



**2009 Modern Studies**

**Standard Grade – Credit**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## Supplementary Notes for Markers

- 1 Markers are asked to ensure that marks are entered in the correct columns. Column 1 is for KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING and column 2 is for ENQUIRY SKILLS. Marks should be recorded directly opposite the last line of a candidate's response.
- 2 'List type' answers to questions at Credit Level, if accurate, should be awarded a maximum of 2 marks.
- 3 It is strongly emphasised that the references in the marking instructions indicating expected responses are for guidance only and **MUST NOT BE VIEWED AS PRESCRIPTIVE**. The performance of candidates is measured against the Extended Grade Related Criteria and it is against these, rather than a checklist of responses, that they should be assessed.

### Total Marks Available

Knowledge and Understanding	32
Enquiry Skills	40

## SYLLABUS AREA 1 – LIVING IN A DEMOCRACY

### QUESTION 1

- (a) 

The concept being assessed is Participation. Candidates are required to use their understanding of the concept to provide explanations in depth and detail.
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Award up to 3 marks for each point, depending on the quality of the description, relevance and accuracy. Credit highly those candidates who provide detailed description within their answer.

Note – the question deals with campaigns ie up to but not including voting.

Answers may include:

- joining a political party eg Liberal Democrats and actively supporting them
- attending political meetings
- watching Party Election Broadcasts, reading election literature
- helping a candidate during the campaign eg putting up posters, handing out leaflets
- canvassing with a candidate in the local area
- contributing financially to an election campaign.

Any other valid point.

**Knowledge and Understanding, 6 marks available**

- (b) 

The concept being assessed is Responsibilities. Candidates are required to use their understanding of the concept to provide explanations in depth and detail.
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Award up to 3 marks for each point, depending on the quality of the description, relevance and accuracy. Credit highly those candidates who provide detailed exemplification within their answer.

If only one responsibility has been dealt with then award a maximum of 3 marks.

Answers **may** include:

- inform the police before a demonstration
  - enables the police to plan and have enough officers available, close routes
  - people might get hurt, chaos can ensue if police not informed
- keep protests within the law
  - the law is designed to protect citizens
  - group might lose respect or political support
- represent members' views
  - people joined in good faith, let down if their views are ignored
  - membership would fall if group seen as irresponsible
- only use accurate information during campaigns
  - group could be prosecuted if they make false claims.

Any other valid point.

**Knowledge and Understanding, 4 marks available**

(c)

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

Award up to 2 marks for an example of selectivity or otherwise, depending on the quality of explanation. A maximum of 2 marks are available for each part of the view ie The West of Scotland Region had the largest increase in voter turnout; more MSPs favouring independence and lastly, people feel more Scottish.

For full marks, all three sources must be used.

Credit highly answers which make a direct link between the view and the sources. Answers which do not make an explicit link between the view and the sources should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.

Candidates must draw an overall conclusion as to the extent of selectivity. Award a maximum of 2 marks for the degree of selectivity. Answers which fail to do this, should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

Answers may include:

**In 2007 there were more MSPs in favour of independence than ever before.**

Source 1

The SNP and the Green Party are in favour of independence. The overall numbers in favour of independence increased from 34 out of 129 MSPs in 2003 to 49 MSPs in 2007. This shows that Callum is correct.

**The West of Scotland Region had the largest increase in voter turnout.**

Source 2

The turnout did increase in the West (by 3.2%). However, in Lothian Region it increased by 3.5%. Therefore, Callum is incorrect.

**...since the establishment of the Scottish Parliament people feel more Scottish.**

Source 3

In 1999 25% of people said they felt more Scottish than British. This increased to 32% in 2006. Therefore, Callum is correct.

Overall, Callum was correct in two statements and incorrect in one.

The conclusion as to the degree of selectivity is that overall, he was being **slightly** selective.

**Enquiry Skills, 8 marks available**

## SYLLABUS AREA 2 – CHANGING SOCIETY

### QUESTION 2

- (a) 

The concept being assessed is Ideology. Candidates are required to use understanding of the concept to provide detailed descriptions with relevant examples and appropriate generalisations.
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Award up to 3 marks for a description depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and level of detail. Credit highly those candidates who provide detailed exemplification in their answer.

