



**2010 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.
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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:

- Health and social work.
- Education and training.
- Local Government and housing.
- Justice and police.
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.
- The environment.
- Tourism, sport and heritage.
- Economic development and internal transport.
- Limited power to change taxation – alter income tax rate by up to 3p per £.

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.

Award a maximum of 3 marks where an answer focuses only upon personal motivations for joining a pressure group.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- More effective way of putting forward views to government.
- Strength in numbers/support of others.
- May involve less commitment in time and money than political party membership.
- Decline in party membership.
- Disillusionment with conventional politics.
- Show strength of feeling about issues.
- Able to influence political decision between elections.

Any other valid point

**6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO 1, PC(b)**

- (c) 

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.
--

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

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 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 Scottish local council elections in 2007 showed a large change compared with the elections in 2003.”*

- Not selective as a new system of voting was used – STV. Increased choice of candidates from 3 to 7 on average. Voters more likely to be represented by councillor for whom they voted (1).
- Not selective as change in control across Scotland’s councils was expected (1). Labour control of 13 councils in 2003 to 2 in 2007; increase in NOC from 11 in 2003 to 27 in 2007 (2).
- Fairly selective as little change in the number of councils controlled by Liberal Democrats, SNP and Others (2).
- Selective as although it was hoped there would be an increase in the number of female, young and BME representatives elected (1). Number of women elected changed little – fell from 269 to 263 (3). No change in the number of BME councillors (3) but not selective as number of councillors under 30 increased from 1 to 28 (3).
- Selective as number of spoilt papers much the same as in previous election (1).
- Slightly selective as turnout did increase from 48.7% to 52.8% (1).
- Partially selective since there were significant changes in the number of Labour councillors (decrease) and SNP councillors (increase); relatively small changes in the number of Conservative and Liberal Democrat councillors; Others almost unchanged (2). All points may be linked to change in voting system (1).

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:

- The Constitution.
- Foreign affairs.
- Defence.
- Social security.
- International development.
- The Civil Service.
- Financial and economic matters/Taxation.
- National security.
- Immigration and nationality.
- Misuse of drugs.
- Trade & Industry.
- Various aspects of energy regulation (eg electricity; coal, oil and gas; nuclear energy).
- Various aspects of transport (eg regulation of air services, rail and international shipping).
- Employment.
- Abortion.
- Broadcasting.
- Equal opportunities.

Any other valid point

**6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1, 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.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Almost all homes have access to television and ease of watching TV programmes.
- Development of 24 hour news channels and increase in the number of channels.
- Preference for visual media over print.
- Greater trust in television due to statutory obligation to fairness and neutrality.
- Decline in trust of tabloid press.
- Not everyone has access to internet/lower level of use in older age groups.
- Radio only provides sound output.

Any other valid point

**6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1, PC(b)**

- (c) 

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.
--

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

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 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:

*“The General Election in 2005 resulted in a large change compared with the election in 2001.”*

- Fairly selective as there was only a slight change in the age profile of MPs elected, in spite of reduction in the minimum age from 21 to 18. Average age increased slightly from 49.8 to 50.6. Very small change in the number of MPs under 30. Increase of 4 in the number of MPs over 70 (1).
- Fairly selective as although women traditionally less likely to be elected (1) slight increase in the number of women MPs, up from 118 to 128 and from 18% to 20% (2).
- Partially selective as slight increase in number and percentage of Labour female MPs, small increase in percentage of Conservative MPs, doubling of number of LibDem MPs albeit from only 5 to 10 (2).
- Partly selective as 119 MPs were elected who had not been MPs before although 81% of MPs in the new Parliament were re-elected from previous Parliament and 4 had been MPs before 2001 (1).
- Very selective as people from middle class occupations and with university degrees traditionally more likely to be elected (1). This is still the case although the number and percentage of MPs from a Professional background fell while those from a Business background increased while the number and percentage of MPs from a Manual Worker background fell (3).
- Candidates may use Source 3 alone to indicate the view is not selective as there have been significant changes in the numbers and percentages of MPs from different occupational backgrounds.

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.
--

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Family doctor/GP services.
- Hospital care and treatment.
- Medicine on prescription.
- Preventative measures eg vaccination/screening.
- Health promotion.
- Mental health care.
- Geriatric health care.
- Maternity care.
- Community health care.

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:

- Family background/genetic legacy leading to ill health.
- Individual lifestyle choices eg smoking, poor diet, lack of exercise, drug abuse, excessive alcohol consumption.
- Environmental factors including bad housing.
- Failure to access health care.
- Impact of social and economic deprivation.
- Gender differences in health.
- Decline in health associated with ageing.
- Racial inequalities in health.
- Credit candidates who link explanations for health eg link between smoking and social and economic deprivation.

