



2014 Modern Studies Paper 1

Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for: Modern Studies Paper 1

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

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

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Modern Studies Paper 1

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

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	1	<p>‘Pass’ and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for MSPs to hold the Scottish Government to account • Effectiveness of MSPs in holding the Scottish Government to account <p>And balanced comment on/analysis of the extent to which MSPs are effective in holding the Scottish government to account.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key principles of Scottish Parliament include accountability, openness, participation and equal opportunities. • Questions (oral and written) to Ministers/First Minister’s Questions. • Debates. • Committees/Enquiries. • Voting. • Examples of the above with reference to powers of Scottish Parliament including health, education, transport, justice, etc, and the additional powers included in the Scotland Act 2012. • Since 2011 SNP majority government- in practice harder for opposition parties to oppose. Credit also references to when SNP was minority government (2007-2011) and had to build consensus with regard to the Budget or law making. • Alex Salmond stated soon after the election in 2011 that SNP aimed to ‘govern with consensus’. • SNP dominate committee chairs but try to achieve consensus in decision making. • Legislative Consent Motions (Sewel motions). • Other relevant points. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	2	<p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups and methods used that influence decision making • Extent of influence of different pressure groups. <p>And balanced comment on/analysis of the effectiveness of pressure groups in influencing decision making in Central Government.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insider and outside groups. Insider groups have close links with government departments or other official bodies. They are trusted and negotiate quietly often out of sight so difficult to gauge their influence. Outsider groups which lack recognition seek to convert and mobilise public opinion using such tactics as demonstrations and rallies. • Cause/Interest groups. • Use of media campaigns, petitions, lobbying, rallies and demonstrations, publicity stunts, etc. • Direct action. • Backing of MPs by trade unions and private businesses. • Sectional/Interest groups exist to defend or promote interest of their members eg trade unions or National Farmers Union. Cause groups exist to promote a cause eg nuclear disarmament or the abolition of blood sports. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	2	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups with larger memberships or more money, causes that are compatible with government views and or arise from specific circumstances are more likely to be successful. • Examples of successful action include Ghurkhas winning right to settle in UK. Also: 'pasty tax' U-turn (VAT extension applied also to static caravan) after protest from bakers and caravanning enthusiasts; petrol duty freeze July 2012 after campaign by road users. • Examples of failed pressure group activity eg those opposing army cuts or extension of wind farms. • Credit references where candidates appreciate differences in aspirations within coalition government and this provides greater opportunities for groups outside parliament to apply pressure. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	3	<p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policies of the main political parties • Extent to which the policies of the main political parties differ <p>And balanced comment on/analysis of the view that there are few policy differences between the main political parties.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect reference to the prescribed areas of education, taxation, Europe and law and order but accept accurate references to other areas of policy difference. • Differences/similarities in policy can be within or between parties in Scotland or the UK. <p>Conservatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget deficit reduction; growth in the economy. • Proposed scrapping of GCSE in England; Conservative reforms to education in England and Wales. • Reduction in 50% tax rate to 45%. • Renegotiate UK's 'relationship with EU'. • Individualist approach; aim to reduce taxes/State spending; priority to reduce debt. • Other: Reform of NHS in England and Wales (opposed by Labour). • European Union. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	3	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Labour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition to 'granny tax'; demands to close tax loopholes. • More collectivist approach. • Emphasis on growth in the economy and job creation. • 'The UK at the heart of Europe'. • Opposition to 'free schools' in England. <p>Liberal Democrats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority of increasing the personal tax allowance to more than £10,000. • Reduce class sizes, increase spending on education, commitment to phase out tuition fees in England and Wales. • Greater use of alternatives to prison. • Opposition to nuclear weapons. • Support for UK involvement in a reformed EU. <p>Scottish National Party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence for Scotland. • Opposition to nuclear weapons. • Council Tax freeze. • No tuition fees, support for Modern Apprenticeships. • Increased use of alternatives to prison. • Since 2010, Conservative and Liberal Democrat coalition in Westminster. In Scotland parties are in opposition. • Credit similarities and differences in policy within and between parties in relation to the 2011 Scottish Parliament elections. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	4	<p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main features of the STV and First Past the Post • The extent to which STV provides fairer representation than FPTP <p>And balanced comment on/analysis of the view that STV provides fairer representation than FPTP</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <p>Main features of STV (used in Scottish local government elections since 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-member wards; voters rank candidates in order of preference; voters may cast vote within and between parties; voters can vote for as few or as many candidates as they like. • Voters choose within parties rather than party lists. • More likely power shared between parties; compromise politics. Coalitions are more likely. In 2012, only 5 Scottish Councils controlled by single party, 27 council areas are either coalitions or no overall control. • Every vote counts; no 'wasted votes'; Votes of equal value; no tactical voting; Leads to results that are a more accurate reflection of the voters' wishes. • SNP largest number of councillors. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	4	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Claim that STV provides ‘fairer representation’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choice of locally elected representatives. • No tactical voting; no wasted votes, every vote counts. • Overall result is roughly proportionate to percentage of votes cast for each party therefore delivering fairer representation. • Smaller parties are more likely to gain representation eg Greens have 16 councillors across Scotland, over 200 Independent councillors elected. • Less likelihood of single party councils; coalitions more likely which, arguably, leads to fairer representation. • Greater representation of female candidates with 2012 returning the largest proportion of female councillors since current councils established in 1995. <p>Main Features of FPTP (UK Parliamentary elections)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single candidate representing constituency which retains direct MP/Voter link and arguably offering better representation than multimember council wards. • Established, simple and straightforward; candidate with most votes win seat. Largest party forms Government. • Arguably, easier to dismiss unpopular Government. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	4	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Claim that FPTP provides ‘fairer representation’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPTP usually leads to a clear winner and strong, stable government that delivers fairer representation. • Close constituency-representative link. • Usually one party wins majority in government (except 2010); no compromise politics or coalitions that no one voted for. • Winner takes all with largest party given the opportunity to carry out their manifesto pledges without having to compromise and dilute their policies with coalition partners (except 2010). • FPTP harder for smaller parties to gain representation but 2010 saw first Green MP elected as well as single issue candidates and Independents in previous elections (George Galloway, Dr Richard Taylor). • STV more likely to result in power shared between parties; coalition more likely. In 2012, only 5 Scottish Councils controlled by single party. 27 council areas are either coalitions or no overall control. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B	5	<p>‘Pass’ and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims of the UK’s Welfare State • Extent to which the Welfare State continues to meet its aims <p>And balanced comment/analysis on the extent to which the UK’s Welfare State continues to meet its aims.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welfare State- a system of social protection with the state taking the lead role in caring from ‘cradle to grave’. • Designed to tackle the ‘Five Giant Evils’ (squalor, ignorance, want, idleness and disease) with creation of NHS, development of education services, expansion of social housing and introduction of greater social security coverage. • Flat rate contributions; universal benefits. • In terms of NHS and healthcare: aims to be universal, comprehensive, free at ‘point of need’, high quality. Success of NHS: increases in life expectancy, lower death rates, wide range of high quality services, etc. Balanced by- waiting lists and waiting times, hospital infections, staff shortages, food quality, growth in private healthcare, etc. • Rises in pensioner and child poverty after several years of progress; wide range of benefits to many groups including elderly, children, those with disabilities balanced with impact of Coalition welfare policies since 2010- Universal Credit, cuts in benefit, cap on housing and other benefits; ‘bedroom tax’, scrapping of tax credits. • Increased use of food banks. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B	5	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success of NHS- lower death rates; longer life expectancy, etc but continued problems eg shortages of staff/resources/equipment etc. • For education, provision from nursery to University level; specialised provision; rising number of university graduates; improvements in primary and secondary attainment. Balanced by: University fees in England and Wales; international comparisons, numbers leaving school with no qualifications, shortages of staff and educational materials, cuts in education spending, etc. • Quality and availability of council house, end of right to buy, growing number of homelessness; council house waiting lists. • Differences through devolution: no tuition fees, 'free personal care', no prescription charges, eye tests, bus passes balanced by on-going debate regarding affordability of universal benefits and calls by Scottish universities for fees or graduate tax. Legislation extending housing entitlement to 'end' homelessness. • On-going debate of affordability of 'free' personal care in Scotland; plans to reform social services/limit State expenditure elsewhere in the UK. • Coalition Government claim they meet fundamental principles of a welfare state as they support those "genuinely in need". Beveridge did not intend to support those wilfully choosing a life of welfare dependency. • Cameron's 'Big Society'. • 'Breadline Britain' report March 2013 • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B	6	<p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government legislation or policies to reduce gender and/or race inequalities • Success or otherwise of government policies or legislation to reduce gender and/or race inequalities <p>And balanced comment/analysis on the view that the UK government has failed to reduce gender and/or race inequalities</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 Equality Act. This consolidates all previous equalities legislation. The Act includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Employers being able to take 'positive action' to recruit groups that are under-represented in their workforce. – Public sector employers to publish pay audits showing differences between male and female employees. This requirement is voluntary for private sector. – Workers must be paid the same for work of 'equal value'. – The Equalities and Human Rights Commission monitors and supports the Equality Act. • The full time gender pay gap at historic low (11.9% in Scotland), however the Chartered Management Institute reported that it would not be until 2067 that pay equality would be achieved. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B	6	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Sex and Power' report highlighted that 'Glass Ceiling' for top jobs still remains; women make up 26.2% in politics; 26.1% in public sector; 15.1% in media and culture and 10.2% in business. Women predominately work in the '5 Cs'. • However, more women in high status professions than ever before. Many examples of successful women eg E Angiolini (former Lord Advocate), Lucy Scott Moncrieffe (VP of Law Society), Michelle Mone etc. • Rise in number of female small business owners however women affected disproportionately by Coalition's benefit changes. Women still more likely to suffer poverty, 30,000 women sacked per year for being pregnant. • 2 million workers benefit from NMW- 75% of them women or ethnic minorities. • 2010 government report 'Tackling Race Inequality: Statement on Race' acknowledged progress in tackling racial inequality in UK. Success of initiatives such as Ethnic Minority Employment Task Force and Black Pupils Achievement Programme. • Range of initiatives to promote racial equality, eg One Scotland Campaign. • In 2008, 16% of 18-24 year old ethnic minority population in Higher Education compared to 14.2% of general population. • Poverty rates for Asian British (particularly Bangladeshi and Pakistani) and Black British higher than White British. Median earnings for White British a third higher than for Asian British. 		

