



2014 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

- 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 the USA. Answers that do not discuss Scotland may still pass. Credit highly answers that do emphasise Scotland depending on the quality of the debate.
- Credit highly candidates who make reference to and comment on secondary analysis eg Politics Review, newspaper articles, documentaries and relevant online materials.
- Credit candidates who make implicit conclusions throughout the essay.
- Look for development including up-to-date exemplification/evidence.

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
			<p>General points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality answers will address the question throughout. • Quality answers will have a coherent structure and analysis. • Reward up-to-date exemplification. • Credit highly answers that make reference to and comment on secondary analysis, eg newspaper articles and documentaries. • Look for development including up-to-date exemplification. • Credit candidates who make implicit conclusions throughout the essay. • Acknowledgement of alternative viewpoints/ arguments are likely to be discussed in quality answers. 		
1.			<p>Context A: Political Parties</p> <p>Points which illustrate parties have become more polarised</p> <p>UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divisions clearly apparent over handling of the economy, Welfare, NHS and Europe • Emergence of UKIP and further right groups have extended the political spectrum. • Miliband arguably moving Labour back to the left <p>Scotland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major polarisation regarding independence <p>USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democrats under Obama have become more 'multiracial, feminine and gay' to quote one analyst. Whereas the Republicans remain entrenched in traditional 'white male' values. Pro guns, anti gay, anti abortion. • 'Tea Party' movement has pulled a section of the Republicans further right. 	30	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1		<p>(Cont)</p> <p>Points which illustrate that parties have become less polarised.</p> <p>UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a long lasting coalition • In comparison to 'Old Labour' days New Labour and the Conservatives remain much closer ideologically. <p>SCOTLAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aside from independence issue Labour and the SNP share much common ground in terms of social policy <p>USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected moderation of Republican core values to make electable in 2016. • Tea Party movement seems to have stalled. 		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>Context B: Electoral Systems</p> <p>Answer in relation to the UK (including Scotland) and the USA.</p> <p>AMS/STV might improve the UK general election for the following reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer wasted votes • Greater diversity of parties elected to Parliament, eg more Greens • Weakening of 2 party domination – more coalitions? • Greater pluralism for voters <p>However...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of ‘decisive government’ may be significant • Additional Members perceived in poor light • Loss of constituency link (STV) <p>AMS/STV might improve the USA elections for the following reasons. (For obvious reasons the Presidential election could not use AMS or STV.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to reasons for UK but in addition... • Breakdown of excessive 2 party domination (Duverger’s Law) • Could lead to a more diverse range of candidates; women and ethnic minorities. • Reduction in adversarialism if coalitions were created. <p>However...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans rarely tamper with their constitutionally enshrined systems • A general wariness of alternative parties would be a stumbling block 	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>Context C: Decision-making in Central and Devolved/State Government</p> <p>Answer in relation to the UK (including Scotland) and the USA.</p> <p>General Points:</p> <p>High quality answers will compare across their chosen countries regularly throughout the answer.</p> <p>Do not pass answers that do not show a solid grasp of the powers of President and PM.</p> <p>Discussion/comparison with the First Minister is not essential but should be credited highly if done well.</p> <p>President:</p> <p>Internationally and globally as ‘Commander in Chief’ and leader of the world’s foremost superpower the President has little to envy his UK counterparts, but on a more pragmatic level the President has a less enviable position. It is this paradox that the better candidates will be able to explore ie his inability to override a divided Congress.</p> <p>PM/President comparison:</p> <p>The UK PM has a far greater degree of control over his Party not least because he is part of the legislature. He has powerful whips to ensure party discipline and is normally backed by a healthy government majority. It is this legislative power that a President may envy most. However the President has little to fear from internal revolt and is probably more secure for his term of office. Well informed candidates may know that a President can also issue ‘executive orders’ which can be a solution to a divided congress as faced currently by Obama. The President may envy the fact that there are no limits to the tenure of a UK PM or Scottish FM.</p> <p>The current coalition situation certainly makes the President less likely to envy the PM.</p> <p>PM/FM comparison:</p> <p>Probably not much for candidates to develop here. Similar to PM debate, although the President would envy the FM’s current control of the legislature.</p>	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>Context D: The Politics of Influence</p> <p>Answer in relation to the UK (including Scotland) and the USA.</p> <p>This is a very broad question and answers will probably centre on candidate case studies. Better answers will explain the traditional approaches taken then examine how these have altered over time.</p> <p>UK</p> <p>It is likely that many candidates will choose to focus on the activities of smaller, direct-action groups which use imaginative and media grabbing stunts such as 'Fathers4Justice' and the environmental campaign group 'Plane Stupid'. Expect reference to the increasing application of social networking sites to stimulate interest and organise protests.</p> <p>SHAC (Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty) has campaigned since 1999 to stop animal testing at Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS) in Cambridge. During this period, staff working at HLS have been subject to routine harassment and intimidation, property has been damaged and the company's financial health has been severely weakened by pressure brought to bear on investors.</p> <p>Some candidates may focus on the use of violence and terror by interest groups such as Al Qaeda or the IRA which has taken interest group activity to a new level.</p> <p>USA</p> <p>In the USA interest groups have moved on from traditional approaches such as marches, such as the Million Man March, and strikes and increasingly rely on lobbying tactics.</p> <p>Interest groups are increasingly trying to gain contacts with the personal aides of Congressmen. As the role of a member of Congress is expanding, so the work done by aides is also expanding, therefore making them an ideal 'target' for pressure groups.</p>	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>(Cont)</p> <p>Interest groups, in recent years, have taken to setting up Political Action Committees (PACs) during election year so that they can part-fund the expenses of certain politicians sympathetic to their cause.</p> <p>80% of the money donated by interest group PACs has gone to those in office. For interest groups, access to powerful political figures is very important.</p> <p>Social Networking</p> <p>A study published in the USA in 2012 suggests that interest groups of varying political and ideological orientations operating in the United States are using social media to interact with citizens every day. The study surveyed 53 groups, who were found to be using a variety of social media technologies to achieve organisational and political goals. Facebook was the social media site of choice with all but one group noting that they use the site to connect with citizens. Twitter was also popular with all but two groups saying that they use Twitter. Other social media being used included YouTube, LinkedIn, wikis, and Flickr.</p>		

