



2015 Modern Studies

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2015

The information in this publication may be reproduced to support SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is to be used for any other purposes written permission must be obtained from SQA's NQ Assessment team.

Where the publication includes materials from sources other than SQA (secondary copyright), this material should only be reproduced for the purposes of examination or assessment. If it needs to be reproduced for any other purpose it is the centre's responsibility to obtain the necessary copyright clearance. SQA's NQ Assessment team may be able to direct you to the secondary sources.

These Marking Instructions have been prepared by Examination Teams for use by SQA Appointed Markers when marking External Course Assessments. This publication must not be reproduced for commercial or trade purposes.

Part One: General Marking Principles for: Modern Studies Intermediate 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 Intermediate 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.

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 and 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		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(a)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ability to discuss government proposals and policies in debates • law making powers –voting on Government bills at Decision Time • MSPs can put forward motions/bills • questioning Government Ministers and First Minister eg at First Minister’s Questions • voting to approve government budget • ability in committee system to scrutinise government policies and proposals • credit references to additional powers under the Scotland Act (2012) <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>6 LO1</p>	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(b)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrations and protests may be effective if large numbers of people are involved and they gain a large amount of media attention so many others will be aware of the cause and may increase pressure on government • petitions may be effective as, if large numbers of people sign them, then government may be more likely to notice as it will show the popularity of a cause or issue eg e-petitions are able to attract a large number of signatures • some pressure groups employ professional lobbyists who may be very effective as they can have direct access to ministers or civil servants • pressure groups who use violent or disruptive methods may gain attention and gain a lot of publicity forcing the government to pay attention • trade unions act as pressure groups and may use industrial action to put across their case; this can be effective if the trade union action affects important services and impacts on the economy or a large number of people • credit candidates who give relevant examples in a Scottish context <p>Any other valid point</p>	6	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(c)	<p>The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:-</p> <p>Many people in Scotland want to be involved in politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the view is not being selective as it is correct when it says many people in Scotland want to be involved in politics as is shown in Source 1 when it says that for many people the debate and chance to vote in the referendum about whether Scotland should become independent has got them more interested in politics this is supported by Source 2 which shows that a large majority of 72% think that important decisions should be decided more often by referendums the view is being very selective when it says that many people in Scotland want to be more involved in politics as Source 1 shows this is not correct when it says that there has been a fall in the level of political involvement in Scotland and that political party membership is falling and people say they don't want to be involved in decision making. This is backed up by Source 2 which shows that between 2011 and 2012 the percentage of people who do not want to be involved in decision making has gone up from 57% to 64% in the country as a whole. More than half of people do not want to be involved the view is partially selective as although turnout in the Scottish Parliament election in 2011 was still just over half at 50.4% it had fallen from 58.2 % in 1999 however Source 1 says that many people see pressure group membership and local campaigns as a better way to get involved in politics and this sort of political activity has increased in recent years. 	8 LO2	<p>Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts; otherwise, a maximum of 6 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.</p> <p>Candidates who give an overall conclusion 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 point/explanations and should be credited.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other evidence which may be used to show view is selective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ many people say they are bored with these discussions...(Source 1) ○ many older people who used to see voting as a duty, no longer see the point (Source 1) ○ young people are not getting involved (Source 1) ○ voting levels in some parts of the country are low (Source 1) expect link with Source 3 ○ many people say they have been put off politics (Source 1) ○ in local council elections...turnout in some areas fell to below 30% (Source 1) ○ a minority would like to be involved in decision making in both local area and in the country as a whole – figure has fallen between 2011 and 2012 – only 33% would like to be involved in decision making in the country as a whole in 2012 (Source 2) ○ Glasgow has a low level of turnout in Scottish Parliament elections – always below half (Source 3) ○ Turnout generally has fallen since 1999 eg by about 8% in Scotland as a whole (Source 3) • Other evidence which may be used to show the view is not selective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ for many people the debate and chance to vote in the referendum about whether Scotland should become independent has got them more interested in politics (Source 1) ○ many people want to find out about the options for Scotland, take part in the debate and vote in the referendum (Source 1) 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 16 and 17 year olds will be able to vote in the referendum (Source 1) ○ young people are interested in politics and are using new ways, such as social media, to get involved (Source 1) ○ in the referendum on changing the voting system for the UK Parliament, turnout in Scotland was 51% compared with the UK average of 42% (Source 1) ○ only 10% of people do not think decisions should be decided more often by referendums (Source 2) ○ turnout in the Scottish Parliament election in 2011 was over half in Lothians, Highlands and Islands and Scotland as a whole and the figure has increased slightly since 2003 in Scotland (Source 3) <p>Any other valid point</p>		