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 8 marks. Answers, which make use of two sources only, should be awarded a maximum of 8 marks. Answers based on one source alone should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

*Option 1 – Lone parents can claim Income Support until their children are 12 and then they should look for work.*

Source 1

- Almost half of all lone parents are in income poverty due to high levels of lone parents not working – poverty reduced if they go to work earlier. Link to Source 2.
- Problems in the economy means the Government want to spend less on benefits.
- Nine out of ten lone parents want to work when the time is right for them and their children – so some may choose to work when children are 12. Link to Source 2.
- Changes have been made to the benefits system and the NMW has been introduced to encourage people into work.
- Lone parents now have more rights to request flexible working conditions.

Source 2

- About 18% of couple families are poor while 45% of lone parent families are poor therefore better working. Link to Source 1.
- Only 5% of children in couple households live in workless households while 42% of children in lone parent households live in workless households.

Source 3

- Not working main cause of poverty. Link with Sources 1 and 2.
- NMW and Tax credits make it more worthwhile to work. Link with Source 1.
- Independence, pride, skill development promotion, better pay etc.

*Option 2 – Lone parents can claim Income Support until their children are 16 and then they should look for work.*

Source 1

- Nine out of ten lone parents want to work when the time is right for them and their children – so some may choose to work when children are 16.
- The best person to look after children is their own parent; it is a waste of money for the government to pay someone to look after other people's children.
- Many employers are reluctant to employ lone parents as they believe they will take time off work in order to care for their children.
- It is difficult to find childcare during school holidays, outside normal work hours and for children over 12 years of age.
- Lone parents are mostly women and are concentrated in low paid jobs with little job security or chance of promotion therefore not worth working.

Source 2

- Most lone parents already work, percentage already increasing without need for government action.

Source 3

- Lone parents not lazy scroungers.
- Cannot work because of children.
- Problem of childcare during school holidays.

**Explain** why you did not make the other choice.

Although candidates may adopt a variety of approaches to answering this part of the question, credit the following approach, amongst others.

I did not chose Option 1, lone parents can claim Income Support until their children are 12 and then they should look for work as although the Government Minister says families with children will be better off in work (1) the lone parent points out that her children have 13 weeks off school per year which presents problems with employers (1) and Source 1 says many employers are reluctant to employ lone parents as they believe they will take time off work to care for their children (1) (3 marks).

I did not choose Option 2, which says lone parent can claim Income Support until their children are 16 as although the lone parent says she would "love the freedom to pick a job with any hours but unfortunately I can't" (1) Source 1 says lone parents now have more rights to request flexible working conditions (1) (2 marks).

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.
--

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Admonition/warning.
- Supervised attendance order.
- Community service.
- Compensation.
- Disqualification from driving.
- Non-harassment orders.
- Drug treatment and testing orders.
- Deportation.
- Fines.
- Tagging orders.
- Forfeiture of money or goods acquired as a result of crime.
- Probation order.
- Imprisonment.

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:

- Family background, criminal behaviour within family.
- Peer pressure/role models.
- Alienation from society.
- Poor environment.
- Social and economic circumstances.
- Criminal behaviour while young.
- Thrill seeking.
- Response to poverty/economic inequality.
- Greed.
- Opportunistic crime.
- Link with alcohol/drug use.

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 8 marks. Answers, which make use of two sources only, should be awarded a maximum of 8 marks. Answers based on one source alone should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Option 1

*Continue with the Community Warden Scheme*

Source 1

- The role of community wardens is to act as a deterrent to antisocial behaviour and reassure people whose lives are affected by crime.
- A community warden earns about £17,000 per year while a police constable can earn between £22,000 and £34,000. Therefore more economical alternative.
- Community wardens act as the “eyes and ears” of the community, liaising with the police, fire service and local council departments.
- Some older residents feel reassured by the presence of community wardens and are more prepared to report antisocial behaviour to them as they feel it is more likely that something will be done.
- Wardens are able to monitor situations and take notes before the police arrive which can be used as evidence in courts.

Source 2

- Very positive description of warden’s relationship with local communities.
- Spend most time dealing with youth disorder and other matters which affect communities. Link with Source 3.

Source 3

- Makes people in communities feel safer.
- Good value for money. Link with Source 1.
- Build relationships, stop problems before they happen, build trust.
- Links with schools.
- Youth wardens can spend their time dealing with the sort of problems which concern people in communities. Link with Source 2.

## Option 2

*Do not continue with the Community Warden Scheme*

### Source 1

- Some young people feel that community wardens were being introduced to control their behaviour and feel harassed.
- Those involved in serious crime will not be deterred by community wardens.
- Most community wardens in Scotland do not have any enforcement powers; although in some areas they can issue fines for littering and dog fouling.
- It has been claimed that when community wardens are used in an area, those creating problems in that area move to somewhere else.
- A community warden earns about £17,000 per year while a police constable can earn between £22,000 and £34,000. Therefore policing on the cheap.

