



2015 Modern Studies

Advanced Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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

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

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

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Modern Studies Advanced Higher

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

General points that apply to **all** answers:

General points:

Quality answers will address the question throughout.

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

Does the candidate answer the actual question set?

Does the candidate draw on his/her knowledge and understanding to develop sustained line(s) of argument supported by relevant evidence?

Is there evidence of analysis and synthesis?

Do the lines of argument lead to appropriate conclusions relating to the question asked?

Is the answer structured?

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

STUDY THEME 1: COMPARATIVE POLITICS AND RESEARCH METHODS

Section A

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
	<p>General points:</p> <p>Quality answers will address the question throughout.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality answers will have a coherent structure and analysis. Bear in mind that candidates are attempting to construct a comparative essay under examination conditions. • High quality answers will compare across UK (Scotland) and USA regularly throughout the answer, rather than having a large section on the UK and a smaller section on the USA tagged on at the end. • Acknowledgement of alternative viewpoints/arguments is likely to be discussed in quality answers. • Expect more emphasis on the UK from most candidates but do not pass answers that do not cover the USA. Answers that do not discuss Scotland may still pass. Credit highly answers that do emphasise Scotland depending on the quality of the debate. • Credit highly candidates who make reference to and comment on secondary analysis eg Politics Review, newspaper articles, documentaries and relevant online materials. • Credit candidates who make implicit conclusions throughout the essay. • Look for development including up-to-date exemplification. <p><i>Does the candidate answer the actual question set?</i> <i>Does the candidate draw on his/her knowledge and understanding to develop sustained line(s) of argument supported by relevant evidence?</i> <i>Is there evidence of analysis and synthesis?</i> <i>Do the lines of argument lead to appropriate conclusions relating to the question asked?</i> <i>Is the answer structured?</i></p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Context A: Political Parties</p> <p>Some content points that candidates might cover. Credit any relevant content.</p> <p>UK: Reference may be made to the following themes.</p> <p>New Labour's shift to the centre ground saw, to some extent, the abandonment of their socialist roots and distancing from the trade union movement, however there has been a move back to the left under Miliband. Currently the emphasis is on social justice and reward for hard work, not the overt socialism of earlier times.</p> <p>The Conservatives remain committed to the 'Big Society' concept - putting more power in people's hands and transferring power from Whitehall to local communities. It could be argued that this is a new ideology or a more traditional 'small government' approach. Both Labour and the Conservatives remain ideologically committed to the UK. The Conservatives pushing for an exit from the EU.</p> <p>The Lib Dems have lost much support through compromising their ideologies via the coalition. In Scotland the SNP are clearly ideologically committed to an independent Scotland.</p> <p>USA: Reference may be made to the following themes.</p> <p>In recent years the US parties have become more polarised with key ideological differences with regards to health care, abortion, gay rights/marriage, religion and taxation.</p> <p>The Republican Party's conservatism is largely based upon its support of classical principles against the modern liberalism of the Democratic Party. E.g. Mitt Romney has pledged a trillion dollar investment into the US armed forces to bolster the ideological image of the USA as the supreme world power.</p>	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>Context B: Electoral Systems</p> <p>UK/Scotland</p> <p>Candidates are likely to focus on the deficiencies of FPTP and compare with AMS/STV arguing that they are more representative. Better candidates will recognise that there are two sides to this argument and that it could be argued that we have been well served by FPTP.</p> <p>With 3 systems operating in Scotland we have quite a degree of pluralism at different levels although it may serve to confuse the electorate. Debate may consider the advantages of decisive government versus coalitions or even take the opposite view.</p> <p>USA</p> <p>The USA also makes extensive use of FPTP and is therefore broadly similar with the notable difference that without a meaningful 3rd or 4th Party the results are probably 'fairer'. The American Primary System engages with voters at a grass roots level and arguably gives voters more choice at an early stage thus serving them well.</p> <p>Expect some candidates to discuss the problems of the Electoral College system which as in election 2000 did not serve the people at all well.</p> <p>Discussion may well focus on the comparison between strong decisive governments created by FPTP but which disenfranchise millions versus the use of systems which give voters better representation but arguably less decisive government.</p>	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>Context C: Decision Making in Central and Devolved/State Government</p> <p>Points which illustrate that checks <i>are</i> effective.</p> <p>UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebellion at times does happen e.g. during Blair's time over Iraq. • Strength of Select Committee process – external witnesses. • Public dissemination of events such as PMQT and debates. • Detailed work of standing committees on individual Bills. • Further scrutiny of Bills in the House of Lords – delaying for 1 year. <p>SCOTLAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to above, e.g. FMQT • Strength of Scottish Parliament Committee system <p>USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult for President when House and/or Senate are from different parties. • Presence of DINOS and RINOS (Democrats/Republicans in name only) who do not automatically follow the Executive's lead. • Supreme Court power. • Specific powers of House and Senate e.g. via ratifications (Senate) and budget (House) may hamper Presidential wishes. 	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Points which illustrate that checks <i>are not</i> effective.</p> <p>UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually majority government. • Not in the interests of backbenchers on committees to rebel. • Whip system very strong. • Committees stacked in government favour – chairs appointed by Government. <p>SCOTLAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to above – also no second chamber • Government majority (2012 -) <p>USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The status of the President affords him power and authority; The public expect the President to be allowed to function. • Can have an easy ride if Senate and House are of the same party. • Executive Orders can bypass official channels of scrutiny. • Supreme Court may be sympathetic to the President especially if he has been allowed to make key appointments. 		
4	<p>Context D: The Politics of Influence</p> <p>This answer will be based around case studies and exemplification too extensive to list. A good essay will probably explore the benefits to politics and wider society of the following...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insider Groups e.g. the Automobile Association, NRA • Outsider Groups e.g. Amnesty • Sectional Groups e.g. the British Medical Association • Cause/Promotional Groups e.g. Fathers for Justice <p>Very good essays will probably consider the negative contributions too, perhaps using more American exemplification e.g. the importance of money, PACS, and professional lobbyists</p>	30	

