to the following:

‘The election of the SNP Government in Scotland in 2007 has led to major changes in politics in Scotland.’

Support

- Labour/Liberal Democrat coalition government replaced by SNP minority government (Source 1).
- Alex Salmond, first Nationalist, replaced Jack McConnell as First Minister (1 & 3).
- Several changes in policy introduced eg scrapping of bridge tolls and student endowment, reversed some hospital closures (1).
- SNP government will have to deal with new Labour Prime Minister (1).
- Number of government departments cut (3).
- Begun a national discussion on powers of Parliament and independence (1) and National Conversation on how Scotland would be governed announced (3).
- Green Party MSP to chair Holyrood committee (1).
- Majority favour some change in way Scotland is governed ie independence (23%) added to more powers (39%) only 20% favour same powers as now (2). Link with ‘national conversation, (1) and White Paper (3).
- Jack McConnell resigned after defeat of Labour and replaced by Wendy Alexander who resigned as leader in 2008 (3).

Oppose

- Unable to introduce all their policies so no change in some areas eg no local income tax, student grants in spite of being promised (1).
- No referendum on independence immediately (1) only 23% favour independence (2) few see independence in near future, only 6% within 5 years and only 16% within 5-10 years (2), largest percentage (29%) never see independence as likely (2) and Labour, Lib Dems and Conservatives announce joint campaign to stop moves to independence (3).
- In spite of losing election, Jack McConnell says Labour will support SNP decisions if they agree with them (3).
- SNP to continue with policies to reduce class sizes begun by previous government (3).

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

- (d)

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 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

For **full marks**, candidates must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts; otherwise, a maximum of 6 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 been 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 selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

“The campaign to end the tolls on the Forth and Tay Bridges was successful and had the support of the people of Scotland.”

- Not selective as the new SNP Government announced that tolls would be abolished. (Source 1).
- Not selective as campaign involved lobbying councillors, MSPs and MPs (1).
- Not selective as lobbied political parties and persuaded Liberal Democrats to support abolition (1) Lib Dems went on to win by-election from Labour by almost 2000 votes (2).
- Not selective as campaign had the support of the people because hundreds wrote letters and signed petitions (1) link with by-election result.
- Not selective as gained support of Dundee Courier (1) tens of thousands backed Courier campaign, backed online poll and put stickers on cars (3).
- Selective as Trade Unions concerned about impact on members (1) attacked by TGWU due to possible job losses (3).
- Selective as some local residents and Green Party concerned about impact on environment (1).
- Selective as Herald did not support campaign (1).
- Fairly selective as stood in by-election at short notice but only gained 374 votes, just over 1%. (2 and 3).
- Slightly selective as many business groups thought it would benefit the economy of Scotland (1) and 58% of firms welcomed removal of tolls although Herald claimed this was not a ringing endorsement (3).

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

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.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Discusses laws in depth as they have time.
- Can amend legislation.
- Brings experience to discussions.
- Can delay legislation.
- May be able to force government to rethink legislation or policy.
- Can be used to ‘elevate’ former senior MPs etc.
- Can bring ministers into the government.

Any other valid point.

4 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO 1, PC (a)

- (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.

If the candidate only addresses one side of the argument award a maximum of 4 marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Positive

- Provide information for readers about political issues so makes them more informed as voters.
- Provide opinions and voting advice so allows a debate and clarifies issues for voters.
- Exposes wrongdoing on the part of politicians and parties and so holds them to account.
- Newspapers can run effective campaigns on behalf of the public and pressure groups giving them more influence.

Negative

- Often concentrates on scandal and creates a cynical attitude amongst voters leading to decline in interest in politics and voting.
- Some newspapers are not serious and trivialise and over simplify matters which leaves voters less well informed.
- Some newspapers are very biased and do not give voters a balanced view of issues.
- Politicians may alter policies to suit views of powerful newspapers and their owners at the expense of the influence of voters.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO 1, PC (b)

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against 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. Award a maximum of six marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of four if only one source is used.