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. This answer, to get full marks, should be a comparative one that looks at the advantages of focus groups in comparison to individual in-depth interviews. If not comparative, use your professional judgement but do not award full marks. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 7 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>Individual qualitative interviews are best for collecting data on individuals' personal perspectives and experiences, particularly when sensitive topics are being explored. Focus groups, also a qualitative research method, are effective in generating broad overviews of issues of concern to the groups represented. Here are some pointers that the candidates might contrast. There are many more so go with the candidate.</p> <p>Advantages of focus groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides wide range of information on short time • Can explore unanticipated topics • Does not require complex sample • May benefit participants as it can be an opportunity to be involved in decision making processes <p>Criticism of individual interviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bias caused by closeness between researcher and participant. The researcher can be seen to influence participants • Subjective and therefore unscientific • Knowledge produced might not be generalisable • It has little credibility because the use of small samples does not easily allow for quantitative projections • Data analysis can be very time consuming 	9	

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 no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 4 marks. Both record and transcribe should be addressed in the answer. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 4 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation. Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers' meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Qualitative researchers nearly always tape-record and then transcribe their interviews. This procedure is important for detailed analysis required in qualitative research and to ensure that the interviewees' answers are captured in their own terms. If you are taking notes, it is easy to lose the phrases and language used.</p> <p>Record and transcribing: advantages (sample only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it helps to correct the natural limitations of our memories and of the intuitive glosses that we might place on what people say in interviews; • it allows more thorough examination of what people say; • it permits repeated examinations of the interviewees' answers; • it opens up the data to public scrutiny by other researchers, who can evaluate the analysis that is carried out by the original researchers of the data (that is, a secondary analysis); • it therefore helps to counter accusations that an analysis might have been influenced by a researcher's values or biases; <p><i>However</i>, it is very time-consuming. It also requires good equipment, usually in the form of a good-quality tape recorder and microphone but also, if possible, a transcription machine. Transcription also very quickly results in a daunting pile of paper. Also, recording equipment may be off-putting for interviewees.</p>	6	
			(15)	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(a)	<p>General points:</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><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Expect reference to the following points:</p> <p><i>Evidence to show that a researcher can trust the information presented:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source has a date • Statistics likely to be accurate. • Reputable source Ipsos MORI • Size of sample • Random sample • Face to face interviews • any other relevant point <p><i>Evidence to show that a researcher cannot trust the information presented:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When were the interviews carried out...important debates in Scottish politics eg devolution referendum? • Information on how interviews were carried out/ were the same procedures carried out for all pieces of fieldwork? • any other relevant point <p><i>Extent?</i> Probably trustworthy.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(b)	<p>General points:</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.</p> <p><u>This is a discursive question that asks the candidate to discuss the extent to which there is evidence to support the statement above. A conclusion must be reached based on the evidence in the candidate's answer.</u></p> <p>Specific points:</p> <p>The answer will generally be based around the considerations that need to be taken into account when selecting a sample of a population to include in research. The above quote regarding the importance of sample size should be duly analysed. Sampling may be defined as the selection of a subset of a population for inclusion in a study. If done properly, it can save money, time, and effort, while providing valid, reliable, and useful results. On the other hand, if done poorly, the findings of a study may have little scientific and practical value.</p> <p>Preparation is important when considering how to select a sample. The preparation should include a careful review of the purpose of the research, the nature of the population, the available resources, and ethical and legal considerations etc.</p> <p>Preparation is important when considering how to select a sample. The preparation should include a careful review of the purpose of the research, the nature of the population, the available resources, and ethical and legal considerations etc.</p> <p>Some of the important steps in selecting a sample:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare to make sampling choices. • Choose the appropriate sample design. • Determine the sample size. • Select the sample. • Whatever the candidate considers as important in sampling, these points should then be evaluated and a conclusion reached as to the importance of the sample size compared to the other considerations. <p>Any other relevant points</p>	8	
			(15)	

