



SQ31/N5/01

Modern Studies

Date — Not applicable

Duration — 1 hour and 30 minutes

Total marks — 60

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part A	Democracy in Scotland	Pages 2–4
OR		
Part B	Democracy in the United Kingdom	Pages 5–7

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part C	Social Inequality	Pages 8–10
OR		
Part D	Crime and the Law	Pages 11–13

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part E	World Powers	Pages 14–16
OR		
Part F	World Issues	Pages 17–19

Before attempting the questions you must check that your answer booklet is for the same subject and level as this question paper.

Read the questions carefully.

On the answer booklet, you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

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

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



Attempt **ONE** part, either

Part A — Democracy in Scotland

on pages 2–4

OR

Part B — Democracy in the United Kingdom

on pages 5–7

PART A — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from Scotland.

Question 1

Groups which try to influence the Scottish Government		
Pressure Groups	Trades Unions	The Media

Choose **one** of the groups above.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which the group you have chosen tries to influence the Scottish Government.

4

Question 2

The Additional Member System (AMS), used to elect the Scottish Parliament, has both advantages and disadvantages.

Explain, **in detail**, the advantages **and** disadvantages of the Additional Member System (AMS) which is used to elect the Scottish Parliament.

8

Part A (continued)

Question 3

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then attempt the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Committees in the Scottish Parliament

Much of the important work of the Scottish Parliament goes on in the many committees set up by the Parliament. In session 2008–09 the committees completed inquiries into a range of subjects, including tourism, child poverty, fuel poverty, and flooding and flood management in Scotland. In addition, the committees’ job is to closely check the work of the Scottish Government and any of its proposed laws. Committee meetings have taken place in venues around Scotland, including Fraserburgh, Ayr and Aberdeen.

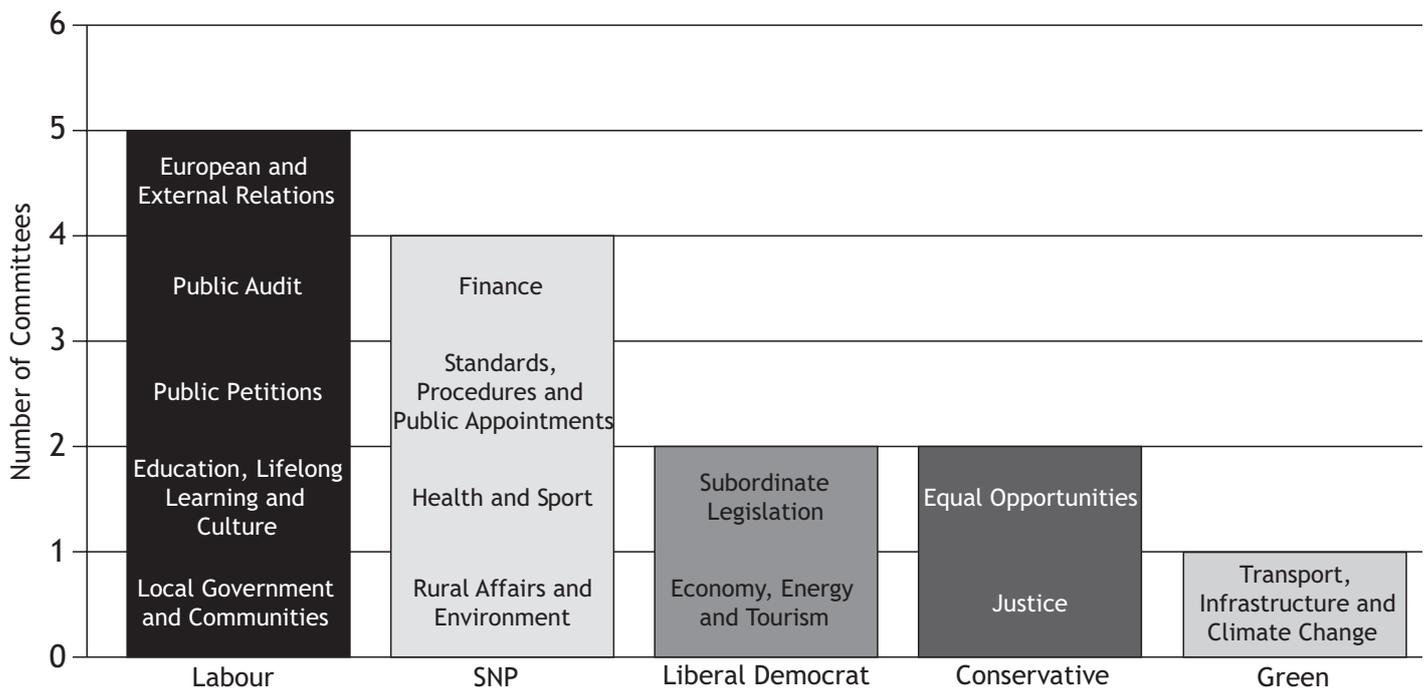
Committees can request debating time in the Scottish Parliament to bring issues raised in reports they have published to the attention of a wider audience. The Public Petitions Committee, for example, debated its report on the availability, on the National Health Service (NHS), of cancer treatment drugs. Committees also have the right to put forward Bills, hoping they will become law. One Bill out of the 17 introduced in 2008–09 —on a pension scheme for MSPs—was a Committee Bill.

The membership of the committees is made up of MSPs from every party, with Committee Conveners, who chair meetings, being drawn from different parties. Most committees meet weekly or fortnightly, usually on Tuesdays or on Wednesday mornings, in one of the Scottish Parliament’s committee rooms—or in locations around Scotland. Most meetings are open to the public.

Committees play a central part in the work of the Parliament—taking evidence from witnesses, examining proposed new laws and conducting inquiries. The work of the committees has contributed to the positive view most Scots have of their Parliament, with 70% saying devolution had been good for Scotland after 10 years.

SOURCE 2

Scottish Parliament Committees by Convener’s Party 2008–09



Part A Question 3 (continued)

SOURCE 3

Case Study: Public Petitions Committee

- The public petitions system gives members of the public direct access to policy development and the chance to examine new laws.
- The Public Petitions Committee has nine members: three Labour, three SNP, and one each from the Conservatives, Liberal Democrats and the Green Party.
- The existence of the Public Petitions Committee means the public can raise issues of concern directly with their Parliament.
- During 2008–09, 112 new petitions were lodged; the committee heard oral evidence on 35 new petitions and considered over 200 current petitions.
- The committee launched a year-long inquiry investigating ways to increase public awareness of, and participation in, the petitions process.
- It took forward an inquiry into the availability of cancer treatment drugs on the NHS.
- It hosted a debate in the chamber of the Parliament where community groups, victims, police, medical staff and many others met to discuss knife crime.
- The Public Petitions Committee played an important part in the successful law banning smoking in public places.
- The e-petitions system, which allows petitions to be raised online, continued to be influential, with around two-thirds of petitions being lodged in this way.
- Members of the public have lodged over 1,244 petitions in the past ten years.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, what **conclusions** can be drawn about committees in the Scottish Parliament?

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following:

- the work done by committees
- the membership of committees
- public involvement in committees.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the sources. You should link information within and between sources in support of your conclusions.

Your answer must be based on all three sources.

8

NOW GO TO SECTION 2 ON PAGE EIGHT

PART B — DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

MARKS

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 1

Groups which try to influence the United Kingdom Government		
Pressure Groups	Trades Unions	The Media

Choose **one** of the groups above.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which the group you have chosen tries to influence the UK Government.

4

Question 2

The First Past the Post system (FPTP), used to elect the United Kingdom Parliament, has both advantages and disadvantages.

Explain, **in detail**, the advantages **and** disadvantages of the First Past the Post system (FPTP) which is used to elect the United Kingdom Parliament.

8

Part B (continued)

Question 3

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then attempt the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Committees in the UK Parliament

Some of the most important work of the House of Commons goes on in the many Select Committees. Select Committees examine the work of Government. They keep a close eye on the expenditure, administration and policy of every Government department. Over the years, this checking role of the Select Committees has become well-established and well-publicised.

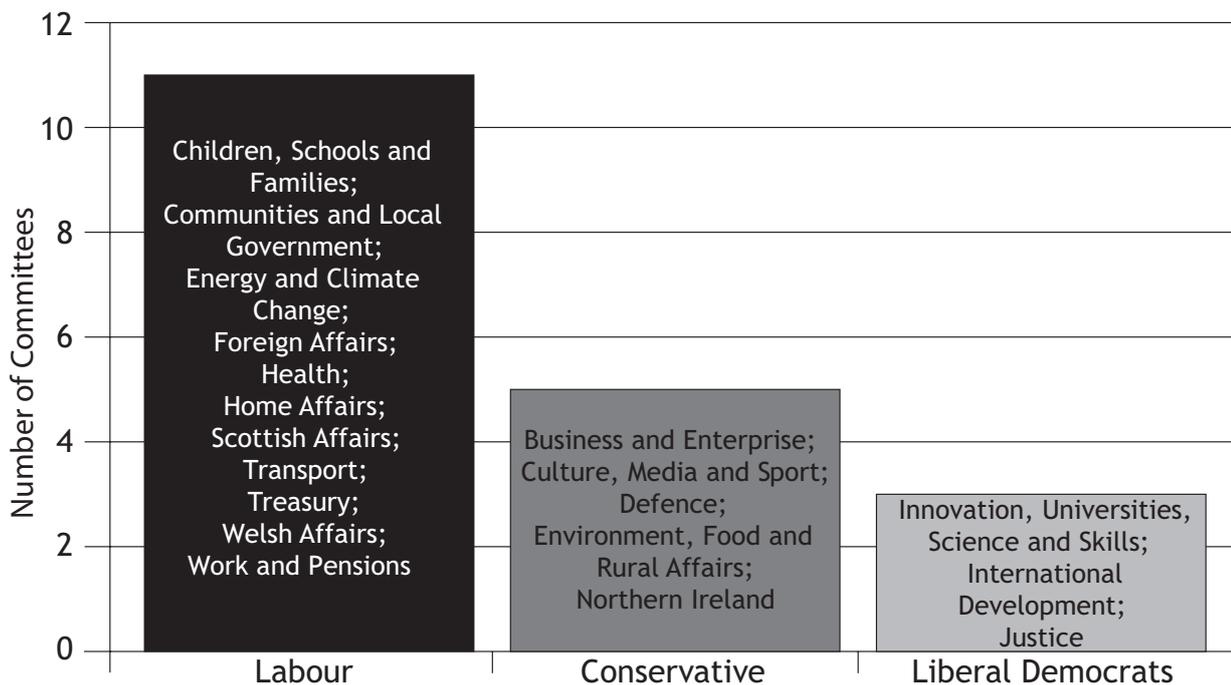
Committees are normally made up of backbench MPs. Their membership reflects the strength of each party in the House of Commons. This means the governing party always has a majority. Select Committees can hold meetings in different parts of the country, members of the public can attend, each has its own website and committee meetings are broadcast on television and the Internet.