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

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(a)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ability to discuss government proposals and policies in debates • law making powers- voting on Government bills in divisions • MPs have opportunities to raise issues eg Adjournment debates, private members bills • questioning Government Ministers and Prime Minister eg at Question Time • ability in committee system to scrutinise Government policies and proposals <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>4</p> <p>LO1</p>	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(b)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • newspapers are able to express a point of view and are able to be biased in the opinions they print, this is likely to influence voters as they will be reading a one sided view and partisan view; this may not be an accurate view of the issue or party • newspapers are powerful as politicians want to get good publicity and so will pay attention to the views of newspapers as they would not want to receive a hostile press, politicians may be reluctant to do things which they feel will result in hostility from newspapers • concerns that some newspapers have lowered the tone of political debate by focussing on individuals and scandal rather than policies • concerns over the concentration of ownership of newspapers in the hands of a few large and powerful companies • the Leveson enquiry showed close links between politicians and newspapers and their owners/editors • credit candidates who give relevant examples in a UK context <p>Any other valid point</p>	6 LO1	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(c)	<p>The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a developed explanation reached depending upon the quality of explanation and accurate use of evidence. Credit highly candidates who synthesise information from across the sources.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The view is not selective as turnout in the UK Parliament election in 2010 was well over half at 65.1% and it has risen from 61.4% in 2005. Source 1 also shows the view is correct as it says that many people see pressure group membership and local campaigns as a better way to get involved in politics and this sort of political activity has increased in recent years. • Other evidence which may be used to show view is selective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ many people say they are bored with these discussions...(Source 1) ○ many older people who used to see voting as a duty, no longer see the point (Source 1) ○ young people are not getting involved (Source 1) ○ voting levels in some parts of the country are low (Source 1) expect link with Source 3 ○ many people say they have been put off politics (Source 1) ○ in local council elections... turnout in some areas fell to below 40% (Source 1) ○ a minority would like to be involved in decision making in both local area and in the country as a whole – figure has fallen between 2011 and 2012 – only 33% would like to be involved in decision making in the country as a whole in 2012 (Source 2) ○ NI and Scotland had a low level of turnout in UK Parliament elections – usually below average (Source 3) ○ Turnout generally has fallen since 1997 eg by about 9% in Scotland 	<p>8 LO2</p>	<p>Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts; otherwise, a maximum of 6 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.</p> <p>Candidates who give an evaluation of the extent of selectivity throughout or an overall conclusion 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</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other evidence which may be used to show the view is not selective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ people want to find out about important issues that affect their everyday lives and do want to get involved in decisions (Source 1) ○ there have been growing calls for 16 and 17 year olds to be able to vote in referendums (Source 1) ○ young people are interested in politics and are using new ways, such as social media, to get involved (Source 1) ○ only 10% of people do not think decisions should be decided more often by referendums (Source 2) ○ Turnout in the UK Parliament election is usually over 60% and the figure has increased slightly since 2005 in England, Scotland and Wales (Source 3) <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Section B – Social Issues in the United Kingdom

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

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a description, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>For full marks at least two descriptions are necessary.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Financial problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inability to pay bills, rent, mortgage which can lead to debt, Families can be evicted from their homes or be unable to pay for fuel or enough food. <p>Health problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poorer diet as healthy food is more expensive. Could lead to other problems like obesity and diabetes Mental health issues – depression, loss of confidence higher levels of disease – obesity lower life expectancy as a result of physical and emotional strain <p>Housing problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tend to live in smaller houses with more dampness which can lead to asthma and bronchitis and vandalism which contributes to a depressing environment leading to mental health issues <p>Social problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strain on families – relationships break down, violence as a way of expressing frustration and anger problem drug use as people try to escape their problems poorer recreational and social facilities in local area if unemployment is high crime rates higher as people need to generate money <p>Any other valid point</p>	6 LO1	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>3. (b)</p>	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must address both sides of the issue. Award up to 6 marks for one side of the issue.</p> <p>Pay for more of our own health care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • those who can afford should pay to take pressure off the NHS • abolition of prescription charges in Scotland means that many wealthy people who could afford to pay no longer have to • alternative medicines and treatment not available on NHS • more choice eg specialist doctors and hospitals can be chosen depending on illness • you will be treated faster in a private hospital which means that you have a better chance of recovery • facilities would be more up-to-date and comfortable in private hospitals and equipment could be better • government can use money saved to spend on other things • some people wish to get treatments/tests which are not medically necessary eg breast implants, scans to determine sex of a baby • if you smoke, take drugs or eat excessively you should take responsibility for your own health care <p>All health care should be free</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHS established for all from “cradle to grave” • Free prescriptions for all in Scotland removes ‘tax on health’ and means that everyone is treated the same • ensures equality of services across the country • meets original aims of NHS • our health care system is admired by other countries who do not have free care • people pay tax and National Insurance contributions to cover them • people may not seek help if health care costs money – implications for future health as problems get worse <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>8 LO1</p>	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(c)	<p>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.</p> <p>Award up to 4 marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly justifications, which show interaction between the sources.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Option 1: Spend more on Winter Fuel Payment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Fuel poverty continues to be a huge problem especially for the elderly and the government need to act quickly” (Source 3) backed by “Benefits can be paid quickly as the government holds the contact details of all elderly people because they already get a state pension” (Source 1) • “Many elderly people can’t afford to pay hundreds of pounds for insulation and then not see savings for a number of years” (Source 3) can be backed with any statistic in Source 2 showing that savings can take a few years. • “Spending more on Winter Fuel Payment means that the elderly need not feel embarrassed to claim as everyone is receiving the same benefit” (Source 3) backed by “Winter Fuel Payment is paid to all elderly people regardless of how much money they have. This means that all people over the age of 60 will receive the same benefit without having to claim it” (Source 1) • “This would be a far more effective way of getting rid of fuel poverty as many elderly people find it too confusing to have to fill in a form for a grant” (Source 3) backed by “Elderly people are less likely to apply for grants and loans compared to other groups” (Source 1) 	10 LO2	<p>For full marks candidates must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option.</p> <p>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.</p>

