



National
Qualifications
SPECIMEN ONLY

S849/76/12

**Modern Studies
Paper 2**

Date — Not applicable

Duration — 1 hour 15 minutes

Total marks — 28

Attempt **ALL** questions

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



* S 8 4 9 7 6 1 2 *

Total marks — 28
Attempt ALL questions

Question 1

Study Sources A, B and C then attempt the question that follows.

Source A

Scottish independence referendum

The Scottish independence referendum was notable for several reasons. First of all it gave the vote to 16 and 17 year olds for the first time. Also because, if successful, it would have led to the breakup of the 300 year old United Kingdom. Finally, it was notable for the high level of political debate and interest within Scotland during the campaign.

Across all 32 council areas in Scotland, 85% of voters participated and when all of the votes had been counted, the result was clear: Scotland had chosen to remain part of the United Kingdom by a margin of 55% to 45%. Over 3.6 million votes were cast. Just over 2 million voters chose to place their X in the NO box in response to the question “Should Scotland be an Independent Country?”

In the days and weeks that followed, political scientists tried to provide reasons why people voted the way they did. Although the average turnout was 85%, this figure varied greatly between areas with different socio-economic profiles. Of the 32 Scottish council areas, four voted YES. What is striking is that each of these four areas had high levels of poverty and social deprivation.

The influence of age as a factor was considered by many, particularly as 16 and 17 year olds were allowed to vote. However, it may have been the decisions of older voters rather than their younger counterparts that were important, particularly as older voters are more likely to turn out in higher numbers. Female voters seemed to be swayed more by the NO campaign’s arguments.

Result and turnout

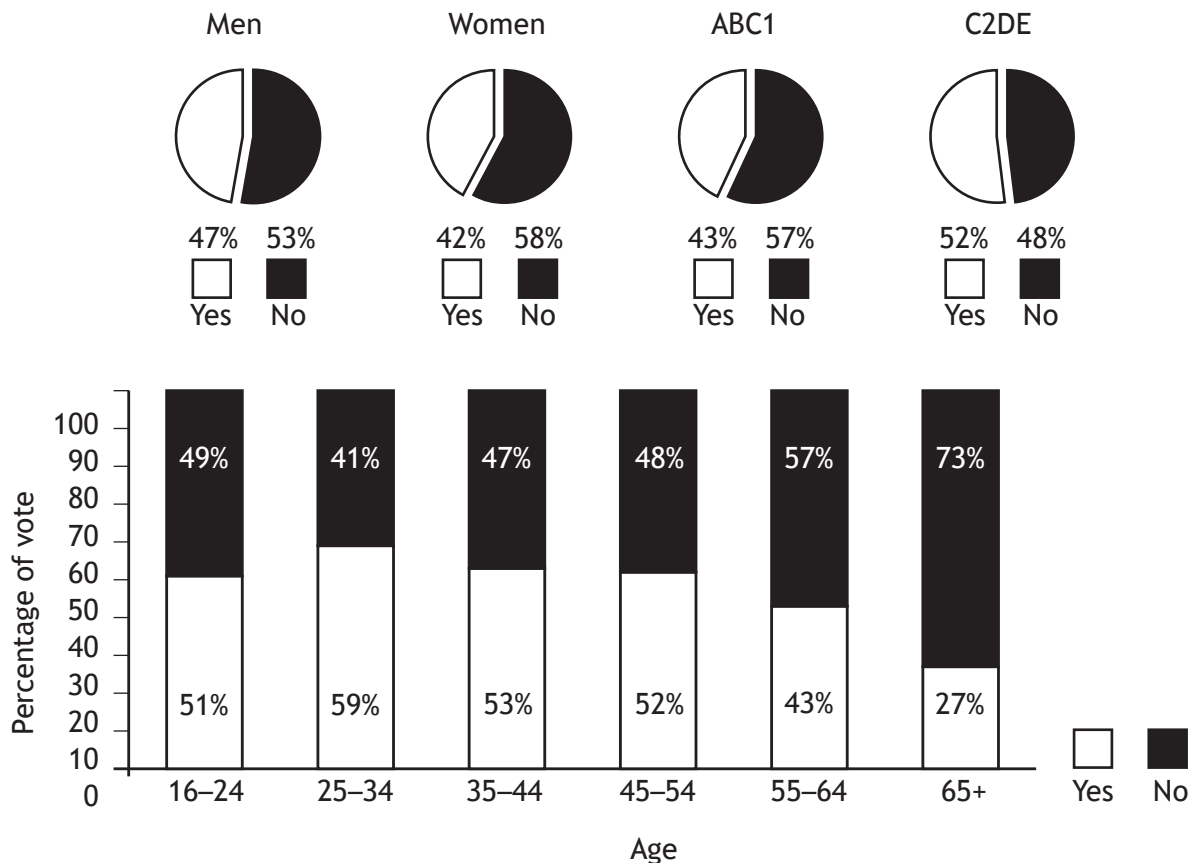
Scottish independence referendum (selected regions)

