



S849/75/11

Modern Studies

Date — Not applicable

Duration — 2 hours 20 minutes

Total marks — 80

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 28 marks

Attempt **EITHER** Part A **AND** Question 7 **OR** Part B **AND** Question 7

Part A Democracy in Scotland Pages 02–03

Part B Democracy in the United Kingdom Pages 04–05

Question 7 Pages 06–07

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 26 marks

Attempt **EITHER** Part C **AND** Question 14 **OR** Part D **AND** Question 14

Part C Social Inequality Page 08

Part D Crime and the Law Page 09

Question 14 Pages 10–11

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 26 marks

Attempt **EITHER** Part E **AND** Question 21 **OR** Part F **AND** Question 21

Part E World Powers Page 12

Part F World Issues Page 13

Question 21 Pages 14–15

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In 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.



SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 28 marks

Attempt **EITHER** Part A **AND** Question 7 **OR** Part B **AND** Question 7

Part A Democracy in Scotland Pages 02–03

Part B Democracy in the United Kingdom Pages 04–05

Question 7 Pages 06–07

PART A — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND

In your answers to Questions 1, 2 and 3 you should give recent examples from Scotland.

Question 1

In Scottish Parliament elections, political parties campaign in many ways.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways that political parties campaign in Scottish Parliament elections.

4

Question 2

The Scottish Parliament has responsibility for devolved matters.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** devolved matters for which the Scottish Parliament has responsibility.

6

Attempt **EITHER** Question 3(a) **OR** 3(b) on page 03

Attempt **EITHER** Question 3(a) **OR** 3(b)

Question 3

(a)

The Additional Member System (AMS) has several advantages.

Explain, **in detail**, the advantages of the Additional Member System (AMS).

You should give a **maximum** of **three** advantages in your answer.

8

OR

(b)

People in Scotland can participate in society in many ways.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people in Scotland participate in one of the following:

- Pressure Groups
- Trade Unions.

You should give a **maximum** of **three** reasons in your answer.

8

[Now go to Question 7 starting on *page 06*]

PART B — DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In your answers to Questions 4, 5 and 6 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 4

In General Elections, political parties campaign in many ways.

Describe, **in detail, two** ways political parties campaign during General Elections.

4

Question 5

The UK Parliament has responsibility for reserved matters in Scotland.

Describe, **in detail, two** reserved matters for which the UK Parliament has responsibility.

6

Attempt **EITHER** Question 6(a) **OR** 6(b) on *page 05*

Attempt **EITHER** Question 6(a) **OR** 6(b)

Question 6

(a)

First Past the Post has several disadvantages.

Explain, **in detail**, the disadvantages of First Past the Post.

You should give a **maximum of three** disadvantages in your answer.

8

OR

(b)

People in the UK can participate in society in many ways.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people in the UK participate in one of the following:

- Pressure Groups
- Trade Unions.

You should give a **maximum of three** reasons in your answer.

8

[Now go to Question 7 starting on *page 06*]

Question 7

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

SOURCE 1

Composition of the House of Lords

The House of Commons and the House of Lords make up the two Chambers in the UK Parliament. In recent years, some changes have been made to the composition of the Lords. In 1995, over half of those who sat in the House of Lords were hereditary peers (this means they inherited their seat in the Lords from their father). The total number of Lords has changed and currently there are about 790 members, none of whom are directly elected by the public.

By 1997, about 36% of the House of Lords were appointed as a Lord for the length of their life (a life peer). Today, approximately 90% of Lords are life peers. Many Lords bring great experience and expertise to Parliament in the fields of medicine, law, business, science, sport and education, to name a few areas.