Credit reference to the following:

“Gordon Brown becoming Prime Minister in 2007 has led to major changes in politics in the UK.”

Support

- Gordon Brown took over from Tony Blair who had been PM for 10 years. (Source 1) Less concern with image and spin (3).
- Change as Gordon Brown has brought in ministers and advisers from other parties (1).
- Labour majorities reduced in by-elections (1).
- Change in politics since fairly high figures thought that Gordon Brown had more or less chance of winning the election so there was change compared with Tony Blair (2).
- All positions in Cabinet except Defence changed with seven new ministers (3).
- Change as MPs to be given new powers (3).

Oppose

- Gordon Brown had worked closely with Blair for 10 years it was a smooth and orderly change (1).
- Announced he would continue with policies and priorities of previous 10 years (1). Priorities will continue to be improvements in education and health care (3).
- Won by-elections therefore little change (1).
- Most people (61%) thought performance of government would be about the same, only 16% and 17% thought it would be better or worse (2).
- Conservatives said there were no new faces in Cabinet (3).
- No change as Gordon Brown will continue the fight against terrorism and work closely with American administration as did Tony Blair (3).

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

- (d)

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 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

For **full marks**, candidates must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts; otherwise, a maximum of 6 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 been 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:

“Compulsory voting would improve democracy and would be popular with voters.”

- Not selective as turnout in UK General Election was 61.5% while in countries where voting is compulsory turnout tends to be higher eg Australia 95.4% and Greece 75% (Source 1).
- Not selective as supporters of compulsory voting say it will increase turnout and allow parties to concentrate on issues leading to more debate (1) Geoff Hoon said it will get more people interested in politics (3).
- Selective as voters should also have the right not to vote (1) and forcing people to vote would not improve democracy as people do not vote as they do not trust politicians (3).
- Fairly selective as only 47% think it should be compulsory while slightly higher figure of 49% thought it should not be compulsory (2).
- Fairly selective as young people are least likely to vote as only 24% of 18-24 year olds are certain to vote (2) but many young people do not vote as they do not think voting will make any difference (3).
- Selective as compulsory voting is not part of UK law (1) and it would be difficult to enforce and a waste of police and court’s time (1) Oliver Heald says there is little support to make it a criminal offence not to vote and politicians need to excite voters (3).

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

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

For full marks at least two descriptions are necessary.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Scottish Government

- Smoking ban.
- Other actions to reduce smoking eg age of purchase, display of cigarettes.
- Measures to reduce alcohol consumption.
- Role of NHS in improving health.
- NHS Health Scotland.
- Health Promoting Schools.
- Have a Heart Paisley.

Local Councils

- Free access to leisure facilities for school children.
- Healthy eating initiatives in schools.
- Free school meals P1-3.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

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

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Answers may provide exemplification of elderly people, people with mental health problems or physical disabilities.

- Low pay leading to low living standards.
- Unemployment leading to reliance on benefits.
- Lone parents/family structure.
- Alcohol/drugs addiction – leading to unemployment.
- Lack of skills/qualifications – confined to low paid, insecure jobs.
- Lack of suitable/well paid employment because of decline of industry in certain 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 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 - Continue with the system of Working Tax Credits.

Source 1

- Over half a million children have been lifted out of poverty as more people on low or moderate incomes have been reached more than through any other single measure.
- Working Tax Credits help people to beat the poverty trap – it ensures a person's income is better in work than out of work and on benefits.
- Basic amount of £1,730 paid plus more depending on circumstances.
- Substantial help with the cost of childcare (link with Source 3).

Source 2

- Since the introduction of tax credits in 2003 (Source 1) levels of child poverty have declined (Give figures).
- Slight decline in the number of cases of error and fraud.