Region	Yes (%)	Turnout (%)
Aberdeen City	41.4	81.7
Aberdeenshire	39.6	87.2
Dundee City	57.4	78.8
East Dunbartonshire	38.8	91
East Renfrewshire	36.8	90.4
Edinburgh	38.9	84.4
Glasgow	53.5	75
North Lanarkshire	51.1	84.4
Perth and Kinross	39.8	86.9
West Dunbartonshire	54	87.9

Question 1 (continued)

Source B

How did you vote in the Scottish independence referendum?



Source C

Social and economic indicators (selected regions)

	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	% of child poverty in region
Aberdeen City	77.3	1.4	18
Aberdeenshire	78.6	0.6	14
Dundee City	61.4	4.4	28
East Dunbartonshire	77.1	1.4	13
East Renfrewshire	74.2	1.4	15
Edinburgh	71.7	2.2	21
Glasgow	63.3	4.2	33
North Lanarkshire	70.2	3.8	25
Perth and Kinross	75.3	1.6	17
West Dunbartonshire	65.2	4.3	25

Attempt the following question, using only the information in Sources A, B and C on pages 02 and 03.

Question 1 (continued)

What conclusions can be drawn about the result of the Scottish independence referendum?

You must draw conclusions about:

- the influence of poverty and social deprivation on voting behaviour
- the influence of age on voting behaviour
- the link between turnout and regional voting.

You must also make an overall conclusion on the factor which **most** influenced the result of the Scottish independence referendum.

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Question 2

Study Sources A, B and C then attempt the question that follows.

Source A

Russia's 'foreign agents'

In 2012 Russia's parliament adopted a law that required campaign groups to register as 'foreign agents' with the Ministry of Justice if they engaged in 'political activity' and received foreign funding. The definition of political activity under the law is so broad and vague that it covered almost all campaign groups in Russia.

Russian authorities arrested and harassed activists, blocked independent online media and proposed measures that would further stifle free expression. More recently pro-government media published material blaming the Government of Ukraine for the ongoing civil war in that country, trying to deflect attention away from Russia's invasion and occupation of Crimea.