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B	6		<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rates higher for ethnic minorities (14% compared to 7%). Figure for 2013 much higher for 18/24 age group (black unemployment rate of 45% compared to white rate of 19%). This considered a factor in Tottenham riots and subsequent disturbances. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	7	<p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of inequalities • Extent to which inequalities are greater within racial groups than between racial groups <p>And balanced comment/analysis on the view that inequalities are greater within racial groups than between racial groups.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference may be made to income/wealth/poverty levels, employment/unemployment rates, housing, education, health and healthcare and crime. • Creation of Black Middle Class (the 'Cappuccino Society') and Black elite ('Black Diamonds'). • Estimated 450,000 whites, of a total white population of 4.5 million, live below the poverty line. • Gini-coefficient figure for Whites is 0.5 for Blacks 0.62, Coloureds 0.61 and Indians 0.6. These figures have widened for all racial groups. • 1.3 million blacks (14% of the black workforce) earn as much as or more than the average white. In 2000, the average black South African earned 15% of the average white South African's income, whereas in 2011, an average black person earned 40% of an average white person's income. • The official unemployment rate for Black South Africans in 2012 was 29.1% compared to 23.9% for coloureds, 9.3% for Indian/Asians and 6.1% for Whites. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	7	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 report by South Africa Institute of Race Relations found: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of employed black people doubled since 1994; ratios of 1:3.3 black employed / unemployed. - There are three times more black, coloured and Indian business owners than there are white business owners. - Black people who own cars has doubled in eight years. - 5.8 million black people own their own property. • The average White person's income is currently rising by 5.3% a year, whereas the average black person's income is rising by 14.9%. • Based on the national definition of poverty- \$4 a day- more than half of South Africans (54%) are poor and poverty and inequality still reflect race. • Former chairperson of the South African Human Rights Commission, Judge Jody Kollapen, says that South Africa remains one of the most unequal societies in the world. • Criticism that BEE has benefited only a few Black South Africans ('Black Diamonds') eg mining magnate Patrice Motsepe- whose wealth is estimated at about Rs14.2 billion (US\$2 Billion)- and ANC housing minister Tokyo Sexwale. • Credit also references to geographic and urban-rural inequalities where they are linked to race. • Overall, inequalities have reduced between different racial groups but have increased within racial groups. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	8	<p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of economic success • Extent to which all Chinese people have benefited <p>And balanced comment/analysis of the view that economic success has benefited all the people of China.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China has developed a 'socialist market economy' over the past 30 years. China has second largest economy after USA with increases of around 9.5% pa. • The International Monetary Fund states the country's GDP has rocketed from just over \$200 billion in 1980 to \$5.9 trillion in 2010 although there are signs in 2012 of a slowdown. • Development of social security system including unemployment insurance, medical insurance, maternity benefits, communal and individual pensions. Intention is to reduce inequalities. • 11th Five Year Economic Program aimed to build a more 'harmonious society'. 12th Five Year program targets economic growth (7%pa); more new jobs (45m urban areas) and price stability. • Regional development plans to improve infrastructure and employment opportunities and to promote private and international investment. • China's Gini-coefficient has risen to 0.47 passing the USA 0.4 which is seen as high. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	8	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since economic change introduced, hundreds of millions have been lifted out of poverty. There have been huge improvements in the standard of living for majority although millions continue to experience poverty including many in countryside and migrant workers. • Average urban disposal incomes are three times that of the average rural disposal income. The gap is widening. • Widespread social unrest with protests often triggered by inequalities and/or other social problems. • Creation of rich elite (with very expensive lifestyles). There is also a growing middle class with high levels of personal savings. Wealth concentrated in urban areas especially Beijing and Shanghai. • The government has targets to: lift further 40m people out of poverty in rural areas; to raise minimum wages for migrant workers; improve rural incomes through tax cuts; ensure greater enforcement of labour laws and is working to move labour-intensive, low value industries to more rural areas. • Credit references to inequalities in education, health/healthcare, housing and consumption of material/consumer goods, etc. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	9	<p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US immigration debate • The impact of immigration on US society (economic, social, political, cultural) <p>And balanced comment/analysis on the overall impact of immigration on the USA</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration subject to much debate in USA. 9/11 and the introduction of various laws (Patriot Act). Immigration (legal and illegal) remains high on the US political and media agenda. Many Americans now see immigration as no longer an economic issue. Post 9/11, it is now seen as a national security issue. • Historically, USA has rich history of immigration; ethnic diversity seen as a cause for celebration; • Immigrants stimulate demand for housing, medical care, education, etc; they provide US businesses with a steady reserve of workers prepared to do low paid, low skilled menial jobs that many US citizens won't do; immigrants vital to the economy in states of high Hispanic immigration such as Texas or California. • In the longer term, immigrants contribute more than they cost to assimilate. Most are young, economically active and, in many cases, highly skilled; they are less dependent on welfare parents than native born Americans. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	9	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian American immigrants, particularly, Korean Americans, now out performing White Americans in terms of academic qualifications and average salary. Many work in high tech computer companies of California's Silicon Valley. It can be argued that Korean Americans are now the most successful ethnic group in the USA. • Bush's Guest Worker Program attempted to recognise the economic contribution of immigration by allowing US employers to sponsor non US employees. Many businesses support changes in the law that allow illegal immigrants to remain legally in the country. • 40 million people in the USA are immigrants, with illegal immigration accounting for around 12 million. Around 1.5 million illegal immigrants enter the country each year, mainly across the 2,000 mile US/Mexican border. Many believe this level is unsustainable. However, rates of immigration have fallen in recent years. • Arguments that wage levels of US citizens are being forced down by immigrants and that increased immigration has led to greater competition for employment, education, healthcare, housing, etc. Acc. to Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), the estimated cost of immigration to the US taxpayer per annum is \$100bn. • Many immigrants lack any formal education. They are unskilled and are seen as a drain on the welfare and other social provisions. This costs the US taxpayer- 33% of immigrants use at least one welfare program, compared to 19% of US citizens. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	9	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013 Senate passed a bill to citizenship for an estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants. Obama looking for 'comprehensive settlement on immigration' but pro-immigration groups claim he has increased rate of deportations. • Fear of US culture being 'overwhelmed' in areas of concentrated immigration; English no longer main language in some areas. Hispanics predicted to be majority ethnic group in California by 2030. • Immigration major political issue in states such as Texas, California and Arizona and in 2012 US Presidential election. Arizona's new law in 2010 allows police to check the immigration status of anyone giving 'reasonable suspicion'; increased tensions in areas of high immigrant populations. • Many Americans welcome tighter border controls. Huge investment in border security (including fence along 2,000 mile US/Mexican border) and the creation of Dept. of Homeland Security implies that illegal immigration and its prevention is seen as major issue by State and Federal authorities. • Growth of anti-immigrant militia groups, eg The Minutemen. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	10	<p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform of the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies • Agreement/disagreement over reforms <p>And balanced comment/analysis of the extent of agreement between EU members over reforms to the CAP/CFP.</p> <p>Answers may refer to: Candidates must refer to both the CAP and the CFP for full marks.</p> <p>Maximum 12 if only one dealt with</p> <p>Reform of CAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform has centred around the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Break the link between subsidies and production. - Diversify the rural economy. - Respond to consumer demands for safe food and high standards of animal welfare and environmental protection. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	10	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform proposals which will come into effect in 2013: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keeping EU farm spending level until 2020. - Capping the total subsidy a large farm can receive at 300,000 euros. This is to combat large payments going to affluent landowners. - Levelling imbalances in payments. Subsidising acreage farmed rather than production totals. This should lead to less intensive farming. Big disparities between high subsidies to farmers in western EU, and much lower ones to those in the east, should also be levelled out. - Ending sugar production quotas. These are seen to heavily disadvantage competing farmers in poor countries; and they pay huge amounts to giant European agri-businesses. - Making 30% of the “direct payment” income support payments received by farmers dependent on environmental criteria. <p>Agreement/Disagreement For some the proposals have gone too far, for some not far enough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK wanted CAP spending scaled back much more significantly. • UK farmers have said the reforms will make the payment system even more complicated. • On the other hand, Irish farmers have protested over the scale of the cuts. <p>Reform of the CFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission wants reform by January 2013. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	10	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It seeks to end the practice of discarding surplus fish. In future trawlers will have to land their entire catch. • This will require better technology to monitor compliance. • The Commission wants EU governments to switch from subsidising fishing fleets to a more market-driven approach to fishing. • It wants to restore all fish stocks to maximum sustainable yield (MSY) by 2015. • Large fleets will be allocated transferable catch shares, called “concessions”, which they will be able to trade, in response to local conditions. • The Commission says fisheries should be managed on an “ecosystem” basis- there needs to be more flexibility in the system and more scientific data needs to be collected on a larger number of fish species. • A new funding mechanism will be set up for 2014-2020 called the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), with a budget of 6.7bn euros (£6bn). • Part of that fund will help support small-scale coastal fleets. Member states will be able to restrict fishing in a zone within 12 nautical miles of the coast, up to the year 2022. <p>Agreement/Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK has welcomed the changes saying it will encourage a wider range of fish to be caught. • Critics have questioned whether quotas will be adhered to. Also whether large fishing fleets will dominate the market. • Some member states eg Germany are keener than others eg Spain to protect stocks. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	11	<p>‘Pass’ and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aid versus trade debate • The importance of foreign aid and trade as factors affecting development <p>And balanced comment/analysis of the view that trade is more important than foreign aid in promoting development in Africa.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some commentators, notably the African academic, Dambisa Moyo, question the value of aid to developing nations. • Claim that aid encourages dependency not self-reliance. • Claim that only free trade can benefit both developed and developing nations. • However, completely free trade may benefit developed nations more as they could flood developed nations with cheap imported goods, damaging local producers and markets. • There is a recognition within government, eg DFID, that trade and aid are important but other factors such as good governance, tackling corruption and having good infrastructure are as important in promoting development. • Critics say that deals such as the EU’s Free Trade Agreement and the ‘Economic Partnership Agreements’ (EPAs) are skewed in favour of developed nations. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	11	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair trade refers to a system which allows farmers in developing countries to get a fair price for the goods they sell abroad. But Fair trade consists of a small and very specific range of products available to Western consumers. It only benefits the exporters of these products and doesn't improve trade within developing nations. • The UN Millennium Goals 2012 report shows that due to the global economic recession there has been a drop in aid for the first time in many years and a rise in protectionist trade policies. • Few countries meet the UN's target of 0.7% of GNI in aid. UK achieved in 2013. • The Doha trade negotiations were supposed to bring greater opportunities for developing countries to gain from world trade. However, these talks have dragged on for many years without resolution. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	12	<p>‘Pass’ and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NATO role/involvement in helping to secure international peace and security • Importance of NATO’s role in securing international peace and security <p>And balanced comment/analysis of the view that NATO has an important part to play in achieving international peace and security</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional role of collective security. • 28 member organisation with others keen to join. • Peace-making and peacekeeping roles eg Kosovo. • More recent post 9/11 role of tackling international terrorism. • “New” roles of combatting human trafficking and illegal arms trade which funds terrorism and/or drugs trade. • Positive and negative views on NATO’s involvement in Afghanistan conflict. • View that United Nations should be the forum for resolving international crises and not NATO. However, UN divided in Security Council (use of veto), restricted in actions by lack of resources (financial and military). • Terrorism eg al-Qeada. • “Rogue states” such as North Korea, Iran which could develop nuclear capacity. • Unrest in the Middle East eg Syrian conflict. • Emerging crisis in the Ukraine. 	15	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	12		<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resurgent Russia with Putin rearming the country and opposing NATO's eastern "missile defence shield". • Need for NATO illustrated by support given to Libyan rebels, nation building in Afghanistan and Iraq but divisions within NATO too as many countries will not commit troops and US more concerned with its own defence needs. • Consequences of US unilateral action. • Other relevant points. 	15	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]



