



**2013 Modern Studies**

**Advanced Higher**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## Part One: General Marking Principles for Modern Studies Advanced Higher

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b) Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

### GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Modern Studies Advanced Higher

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

General points that apply to **all** essay answers in all study themes:

- Quality answers will address the question throughout.
- Quality answers will have a coherent structure and analysis. Bear in mind that candidates are attempting to construct a comparative essay under examination conditions
- High quality answers will compare across UK (Scotland) and USA regularly throughout the answer, rather than having a large section on the UK and a smaller section on the USA tagged on at the end.
- Acknowledgement of alternative viewpoints/arguments are likely to be discussed in quality answers.
- Expect more emphasis on the UK from most candidates but do **not** pass answers that do not cover Scotland and the USA.
- Credit highly candidates who make reference to and comment on secondary analysis eg Politics Review, newspaper articles and documentaries.
- Credit candidates who make implicit conclusions throughout the essay.
- Look for and reward development including up-to-date exemplification.

**Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question**

**Study Theme 1: Comparative Politics and Research Methods**

**Section A**

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Reward candidates who make specific reference to parties rather than just generally discussing leadership.</p> <p><b>UK</b>  <b>Points which illustrate the importance of leadership</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chosen by his/her party therefore expected to deliver a vision.</li> <li>• Presentation of a 'united front'; Party will normally back the leader, aided by the role of whips, party discipline and possible loss of the whip.</li> <li>• Instant access to the media and importance of being the most high profile member of the party.</li> <li>• Arguably the growing importance of PM's personality and the shift away from domestic matters to the international stage allowing more scope for a 'presidential approach'.</li> <li>• Decline of trade union and NEC influence in the case of Labour.</li> <li>• The Gordon Brown personality issue significant in a negative way.</li> </ul>	30	<p>High quality answers will compare across UK (Scotland) and USA regularly throughout the answer, rather than having a large section on the UK and a smaller section on the USA tagged on at the end.</p> <p>Expect more emphasis on the UK from most candidates but do <b>not</b> pass answers that do not cover Scotland and the USA.</p>

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p><b>(Cont.)</b></p> <p><b>Points which illustrate weaknesses of political leaders</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coalition situation leads to compromise and loss of unique figurehead.</li> <li>• On occasion there will be leadership challenges, backbench revolts and the compromises required to offset this threat.</li> <li>• The power of Parliament and the various scrutiny processes that exist.</li> <li>• Declining popularity amongst the electorate. Stage of tenure, eg Blair near the end of his time had his authority significantly reduced as his 'baggage' grew.</li> <li>• Conservative leaders have to deal with the influential backbench 1922 committee.</li> </ul> <p><b>Scotland</b></p> <p><b>Points which illustrate leader importance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transformation of SNP electoral fortunes under Salmond.</li> <li>• The decline of Labour under Gray.</li> <li>• Media coverage highly focussed on party leaders.</li> <li>• Lack of public awareness of others in the parties.</li> </ul> <p><b>Points which illustrate reduction in significance of leader</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to work as part of a coalition or minority government has in the past been relevant. Diluting leadership power.</li> </ul>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>(Cont.)</p> <p><b>USA</b></p> <p><b>Points which illustrate leader importance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The power of 'figurehead'; unique loyalty across political divides and nation.</li> <li>• No political threats while in office eg cabinet rivals as in UK. Concept of 'Commander in chief' etc. Expect many candidates to analyse the 'powers of the President'.</li> <li>• May have to battle against either Senate or House with opposition majority (perhaps both), but the system of checks and balances gives him the ability to do this.</li> <li>• All Presidents have these powers; however some individuals make more of them than others.</li> </ul> <p><b>Points which illustrate reduction in importance of leader</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept of the 'lame duck' President eg George Bush in 2006/7. Obama currently.</li> <li>• Decline in personal popularity: Obama's ratings slumped since 2008.</li> <li>• Some argue that the President is 'negotiator in chief' and not as significant as he appears.</li> <li>• The extent of outside influence ie the obligations which presidents owe their financial backers.</li> </ul>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>Expect most candidates to draw on their Higher knowledge of the UK to some extent.</p> <p>Reward highly candidates who display good USA knowledge and can make relevant, comparative, analytical points.</p> <p><b>Points of commonality</b></p> <p>Discussion of current issues, the significance of personality and the role of the media have considerable overlap but better candidates will discuss the subtle and not so subtle differences between the countries eg both countries have a written free press but there is no real national daily in the USA. There are also differences due to location and age relevant to both countries.</p>	30	<p>High quality answers will compare across UK (Scotland) and USA regularly throughout the answer, rather than having a large section on the UK and a smaller section on the USA tagged on at the end.</p> <p>Expect more emphasis on the UK from most candidates but do <b>not</b> pass answers that do not cover Scotland and the USA.</p>