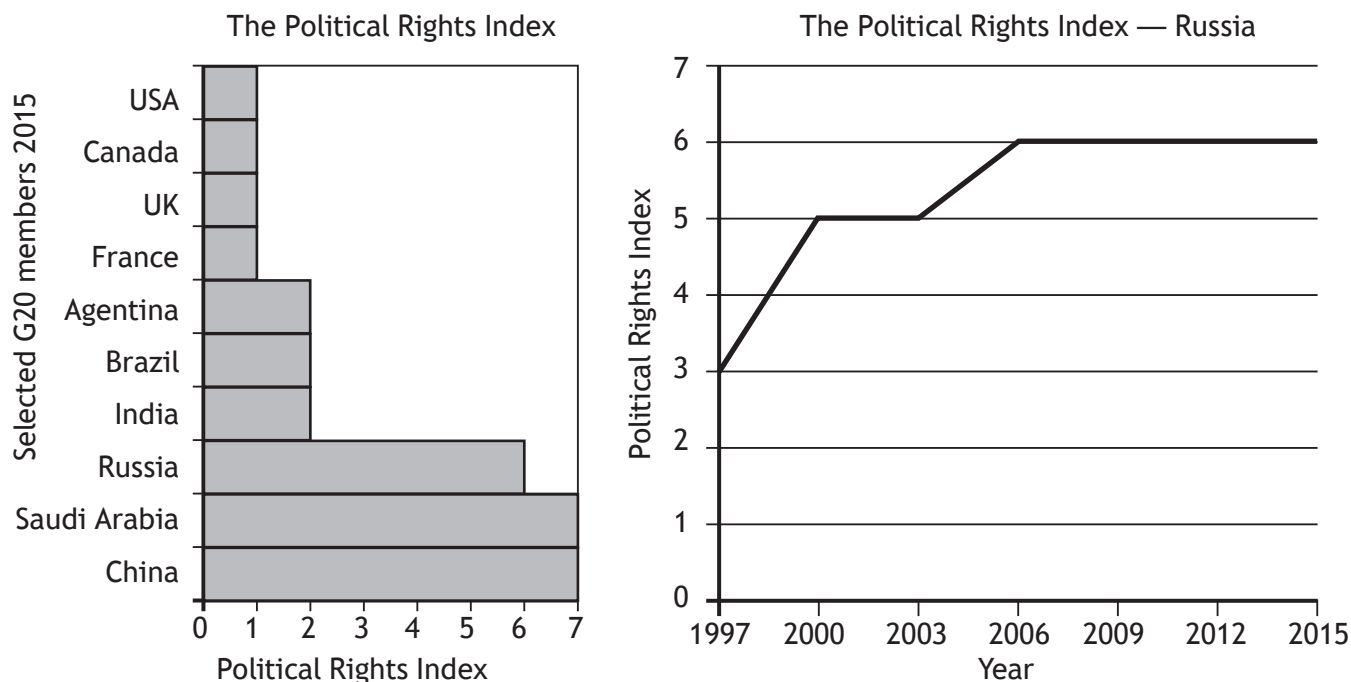
In Russia 'foreign agent' is interpreted as 'spy' or 'traitor'. The groups campaigning for political freedoms were in no doubt that the law aimed to demonise them, and to turn the public against them. Russia's many human rights groups boycotted the law, calling it 'slandorous'. Many of them have now been forced to disband and many of their leaders have been prosecuted for refusing to register as a foreign agent. In the past such individuals may have faced the death sentence but Russia has not executed anyone since 1996.

In August 2013, four organisations challenged the law in Russia's Constitutional Court. On 8 April 2014 the court upheld the law, ruling that the term 'foreign agent' had no negative connotations, therefore its use was 'not intended to persecute or discredit' anyone. The court also found that labelling campaign groups as foreign agents was in the interests of state security and did not affect the right to protest. The ruling has been heavily criticised by many foreign governments.

[Turn over

Question 2 (continued)

Source B



(7 = People have very weak political rights, 1 = People have very strong political rights)

Source C

Annual report 2014

“There have been fewer complaints from Russians over human rights violations”, Government spokesman Vladimir Lukin said in his annual report. He said that more than half of the complaints he had received last year were about violations of civil rights and freedoms. The number of complaints concerning political rights was relatively small, and complaints about religious freedoms and freedom of conscience decreased by 10%.

In 2014, Mr Lukin’s offices received 24,000 complaints; in 2012 the figure was 58,000. Many people were worried about violations of their personal rights, others complained about unfair court rulings; more than half of the letters (56%) were complaints about the courts and nearly one-quarter of the complaints were about abuses by the police or prison staff. As for political complaints, they accounted for 2% of the total. Lukin also praised a recent report by the European Union which congratulated Russia on its expansion of jury trials across Russia and its suspension of the death penalty.

As he submitted his report to President Vladimir Putin, Lukin brought up the issue of mass inspections of human rights groups, launched in recent weeks. Lukin assured the journalists that political campaign groups had nothing to fear and that their right to protest was protected by Russian law.