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Part One: General Marking Principles for: Modern Studies Higher Paper 2

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

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

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Modern Studies Higher Paper 2

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

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Tanya Palmer states, “As children get older, year-on-year statistics prove that the number of young people regularly eating five fruits per day decreases.” (lines 10-12: Source A) 1 mark</p> <p>Source C1 shows that Tanya is exaggerating as the numbers of children eating 5 fruits per day rises from the 5-7 years age group (7%) to the 8-10 years age group (14%) 1 mark</p>	2	
2	<p>Source A lines 26-29, Tanya Palmer says, “Although it is true that the majority of children are of a healthy weight, little wonder more than double the number of children are obese in the most deprived families compared to the least deprived.” 1 mark</p> <p>Tanya Palmer is correct about the majority of children being a healthy weight (76%). 1 mark</p> <p>She is incorrect, however, when she says, “...little wonder more than double the number of children are obese in most deprived families compared to the least deprived.” Source C2 shows 7% of least deprived children are obese compared to 11% of most deprived families are obese which is not double. 1 mark</p>	3	
3	<p>Source B, Calvin McKenzie claims that, “Funding to reduce inequalities for the early years and young people is already one of Scottish Government’s biggest areas of expenditure.” 1 mark</p> <p>Source C3 shows Calvin exaggerates as funding to reduce inequalities for the early years and young people is the lowest in the table for each of the years. 1 mark</p>	2	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>Source B, Calvin McKenzie says, "Public opinion may agree that government has a responsibility to promote healthy eating but with child poverty rates predicted to fall in the future there really won't be any need for <i>Fruitstart</i>." 1 mark</p> <p>Source C5 supports his view as 65% agree government has a responsibility to promote healthy eating. 1 mark</p> <p>But Source C4 does not support his view as child poverty rates are expected to remain steady in the years ahead. 1 mark</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(10)</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	<p>Decision Making Task or Report</p> <p>Zone Mark: C Pass = 10 or 11 B Pass = 12 or 13 A Pass = 14 and above</p> <p>Use the full range of marks. Do not over-credit answers that simply paraphrase the source information in isolation. The report must feature background knowledge to pass. Use must be made of all specified sources.</p> <p>Credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An introduction that indicates an awareness of the role to be adopted - A style appropriate to a report (sub-headings, chapters, etc.) - Makes a clear recommendation developed arguments in support of the recommendation - Identification of and comment on (rebuttal of) counter arguments provision - Use of appropriate background knowledge - An overall conclusion <p>Arguments for the proposal may feature: The need for healthier living, issues of affordability and availability of fruit for poorest, pressures of modern life leading to problems of obesity, invest funds now, save later.</p> <p>Arguments against the proposal may feature: Waste of money, individual responsibility to eat well, role of welfare state, sports facilities not 'nanny state'.</p> <p>Accept, but do not 'check list', background knowledge which may be developed from the following statements:</p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Source A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Numerous reports show health statistics in Scotland improving but the health gap between the most and least affluent in society is an embarrassment.” • “Government has a responsibility to reduce health inequalities.” • “As a nation we need to eat and live healthier lives.” • “FRUITSTART, once up and running, will sit alongside a number of Scottish Government initiatives to improve health.” • “...inappropriate lifestyle choices and their impact on health.” • “Forward looking government action has, in other areas, been successful in changing lifestyle choices and improving health.” • “But taken as part of a wide range of government health initiatives.” <p>Source B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “...another example of unnecessary government spending.” • “In a period of economic restraint.” • “...individual’s own responsibility to look after their health.” • “Sensibly, and not before time, the UK Government has already made changes to the benefit system with the aim of reducing the UK’s ‘dependency culture’.” • “...spirit of the Olympics and Commonwealth Games needs to be supported by quality facilities available for all young people.” <p style="text-align: right;">Marks 20</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total 30</p>		

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]