Source 3

- In the past when people went from benefits to work they lost some means-tested benefits. The problem faced by many was that if they were to come off benefits and take on low paid employment, they would have been no better off. There was little to motivate people to find work.
- This scheme encourages people to work and also gives help with child care costs.
- Despite problems in the first few years, many of these problems have now been sorted; the tax credit system has helped many families to get out of poverty (Link with Sources 1 and 2).

Option 2 - Do not continue with the system of Working Tax Credits.

Source 1

- Many vulnerable families have suffered hardship when attempts have been made to recover overpayments made to them, which they have already spent.
- There continues to be a high level of fraud and in 2005 the tax credit website was closed down because of fraudulent claims by organised criminals.
- Working Tax Credits have been criticised as they encourage employers to pay low wages.
- Over half the overpayments errors made affected those in the lowest income group – the very people who will struggle to pay them back.

Source 2

- While levels of poverty have declined since the introduction of tax credits, the level of child poverty is still too high (give figures).
- While the amount of error and fraud has decreased slightly, the amount of money involved in error and fraud has increased to nearly two and a half billion pounds.

Source 3

- By 2005, the personal details of over 10,000 public sector workers had been stolen by organised tax criminals.
- Fraud and mistakes led to huge losses.
- The stress caused by overpayments and paying them back has caused families problems and can have a damaging effect on children.

Any other valid point.

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

For full marks at least two descriptions are necessary.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- District Court/Justice of the Peace Court
 - the longest prison sentence which can be imposed is generally 60 days.
 - the maximum fine of up to £2500.
 - minor offences.
- Sheriff Court
 - Summary procedure – a sheriff may impose prison sentences of up to 3 months, in some cases up to 12 months. Fines up to £5000. No Jury Present – Less Serious Cases.
 - Solemn procedure – unlimited financial penalties – can refer to the High Court, also has a range of non-custodial options such as community service and probation. Jury Present – Serious Cases.
- High Court (of Justiciary)
 - Judge presides.
 - Most serious crimes such as rape, assault and murder.
 - Jury of 15.
 - Custodial and non-custodial sentencing options.
- Court of Session
 - Civil cases.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

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

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Overcrowding and other poor conditions against prisoners' human rights and does not encourage rehabilitation.
- Used too frequently – young people into prison system too early.
- Lack of staff and funding to run rehabilitation programmes.
- High level of recidivism.
- Contributes to breakup of families.
- Prison is too lenient – not seen as a deterrent.
- Too much early release – insufficient note taken of views and feelings of victims and their families.
- High cost of prison system – not effective use of resources.

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 – The DNA database should contain profiles of the whole population.

Source 1

- If the whole adult population had their DNA profiles on the database, this would assist in the investigation and prosecution of crime.
- Most people would approve of a new law requiring all adults to give a sample of their DNA to help with the prevention and detection of crime.
- Money saved if everyone's DNA profile taken only once.
- Ethnic minorities more likely to be on database than white people.

Source 2

- If the DNA database kept profiles of the whole population this would eliminate discrimination as at present ethnic minority groups are over represented on the database (give figures).
- 66% of public support everyone over 18 being required to give sample of DNA – link with Source 1.
- High level of public trust in DNA evidence.

Source 3

- The current system is unfair. It would be fairer to include everybody, guilty or innocent.
- Having everyone on the database means there will be no discrimination against ethnic minorities.
- Civil liberties groups and representatives of the black community said that the existing database reinforced racial biases in the criminal justice system.
- Will help police convict the right person in the most serious of crimes.

Option 2 – The DNA database should contain profiles of convicted criminals only.

Source 1

- To expand to include the whole population and overseas visitors would be very expensive.
- If a person's DNA is found to be present at a crime scene they could be viewed as guilty without supporting evidence. (link with Source 2).
- Currently there are not enough safeguards in place to ensure that there is no misuse of information.
- DNA evidence is not foolproof.
- DNA databases are only as reliable as those who handle them – there are many spelling errors and inaccuracies in the storage of information.