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>3. (c)</p>	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Some of the Warm Front Budget has not been claimed” (Source 3) backed by “This has led to some of the budget for Warm Front going unclaimed” (Source 1) backed up by £50 million of the Warm Front budget was unclaimed in 2011 (Source 2) • “The number of elderly people being helped by Warm Front has fallen in recent years” (Source 3) is backed by Source 2 showing a decline from 132,377 to 66,589 <p>Explain why you did not use the other option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I did not choose Option 2 as Source 3 says “Many do not qualify for grants as they don’t own their own home” which is backed by “It can only be claimed if you own your own home or rent from a private landlord” (Source 1) <p>Option 2: Spend more on Warm Front</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The most effective way to target fuel poverty is to insulate your home” (Source 3) is backed by source 2 that £350 outlay of insulating your walls can save you £65 per year • “If you live in a house which has poor insulation, you will benefit immediately” (Source 3) is backed by “Elderly people are more likely to live in older houses which are draughty and not well insulated” (Source 1) • “Warm Front paid out millions of pounds in 2011 and elderly people received more help than any other group” (Source 3) is backed by statistics in Source 2 showing £100 million helped 127,930 people of whom 66,589 were elderly and that the elderly have always made up over half of the total helped • “In the past Winter Fuel Payment has been paid to elderly millionaires – some of whom tried to return it – which has caused a lot of negative media attention for the government” (Source 3) is backed by “The public and the media have been very critical of Winter Fuel Payment being paid to rich elderly people who do not need it” (Source 1) 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Explain why you did not choose the other option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I did not choose option 1 as Source 3 says “In these difficult financial times, it makes financial sense to target help towards those who really need it”. which is backed by “The public and the media have been very critical of Winter Fuel Payment being paid to rich elderly people who do not need it” (Source 1) <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Study Theme 2B: Crime and the Law in Society[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4. (a)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a description, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>For full marks at least two descriptions are necessary.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Probation – offenders are monitored to ensure that they behave in the future• Payback Order/Community Service- offenders must undertake a certain number of hours of work which benefits the community• Electronic tags – offenders must remain within a fixed area during certain times of the day or night. The police will be notified if they break their curfew.• Drug Treatment Testing Orders – offenders with addictions must attend• Fine – courts can fine an offender and order them to pay back sum of money in a lump sum or as a weekly payment• Restorative Justice – offenders will meet victims and have to listen while they explain the impact of their crime• Any other valid point	6 LO1	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(b)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>For full marks candidates must address both sides of the argument. Award up to 6 marks for one side of the argument.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link between acquisitive crime and poverty – People steal to make money to fund drug and alcohol addictions which develop as a means of escape from day to day problems • More crime occurs in poorer areas where people are less likely to have security alarms • Poverty creates stress which in turn can lead to crime especially acquisitive crime, domestic violence, child abuse • In areas of high poverty, education may be at a lower level which leads to fewer opportunities, unemployment and lack of money which leads to crime • Young people living in poverty are more likely to truant and more likely to be hanging around on the streets which can lead to crime <p>Other factors</p> <p>Accept other explanations of crime. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer pressure occurs across all income levels and especially contributes to youth crime • Lack of education not just restricted to those living in poverty • Greed and pursuit of material goods exists among the well-off • Family influences – crime is acceptable and encouraged by some families <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>8 LO1</p>	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(c)	<p>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.</p> <p>Award up to 4 marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly justifications, which show interaction between the sources.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Option 1: Build a new private prison</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Private prisons in Scotland are continuing to perform in key areas such as reducing the amount of drug use among some inmates” (Source 3) is backed by “HMP Addiewell’s rehabilitation programme has seen a reduction in drug use from 41% of prisoners to 19% (Source 1) • “The safety of some private prisons has improved as prison officers have been successful in finding illegal weapons” (Source 3) is backed by “Staff in some prisons have received specialist training to help them find hidden weapons” and Source 2 which shows that HMP Addiewell has seized the highest number of weapons. • “Research shows that while there are still high levels of staff turnover, the majority of inmates said that their relationships with staff were good” (Source 3) is backed by “In a recent survey, 95% of inmates at HMP Kilmarnock said their relationships with staff were “ok” or “Better than ok”. (Source 1) • “Prisoners report that they are generally happy with the food and living conditions in private prisons and more money is spent on food” (Source 3) is backed by “A recent study showed that prisoners in HMP Kilmarnock were happier with the food they eat compared with prisoners in HMP Barlinnie” (Source 1) and the graph which shows that 2 of the 3 highest spends are by private prisons (Source 2) 	10 LO2	<p>For full marks candidates must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option.</p> <p>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</p>

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>4. (c)</p>	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The government should build more private prisons as they are cheaper and would save huge amounts of money” (Source 3) is backed by “Each new state prison place costs around £45,000 while a new private prison place costs £43,000”. (Source 1) <p>Explain why you did not choose the other option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I did not choose option 2 as Source 1 says “Each new state prison place costs around £45,000 while a new private prison place costs £43,000” showing it would be cheaper for the government to run a private prison. [Award 1 mark for this point if it has not already been credited – do not double credit points already made] <p>Option 2: Build a new state run prison</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “More private prisons should not be built in Scotland because statistics show that more drugs are recovered here than in state-run-prisons”. (Source 3) is backed by “In recent years, drug seizures in private prisons have been greater than those in state-run prisons (Source 1) and statistics which show private prisons have the highest amount of drug seizures (Source 2) • Staff shortages in private prisons which mean that prisoners are less likely to get access to rehabilitation courses, fresh air and exercise compared to those in state-run prisons” (Source 3) is backed by “At HMP Edinburgh, there are two hour exercise sessions per day while at HMP Kilmarnock, prisoners get an average of 1 hours exercise per day” (Source 1) • State-run prisons have been praised for running good education programmes while some private prisons are not doing enough to encourage inmates to learn” (Source 3) is backed by “Recent inspection reports said that at HMP Edinburgh, “many prisoners are achieving qualifications and wider skills” while HMP Kilmarnock had “too few prisoners gaining educational qualifications” (Source 1) 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “HMP Edinburgh provides the widest range of meal choices and spends more on prison food than any other prison” (Source 1) is backed by statistics in Source 2 showing HMP Edinburgh spends most per day per prisoner. <p>Explain why you did not choose the other option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I did not choose option 1 as “Higher staffing levels in state prisons means they are more successful in stopping weapons getting inside “, which is backed up by Source 2 which shows that the private prison HMP Addiewell had almost 3 times the number of weapons seized compared to HMP Edinburgh. <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Section C – International Issues