Section B

Research methods:

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(a)	<p>General points: Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.</p> <p>If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 7 marks. Depth and detail is important and supported by relevant and current exemplification. The exemplification should be used throughout the answer to support the points made. This exemplification can come from the candidate's own experiences of research ie for their dissertation.</p> <p>'Before, during and after' must all be considered to get full marks.</p> <p>Answers should link to 'group of voters.'</p> <p>Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers' meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p>Specific points:</p> <p>This question is about carrying out a group interview with a specific group of people eg voters, prisoners, EU migrant workers. The answer should reflect the information in the question.</p> <p>Considerations before, during and after the group interview.</p> <p>Here is a list of some things the candidates may discuss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who to interview/where to carry out interview etc • Prepare aim and questions • Sampling • Data recording • Ethical considerations • What to do with results of interview • Any other relevant point. 	9	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(b)	<p>General points:</p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.</p> <p>If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 4 marks. Depth and detail is important and supported by relevant and current exemplification. The exemplification should be used throughout the answer to support the points made. This exemplification can come from the candidate's own experiences of research ie for their dissertation.</p> <p>Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers' meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p>Specific points:</p> <p>There are numerous reasons why it is important to carry out a pilot study. Some reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pilot study permits preliminary testing of the hypothesis that leads to testing a more precise hypothesis in the main study. • A pilot study can reveal deficiencies in the design of a survey etc and these can then be addressed before time and resources are expended on the real thing. • A good research strategy requires careful planning and a pilot study will often be a part of this strategy. It can greatly reduce the number of unanticipated problems because you have an opportunity to redesign parts of your study to overcome difficulties that the pilot study reveals. • A pilot study may address a number of logistical issues such as checking that the instructions/questions are understandable. • It may save a lot of time and money. The pilot study almost always provides enough data for the researcher to decide whether to go ahead with the main study. • Any other relevant points 	6	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(a)	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to three marks for a point that is specific and in detail</p> <p>Some comment should be made about 'trust' and what this might mean. Use your professional judgement.</p> <p>If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 5 marks.</p> <p>Evidence to show that a researcher can trust the information presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPR is non-profit organisation. • Pew Research Centre is respected organisation with research carried out immediately after Sandy Hook shootings. • Graphs show figures so can be interpreted by researcher. • Question asked is reasonably clear. • Margin of error is good. • Sources can be followed up as website is given. • Suitable sample – 1219 adults asked <p>Evidence to show that a researcher cannot trust the information presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graphs are not very clear. Are the figures in %s? • Question can be ambiguous ie more important than what? • Unsure about NPR and Pew. • More information on sample required. • Website is a blog so opinionated. <p><i>Extent?</i> Once source of information checked out, then the information could be trusted to a large extent.</p> <p>But go with candidates' answers.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(b)	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.</p> <p>If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. Depth and detail is important and supported by relevant and current exemplification. The exemplification should be used throughout the answer to support the points made. This exemplification can come from the candidate's own experiences of research ie for their dissertation.</p> <p>Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers' meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p>Specific points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed consent • You should provide information to clients about the purpose of the evaluation, how their responses will be used and any possible consequences of their participation. • Anonymity and confidentiality • Anonymity means you cannot identify respondents based on their responses. Anonymity makes follow-up difficult but can encourage respondents to be more honest in their responses. • Confidentiality means the investigator knows the identity of respondents but promises not to reveal it. • Data security • Once collected, it is important to protect and secure data containing respondent identifiers in a locked file or room. • There are many more issues that can be considered. Credit as relevant. 	8	