Source 2

- 65% think DNA evidence is more important and may influence jurors to a great extent (link with Source 1).
- Significant percentage (33%) oppose universal database.

Source 3

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to protection against arbitrary interference in their private, family or home life.
- To have everyone's DNA profile on the database would mean we were all having our rights abused.
- If two people meet on the street and shake hands their DNA is transferred. If that person then committed a crime, the DNA of the person he shook hands with could be at the crime scene.
- DNA evidence is not the answer to solving most crimes.

Any other valid point.

10 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Section C – International Issues

Study Theme 3A – The Republic of South Africa

Question 5

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from South Africa should not receive full marks.

- (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.

Award a maximum of 2 marks if examples of crime only given.

For full marks two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Although South Africa's murder rate is slowly decreasing it's still the world's highest – still deterring foreign investment and tourism.
- Many skilled workers are leaving South Africa due to the high crime rate – this has had a detrimental effect on the economy.
- High rate of robbery, burglary and muggings have led to concerned residents frightened to go out at night or alone.
- The influx of rural dwellers and illegal immigrants to the cities, have created a group in society which ignores its laws. The availability of firearms has reinforced a culture of violence.
- Private security firms have been hired to patrol rich, mostly white areas, challenging black intruders. Many whites carry gun.
- A culture of fear and mistrust has developed between whites and blacks in some areas.
- Blacks suffer just as much from crime. Unemployment high in many townships and people live in fear. Murder and rape are common. Police resources are stretched and there are no private security guards in these areas.
- Vigilante gangs of blacks have sprung up across townships. Rapists are usually beaten. Traditional leaders hold court and decide on punishments.
- The easy availability of guns is a major contributor to the high crime rate.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

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

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

Award a maximum of 4 marks if no political/ideological opposition explained.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- South Africa is a democratic society – role of opposition is recognised.
- Criticisms of leadership of ANC and its dominance at National and Provincial level.
- Splits within the ANC has led to opposition from within as a result of ideological differences over economic and social policies. Eg formation of COPE.
- Opposition to ANC policies from groups such as COSATU, church and community groups.
- Corruption charges within the ANC in particular against (former Deputy) President Jacob Zuma has led to disaffection from various groups and organisations which supported the Government.
- Parties such as the Democratic Alliance have focused on what they see as the governments policy failures – creating jobs, fighting crime and combating HIV-Aids.
- Afrikaans Freedom Front Party – very little influence in the National Assembly claims to speak on behalf of the Afrikaner community – feel their language and culture is being eroded.
- Split the ANC, Thabo Mbeki forced to step down early as president.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

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 question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less well-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 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:

- **Racial and ethnic composition in different parts of South Africa:**

There are differences in racial and ethnic composition in different parts of South Africa

Source 1 – Blacks are the largest ethnic group, they make up 79% of the population.

Source 3 – Blacks are the majority ethnic group in 4 out of 6 Provinces over 70% and as high as 91% in the Northwest.

Source 1 – Whites make up 9.5% of the population, which is the second largest ethnic group.

Source 3 – In Gauteng Whites are the second largest ethnic group at 20% also second largest in the North West and Kwazulu Natal, but less than 7% of total population.

Source 1 – Coloureds make up 9% of the total population.

Source 3 – Coloureds are the largest ethnic group in the Western Cape and the Northern Cape.

Source 3 – Only 1.6% in North West and 1.5% in Gauteng.

Any other valid point.

- **the link between income and health**

There is a link between income and health – higher rates of income, higher levels of health.

Source 1

- There are social and economic inequalities between the Provinces.
- Provinces with a larger White population tend to be richer.
- Having good health also depends on where you live, your race and which Province you live in and whether you live in a rural or urban area.
- Wealthier South Africans can afford to pay for private health care which is of an excellent standard. Poorer Provinces offer a much lower standard of health care than richer Provinces as a result the health of people is worse.