Committees play a central part in the work of Parliament—taking evidence from witnesses including senior Government members, examining proposed new laws and conducting inquiries. MPs from every party take part in the work of the committees with Committee Chairpersons being drawn from different parties. In 2010, for the first time, Committee Chairs were elected by their fellow MPs.

Most committee reports are unanimous (ie publicly supported by all committee members), reflecting a more non-party way of working. Different parties often work together and try to reach agreement in the committees. While the reputation of Parliament as a whole has suffered in recent years, the work of the Select Committees is seen as a real check on the power of Government.

SOURCE 2

UK Parliament Select Committees by Chairperson’s party 2008–09



Part B Question 3 (continued)

SOURCE 3

Case Study: Treasury Select Committee

- The Treasury Select Committee took a leading role in investigating the financial and banking crisis of 2008–09.
- In 2009, the Treasury Select Committee had 14 members: eight Labour, four Conservatives and two Liberal Democrats.
- The Committee chooses its own subjects of inquiry. An inquiry may last for several months and result in a report to the House of Commons; or consist of a single day's evidence which may be published without a report.
- When the Committee has chosen an inquiry it normally contacts the media outlining the main themes of inquiry and inviting interested individuals, groups and organisations to submit written evidence.
- Parliament has given the Committee the power to send for “persons, papers and records”. It therefore has powers to insist upon the attendance of witnesses, such as Ministers and civil servants, and the production of papers and other material.
- Members of the public are welcome to attend hearings of the Committee.
- July 2009, the Treasury Select Committee announced a new inquiry: “Women in the City” and called for evidence.
- At a televised hearing of the Treasury Select Committee, former Royal Bank of Scotland chief executive, Sir Fred Goodwin, told MPs he “could not be more sorry” for what had happened during the banking crisis.
- The Treasury Select Committee was successful in putting pressure, along with others, on the Government to help those affected by the ending of the 10p rate of income tax.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, what **conclusions** can be drawn about committees in the UK Parliament?

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following:

- the work done by committees
- the membership of committees
- public involvement in committees.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the sources. You should link information within and between sources in support of your conclusions.

8

NOW GO TO SECTION 2 ON PAGE EIGHT

Attempt **ONE** part, either

Part C — Social Inequality on pages 8–10

OR

Part D — Crime and the Law on pages 11–13

PART C — SOCIAL INEQUALITY

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 1

Examples of some groups that face inequality		
Ethnic minority groups	Elderly people	Unemployed people
Lone parent families	Disabled groups	Women

Choose **one** group from above or another group you have studied.

Describe, **in detail**, at least two ways in which the Government provides help for the group you have chosen.

6

Question 2

Many people in the UK have good health while others do not.

Explain, **in detail**, why many people in the UK have good health while others do not.

6

Part C (continued)

Question 3

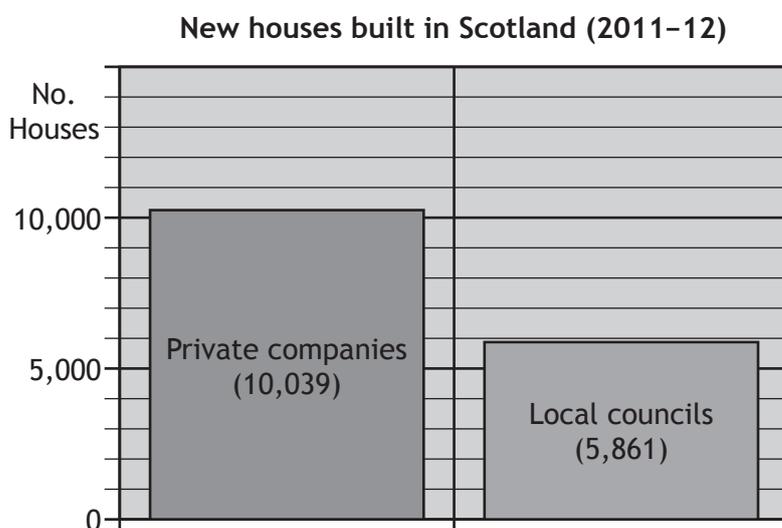
Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then attempt the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Homelessness in Scotland

- In Scotland, it is the responsibility of local councils to help homeless people.
- In 2011–12, 45,322 households made homeless applications to their local council in Scotland. In 2010–11 the figure was 56,350.
- In 2011–12, local councils accepted 35,515 of these applications. In 2010–11 the figure was 38,100.
- Police report that the number of people forced onto homeless waiting lists because of their anti-social neighbours has doubled since 2001.
- At present there are 87,000 empty homes of all types across Scotland and 29,300 second and holiday homes which lie empty for much of the year.
- Many believe that the homelessness problem worsened due to the introduction of the “Right to Buy” policy. This allowed council tenants to buy their homes, leaving few decent houses for rental.
- Housing charity Shelter has recently criticised the Scottish Government for cutting the housing budget by 45%. Shelter claims that the most needy and vulnerable groups are suffering.
- In 2012, council waiting lists had almost 188,000 households on them. At the same time there were 7,847 empty council houses.
- In 2011–12, 15,900 new houses were completed in Scotland. This represents a reduction of 38% over the last four years.
- Charities like APEX and SACRO try to help ex-prisoners who find themselves homeless. Both organisations have limited funding.

SOURCE 2



Local council homes sold through “Right to Buy” since 2001	
City	Houses sold through “Right to Buy”
Aberdeen	4,345
Dundee	2,017
Edinburgh	3,914
Glasgow	8,566
Rest of Scotland	61,569
Scottish Total	80,411

Part C Question 3 (continued)

SOURCE 3

Article by Daisy Kingscourt, homeless campaigner

Although homelessness is falling in Scotland, it is still a worrying problem. Being without a permanent home causes stress and illness among people. It affects the large number of children involved, damaging their education and their health.

Over one quarter of all the households who apply for homeless status do so as a result of a family dispute. The fact that 5% of homeless people have left prison or some kind of hospital only to find themselves on the streets is a scandal. Homeless Scots do not often match the common view of the homeless, ie a person who has been evicted for not paying their rent or mortgage. In fact, less than 5% of the Scottish homeless are without a home for this reason. Worryingly, 5% of homeless people leave their homes as a result of violence or harassment from their neighbours. Working together, the Government, police and local councils must solve these problems. An easy first step would be to reverse recent Scottish Government spending cuts which are clearly affecting these vulnerable groups.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above explain why the view of Danny Wilson is **selective in the use of facts**.

“The homeless problem in Scotland is caused by a lack of available houses.”

View of Danny Wilson.

- You should give information that Danny Wilson has selected as it supports his view.
- You should give information that Danny Wilson has not selected as it does not support his view.

Your answer must be based on all three sources.

8

NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON PAGE FOURTEEN

PART D — CRIME AND THE LAW

MARKS

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 1

The police in the UK try to reduce crime levels.

Describe, in **detail**, at least two ways in which the police try to reduce crime levels.

6

Question 2

There are many reasons why people commit crime.

Explain, in **detail**, why some people commit crime.

6

Part D (continued)

Question 3

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then attempt the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

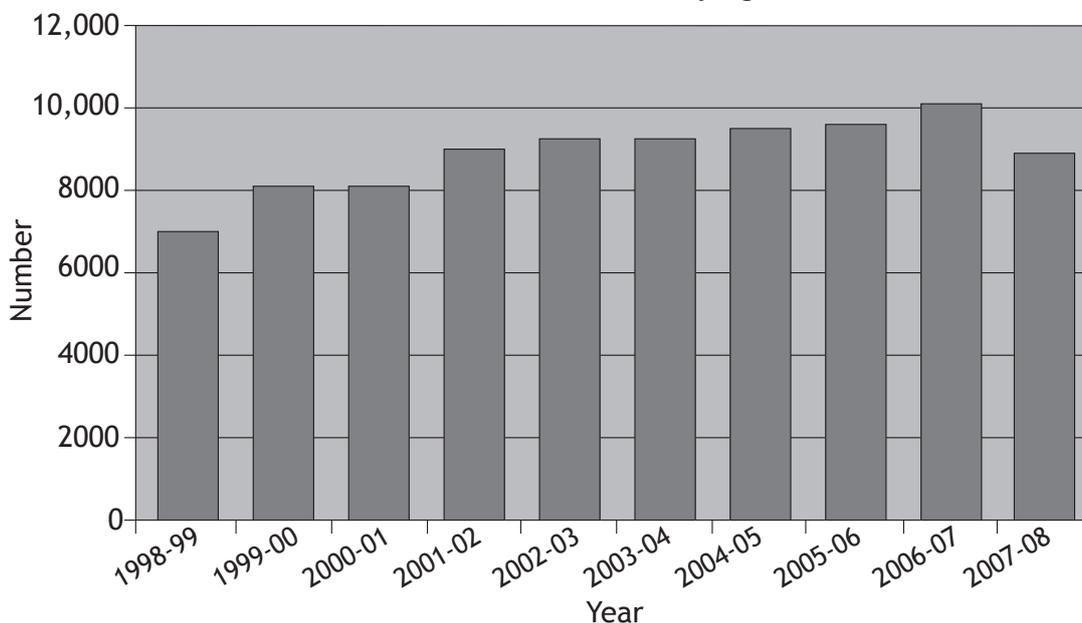
Facts and Viewpoints

The Scottish Government is considering a petition which would mean that any person carrying a knife would be given a mandatory custodial sentence. This would mean that possession of such a weapon would automatically result in the offender being sent to prison or detention centre.