Attempt the following question, using only the information in Sources A, B and C on page 05 and above.

To what extent is it accurate to state that Russia effectively protects the rights of its citizens?

Question 3

Study Sources A, B and C then attempt the question that follows.

Source A

Interview with British jihadi in Syria

What made you leave the UK? What was the deciding factor?

To come to Syria. To leave *dar al kufr* [the land of disbelievers].

Why are you out in Syria?

To spread the religion of Allah and to help Muslims. I can speak Arabic and English. That's like my only skill. I've spent efforts to take down the Syrian government. That's all I want to say.

Have you joined Isis?

I'm not Isis, but I believe in the Sharia. I believe we should follow Islam how the first Muslims did. I also think that whatever I say, the media will probably freestyle with it and make up more nicknames for me as a result of the void they have in their lives.

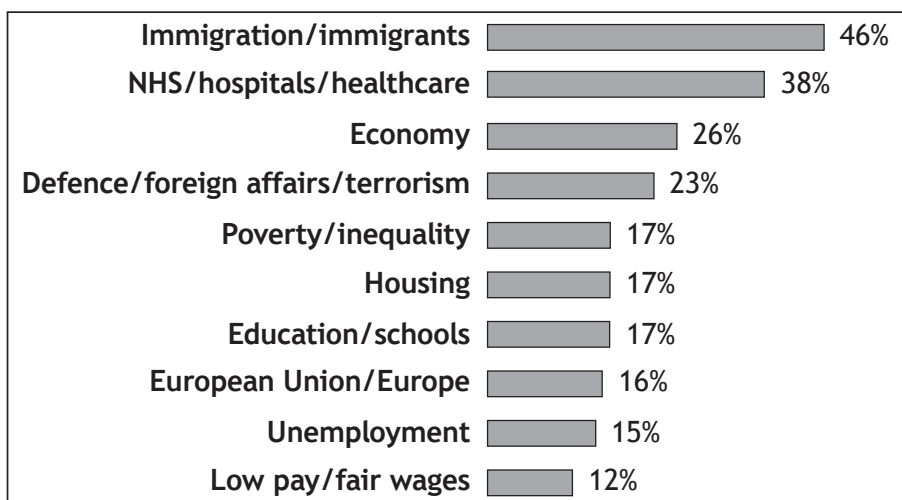
What do you think about Isis? Can you give us an insight into what's going on in Syria with Isis? They've recently released a video saying they'll attack the UK — what are your thoughts on that?

I'm doing my own thing. I don't focus that much on what Isis does. Also this may sound strange but this is genuinely the first time someone's told me they threatened to attack the UK, which is probably a bit embarrassing, seeing as I'm in Syria and you'd expect I'd hear these things. If Britain stopped bombing Muslims in Syria the Muslims in Syria would stop attacking them. Is that hard to understand?

Source: The Independent, 'Jihadi Jack' Letts interview: Former Oxford schoolboy calls on British people to convert to Islam as he brands David Cameron an 'evil creature' by Shebab Khan, published 30 January 2016.

Source B

Public opinion survey: issues facing Britain What do you see as the biggest issue facing the UK today?



Source: Ipsos MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,011 adults aged 18+ across Great Britain, 7–20 January 2016.

Question 3 (continued)

Source C

Channel 4 website



The screenshot shows the Channel 4 News website interface. At the top, there is a dark navigation bar with the Channel 4 logo and the word 'News' on the left, and a 'Weather' section on the right that says 'The forecast for the next 5 days'. Below the navigation bar, there are several menu items: UK, WORLD, POLITICS, BUSINESS, SCIENCE, and CULTURE. The main content area features a profile picture of Jon Snow, his name, and the date '28 Jul 2009'. The headline of the article is 'Do we know why we're in Afghanistan?'.

Source: Channel 4 News website, “*Do we know why we are in Afghanistan?*” by Jon Snow, published 28 July 2009.

Attempt the following question, using only the information in Sources A, B and C on *page 07* and above.

To what extent are Sources A, B and C reliable?

You must provide an overall conclusion on the most reliable source of information.

