



2012 Modern Studies

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Modern Studies

Intermediate 2

Marking Instructions

Supplementary Notes for Markers

- 1 Markers are asked to ensure that marks are recorded directly opposite the last line of a candidate's response. All other marks/notes by the marker should be outwith the marks columns.
- 2 'List type' answers to **OUTCOME 1** questions at Intermediate 2 Level, if accurate, should be awarded a maximum of two marks.
- 3 It is strongly emphasised that the references in the marking instructions indicating expected responses are for guidance only and **MUST NOT BE VIEWED AS PRESCRIPTIVE**. The performance of candidates is measured against the syllabus, outcomes and performance criteria as it is against these, rather than a checklist of responses, that they should be assessed.

TOTAL MARKS AVAILABLE – 70

Section A – Political Issues in the United Kingdom

Study Theme 1A – Government and Decision Making in Scotland

Question 1

- (a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed descriptions.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Demonstrations/protest
- Petitions – including e-petitions
- Actions to attract media attention
- Lobbying
- Direct action.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO 1, PC(a)

- (b)

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

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

For full marks, answers must address both sides of the question. Award a maximum of **four** marks if only one side of the argument is addressed.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Majority government works well:

- Able to put policies into effect
- Clear decisive decision making
- No need to compromise
- Able to keep election promises

Majority government does not work well:

- Government may be too powerful and ignore other views
- Unresponsive to wishes of electorate
- Unwilling to compromise
- Able to pursue extreme or unpopular policies

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO 1, PC(b)

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.
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Award up to **three** marks for a developed argument reached depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence. Credit highly candidates who synthesise information from across the sources.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of **three** marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of **six** marks.

For full marks, candidates must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts; otherwise, a maximum of **six** marks should be awarded. **Candidates may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has been not been selected which is contrary to the view.**

Candidates who reach conclusions as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:-

“New tax raising powers for the Scottish Parliament would be good for Scotland.”

- Not selective as Scottish Parliament could choose to have lower taxes or spend more on public services (Source 1; para 2) this would make the Parliament more accountable as voters could choose the party which had the tax and spending policies they support (Source 1; para 4).
- Not selective as Scotland has had devolution for 10 years (Source 1; para 1) this is the next step to increase the powers of the devolved Parliament now that it is well established and trusted by the Scottish people (Source 1; para 4). This is supported by (Source 3) which shows that 61% think the Scottish Parliament can be trusted to act in Scotland’s interests compared with only 25% who think the UK Parliament can be trusted to act in Scotland’s interests in 2009.
- Selective as it could lead to higher taxes in Scotland compared to England (Source 1; para 3) it could reduce the influence of the UK Government and the eventual break-up of the UK (Source 1; para 3) more people believe the UK Government/Parliament has most influence over the way Scotland is run (Source 2).
- Not selective as it could lead to the breakup of the UK (Source 1) and 61% think that the Scottish Government will act in Scotland’s interests compared with only 25% who think the UK Government will. (Source 3)
- Partially selective as while more people believe the UK Government/Parliament has most power over how Scotland is run in 2009 – 39% compared with only 33% who think the Scottish Parliament/Government has most power; the figure for the UK Parliament has fallen from 66% while the figure for the Scottish Parliament has risen from 13% in 1999 (Source 2).

Credit highly candidates who provide balance in their answers and come to a conclusion about the extent of selectivity.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 1B – Government and Decision Making in Central Government

Question 2

- (a) The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed descriptions.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Give people information about politics and political parties
- Give opinion and views on politics and government
- Allow feedback through letters pages
- Publish opinion polls which may influence voters
- Display bias which may influence voters' opinions
- Influential so influence government directly.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO 1, PC(a)

- (b) The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

For full marks, answers must address both sides of the question. Award a maximum of **four** marks if only one side of the argument is addressed.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Coalition government works well:

- Parties work together so more cooperation and compromise
- More voters feel represented in government
- Unpopular and extreme policies less likely as government needs to maintain support.

Coalition government does not work well:

- Voters dissatisfied as voters generally do not vote for coalition but for single party who they wish to see form a government
- May be unstable as parties find it difficult to work together
- May be indecisive and unable to take radical (but necessary) measures due to lack of agreement amongst coalition partners.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO 1, PC(b)

- (c)

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

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

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of **three** marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of **six** marks.

For full marks, candidates must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts; otherwise, a maximum of **six** marks should be awarded. **Candidates may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has not been selected which is contrary to the view.**

Candidates who reach conclusions as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate the extent of selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

“The party leaders’ debates in the 2010 election had little impact on the election campaign.”

- Selective as millions of viewers watched the debates and turnout increased by 4% compared with 2005 (Source 1; para 5) this is supported by (Source 3) which shows viewing figures of 9.4m, 4.1m and 8.4m.
- Selective as for the first time in the UK televised leaders’ debates were held (Source 1; para 2) and 69% of people felt it was a positive change in the election (Source 2).
- Selective as many people felt that there was too much focus on personalities of the national leaders at the expense of local campaigns and policies. (Source 1)
- Not selective as Conservatives were predicted to win and they were the largest party after the election (Source 1; para 1 and para 5)
- Not selective as some people believed the debates would have little impact on the result as most people have made up their minds, before the election, about who they will vote for. (Source 3)
- Partially selective as although many people believed the debates would have little impact on the result (Source 1; para 4) and the figures in (Source 2) show that 68% felt the debates would make no difference; Nick Clegg did well in the first debate (Source 1; para 3) 51% felt he performed best in the debate (Source 3) and the Liberal Democrats rose in the opinion polls (Source 1; para 3) and became part of the coalition government.