Candidates are required to describe two policies. Answers that fail to do this should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.

Answers may include:

#### **Educational Maintenance Allowance**

- A weekly payment of between £10 – 30 paid directly to young people from low-income families who continue to attend full time education in school or college.
- This may then improve their qualifications and therefore job prospects when they eventually leave.
- Bonuses are awarded if attendance and attainment targets are achieved, thus motivating pupils from poorer families.

#### **New Deal**

- Helps unemployed people to find a job as part of the governments “Welfare to Work” strategy.
- Gives the unemployed new opportunities to gain new skills and work experience, and makes them more employable. A personal adviser will provide support until they are ready for work.
- Gives subsidies and training grants to employers to take on unemployed people. The unemployed can claim benefits and help with transport costs.

#### **Child Benefit**

- A regular payment for each child under the age of 16, or up to 19 if in full time education or training.
- It is not means tested and is available to all parents to help pay the cost of bringing up children.
- In 2009, parents received £20 per week for the eldest child and £13.10 for each additional child.

#### **Child Tax Credits**

- A regular payment from the government to help with the everyday cost of caring for children.
- It is means tested, but 9 out of 10 families with children get it. The amount received varies depending on income, so poor families get more.
- It is paid directly to the main carer to make sure it is more likely to benefit the children.

### **Sure Start**

- A government initiative to provide the best start in life for every child, especially in the early years (0-3).
- It encourages close cooperation between education, social works health services and voluntary groups to meet the needs of families with young children.
- Help is to be targeted to the poorest and most deprived areas of the country.

### **Child Trust Fund**

- A tax-free savings account set up by the government for each child born on or after 1 September 2002. Any money put into this cannot be taken out until the child reaches 18.
- The government puts £250 into the account to start it off, with a further £250 on each child's seventh birthday. Children from poorer families receive more than this.
- Parents and family can put money into this account for the children as well.

### **Knowledge and Understanding, 6 marks available**

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

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

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

The correct responses are:

**View of Asif Iqbal**

“Pakistani households have had a bigger fall in poverty than all other ethnic groups.”

**Reason to support:**

Source 1 shows that they have fallen by 15% from 70% in 2000 to 55% in 2005. All other groups fell less than this, with Bangladeshis being closest at 13%.

**View of Asif Iqbal**

“The group with the smallest increase in hourly pay had the smallest drop in poverty.”

**Reason to oppose:**

Source 2 shows that Blacks had the lowest pay increase of only £0.29 and Source 1 shows that White households had the smallest fall in poverty from 22% down to 18% – a fall of only 4% compared to a fall of 7% for the black group.

**Enquiry Skills, 4 marks available**

(c)

Candidates are expected to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them with justification using developed argument when required.

Award up to 2 marks for a conclusion and justification depending on the quality of explanation given and accurate use of evidence.

The correct answers are:

**The relationship between education and unemployment.**

Using Source 3 and Source 4, it is clear that those boroughs with the best education tend to have lower unemployment. For example, Sutton has the highest % of pupils with 5 or more exam passes (70.8%) and it also has the lowest unemployment rate (4.9%)

**The relationship between total crime and income.**

Using Source 2 and Source 4, it is clear that the boroughs with the lowest income tend to have higher total crime. For example, Newham, Brent and Barking and Dagenham had the highest total crime. They are also the 3 with the lowest income.

**The borough whose ethnic mix is most like that of London as a whole.**

Using "Focus on London" and Source 1, it is clear that Kensington and Chelsea is most like London as a whole. It is closest to the London % for 4 groups (White, Black, Bangladeshi and Chinese), second closest for 2 others (Pakistani and Others), and third closest for Indian.

**The borough that would be the most desirable to live in.**

Sutton would be most desirable because it has the highest % of pupils attaining 5 or more exam passes, the lowest crime rate, the lowest unemployment rate and the second highest average income.

**OR**

Kensington and Chelsea would be most desirable as Source 4 shows that it has by far the highest weekly income of £818.40 which is £312 higher than Sutton.

**Enquiry Skills, 8 marks available**

## SYLLABUS AREA 3 – IDEOLOGIES

### QUESTION 3A – THE USA

- (a) 

The concept being assessed is Equality. Candidates are required to use understanding of the concept to provide detailed descriptions followed by detailed explanations with relevant examples and appropriate generalisations.
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Award up to 3 marks for a description and explanation depending upon the quality of description and explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Candidates must link the description of the inequality which exists with the reasons why it exists.