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p><b>(Cont.)</b></p> <p><b>Significant differences</b></p> <p>Better candidates will identify race, abortion, sexuality and religion as being pivotal factors in US elections but as marginal ones in the UK, reward highly detailed and current discussion of these areas. Discussion of the personality based Presidential election offers a point of contrast, though the extent of the difference is arguable.</p> <p>Better candidates may attempt to discuss voting behaviour related to gender and sexuality. This is challenging and should be rewarded highly if done well.</p> <p>Candidates may consider voting behaviour on the sub national scale eg Scotland or USA state and may identify differences such as the existence of meaningful 'minor' parties in the UK or similarities such as the existence of the SNP and the Alaskan separatist movement.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p><b>UK</b></p> <p>Conventional wisdom that real power is in the hands of the executive and that there is a decline of the backbench MP power, particularly if there is a large government majority, however the current coalition may have altered this situation somewhat.</p> <p>The former Labour backbenchers gave their Government a difficult time eg the revolt on the vote for an Iraq enquiry (late 2006).</p> <p>Backbench power is evident in Select Committees, Standing Committees and Question Time; arenas where loyalty is not always obvious, although there are limits, due to the power of the whip system and the ultimate risk of deselection from the Party.</p> <p>The whip system has made a Government defeat almost unthinkable and in the final analysis makes backbench MPs toe the party line.</p> <p>The impact of Special Advisers on policy and decision making has usurped backbench input to some extent.</p> <p>MPs and MSPs can of course challenge their leaders; a power rarely used but at times highly significant. The threat of this saw off Blair.</p>	30	<p>High quality answers will compare across UK (Scotland) and USA regularly throughout the answer, rather than having a large section on the UK and a smaller section on the USA tagged on at the end.</p> <p>Expect more emphasis on the UK from most candidates but do <b>not</b> pass answers that do not cover Scotland and the USA.</p>