Credit highly, candidates who provide balance in their answers and come to a conclusion about the extent of selectivity.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Section B – Social Issues in the United Kingdom

Study Theme 2A – Equality in Society: Wealth and Health in the United Kingdom

Question 3

- (a) The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed descriptions.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Benefits eg Jobseekers Allowance, National Minimum Wage, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance
- Welfare to Work policies
- Tax credits
- Various training for work programmes
- Jobcentre Plus
- Credit highly candidates who make reference to recent Government policies.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b) The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed explanations.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Lifestyle Factors – eg the effects of smoking, drink/alcohol abuse, lack of exercise.
- Social and Economic disadvantages – eg poor diet, effects of poverty.
- Geography and environment – eg poor quality housing, limited access to local amenities, high levels of crime.
- Age – The older you are the more likely you are to suffer poor health.
- Gender – Women live longer than men but are more likely to suffer poor health.
- Race – High incidence of heart attacks, strokes, depression etc. Also more likely to be poor and therefore to suffer ill health due to this.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources by selecting evidence from them in order to justify a recommendation. The candidate must also explain why they have rejected the other option.
--

Award up to **four** marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly justifications, which show interaction between the sources.

For full marks candidates must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option. Answers, which deal with only one decision, should be awarded a maximum of **eight** marks. Answers, which make use of two sources only, should be awarded a maximum of **eight** marks. Answers based on one source alone should be awarded a maximum of **four** marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Option 1

- Problem costs over £250 million per year (Source 1).
- Reducing alcohol consumption will save lives (Source 1) backed further by 866 deaths per year would be prevented (Source 1) and finally by reducing alcohol consumption will lower the number of alcohol related deaths (Source 3).
- Alcohol has reduced in price and Scots continue to exceed recommended limits (Source 1) backed with figures for both men and women (Source 2).
- Alcohol related deaths are increasing and higher than other parts of the UK (Source 1) figures higher in Scotland than England (Source 2).
- Many Scots now support minimum pricing (Source 3) less than half agree (49%) (Source 2)
- Policy will have a positive effect. (Source 3).
- The introduction of the new law will not harm the economy. (Source 3).

Option 2

- Some cheap, strong alcohol such as tonic wine could become cheaper (Source 1).
- Minimum pricing policy won't tackle the cycle of deprivation that results in alcohol abuse (Source 1) backed up by Scottish Government should be focussing on real issues... (Source 3).
- Policy could break EU laws (Source 1)
- Owners of small shops will lose money (Source 1); some manufacturers of whisky are concerned the industry could be harmed (Source 1).
- Minimum alcohol pricing will not make people in Scotland drink less (Source 3) linked with survey 84% in Scotland said no compared with only 12% that said yes (Source 2).
- The Scots don't want minimum pricing (Source 3) backed with survey showing 49% of Scots are against it compared with 37% who are for it (Source 2).

Any other valid point.

10 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 2B: Crime and the Law in Society

Question 4

- (a) The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed descriptions.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Targets both offending behaviour and welfare concerns
- Safe environment for the child to discuss issues and problems
- Provides impartial voluntary panel to make decisions
- Input from various agencies eg police, social work, school, parents
- Tries to deal with root causes of problems
- Power to allocate social workers to monitor situations or remove at risk children from home
- Referral to secure accommodation
- Referral to court in certain circumstances.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b) The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed explanations.

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Prison is not effective especially for short sentences
- High level of recidivism leading to many questioning effectiveness of prison
- Relatively few opportunities for rehabilitation
- Prisons are expensive and overcrowded
- Success of drug courts in rehabilitating offenders
- Electronic tags less expensive than prison
- Success of restorative justice especially for young offenders.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources by selecting evidence from them in order to justify a recommendation. The candidate must also explain why they have rejected the other option.
--

Award up to **four** marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly justifications, which show interaction between the sources.

For full marks candidates must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option. Answers, which deal with only one decision, should be awarded a maximum of **eight** marks. Answers, which make use of two sources only, should be awarded a maximum of **eight** marks. Answers based on one source alone should be awarded a maximum of **four** marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Option 1

- Criminals more likely to plead guilty when faced with CCTV evidence which saves courts time and money (Source 1) backed with CCTV can save taxpayers money by speeding up court proceedings (Source 3).
- 75% drop in anti-social behaviour reported by Strathclyde police (Source 1) backed by CCTV is of great benefit to police forces around the country, especially when dealing with anti-social behaviour (Source 3).
- Effective in certain areas eg hospitals and car parks (Source 1) backed by figures showing crime cuts of 33% and 73% in these areas (Source 2).
- Majority of public believe CCTV is positive (Source 1) backed by public opinion (Source 2).
- CCTV has reduced crime rates according to statistics (Source 2).
- Positive public opinion on cameras will prevent crime (73%) and less likely to be a victim (79%) (Source 2).
- Law abiding citizens have nothing to fear (Source 3) backed up by only 36% think it is an invasion of privacy (Source 2).
- Operators can direct police to any possible flashpoints (Source 3).
- Evidence can be used in court (Source 3).

Option 2

- Crime increases in the areas where there are no cameras (Source 1) backed by at best CCTV only makes offenders move away... (Source 3).
- Police frustrations that CCTV images which do not capture offences clearly enough (Source 1) backed by some operators have not been trained in using it properly and as a result, the cameras can be badly positioned and out of focus (Source 3).
- Many members of the public are concerned that CCTV means a loss of civil liberties and an infringement of peoples' private lives (Source 1) is backed by CCTV is an invasion of privacy (Source 3).
- CCTV did not reduce crime in the inner city estate, rose by 14% (Source 2).
- Study in Greater Glasgow area, could find no link between the installation of CCTV cameras and a reduction in crime (Source 1) link with "installing CCTV cameras does not reduce crime" (Source 3).
- Cost of CCTV - £130,000 (Source 1). Too much money is wasted on CCTV cameras; this money would be better spent putting more police on the beat (Source 3).

Any other valid point.

10 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Section C – International Issues

Study Theme 3A – The Republic of South Africa

Question 5

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from South Africa should not receive full marks.