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[END OF SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER]

Acknowledgement of Copyright

Question 1 Name of artist/shutterstock.com

Question 3 Source A – Article is adapted from “‘Jihadi Jack’ Letts interview: Former Oxford schoolboy calls on British people to convert to Islam as he brands David Cameron an ‘evil creature’” by Shebab Khan, taken from The Independent, 30 January 2016. Reproduced by permission of The Independent. © The Independent.

Question 3 Source B – Graph is adapted from “Issues facing Britain – What do you see as the biggest issue facing the UK today?” by Ipsos MORI. Reproduced by kind permission of Ipsos MORI.

Question 3 Source C – Screenshot of Channel 4 News website – “Do we know why we’re in Afghanistan” by Jon Snow, 28 July 2009.

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Marking Instructions

These marking instructions have been provided to show how SQA would mark this specimen question paper.

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General marking principles for Higher Modern Studies Paper 2

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a 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.
- (c) Marking must be consistent. Never make a hasty judgement on a response based on length, quality of handwriting or a confused start.
- (d) Use the full range of marks available for each question.
- (e) The detailed marking instructions are not an exhaustive list. Award marks for other relevant points.

Marking principles for each question type

For each of the question types the following provides an overview of marking principles.

The information handling questions used in this paper are:

- to what extent is it accurate to state that ... **10 marks**
- what conclusions can be drawn ... **10 marks**
- to what extent are sources ... reliable **8 marks**

Objectivity questions (10 marks)

- Award up to **3 marks** for a single developed point depending on the use of the evidence in the sources and the quality of the analysis or evaluation.
- Award marks where candidates synthesise information both within and between sources.
- For **full marks** candidates must refer to all sources in their answer.
- Candidates must also make an overall judgement as to the extent of the accuracy of the given statement. Award a **maximum of 8 marks** if no overall judgement is made on extent of accuracy of the statement.

Conclusions questions (10 marks)

- Award up to **3 marks** for a single developed point depending on the use of the evidence in the sources and the quality of the analysis or evaluation.
- Award marks where candidates synthesise information both within and between sources.
- For **full marks** candidates must refer to all sources in their answer.
- Candidates are required to make an overall conclusion about the issue in the question. Award a **maximum of 8 marks** if candidates do not provide an overall conclusion.

Reliability questions (8 marks)

- Award up to **2 marks** for a single developed point depending on the use of the evidence in the sources and the quality of the analysis and/or evaluation.
- For **full marks** candidates must refer to all sources in their answer.
- Candidates must also make a judgement based on the evidence on the most reliable source. Award a **maximum of 6 marks** if candidates do not provide an overall judgement.
- Award a maximum of **3 marks** if only one factor is considered, for example, date, bias, sample size, provenance.

Higher Modern Studies marking grid for 10 mark source based (objectivity/conclusions) questions

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks	4 marks	5 marks	6 marks	7 marks	8 marks
<p>Use of sources of evidence.</p> <p>Award up to 8 marks.</p>	<p>Candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence from one source relating to one aspect of the issue.</p>	<p>Candidate links two distinct pieces of evidence relating to one aspect of the issue which may be from within a single source or between sources.</p>	<p>Candidate synthesises two distinct pieces of evidence relating to one aspect of the issue which may be from within a single source or between sources, and gives an evaluative comment.</p>	<p>In addition the candidate addresses a second aspect of the issue with reference to one relevant piece of evidence.</p>	<p>In addition the candidate addresses a second aspect of the issue with reference to linked evidence.</p>	<p>In addition the candidate addresses a second aspect of the issue is addressed with reference to synthesised evidence including an evaluative comment.</p>	<p>In addition the candidate addresses a third aspect of the issue with reference to one relevant piece of evidence.</p>	<p>In addition the candidate addresses a third aspect of the issue with reference to linked evidence OR synthesised evidence including an evaluative comment.</p>
<p>Objectivity</p> <p>Candidate presents an analysis of the accuracy/selectivity/objectivity of a given view against the evidence.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks.</p>	<p>Candidate provides an objective assessment of a given view, based on evidence presented from the sources.</p>	<p>Candidate provides a detailed objective assessment of a given view, based on evidence presented from the sources.</p>	<p>1 For full marks candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. Award a maximum of 6 marks if all sources are not used.</p> <p>2 Objectivity questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award up to 8 marks for an accurate evaluation of the given view using evidence. • Award up to 2 marks for an overall judgement as to the extent of accuracy and/or objectivity of the view. <p>3 Conclusions questions.</p> <p>For full marks candidates must make evaluative comments or judgement(s) or draw a conclusion about each of the points given in the question. Award a further 2 marks for an overall conclusion.</p>					