Study Theme 3A – The Republic of South Africa

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(a)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can vote at different levels – at National, Provincial and local level for representatives • People can join Political Parties such as ANC, Democratic Alliance • People can stand as candidates in election at National, Provincial and local level • Join and/or get involved pressure groups and interest groups eg COSATU • Donating money to election campaigns <p>Any other valid point</p>	4 LO1	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from South Africa should not receive full marks.</p> <p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from South Africa should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(b)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Affirmative action policies are good for South Africa –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Employment Equity Act introduced to ensure that companies discriminate in favour of the Black majority as well as minorities such as the disabled this has led to a more diverse workforce and is still needed. • Affirmative action policies are creating a more equal society and skilled workforce • The income gap between black and white workers has narrowed as a result of Affirmative Action policies <p>Affirmative action policies are bad for South Africa –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not popular with white South Africans - many in the public sector have lost their jobs • Seen as a form of “tokenism” – the best person does not necessarily get the job • Led to a brain drain – many white professionals have left the country which has contributed to a skills shortage in areas such as health and education <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>6</p> <p>LO1</p>	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from South Africa should not receive full marks.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must address both sides of the issue. Award up to 4 marks for one side of the issue.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(c)	<p>The candidate is required to make links within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed arguments when required.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed.</p> <p>Credit highly conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making links or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded zero marks.</p>	<p>8 LO2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>3 mark conclusion</p> <p>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</p>

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>5. (c)</p>	<p>(cont)</p> <p>For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:-</p> <p>Inequality in South Africa compared with other countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although South Africa is a rich African country, there are far more poor people than rich ones – the gap between the rich and poor is growing. Income inequality is a problem in many countries, but South Africa is among the worst (Source 1) • South Africa has one of the worst inequality figures compared to other rich countries. (Source 1) This is supported by the table in Source 2 which shows that South Africa is more unequal than many other countries in the world. It is ranked 2nd in the world • The percentage of people who live below the poverty line in South Africa is higher than many other rich countries (Source 1) South Africa has 50% of people living below the poverty line much higher than other countries such as China, the USA and Portugal. (Source 2) • Possible conclusion: South Africa has a high level of inequality compared with other countries. <p>The link between poverty and education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being poor can affect your life with poorer people usually doing less well in education. (Source 1) in more equal societies, children do better in school (Source 1) • Source 3 shows that two Provinces that are the poorest ie Eastern Cape and Limpopo have lowest percentage of school leavers passing the National Senior Certificate compared with Gauteng and Western Cape. • Possible conclusion: poverty seems to lead to poor education 		<p>2 mark conclusion</p> <p>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 though the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.</p> <p>1 mark conclusion</p> <p>Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even though several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Differences between provinces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a high level of inequality between the Provinces in South Africa. (Source 1) • Where you live in South Africa can affect the level of poverty you may face (Source 1) 50% of the population of South Africa live below the poverty line (Source 2) The Eastern Cape and Limpopo have higher levels of poverty compared to the Gauteng and the Western Cape. For example in the Limpopo 77% of the population live below the poverty line compared to only 32% in the Western Cape. (Source 3) • Average income in Gauteng and the Western Cape is much higher than in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo (Source 3) • More children live with an employed adult in Gauteng and the Western Cape compared to Limpopo and the Eastern Cape. (Source 3) • Possible conclusion: the percentage of people in poverty varies between provinces in South Africa. <p>The impact of inequality on society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people believe that it is not a bad thing. People who start successful businesses and who work hard, should be able to keep most of what they earn (Source 1) • Having wealthy people in the country encourages others to make an effort to have a good lifestyle (Source 1) Gauteng and the Western Cape have a high average income and a lower level of poverty and high percentage of school leavers having a high school diploma (Source 3) • Possible conclusion: some inequality may benefit society 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some people believe that income inequality is bad for the country. They say that big income inequalities are not only bad for those at the bottom but for society as a whole. (Source 1) People in more equal societies live longer and a smaller proportion of children die in infancy; children do better in school. (Source 1) Inequality also leads to social unrest. The number of strikes by workers and protests over poor living conditions has increased steadily in recent years which has led to demonstrations resulting in serious and fatal injuries. (Source 1) Limpopo and the Western Cape have low average incomes and have high levels of poverty and poor education (Source 3) Possible conclusion: inequality is bad for society <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(d)	<p>The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each developed point depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence.</p> <p>For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Award a maximum of six marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of four if only one source is used.</p> <p>Credit reference to the following:</p> <p>The police are doing a good job in South Africa</p> <p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many groups in South Africa think the police are doing a good job. (Source 1) Link with Source 2 which shows that more Black, Coloured and Whites think the police are doing a good job compared to those who think they are doing a poor job. • Evidence shows that the police have also been successful in reducing crime in the country. (Source 1) Link with crime trends in Source 3 – murder and attempted murder decreasing. • In response to public concerns about policing the President Jacob Zuma suspended police Chief Bheki Cele who had been accused of corruption and appointed South Africa’s first woman national police Chief Mangwashi Victoria Phiyega. It is hoped that this new appointment will improve public confidence in the police. (Source 1) Source 2 shows that in three out of four racial groups a higher percentage think that the police do a good job compared with those who think they do a poor job. 	<p>8 LO2</p>	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(d)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Oppose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In South Africa the issue of crime and safety are one of the biggest concerns of most South Africans. (Source 1) • Robberies however continue to increase each year. (Source 1) Link with Source 3. • Over the past few years the South African Police Service (SAPS) has faced a number of criticisms. It seems as though each week brings fresh allegations of mismanagement and corruption. Media stories about the killings of protesters by police, has begun to raise questions about excessive force and the current policing approach. (Source 1) • Business and house robberies are increasing. (Source 3) • More Asian/Indian South Africans think the police are doing a poor job – 54.3% (Source 2) <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Section C – International Issues