### Source 2

- A lot of time spent dealing with unimportant matters eg dumping rubbish, neighbourhood disputes. Link with Source 3.
- Wardens' descriptions of positive relationship may not be shared by community.

### Source 3

- Trying to do the job of the police on the cheap but not as effective as trained officers.
- No power of arrest.
- Wardens spend much of their time dealing with unimportant matters. Link with Source 2.
- Not managed to make good relationships with young people. Link with Source 1.

**Explain** why you did not make the other choice.

Although candidates may adopt a variety of approaches to answering this part of the question, credit the following approach, amongst others.

I did not choose Option 1 which is to continue with the Community Warden Scheme because although Kate Henderson says Community Wardens are good value for money (1), Kenny Bell says they are trying to do the job of the police on the cheap but they will never be as effective as fully trained police officers (1) (2 marks).

I did not choose Option 2, to not continue with the Community Warden scheme, although Kenny Bell says the Wardens spend much of their time dealing with unimportant matters (1). However, Source 2 says they spend most of their time dealing with youth disorder (1) and Source 1 says the role of the Community Warden is to act as a deterrent to antisocial behaviour and reassure people whose lives are affected by crime (1) (3 marks).

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.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Lack of primary health care in poorer areas/rural areas.
- Increase in the number of people who have HIV/AIDs since the 1980s.
- Delay in approving use of AZT and Nevarapine.
- Health problems such as TB, malaria more common for non-whites.
- Cost of treatment on health service.
- Lack of access to private hospitals for the majority of the population.
- High levels of obesity – affects nearly 20% of the population. Black women most at risk – almost 30% – causes health problems such as diabetes.
- Various health problems affecting children.

Any other valid point

**4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1**

- (b) 

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

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Higher economic growth since 1994 – more revenue available to spend on improving social welfare such as housing and education eg 2.5 million subsidised houses have been completed or are in progress, providing shelter to some 8.8 million people.
- Various economic reforms led to improved living standards eg Black Economic Empowerment, Affirmative Action.
- Increase in black home ownership.
- Government policies lifted 9 million people out of poverty since 1996.
- Increase in number of land claims settled.
- More educated non–white South Africans resulting in better employment opportunities.

Any other valid point

**6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1**

- (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. Maximum of 6 marks if only two sources used. Maximum of 4 marks if only one source used.

*Interest and participation in politics in South Africa has declined and varies by race*

Credit reference to the following:

### **Support**

Source 1

- Commentators are worried that this domination by one party at National and Provincial level has led to a decline in interest in participation amongst South African citizens.
- Evidence has shown that at National level, although more people are registered to vote, voter turnout has declined amongst all races.
- Fears of voter apathy before the 2004 election led the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to hold three special “registration weekends”.
- Originally the IEC planned to hold only one registration weekend but so few potential voters registered that the IEC had to hold two more.
- The majority of voters who did not register to vote gave a lack of interest in voting as the main reason.

Source 2

- At National level percentage turnout has been declining since 1999 to 2009.

Source 3

- There was a difference between the racial groups when asked in a survey to give the main reason for not registering to vote – 91.3% of Coloured respondents said they were not interested compared to 56% of Black respondents.

### **Oppose**

Source 1

- The majority of voters who did not register to vote gave a lack of interest in voting as the main reason, although for some racial groups difficulties getting to the Registration Office was also a factor.
- The growth in social movements and pressure groups indicates that a growing number of people are participating in politics. Social movements such as the Landless Peoples Movement and the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) the lobby group that campaigns and represents people affected by HIV/AIDS, have openly demonstrated against the Government.
- COSATU the Trade Union organization also has millions of active members. These groups act as an alternative form of opposition and have an impact on public debate in South Africa and the Government does take their views seriously.

Source 2

- Voter turnout at National level increased from 2004-2009.
- The number of registered voters and voter turnout at Local Government elections increased in 2006 compared to the 2000 election.

Source 3

- Only 56% of Black voters who did not register to vote said it was because they were not interested in voting, lower than the other racial groups.
- There were other reasons why voters did not register to vote such as difficulties with registration as well as have not got round to it yet.

Any other valid point

**8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2**

- (d) 

The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.
--

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of 6 marks if only two sources are used, maximum of 4 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 3 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:

*Impact on tourism*

Source 1

- South Africa's Tourism Minister admitted that his country's reputation for crime was keeping visitors away, and said his ministry was working with police to address the issue. About one-third of potential tourists according to one survey had mentioned fears about safety as one reason for not visiting.
- Despite this, tourism is booming thanks to low prices, stunning beaches, dramatic scenery and exotic wildlife. In 2006 the number of visitors increased by one million to 8.4 million and the government is optimistic that its target of 10 million will be reached by the time South Africa hosts the football World Cup in 2010.

Source 3

- Public perception of crime is that more think it has increased, this deters tourists.