STUDY THEME 2: LAW AND ORDER AND RESEARCH METHODS

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
	<p>General Points that apply to all answers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality answers will address the question throughout. • Quality answers will have a coherent structure and analysis • Credit highly answers that make reference to and comment on secondary analysis eg newspaper articles, documentaries and relevant online resources etc. • Look for development including up-to-date exemplification. • Credit candidates who make implicit conclusions throughout the essay. • Acknowledgement of alternative viewpoints/arguments is likely to be discussed in quality answers. <p><i>Does the candidate answer the actual question set?</i> <i>Does the candidate draw on his/her knowledge and understanding to develop sustained line(s) of argument supported by relevant evidence?</i> <i>Is there evidence of analysis and synthesis?</i> <i>Do the lines of argument lead to appropriate conclusions relating to the question asked?</i> <i>Is the answer structured?</i></p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Context A: Rights and Responsibilities in Relation to Law and Order in the UK.</p> <p>The idea of a bill of rights or a written statement outlining citizens' responsibilities and rights did gain greater prominence as new counter-terrorism measures appeared to erode civil liberties in the wake of the September 11th 2001 attacks in New York and the July 7th 2005 bombs in London.</p> <p>"We will establish a Commission to investigate the creation of a British Bill of Rights that incorporates and builds on all our obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights, ensures that these rights continue to be enshrined in British law, and protects and extends British liberties. We will seek to promote a better understanding of the true scope of these obligations."</p> <p>Advantages of an unwritten constitution are the flexibility and the adaptability to changing customs and circumstances.</p> <p>A written constitution allows for greater clarity and stability in a rapidly changing country.</p> <p>The limits to the power of the state are very clear in the UK – we have never needed a written account.</p> <p>Ongoing security threats are currently managed without a written constitution.</p> <p>Impact of Human Rights Act – enough protection without needing written constitution.</p> <p>Recent calls for written Scottish Constitution.</p>	30	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2		<p>Context B: The Causes and Effects of Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Cost” and impact of crime can be explored in different ways – financial, social, emotional impact and effects. • Credit answers that explore all these angles. • Financial cost paid by middle classes – taxpayers’ burden. • Emotional cost paid by families of “young men” - women – mothers, wives • Cost paid by families who are split up by young men in prison – fatherless impact. • Cost to communities – social exclusion, breakdown, businesses close. • Young men “pay” as victims and perpetrators in different ways. • Young men most likely to be victims of violent crime – they pay most heavily. • Fear of crime “cost” mostly to elderly women. • Impact of “white collar” crime – not on young men, middle aged burden. 	30	
3		<p>Context C: Responses to Crime in the UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of “Police Scotland” – accept both criticisms and praise – cost. • Elected Police Commissioners in England & Wales – effectiveness and accountability. • Accept trends in Crime – e.g. Firearm Figures in Scotland 32 year low. Gun crime falling according to recent figures. • Accept arguments surrounding the effectiveness of Community Payback – “The Government’s justice analytical services advertised a contract to review the changes earlier this week. Figures show that of 7763 CPOs handed down by the courts only 2536 – fewer than one-third – were completed”. • Rise in short term prison sentences despite Scottish Government Policy. 	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>Context D: Penal Systems in the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at what is meant by purposeful activity. Accept arguments around the effectiveness of rehabilitation within prisons - Scotland's chief inspector of prisons has called for more offenders to be given meaningful work or education while they are serving their sentences. HMCI annual report purposeful activity would cut re-offending. Figures showed more than 50% of those given short jail sentences reoffended within a year. The Scottish government said community payback orders, with offenders doing unpaid manual work, should further reduce reoffending. • “It costs around £32,000 pounds annually, per prison place, so there is an obvious need to reduce re-offending for the sake of community safety, the public purse and prisoners themselves. • “If one hundred prisoners did not reoffend and return to prison then it would save approximately £3.2 million pounds per year. We want to find out whether work, vocational training and education actually result in helping prisoners gain the skills and self-confidence to get a job and stop re-offending. “The Justice Committee therefore believes it is vital we look at the benefits of ‘purposeful activity’ within Scotland’s prisons. Equally, we want to look at the consistency of ‘purposeful activity’ across the prison campus and learn from best practice in prisons where it exists.” • The open estate and what sort of purposeful activity prisoners can get there to help with their rehabilitation and the extent to which it reduced reoffending. • Discussion of effectiveness of Community based alternatives to custody – Community Payback 	30	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept arguments around the effectiveness of Prison system - Kenny MacAskill “In the case of many other prisons, staff have to deal with the constraints of outdated buildings and unsuitable facilities but at HMP Low Moss, the Prison Service has been able to build a prison which meets its needs, puts the necessary constraints on prisoners and provides the space for worthwhile rehabilitation training. • Accept arguments surrounding alternatives such as tagging - Nearly £1bn has been spent on the electronic tagging of criminals over the past 13 years with little effect on cutting offending rates, offering little value for money and serving only to enrich two or three private security companies, one of which is G4S, a senior police officer has claimed. 		