- Community groups have called on the Government to take action to deter young people from carrying knives.
- 1,200 offenders were sentenced for possession of a knife between 2004 and 2009, but only 314 were given custodial sentences.
- Scottish Prisons reported that as a result of overcrowding, offenders were not serving their full sentence and were being released early. Automatic sentences may make this problem worse.
- In 2009, one in five people convicted of carrying a knife in Edinburgh had previously been charged for a similar offence.
- Thirty per cent of young people thought that introducing tougher sentences would reduce knife crime; 53% thought that community sentences were an appropriate punishment for young people found carrying a knife.
- Judges in Scotland think that they should be able to consider the personal circumstances of each case before sentencing.
- A custodial sentence can have a huge impact on the future of young people convicted.
- The number of people sent to prison for carrying a knife fell to a five-year low in 2008 because only one in three offenders were jailed.
- In 2009, 78% of youths questioned in Glasgow said that a prison sentence would make them never carry a knife again.

SOURCE 2

Number of recorded crimes of carrying a knife in Scotland



Part D Question 3 (continued)

SOURCE 3

Evidence of Louise McKay to Scottish Parliament Committee

Locking up people who carry knives is not the answer to tackling this problem. Many of the young people who carry knives are not criminals. Sending these youngsters to prison would simply punish them for the rest of their lives for being young and foolish. Keeping a prisoner locked up costs around £30,000 per year. Even half of this money spent on community projects would help young people realise how much damage they can do themselves and others by carrying a knife. The numbers caught carrying knives in Scotland is falling. Clearly, this Government's proposal for an automatic prison sentence is not necessary and would be a waste of taxpayers' money.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above explain why the view of Billy Mackenzie is **selective in the use of facts**.

Giving anyone caught carrying a knife a prison sentence is a good way to reduce knife crime.

View of Billy Mackenzie.

- You should give information that Billy Mackenzie has selected as it supports his view.
- You should give information that Billy Mackenzie has not selected as it does not support his view.

Your answer must be based on all three sources.

8

NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON PAGE FOURTEEN

Attempt ONE part, either

Part E—World Powers on pages 14–16

OR

Part F—World Issues on pages 17–19

PART E — WORLD POWERS

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from a world power you have studied.

Question 1

Citizens can participate in politics in many ways.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which citizens from a world power you have studied can participate in politics.

4

Question 2

Social and economic inequalities exist in all world powers.

Explain, **in detail**, why social and economic inequalities exist in a world power you have studied.

6

Part E (continued)

Question 3

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then attempt the question which follows.

You are a government adviser. You have been asked to recommend whether the Government should build the Melo Bonte Dam.

Option 1

Build the Melo Bonte Dam

Option 2

Do not build the Melo Bonte Dam

SOURCE 1

Government Signs Contracts for Controversial Rainforest Dam

In July 2010, a South American Government signed contracts for the construction of a massive new hydroelectric dam in their rainforest. Once complete, Melo Bonte will be the world's third-largest hydroelectric dam. The Minister of Mines and Energy said the Melo Bonte complex, to be built near the mouth of the Celdy River in the northern rainforest, will "play an important role in the development of the area and people displaced by the dam will be compensated".

The project has raised a storm of protest, with many judges, Hollywood celebrities, environmental pressure groups and organisations representing rainforest residents, opposing it. In April 2010, *Avatar* director James Cameron and two members of the film's cast took part in protests about the dam. Protesters say the proposed dam would cause "serious damage" to the rainforest ecosystem and the lives of up to 50,000 rainforest residents could be affected as 500 square kilometres could be flooded.

The Government says the dam is vital for the continued expansion of the economy, as the growing population needs more electricity. The Melo Bonte Dam is expected to provide electricity for 23 million homes. The companies awarded contracts to build the dam will have to pay large amounts to protect the environment. The Government said that most people support the decision to build the dam.

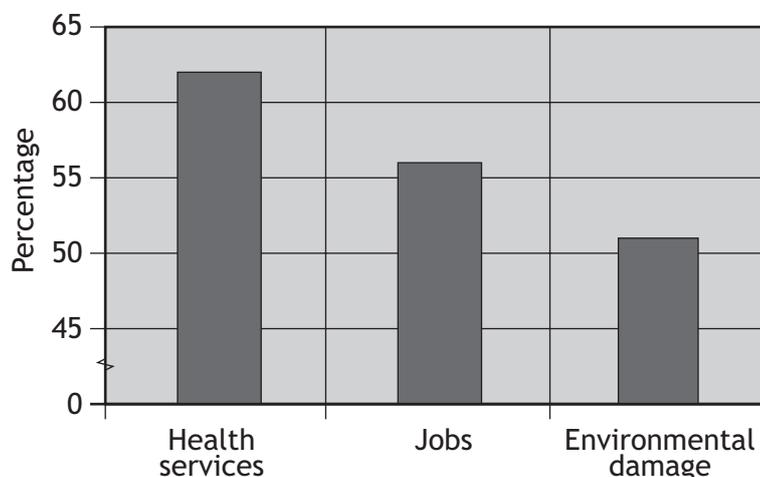
The dam has been defended by some of the rainforest's residents who hope to benefit from the estimated 18,000 direct jobs and 80,000 indirect jobs the project will create. However, some experts and business representatives in the energy industry also oppose the dam. They say the actual cost will be 60% higher than its US\$10.8 billion budget and will only operate at 40% of its capacity due to the drop in water in the Celdy River during the dry season.

SOURCE 2

Results of Opinion Polls

Do you agree or disagree with the Government's decision to build the Melo Bonte Dam?		
	All people	Rainforest residents
Agree	65%	12%
Disagree	30%	85%
Don't know	5%	3%

What is the main priority facing the country?



SOURCE 3

Melo Bonte Dam Protests: April–July

April 12	International celebrities attend protests along with over 500 protesters to demand the cancellation of the project to build the Melo Bonte dam.
April 15	Under pressure from local people and campaigners, local politicians in the area obtain a court injunction to ban companies from bidding to build the dam.
April 17	The Government wins an appeal to overturn the ban in a higher court.
April 18	500 Greenpeace protesters dump three tons of manure in front of the National Electric Energy Agency in the capital city.
May 19	The Government finally wins the court case and awards the US\$10 billion contract to a group of nine companies who hope to be transmitting power.
June 17	Kayapo Indians, who live in the rainforest, blockade a major highway disrupting commercial goods traffic.
June 20	Many people who live in the rainforest back the dam because it will generate employment to replace the jobs lost since a clampdown on illegal logging.
July 2	Campaigners say they will continue protesting despite the contract being awarded.
July 15	The companies building the dam agree to pay US\$803 million to create parks and help monitor forests and to pay compensation to people affected by the dam.

You must decide which option to recommend, either build the Melo Bonte Dam (Option 1) or do not build the Melo Bonte Dam (Option 2).

- (i) Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, which option would you choose?
- (ii) Give reasons to support your choice.
- (iii) Explain why you did not choose the other option.

Your answer must be based on all three sources.

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from a world issue you have studied.

Question 1

International organisations which try to resolve international issues and problems		
United Nations Organisation	NATO	World Bank
European Union	African Union	Charities and other NGOs

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which international organisations try to resolve an international issue or problem you have studied.

4

Question 2

International issues and problems have many causes.

Explain, **in detail**, the causes of an international issue or problem you have studied.

6

Part F (continued)

Question 3

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below, then attempt the question which follows.

You are an adviser to the European Union (EU). You have been asked to recommend whether Country A or Country B should be allowed to join the EU.

Option 1

Allow Country “A” to join the EU

Option 2

Allow Country “B” to join the EU

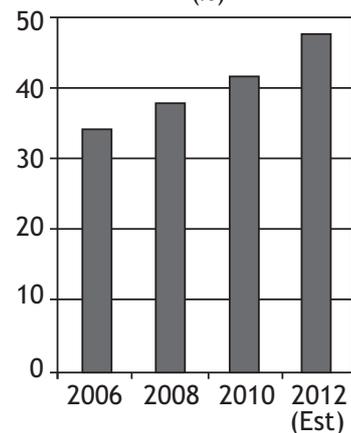
Country A and Country B are **Candidate Countries** hoping to be allowed to join the European Union. Source 1 and 2 contain information about both countries taken from their applications.

SOURCE 1

CANDIDATE COUNTRY “A”

- This country has a small population of 4.5 million people and an average income of only €11,200.
- The police have worked hard to catch drug traffickers. Many have been given long jail sentences.
- Country A allows its citizens many rights and freedoms. It would meet the criteria of the European Convention on Human Rights.
- UNICEF and several large childrens’ charities have criticised Country A for its social care system. Investigations have shown that many elderly people and children are cared for in terrible conditions.