Study Theme 2: Law and Order and Research Methods

Section A

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
	<p>General Points that apply to all essays' answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quality answers will address the question throughout.• Quality answers will have a coherent structure and analysis• Reward up to date exemplification/evidence• Credit highly answers that make reference to and comment on secondary analysis eg newspaper articles, documentaries and relevant online resources etc• Look for development including up-to-date exemplification.• Credit candidates who make implicit conclusions throughout the essay.• Acknowledgement of alternative viewpoints/ arguments are likely to be discussed in quality answers.		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Context A: Rights and Responsibilities in Relation To Law and Order in the UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept good examples anti-terrorism measures - Asian travellers 42 times more likely to be detained at airports (Guardian Sept 13th 2012) The move follows criticism from the government's own official terror laws watchdog and within Muslim communities that people from an Asian background are 42 times more likely than white people to be targeted for these random counter-terrorism interrogations. The national security powers, introduced under schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000, allow the police and immigration officers to detain any airline, ferry or train traveller for up to nine hours to determine if they are involved in terrorism. People can be targeted by special branch under the powers without the need for reasonable suspicion that they are involved in any crime. Those who are stopped currently have fewer rights than suspects detained at a police station; they have no access to publicly funded legal advice and failure to answer questions is a criminal offence. They can also be strip-searched and have intimate DNA samples taken from their body. • Accept arguments surrounding Human Rights Act and implications • ECHR • Debate surrounding written constitution and Bill of Rights in the UK • ID Cards/Surveillance debate • Jean Charles de Menezes and recent similar examples • Arguments surrounding airport security and new technology (body scanners). 	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>Context B: <i>The Causes and Effects of Crime in the UK</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept arguments surrounding nature/nurture debate and other causes of crime. • Rise in anti-social behaviour. • Breakdown in Society/“Broken Britain” as cause of crime. • London Riots and effects • New research on “nature” as cause – Criminal Gene. • Twin and adoption studies • Accept examination of other causes of crime – drugs, alcohol, peer pressure 	30	
3	<p>Context C: <i>Responses to Crime in the UK</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners. Election of these posts in 2012. They will try to ensure that the public can better hold police forces and senior officers to account • They will offer greater public engagement in policing both in terms of priority setting and active citizenship • They will attempt to show that there is greater public – rather than Whitehall – ownership of force performance • PCCs will let the public have someone ‘on their side’ in the fight against crime and ASB. • Police and Crime Commissioners will try to ensure that the police are held to account democratically, not bureaucratically by Whitehall. This is part of the deal for the police: removing micro-management by central government in local policing, in return for much greater responsiveness to and engagement with the public. • IPCC – support and failings –G20 and Ian Tomlinson case • IPCC has struggled in the past with volume of cases. • Macpherson findings and recommendations after Stephen Lawrence. • Recent findings into cover ups from Hillsborough tragedy. • Greater monitoring of performance and targets recently – performance framework set up. • Scottish reform of police force. • Key performance measures. • Response of police during the London riots – public criticism of slow response to immediate threat from rioting and looting. • Media scrutiny of police. 	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>Context D: Penal Systems in the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ken Clarke quote – “Nobody would argue against work and training being important in prison. But what about the arts and other creative activities – are they also important in achieving the rehabilitation revolution? "Yes," • The prison population is now double what it was when Ken Clarke was Home Secretary in the early 1990s. Now Mr Clarke says that we can't afford to keep imprisoning more and more people and, what's more, it doesn't work. • "vast population" housed in prisons could be reduced with "a bit of effort" to "get them off drugs, get them off alcohol. Get them some sort of employment prospects." • Prison numbers still rising, recidivist rates still rising, rehabilitation not revolutionising penal system. • Effective rehabilitation projects still small scale. • The prison population at 30 June 2012 was 86,048, an