Source 2

- The Western Cape has the lowest % of people living in poverty, and has the highest life expectancy and lowest infant mortality rate – Gauteng has the highest average household income and the second highest life expectancy and second lowest infant mortality rate.
- The Eastern Cape has the highest % of people living in poverty and the lowest average household income, it also has the highest infant mortality rate.
- Kwazulu Natal has joint second highest % of people living in poverty and the lowest life expectancy.

Source 3

- The Eastern Cape and Kwazulu Natal have a high percentage of Blacks, Western Cape fewer Blacks, Gauteng 20% whites (Link with Sources 1 or 2).

Any other valid point.

- **The link between education and poverty**

There is a link between poverty and education - higher rate of poverty, lower level of education

Source 1

- There are social and economic inequalities between the Provinces.
- Income differences and levels of poverty are important because they have an effect upon education.
- Having the opportunity to complete secondary school and go on to University will depend upon how well off you are.
- It is estimated that more than 40% of the total population live in poverty.
- Many poor people have to take their children out of school to work which means they fail to gain qualifications.

Source 2

- Western Cape has the highest % of Secondary school graduates and second highest % of college/degree qualifications, has the lowest % of people living in poverty and second highest average household income.
- Eastern Cape has the lowest % of secondary school graduates and highest % of people living in poverty.

Source 3

- Western Cape has a larger white population while Eastern Cape has a large black population (link with Sources 1 or 2).

Any other valid point.

- **The best Province of South Africa to live in**

- The Western Cape is the best Province to live in –
 - It has a higher % of whites living in it (Source 3) and Provinces with a larger White population tend to be richer (Source 1).
 - Having good health also depends on where you live, your race and how well off you are (Source 1). Western Cape has the highest life expectancy and lowest infant mortality (Source 2).
 - Income differences and levels of poverty are important because they have an effect upon education (Source 1). Western Cape has the lowest % of people living in poverty and second highest average household income, it has the highest % of secondary school graduates and second highest % of College/Degree Qualifications (Source 2).

Any other valid point.

OR

- Gauteng is the best Province to live in –
 - It has a higher % of whites living in it (Source 3) and Provinces with a larger White population tend to be richer (Source 1).
 - Having good health also depends on where you live, your race and how well off you are. (Source 1). Gauteng has the second highest life expectancy and the second lowest infant mortality (Source 2).
 - Income differences and levels of poverty are important because they have an effect upon education (Source 1) Gauteng has the second lowest % of people living in poverty and highest average household income, it has the second highest % of secondary school graduates and the highest % of College/Degree Qualifications (Source 2).

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

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

Question 6

Answers which do not make specific reference to China should receive a maximum of 4 marks.

- (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 aspects of the following:

- Membership of the Communist Party is not open to everyone.
- Restrictions on demonstrations/protests.
- Crackdown on dissent.
- Extensive use of death penalty.
- One-child policy where its application restricts individual rights.
- Government control of the internet.
- Limits on human rights.
- Harsh treatment of prisoners.
- Tibet.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

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

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

For full marks reasons for openness policy must be given otherwise award a maximum of 4 marks.

Credit reference to the following:

- Membership of the World Trade Organisation.
- Influx of foreign business.
- Expansion of the economy.
- Hosting of the Olympics 2008.
- Tourism.
- Access to the internet.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

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:

- Population and ethnic composition in different parts of China
 - China has the world's largest population of 1.3 billion people. It is made up of a variety of different regions and ethnic groups. The largest ethnic group, by far, is the Han Chinese. Population composition varies across the regions (Source 1).
 - Size of population varies (Source 2).
 - Ethnic composition of Tibet is Han – 6%; Tibetan – 93% which is the largest; others comprise 1%; in all the other selected regions Han dominates (Source 3).
 - A variety of languages are spoken in China. Mandarin remains the most common language throughout most of China, however (Source 1).
- The link between income and education
 - There are big differences in levels of income within different parts of the country. Income differences are important because they will have an effect upon education (Source 1).
 - Higher levels of income linked with lower levels of people unable to read and write eg Shanghai and Beijing. High percentages unable to read and write and low incomes in Yunnan, Guizhou and Tibet (Source 2).
- Health in urban and rural areas
 - There are big differences in health and education between rural and urban areas (Source 1).
 - Rural areas poorer – as are health facilities (Source 1).
 - Life Expectancy linked to average incomes (Source 2).
- The best place to live amongst the selected states
 - People in some parts of China enjoy a better life than people in other areas (Source 1).
 - Coastal areas are better off, jobs and wealth (link with Source 3).
 - Shanghai appears to be the best place to live in China since it has the highest income and highest life expectancy (Source 2).

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Study Theme 3C – The United States of America

Question 7

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from the USA should not receive full marks.

- (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.

Any answer which fails to make specific reference to US examples should receive a maximum of 4 marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Voting in elections to choose a range of elected officials including President who is head of government.
- Voting in mid term elections can influence President.
- Take advantage of rights in USA to lobby government, demonstrate and exercise right of free speech.
- Joining one of the major political parties can have an effect on result of elections.
- Join interest group eg NRA, NAACP to campaign and influence government policy.
- Put forward Propositions/Initiatives/Recall elections.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO 1; PC (a)

- (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 fails to make specific reference to US examples should receive a maximum of 4 marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Some areas have a high level of deprivation with poor housing, low standard of education and high unemployment which is linked to a high level of crime.
- Some areas have major drug problem and gang culture which are often associated with criminal activity.
- High levels of gun ownership in some areas. Laws regarding gun purchase and ownership vary.
- Level of punishment is harsher in some areas eg death penalty in some states may act as a deterrent.
- Inequality between rich and poor, growth of gated communities in response to crime problem may have shifted crime to more deprived areas.
- Breakdown of traditional family structure in some areas has contributed to social breakdown and rise in gangs and crime.
- Lack of success in education for some leading to lack of legal means to make progress.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO 1; PC (b)

- (c)

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. 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:

- Race and ethnic composition in different parts of the USA
 - US made up of many different races and ethnic groups (Source 1).
 - Whites are largest group – two thirds, minorities now over 100 million; Hispanics largest minority followed by Black Americans (Source 1).
 - Each region has its own unique racial mixture (Source 1) Northern states especially Massachusetts (83.4%) have a large White population; Southern States have largest Black population eg Mississippi (36.5%) and Western States have the highest percentage Hispanic population eg California (35.5%) and Nevada (23.5%) (Source 3).
- The link between income and health
 - Income differences and levels of poverty will have an effect upon health. (Source 1) Good health and a long life depends on how rich you are and where you live (Source 1).
 - Direct link between high average family income and long life expectancy. Massachusetts has highest family income \$71,655 and longest life expectancy (78.4 years) while Mississippi has lowest family income (\$40,917) and shortest life expectancy (73.6 years) (Source 2).
- The link between education and poverty
 - Levels of poverty will have an effect upon education (Source 1).
 - Strong link between low percentage of people living in poverty and high success in education. Massachusetts has lowest percentage of people living in poverty (10.3%) and highest figures for high school graduates (88%) and university graduates (36.9%). Mississippi with the highest poverty level has the lowest figures for high school and university graduates. Although New York and Georgia have slightly higher poverty figures their education figures are reasonably high so link with poverty is not as direct as between income and health (Source 2).
- The best place to live amongst the selected states.
 - People in some parts of the USA seem to enjoy a better life than people in other areas (Source 1).
 - Massachusetts seems to be the best place to live in the USA since it has the highest family income and the lowest percentage of people living in poverty; best educational level as measured by both high school and university graduates; longest life expectancy (Source 2).
 - States with a larger Black population tend to have a lower standard of living (Source 1) – Massachusetts has the lowest Black population (Source 3) and a higher standard of living.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Study Theme 3D: The European Union

Question 8

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from member states of the European Union should not receive full marks.