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

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(a)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can vote or be elected to village councils • Some may be invited to join the Communist Party • Young people can join the Young Pioneers or the Young Communist Youth League hoping to become full Communist Party members at a later date • People over the age of 18 can vote for candidates for the local People’s Congress although the Communist Party usually endorses the candidates • Government tolerance of some single issue demonstrations • Internet campaigns • In Hong Kong, elections are held every four years; coalition governments are usually formed • Joining trade unions although they are controlled by state run All China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) • More trade union action in recent years and success in demands being met especially over pay • Submission of petitions • Party membership has increased because entrepreneurs are actively encouraged to join <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>4 LO1</p>	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from China should not receive full marks</p> <p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from China should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(b)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>For full marks two explanations must be given</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must address both sides of the issue. Award up to 4 marks for one side of the issue.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Why some people believe foreign involvement in their economy is good for China:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign companies have successful track record which stimulates the Chinese economy • Provides jobs for Chinese • Chinese business and business people can learn from expertise of foreign firms <p>Why some people believe foreign involvement in their economy is bad for China:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will take profits out of China • Exploitation of Chinese workers • Foreign firms may pull out of China if future profits fall <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>6 LO1</p>	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from China should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(c)	<p>The candidate is required to make links within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence or 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.</p> <p>Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed.</p> <p>Credit highly conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making links or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded zero marks.</p>	<p>8 LO2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>3 mark conclusion</p> <p>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.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Inequalities in China compared to other countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are huge differences between rich and poor and China is not as equal a society as some countries but it is better than others (Source 1). Link with Source 2 – where it comes 27th in terms of the most unequal with only 3 countries in the table ranked worse. • Possible conclusion: China is an unequal society but less unequal than many. <p>The link between poverty and education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poorest people in China do not suffer the same sort of poverty as those in the very poorest countries but being poor can affect your life with poorer people usually doing less well in education (Source 1); People with university degrees tend to have a better lifestyle and they can afford to buy durable goods such as cars, washing machines and refrigerators which make life more comfortable (Source 1) people in more equal societies live longer, less children die in infancy, children do better at school and there is more chance of people improving their position in society (Source 1); China has the 3rd lowest poverty rate at 13.4% (Source 2) but rural China has 10.2% below poverty line compared to 4.1% in urban China; 36.5% of survey respondents in urban China have a university degree compared to 0.7% in rural China (Source 3) – links to Source 1. • Possible conclusion: people with good education tend to be wealthier. 		<p>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 though the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.</p> <p>1 mark conclusion</p> <p>Candidate uses the prompts/ headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even though several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark.</p>

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>6. (c)</p>	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Differences between urban and rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with university degrees, more of whom live in urban areas, tend to have a better lifestyle and they can afford to buy durable goods such as cars, washing machines and refrigerators which make life more comfortable. Many people in rural households spend so much of their income on food that they have less money to spend on other things (Source 1); links with all of the information in Source 3. • Possible conclusion: people living in urban areas are better off than those in rural areas <p>The impact of inequality on society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People disagree about the impact of equality on society. Many people believe that it is not a bad thing. • People who start successful businesses and who work hard should be able to keep what they earn. Having wealthy people in the country encourages others to make an effort to have a good lifestyle. Talented people should be rewarded. Those on low incomes could make better lifestyle and career choices (Source 1); link with Source 3 – 36% of respondents in urban areas have university degrees, income is much higher and poverty is much lower than in rural areas • Possible conclusion: some inequality is good for society • Some people take the view that income inequality is bad for people and society as a whole. More equal countries have a happier, healthier and more successful population. People in more equal societies live longer, less children die in infancy, children do better at school and there is more chance of people improving their position in society (Source 1); people in rural areas cannot help being poor (Source 1); link with Source 3 where it shows that poverty is higher and income is much lower • Possible conclusion: inequality is bad for society <p>Any other valid point.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(d)	<p>The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each developed point depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence.</p> <p>For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Award a maximum of six marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of four if only one source is used.</p> <p>Credit reference to the following:</p> <p>‘China’s ageing population will result only in problems for the country.’</p> <p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The latest national census shows that the number of old people has greatly increased while the number of young people has decreased (Source 1); link with Source 2 – it is estimated that the number of over 60s will go from 167 million to 480 million in the next 20 years; link with Source 3 which gives statistics reflecting changing population regarding age. • In the future there will be fewer young people in China to pay for and care for its growing elderly population (Source 1); link with Source 2 – China is the first country to grow old before it has grown rich; many people in rural areas have no pension plans and have to depend on family to survive (Source 2); link with Source 3 between the years 2010 and 2020 there will be more over 60s compared to the 15-69 group and this is going to become even more imbalanced as time goes on. 	<p>8</p> <p>LO2</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>6. (d)</p>	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government will find it harder to find the money to pay for these pensions, as more people will be claiming than ever before • (Source 1). • More will have to be spent on building hospitals and care homes and employing more people to train as doctors, nurses and other associated jobs (Source 1). • Health Care spending has risen continuously from 2004 until 2012 and will continue to do so (Source 1). <p>Oppose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In China, elderly people are treated with a great deal of respect by the younger generations (Source 1); link with Source 2 – families see it as their responsibility to care for their elderly relatives. • The government will be able to save money by building fewer schools and employing fewer teachers than before (Source 1); link with Source 3 – which shows less younger people in the population compared with older people. • It is good for the economy (Source 1); link with Source 2 – one growth area is travel and some tour operators have already seen opportunities with one Beijing agency having the elderly as its core business; the building industry has taken on more workers to construct Seniors apartments for wealthy retired citizens in major cities (Source 2); again links could be made with Source 3 reflecting the changing demographic. • Elderly people can contribute to life and the economy in China. Many elderly act as babysitters and child carers for their grandchildren allowing mothers and fathers to go out and work (Source 1); link with Source 2 – as the working population declines, jobs such as teachers and nurses will offer increased wages to attract the best candidates including young mothers; could also link with Source 3 which shows the need for more workers. Further link with Source 3 which shows that a large majority of elderly Chinese people live with their children. • Not all elderly people in China retire – many continue to work and contribute to the economy well after retirement age (Source 1); again this links with Source 3 as the changing demographic may be less of a problem. <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Study Theme 3C – The United States of America