increase of 674 (1 per cent) compared to 30 June 2011 when the total population was 85,374. • Use of Community Payback Orders & non-custodial sentences. • Published (Sept 2012) <u>Reconviction rates in Scotland: 2009-10 offender cohort</u> shows that the one year reconviction rate has declined over the past eight years by 2.8 percentage points, from 32.9% to 30.1% of offenders between those dealt with in 2002-03 and those in 2009-10. • A fall in the one year reconviction rate for offenders given drug treatment and testing orders from 79.1% (2003-04 offenders) to 62.8% (2009-10), and in the frequency rate from 221.4 to 149.6 convictions over this period. • Those released from such short custodial sentences are also reconvicted three times more often than those who get community service orders. 	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>(Cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert Fergus McNeill, a professor in criminology and social work at Glasgow University, questions why reoffending is actually not higher than it is under the current system. Prof McNeill added: "Take the example of a person who goes into prison as a result of offending that is linked to entrenched problems, perhaps around substance misuse or relationship difficulties or psychological issues. "We put that person in prison, we take their housing away, we damage their social ties, we put them in a place where they are identified later send them out into an environment where they are offered almost no support and where securing access to basic entitlements like benefits, or a GP or a dentist, is rendered difficult by the fact they have previously been incarcerated. "Society then expects people from that background and range of complex needs who have that complicated pathway to receiving services not to offend. I would argue that we should be surprised the reoffending rate is not higher." 		

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. This answer, to get full marks, should be a comparative one that looks at the advantages of focus groups in comparison to individual in depth interviews. If not comparative, use your professional judgement but do not award full marks. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 7 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>Individual qualitative interviews are best for collecting data on individuals' personal perspectives and experiences, particularly when sensitive topics are being explored. Focus groups, also a qualitative research method, are effective in generating broad overviews of issues of concern to the groups represented. Here are some pointers that the candidates might contrast. There are many more so go with the candidate.</p> <p>Advantages of focus groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides wide range of information on short time • Can explore unanticipated topics • Does not require complex sample • May benefit participants as it can be an opportunity to be involved in decision making processes <p>Criticism of individual interviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bias caused by closeness between researcher and participant. The researcher can be seen to influence participants • Subjective and therefore unscientific • Knowledge produced might not be generalisable • It has little credibility because the use of small samples does not easily allow for quantitative projections • Data analysis can be very time consuming 	9	

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 no expression of ‘to what extent’ award maximum 4 marks. Both record and transcribe should be addressed in the answer. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 4 marks. The examples might come from the candidate’s own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation. Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers’ meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Qualitative researchers nearly always tape-record and then transcribe their interviews. This procedure is important for detailed analysis required in qualitative research and to ensure that the interviewees’ answers are captured in their own terms. If you are taking notes, it is easy to lose the phrases and language used.</p> <p>Record and transcribing: advantages (sample only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it helps to correct the natural limitations of our memories and of the intuitive glosses that we might place on what people say in interviews; • it allows more thorough examination of what people say; • it permits repeated examinations of the interviewees’ answers; • it opens up the data to public scrutiny by other researchers, who can evaluate the analysis that is carried out by the original researchers of the data (that is, a secondary analysis); • it therefore helps to counter accusations that an analysis might have been influenced by a researcher’s values or biases; <p><i>However</i>, it is very time-consuming. It also requires good equipment, usually in the form of a good-quality tape recorder and microphone but also, if possible, a transcription machine. Transcription also very quickly results in a daunting pile of paper. Also, recording equipment.</p>	6	
			(15)	