- (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:

- Help through structural fund.
- Help through CAP.
- Help through social fund.
- Help to new members to adjust to membership.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

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

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

Any answer which just describes military cooperation rather than why countries benefit should not receive more than half the available marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Larger market of goods and services.
- Business opportunities for established member states.
- Job opportunities for people who wish to work abroad.
- Bringing together more nation states to operate in harmony in line with the founding principles of the EU.
- Economic benefits for new members.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

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:

- Differences in population and ethnic composition between the countries
 - The population of Germany is 82 million as compared to the Netherlands with a population of 16 million. Further south, the populations of Portugal and Greece are almost identical at just over 10.5 million. In the East, the population of Romania is around 22 million compared to Bulgaria which has almost 8 million (Source 1).
 - There are a variety of ethnic groups residing in all of the regions. Some countries are more multi racial than others (Source 1).
 - Evidence of racial mixture in selected countries (Source 3).

- The link between income and the percentage employed in agriculture
 - Some EU countries have large agricultural sectors while in others, only a small proportion of the people work in farming. Countries with a large amount of people working in agriculture tend to be less well off than countries with fewer agricultural workers (Source 1).
 - Romania has the highest proportion of people working in agriculture; Germany and the Netherlands have the lowest (Source 2).
 - The Netherlands and Germany have the best GDP per capita, Romania and Bulgaria have the worst (Source 2).

- The link between health and the standard of living
 - Income and poverty affects education and health (Source 1).
 - Life expectancy and infant mortality are best in the Netherlands, Germany, Portugal and Greece and poorest in Romania and Bulgaria (Source 2).

- The best country in the European Union to live in
 - People in some parts of Europe seem to enjoy a better life than people in other parts (Source 1).
 - Netherlands has the least proportion of people living below the poverty line (10.5%); Bulgaria has the highest amount at 25% (Source 2).
 - Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal and Greece have the best life expectancy and infant mortality figures; the Netherlands and Germany have the highest literacy rates (Source 2).
 - GDP per capita is highest in the Netherlands and Germany and lowest in Romania and Bulgaria (Source 2).
 - Southern European countries have a healthier diet than other areas (Source 1), Portugal and Greece are in the South (Source 3) Life expectancy is high in these countries (Source 2).

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE – LO2

Study Theme 3E – Development in Brazil

Question 9

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from Brazil should not receive full marks.

- (a)

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

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

For full marks 2 descriptions must be given

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Brazilian Government has introduced social programmes such as Hunger Zero aim to eradicate hunger and social exclusion.
- Bolsa Familia Programme – income transfer programme which replaced the Food Card Programme.
- Family Farming Programme for purchasing foodstuffs.
- Building of wells in semi arid regions.
- Partnership projects with State and municipal governments – various health/education/job creation and regeneration policies.
- 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.
- Brazil Smile – free toothbrush/toothpaste – fluoridation.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

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

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

For full marks 2 explanations must be given

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Land conflict and rural violence is still an issue particularly for indigenous people, landless peasants and human rights defenders who face death threats, violent attacks and killings as a result of land disputes in rural areas.
- Treatment of prisoners is still an issue - overcrowding, torture and ill treatment still commonplace. Police violence, including excessive use of force, extrajudicial killings and torture still being reported.
- Treatment of children – Although the Government has taken steps, still an issue - millions of children suffer from poverty and have to work to survive and fail to get an education, child labour and child prostitution a result of extreme poverty. Still a failure to apply or enforce child labour laws.
- Juvenile Detention still an issue – overcrowding and poor conditions and poor treatment by prison guards.
- Forced labour – in the ranching and timber industries, thousands of people still working under forced labour conditions often with the tolerance of local authorities although the government has introduced various initiatives to deal with this.
- Women – although the law forbids domestic violence and the government has taken steps to address violence against women and spousal abuse, domestic violence remains widespread and underreported. Discrimination in employment.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

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:

- **Race and ethnic composition in different parts of Brazil**

There are differences in race and ethnic composition in different parts of Brazil

Source 1

- Ethnic composition also varies in Brazil.