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

Answers may include:

#### **Education**

- The inequality is that lower attainment leads to poor employment prospects for some groups.
- Some Americans attend and stay on at excellent schools, others do not and may drop out early.
- Asians and Whites are most likely to complete education, followed by Black Americans with Hispanics the least.

#### **Health**

- The inequality is that there is poorer health for some minority groups.
- Black Americans having the highest death rates.
- Some Americans can afford private health, others may have to rely on Medicare and Medicaid.
- Whites are most likely and Hispanics least likely to have private health insurance.
- Asians/Hispanics can have much lower death rates.

#### **Employment/Unemployment**

- The inequality is that some groups have poorer incomes.
- Most Americans are in work but some cannot find work due to poorer qualifications.
- Asians/Whites are the ethnic groups most likely to be employed, Blacks/Hispanics the least.
- The recent economic changes have hit some groups more than others.

#### **Wealth/Poverty**

- Asians/Whites are the ethnic groups with the highest incomes followed by Hispanics and Black Americans.
- Many Americans have a wealthy lifestyle due to a good job and pay – The American Dream.
- Some Americans have a very low income due to unemployment or low pay.
- American government welfare payments are low.
- This leads to poverty for some groups.

### **Prejudice and Discrimination**

- Inequality in all of the above can be the result of discrimination on the basis of race, gender, religion and nationality.

Any other valid points.

### **Knowledge and Understanding, 8 marks available**

- (b) 

Candidates are required to provide evidence to support and oppose a point of view.
--

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

Answers must make explicit links between the background information about The Illegal Immigration Debate and Sources 1 and 2.

Answers that do not make explicit links should be awarded 0 marks.

Candidates who fail to explain why they rejected the other candidate should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

Any other valid point not explicitly stated in the Marking Instructions should be awarded a maximum of 1 mark.

Answers may include:

#### **For Corrine Padilla**

- Corrine says “I, like many Californians, feel that illegal immigrants in California are exploited. My first priority will be to improve their pay and working conditions.” This is **true** as ‘Many Californians are concerned that illegal immigrants often live and work as ‘modern-day slaves’ because they work for low wages;
- Corrine says “... many Californians are not in favour of a high-tech fence”. This is **true** as the statistics show that 59% of Californians say no to a high-tech fence’, which is many.
- Corrine says ‘California needs workers to come and help our farmers pick their crops’. This is **true** as 53% of farming workers and 90% of crop pickers in California are illegal immigrants.

#### **Against Corrine Padilla**

- Corrine says “I am not concerned about illegal immigration as the numbers entering the US are not rising steeply”. This is **wrong** as the USA Illegal Immigration graph shows they are rising steeply, from 0.1 million in 1990 to 0.9 million in 2005.
- Corrine says “We do not need to increase the number of Border guards and most Californians agree with me”. This is **wrong** as the statistics show that 71% of Californians say yes to increasing the number of border guards.

#### **For Peter Head**

- Peter says “Illegal immigrants already in California cost a lot of money. Because of this they should become legal citizens so that they pay their taxes”. This is **true** as illegal immigrants cost \$650 million healthcare, \$2.2 billion education and \$5 billion overall which is a lot of money.
- Peter says “The high-tech fence should not be built as it will not protect all of the California/Mexico border”. This is **true** as the map shows the border is 140 miles long and the high-tech is in 2 bits only 67 miles long.
- Peter says “The money saved by not having the high-tech fence would be better spent on more guards patrolling the border, which is what Californians want.” This is **true** as the statistics show that 71% Californians say yes to more border guards.

### **Against Peter Head**

- Peter says “California only has a very small percentage of all US illegal immigrants.” This is **wrong** as California has one-third of the US total which is 33% and so not a very small %
- Peter says “I, like most Californians, believe that illegal immigrants take the jobs that Californians want”. This is **wrong** as 70% Californians think that illegal immigrants are doing jobs that others do not want.