Conclusion – Crime has deterred some tourists from visiting, although the numbers have been increasing and is predicted to increase further as a result of the 2010 World Cup.

### *Impact on business and property*

#### Source 1

- Recent figures have shown that violent crime such as murder and armed robbery are decreasing but business crime is increasing. This has had a negative effect on the growth of new business.
- Inside the country, business owners are very worried about crime. Shop owners have increased spending on extra security measures. In 2007, more than 100 million Rand was spent.
- The crime problem also has a negative impact on outside investor's confidence. Many foreign companies are unwilling to invest where crime is likely to affect their business.

#### Source 2

- Incidence of crime at business premises has increased between 2007 and 2008.
- Burglary and shoplifting have increased.

#### Source 3

- Survey of business owners – 53% said crime had increased in their area. Only 16% thought it had decreased.

Conclusion – Crime has had a negative impact on business and property.

### *Impact on people*

#### Source 1

- Although crime levels are lower, most South Africans thought crime was on the increase and had lower confidence in the police according to the 2007 national victim survey. Most people said fear of housebreaking was their main concern.
- There were racial differences in the public's perception of crime. 85% of Indian people thought crime was on the increase, while only 63% of whites, 57% of coloureds and 54% of blacks thought crime was on the increase. Only 22% of whites said it had decreased in the past four years.

#### Source 2

- Incidence of crimes against people has decreased between 2007 and 2008.
- Murder, rape, attempted murder and assault are all down.

#### Source 3

- In the opinion poll, over 50% of the South African public said that crime levels in their area had increased over the past 4 years, while 20% said they had stayed the same. Only 18% thought crime levels had decreased.

Conclusion – Although crimes against people have decreased, the public are still very worried about crime.

### *Changes over time*

#### Source 1

- Although crime levels are lower most South Africans thought crime was on the increase and had lower confidence in the police according to the 2007 national victim survey.

Source 3

- Survey of business owners – 53% said crime had increased in their area. Only 16% thought it had decreased.
- In the opinion poll, over 50% of the South African public said that crime levels in their area had increased over the past 4 years, while 20% said they had stayed the same. Only 18% thought crime levels had decreased.

Conclusion – Although violent crime has been decreasing, people in South Africa still think that crime has increased.

Any other valid point

**8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2**

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

#### Question 6

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from China 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 aspects of the following:

- Lack of resources in rural areas compared with urban areas.
- Problems of access to health care for poor.
- Health problems linked to AIDs; TB; adulterated baby food/dairy products in 2008.
- The current health insurance system in China provides virtually free coverage for people employed in urban state enterprises and relatively inexpensive coverage for their families while the situation for workers in the rural areas or in urban employment outside the state sector is far more varied.
- China's health care system has moved more towards a 'fee for service model'.
- Those who can afford it have better health care.
- Respiratory problems.
- Cancer as a result of pollution of rivers.

Any other valid point

**4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1**

- (b) 

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

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

Credit reference to the following:

- Abandonment of command economy.
- Huge market for foreign investment.
- Cheap labour.
- Ordinary people have more money to spend.
- Economy benefits even more.
- Demand for more housing, cars and other commodities.
- Use of trade surplus to invest in foreign businesses.
- Cycle of prosperity.
- World Trade Organisation membership.
- Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

Any other valid point

**6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1**

- (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. Maximum of 6 marks if only two sources used. Maximum of 4 marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to the following:

*Democracy has improved in China in recent years*

### **Support**

#### Source 1

- People can work hard and prove themselves to be worthy of becoming a member of the Communist Party.
- Young people can become members of the Young Pioneers or the Young Communist League.
- People over the age of 18 can vote in the Local People's Congress.
- Setting up of village councils.
- Increased toleration of protests.
- Greater openness towards foreign protesters demanding independence for Tibet.

#### Source 2

- Continuous increase in number of protests 2001-2006 going from 40,000 to a figure of 93,000.

#### Source 3

- Tough restrictions on foreign journalists were lifted before and during the Games.
- Three municipal parks set up as protest zones.
- China promised to uphold the values of human dignity associated with the Olympic tradition.
- Many visitors commented that there seemed to be an openness and tolerance which they had not expected.

## **Oppose**

### Source 1

- Joining Communist Party is not open to everyone – only candidates approved by the party.
- China continues to have a poor record on human rights especially in places like Tibet – harshly dealt with by security forces in run up to Olympics.
- Protests have been brutally putdown by the police resulting in injury and even death.

### Source 2

- Continuous increase in arrests in Tibet from January to August 2008.

### Source 3

- Permission was refused to all of the people who applied to protest in the protest zones.
- Some people were forcibly evicted to enable construction of the facilities for the Games.
- Security forces increased in numbers throughout the country and especially in Beijing which restricted freedom of citizens.
- More than 30 members and supporters of Students for a Free Tibet were deported from China during the Games.