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><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Expect reference to the following points: Evidence to show that a researcher can trust the information presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source has a date • Statistics likely to be accurate. • Reputable source Home Office etc <p><i>Evidence to show that a researcher cannot trust the information presented:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information about how the information was gleaned <p><i>Extent?</i> Probably trustworthy.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(b)	<p>General points:</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.</p> <p><u>This is a discursive question that asks the candidate to discuss the extent to which there is evidence to support the statement above. A conclusion must be reached based on the evidence in the candidate's answer.</u></p> <p>Specific points:</p> <p>The answer will generally be based around the considerations that need to be taken into account when selecting a sample of a population to include in research. The above quote regarding the importance of sample size should be duly analysed.</p> <p>Sampling may be defined as the selection of a subset of a population for inclusion in a study. If done properly, it can save money, time, and effort, while providing valid, reliable, and useful results. On the other hand, if done poorly, the findings of a study may have little scientific and practical value.</p> <p>Preparation is important when considering how to select a sample. The preparation should include a careful review of the purpose of the research, the nature of the population, the available resources, and ethical and legal considerations etc.</p> <p>Some of the important steps in selecting a sample:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare to make sampling choices. • Choose the appropriate sample design. • Determine the sample size. • Select the sample. • Whatever the candidate considers as important in sampling, these points should then be evaluated and a conclusion reached as to the importance of the sample size compared to the other considerations. • Any other relevant points. 	8	

(15)

Study Theme 3: The European Union and Research Methods

Section A

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
		<p>General points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality answers will address the question throughout. • Quality answers will have a coherent structure and analysis. • Reward up-to-date exemplification. • Credit highly answers that make reference to and comment on secondary analysis, eg newspaper articles and documentaries. • Look for development including up-to-date exemplification. • Credit candidates who make implicit conclusions throughout the essay. • Acknowledgement of alternative viewpoints / arguments are likely to be discussed in quality answers. 		
1		<p>Context A: Political Relations</p> <p>Refer to the General points that apply to all answers.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to identify and discuss issues particular to the UK but to also identify and discuss benefits of membership of the EU.</p> <p>Expect reference to some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Euro • Greek crisis • Republic of Ireland • Opt outs • Sovereignty • CAP • Migration • Relations with USA • Commonwealth • War in Iraq/Afghanistan. 	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>Context B : Representation and Participation in the European Parliament</p> <p>Refer to the General points that apply to all answers.</p> <p>Expect reference to some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apathy • Negative feeling about EU in general (but not all feel this way) • Low turnout at elections / comparison with other EU countries • 2014 election issues – dominated by UK domestic issues/UK parliament personalities • Failure of the media to report the work of the EU parliament • Discussion of opinion polls relating to the EU Parliament • Lack of knowledge of MEP • Regional party list (closed) election system • Democratic deficit • Waste • Calls for the abolition of the EU Parliament • Discussion of issues – Lisbon Treaty, Common Fisheries Policy, Single Market Act, Common Agricultural Policy • Petitions to the European Parliament • 120 billion Euro budget • 150 – 200 pieces of legislation passed each year – affecting life in UK 	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>Context C: The European Union and its International Involvement</p> <p>Refer to the General points that apply to <u>all</u> answers.</p> <p>Expect reference to some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurozone crisis • Position of Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy • UK and other nations discontent • Cost – especially to the older member states • Problems with the economies of recent member states • Migration of workers from poorer countries to richer nations • Increased tensions as a result of migration • Increase in organised crime • A broader Europe has more problems to overcome to achieve integration • Too many members, too many opinions – problems with decision making • Difficulty and time taken to ratify treaties • Problems posed by Romania and Bulgaria • Croatia • The continent of Europe is uniting – greater cooperation between member states • Membership of former communist bloc countries • Spread of stability and prosperity within the EU • EU's position and influence on the world stage • An expanded single market 	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>Context D : Social Developments in the European Union with reference to UK and the EU</p> <p>Refer to the General points that apply to all answers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discussion of a number of areas where discrimination exists eg gender, race, disability, workplace, age. ● For Diversity against Discrimination ● PROGRESS programme ● Racial Equality Directive 200/43/EC ● Employment Equality Directive 2000/78/EC ● Gender mainstreaming ● Examples from a variety of countries ● Calais 'refugees' ● Position of women throughout Europe ● Islamophobia ● The Roma ● Migrants from Poland in UK ● Romania/Bulgaria ● Croatian border control ● Pensionable age / employment of old / young ● Rise of BNP in UK and other groups throughout EU 	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. This answer, to get full marks, should be a comparative one that looks at the advantages of focus groups in comparison to individual in-depth interviews. If not comparative, use your professional judgement but do not award full marks. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 7 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>Individual qualitative interviews are best for collecting data on individuals' personal perspectives and experiences, particularly when sensitive topics are being explored. Focus groups, also a qualitative research method, are effective in generating broad overviews of issues of concern to the groups represented. Here are some pointers that the candidates might contrast. There are many more so go with the candidate.</p> <p>Advantages of focus groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides wide range of information on short time • Can explore unanticipated topics • Does not require complex sample • May benefit participants as it can be an opportunity to be involved in decision making processes <p>Criticism of individual interviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bias caused by closeness between researcher and participant. The researcher can be seen to influence participants • Subjective and therefore unscientific • Knowledge produced might not be generalisable • It has little credibility because the use of small samples does not easily allow for quantitative projections • Data analysis can be very time consuming 	9	