Section B

Research methods

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(a)	<p>General points:</p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.</p> <p>If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 7 marks. Depth and detail is important and supported by relevant and current exemplification. The exemplification should be used throughout the answer to support the points made. This exemplification can come from the candidate's own experiences of research ie for their dissertation. 'Before, during and after' must all be considered to get full marks.</p> <p>Answers should link to 'group of prisoners.' Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers' meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p>Specific points:</p> <p>This question is about carrying out a group interview with a specific group of people eg voters, prisoners, EU migrant workers. The answer should reflect the information in the question.</p> <p>Considerations before, during and after the group interview.</p> <p>Here is a list of some things the candidates may discuss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who to interview/where to carry out interview etc • Prepare aim and questions • Sampling • Data recording • Ethical considerations • What to do with results of interview • Any other relevant point. 	9	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(b)	<p>General points:</p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.</p> <p>If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 4 marks. Depth and detail is important and supported by relevant and current exemplification. The exemplification should be used throughout the answer to support the points made. This exemplification can come from the candidate's own experiences of research ie for their dissertation.</p> <p>Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers' meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p>Specific points:</p> <p>There are numerous reasons why it is important to carry out a pilot study. Some reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pilot study permits preliminary testing of the hypothesis that leads to testing a more precise hypothesis in the main study. • A pilot study can reveal deficiencies in the design of a survey etc and these can then be addressed before time and resources are expended on the real thing. • A good research strategy requires careful planning and a pilot study will often be a part of this strategy. It can greatly reduce the number of unanticipated problems because you have an opportunity to redesign parts of your study to overcome difficulties that the pilot study reveals. • A pilot study may address a number of logistical issues such as checking that the instructions/questions are understandable. • It may save a lot of time and money. The pilot study almost always provides enough data for the researcher to decide whether to go ahead with the main study. • Any other relevant points 	6	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(a)	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to three marks for a point that is specific and in detail</p> <p>Some comment should be made about 'trust' and what this might mean. Use your professional judgement.</p> <p>If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 5 marks.</p> <p>Evidence to show that a researcher can trust the information presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables can be interpreted by researcher. • Question asked is reasonably clear. • Sources can be followed up as website is given. • Some information available on sample asked. <p>Evidence to show that a researcher cannot trust the information presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table is difficult to interpret. • Question can be ambiguous • Unsure about ComRes. • Small sample size ie 55 MSPs and 150 MPs. • Information on MPs survey is more difficult to use as the raw figures are not given. <p>Extent? Once source of information checked out, then the information could be trusted to a reasonable extent.</p> <p>But go with candidates' answers.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(b)	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.</p> <p>If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. Depth and detail is important and supported by relevant and current exemplification. The exemplification should be used throughout the answer to support the points made. This exemplification can come from the candidate's own experiences of research ie for their dissertation.