Any other valid point

**8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2**

- (d) 

The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.
--

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of 6 marks if only two sources are used, maximum of 4 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 3 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:

*Impact on the people of China*

- Many more people will be reached because of better access for cargo ships carrying goods (1); amount of river shipping as a result of construction of the dam will rise from 10,000 to 100,000 tonnes (3).
- Electricity will be provided for many more people (1).
- Less people will lose their lives because of flooding (1); number of people drowned in 3 Gorges area is down from 3,000 to 1,000 (3).
- Less raw coal use will save lives (1).
- Many people will be relocated because they have been made homeless (1); increase in relocation of people from 1.7 million to 5.3 million people (2).
- Farmers will lose traditional way of life (1).
- Landslides will result in loss of life (1); increase in landslides (3).

*Impact on the economy of China*

- Estimated total cost will be 180 billion Yuan which will be recovered in 10 years (1).
- Electricity will be cheaper which will benefit the whole country as there will be more demand for electrical goods such as washing machines etc (1).
- Clean hydroelectric power will be provided bringing economic benefits to the people (1).
- Many farmers are being denied a way of life (1).
- Pollution treatment will rise from 1.9 billion Yuan to 2.8 billion Yuan (2).
- Amount of river shipping as a result of construction of the dam (3).

### *Impact on the environment of China*

- There will be a switch away from domestic coal use, which is harmful to the environment, to new cleaner electricity use (1); reduction in use of raw coal burned in homes from 50 to 20 million tonnes (2).
- There may be a problem with a building up of mud which could limit the dam's use (1); build up of mud will increase from 200 million tonnes to 500 million tonnes (2).
- Environmentalists worry that many sites of historical impact will be lost and also that there will be adverse effects of increased pollution upon the regional ecosystem (1); cost of pollution treatment will rise from 1.9 billion Yuan to 2.8 billion Yuan (2).
- Reduction in emissions of greenhouse gas emissions from 2.6 billion to 2.1 billion tonnes (2).

### *Overall costs and benefits of the Dam*

- *Conclusion* – Project will provide cheaper electricity in the long run benefiting the people and the country (1) and increased river shipping will also bring economic benefits (3) but the cost of pollution treatment will go up (2).
- *Conclusion* – People's lives will be transformed as most will have access to cheaper goods (1), less people will drown (1), (2) and (3) but more people will be displaced and need to be relocated (1), (2); farmers will lose traditional way of life (1).
- *Conclusion* – Newer, cleaner electricity will reduce toxic material inhalation but many sites of historical interest will be lost; increased pollution on regional ecosystem (1); increased emissions of greenhouse gases; build up of mud (2); increased landslides (3).

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 3 marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Strengthening of border with Mexico, more fencing, higher fences.
- Increased border patrols.
- Increased border/immigration checks.
- Sanctions on employers of illegal labour.
- Imprisonment and deportation of illegal aliens.
- Limiting welfare for illegal immigrants.

Any other valid point

**4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1, 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:

- Private insurance based system less likely to be accessed by those on low incomes or not enrolled in employee schemes.
- Illegal immigrants not entitled to cover.
- Limited Medicare and Medicaid schemes.
- State control so provision varies across country.
- Economic inequality linked to health care inequality – greater impact on Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and recent Asian immigrants.

Any other valid point

**6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1, 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. Maximum of 6 marks if only two sources used. Maximum of 4 marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to the following:

*Primary elections are a good way of choosing Presidential candidates.*

### **Support**

- Sign of American democracy and participation (Source 1). Link to turnout figures in Source 3.
- Primary elections give all voters, who want to, a chance to choose candidate (1).
- High interest leads to higher turnout in November election (1).
- ‘People power’ with underdog candidate winning (1).
- Close and exciting contest in Democratic Party. Millions took part by voting, attending meetings, fundraising, campaigning etc (1).
- Those candidates won who were most successful at raising large amounts of money (2).
- High levels of turnout in selected states eg New Hampshire, California and Ohio, even late in campaign (3).

### **Oppose**

- Waste of time and money (Source 1). Link to amounts raised by candidates (Source 2).
- Lasts several months with constant arguing of politicians (1).
- By November, voters bored so do not vote (1).
- Candidates who spend most on TV advertising win, therefore not ‘people power’ (1). Link with Source 2 – Obama and McCain winners and spend most in their respective parties.
- Vast sums of money raised and spent – Giuliani and Edwards both dropped out in January but still both raised and spent over \$50 million dollars each (2).
- Long drawn out campaign January to June some low turnout figures in selected states eg Michigan, New York, Louisiana (3).