- (a)

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

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Increased spending on education.
- 2005 – New Curriculum for Grade 10, 11 and 12 – placing more emphasis on life skills, mathematics, African culture and history.
- Increase in the number of teachers and teacher training in the new curriculum.
- Programmes targeting the poor.
- Teacher laptop initiative – May 2009 – aims to ensure every teacher owns and uses a laptop
- Expansion and improvement of Further Education and training colleges.
- Higher Education system, targets set for greater participation rate.

Any other valid point

4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

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

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

Any answer which fails to make specific reference to South African examples should receive a maximum of **four** marks. For full marks, answers must address both sides of the question.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Successful in dealing with crime

- According to official statistics, violent crimes such as murder and rape have declined substantially since 1994.
- Crime rates and crime trends over time differ substantially between provinces and cities.
- Law enforcement – National Crime Combating Strategy (NCCS); Police resources focused in areas with highest recorded crime levels – some success in reducing crime.
- Higher level of policing has made people in some areas feel safer.
- Surveys have shown that in some areas members of the public were satisfied with the service they received from the police.
- Tougher laws on organised crime, firearm control, sexual offences and domestic violence introduced.
- Reform of police service has had positive impact in some areas and with the public.
- World Cup – increased police and hi-tech equipment led to less crime than expected. South Africa seen in a positive light by visitors and fans.

Still suffers from a high level of crime

- Poverty and high levels of unemployment is still a major issue which leads to crime such as robbery, housebreaking, car theft etc.
- Although South Africa's murder rate is slowly decreasing it is still one of the world's highest – still deterring foreign investment and tourism.
- Many skilled workers continue to leave South Africa due to the high crime rate – this has had a detrimental effect on the economy.
- High rate of robbery, burglary and muggings have led to concerned residents frightened to go out at night or alone.
- The influx of rural dwellers and illegal immigrants to the cities, have created a group in society who ignores its laws. The availability of firearms has reinforced a culture of violence.
- Apartheid system in some areas has not ended. Private security firms have been hired to patrol white areas, challenging black intruders. Many whites carry a gun.
- A culture of fear and mistrust has developed between whites and blacks in some areas.
- Blacks suffer just as much from crime. Unemployment high in many townships and people live in fear. Murder and rape are common. Police resources are stretched and there are no private security guards in these areas.
- Vigilante gangs of blacks have sprung up across townships.
- The easy availability of guns is a major contributor to the high crime rate.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.

Award up to **three** marks for each argument depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence.

For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources used. Maximum of **four** marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to the following:

Protests about the delivery of services are a major challenge to the Government of South Africa.

Support

- The slow pace of the delivery of services... led to protests, where communities have taken to the streets to voice their frustration with the slow pace of service provision (Source 1).
- South Africa has one of the highest levels of protests in the world which is a concern to the Government. (Source 1).
- Graph shows an increase in the number of service delivery protests significant increase between 2008 and 2009 (Source 2).
- Survey of residents of South Africa – Feb 2010 – in areas where the majority of people are unhappy with the services in their area there is a high percentage that supports the protests eg Johannesburg, East London and East Rand. (Source 3).
- Many of the protestors voted for the Government but they feel they have been forgotten (Source 1).

Oppose

- Protests are more common in some areas compared to others and not all residents were unhappy with their service delivery. For example between January and July 2010, 30% of the protests occurred in Gauteng, followed by 17% in the North West and 15% in the Free State.
- On a more positive note for the Government it welcomed the results of an opinion poll in May 2010 which indicated an increase in President Jacob Zuma's approval rating. (Source 1).
- The result of an opinion poll shows an increase in the percentage of South Africans who approve of Jacob Zuma's performance as President from Feb to May 2010 (Source 2).
- Not all residents are unhappy with the services in their area or support protests eg Cape Town and Port Elizabeth (Source 3).

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

- (d)

The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.
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Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources are used, maximum of **four** marks if only one source is used.

Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less developed conclusions, within any one bullet point in the question, they may still be awarded a maximum of **three** marks depending on relevance and quality.

Credit highly, conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making comparisons or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded **zero** marks.

The following guidance may be helpful when marking conclusions type questions although it may not be possible to apply in all circumstances where markers will be expected to continue to use their own judgement.

3 mark conclusion

Candidate makes an original and insightful conclusion of their own which is supported by more than one piece of valid evidence drawn from 2 sources or from different parts of the same source. The conclusion will make a judgement and use evaluative terminology.

2 mark conclusion

Candidate uses a piece of evidence from the source as a conclusion. This conclusion will involve a judgement being made but will not be original to the candidate. For example, the candidate may quote a point directly from the source and use it as a conclusion. The conclusion will be supported by accurate and relevant evidence drawn from the sources. Even although the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.

1 mark conclusion

Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even although several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark per point.

For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:-

HIV/AIDS in mothers and children

- Progress has been made in the treatment of women and children. (1)
- According to a UN report the number of pregnant women on antiretroviral treatment (ART), which prevents mother-to-child transmission of HIV, almost doubled between 2007 and 2008. It also noted that ART was now available to over half of those in need, although provincial differences remain. (1)
- The percentage of pregnant women who are HIV positive receiving ART treatment has steadily increased since 2004. (3)
- **Overall conclusion:** Good progress overall has been made in the treatment of mothers and children with HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS in adults

- A United Nations report has shown that South Africa still has one of the worst death rates from HIV/AIDS and has the largest number of HIV infected people in the world. (1)
- At its peak in 2001 more than 20% of South African adults were infected with HIV and life expectancy fell from 60 years to 41 years. (1)
- However, although there are signs that HIV/AIDS epidemic has stabilised, the number of adults with HIV/AIDS continues to remain high. (1)
- The percentage of deaths due to AIDS in South Africa was 43% in 2010. (2)
- Life expectancy in South Africa was only 49 years in 2010. (2)
- **Overall conclusion:** HIV/AIDS in adults is still a serious problem in South Africa.