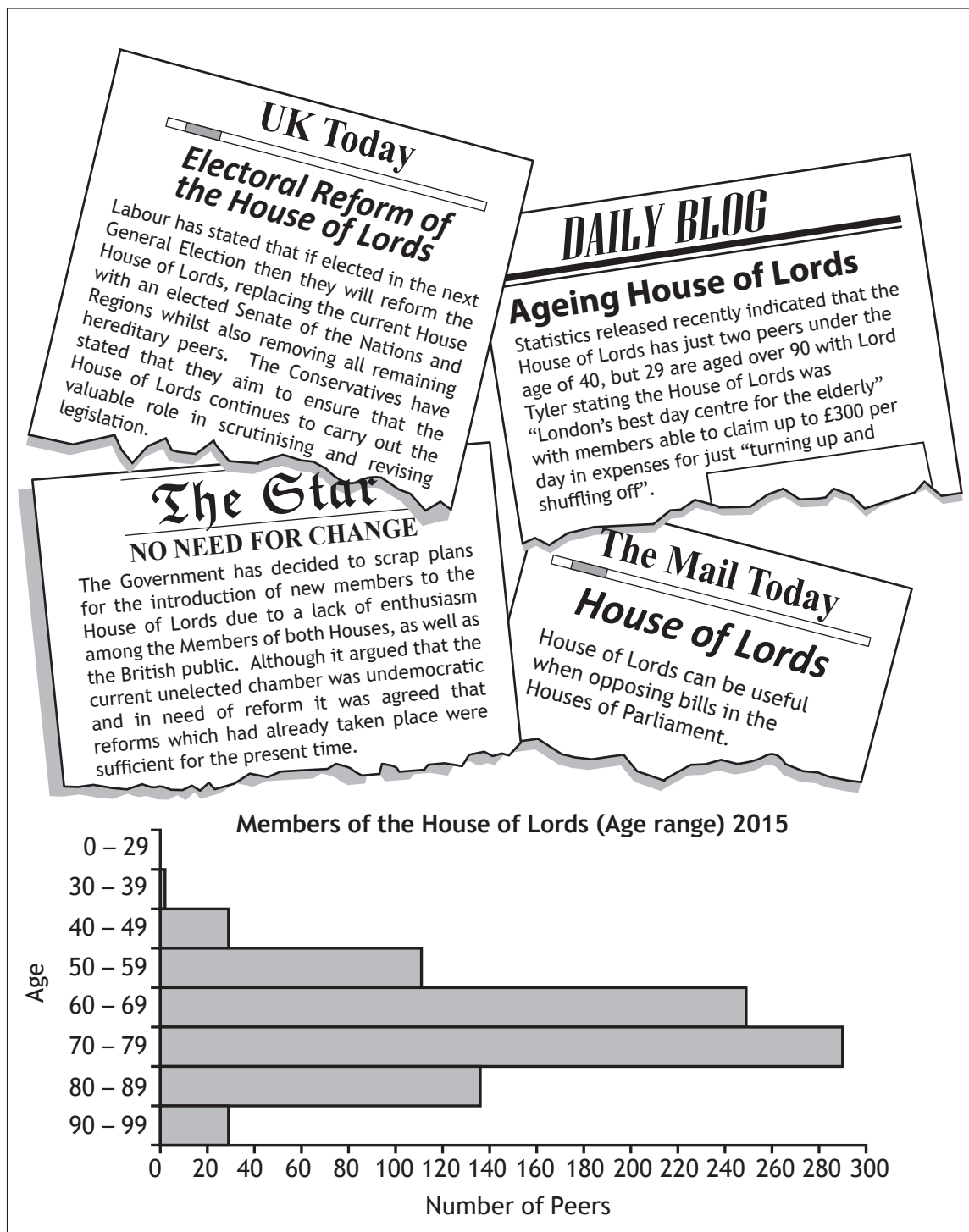
Although women have only been allowed to sit in the House of Lords since 1958, the Lord Speaker's role which was created in 2006 was initially held by two female peers, Baroness Hayman (2006–2011) and Baroness D'Souza (2011–2016). It is the Lord Speaker's job to oversee the business in the House of Lords. Lord Fowler, the current Lord Speaker, became the first man to occupy the position in 2016.

In the House of Lords, since 2000, 36% of newly appointed members have been women, 21% have been ethnic minorities and 10% have been disabled.

SOURCE 2

Comparison of selected factors in the House of Lords and the UK population

	House of Lords		UK population	
	1995	2015	1995	2015
Male	93%	75%	49%	49%
Female	7%	25%	51%	51%
Ethnic-minority background	Less than 1%	5%	6%	13%
% under 60 years of age	22%	16%	81%	77%
Average age	79	70	36	40
Privately educated	62%	50%	7%	7%
Graduated from Oxford or Cambridge University	35%	38%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Disabled	2%	11%	12%	17%



Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, give reasons to **support** and **oppose** the view of Morag Watt.