**Enquiry skills, 10 marks available**

## QUESTION 3B – CHINA

- (a) 

The concept being assessed is Equality. Candidates are required to use understanding of the concept to provide detailed descriptions followed by detailed explanations with relevant examples and appropriate generalisations.
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Award up to 3 marks for a description and explanation depending upon the quality of description and explanation, relevance and accuracy.

Candidates must link the description of the inequality which exists with the reasons why it exists.

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

Answers may include:

### **Rural/Urban**

- Economic inequalities exist between rural and urban Chinese. Chinese in urban areas earn up to 3 times that of rural Chinese. Lack of industry and a reliance on farming mean income is low in the countryside.
- Those Chinese who live in “Special Economic Zones” are allowed to start up their own business and keep the profit through the “Socialist Market Economy”. These Chinese are wealthier than others living outwith these zones.
- Increased wealth has given some Chinese access to better housing, education and the opportunity to buy consumer goods. Many more Chinese in urban areas now own freezers, PC’s, televisions and cars compared to those in rural areas.

### **Housing/Education**

- Within the urban areas inequality exists between rich and poor. Migrant workers live in slum conditions on the outskirts of cities whereas those skilled workers who are employed by foreign companies based in China earn higher wages and can afford better quality housing.
- Members of the Communist party have access to better housing and education than those who are not members of the party.
- Poor levels of education in the countryside mean that many Chinese are only educated to primary level and therefore have to rely on low paid jobs. Few make it to university from the countryside.

### **Gender**

- There continues to be gender inequality within the Communist Party. Although there has been some success in recent years there are still fewer women candidates than men.

### **Health**

- The standard of healthcare is lower in the countryside than in urban areas as there are fewer hospitals and a shortage of medical staff; people in these areas rely on traditional Chinese medicine.
- The new rich in China may also be able to afford to travel abroad to access medical treatments there.

Any other valid points.

**Knowledge and Understanding, 8 marks available**

- (b) 

Candidates are required to provide evidence to support and oppose a point of view.
--

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

Answers must make explicit links between the background information about the Migration Debate and Sources 1 and 2.

Answers that do not make explicit links should be awarded 0 marks.

Candidates who fail to explain why they rejected the other candidate should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

Any other valid point not explicitly stated in the Marking Instructions should be awarded a maximum of 1 mark.

Answers may include:

#### **For Liu Wang**

- Liu says, “I want to see temporary migrant workers being made permanent residents to stop them being exploited”. It is **true** that many are exploited as they often have their wages withheld by their employer and many (74%) Beijing residents agree with Liu and would like them to become permanent.
- President Hu Jintao has promised greater spending on health and education in rural areas to reduce the differences which exist between there and the cities. Liu believes that something must be done to raise the standard of living in the countryside. Therefore, the evidence supports Liu Wang.
- 62% say ‘No’ to additional taxes being imposed on people moving to the city. This is **true** as it agrees with Liu’s opinion when he says that it is no good punishing workers who move to the city with additional taxes and that most people agree with him.

#### **Against Liu Wang**

- Liu says many migrants are college educated or better. This is **wrong** as in the information it shows us the educational background and only a very small % are college/university educated, most are educated to junior high school level or less.
- Liu Wang believes that Chinese citizens think they should look after themselves. This is **wrong** because over half of Beijing residents believe that foreign firms ought to invest in rural development when they locate in China.

#### **For Cho Yuen**

- Cho believes that the income which migrant workers send home to the countryside is vital to the rural economy and that it should continue. This is **true** as urban workers can earn three times that of rural workers and the money they send home helps to look after aging parents and pay for siblings to study.
- China has become the ‘workshop of the world’ and Cho says that she is not alone in thinking that foreign firms should invest in rural China. This is **true** as 52% of Beijing residents believe that foreign firms ought to invest in rural China’s development.
- Until education in the countryside improves, Cho wants to work to allow migrants to come to Beijing to gain basic schooling. This is a reason to **support** Cho as few (1%) have college/university education, only 4% have completed high school and 2% have no education. This accentuates the wealth gap.

### **Against Cho Yuen**

- Cho thinks that the numbers moving to the cities are small and are not rising steeply. This is **wrong**. Between 1990 and 2005, the urban population will have increased by 200 million and by 2020, 60% of China's population will live in towns and cities.
- Cho's first priority is to encourage further migration as migrants fit in well and make Beijing a better place to live. **This is not a priority that people would support** as many feel that the cities cannot cope with the growing number of migrants as there is a shortage of housing, hospitals, power and transport. It is also claimed that migrants are responsible for 70% of crime.