Provincial differences

- Some Provinces have experienced higher rates of HIV/AIDS compared to others and this has reduced life expectancy in some Provinces. (1)
- ART was now available to over half of those in need, although provincial differences remain. (1)
- Evidence shows a treatment gap in the Provinces in the number of people who need ART and those who are receiving ART. In every Province there is a gap, in particular in KwaZulu Natal, Gauteng and Eastern Cape. (2)
- Provincial differences in the number of deaths due to AIDS – Higher in KwaZulu Natal, low in Western Cape.(2)
- Provincial differences in the percentage of children with HIV. Highest in Mpumalanga and lowest in Western Cape. (2)
- **Overall conclusion:** Provincial differences remain in the number of people dying from HIV/AIDS and there are variations in the treatment of people with HIV between the Provinces.

How effective the Government is in dealing with HIV/AIDS

- Since 2004 there has been a significant change in policies and programmes. On World AIDS Day, December 1, 2009, President Zuma stated his intention to get an HIV test and encouraged all South Africans to learn about their HIV status. (1)
- The Government has announced an increase in budget support for HIV/AIDS in 2010 to pay for additional patients who will qualify for treatment under the new guidelines. (1)
- Although the Government has made good progress in the treatment of HIV/AIDS there are still major challenges in that not all South Africans get access to HIV prevention and treatments. (1)
- The UN report found that the South African Government's plan to tackle HIV/AIDS was one of the largest treatment programmes in the world. (1)
- South Africa is ranked second in the world in terms of domestic spending on AIDS programmes. (1)
- Link evidence above with Sources 2 and 3
- **Overall conclusion:** The Government is taking the problem of HIV/AIDS more seriously and is spending more on tackling the problem.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 3B – The People’s Republic of China

Question 6

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from China should not receive full marks.

- (a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving detailed descriptions.
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Award up to **three** marks for a description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Fewer young people in rural areas complete ‘compulsory’ education compared to in urban areas
- Less young people go to college or university in rural areas
- Differences in literacy rates
- Particular marked differences between rural females and males
- Differences in attainment
- Poorer facilities, resources in rural areas
- Teachers better qualified and better paid in urban areas
- Rich and poor in China
- Private education now a privilege for some
- Children of party members receive better education.

Any other valid point.

4 marks available, LO1

- (b)

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

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

Any answer which fails to make specific reference to Chinese examples should receive a maximum of **four** marks. For full marks, answers must address both sides of the question.

Credit reference to the following:

People in China do have greater access:

- China now has the highest use of net users in the world (420 million users by June 2010)
- Number of domestic websites is estimated at 3.23 million (June 2010)
- Baidu is the leading search engine and Google China has now entered the market
- Bulletin boards on portals or elsewhere, chat rooms, Instant messaging groups and blogs are very active, while photo-sharing and social networking sites are growing rapidly. Some Wikis such as the Chinese Wikipedia are also flourishing
- Large online shopping base

People in China have more restricted access to the internet than many other countries:

- Websites blocked
- Limited access to international news websites
- Google, Microsoft and Yahoo all agreed Chinese government restrictions and censorship
- Large government agency employed to monitor and spy on internet users
- List of banned words which trigger blocking of sites
- China has the largest number of people imprisoned for internet offences in the world.

Any other valid point.

6 marks available, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.

Award up to **three** marks for each argument depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence.

For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources used. Maximum of **four** marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to the following:

Workers in China are happy with their working conditions.

Support

Source 1

- Many people are happy with the better wages and have money to spend on the wide range of consumer goods.
- Some workplaces are very pleasant places to work in and have theatres, swimming pools, restaurants and hairdressing salons.

Source 2

- Average monthly wages of workers in China have increased steadily from 800 yuan in 2001 to 2700 yuan in 2009.

Source 3

- In the Stora Enso Plantation project in Guangxi, typical working conditions for employees include access to medical care and appropriate safety equipment to reduce the chance of accidents.
- Many firms in China observe the minimum wage and respect workers' human rights.
- A new national labour law has been introduced to limit work hours, ensure paid overtime, and guarantee a fair redundancy pay if workers lose their jobs.
- In a special report for a leading sports clothing company, observers found factories to be clean, bright, pleasant places to work.

Oppose

Source 1

- Some workers do not enjoy a pleasant working environment and complain about poor wages, 'sweat shop' conditions and exploitation by employers.
- Foreign owned firms are among the worst offenders as they have set up in China because they can make more profit by paying lower wages than in other countries. It is not uncommon for workers to experience 15 hour days and 7 day weeks.
- Over the last few years, China has seen an increase in people joining trade unions and trade union action. Unions are more confident in standing up to the government and protests have forced shutdowns at overseas-owned factories. This is a new challenge for the government. There have been clashes with police in some recent industrial disputes and protesters have been injured.

Source 2

- Large increase in numbers of workers involved in industrial disputes in China – from 77,794 in 1994 to 900,000 in 2009.

Source 3

- Workers at a foreign owned company in Jiangsu Province went on strike in July 2010 after 2 workers became poisoned by toxic chemicals used in manufacturing parts for mobile phones.
- In a foreign owned firm, which produces smart phones in China, 13 workers committed suicide due to unbearable working conditions in the first 6 months of 2010.
- In June, 2010 a major Japanese car company had to halt production at its four Chinese car assembly factories because of a strike over pay.
- Women factory workers rarely get maternity leave, and with no childcare facilities, many are forced to send their children to live with family in the countryside.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

- (d)

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

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources are used, maximum of **four** marks if only one source is used.

Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less developed conclusions, within any one bullet point in the question, they may still be awarded a maximum of **three** marks depending on relevance and quality.

Credit highly, conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making comparisons or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded **zero** marks.

The following guidance may be helpful when marking conclusions type questions although it may not be possible to apply in all circumstances where markers will be expected to continue to use their own judgement.

3 mark conclusion

Candidate makes an original and insightful conclusion of their own which is supported by more than one piece of valid evidence drawn from 2 sources or from different parts of the same source. The conclusion will make a judgement and use evaluative terminology.

2 mark conclusion

Candidate uses a piece of evidence from the source as a conclusion. This conclusion will involve a judgement being made but will not be original to the candidate. For example, the candidate may quote a point directly from the source and use it as a conclusion. The conclusion will be supported by accurate and relevant evidence drawn from the sources. Even although the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.