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

Question		Expected Answer(s)		Additional Guidance
7.	(a)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voting for a wide range of elected offices such as President, Senator, member of House of Representatives, city Mayor etc • Taking part in primary elections to choose candidates eg for Presidential elections in year of election from early part of year depending on which state they live in • Joining a political party such as Democrats or Republicans • Joining an interest group such as the NRA or political movement such as the Tea Party movement • Supporting a political party or interest group by lobbying on their behalf by phoning others or writing to elected officials such as Senators or city councillors • Donating money <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>4 LO1</p>	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from the USA should not receive full marks.</p> <p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from the USA should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7.	(b)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates should address both sides of the issue.</p> <p>Award up to four marks for one side of the issue.</p> <p>Credit reference aspects of the following:</p> <p>Immigration is good for the USA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> immigrants tend to be young, hardworking, well educated, ambitious and these are the sort of people that a growing economy needs America is a land of immigrants and has been successful in absorbing many waves of immigrants from different parts of the world over the years immigrants often do jobs that longer established groups do not want to do, these are often low paid jobs eg in agriculture or service occupations and so this keeps costs and prices down <p>Immigration is bad for the USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> immigrants are concentrated heavily in some areas eg California; this can place a strain on public services such as education and health some claim that the willingness of immigrants to do low paid work makes it more difficult for other Americans to get a job and for young workers to get into the workplace some people are concerned about the level of illegal immigration and the possible security risk of having open borders <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>6 LO1</p>	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from the USA should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7.	(c)	<p>The candidate is required to make links within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Candidates should address the bullet points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed.</p> <p>Credit highly conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making links or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded zero marks.</p>	<p>8 LO2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>3 mark conclusion</p> <p>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.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7.	(c)	<p>cont)</p> <p>For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Inequality in the USA compared with other countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> although the USA is a rich country there are many poor people and the gap between rich and poor is growing (Source 1); USA is amongst the worst countries for income inequality (Source 1) This is supported by the table in Source 2 which shows that the USA at 42nd place is more unequal than UK and Sweden while Sweden which is most equal is at 136th place. Although poverty in the USA is not the same as in the poorest countries of the world (Source 1) USA has a much lower level of poverty than Namibia and South Africa but a higher figure than France and Sweden. Possible conclusion: the USA has a high level of inequality <p>The link between poverty and education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poorer people usually do less well in education (Source 1) in more equal societies, children do better in school (Source 1). Source 3 shows that two states that are the poorest ie Mississippi and Texas have a low level of adults with a high school diploma while Connecticut which has one of the highest incomes has one of the highest percentages of adults with high school diplomas at 84% Possible conclusion: a high level of poverty seems to lead to poor education. 		<p>2 mark conclusion</p> <p>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 though the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.</p> <p>1 mark conclusion</p> <p>Candidate uses the prompts/ headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even though several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Differences between states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a high level of inequality between states in the USA (Source 1). Where you live can affect the level of poverty you may face (Source 1). Overall, the USA has a poverty level of 15.1% (Source 2). Mississippi and Texas both have high levels below the poverty line while California and Connecticut have lower levels with Connecticut only has 10% below the poverty level. • Possible conclusion: the percentage of people in poverty varies between states in the USA. <p>The impact of inequality on society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inequality is not a bad thing, people who work hard should keep what they earn, encourages others (Source 1). Some inequality is normal (Source 1). Connecticut has a high average income and over 10% earn over \$200,000 with a low level of poverty and it does well in education (Source 3). • Possible conclusion: Some inequality may benefit society. • Inequality is bad for society. More equal countries are happier, healthier do better in school and more chance of improving your position (Source 1). Mississippi and Texas have low average incomes and have high levels of poverty and poor education (Source 3). • Possible conclusion: inequality is bad for society as it causes poor health and education <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7.	(d)	<p>The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each argument depending on relevance, and development of the evidence.</p> <p>For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Award a maximum of six marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of four if only one source is used.</p> <p>Credit reference to the following:</p> <p>Asian Americans have a good life in the USA.</p> <p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • best educated, highest income group in the country (Source 1). Link with figures in • Source 2 eg average Asian household income is \$66,000 while US average is \$49,800 and it is only £33,000 for Blacks • more satisfied with lives overall, only 12% say they would have stayed in country of origin (Source 1) some groups have high level of ability to speak English eg 72% of Indians speak English very well • higher average household income \$66,000 compared with US average of \$49,800 and lower figures for other ethnic minorities • (Source 2) • higher than average household wealth at \$83,500, much higher than Hispanics or Blacks (Source 2) • very high percentage of all groups are satisfied with life in the USA – over 83% for all groups (Source 3) 	8 LO2	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7.	(d)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Oppose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some have poor English skills which can lead to social isolation and lack of success in job market (Source 1) only 21% of Vietnamese, 30% of Korean are able to speak English very well. (Source 3) • 21% of Chinese and 20% of Koreans have personally experienced discrimination • (Source 3) some point out that Asian Americans may still face discrimination because of their race (Source 1). • quite high percentages say they do not get on well with other ethnic groups eg 28% do not get on well with blacks and 19% say they do not get on well with Hispanics (Source 2). Some also believe that the greater success of Asian Americans compared with other ethnic minorities has resulted in poor community relations and ill-feeling between Asian Americans and Black and Hispanic Americans (Source 1) • not all Asian Americans are as successful as others (Source 1) Koreans and Vietnamese have higher levels of poverty eg 15% compared with only 6% of Filipinos. <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Study Theme 3D: The European Union

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8.	(a)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some new poorer member states with a large farming industry such as Bulgaria and Poland benefit from CAP • Regional Aid which is designed to modernise more rural economies of the EU especially newer members such as Romania and Bulgaria • European Territorial Cooperation to promote joint solutions to problems that are shared by neighbouring states • The European Regional Development Fund (EDRF) aimed at reducing differences between states/regions • The European Social Fund (ESF) providing for vocational training and job creation initiatives • Community Charter of Basic Social Rights as part of the Social Dimension to correct the most glaring inequalities in European Society • Role of European Central Bank in Eurozone crisis <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>4 LO1</p>	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from the EU should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks.</p>