**Enquiry skills, 10 marks available**

## SYLLABUS AREA 4 – INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### QUESTION 4

- (a) 

The concept being assessed is Power. Candidates are required to use their understanding of the concept to provide descriptions in depth and detail.
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Award up to 3 marks for each point, depending on the quality of the description, relevance and accuracy. Credit highly those candidates who provide detailed exemplification within their answer. The question refers to threats to security and the responses of European countries. Answers that focus on only one part of the question should be awarded a maximum of 5 marks.

Answers may include:

#### **Threats – International Terrorism**

- 9/11 attacks, London underground bombings, Madrid bombings, Bali bombings, Glasgow airport attack.

#### **Responses**

- Airport security – reduction in hand luggage, stricter security checks, armed police, increased use of ‘Sky marshals’ by some airlines, new ‘Borders Agency’.
- Counter-terrorism Bill, length of detention.
- Heightened security in UK generally eg Houses of Parliament.
- MI5 has doubled in size since 2000.
- Removal of easy targets eg litter bins in tube stations.
- Architects encouraged to think of security eg Emirates Stadium and Scottish Parliament building.
- Introduction of ID cards.
- Invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq as part of the ‘War on Terror’.

#### **Threats – Nuclear proliferation**

- Attempts by some countries to build nuclear weapons eg, North Korea, Iran.

#### **Responses**

- Sanctions placed on trade etc through the UN Security Council.
- Diplomatic discussions.
- Aid used as bargaining tool.
- US missile defence system built across Europe.

### **Threats – Russian Aggression**

- Russian aircraft straying into foreign airspace eg UK, Georgia, Ukraine.
- Russian military action against neighbours eg in Georgia.
- Use of Oil reserves to force cooperation from the west and some neighbours eg Ukraine.
- Alexander Litvinenko affair.

### **Responses**

- UK aircraft scrambled to intercept Russian planes.
- Protests to UN and direct to Russian government.
- Georgian army opposed Russian invasion but to little effect.
- ‘Tit for tat’ diplomatic expulsions between UK and Russia.
- US missile defence system and willingness of states like Georgia to join NATO.

Any other valid point.

### **Knowledge and Understanding, 8 marks available**

- (b) 

Candidates are required to state a hypothesis relevant to the issue of 'HIV/Aids in Africa'.
--

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

For example:

The following receive 0 marks:

- HIV/Aids is in Africa.
- What problems does it cause?

The following receive 1 mark:

- HIV/Aids causes serious problems in Africa.
- A lot of aid is given to help with HIV/Aids in Africa.

The following receive 2 marks:

- Better education would help with the problems caused by HIV/Aids in Africa.
- Botswana cannot afford to feed and educate the numbers of 'Aids orphans' it has.

Any other valid hypothesis.

**Enquiry Skills, 2 marks available**

(c) Candidates are required to state aims relevant to their hypothesis.

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

For example:

Hypothesis: “Botswana cannot afford to feed and educate the numbers of ‘Aids orphans’ it has.”

- To find out what has happened to the numbers of orphans in recent years.
- To find out the specific health problems facing orphans.
- To find out how UK aid is helping in Botswana.
- To find out what action Botswana’s government is taking to tackle the problems.

Any other valid aim.

**Enquiry Skills, 2 marks available**

- (d) 

Candidates are required to describe the factors which determine the validity of a method of enquiry.
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Award up to 2 marks for each factor identified, depending on the level of detail provided.

Answers may include:

- sample size eg 10 – 1000. It makes a difference
- type of sample eg random or stratified
- type of questions eg open or closed
- phone, postal, face to face
- time of day
- location.

Any other valid factor.

**Enquiry Skills, 4 marks available**

- (e) 

Candidates are required to demonstrate an awareness of the benefits or limitations of a method for the collection of information relevant to a topic.
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Award 1 mark for the correct answer and 1 mark for the explanation.

The correct answer is:

- “EU expansion or EU growth – The benefits explained”

This is the only result that deals with “benefits” and it is the most up to date result.

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**Enquiry Skills, 2 marks available**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]