</p> <p>Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers' meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p>Specific points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed consent • You should provide information to clients about the purpose of the evaluation, how their responses will be used and any possible consequences of their participation. • Anonymity and confidentiality • Anonymity means you cannot identify respondents based on their responses. Anonymity makes follow-up difficult but can encourage respondents to be more honest in their responses. • Confidentiality means the investigator knows the identity of respondents but promises not to reveal it. • Data security • Once collected, it is important to protect and secure data containing respondent identifiers in a locked file or room. • There are many more issues that can be considered. Credit as relevant 	8	

STUDY THEME 3: THE EUROPEAN UNION AND RESEARCH METHODS

SECTION A

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
	<p>General points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality answers will address the question throughout. • Quality answers will have a coherent structure and analysis. • Reward up-to-date exemplification. • Credit highly answers that make reference to and comment on secondary analysis, eg newspaper articles, documentaries and relevant online resources etc. • Look for development including up-to-date exemplification. • Credit candidates who make implicit conclusions throughout the essay. • Acknowledgement of alternative viewpoints / arguments are likely to be discussed in quality answers. <p><i>Does the candidate answer the actual question set?</i> <i>Does the candidate draw on his/her knowledge and understanding to develop sustained line(s) of argument supported by relevant evidence?</i> <i>Is there evidence of analysis and synthesis?</i> <i>Do the lines of argument lead to appropriate conclusions relating to the question asked?</i> <i>Is the answer structured?</i></p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Context A : Political Relations</p> <p>Expect reference to some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Party policies in the run up to the 2014 European Party Elections • Divisions within UK parties regarding the EU • Calls for referendum • Eurosceptic lobby • Success or otherwise of eurosceptic parties • UKIP • Media influence • Success of parties in Europe • Role of Prime Minister • Performance on the European stage • UK contribution to EU • UK contribution in times of crisis • Single Market • Eurozone • Dominance of Germany/France • Marginalisation of UK • Benefits of membership 	30	
2	<p>Context B : Representation and Participation in the European Parliament</p> <p>Expect reference to some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The make up of UK political parties in the European Union. • The membership of Alliances within the EU parliament and the UK parties' position within these alliances. • Membership of parliamentary committees. • Positions of responsibility within the EU parliament. • Influence of pressure/interest groups. • National versus EU interests. • National/party versus EU political alliance interest. • Any other relevant points. 	30	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3		<p>Context C : The European Union and its International Involvement</p> <p>Expect reference to some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NATO membership. • The European Security Strategy. • A Secure Europe in a Better World. • Increased amounts of national interests. • Ability to work together. • Costs contributions/hardware, manpower. • Strategic concerns/differences. • Uniformity of Approach v group approach. • Greater borders/how secure? • Russia/Georgia. • Cold war? • Terrorism. • Freedom of movement. 	30	
4		<p>Context D: Social Developments in the European Union with reference to the UK and the EU</p> <p>Expect reference to the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charter of Fundamental Rights. • Lisbon Treaty. • Convention of European Rights v Charter. • Mainstreaming of human rights. • Degree of member state compliance with EU directives. • Diverging implementation of EU directives. • Power of Fundamental Rights agency. • Rights of asylum seekers. • UK/France repatriation of Afghan asylum seekers. • Anti-terrorist legislation. • Discrimination against Roma. • Freedom of movement/migrants. • Data protection. • Issues affecting gender, ethnicity, age and religion. • UK position. 	30	