1 mark conclusion

Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even although several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark per point.

For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Inequalities between urban and rural areas

- There are now greater inequalities than ever before between the rural and urban population (Source 1).
- People in other urban parts of China have also seen an improvement in their lifestyles and can afford to live well unlike those in rural areas, many of whom still live in poverty (Source 1).
- Access to clean water in 2010 is 99.9% in urban China as opposed to 85% in rural areas (Source 2).
- Unemployment rate is 5% in urban areas compared to 10% in rural areas in 2010 (Source 3)
- Average disposable income more than double for both years in urban China – 16,826 yuan compared to 7,942 yuan in 2010 (Source 3).
- **Possible Conclusion** – inequalities between rural and urban areas have got worse.

Inequalities between different regions

- There are now greater inequalities than before between different geographical areas (Source 1).
- People in coastal areas in the Eastern part of China can enjoy a lifestyle at least as good as wealthy people in other parts of the world. They drive new cars, live in comfortable houses and can afford to pay for health care which used to be free. Many Chinese who live in Western parts do not experience such a lifestyle (Source 1).
- Income in the Eastern region is highest at 38,000 yuan compared to the Western region at 16,000 yuan (Source 3)
- **Possible Conclusion** – People in Eastern/coastal regions are better off financially and health wise than people in Western China.

Gender inequalities

- There are now greater differences between males and females (Source 1).
- Some women have benefited from the economic advances in some parts of China but not all. Women are seldom promoted in the workplace to the same levels that men are. This is in contrast to the situation before 1990 when women were protected by the constitution which guaranteed equal rights and pay with men (Source 1).
- Women's earnings as a proportion of males in manufacturing were 80% in 2005. This figure is now lower at 60% (Source 3).
- Life expectancy is 75 for females and 71 for males in 2010 (Source 2).
- People's Congress of China by gender – 79% for males compared to 21% for females. This is an improvement on the year 2000 (Source 3).
- **Possible Conclusion** – women better off than men in terms of life expectancy but not financially or in political representation.

The extent to which overall inequalities are increasing in China

- As a result, economic and social inequalities have increased dramatically. There are now greater inequalities than before between the rural and urban population, between different geographical areas and also between males and females (Source 1).
- Gaps between urban and rural areas in unemployment and average disposable income are increasing (Source 3).
- Women's earnings as a proportion of males have declined considerably (Source 2).
- Representation of women in People's Congress has improved (Source 2).
- Life expectancy gap remains the same at 4 years although has improved for both male and female (Source 3).
- Gap in access to clean water has improved (Source 2).
- **Possible Conclusion** – some inequalities have increased; some have improved.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 3C – The United States of America

Question 7

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from the USA should not receive full marks.

- (a)

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

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

Any answer which fails to make specific reference to US examples should receive a maximum of **three** marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Human rights and political freedoms eg right to free speech and to vote
- Economic opportunities eg jobs, houses, start business
- Opportunities for children eg education, citizenship
- They may have families already settled in the USA.

Any other valid point.

4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO 1; PC(a)

- (b)

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

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

Any answer which fails to make specific reference to US examples should receive a maximum of **four** marks. For full marks answers must address both sides of the question.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Reasons for Government's changes to health care

- USA has poor health record by international comparisons
- Many Americans uncovered by any health insurance
- High cost of health care
- Some, who have health cover, are insufficiently covered in the event of serious/chronic illness.

Reasons for opposition to changes

- Health care companies oppose government involvement
- Some believe it will be very costly to reform health care and increase taxes
- Some Americans oppose increased government intervention in peoples' lives
- Political opposition to President Obama.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO 1; PC(b)

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.

Award up to **three** marks for each argument depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence.

For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources used. Maximum of **four** marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to the following:

Most Americans support the right to own guns.

Support

- NRA is large and powerful interest group with over 4 million members and able to raise millions of dollars. (Source 1) 50% of Americans believe states and local areas should not be able to pass laws banning handguns – figure is even higher amongst whites, men and Republicans. (Source 2) Showing most Americans share views of NRA.
- USA has a very high level of gun ownership with many Americans seeing gun ownership as a basic right. (Source 1) Since 2007 there has been an increase in the percentage of Americans who believe the rights of Americans to own guns should be protected from 32% to 47% (Source 2).

Oppose

- USA has one of the highest levels of deaths caused by guns leading to many calls for greater controls on gun ownership. (Source 1) 46% in 2009 wish to see gun ownership controlled, the same percentage who wish to protect the right to own guns. (Source 2)
- Many groups, in the Coalition to Stop Gun Violence campaign for greater control on gun ownership. (Source 1) Just over half of women favour states being able to pass laws banning handguns, as do most Black and Hispanics at over 60% and 60% of Democrats. (Source 3).

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

- (d)

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

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources are used, maximum of **four** marks if only one source is used.

Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less developed conclusions, within any one bullet point in the question, they may still be awarded a maximum of **three** marks depending on relevance and quality.

Credit highly, conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making comparisons or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded **zero** marks.

The following guidance may be helpful when marking conclusions type questions although it may not be possible to apply in all circumstances where markers will be expected to continue to use their own judgement.

3 mark conclusion

Candidate makes an original and insightful conclusion of their own which is supported by more than one piece of valid evidence drawn from 2 sources or from different parts of the same source. The conclusion will make a judgement and use evaluative terminology.

2 mark conclusion

Candidate uses a piece of evidence from the source as a conclusion. This conclusion will involve a judgement being made but will not be original to the candidate. For example, the candidate may quote a point directly from the source and use it as a conclusion. The conclusion will be supported by accurate and relevant evidence drawn from the sources. Even although the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.

1 mark conclusion

Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even although several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark per point.