University Graduates (%)

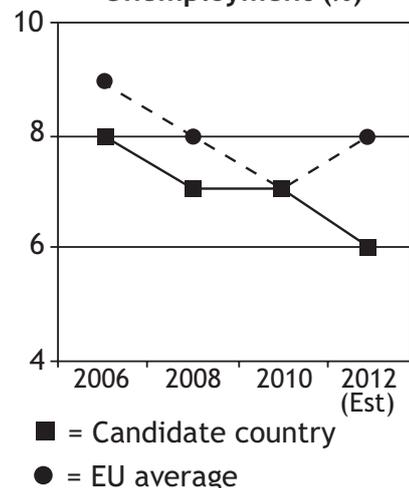


SOURCE 2

CANDIDATE COUNTRY “B”

- Country B produces 32 million barrels of oil per day and only uses 13 million barrels. It wants to export more.
- Healthcare is poor in Country B. Life expectancy is low at 58 and child mortality is high at 11 per 1,000 live births.
- In Country B, 36% of the population still work on farms. The EU would be asked to spend money to improve agriculture.
- UNESCO has praised the primary education system in Country B as levels of illiteracy have fallen to below 10%.

Unemployment (%)



Part F Question 3 (continued)

SOURCE 3

EUROPEAN UNION (EU) FACTFILE

- The EU has grown over the years. In 2009, it had 27 member states and a population close to 500 million. Average life expectancy in the EU is 78 years and child mortality is 5 per 1,000 live births. More countries still wish to join.
- 48% of the EU's budget is spent supporting agriculture and fishing although these industries employ only 4% of the workforce. This support is planned to fall over the next few years and many member governments see this as a necessity.
- The EU's growing economy needs more university graduates. EU countries are among the most technologically advanced in the world. At the moment, 51% of school leavers go to university.
- Across all member states, schools in the EU have achieved a 96% literacy level. Any country wishing to join must be able to come close to this figure.
- Trade between EU member states contributes to the high standard of living within the EU. On average, a worker in the EU earns €23,100. Several member states are concerned about the number of poor countries applying to join.
- The EU has to import 11 million barrels of oil every day from countries like Russia. Many people in the EU worry that it is too dependent on Russia for oil and would like to admit new members with large oil reserves.
- EU health and welfare systems are among the best in the world. Groups such as the elderly and children are well looked after. Any new members must try to match these standards.

Survey of EU Public Opinion

Question: How important is it that new EU members have:

	Unimportant	Not very important	Fairly important	Very important
Strict policies on crime?	4%	8%	38%	50%
Low unemployment?	0%	0%	48%	52%
A good record on human rights?	2%	10%	53%	35%

You must decide which option to recommend, **either** allow Country A to join the EU (**Option 1**) or allow Country B to join the EU (**Option 2**).

- Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above, **which option would you choose?**
- Give reasons to **support** your choice.
- Explain** why you did not choose the other option.

Your answer must be based on all three sources.

10

[END OF SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER]



National
Qualifications
SPECIMEN ONLY

SQ31/N5/01

Modern Studies

Marking Instructions

These Marking Instructions have been provided to show how SQA would mark this Specimen Question Paper.

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Part One: General Marking Principles for National 5 Modern Studies

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. The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the 'minimal acceptable answer' rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer.

- (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.
- (b) Marking should always be positive, ie marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (c) (i) For credit to be given, points must relate to the question asked.
 - (ii) There are five types of questions used in this question paper:
 - A Describe, in detail, . . .
 - B Explain, in detail, . . .
 - C What conclusions can be drawn
 - D You must decide which option to recommend
 - E Explain why the view . . . is selective in the use of facts
 - (iii) For each of the question types in this paper, the following provides an overview of marking principles and an example of its application for each question type.

Questions that assess Knowledge and Understanding (4, 6 or 8 marks)

- Award up to **three** marks for any single **description**, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.
- Award up to **four** marks for any single **explanation**, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy, exemplification and answers which show the interaction of various factors.
- List type answer, made up of a series of undeveloped points should be awarded a maximum of 2 marks.
- Full marks can be achieved by any combination of single and developed points in line with specific marking instructions.
- Where candidates are instructed to give specific knowledge and understanding related to a particular topic or issue, markers should refer to the marking instructions for the question.

Questions that assess the evaluation of sources (8 or 10 marks)

- Award up to three marks for a developed point depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence.
- Candidates should be highly credited if they synthesise information within and between sources.
- For full marks, the candidate must refer to all sources in their answer. Award a maximum of six marks if only two sources are used, maximum of four marks if only one source is used.

Questions that require the candidate to use a limited range of sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with supporting evidence.

- Candidates should draw conclusions using the headings/bullet points in the question.
- Candidates should be highly credited if they draw conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making judgements or drawing conclusions should be awarded zero marks.
- For full marks, three developed conclusions must be given.
 - 3 mark conclusion
 - Candidate makes an original and insightful conclusion of their own which is supported by more than one piece of valid evidence drawn from two sources or from different parts of the same source. The conclusion will make a judgement and use evaluative terminology.
 - 2 mark conclusion
 - Candidate uses a piece of evidence from the source as a conclusion. This conclusion will involve a judgement being made but will not be original to the candidate. For example, the candidate may quote a point directly from a source and use it as a conclusion. The conclusion will be supported by accurate and relevant evidence drawn from the sources.
 - 1 mark conclusion
 - Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even although several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark.

Questions that require the candidate to use a limited range of sources by selecting evidence from them in order to make and justify a decision/recommendation.

- For full marks, the candidate must also explain why they have rejected the other option.
- Award up to three marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence. Candidates should be highly credited if they make justifications which show interaction between the sources.
- For full marks, candidates must justify their decision/recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option. Answers, which deal with only one decision, should be awarded a maximum of eight marks.

Questions that require the candidate to use a limited range of sources, detecting and explaining instances of exaggeration or selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.

- Award up to three marks for a developed explanation depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence.
- 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 which supports the view and that evidence has not been selected which does not support the view.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each question

Section 1	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
Part A	Award up to three marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification. At least two descriptions are necessary for full marks.	4	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>Pressure groups try to influence the Scottish Government by having a demonstration, lobbying, petitions and getting media attention. [2 marks awarded in total—list type answer]</p> <p>Trades Unions can try to influence the Government by going on strike, for example NHS doctors have threatened industrial action. [2 marks for a single point plus relevant example]</p> <p>Newspapers can try to influence the Government by printing stories that are very critical of the Government. Bad publicity can make the Government unpopular, for example when the Daily Record started a campaign against organised crime hoping that the Scottish Government and courts would clamp down. [3 marks for a developed point with exemplification]</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Pressure Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations/protest, eg recent protests by the SDL and UAF outside the Scottish Parliament. • Petitions—including e-petitions and submissions to the petitions committee. • Actions to attract media attention, eg campaign for safer cycle routes using celebrities such as Chris Hoy in a mass cycle ride through Edinburgh. • Lobbying—contacting elected members of the parliament in order to try to gain their support. This can be done by pressure groups themselves or they may employ advisors, ie professional lobbyists. • Direct action—disruptive and often illegal forms of protest, eg the Fastlane peace camp.

				<p>Trades Unions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial action such as strikes, work to rule, overtime bans. This may be especially effective in the public sector, eg proposed action by NHS doctors. • Demonstrations/protest—recent demonstrations organised by teaching unions. • Petitions—including e-petitions and submissions to the petitions committee. • Actions to attract media attention, eg prison officers protesting outside their prisons. <p>The Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspapers supporting/opposing campaigns by pressure groups, eg recent highlighting of new medical tests introduced for disability benefits. • Newspapers supporting/opposing a particular political party during election campaigns, eg the changing support of the Sun newspaper in recent elections. • Newspapers highlighting what they see as Government incompetence/achievements, eg coverage of debate over continuation of universal benefits. • Broadcast media strictly controlled by legislation so cannot attempt to influence the Government. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>
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Part A	2	Award up to four marks for a single explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy, exemplification and answers which show the interaction of various factors.	8	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i></p> <p>Candidates who only explain either advantages or disadvantages should be awarded a maximum of six marks.</p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>An advantage of the additional member system is that it is a fairly proportional system. [1 mark]</p> <p>An advantage of AMS is that it provides better representation as it gives voters a choice of MSP to consult. [2 marks—developed point]</p> <p>An advantage of AMS is that it provides better representation as it gives voters a choice of MSP to consult. In any constituency you have a constituency and list MSPs. [3 marks—well developed point]</p> <p>An advantage of AMS is that it is a system where voters have two votes. One vote uses the first past the post system so you have a directly elected MSP for the constituency and the other vote uses the list system to elect regional MSPs. This means AMS provides the advantages of both systems. [4 marks—developed points with some detail and analysis]</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1222 138 1436 1218"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1222 685 1257 1218">Advantages</th> <th data-bbox="1222 138 1257 685">Disadvantages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1257 685 1398 1218"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More proportional—Scottish elections have had a closer correlation between votes and seats. • Retains elements of FPTP so </td> <td data-bbox="1257 138 1436 685"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many representatives—129 MSPs is seen by many as a “top heavy” system. • Representatives to parliament elected under two different </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Advantages	Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More proportional—Scottish elections have had a closer correlation between votes and seats. • Retains elements of FPTP so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many representatives—129 MSPs is seen by many as a “top heavy” system. • Representatives to parliament elected under two different
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				<p>some direct representation— voters in every constituency know who to contact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater choice—each voter can contact a number of MSPs due to the regional list element. • Smaller parties can be successful, eg Greens in Scottish Parliament. 	<p>systems thus creating almost a “two tier” system of MSPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System more complex than FPTP so may more difficult for many voters to understand. • Retention of FPTP element still allows some parties to dominate disproportionately, eg SNP dominating this ballot.
<p>Part A</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The candidate is required to use a limited range of sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with supporting evidence.</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>Any other relevant factual key point of knowledge that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p> <p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>The work done by committees</p> <p>Much of the important work of the Parliament is done in committees (Source 1). Committees on public audit, finance, justice etc (Source 2). Hosted debates on knife crime (Source 3). [1 mark awarded overall—no conclusion reached or judgement made. A series of relevant points arranged under a correct heading.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the important work of the Parliament done in committees (Source 1). • Completed inquiries into a range of subjects (Source 1). • Role of scrutinising the work of the Government and legislation (Source 1) link to paragraph 4 (Source 1). • Can request debating time (Source 1) link with (Source 3) debate on cancer treatment drugs. • Can introduce legislation—but only one in 2008-09 (Source 1). • Source 2 indicates the range of areas of interest of Committees, eg Finance, 	