Any other valid point

**8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2**

- (d) 

The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.
--

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of 6 marks if only two sources are used, maximum of 4 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 3 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:

*Deaths caused by Hurricane Katrina*

- Killed hundreds of people (Source 1).
- 1,464 deaths in Louisiana, mostly over 50 years old; 238 in Mississippi, smaller numbers in other states (2).
- Impact felt by all but most vulnerable most likely to be killed (3).
- Conclusion – very destructive, many deaths, main impact in Louisiana, main impact on older and vulnerable.

*People forced to move home as a result of Hurricane Katrina*

- Hundreds of thousands forced to leave their homes and move to temporary accommodation in temporary trailer parks (1).
- 73% of those displaced from New Orleans were African Americans (2).
- 183,000 children and 88,000 elderly displaced (2).
- 144,000 displaced people had low incomes, 100,000 of them African American (2).
- In spite of some people moving back, population and school population of New Orleans still not back to pre Katrina levels, after 3 years (3).
- Over 40,000 still living in trailers in Louisiana after 3 years (3).
- Conclusion – huge impact with very large numbers being forced to move from their own homes, many for long period. Major impact on New Orleans and on children, African Americans and elderly.

*Response of the Government to Hurricane Katrina*

- Massive national response involving government, private sector, churches, charities etc (1).
- Saved lives and support for survivors (1).
- Aid efforts too slow and fell short of government plans (1).
- Huge area and 6 million people eligible for federal disaster assistance (2).
- 1.7 million people applied for aid (2).
- By 2008, almost 100,000 people in New Orleans had received home repair grants – after 3 years half of those applying still to receive grants (3).
- Conclusion – massive aid effort from many sources but government aid criticised as less than what was needed.

*Groups worst affected by Hurricane Katrina*

- Conclusion – African Americans worst affected. 44% of storm victims African Americans but 73% of those displaced (2). Ethnic minorities most likely to die, lose homes etc (3).
- Conclusion – Elderly worst affected. 80% of deaths in Louisiana were over 50 (2). 88,000 elderly people displaced (2). Impact greatest to vulnerable groups, the elderly ... (3).
- Conclusion – residents of Louisiana/New Orleans worst affected. New Orleans flooded (1). Greatest number of deaths in Louisiana (2). New Orleans still well below pre-Katrina population level (2). 645,000 displaced from Louisiana. Louisiana/New Orleans still not back to former position after 3 years (3).

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:

- Exchange rates are no longer at the mercy of money speculators.
- Strength of the Euro means that it will be even more competitive.
- No money is spent on paying commission on transactions for changing money – benefit to business and to tourists.
- Closer integration of economies in Eurozone countries.
- EU becomes financial ‘superpower’ to rival the US. Euro competes strongly with the dollar.
- Smaller currencies become even less important.
- It has improved growth and employment in member states.
- It eliminates business transaction costs eg transferring the £ into Euros.

Any other valid point

**4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1**

- (b) 

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

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- It continues to take up a huge share of the EU budget.
- Favours member states with large farming sectors.
- Subsidies given to EU states is unfair competition and other poorer countries outside Europe cannot compete and this leads to world hunger.
- Some EU states such as Sweden argue that all subsidies should be abolished.
- CAP price intervention has been criticised for creating artificially high food prices.
- Subsidies often go to largest farmers and agribusinesses.
- Paying not to produce is wasteful.
- Fraud and corruption.
- It has allowed farmers to employ ways of increasing production, such as the indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides, with serious environmental consequences.

Any other valid point

**6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1**

- (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. Maximum of 6 marks if only two sources used. Maximum of 4 marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to the following:

*The European Union should set up its own military force*

### **Support**

#### Source 1

- European Union states outside NATO, such as Ireland, Austria, Finland and Sweden would be able to take part.
- Supporters said the policy would make the EU a major power in the world.
- The USA has too much influence in NATO.
- An EU defence force could lead to improved relations with Russia because of less American involvement in European security.

#### Source 2

- USA dominates by contributing 64% of total NATO spending.
- US nuclear weapons remain under the control of US military forces.
- US military spending in Europe has declined in recent years.

#### Source 3

- Russia was provoked into attacking Georgia as Georgia wants to join NATO.
- A European Union defence force would be able to keep the peace better since it would be able to establish better relationships with Russia and it was EU countries which successfully persuaded Russia to remove its troops from Georgia.

## **Oppose**

### Source 1

- Putting control of Europe's defences directly in EU hands will risk the very future of NATO and will threaten to weaken greatly the United States commitment to Europe's defence.
- We should keep NATO as it has protected Europe from attack from Russia since it was set up.
- There would be a huge economic cost if NATO was replaced as the USA is the biggest contributor to NATO. Jobs would be lost as there are US and NATO military bases located across Europe.
- Opponents of the plan argue that the EU was set up to improve the economies of the EU states and funds should be spent on improving agriculture and on regional development.
- EU members like Ireland and Austria have adopted a neutral stance when it comes to military matters and may not be keen for the EU to have its own military force.