For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Home ownership and ethnic groups

- Ethnic minorities are less likely to own a house compared to Whites and their houses are usually of lower value. (Source 1)
- 60.1% of Asians, 49.5% of Hispanics and 48.2% of African Americans are home owners compared with 75.8% of Whites. (Source 3) and less than average of 66.9% in 2010 (Source 2)
- Ethnic minorities likely to lose their homes because of financial crisis. (Source 1)
- **Possible Conclusion** – although home ownership amongst ethnic minorities has increased they are still less likely to own a house compared to White Americans.

Home ownership and region

- Level of home ownership depends on where you live with some regions of the country having a higher level of house ownership than others. (Source 1)
- The Midwest has the highest percentage of home owners at 71% followed by the South and the Northeast; the West has the lowest rate of homeownership with just over 62%. (Source 2)
- **Possible Conclusion** – homeownership rates vary by region, higher in some areas than others.

Home ownership and household type

- Not all groups in America have been able to achieve the dream of owning their own homes, many poorer Americans have had to continue to rent their homes as they could not afford to buy their own homes or did not earn enough to get a mortgage. (Source 1)
- The type of household you are in will also have an impact on home ownership rates with married couples being more likely to own their house than other types. (Source 1)
- Poorest groups likely to lose their homes because of financial crisis. (Source 1)
- Over 80% of married couples are home owners while less than half of female headed households with no husband present are home owners. Just over 50% of one person households are homeowners. (Source 3)
- **Possible Conclusion** – some households more likely to be homeowners than others ie better off and married couples.

Home ownership and age

- Younger people find it harder to get on the housing ladder, as people get older they are more likely to be in well paid jobs and be able to buy a house.(Source 1)
- Young people likely to lose their homes because of financial crisis. (Source 1)
- Home ownership rises with age from 40% of those under 35 years of age to 80% of over 65s who are home owners. (Source 3)
- **Possible Conclusion** – the older you are the more likely you are to be a home owner.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 3D: The European Union

Question 8

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from member states of the European Union should not receive full marks.

- (a)

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

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

Credit reference to the following:

Differences in:

- exam systems
- school day
- types of schools
- age pupils go to school

Any other valid point.

4 marks available, LO1

- (b)

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

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

Any answer which fails to make specific reference to EU examples should receive a maximum of **four** marks. For full marks, answers must address both sides of the question.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Why some member states are opposed to further enlargement:

- political decision making will become more difficult
- more new countries will be a drain on resources
- 2009/10 recession has revealed tensions and strains if economies are weak
- Concern over applicant countries such as Turkey which has a poor record on human rights and is culturally different from main EU states.

Why some member states support further enlargement:

- Cultural differences should be welcomed
- A main aspiration of the EU is inclusion
- An even larger market for business opportunities.

Any other valid point.

6 marks available, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.

Award up to **three** marks for each argument depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence.

For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources used. Maximum of **four** marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to the following:

'An EU wide smoking ban is supported across the member states of the EU.'

Support

Source 1

- Those in favour of the ban argue that life is made much more pleasant. People can enjoy dining in a restaurant or watching a film at the cinema without having to inhale other people's harmful smoke.
- Health professionals also support the ban as people become healthier, smoking related diseases will reduce and money saved can be put into research in other areas of health concern across Europe. The main purpose of an EU ban is to get people in all member states to have the same levels of health and fitness.
- Some member states already have a ban in place. Ireland became the first member state to bring in a ban in 2004 followed by the UK in 2007. Other countries have since followed suit including Greece in 2010.

Source 2

- In many EU countries the smoking ban is respected eg Ireland at 91%, Germany 52%.

Source 3

- Ten months after a smoking ban was introduced in the UK, admissions for acute coronary syndrome declined by 17%. Admissions decreased by 14% in smokers, 19% in former smokers, and 21% in those who have never smoked.
- Non-smokers reporting exposure to second-hand smoke decreased from 43% to 22%. Second-hand smoke in bars decreased 86% within two weeks of ban implementation.
- One year after banning smoking in Rome, Italy, heart attack incidence declined by 11% in those younger than 65 years and declined by 8% in those aged 75-84 years, particularly among men.
- 14 countries show support of over 50% for an EU wide smoking ban. The highest figure is Ireland with 91% followed by Sweden with 86% and Netherlands with 81%.

Oppose

Source 1

- Support for an EU wide smoking ban is not as strong in some countries as it is in others.
- Those opposed to a smoking ban in public places argue that it takes away people's freedom.
- In some EU states, there are exemptions in place. In the Netherlands, for example, privately owned bars can opt to allow smoking. In Spain, a ban has been imposed but it is being applied less strictly than in other member states.
- Countries which depend heavily on tourism are reluctant to impose a ban as visitor numbers may fall if people feel their rights are being taken away. Bulgaria called off its smoking ban after 3 days.

Source 2

- 13 EU states show levels of support for an EU wide ban under 50%. Bulgaria shows least support for the ban at 11% followed by Slovakia at 21%.

Source 3

- A pressure group, Freedom for the Right to Smoke, has set up in many EU states and has been attracting new members every year.
- Smoking still forms part of Spain's social fabric; at weddings, mini-packets of cigarettes or cigars bearing the happy couple's initials are regularly passed round the guests.
- Nine out of 10 Spanish bar owners are opposed to the smoking ban.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

- (d)

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

Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources are used, maximum of **four** marks if only one source is used.

Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less developed conclusions, within any one bullet point in the question, they may still be awarded a maximum of **three** marks depending on relevance and quality.

Credit highly, conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making comparisons or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded **zero** marks.

The following guidance may be helpful when marking conclusions type questions although it may not be possible to apply in all circumstances where markers will be expected to continue to use their own judgement.

3 mark conclusion

Candidate makes an original and insightful conclusion of their own which is supported by more than one piece of valid evidence drawn from 2 sources or from different parts of the same source. The conclusion will make a judgement and use evaluative terminology.

2 mark conclusion

Candidate uses a piece of evidence from the source as a conclusion. This conclusion will involve a judgement being made but will not be original to the candidate. For example, the candidate may quote a point directly from the source and use it as a conclusion. The conclusion will be supported by accurate and relevant evidence drawn from the sources. Even although the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.