			<p>Public Petitions, Justice (Source 2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008-09 Public Petition Committee—112 new petitions lodged; considered over 200 petitions (Source 3). • Inquiry into availability of cancer treatment drugs (Source 3) link with (Source 1). • Hosted debates on knife crime (Source 3). • Possible conclusion—committees do a lot of work and play an important role in the work of the Scottish Parliament. <p>The membership of committees</p> <p>The membership of the committees is made up of MSPs from every party. This is supported by evidence from Source 3 which says The Public Petitions Committee has 9 members; Labour 3, SNP 3, and one each from the Conservatives, Liberal Democrats and the Green Party.</p> <p>[2 marks. Conclusion given but taken from Source 1—supported by accurate and relevant evidence from Source 3.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSPs from every party are members of the committees (Source 1). • Committee Convenors, who chair meetings, drawn from different parties (Source 1) link with Source 2. • Conveners drawn from Conservative, Labour, SNP, Liberal Democrats and Greens (Source 2). • The Public Petitions Committee has 9 members; Labour 3, SNP 3, and one each from the Conservatives, Liberal Democrats and the Green Party (Source 3). • Possible conclusion—all parties play a role in the Committees. <p>Public involvement in committees</p> <p>Members of the public are able to get involved in politics through the committee system. [original conclusion] This conclusion is supported by evidence from Source 1 which says that committee meetings have been held around Scotland in places such as Fraserburgh, Ayr and Aberdeen. This is further supported in Source 3 which says that the Public Petitions Committee system gives members of the public direct access to policy development and</p>
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			<p>also that members of the public have lodged over 1,244 petitions in the last 10 years.</p> <p>[3 marks awarded]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee meetings have taken place in venues around Scotland, including Fraserburgh, Ayr and Aberdeen (Source 1). • Most committees meet weekly or fortnightly in one of the Scottish Parliament’s committee rooms—or in locations around Scotland (Source 1). • Most meetings are open to the public (Source 1). • The public petitions system provides members of the public with direct access to the policy development and scrutiny process (Source 3). • The existence of the Public Petitions Committee means that petitioners can raise issues of concern directly with their Parliament (Source 3). • The committee launched a year-long inquiry investigating ways to increase public awareness of, and participation in, the petitions process (Source 3). • The e-petitions system, which allows petitions to be raised online, continued to be influential, with around two-thirds of petitions being lodged in this form (Source 3). • 1,244 petitions have been lodged by members of the public over 10 years (Source 3). • Possible conclusion—the committees are open to the public and the public can participate in a variety of ways. <p>Any other valid reason that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>
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Section 1	General marking Instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
Part B	Award up to three marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification. At least two descriptions are necessary for full marks.	4	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>Pressure groups try to influence the UK Government by having a demonstration. [1 mark for an accurate but undeveloped point]</p> <p>Trades Unions can try to influence the Government by going on strike, for example NHS doctors have threatened industrial action. [2 marks for a single point plus relevant example]</p> <p>Newspapers can try to influence the Government by printing stories that are very critical of the Government. Bad publicity can make the Government unpopular, for example when some newspapers criticised the Government for trying to bring in the ‘pasty tax’ and the Government changed their mind. [3 marks for a developed point with exemplification]</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Pressure Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations/protest, eg recent protests outside the House of Commons concerning student fees. • Petitions—including e-petitions. • Actions to attract media attention, eg Greenpeace campaign against whaling. • Lobbying—contacting elected members of the parliament in order to try to gain their support. This can be done by pressure groups themselves or they may employ advisors, ie professional lobbyists. Also mass lobbying. • Direct action—disruptive and often illegal forms of protest, eg the Faslane peace camp, hunt saboteurs, anti-abortion groups. <p>Trades Unions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial action such as strikes, work to rule, overtime bans. This may be

				<p>especially effective in the public sector, eg strike action by NHS doctors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations/protest—recent demonstrations organised by teaching unions. • Petitions—including e-petitions. • Actions to attract media attention, eg blockades of petrol depots. <p>The Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspapers supporting/opposing campaigns by pressure groups, eg support of some newspapers for a referendum over Europe. • Newspapers supporting/opposing a particular political party during election campaigns, eg the traditional Labour versus Tory split in the press. • Newspapers highlighting what they see as Government incompetence/achievements, eg Chief Whip incident with police officers. • Broadcast media strictly controlled by legislation so cannot attempt to influence the Government. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>
<p>Part B</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Award up to four marks for a single explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy, exemplification and answers which show the interaction of various factors.</p>	<p>8</p>	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i></p> <p>Candidates who only explain either advantages or disadvantages should be awarded a maximum of six marks.</p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>An advantage of the first past the post system is that it is easy for voters to understand. [1 mark]</p> <p>An advantage of FPTP is that it provides a clear winner in each constituency as a simple majority is all that is needed. [2 marks—developed point]</p>

A disadvantage of FPTP is that many voters in safe seats feel that their vote is worthless. For example, a Labour supporter in a safe Conservative constituency may not bother voting as Labour have very little chance of winning in that seat. [3 marks—well developed point]

A disadvantage of FPTP is that in safe constituencies the parties have a lot of power in choosing the MP. For example, in a safe Labour seat like Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath (Labour majority 23,000) it may not matter who the local Labour party chooses as their candidate as the party has such a large majority. Many voters always vote for the same party. This suggests that local party activists effectively choose the MP and not local voters. Marginal constituencies actually provide voters with more power, eg Edinburgh South which has a Labour majority of 300.

[4 marks—developed points with some detail, analysis and exemplification]

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straightforward system means voters not confused which may make voters feel part of the democratic process and encourage participation. • Directly elected representative—one per constituency. MPs can be held directly accountable by constituents. • Usually a quick result is achieved which avoids the uncertainty of some PR systems. • Extremist parties such as the BNP have very little chance of gaining representation. 	<p>Disadvantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not proportional so many voters feel their votes are wasted, eg Labour supporter in a safe Conservative seat. • Encourages electorate to vote tactically. This adversely affects the democratic nature of the process. • Many MPs elected on a minority of the vote, ie winner takes all. • Possible for party to form majority government on minority of the popular vote.
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Part B	3		<p>Any other relevant factual key point of knowledge that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p> <p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>The work done by committees Much of the important work of the Parliament done in select committees (Source 1). There are Select Committees on lots of issues (Source 2). Select Committees have the power to investigate what they want. (Source 3). [1 mark awarded overall—no conclusion reached or judgement made. A series of relevant points arranged under a correct heading.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the most important work of Parliament goes on in the many Select Committees (Source 1). • Role is to “examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the principal Government departments” (Source 1). • Over the years, the scrutiny role of the Select Committees has become well-established and well-publicised (Source 1). • Committees play a central part in the work of the Parliament—taking evidence from witnesses including senior Government members, scrutinising legislation and conducting inquiries (Source 1). • Source 2 indicates the range of areas of interest of Committees, eg Defence, Foreign Affairs, Treasury (Source 2). • The Treasury Select Committee took a leading role in investigating the financial and banking crisis of 2008–09 (Source 3). • The Committee chooses its own subjects of inquiry. • Parliament has given the Committee the power to send for “persons, papers and records”. It therefore has powers to insist upon the attendance of witnesses, such as ministers and civil servants, and the production of papers and other material (Source 3). • Possible conclusion—Committees do a lot of work and play an important role in the work of the UK Parliament.
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		<p>The membership of committees</p> <p>The membership of the committees is made up of backbench MPs from every party. This is supported by evidence from Source 3 which says The Treasury Select Committee has 8 Labour members and two Liberal democrats. [2 marks. Conclusion given from Source 1—supported by accurate and relevant evidence from Source 3.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committees normally consist of backbench members (Source 1). • Membership reflects the composition of the parties in the House of Commons as a whole. This means the governing party always has a majority (Source 1). • Most committee reports are unanimous, reflecting a more non-party way of working. Different parties often work together and try to reach agreement in the committees (Source 1). • MPs from every party take part in the work of the committees with Committee Chairs being drawn from different parties (Source 1). • Chairs drawn from three parties, ie Labour, Conservative and Liberal Democrats (Source 2). • The Treasury Select Committee has 14 members; Labour 8, Conservatives 4, Liberal Democrats 2 (Source 3). • Possible conclusion—Committees are made up of all parties although governing party (Labour in 2008–09) has biggest role. <p>Public involvement in committees</p> <p>Members of the public have several opportunities to get involved in politics through the select committee system. [original conclusion] This conclusion is supported by evidence from Source 1 which says that committee meetings have been held in different parts of the country with the public attending. The public are welcome to attend and can also feel involved through television coverage, internet broadcast and the website. The public have been involved in recent Select Committee investigations, eg Fred Goodwin and the 10p tax issue. (Source 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select Committees can hold meetings in different parts of the country (Source 1).
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the public can attend (Source 1). • Each has its own website and committee meetings are broadcast on television and the Internet (Source 1). • Members of the public are welcome to attend hearings of the committee (Source 3). • At a televised hearing of the Treasury Select Committee, former Royal Bank of Scotland chief executive Sir Fred Goodwin told MPs he “could not be more sorry” for what had happened during the banking crisis (Source 3). • Possible conclusion—public does have some access to work of committees. <p>Any other valid reason that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>
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Section 2	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
Part C	Award up to three marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification. At least two descriptions are necessary for full marks.	6	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>The Government provides the pension for elderly people. [1 mark—accurate but undeveloped point]</p> <p>The Government tries to help unemployed people by providing “Jobcentre plus” which gives them free interview advice. [2 marks—accurate point with development]</p> <p>The Government has helped protect ethnic minority groups through the Equality Act (2010). This replaces various other laws against racism. These groups cannot be discriminated against in any walk of life, eg housing, employment, benefits, leisure, law and order. [3 marks—accurate point with development and exemplification]</p> <p>Ethnic minority groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from discrimination through various pieces of legislation now consolidated by the Equality Act (2010). • Support of various anti-racist campaigns, eg “One Scotland, Many Cultures”. • Various social benefits provided to all affected groups, eg Income Support, Housing Benefit. Welfare Reform Act introducing the Universal Benefit and reforming the Social Fund system. <p>Elderly people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from discrimination through various pieces of legislation now consolidated by the Equality Act (2010). • Provision of the State retirement pension and introduction of new Workplace Pensions in 2012. • Various social benefits provided to all affected groups, eg Income Support, Housing Benefit. Welfare Reform Act which makes big changes to Disability Living Allowance.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various free, universal benefits available to the elderly such as free personal care in Scotland and free bus travel. <p>Unemployed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various services provided by Jobcentre plus such as “The Work Programme”, “Work Clubs”, “Enterprise Clubs” etc. Jobcentre plus also provides advice, job search facilities and access to benefits. • Provision of benefits including the new Universal Credit which aims to encourage claimants back into work. This will involve reform of the Employment and Support Allowance, Job Seekers Allowance etc. • Training/retraining opportunities through further education and organisations such as “Skills Development Scotland” providing schemes like Modern Apprenticeships and its website “My world of work”. <p>Lone parent families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from discrimination through the Equality Act (2010). • Various social benefits provided to all affected groups, eg Income Support, Housing Benefit. Welfare Reform Act introducing the Universal Benefit which contains a childcare element replacing Child Tax Credit. • Free nursery places for three and four-year-olds, Sure Start Children’s Centres, Maternity Grants etc. <p>Disabled groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from discrimination through the Equality Act (2010), replacing various pieces of disability rights legislation. • Various social benefits provided to all affected groups, eg Income Support, Housing Benefit. Welfare Reform Act introducing the Universal Benefit which contains a Personal Independence payment. <p>Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from discrimination through the Equality Act (2010), replacing various pieces of legislation. • Various social benefits provided to all affected groups, eg Income Support, Housing Benefit. Welfare Reform Act introducing the Universal Benefit which will encourage claimants back into work.