Section B

Research methods

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(a)	<p>General points:</p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.</p> <p>If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 7 marks. Depth and detail is important and supported by relevant and current exemplification. The exemplification should be used throughout the answer to support the points made. This exemplification can come from the candidate's own experiences of research ie for their dissertation.</p> <p>'Before, during and after' must all be considered to get full marks.</p> <p>Answers should link to 'group of EU migrant workers'.</p> <p>Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers' meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p>Specific points:</p> <p>This question is about carrying out a group interview with a specific group of people eg voters, prisoners, EU migrant workers. The answer should reflect the information in the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerations before, during and after the group interview. • Here is a list of some things the candidates may discuss. • Who to interview/where to carry out interview etc • Prepare aim and questions • Sampling • Data recording • Ethical considerations • what to do with results of interview • Any other relevant point. 	9	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(b)	<p>General points:</p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.</p> <p>If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 4 marks. Depth and detail is important and supported by relevant and current exemplification. The exemplification should be used throughout the answer to support the points made. This exemplification can come from the candidate's own experiences of research ie for their dissertation.</p> <p>Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers' meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p>Specific points:</p> <p>There are numerous reasons why it is important to carry out a pilot study. Some reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pilot study permits preliminary testing of the hypothesis that leads to testing a more precise hypothesis in the main study. • A pilot study can reveal deficiencies in the design of a survey etc and these can then be addressed before time and resources are expended on the real thing. • A good research strategy requires careful planning and a pilot study will often be a part of this strategy. It can greatly reduce the number of unanticipated problems because you have an opportunity to redesign parts of your study to overcome difficulties that the pilot study reveals. • A pilot study may address a number of logistical issues such as checking that the instructions/questions are understandable. • It may save a lot of time and money. The pilot study almost always provides enough data for the researcher to decide whether to go ahead with the main study. • Any other relevant points 	6	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(a)	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to three marks for a point that is specific and in detail Some comment should be made about 'trust' and what this might mean. Use your professional judgement. If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 5 marks.</p> <p>Evidence to show that a researcher can trust the information presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables can be interpreted by researcher. • Sources can be followed up as website is given. • Some information available on sample asked. • ICM is a sound organisation. <p>Evidence to show that a researcher cannot trust the information presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question asked is not clear. • Unsure about ICM and Telegraph's interpretation of findings. • +/- of telephone interviewing. <p><i>Extent?</i> Once source of information checked out, then the information in the table could be trusted to a reasonable extent but the analysis by the newspaper could be open to interpretation.</p> <p>But go with candidates' answers.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(b)	<p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant.</p> <p>If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. Depth and detail is important and supported by relevant and current exemplification. The exemplification should be used throughout the answer to support the points made. This exemplification can come from the candidate's own experiences of research ie for their dissertation.</p> <p>Use your professional judgement based on exemplification at markers' meeting in awarding a final mark.</p> <p>Specific points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed consent • You should provide information to clients about the purpose of the evaluation, how their responses will be used. and any possible consequences of their participation. • Anonymity and confidentiality • Anonymity means you cannot identify respondents based on their responses. Anonymity makes follow-up difficult but can encourage respondents to be more honest in their responses. • Confidentiality means the investigator knows the identity of respondents but promises not to reveal it. • Data security • Once collected, it is important to protect and secure data containing respondent identifiers in a locked file or room. • There are many more issues that can be considered. Credit as relevant. 	8	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]