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks	4 marks	5 marks	6 marks	7 marks	8 marks
<p>Conclusion</p> <p>Candidate presents an overall evaluative comment(s) derived from a judgement of the evidence.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks.</p>	<p>Candidate presents an overall conclusion that is clear and supported by evidence from the sources.</p>	<p>Candidate presents an overall conclusion that is insightful and supported by detailed evidence from the sources.</p>						

Higher Modern Studies marking grid for 8 mark source based (reliability) questions

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks	4 marks	5 marks	6 marks
<p>Use of sources of evidence.</p> <p>Award up to 6 marks.</p>	<p>Candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of one source.</p>	<p>Candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain in detail the reliability of one source. OR Candidate uses two distinct pieces of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of one source.</p>	<p>In addition, the candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of a second source.</p>	<p>In addition, the candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain in detail the reliability of a second source. OR Candidate uses two distinct pieces of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of a second source.</p>	<p>In addition, the candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of a third source.</p>	<p>In addition, the candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain in detail the reliability of a third source. OR Candidate uses two distinct pieces of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of a third source.</p>
<p>Reliability</p> <p>Candidate presents an overall evaluative comment(s) on which source is the most reliable, derived from a judgement of the evidence.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks.</p>	<p>Candidate presents an overall conclusion on the most reliable source, that is clear and supported by evidence from the sources.</p>	<p>Candidate presents an overall conclusion on the most reliable source, that is insightful and supported by detailed evidence from all the sources.</p>	<p>1 For full marks candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. Award a maximum of 5 marks if all sources are not used. Award a maximum of 3 marks if only one factor is considered, for example, date, bias, sample size, provenance.</p> <p>2 Award up to 6 marks for an accurate evaluation of source reliability. Award a further 2 marks for an overall judgement on the most reliable source.</p>			

Marking instructions for each question

Conclusions question

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
1.	<p>Candidates interpret and/or evaluate complex sources in order to reach conclusions.</p> <p>In order to gain marks candidates must show evidence which explains the conclusions reached.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award up to 3 marks where candidates use evidence appropriately, depending on the quality of the explanation and the synthesis of the evidence to reach any one conclusion. • For full marks candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. • For full marks candidates must reach conclusions about each of the points given and make an overall conclusion on the issue. 	10	<p>Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>The influence of poverty and social deprivation on voting behaviour.</p> <p>Response 1 One conclusion is that a person's level of wealth can influence how they vote. Total – 0 marks (valid conclusion but no evidence).</p> <p>Response 2 Source A suggests that the more wealthy a person is the more likely they are to vote No. This is backed up by Source B which shows that those in social group ABC1 were more likely to vote No (57%) whereas those in C2DE were more likely to vote Yes (52%). This shows that a person's level of wealth influenced the way they voted with No voters having more wealth. Total – 2 marks (synthesis across Sources A and B with conclusion).</p> <p>Response 3 Source A states that the regions with higher levels of poverty were more likely to vote Yes. This is supported by Source A and Source C. In areas such as Glasgow and Dundee with high levels of unemployment, they were more likely to vote Yes. Moreover, in regions such as Aberdeen City and East Renfrewshire they had low unemployment levels of 1.4% and also had large No majorities of 58.6% and 63.2%, which was the highest No majority in the table. This shows that there is a link between levels of poverty and deprivation and how people voted, that is, lower poverty levels meant a lower Yes vote. Total – 3 marks (complex synthesis between all three sources, and a conclusion).</p>