Part C	2	Award up to four marks for a single explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy, exemplification and answers which show the interaction of various factors.	6	<p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p> <p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 6 marks. Credit answers which explain why people have good health or others do not have good health or a combination of the two approaches to explaining the issue.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>Some people have good health because they eat vegetables. [1 mark—accurate but undeveloped point]</p> <p>Some people have good health because they take regular exercise which keeps their heart fit and strong. [2 marks—accurate point with development]</p> <p>Some people have poor health as they may live in a poor quality house. If they have inadequate heating or their house is damp then conditions like asthma and bronchitis are more likely. [3 marks—accurate point with development and exemplification]</p> <p>Some people have poor health due to the choices they make in the way they live their lives. Smokers are more likely to develop lung cancer, drinkers are more likely to damage their liver and those who abuse heroin are more likely to fall victim to HIV/AIDS. People choose to do these things but they are also linked to poverty, ie people who live in poverty are more likely to choose to abuse themselves in these ways. This is shown by the fact that life expectancy in Scotland’s poorest areas is almost twenty years less than in its wealthiest areas. [4 marks—relevant, accurate point with development, analysis and exemplification]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle factors—eg the effects of smoking, drink/alcohol abuse, lack of exercise. • Social and economic disadvantages—eg poor diet, effects of poverty.
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Part C	3	<p>The candidate is required to evaluate a limited range of sources, detecting and explaining instances of exaggeration and/or selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.</p> <p>In order to achieve full marks candidates must show evidence that has been selected as it supports the view and show evidence that has not been selected as it does not support the view. An answer which deals with only one side of the explanation should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.</p>	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography and environment—eg poor quality housing, limited access to local amenities, high levels of crime. • Age—The older you are the more likely you are to suffer poor health. • Gender—Women live longer than men but are more likely to suffer poor health. • Race—High incidence of heart attacks, strokes, depression etc amongst some ethnic minorities. Also more likely to suffer socio-economic disadvantage and therefore suffer ill health due to this. <p>Any other relevant factual key point of knowledge that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left)</p> <p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>Option 1: Danny Wilson is not selective in his view “The homeless problem in Scotland is caused by a lack of available houses.”</p> <p>Candidate should give information that Danny Wilson has selected because it supports his view.</p> <p>Danny’s view is not selective as Source 1 shows that the number of new houses is down 38%. [1 mark—accurate use of Source 1 but minimal development]</p> <p>Danny’s view is not selective as Source 1 shows that the number of new houses built in 2011/12 fell to a four-year-low of 15,900 which is not nearly enough to tackle the huge numbers who have been accepted as homeless—35,515 households according to Source 1. [2 marks—accurate and detailed use of statistics]</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Right to Buy” policy has reduced the numbers of available homes by 80,411 [52] which means fewer “decent homes for rental” [51].
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 7,847 council houses are empty [S1] which is not enough considering that over 35,000 households have been accepted as homeless by our local councils. [S1] • Councils are not building enough new houses, only 5,861 according to Source 2. This is partly due to the 45% cut in the Scottish Government’s housing budget [S1] which should be reversed [S3] if the problems are to be tackled. <p>Option 2: Danny Wilson is selective in his view “The homeless problem in Scotland is caused by a lack of available houses.”</p> <p>Candidate should give information that Danny Wilson has not selected because it does not support his view.</p> <p>Danny Wilson’s view is selective when he says ‘the homeless problem in Scotland is caused by a lack of available houses’ as source 3 shows that people are made homeless for a variety of reasons which have nothing to do with a shortage of available homes. These include release from prison or hospital, which accounts for 5% of the homeless. Although this is only one in twenty people, the situation has been made worse by massive Government cuts of 45% which has exaggerated the problem for vulnerable groups [S3] and not helped the charities like SACRO and APEX who have limited funding. [S1 and S3] [3 marks—accurate information from two sources with some evaluative terminology used regarding the statistic included, ie “only one in twenty” and “massive”]</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 40% of homeless people are homeless because of reasons including being intimidated by anti-social (S1) or violent neighbours (S3). This accounts for 5% of the homeless and is not caused by a lack of housing. • Some people become homeless because they do not pay their rent or mortgage. This is a small figure (5%) but it is not caused by a lack of housing as there are 87,000 empty houses in Scotland and 7,847 empty council houses. • Danny is selective because a comparison of all types of empty houses (S1)
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				<p>(87,000) and the numbers who are homeless (35,515) show that there are more than enough available houses to meet demand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness has fallen by 2,585 households since 2010-11, accompanied by a fall in new houses. If a shortage of houses was to blame then homelessness would have gone up. <p>Any other valid reason that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>
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Section 2	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
Part D	Award up to three marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification. At least two descriptions are necessary for full marks.	6	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>The police try to reduce crime by arresting suspects. [1 mark—accurate but undeveloped point]</p> <p>The police try to reduce crime levels by promoting crime prevention campaigns such as “Neighbourhood Watch”. [2 marks—accurate point with development]</p> <p>The police try to reduce crime levels by working in the community. They visit schools to talk to pupils and some schools have “campus” officers who try to get to know pupils and steer them clear of trouble. In my school many pupils attend regular “Blue Light” discos organised by the local police officers. [3 marks—accurate point with development and exemplification]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain law and order by having foot patrol officers “on the beat” . • Detect crimes, eg carry out investigations, interview witnesses, process evidence. Role of CID. • Crime prevention, eg visiting schools, Neighbourhood Watch. • Highly visible presence at public events, eg security at football matches. • Initiatives, eg knife amnesties. • Work with community groups and charities such as Apex. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>