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 no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 4 marks. Both record and transcribe should be addressed in the answer. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 4 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation. Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers' meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Qualitative researchers nearly always tape-record and then transcribe their interviews. This procedure is important for detailed analysis required in qualitative research and to ensure that the interviewees' answers are captured in their own terms. If you are taking notes, it is easy to lose the phrases and language used.</p> <p>Record and transcribing: advantages (sample only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it helps to correct the natural limitations of our memories and of the intuitive glosses that we might place on what people say in interviews; • it allows more thorough examination of what people say; • it permits repeated examinations of the interviewees' answers; • it opens up the data to public scrutiny by other researchers, who can evaluate the analysis that is carried out by the original researchers of the data (that is, a secondary analysis); • it therefore helps to counter accusations that an analysis might have been influenced by a researcher's values or biases; <p><i>However</i>, it is very time-consuming. It also requires good equipment, usually in the form of a good-quality tape recorder and microphone but also, if possible, a transcription machine. Transcription also very quickly results in a daunting pile of paper. Also, recording equipment may be off-putting for interviewees.</p>	6	
			(15)	

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><i>Expect reference to the following points:</i> <i>Evidence to show that a researcher can trust the information presented:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source has a date • Statistics likely to be accurate. • Reputable source Eurobarometer • Report for the European Commission • Size of sample • Random sample • Face to face interviews <p><i>Evidence to show that a researcher cannot trust the information presented:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of question 'tend to' agree or disagree • information on how interviews were carried out/ were the same procedures carried out in all countries? <p><i>Extent?</i> Probably trustworthy.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(b)	<p>General points:</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.</p> <p><u>This is a discursive question that asks the candidate to discuss the extent to which there is evidence to support the statement above. A conclusion must be reached based on the evidence in the candidate's answer.</u></p> <p>Specific points:</p> <p>The answer will generally be based around the considerations that need to be taken into account when selecting a sample of a population to include in research. The above quote regarding the importance of sample size should be duly analysed. Sampling may be defined as the selection of a subset of a population for inclusion in a study. If done properly, it can save money, time, and effort, while providing valid, reliable, and useful results. On the other hand, if done poorly, the findings of a study may have little scientific and practical value.</p> <p>Preparation is important when considering how to select a sample. The preparation should include a careful review of the purpose of the research, the nature of the population, the available resources, and ethical and legal considerations etc.</p> <p>Some of the important steps in selecting a sample:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare to make sampling choices. • Choose the appropriate sample design. • Determine the sample size. • Select the sample. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whatever the candidate considers as important in sampling, these points should then be evaluated and a conclusion reached as to the importance of the sample size • Any other relevant points 	8	
			(15)	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]