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p><b>(Cont.)</b></p> <p><b>Scotland</b></p> <p>The impact of proportional representation has on occasions led to minority or coalition Government and consensus politics thus the need for backbencher support.</p> <p>MSP power limited by limits to law making created by reserved powers.</p> <p><b>USA</b></p> <p>Traditionally Senators and Congressmen/ women see their priorities as being with the home state and there is a far greater tendency for them to put their constituents' interests ahead of the party.</p> <p>As the whip system is not nearly so influential this is not considered an act of rebellion as it would be in the UK eg a Southern Democrat would be far less likely to endorse a pro-abortion bill than a North Eastern counterpart. Expect reference to DINOS and RINOS (Democrats/Republicans in name only).</p> <p>However on certain Federal issues such as national security the Senators and Members of Congress would be expected to follow the party/presidential line eg the passing of Bush's 'Patriot' Acts and Obama's key Health Care Bill.</p> <p>The American public's antipathy towards 'big (federal) government' places different demands on their elected representatives; to many, Washington has little daily relevance, a consequence of the sheer scale of the USA in comparison to the UK.</p> <p>Constitutional checks and balances give Congressmen real power to battle the President – particularly when the president does not have majority loyalty in both House and Senate eg Obama from 2010.</p> <p>Credit any other relevant themes and credit highly appropriate up-to-date exemplification.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>Reward highly up-to-date, detailed exemplification from both the UK and USA.</p> <p><b>Points which would counter this claim</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interest groups overcome the democratic deficit that builds up between elections.</li> <li>• Political parties cannot provide adequate representation for the full range of diverse interests and opinions in a modern democracy, especially for those whose chosen party is unlikely to be elected eg the Greens or extremist groups. Particularly true in the USA where only two parties dominate.</li> <li>• Interest groups exert influence in public decision-making which in turn forces politicians to alter policies eg pressure on both sides of the Atlantic to reduce commitment overseas conflict.</li> <li>• Interest groups increase participation eg those under voting age may participate.</li> <li>• Interest groups improve the quality of government via consultation with 'insider' groups eg BMA, teaching unions. An array of professional lobbyists operates with the American political system.</li> <li>• Interest groups enable new concerns and issues to reach the political agenda.</li> <li>• Interest groups assist the scrutiny of the government by exposing information it would rather keep secret eg expense claims, thereby reinforcing and complementing the work of opposition through political parties eg monitoring of the Dungavel detention centre and Guantanamo Bay 'waterboarding'. Interest groups thereby improve the accountability of decision makers to electorates.</li> </ul>	30	<p>High quality answers will compare across UK (Scotland) and USA regularly throughout the answer, rather than having a large section on the UK and a smaller section on the USA tagged on at the end.</p> <p>Expect more emphasis on the UK from most candidates but do <b>not</b> pass answers that do not cover Scotland and the USA.</p>

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>(Cont.)</p> <p><b>Points which would agree with the statement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interest groups improve participation, but benefit the better organised, more articulate and more financially able.</li> <li>• In America, influence is most often gained by money which gains political and media access.</li> <li>• Interest groups themselves may, via stunts and demos, seem more influential than they actually are, with the silent majority not having a say. Eg there were few 'pro Iraq war' demos. They can also overly simplify complex issues eg the detention of suspected terrorists.</li> <li>• Interest groups can also drain resources such as policing from areas of real need. There are currently 40 full time police officers operating at the permanent Faslane peace camp. Animal rights groups have been particularly 'effective' at eating into police resources.</li> <li>• Interest group opposition can also block 'desirable changes' such as bypasses and new airports.</li> <li>• Large-scale demonstrations may lead to violent clashes with the police and other demonstrators, while extremists use terrorism to achieve their aims.</li> </ul>		

## Section B

### Research methods:

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	a	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 5 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Cost and time Accessibility of data High quality data Reanalysis of data Time for other aspects of research Any other relevant point</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	b	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.            If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.            Need both sides of the argument ie Internet is effective; Internet is not effective.            Should mention social networking sites such as Facebook; worming, tweeting.            If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 6 marks.            Take care when deciding on the marks to be given to the candidate's answer. Use your professional judgement to decide on the final mark.</p> <p><u>Specific examples:</u></p> <p>Effective:            Cost            Time efficiency            Access to large and diverse population of potential participants            Any relevant point</p> <p>Not effective:            Data validity            Sample bias            Lack of researcher control            Ethical considerations            Any relevant point</p>	8	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	a	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to three marks for a point that is specific and in detail. Some comment should be made about 'trust' and what this might mean. Use your professional judgement. If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 5 marks.</p> <p><b>Reasons to 'trust the source'</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is research conducted by academics – impartial/rigorous.</li> <li>• Over 7,000 responses.</li> <li>• Backed up by in depth interviews of considerable duration.</li> <li>• The ESRC is clearly a significant body. Well-funded and staffed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reasons to have less 'trust in the source'</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey was taken in 2008 but published in 2011. Therefore does not factor in the enormity of the 2011 victory which perhaps would have a major impact on attitudes within the party.</li> <li>• Although there are many responses the overall return rate was only 53%.</li> <li>• The in-depth interviews were only with senior members of the party.</li> </ul> <p>Overall however it is hard to argue that this is anything other than a trustworthy piece of research and like all research is only valid for the time of the survey. It would be unfair to criticise the researchers for the 2011 result which occurred after their research.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	b	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.            If answer does not make reference to MSP then maximum 6 marks.            If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks.            The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Interviewer's attributes can have an impact on respondent's replies.            Types of questions asked.            How the interview is carried out: face to face, telephone etc.            Time allowed for interview.            Any other relevant point.</p>	8	