<p>Part D</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Award up to four marks for a single explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy, exemplification and answers which show the interaction of various factors.</p>	<p>6</p>	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>Some people commit crime because they are bored. [1 mark—accurate but undeveloped point]</p> <p>Some people commit crime because they are addicted to drugs and steal things to pay for these. [2 marks—accurate point with development]</p> <p>Some people commit crime because they are influenced by those around them. Peer pressure is very important especially amongst young people who feel excluded from society. Some young people can be encouraged into drug taking and crime just for the “thrill”. [3 marks—accurate point with development and exemplification]</p> <p>People commit crime for numerous reasons. Many offenders come from deprived areas and feel a sense of hopelessness about their future. However, “white collar crime” seems to be motivated by greed. Many very rich people in the financial industries have been guilty of theft and fraud despite the fact that they appear to have everything they need. Many see “white collar crime” as inevitable as people are bound to be tempted by the huge sums of money that they manage. A recent example of “white collar crime” was the scandal over MPs’ expenses. [4 marks—relevant, accurate point with development, analysis and exemplification]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family background, criminal behaviour within family. • Peer pressure/role models. • Alienation from society. • Poor environment. • Social and economic circumstances. • Criminal behaviour while young. • Thrill seeking. • Response to poverty/economic inequality.
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<p>Part D</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greed. • Opportunistic crime. • Link with alcohol/drug use • Impact of violent media. <p>Any other relevant factual key point of knowledge that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p> <p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>Option 1: Billy Mackenzie is not selective in his view, “Giving anyone caught carrying a knife a prison sentence is a good way to reduce knife crime.”</p> <p>Candidate should give information that Billy Mackenzie has selected because it supports his view.</p> <p>Billy’s view is not selective as Source 2 supports his view because the number of convictions for carrying a knife is higher in 2007/08 compared with 1998/99. [1 mark—accurate use of source 2 but minimal development]</p> <p>Billy’s view is not selective as Source 2 supports his view because the number of convictions for carrying a knife has risen in most years from 1998/99 when it was about 7,000 until it reached a peak in 2006/07 at over 10,000. [2 marks—accurate and detailed use of statistics]</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community groups have called on the Government to take action on deterring young people from carrying such weapons (Source 1) backed by “People are worried about crime.” (Source 3). • The number of people sent to prison for carrying a knife in public fell to a five-year-low in 2008 when only one in three offenders were jailed (Source 1) backed by rise in number of murders with knives at its peak (53%)
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			<p>(Source 2) showing current system not working.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,200 offenders were sentenced for possession of a knife or offensive weapon between 2004 and 2009, but only 314 were given custodial terms (Source 1) backed by percentage of murders with knives rising from 37% in 2005 to 48% in 2007 and handling an offensive weapon rising from around 9,000 to 10,000 in Source 2. In 2009, one in five people convicted of carrying a knife or offensive weapon in Edinburgh has previously been charged for a similar offence (Source 1) shows current sentences do not deter the carrying of knives. This is backed by 78% of Glasgow youths who said they would stop carrying a knife if they were given a prison sentence (Source 1) <p>Option 2: Billy Mackenzie is selective in his view, “Giving anyone caught carrying a knife a prison sentence is a good way to reduce knife crime.”</p> <p>Candidate should give information that Billy Mackenzie has not selected because it does not support his view.</p> <p>Billy Mackenzie’s view is being selective when it says ‘giving all people caught carrying a knife a prison sentence is a good way to reduce knife crime’ as only 30% of young people thought that introducing tougher sentences would reduce knife crime which is quite a small percentage and this is supported by Louise McKay who says that locking up people who carry knives is not the answer to tackling this problem. [3 marks—accurate information from two sources with some evaluative terminology used regarding the statistic included, ie ‘only’ and ‘quite a small percentage’]</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Prisons reported that as a result of overcrowding, offenders were not serving their full sentence and were being released early (Source 1). This shows that introducing mandatory sentencing will only crowd prisons further. 30% of young people thought that introducing tougher sentences would reduce knife crime (Source 1) which is a minority backed by Source 3.
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				<p>“Locking up people is not the answer...”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53% of teens questioned thought that community sentences were an appropriate punishment for young people found carrying a knife. Backed by Source 3. “Community projects would help young people realise how much damage they can do themselves and others by carrying a knife. ...” (Source 3). <p>Any other valid reason that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>
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Section 3	General marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
Part E	<p>Award up to three marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification. At least two descriptions are necessary for full marks.</p> <p>Answers may focus on any one of the G20 countries and candidates will be expected to provide examples from that country.</p> <p>Answers which do not make specific reference to a world power should be awarded a maximum of 2 marks.</p>	4	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>Citizens can participate in politics by joining a political party. [1 mark—accurate but undeveloped point]</p> <p>People in Australia can participate in politics by voting in elections when they are 18 or over. [2 marks—accurate point with development]</p> <p>American citizens can participate in politics by joining an interest group that they agree with (eg the National Rifle Association) and helping to campaign for certain laws. The NRA supports the right to own guns in the USA and citizens could take part in legal activities such as marches, rallies, petitions, letter writing to Senators etc. [3 marks—accurate point with development and exemplification]</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • voting in elections at various levels • membership of political parties • standing as a candidate in elections • fundraising • party activism • interest group membership and activity • protest/direct action <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>

<p>Part E</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Award up to four marks for a single explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy, exemplification and answers which show the interaction of various factors.</p> <p>Answers may focus on any one of the G20 countries and candidates will be expected to provide examples from that country.</p> <p>Answers which do not make specific reference to a world power should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.</p>	<p>6</p>	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 6 marks. Credit answers which explain social inequalities, economic inequalities or a combination of the two.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>Inequality exists in the USA as some people do badly at school. [1 mark—accurate but undeveloped point]</p> <p>In China, some people in rural areas still rely on traditional methods of healthcare, unlike the modern methods and equipment in the towns. [2 marks—accurate point with development]</p> <p>In Canada, some people are very wealthy while others have low incomes. Canada is a capitalist country and so people who succeed in business can become very wealthy. Other groups who may have poor qualifications may be stuck in low paid jobs or be reliant on benefits. [3 marks—accurate point with development and exemplification]</p> <p>Many people in India live in very poor housing conditions. Indian cities have grown rapidly in recent years as India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Many people live in poorly constructed shanty towns or slums which are unsafe and unhealthy. Although some Indians are very rich, most are poor and work in unskilled jobs and so can only afford to live in these poor areas. People who live in these slums are more likely to suffer ill-health, be the victims of crime and experience lack of success in education. This means that housing inequalities will continue [4 marks—relevant, accurate point with development, analysis and exemplification]</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education inequalities • health inequalities • employment/unemployment • wealth/poverty
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • housing • gender inequalities • racial inequalities • social class inequalities <p>Any other relevant factual key point of knowledge that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>
<p>Part E</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The candidate is required to evaluate a limited range of sources, in order to make and justify a decision/recommendation. The candidate must also explain why they have rejected the other option.</p> <p>In order to achieve full marks candidates must explain why they did not choose the other option. An answer which deals with only one option should be awarded a maximum of 8 marks.</p>	<p>10</p>	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 10 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>Option 1: Build the Melo Bonte Dam</p> <p>The Government should build the Melo Bonte Dam as it is vital for the continued expansion of the economy, as the growing population needs more electricity. [1 mark—evidence drawn from Source 1]</p> <p>The Government should build the Melo Bonte Dam as it is vital for the continued expansion of the economy, as Source 1 says that most people support the decision to build the dam and this is backed up by the opinion poll in Source 2 which shows 65% of all people agree with the decision to build the dam. [2 marks—evidence linked from Source 1 and Source 2]</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minister of Mines and Energy said the Melo Bonte complex, to be built near the mouth of the Celdy River in the rainforest, will “play an important role in the development” of the area and people displaced by the dam “will be compensated.” (Source 1). • The Government says the dam is vital for the continued expansion of the economy as the country needs more electricity (Source 1). • The dam has been defended by some in the local population who hope to benefit from the estimated 18,000 direct jobs and 80,000 indirect jobs the