### Source 2

- US contributes 64% of NATO spending.
- Over 350 US nuclear weapons located in Europe act as a protection from attack for Europe.
- Many thousands of Europeans are employed in US military bases providing support services and contributing to local economies.

### Source 3

- NATO claim that only the alliance between the USA and European countries has the military strength to stand up to Russia.
- It would be dangerous to end the successful alliance that has kept Europe free from attack for many years.

Any other valid point

**8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2**

- (d) 

The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed 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 6 marks if only two sources are used, maximum of 4 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 3 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:

*Economic impact of enlargement*

- Original aim to improve economies (1).
- Freedom for trade/investment/labour mobility (1).
- Average GNP per person €24,800 (1) members who joined in 1957 higher, recent members poorer (2) lower GNP pp (2); Turkey only €11,000 (3).
- New members will need financial support (1) link to GNP figures in (2) and (3).
- Turkey has large population therefore large market and range of exports.
- Conclusion 1 – further enlargement may be beneficial as continues growth of EU in population and trade – poorer new members may achieve high GNP figures of older members.
- Conclusion 2 – further enlargement may be harmful as newer members eg Turkey will be poorer and find it difficult to compete – may need higher level of regional support from existing members.

*Impact on cooperation and decision making in the EU of enlargement*

- An EU of more than 27 members is a sign of success with countries having different cultures and languages working together to solve their problems (1) Turkey is different eg Turkish language, Islam etc; mostly in Asia (3) ability to include Turkey a boost to aims of EU (1). Biggest percentage – 46% for further enlargement (2); Turkey has improved human rights record (3).
- Enlargement may cause internal problems in the running of the EU as it becomes more difficult to reach a decision (1); less than half favour further enlargement (2); Turkey very different from existing members in language and religion; mostly in Asia (3); long running dispute with Greece (3). Turkey is so different from the rest of the EU that it will be impossible to bring it into full EU membership (1).

### *Impact of Turkey's membership of the EU*

- Conclusion 1 – Turkey's membership will be beneficial. Economic benefits as aim of EU is to improve trade (1) and Turkey exports clothing and textiles, fruit and vegetables, iron and steel, motor vehicles and machinery, fuels and oils (3). Aim of economic growth (1) countries joined in 1957 have high GNP pp, Turkey has low GNP compared to original members but comparable to others which joined in 2004/2007 (2) and (3). Population of 74.8 million – large market and workforce. In internal cooperation and foreign policy membership is positive as it shows ability of different countries to work together and gives added weight to foreign policy voice of EU (1) and (3). Survey shows people in Turkey think they will benefit from membership (3).
- Conclusion 2 – Turkey's membership will be a bad thing. Economic differences between Turkey and average GNP pp (1), (2) and (3). Language and religious differences make internal and foreign policy cooperation unlikely (1) and (3). Less than half of existing members favour further enlargement (2). Survey in Turkey shows only 31% have trust in the EU and 50% thinks there are no common European values (3).

### *Impact on foreign policy of enlargement*

- The EU is about giving the EU a bigger voice in world affairs; further enlargement will give the EU a more powerful role in international discussions; this enlarged EU also gives the EU, with a population of more than 500 million people, a bigger voice in international affairs. Turkey links Europe and Asia so beneficial in foreign policy (3).
- Enlargement means that in international affairs it becomes harder for the EU to agree and speak with a single voice (1). Turkey already in disputes with Greece (3) and mainly an Asian country so different from rest of European Union.

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.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Poor people have to rely on public health services where there is a lack of doctors, medical services, long queues etc.
- Inequalities in health – higher infant mortality rates in Northeast compared to South. Life expectancy is 65.5 in Northeast compared to 70.8 in South – linked to poverty and lack of good public services.
- Many cannot afford private health care which is usually better quality.
- Poor and non-white suffer more health problems linked to crowded living conditions, inadequate sanitation and water supply.
- In the Favelas – higher rates of TB, diarrhoea, dysentery, also higher rates of drug and alcohol misuse.
- Higher rates of disease among indigenous population – higher rates of malaria, TB and other vaccine preventable disease.

Any other valid point

**4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1**

- (b) 

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

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Investment in Favela Neighbourhood projects turn Favelas into proper neighbourhoods, eg
  - roads/streets widened to improve access to the favelas
  - assigning street numbers to housing units and giving residents for first time a postal address to make them feel like proper citizens and obtain loans and other services
  - sewerage systems improved
  - more clean water and electricity
  - more areas for practising sports
  - changes have curbed power of drug traffickers.
- At National level – Lula’s Hunger Zero campaigns – setting up ‘peoples kitchens’. Poor can fill out simple forms and receive plastic cards to go to local supermarkets to buy food.
- National campaigns to improve cities – joint effort by city and national government and private sector eg Creation of a Ministry of Cities to get better housing, infrastructure and community services eg Cities such as Rio de Janeiro – urban development programmes.
- Legalising property ownership and extending title deeds to families living in favelas.