## Study Theme 2: Law and Order and Research Methods

### Section A

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One law for the rich and one for the poor</li> <li>• Power of wealthy to pay for better representation</li> <li>• Power of wealthy to avoid prosecution – big companies</li> <li>• Super injunctions to protect interests of “Celebrity” – power of media</li> <li>• MPs’ expenses scandal and repercussions</li> <li>• Phone hacking/Leveson</li> <li>• Prosecution of TV licenses 157,452 (2006) tax evasion 69. Relevant white collar crime examples</li> <li>• Inequality by gender, sentencing of women</li> <li>• Credit discussion of the “Rule of Law” rather than “Rule of Men”</li> <li>• Balance of individual protection vs collective security</li> </ul>	<b>30</b>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other causes of crime should be considered and supported by relevant evidence</li> <li>• Poverty and Social exclusion (2/3 of prisoners unemployed)</li> <li>• Social class</li> <li>• Drugs and alcohol</li> <li>• Gender</li> <li>• Age</li> <li>• Criminal gene – can argue nature as cause – 43% of prison population have family member in prison</li> <li>• Twenty four per cent of prisoners stated that they had been in care at some point during their childhood. Those who had been in care were younger when they were first arrested, and were more likely to be reconvicted in the year after release from custody than those who had never been in care. (Surveying Prisoner crime Reduction – Longitudinal Study for the Home Office) This report demonstrates the importance of considering ‘static’ factors originating in childhood, alongside ‘dynamic’ factors, in assessing risk of offending and reoffending. Interventions to reduce reoffending and improve other outcomes can and should be targeted appropriately, taking into account prisoners’ individual characteristics and backgrounds and working with ‘troubled/problem’ families, because these static factors can be established at a young age</li> <li>• Parents – single parents – lack of male role model cited as cause of crime in boys</li> <li>• Prison population who are brought up in care – no parenting. 24% compared to 2% of general population</li> <li>• The parents of youths caught committing offences are to blame for the <b>UK riots</b> and they should pay the price, according to more than 2,000 people polled for <b>Channel 4/ITN</b></li> <li>• Twenty one per cent said the disorder was purely “criminal behaviour”, with 13 per cent pointing the finger at gang culture in the UK’s urban areas</li> </ul>	30	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p><b>(Cont.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Just 7 per cent thought the chaos was triggered by social inequality and 5 per cent blamed Government cuts</li> <li>• “We heard from many communities who felt that rioter behaviour could ultimately be ascribed to poor parenting.” The Riots, Communities and Victims Panel report. Sky News reported they had a copy of the report which concludes that factors including lack of confidence in the police and materialism were also causes of the riots</li> </ul>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p><b>Specific</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good evidence from 2011 riots – police invisible and too far away from scene of social unrest – evidence that Police “lost control”. Call for training in “Public Disorder” management to improve public safety. Needs of communities not being met</li> <li>• Invisible – increasing demands for ‘bobbies on the beat’</li> <li>• Paperwork taking police away from street/communities – “Writers rather than crime fighters.”</li> <li>• A report published in 2010 by Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) called Valuing the Police shows that the result of this bureaucratic form-filling, over prescription and central guidance is that only 11% of police officers are available to the public at any time. This is not the service that the public should expect. The public should expect them to be on their streets, visible and available to serve and keep them safe</li> <li>• Police numbers rising “record high” in Scotland 2010 – more visible</li> <li>• Introduction of Crime Mapping in England and Wales – more visible and meeting needs</li> <li>• Elected Police and Crime Commissioners to meet and be accountable to local needs. Shift of power to local communities</li> <li>• Local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and the service in England and Wales has rolled out dedicated Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs)</li> <li>• Cuts in support staff means more paperwork</li> <li>• New types of crime have created greater challenges – growth of organised crime and cyber-crime, child protection and economic crime. These challenges must be met while at the same time maintaining the public’s continuing expectation of greater visibility and availability on their streets</li> </ul>	30	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highest prison rates in Europe despite fall in crime rates</li> <li>• Rise in custodial sentences after London riots August 2011. Strengthened the “Love Affair”</li> <li>• Increase in numbers of female prisoners in recent years. Government recommendations to seek alternatives to custody to avoid separating families. (Scotland’s daily female prison population risen by 70% over the last decade, compared to 25% rise in male prison population)</li> <li>• Proportion of Foreign Nationals steadily increased over the last decade. 1990s 8% rose to 14% by 2006. Slight drop to 13% in 2012</li> <li>• Evidence of overcrowding</li> <li>• Record level of prisoners in Scotland by March 2012 – 8,420</li> <li>• Lack of effective alternatives to custody</li> <li>• Still lots of evidence of love affair – rising prison population</li> <li>• Cooling off – more use of non-custodial sentences. Reduction in numbers of young offenders incarcerated in Scotland</li> <li>• Decrease in short-term adult Scottish prisoners by 1% (2011)</li> <li>• Working with families of prisoners could represent significant savings for society as a result of the costs of reoffending and other outcomes, including health, family breakdown, poor child outcomes and inter-generational offending (Ministry of Justice 2009). The Ministry of Justice’s Green Paper, Breaking the Cycle: Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders (2010b), reiterated the importance of familial ties in helping to reduce reoffending and in assisting successful rehabilitation</li> <li>• Justice reinvestment – spend and invest in social and community options – community payback</li> <li>• Focus on reparation and rehabilitation</li> </ul>	30	