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>8. (b)</p>	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates should address both sides of the issue.</p> <p>Award up to four marks for one side of the issue.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Military cooperation is good for the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU is well established socially and economically and members should also be brought closer together through one military organisation also • Sharing of costs • The Cold War has been over for a number of years now and there is less need for NATO • Will result in the EU having more political power <p>Military cooperation is bad for the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some member states are members of NATO which has served them well over the years • Within NATO, these states have protection from Collective Defence Policy • States like the UK continue to regard the USA as a powerful ally and one which is the world's greatest military power <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from the EU should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8.	(c)	<p>The candidate is required to make links within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed.</p> <p>Credit highly, conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making links or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded zero marks.</p>	<p>8 LO2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>3 mark conclusion</p> <p>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.</p>

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8.	<p data-bbox="215 253 256 286">(c)</p> <p data-bbox="316 253 405 286">(cont)</p> <p data-bbox="316 315 995 383">For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.</p> <p data-bbox="316 405 887 439">Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p data-bbox="316 461 970 528">Inequality in the EU as a whole compared with non EU countries</p> <ul data-bbox="316 557 1011 1122" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 557 1011 725">• In countries in the European Union, there are many poor people as well as rich ones and the gap between rich and poor is growing. Income inequality is a problem in many countries but some countries are worse than others (Source 1) <li data-bbox="316 725 1011 1032">• The poorest people in the EU do not suffer the same poverty as those in the poorest countries in the world (Source 1); link with Source 2 which shows that the EU average is ranked 114th in terms of inequality; in other words EU states come out well compared to most countries in the world. Population below the poverty line is 16.4% which also compares well to non EU states. <li data-bbox="316 1055 970 1122">• Possible conclusion: The EU is more equal than most non EU countries <p data-bbox="316 1144 810 1178">Difference between Member States</p> <ul data-bbox="316 1207 1011 1872" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 1207 1011 1408">• In countries in the European Union, there are many poor people as well as rich ones and the gap between the rich and poor is growing. Income inequality is a problem in many countries but some countries are worse than others (Source 1); link with Source 3 which shows <li data-bbox="316 1408 1011 1547">• The percentage of people who live below the poverty line in Bulgaria and Portugal is higher than other countries; Bulgaria's poverty rate is at 23% and Portugal's at 42% <li data-bbox="316 1547 1011 1749">• Income inequality is a problem in many countries but in some countries it is worse than others (Source1); average monthly income in Portugal is €1012, in Bulgaria it is €378; these figures are much worse than Germany and Sweden's (Source 3) <li data-bbox="316 1771 1011 1872">• Possible conclusion: Bulgaria and Portugal are considerably worse off than Germany and Sweden 		<p data-bbox="1165 253 1430 286">2 mark conclusion</p> <p data-bbox="1165 322 1485 1128">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 though the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.</p> <p data-bbox="1165 1162 1430 1196">1 mark conclusion</p> <p data-bbox="1165 1225 1474 1659">Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even though several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The impact of inequality on society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People disagree about the impact of equality on society. Some people in the EU believe that inequality in income is not a bad thing. People who start successful businesses and who work hard should be able to keep what they earn. Having wealthy people in a country encourages people to make an effort to get a good lifestyle. People with talent should be rewarded. Those on low incomes have not made good career or lifestyle choices and it is only fair that they earn much less than those who are successful. • Possible conclusion: Inequality may be good for society. <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8.	(d)	<p>The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each argument depending on relevance, and development of the evidence.</p> <p>Credit reference to the following:</p> <p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The free movement of people means EU citizens can migrate freely between member states to live, work, study or retire in another country (Source 1); link with Source 2 which shows large numbers of students studying in another country. Germany has the highest at 125,000 followed by the UK at 104,000; link with Source 3 – increased immigration resulting from the free movement of people has been beneficial for the economies of the EU. • Immigrants bring their skills to other countries where they may work for a few years (Source 1); link with Source 3 – in EU countries where there is a shortage of skilled workers, the free movement of workers helps to solve this problem and also from Source 3 – the free movement of people has resulted in workers going to other countries and then returning with enough money to set up businesses in their own country; this links with the last point in Source 1 – Polish workers and others have returned home and made a good life for themselves 	<p>8 LO2</p>	<p>For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Award a maximum of six marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of four if only one source is used.</p>

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8. (d)	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Others say that free movement enriches a country as migrants bring their own culture such as music and food (Source 1) links with Source 2 where the UK survey on immigration shows that 23% of people thought that it had a good impact on cultural life; this was the highest figure. • Attitudes to the free movement of people vary across Europe (Source 1); link to Source 2 – a majority of people in all countries apart from the UK do not think that there are too many immigrants in their country; figures range from 48% in Italy and Spain to 25% in Denmark. • Others argue that it has long term benefits for the countries of immigrants adopted countries (Source 1); links with the point from Source 2 about immigration being beneficial to economies of the EU. • Much needed skills are provided which help to boost economic growth as increased numbers of migrants spend more and pay more in taxes than they receive in benefits (Source 1); links with Source 3 – the free movement of people ensures that one of the original aims of the EU can be met as it helps raise living standards. <p>Oppose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many who are against the free movement of people fear that it may bring more crime, and some believe that it will lead to a decline in national identity (Source 1). • Attitudes to the free movement of people vary across Europe (Source 1); link to Source 2 which shows 57% of people in the UK claiming that there are too many immigrants. • Since the recession began in 2008, attitudes towards immigrants have hardened as there are less jobs to go around and this has created tension between native workers and immigrants (Source 1); link to Source 2 where the UK immigration survey shows that 24% of people think that it has a bad impact on the economy; this is the highest figure; link to Source 3 – the recession has resulted in more people falling into poverty and this is made worse by the free movement of people (Source 3). 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8.	(d)	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some say that immigrants are taking the jobs of native workers and lowering the wages of others (Source 1); link to Source 3 – Trade Unions in many EU states are concerned that free movement of workers may result in employers laying off native workers to employ foreign workers who are paid less. • The free movement of people will mean increased pressure on providing affordable housing in many EU states (Source 3). • Some of the poorer EU states will be left with a shortage of skilled workers (Source 3). <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Study Theme 3E – Development in Brazil