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p>The influence of age on voting behaviour.</p> <p>Response 4 Source B shows that nearly three quarters of voters aged 65 plus voted No. However, there were more Yes voters in the age brackets 16-24, 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 but the margin was much narrower. This shows that age was a factor particularly within older voters and encouraged them to vote No. Total – 2 marks (synthesis of information within Source B).</p> <p>The link between turnout and regional voting.</p> <p>Response 5 Turnout was generally lowest in regions that voted Yes. Total – 0 marks (valid conclusion but no evidence).</p> <p>Response 6 Both of the areas with lowest turnout voted Yes – Glasgow and Dundee. Source A shows 53.5% voted Yes in Glasgow, based on a turnout of 75%. Total – 1 mark (valid conclusion with supporting evidence from Source A).</p> <p>Response 7 The regions with the highest turnout were most likely to vote No, for example East Dunbartonshire had the highest turnout at 91% with almost two thirds of voters voting No. Their turnout was a full 16% higher than Glasgow which had the lowest figure at 75%. In Glasgow, 46.5% of voters voted No which was approximately 16% less than in East Dunbartonshire. This pattern is repeated in East Renfrewshire which had the second highest turnout and in Dundee which had the second lowest turnout. Total – 3 marks (valid conclusion with synthesis of evidence across Sources A and C and evaluation).</p>

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p>Possible overall conclusion about the most important factors influencing the outcome of the Scottish Independence Referendum.</p> <p>Response 8 The overall conclusion is that poverty levels were the most significant in influencing the outcome. Those regions that voted Yes – Glasgow, Dundee, North Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire – had the highest levels of child poverty. Total – 2 marks (valid conclusion with evidence from Sources A and C).</p> <p>Response 9 Although several factors were important in deciding the outcome, such as age and deprivation, these are all less important than gender. Women voted decisively for the No side. This 58% No vote swung the result that way. The male No vote was only 53%. It is clear that the No majority among women was vital in creating the No decision. Total – 2 marks (valid conclusion with evidence from Source B and evaluative comment).</p> <p>Response 10 Social class was important in deciding the result. Total – 0 marks (valid conclusion but no evidence).</p> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this type of question.</i></p> <p>Do not award marks for a valid conclusion which is not supported with relevant source evidence.</p>

Objectivity question

Question		General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
2.		<p>Candidates interpret and/or evaluate complex sources of information, detecting and explaining the extent of objectivity.</p> <p>In order to gain marks candidates must show evidence which supports the extent of accuracy in a given viewpoint.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award up to 3 marks where candidates use evidence appropriately, depending on the quality of the explanation and the synthesis of the evidence, for any one explanation of the extent of objectivity. • For full marks candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. • For full marks candidates must make an overall judgement as to the extent of the accuracy of the given statement. 	10	<p>Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <p>Evidence that supports the view: ‘Russia effectively protects the rights of its citizens’.</p> <p>Examples of the types of evidence that support the view include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there has been an extension of jury trials across the country (Source C) • the death penalty has been suspended (Source C) • no executions since 1996 (Source A) • fewer complaints – drop from 58,000 to 24,000 in two years (Source C) • right of protest is protected by Russian law (Source C) • campaign groups had the freedom to challenge the law in the courts (Source A) • better rights than China or Saudi Arabia (Source B). <p>Possible approach to answering the question:</p> <p>Response 1 The rights of Russians are well protected as in Source A campaign groups could take the government to court, which is an important right. This is supported by Source C which states that the right to protest is protected by Russian law and that registering as a foreign agent did not affect this right. Total – 2 marks (evidence linked from two sources).</p>