1 mark conclusion

Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even although several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark per point.

For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

The impact of debt on Government spending

- Increase in borrowing and debt; resulting in cuts to public spending (Source 1).
- Governments announced cuts in welfare and public spending to reduce debts (Source 1).
- Greece and Italy have highest levels of percentage debt; Germany and Italy have highest level of debt in Euros (Source 2).
- All governments taking measures to cut spending (Source 3).
- **Possible Conclusion** – recession caused increase in debt, all countries cutting spending to reduce debt.

The impact on pensions and retirement ages

- Europe has an ageing population, expensive to pay pensions (Source 1).
- Government actions to increase pension age caused protests in France although little reaction in UK (Source 1).
- Variation in average retirement age and Government pension age – increase in pension ages proposed in some countries eg Germany up to 67, in Greece retirement age to be same for men and women (Sources 2 and 3).
- **Possible Conclusion** – impact of recession is to increase pension ages across EU.

Effect on public sector pay

- Governments across EU have taken steps to deal with recession.
- Those with worst problems need to take toughest policy decisions eg public sector pay cuts (Source 1).
- Examples of actions on pay freezes/cuts in pay from France, UK, Greece, Portugal, Italy (Source 3).
- **Possible Conclusion** – most governments taking actions to limit public sector pay.

The country worst affected by the recession

- Greece
 - Protests and rioting in Summer of 2010 (Source 1).
 - Very high level of debt at 115.1% (Source 2).
 - €35bn of cuts, public sector pay frozen, pension age for women to rise to same age as men (Source 3).
 - Compare with other countries.

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 3E – Development in Brazil

Question 9

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from Brazil should not receive full marks.

- (a)

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

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

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- The Brazilian Government has made education an important part of its Constitution and guarantees the right of all Brazilians to eight years of education.
- The Government is trying to reduce regional and urban/rural as well as racial inequalities in education by increasing spending on education and attempting to distribute resources more fairly.
- The Ministry of Education has tried to address the problems in education by giving financial support in the form of an educational maintenance allowance called the Bolsa Escola – this has raised enrolment and attendance.
- The Government set up The Eradication of Illiteracy Programme in an attempt to wipe out illiteracy, although funding was reduced and the goal is now one of gradual literacy.
- Bolsa Família, a programme linked to education.
- Government also opened free technical college to improve the number of young poor people going to college.
- Improvement in teacher training – 2007, all primary school teachers must have a university education.
- "School Supper" program, known as '*merienda escolar*'.
- The National Program for Information Technology in Education trained over 20,000 teachers in the educational applications of the computer and its goal is to install 100,000 computers in 6,000 schools, thus reaching 7.5 million students.
- Secondary education saw an increase in enrolment.

Any other valid point.

4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

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

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

Any answer which fails to make specific reference to examples from Brazil should receive a maximum of **four** marks. For full marks, answers must address both sides of the question.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Brazil has been successful in dealing with its crime problems

- Brazil's crime is localised, almost exclusively limited to the large inner cities. According to official statistics, violent crime such as murder and rape has declined substantially since 1994.
- Under President Lula anti-poverty and education reforms has helped to reduce crime in slum areas. More children in these areas attend school.
- Police force with training has been improved to promote professional standards, and implement financial incentives to encourage the use of less aggressive tactics and a greater sense of discipline.
- Statistically, violent crime in Sao Paulo is falling. State-wide, there were 7,276 murders in 2005, a drop of nearly a fifth on 2004. The number of rapes and armed robberies are also down
- In the rural areas of Brazil, hitchhiking is still common with very few criminal incidents. Even crimes against property are almost unheard of outside the large cities in Brazil.
- Law enforcement – National Crime Combating Strategy (NCCS) – police resources focused in areas with highest recorded crime levels – some success in reducing crime.
- Brazilian government launched a series of violent raids in crime areas in an attempt to break up the network of gangs that control Rio de Janeiro's favelas.
- Under President Lula, the Federal Police budget doubled and there was a 30% increase in staff which led to the widest crackdown on white-collar crime in Brazil's history.

Brazil still suffers from a high level of crime

- Violent crime including car jacking and armed robbery is still high particularly in Rio de Janeiro and other big cities.
- Gang- related violence is common throughout the State of Sao Paulo and other cities – illegal drug activities have increased in recent years – gang wars still common.
- Crime levels in favelas are very high- linked to poverty.
- During peak tourist seasons, large, organised criminal gangs have reportedly robbed and assaulted beach goers.
- Piracy occurs in the coastal areas of Brazil.
- Mistrust of the police in some areas and under reporting of crime is an issue.
- Still a problem of street children in cities – many get involved in drugs and crime.
- The middle classes in big cities are still concerned about the levels of urban crime – worry about security – they feel the Government has not done enough to protect them.
- Responsibility for public security is shared: Brazil's federal government is charged with tackling organised crime, but most hands-on policing is directed by state governments – can lead to lack of co-ordination and confusion over who is responsible for crime problems.
- Without a strong government presence, organised crime networks have established control over housing and basic utilities in the slums. When the government often fails to provide even these most basic of services, residents are forced to turn to these groups for water and electricity.
- Gangs are reported to use children as young as five as messenger boys and to start to incorporate them into the gang culture.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.

Award up to **three** marks for each argument depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence.

For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources used. Maximum of **four** marks if only one source used.