## Section B

### Research methods:

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	a	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 5 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Cost and time Accessibility of data High quality data Reanalysis of data Time for other aspects of the research Any other relevant point</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	b	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.            If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.            Need both sides of the argument ie Internet is effective; Internet is not effective.            Should mention social networking sites such as Facebook; worming, tweeting.            If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 6 marks.            Take care when deciding on the marks to be given to the candidate's answer. Use your professional judgement to decide on the final mark.</p> <p><u>Specific examples:</u></p> <p>Effective:            Cost            Time efficiency            Access to large and diverse population of potential participants            Any relevant point</p> <p>Not effective:            Data validity            Sample bias            Lack of research control            Ethical considerations            Any relevant point</p>	8	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	a	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to three marks for a point that is specific and in detail. Some comment should be made about 'trust' and what this might mean. Use your professional judgement. If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 5 marks.</p> <p><b>Reasons to 'trust the source'</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is research conducted by the Scottish Government (SCJS)</li> <li>• Over 16,000 interviews by professional interviewers using CAPI machines</li> <li>• 40 minute interviews +/-</li> <li>• Representative sample</li> <li>• Statistics of extent of crime relevant and recent?</li> </ul> <p><b>Reasons to have less 'trust in the source'</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey response rate 70%?</li> <li>• CASI could be biased</li> </ul> <p>Overall however it is hard to argue that this is anything other than a trustworthy piece of research and like all research is only valid for the time of the survey. It would be unfair to criticise the researchers for the 2009/10 result which occurred after the research.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	b	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.            If answer does not make reference to criminal lawyer then maximum 6 marks.            If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks.            The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Interviewer's attributes can have an impact on respondent's replies.            Types of questions asked.            How the interview is carried out: face to face, telephone etc.            Time allowed for interview.            Any other relevant point.</p>	8	