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p>Evidence that opposes the view: ‘Russia effectively protects the rights of its citizens’.</p> <p>Examples of the types of evidence that support the view include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • groups forced to register as foreign agents which is seen as ‘traitor’ by Russian people (Source A) • media campaign to discredit groups (Source A) • wide definition means a large number of campaign groups can be included (Source A) • leaders prosecuted and groups with no option but to disband (Source A) • court decision supports government, many complain about courts (Source A, Source C) • Russia compares badly to other major countries in Political Rights Index (PRI) meaning, for example, poor freedom of speech, participation (Source B backed up by information from Source A) • Russia rating on the PRI (Source B). <p>Possible approach to answering the question:</p> <p>Response 2 The rights of Russians are not effectively protected by the government as Russia’s rating on the Political Rights Index (Source B) is the second lowest it could be. It has also been in decline from 3 to 6 in recent years. This shows that the right to participate and freedom of speech are not adequately protected. This is supported by Source A which shows that anyone campaigning for improvements has effectively been discredited as a foreign spy by the government. The right to protest may be protected by Russian law (Source C) but this won’t be effective if the public are against ‘foreign agents’.</p> <p>Total – 3 marks (relevant evidence from all three sources with evaluative comment).</p>

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p>For full marks, candidates must make an overall judgement as to the extent of the accuracy of the given statement.</p> <p>Examples of possible overall judgements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the whole, the evidence suggests that Russia does not protect the rights of its citizens (0 marks) • the statement is largely untrue as the government has made it very difficult for any campaign groups to operate. This means that opposition to their policies is being silenced. Although jury trials are more widespread and there have been no executions since 1996, basic political rights are being denied. The Political Rights Index supports this conclusion as Russia's rating is declining over time and is only better than China and Saudi Arabia (2 marks) • Russia are doing well with human rights as the EU praised them for not executing anyone since 1996 (1 mark) • the statement is true to a certain extent, as there have been fewer complaints recently but they rank poorly on the Political Rights Index (1 mark) • the statement is true to a certain extent. (0 marks)

Reliability question

Question		General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
3.		<p>Candidates interpret and/or evaluate three complex sources of information, evaluating and explaining the extent of reliability.</p> <p>In order to gain marks candidates must show evidence which supports the evaluations reached.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award up to 2 marks where candidates use evidence appropriately, depending on the quality of the explanation and the synthesis of the evidence, for any one explanation of the extent of reliability. • For full marks candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. • For full marks candidates must make an overall conclusion on the most reliable source of information. 	8	<p>Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a maximum of 8 marks.</p> <p>Source A</p> <p>Response 1 Source A is not reliable. Total – 0 marks (no evidence or explanation provided).</p> <p>Response 2 Source A is not reliable as it is an interview with a terrorist and only gives one person’s perspective of the issue. Total – 1 mark (straightforward evidence provided).</p> <p>Response 3 Source A is reliable and trustworthy to a certain extent. It has been published by a UK newspaper, the Independent, and although it will be biased, their journalist – in this case Shebab Khan, the author – should have followed journalistic ethics and standards when researching and writing this piece. Total – 2 marks (detailed evidence provided).</p> <p>Source B</p> <p>Response 4 Source B is trustworthy as it is published by Ipsos Mori, a highly respected and professional polling organisation used by many media outlets. The sample of people questioned is representative, meaning it reflects the diversity of the population. Total – 2 marks (detailed evidence provided).</p>

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p>Source C</p> <p>Response 5 Although Source C is from a respected news organisation, Channel 4, which has high trust ratings amongst UK sources of news, this was published in 2009 which reduces the article’s reliability as events will have changed since then and it will not contain the most up-to-date information. Therefore Source C’s reliability is questionable. Total – 2 marks (detailed evidence provided).</p> <p>Examples of an overall conclusion on the most reliable source of information:</p> <p>Response 6 Source A is the most reliable source as it is the most up-to-date having been published on 30 January 2016. Total – 1 mark (overall conclusion supported by evidence from one source).</p> <p>Response 7 Source B is the most reliable source as the survey was carried out in January 2016 and is more up-to-date than Source C which was published in 2009. Source B is also likely to be more objective than Source A which is from a newspaper, and likely to be biased. Total – 2 marks (overall conclusion supported by detailed evidence from all sources)</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must make an overall judgement on the most reliable source.</p>

[END OF SPECIMEN MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]