[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9.	(a)	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who can vote at different levels – at National, Regional and local level for representatives. • People can join Political Parties such as the Workers Party (PT) or the Brazilian Social Democratic Party (PDSB) etc. • People can stand as candidates in election at National level – President and to the National Congress and at Municipal level. • Donating money. • Join and/or get involved pressure groups and interest groups eg MST <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>4 LO1</p>	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from Brazil should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks.</p>

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>9. (b)</p>	<p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must address both sides of the issue. Award up to 4 marks for one side of the issue.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Development of the Amazon is good for Brazil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic benefits – various – created jobs, boosted trade and tourism. • Increased agricultural production for export which has helped Brazil's economy. • Social benefits – Government have used income to improve housing, health and education and other anti-poverty measures. <p>Development of the Amazon is bad for Brazil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has led to deforestation, which causes 20% of the globe's greenhouse gas emissions, leads to long-term development. • Negative impact on the environment. • Hydro Electric dams led to flooding and other problems. • Negative impact on the Indian tribes of Amazonia – development has attracted settlers and miners to their areas. • Conflict between timber exporters/cattle ranchers and Indian tribes. • Increase in imported diseases such as Hepatitis B and D, exposure to poisonous pesticides, increased outbreaks of diseases such as malaria, TB etc and impact on Natives. <p>Any other valid point</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from Brazil should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9.	(c)	<p>The candidate is required to make links within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed.</p> <p>Credit highly conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making links or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded zero marks.</p>	<p>8 LO2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>3 mark conclusion</p> <p>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.</p>

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9.	<p data-bbox="215 253 256 286">(c)</p> <p data-bbox="320 253 405 286">(cont)</p> <p data-bbox="320 322 995 389">For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.</p> <p data-bbox="320 414 900 448">Credit reference to aspects of the following:-</p> <p data-bbox="320 481 879 548">Inequality in Brazil compared with other countries</p> <ul data-bbox="320 584 1011 1196" style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Brazil is a rich South American country and the fifth largest country in the world, there are far more poor people than rich ones. Income inequality is a problem in many countries, but Brazil is among the worst (Source 1). • Brazil has one of the worst inequality figures compared to other rich countries. (Source 1) • This is supported by the table in Source 2 which shows that Brazil is more unequal than many other Countries in the world. It is ranked 16th in the world for inequality ahead of Countries such as China and the USA. • The percentage of people who live below the poverty line in Brazil is higher than many other rich countries (Source 1) Brazil has a higher level of people living below the poverty line than other Countries such as China, the USA and Portugal. (Source 2) <p data-bbox="320 1232 1002 1299">• Possible conclusion: Brazil has a high level of inequality compared with other countries.</p> <p data-bbox="320 1332 884 1366">The link between poverty and education</p> <ul data-bbox="320 1402 1011 1671" style="list-style-type: none"> • Being poor can affect your life with poorer people usually doing less well in education. (Source 1) in more equal societies, children do better in school (Source 1). Source 3 shows that the two regions that are the poorest ie Northeast and North have the highest and second highest percentage of people without a school education or incomplete education. <p data-bbox="320 1706 975 1774">• Possible conclusion: there is a link between inequality and poverty and poor education.</p>		<p data-bbox="1165 322 1430 356">2 mark conclusion</p> <p data-bbox="1165 392 1485 1196">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 though the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.</p> <p data-bbox="1165 1232 1430 1265">1 mark conclusion</p> <p data-bbox="1165 1292 1474 1760">Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even though several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark per point.</p>

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Differences between regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is also considerable level of inequality between the regions in Brazil. (Source 1). Where you live in Brazil can affect the level of poverty you may face (Source 1). The North and Northeast have higher levels of both urban and rural poverty compared to the South and Southeast. For example in the Northeast 55% of the population live in rural poverty compared to only 17% in the South. (Source 3) People in the Southeast and South have higher incomes than people in the North and Northeast (Source 3) • Possible conclusion: the percentage of people in poverty varies between regions in Brazil. <p>The impact of inequality on society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people believe that it is not a bad thing. People who start successful businesses and who work hard, should be able to keep most of what they earn. (Source 1) Having wealthy people in the country encourages others to make an effort to have a good lifestyle. The South and Southeast have a high income, fewer people living in poverty and a lower percentage of people without an education (Source 3) • Possible conclusion: inequality may be good for society <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9. (d)	<p>The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each developed point depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence. For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Award a maximum of six marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of four if only one source is used.</p> <p>Credit reference to the following:</p> <p>Crime continues to be a serious problem in Brazil.</p> <p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Brazil's larger cities, violent crimes such as murder kidnapping, carjacking, armed assault, and burglary occur regularly. (Source 1) the statistics are still a high concern. (Source 1) Source 3 shows an increase in the number of robberies from 114,720 in 2003 to over 143 thousand in 2011. • Street crime is a problem, especially in the evenings and late at night. Caution is required when travelling at night due to the potential for roadside robberies. A phenomenon called "quicknapping" is an ongoing criminal activity in which cash machine users are kidnapped at gun point and taken to several cash machines to withdraw cash. Link with Source 2 in four regions, less than 50% of people did not feel safe when they walk the streets of their town or city. <p>Oppose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to the high levels of crime the government introduced permanent police forces called Police Pacification Units (UPPs) who are permanently based in the favelas and slums in cities such as Rio. (Source 1) • Levels of violent crime reported in Rio de Janeiro state have fallen significantly. Link with evidence from Source 3 – murder rate decreasing. • In five regions of Brazil there has been an increase in the number of people who said they feel safe when walking in the streets of their town/city (Source 2). • Although the drop in crime is encouraging (Source 1) – the number of murders has fallen by over 2000 between 2003 and 2011. <p>Any other valid point.</p>	8 LO2	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]