		<p>Government says the project would create. (Source 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Melo Bonte Dam is expected to provide electricity to 23 million homes. • The Government said that most people support the decision to build the dam (Source 1). • 65% of the population agreed with the Government’s decision to build the Melo Bonte Dam (Source 2). • June 20, Many indigenous people back the dam because it will generate employment to replace the jobs lost since a clamp down on illegal logging (Source 3). • July 15, The companies building the dam agree to pay US\$803 million to create parks and help monitor forests and to pay compensation to people affected by the dam (Source 3). <p>Reasons for rejecting other option.</p> <p>I rejected the option to not build the dam as although protesters say the dam could cause serious damage to the rainforest and the lives of up to 50,000 rainforest residents could be affected, Source 3 says the companies building the dam agree to pay US\$803 million to create parks and help monitor forests and to pay compensation to people affected by the dam. [2 marks]</p> <p>Option 2: Do not build the Melo Bonte Dam</p> <p>The Government should not build the Melo Bonte Dam as protesters say the proposed dam would cause serious damage to the rainforest and the lives of up to 50,000 rainforest residents could be affected (Source 1). In an opinion poll only 12% of rainforest residents agreed and a large majority of 85% said they disagreed with the decision to build the dam. [3 marks—evidence linked from Source 1 (1 mark) with detailed use of evidence from Source 2 demonstrating evaluative terminology (2 marks)].</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Arguments to oppose the building of the Melo Bonte Dam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has raised a storm of protest, with judges, Hollywood celebrities,
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			<p>environmental pressure groups and local people in opposition (Source 1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In April 2010, <i>Avatar</i> director James Cameron and two members of the film’s cast, took part in protests. (Source 1) • Protesters say the proposed dam would cause “serious damage” to the rainforest ecosystem, and the lives of up to 50,000 people could be affected as 500 square kilometres could be flooded (Source 1). • Some experts and business representatives in the energy industry also oppose the dam. They say the actual cost will be 60% higher than its US\$10.8 billion budget and will only operate at 40% of its installed capacity, due to the drop in water in the Celdy River during the dry season (Source 1). • In an opinion poll 85% of rainforest residents disagreed with the Government’s decision to build the Melo Bonte Dam (Source 2). • Over half of people think that environmental damage is the main priority facing the country. (Source 2). • 62% of people think the health service is the main priority facing the country. (Source 2) • April 12, international celebrities attend protests with over 500 protesters to demand the cancellation of the project to build the Melo Bonte Dam (Source 3). • April 15, under pressure from local people and campaigners, local politicians obtain a court injunction to ban companies bidding to build the dam (Source 3). • July 2, Campaigners say they will continue protesting despite the contract being awarded (Source 3). <p>Reasons for rejecting other option.</p> <p>I rejected the option to build the dam as there have been a storm of protests from Hollywood celebrities and environmental pressure groups and organisations representing rainforest residents. [1 mark awarded for use of one piece of information from Source 1 with no linking. Do not credit if marks already awarded for this point.]</p> <p>Any other valid reason that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>
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Section 3	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
Part F	<p>Award up to three marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification. At least two descriptions are necessary for full marks.</p> <p>Answers may focus on any world issue and candidates will be expected to provide examples relevant to that issue.</p> <p>Answers which do not make specific reference to a relevant world issue should be awarded a maximum of 2 marks.</p>	4	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>The World Bank gives loans to countries. [1 mark—accurate but undeveloped point]</p> <p>The African Union try to help stop conflicts between countries in Africa by holding peace talks with their leaders. [2 marks—accurate point with development]</p> <p>The United Nations has tried to help refugees in many poor areas in the world. Recently, they have been providing emergency medicines, shelters and clean water to people in the “Horn of Africa” as they suffered a very serious drought. Many people walked hundreds of miles to refugee camps just to get basic food and clean water. [3 marks—accurate point with development and exemplification]</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>United Nations Organisation The United Nations responds to international problems largely through its “Specialised Agencies”.</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency involved in helping meet the specific needs of children. • Oral Rehydration Therapy across Africa. • Campaign in southern Africa to prevent AIDS transmission from mothers to children—setting up clinics, school visits and poster/TV campaigns. • Campaign to help child soldiers in Sudan—‘de-mob’ camps. <p>WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency involved in helping meet African health needs. • Research into Africa’s killer diseases such as AIDS and malaria.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building and equipping of clinics across Africa such as recently in Congo. • Campaign to increase the number of blood donors in Ethiopia. This also includes training and education programmes. • Ongoing vaccination programmes against polio across Sub-Saharan Africa. • Donation of ICT equipment to African health ministries to help coordinate healthcare and use of health resources. • Supporting charity campaigns to donate old spectacles to Africa. <p>UNESCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency involved in helping meet African education, cultural and science needs. • Setting up world heritage sites to protect African heritage. • Teacher training in Sub-Saharan Africa (TTISSA) campaign. • The LIFE campaign—Literacy Initiative for Empowerment. • The school in a suitcase campaign. All the equipment to run a classroom anywhere, in one bag. • EDUCAIDS—campaign to improve AIDS education across Africa. • Education for all by 2015. UNESCO’s major campaign to try to meet the Millennium Development goals. <p>FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency mainly concerned with the production of food in Africa and in helping develop agricultural efficiency. • Recent campaign against high food prices. • Help for small farmers to increase production, eg emergency rice programme in west Africa. • Campaigns to protect vulnerable crops against virus and disease, eg cassava. • Campaigns to educate farmers on the use of fertilizers and farm machinery. • Funding of research into GM seeds and other “bio-agriculture”. <p>WFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare reports which help National Governments and NGOs understand more clearly what the problems are with food security, nutrition, health and education within a country. • Reduce hunger and under-nutrition everywhere.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies by getting food to where it is most needed and quickly. The WFP does this by launching appeals to the international community for funds and food aid. • The WFP relies entirely on voluntary contributions to finance its operations. • Restore and rebuild lives after emergencies. 	<p>The Security Council The UN Security Council is a small body of fifteen member states (Five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members, elected for two year term). Ambassadors from the fifteen countries can meet at short notice in response to global security issues. They discuss these matters and can pass resolutions which can include military intervention, sanctions, peace keeping missions, mediation etc.</p> <p>NATO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NATO has tried to respond to terrorism (9/11 attacks, London underground bombings, Madrid bombings, Glasgow airport attack) by launching operations in Afghanistan and Iraq as part of the “War on Terror”. Also involvement in Libya. • NATO’s Defence Against Terrorism Programme established in 2004. NATO has responded to attempts by countries such as Iran to build nuclear weapons by introducing sanctions on trade etc, with the cooperation of the UN Security Council. There have also been diplomatic discussions to further reduce and possibly eliminate entire classes of nuclear weapons. • NATO has an international naval force patrolling piracy “hotspots” especially off the coast of north-east Africa. • Developing new missile defence systems to protect NATO countries. • Cyber security—A major cyber-attack on Estonia, a NATO member, in 2007 by Russian hackers. China “hijacking” 15 per cent of the world’s Internet traffic in 2010. More training in cyber defence for NATO members. Better early warning systems to protect NATO members from cyber-attack. <p>World Bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to developing countries for capital programs. • The World Bank funds projects aimed at tackling poverty, increase foreign
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		<p>investment in poor countries, increase international trade etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haiti was helped to rebuild housing and infrastructure, ICT training has been provided in many African countries, banks in countries such as Nepal have been supported through the worldwide recession. • Loans have been provided across the world to support education, medicine and clean water projects. <p>European Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-operation between member states, eg Irish financial crisis or Greek financial bailout. Attempts to create international economic stability. • Regional aid bringing investment and jobs, eg infrastructure into places like the Highlands and Islands helping inequalities across the Union. • Freedom of movement also helps to solve inequality. Regional aid benefits Europe's poorer nations. • Attempts through the CFP and CAP to safeguard food supplies and to conserve fish stocks. • The EU tries to promote peace and security and has become involved in areas outside Europe in recent years. In 2004, Eufor took over peacekeeping in Bosnia-Herzegovina providing over 6,000 troops. The European Defence Force (EDF) has also been involved in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Georgia, Indonesia, Sudan and Palestine. Most recently the EU was involved in Libya. • Humanitarian aid is given (eg Libya) in partnership with the UN and other NGOs. It assists refugees, treats the injured, prevents human rights abuses and meets other basic needs. • The EU tries to create jobs and prosperity across its member states through the European Single Currency. <p>African Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of African countries which aims to promote and improve peace and security, improve the socio/economic lives of Africans and promote democracy and human rights. • The AU has been central to the fight against AIDS. They have supported education programmes as well as funding treatment centres and training specialist staff. • The AU tried to help negotiate a peaceful settlement to the Libyan civil war
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				<p>in 2011. The AU has been involved in “conflict resolution” during several African wars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU troops have been active as peacekeepers and as combatants in Somalia, fighting against al-Shabab. • The AU has captured, detained and tried suspected war criminals from various African conflicts. <p>Charities and other NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect reference to charities such as Oxfam, Save the Children, The Red Cross etc. • Medical aid, nurses, doctors, medicines. • Food aid, provided during times of crisis such as drought or civil war. • Emergency relief during refugee crisis, eg food, clean water, vaccinations, shelter, other medical treatments. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left)</p>
<p>Part F</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Award up to four marks for a single explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy, exemplification and answers which show the interaction of various factors.</p> <p>Answers may focus on any world issue and candidates will be expected to provide examples relevant to that issue.</p> <p>Answers which do not make specific reference to a relevant world issue should be awarded a maximum of 4 marks.</p>	<p>6</p>	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>Poverty has caused a lot of illegal immigration. [1 mark—accurate but undeveloped point]</p> <p>Many people have been forced to leave their homes and become refugees in Africa, due to a serious famine and civil war. [2 marks—accurate point with development]</p> <p>Many ships have been hijacked by pirates in the Indian Ocean. Many of these pirates have come from Somalia where there is no real government and people are desperately poor. Tourist yachts are seen as an easy target and several British tourists have been kidnapped and held for ransom. [3 marks—accurate point with development and exemplification]</p>

			<p>Terrorism is a major problem, caused by feelings of injustice among some groups. In the last ten years some extremists have become so angry at the USA's domination of the world that they have targeted their buildings and citizens. Several US officials were recently killed in Libya. Al Qaeda is an organisation that has vowed to attack the USA and its allies (such as the UK) as they claim they are "anti-Muslim". Other terrorist organisations exist, including extremists in Northern Ireland who still oppose British government in Ulster.</p> <p>[4 marks—relevant, accurate point with development, analysis and exemplification]</p>
			<p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p>
			<p>Poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war • unfair trade • poor education • poor health • lack of foreign investment • few natural economic resources
			<p>War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land dispute • religious dispute • ideological disputes • historical disputes • expansion ambitions of governments
			<p>Piracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty • break down of law and order in certain parts of Africa

Part F	3	<p>The candidate is required to evaluate a limited range of sources, in order to make and justify a decision/recommendation. The candidate must also explain why they have rejected the other option.</p> <p>In order to achieve full marks candidates must say why they did not choose the other option. An answer which deals with only one option should be awarded a maximum of 8 marks.</p>	10	<p>Disease (HIV /AIDS is likely but not the only acceptable context)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor health education • traditional communities suspicious of modern medical practices • little availability of drugs/treatments/trained staff • poor diet • poor housing • poor sanitation <p>Any other relevant factual key point of knowledge that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>
				<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 10 marks.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <p>For option 1: Country A</p> <p>Country A should be allowed to join the EU as many drug dealers have been sent to prison.</p> <p>[1 mark—one piece of evidence from one source]</p> <p>I rejected the second option (allowing country B to join) as over one third (36%) of its population still work in agriculture. This is nine times the level in the EU (4%) which would not allow the EU to reduce its huge expenditure on agriculture which stands at almost half of the entire budget (48%). Many of the EU members see a drop in this 48% as essential.</p> <p>[3 marks—accurate information from two sources with some evaluative comment]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country A’s police have done well in clamping down on drug trafficking. According to the EU opinion survey, 88% of Europeans saw this as fairly important or very important.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88% of respondents in the survey also saw a good human rights record as fairly or very important. Country A would meet the criteria for the ECHR. • University entrants in Country A have been growing in number and are getting close to the EU average of 51%. The EU's economy needs more university graduates. <p>Against option 1: Country A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several member states have become concerned about the number of poor countries who are applying to join the EU. Country A's average income (11,200) is less than half of the EU average (23,100). • The EU takes good care of vulnerable groups, like children. Country A would struggle to meet these standards as shown in a recent UNICEF investigation, which criticized it for "terrible conditions". <p>For option 2: Country B</p> <p>Country B should be allowed to join the EU as it produces 32 million barrels of oil and the EU doesn't want to rely on Russia. [2 marks—evidence linked from Source 1 and Source 2]</p> <p>I rejected country A as its average income is €11,200. In the EU it is €23,100. [2 marks awarded for use of two pieces of evidence from different sources. Do not credit if marks already awarded for this point in justification of choice.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country B is self-sufficient in oil and is already producing 19 million barrels per day more than it uses. EU dependence on Russia would be reduced. This would be good as many would like to admit countries with oil reserves. • 100% in the survey said that low unemployment was fairly important or very important. The graph shows that Country B's unemployment rate is consistently less than the EU average. • Country B has been praised for reducing illiteracy rates to below 10%. This is coming close to the levels achieved by schools in the EU.
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				<p>Against option 2: Country B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country B has a huge agricultural industry. Over one third of workers are employed in this sector. This would make it difficult to reduce the EU's agriculture budget, which the member states see as necessary. • Country B has poor health care. Life expectancy is twenty years below the EU average and infant mortality rate is more than double. <p>Any other valid reason that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question (see column to left).</p>
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[END OF SPECIMEN MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]