Any other valid point

**6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1**

- (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. Maximum of 6 marks if only two sources used. Maximum of 4 marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to the following:

*Electronic voting has improved elections in Brazil*

### **Support**

#### Source 1

- Results of national elections are known within hours of the polls closing. In the 1998 presidential election, the vote count took nine days.
- Most Brazilians are happy with electronic voting and this is reflected in the high turnout figures and fewer wasted votes.
- Since electronic voting has been introduced no major election has been challenged.
- So far no case of election fraud has yet to be uncovered.
- Voter trust has increased in recent years and electronic voting has encouraged greater participation.
- The voting machines can run on batteries which make them viable in remote parts of the Amazon jungle.
- Voting machines can be set up in bus and train stations.

#### Source 2

- Voter registration and voter turnout increased since 1998 (Use statistical evidence to support this.)
- The number of spoilt papers has decreased significantly since electronic voting has been introduced. (Use statistical evidence to support this.)

#### Source 3

- In the opinion poll results; 97.7% of voters approve of the use of electronic voting.
- Over half trust the election results completely, 88% said that they had no difficulties voting using the electronic voting machines.

## **Oppose**

### Source 1

- The electronic voting machines can have problems. Human, hardware and software failures led to some votes not being counted in 2006 Presidential election. For example, once the voter presses the button to make their choice, their vote cannot be changed if they have made a mistake.
- A new law will do away with printed voting receipts. Not having printed receipts has made some people worried. Political Parties cannot check the final count.
- Some electors can be influenced during voting because they don't know how to use the voting machine, so someone can tell them what to type in.

### Source 2

- The percentage turnout at the 2002 Presidential election was lower than the percentage turnout at the 1994 despite electronic voting being used for the first time in 2002.

### Source 3

- In the opinion poll results; over 30% of voters said that they only partly trusted the election results using electronic voting, while 12% do not trust the election results.

Any other valid point

**8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2**

- (d) 

The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.
--

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of 6 marks if only two sources are used, maximum of 4 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 3 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:

*The impact of development on Native Indians*

Source 1

- There are only around 350,000 Indians in Brazil in over 200 tribes.
- Years of exposure to disease, violence and forced removal from their land, wiped out the vast majority of these native people.
- Native Indian way of life is threatened by Amazon development.
- Land invasions of Native Indian reservations by loggers and miners have risen since the mid-1990's. Clashes between indigenous people and loggers, miners and oil developers received some publicity in the Western press, notably the on-going saga between the native Yanomani and thousands of small-scale miners, who often mine illegally on the natives demarcated land.

Source 3

- Some Soya farmers have been accused of invading native people's land and paying poor wages to the people who work for them.
- Soya bean production has grown so quickly in Brazil and soy farms are expanding into land where native people live.

Conclusion – Native people living in the Amazon have been negatively affected by development.

### *The economic impact*

#### Source 1

- In an effort to promote economic growth, government officials have created roads through the rainforest to improve the infrastructure between cities, which stimulates trade and business.
- One of the main reasons for the Amazon basin's deforestation has occurred due to land clearance for cattle ranches.
- Logging can also be very profitable for Brazil with hardwood trees being sold abroad for vast amounts of money.
- Brazil can earn huge amounts from the growth area of eco-tourism.

#### Source 2

- Cattle ranching is the main cause of deforestation (60%).
- Small scale farming has a significant impact on deforestation.

#### Source 3

- The rise in cattle production has been due to a huge rise in beef exports making Brazil the world's biggest beef exporter.
- Low wages paid to locals.
- Soya bean production is major export and profit earner.
- Impact of eco-tourism.
- Impact of bio-fuel production.

Conclusion – Amazon development has increased economic growth and development.

### *The environmental impact*

#### Source 1

- The basin is largely comprised of fragile tropical rain forests, home to millions of plants, insect, birds and animals.
- Protection of environment can lead to benefits from eco-tourism.

#### Source 2

- Environmental impact of cattle ranching, small scale farming, logging etc.

#### Source 3

- Deforestation is threatening the future of the Amazon, hundreds of tree and plant species as well as animals face extinction.
- Large-scale deforestation could contribute to global warming.
- Through bio-fuels, Brazil can contribute to renewable energy source.
- By 2050, it is estimated, agricultural expansion will eliminate a total of 40% of Amazon forests.

Conclusion – Amazon development has had a very negative impact on the environment.

*The overall impact of Amazon development*

- Amazon development has had a negative impact on the people and environment although has had a positive benefit to the economy. Support with evidence from all sources.

**OR**

- Long term Amazon development – eco tourism could lead to the preservation of the Amazon and reduce the negative impact on the people and environment – use evidence to support this.

Any other valid point

**8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]