Credit reference to the following:

The Belo Monte Dam project is supported by the people of Brazil

Support

- The Minister of Mines and Energy, said the Bela Monte complex, to be built near the mouth of the Xingu River in the northern state of Para, will “play an important role in the development” of the area and people displaced by the dam “will be compensated.” (Source 1).
- The government says the dam is vital for the continued expansion of Latin America’s biggest economy as the country needs more electricity (Source 1).
- The dam has been defended by some in the local population who hope to benefit from the estimated 18,000 direct jobs and 80,000 indirect jobs the Government says the project would create. (Source 1)
- The Belo Monte Dam is expected to provide electricity to 23 million Brazilian homes.
- The Government said that most Brazilians support the President’s decision to award the contract to build the dam (Source 1).
- 65% of the Brazilian population agreed with the President’s decision to build the Belo Monte Dam (Source 2).
- June 20, Many indigenous people back the dam because it will generate employment to replace the jobs lost since a clamp down on illegal logging (Source 3).
- July 15, The companies building the dam agree to pay \$803 million to create parks and help monitor forests and to pay compensation to people affected by the dam (Source 3)
- May 19; Government wins court case.

Oppose

- The project has raised a storm of protest, with Brazilian judges and Hollywood celebrities joining environmentalists and indigenous organizations in opposition (Source 1).
- In April 2010 “Avatar” director James Cameron and two members of the film’s cast, took part in marches in Brazil. (Source 1)
- Protesters say the proposed dam would cause “serious damage” to the Amazon ecosystem, and the lives of up to 50,000 people could be affected as 500 square kilometres could be flooded (Source 1).
- Some experts and business representatives in the energy industry also oppose the dam. They say the actual cost will be 60% higher than its \$10.8 billion budget and will only operate at 40% of its installed capacity, due to the drop in water in the Xingu river during the dry season (Source 1).
- In an opinion poll 85% of Brazilian Indians disagreed with the President’s decision to build the Belo Monte Dam (Source 2).
- Over half of people think that environmental damage is the main priority facing the Brazilian Government (Source 2).
- 62% of people think the health service is the main priority facing the Brazilian Government (Source 2)
- April 12, international celebrities attend protests in the capital, Brasilia along with over 500 protesters to demand the cancellation of the project to build the Belo Monte Dam (Source 3).
- April 15, under pressure from local people and campaigners, the regional justice minister in the state of Para obtains a court injunction to ban companies bidding to build the dam (Source 3).
- July 2nd, Campaigners said they will continue protesting despite the contract being awarded (Source 3).

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

- (d)

The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.
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Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of **six** marks if only two sources are used, maximum of **four** marks if only one source is used.

Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less developed conclusions, within any one bullet point in the question, they may still be awarded a maximum of **three** marks depending on relevance and quality.

Credit highly, conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making comparisons or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded **zero** marks.

The following guidance may be helpful when marking conclusions type questions although it may not be possible to apply in all circumstances where markers will be expected to continue to use their own judgement.

3 mark conclusion

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2 mark conclusion

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1 mark conclusion

Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even although several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark per point.

For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Progress towards reducing child mortality

- According to the Government, Brazil is also committed to achieving the MDGs related to health. Two of its main targets are child health, and the fight against malaria (1)
- Clean water supplies and improved sanitation have led to an improvement in health of people in Brazil and a reduction in child mortality rates (1)
- Under 5 mortality rates have steadily declined since 1990 – Brazil on target to meet target. (2)
- **Conclusion:** Brazil has made very good progress in reducing child mortality

Progress towards combating disease in adults

- Clean water supplies and improved sanitation have led to an improvement in health of people in Brazil. (1)
- Over 60% of cases of malaria in Brazil are in the Amazon region, with 15% of the population in this area at risk of infection. (1)
- A World Health Organisation report has stated that the Brazilian Government has provided enough resources to treat all cases of malaria with ant-malarial drugs. (1)
- The number of reported cases of malaria amongst adults in Brazil has steadily decreased since 2003. (2)
- The number of reported deaths caused by malaria has halved between 2003 and 2008.
- Only 51 reported deaths in 2008. (2)
- **Conclusion:** Good progress has been made in combating diseases

Progress towards removing poverty and hunger

- Under the presidency of Lula da Silva income inequality began to decrease. Programmes such as the Zero Hunger programme which was a hunger reduction programme had widespread popular and international approval. (1)
- A government programme gave 12 million people in rural areas access to electricity, and another that provided subsidised housing to the poor. (1)
- By 2008 Brazil had already met the MDG of cutting poverty in half. Seven years early.(1)
- Those in absolute poverty fell from 14.6% in 2003 to 7.1% in 2009. (1)
- The Federal Government also made a commitment to increase the minimum wage and this has shown a steady increase. (1)
- The percentage of the population living in extreme poverty has decreased. (3)
- The monthly minimum wage has steadily increased since 2000. (3)
- **Conclusion:** Very good progress has been made in removing poverty and hunger.

How successful has the Brazilian Government been in achieving Millennium Development Goals?

- According to an official report, Brazil is on track to achieve these objectives by 2015, and in some areas it has already exceeded them. (1)
- Income inequality began to decrease. ...a hunger reduction programme had widespread popular and international approval. ... 12 million people in rural areas have gained access to electricity... subsidised housing to the poor...clean water. (1)
- Supplies and improved sanitation has led to an improvement in health of people in Brazil. (1)
- By 2008 Brazil had already met the United Nations Millennium Development Goal of cutting poverty in half, seven years early. (1)
- Those in absolute poverty fell from 14.6% in 2003 to 7.1% in 2009.
- Decline in under-five mortality rate from 60 per 1000 in 1990 to 22 in 2010.(2)
- Increase in percentage of newborns protected against tetanus at 92%. (2)
- Decline in percentage of Brazil's population living in extreme poverty from above 20% to just under 10%. (3)
- Increase in minimum wage from less than 300 reals to over 450 reals between 2000 and 2009. (3)
- **Conclusion:** Brazil has been successful in achieving the MDGs

OR

- Brazil is one of the most unequal nations in the world, although it is one of the wealthiest. (1)
- Regional inequalities continue to be a problem in Brazil.(1)
- Many people still live in very poor conditions in the favelas which are slum areas in the country's cities. Over 500 favelas can be found within the city of Rio de Janeiro alone which is over one-third of its population.(1)
- Just under 10% still live in extreme poverty. (3)
- Any other valid point.
- **Conclusion:** Overall progress has been good Brazil has had some success but still problems remain.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]