## Study Theme 3: The European Union and Research Methods

### Section A

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p><u>Specific:</u></p> <p>Expect references to some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eurozone crisis</li> <li>Greek debt problems</li> <li>Irish bailout</li> <li>Issues with Portugal/Italy</li> <li>Dominance of Germany/France axis</li> <li>UK contributions to 'bail-outs'</li> <li>Referendum calls</li> <li>UK contributions to EU/budget rebates</li> <li>Transfer of power to the EU</li> <li>Confusion over human rights legislation</li> <li>Supremacy of European Law</li> <li>Financial transactions tax</li> <li>Benefit payments to EU immigrants</li> <li>CFP, CAP</li> </ul> <p>But</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full and active member</li> <li>Contributions to 'bail outs' especially Ireland</li> <li>Support from UK Government</li> <li>Occupies key positions in EU institutions</li> <li>Key player in summit talks</li> <li>Compliance with EU directives</li> <li>Large net contributor</li> </ul>	30	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2		<p><u>Specific</u></p> <p>Expect references to some of the following:</p> <p>Voting systems used  Election turnout in different countries  Numbers voting  Referendum calls  UK turnouts  Success of UKIP  Divisions within the major parties  Voting with their feet  Constitution debate  Apathy of voters  Lacklustre campaigns  Influence of media</p>	30	
3		<p><u>Specific</u></p> <p>Expect references to some of the following:</p> <p>European Security Strategy  Membership of NATO  Involvement in Afghanistan  Pirates off East African coast  International Terrorism  Involvement in Libya  Arab spring  Rapid reaction force  Disputes between member states about involvement in International disputes  Funding  Relationship with US, China, Russia.  United Nations</p>	30	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p><u>Specific:</u></p> <p>Expect references to some of the following:</p> <p>Charter of Fundamental Rights  Convention of European Rights v Charter  Mainstreaming of Human Rights  UK Human Rights Act and opposition to it.  Degree of member state compliance with EU directives  Discrimination against Roma  New laws in some EU countries banning the wearing of specific clothing eg  Issues affecting gender, ethnicity, age and religion  UK position</p>	30	

## Section B

### Research methods:

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	a	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 5 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Cost and time Accessibility of data High quality data Reanalysis of data Time for other aspects of the research Any other relevant point</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	b	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.            If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.            Need both sides of the argument ie Internet is effective; Internet is not effective.            Should mention social networking sites such as Facebook; worming, tweeting.            If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 6 marks.            Take care when deciding on the marks to be given to the candidate's answer. Use your professional judgement to decide on the final mark.</p> <p><u>Specific examples:</u></p> <p>Effective:            Cost            Time efficiency            Access to large and diverse population of potential participants            Any relevant point</p> <p>Not effective:            Data validity            Sample bias            Lack of researcher control            Ethical considerations            Any relevant point</p>	8	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	a	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to three marks for a point that is specific and in detail. Some comment should be made about 'trust' and what this might mean. Use your professional judgement. If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 5 marks.</p> <p><b>Reasons to 'trust the source'</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Postal questionnaire has 5800 respondents</li> <li>• Respondents were all general managers or equivalent</li> <li>• Reputable organisation</li> <li>• Results expressed as %s or based on questionnaire results – factual</li> </ul> <p><b>Reasons to have less 'trust in the source'</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey response rate 18%</li> <li>• No dates given for completion of survey</li> <li>• Lack of details of the questions used in the survey</li> <li>• No information on the Foundation</li> <li>• Some results expressed eg 'around a...' 'there were more than likely...'</li> <li>• Only 10 EU countries surveyed – why?</li> </ul> <p>Overall however it is hard to argue that this is any more than a slightly trustworthy piece of research and like all research is only valid for the time of the survey.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	b	<p><u>General Points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.            If answer does not make reference to MEP then maximum 6 marks.            If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Interviewer's attitudes can have an impact on respondent's replies.            Types of questions asked            How the interview is carried out: face to face, telephone etc.            Time allowed for interview            Any other relevant point.</p>	8	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]