Source 3

- More whites live in the South (82%) and Southeast (64%).
- Fewer in the North (29.1%) and Northeast (29.7%).

Source 3

- Mixed race – high % in the North (68.1%) and Northeast (64.3) Fewer in Southeast (27.5%) and South (13.5%).

Source 3

- Black smallest racial group in every region – highest in Southeast (7.3%) only 2.2% in North.

Any other valid point.

- **The link between income and health**

There is a link between income and health - higher rates of income, higher levels of health

Source 1

- Education and health inequalities are evident between the regions as well as the inequalities which exist within regions.
- Where you live in Brazil can have a major impact on your life.
- In regions with a high percentage of Whites, living standards and income tend to be higher than in regions with a higher Mixed Race population.
- Your chance of having good health and good access to health care also depends on how well off you are and where you live.
- Families incomes tend to be lower in the North than in the South.
- The big cities in the South and Southeast regions have more health services and the wealthy people can use private clinics and hospitals. People who are poor have to rely on public health services where there is a lack of doctors for basic health care.

Source 2

- The South has the second highest average income and the smallest % of people living in poverty; it has the highest life expectancy and the lowest levels of infant mortality.
- The Northeast has the lowest average income and the highest % of people living in poverty; it has the lowest life expectancy (could also use other regions eg compare Southeast and North.)

Source 3

- South has the highest % of whites. Northeast the second highest % of Mixed Race and highest % of Blacks (Link with Sources 1 or 2).

Any other valid point.

- **The link between education and poverty**

There is a link between poverty and education - higher rate of poverty, lower level of education

Source 1

- Education and health inequalities are evident between the regions as well as the inequalities which exist within regions.
- Where you live in Brazil can have a major impact on your life.
- In regions with a high percentage of Whites, living standards and income tend to be higher than in regions with a higher Mixed Race population.
- Families incomes tend to be lower in the North than in the South.
- Over 50% of children, whose parents have good jobs and live in wealthy areas of big cities, go to private schools where they will get a better education.

Source 2

- In the Southeast , it has the second highest average income and the second lowest % of people living in poverty; it has the highest % of Brazil's University students and the highest literacy rates.
- The Northeast has the lowest average income and the highest % of people living in poverty; it has the lowest literacy rates (could also use other regions eg compare South and North.)

Source 3

- South has the highest % of whites. Northeast the second highest % of Mixed Race and highest % of Blacks (Link with Sources 1 or 2).

Any other valid point.

- **The best Region of Brazil to live in**

The South is the best Region to live in

- In regions with a high percentage of Whites, living standards and income tend to be higher than in regions with a higher Mixed Race population (Source 1) Whites are the largest racial group at 82% (Source 3).
- The big cities in the South and Southeast regions have more health services and the wealthy people can use private clinics and hospitals. People who are poor have to rely on public health services where there is a lack of doctors for basic health care (Source 1). South has the highest life expectancy and lowest infant mortality (Source 2).
- South has the second highest literacy rates and second highest % of Brazil's University students (Source 2).

Any other valid point.

Or

The best place to live is the Southeast

- In regions with a high percentage of Whites, living standards and income tend to be higher than in regions with a higher Mixed Race population (Source 1). Whites are the largest racial group at 64% (Source 3).
- The big cities in the South and Southeast regions have more health services and the wealthy people can use private clinics and hospitals. People who are poor have to rely on public health services where there is a lack of doctors for basic health care (Source 1) Southeast has the second highest life expectancy and second lowest infant mortality (Source 2).
- Southeast has the highest % of Brazil's University Students and the highest literacy rates (Source 2).

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]