The House of Lords is in need of further reform.

View of Morag Watt

In your answer you **must**:

- give evidence from the sources that supports Morag Watt's view
- and
- give evidence from the sources that opposes Morag Watt's view.

Your answer **must** be based on all **three** sources.

Attempt **EITHER** Part C **AND** Question 14 **OR** Part D **AND** Question 14

Part C Social Inequality Page 08

Part D Crime and the Law Page 09

Question 14 Pages 10–11

PART C — SOCIAL INEQUALITY

In your answers to Questions 8, 9 and 10 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 8

Groups that experience inequality in the UK		
Women	Ethnic Minorities	Elderly

Choose **one** of the groups above **or any other group** you have studied.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways the Government has tried to reduce the inequalities experienced by the group you have chosen.

4

Question 9

Some people in the UK have a better standard of living than others.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why some people in the UK have a better standard of living than others.

6

Question 10

There are many groups in the UK which experience social and economic inequality.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why one or more groups you have studied experience social and economic inequality in the UK.

6

[Now go to Question 14 starting on *page 10*]

PART D — CRIME AND THE LAW

In your answers to Questions 11, 12 and 13 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 11

Groups that tackle crime in the UK		
Government	Police	Courts

Choose **one** of the groups above.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which the group you have chosen has tried to tackle crime in the UK.

4

Question 12

Some people are affected by crime more than others.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why some people are affected by crime more than others.

6

Question 13

There are many factors which cause crime in the UK.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** factors which cause crime in the UK.

6

[Now go to Question 14 starting on *page 10*]

Question 14

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

You are a government adviser. You have been asked to recommend **whether** or **not** the United Kingdom Government should ban Legal Highs.

Option 1
Ban Legal Highs

Option 2
Do not ban Legal Highs

SOURCE 1

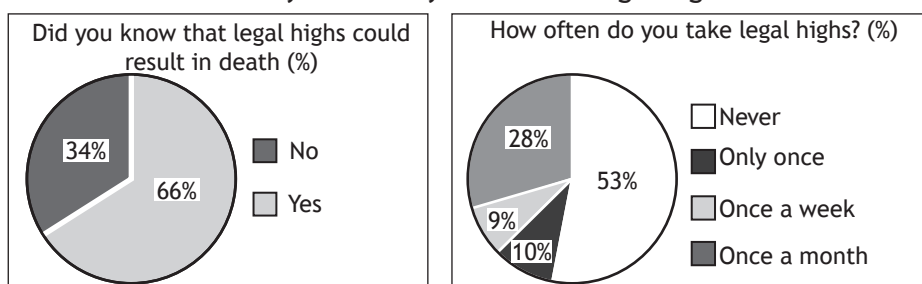
Legal Highs Factfile

The UK Government is currently examining legislation that will control the sale and use of “legal highs”. A legal high contains one or more chemical substances which produce similar effects to illegal drugs, like cocaine, cannabis and ecstasy. These drugs are often included in everyday household products and are often labelled “not for human consumption”. Legal highs are often seen as “designer drugs” and can be easily bought and sold online.

- Legal highs are currently not covered by the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971.
- Some EU countries have already passed legislation controlling the sale and use of legal highs.
- There was a mass demonstration against the proposed legislation due to the inclusion of nitrous oxide, otherwise known as laughing gas, within the bill. Nitrous oxide is commonly used as an anaesthetic during dentistry, childbirth and as a mood enhancer.
- Legal highs have been linked to hospital admissions for things such as poisoning, mental health issues, and in extreme cases death.
- Despite the media attention, around half of young people have never experimented with legal highs.
- The government is looking at a bill that will make it illegal to sell any “psychoactive substances” other than alcohol, caffeine and nicotine.
- There has been little or no research into the long term or short term risks of taking legal highs.
- The UK has the most severe problem with legal highs in Western Europe, with significant numbers of young people regularly admitting to taking legal highs.
- Many health experts argue banning legal highs will not prevent people taking them; educating people on the danger of these substances would be more beneficial.
- Under the proposed legislation, possession will remain legal so long as there is no intent to supply. The bill could mean up to seven years in prison for people who provide drugs to others.

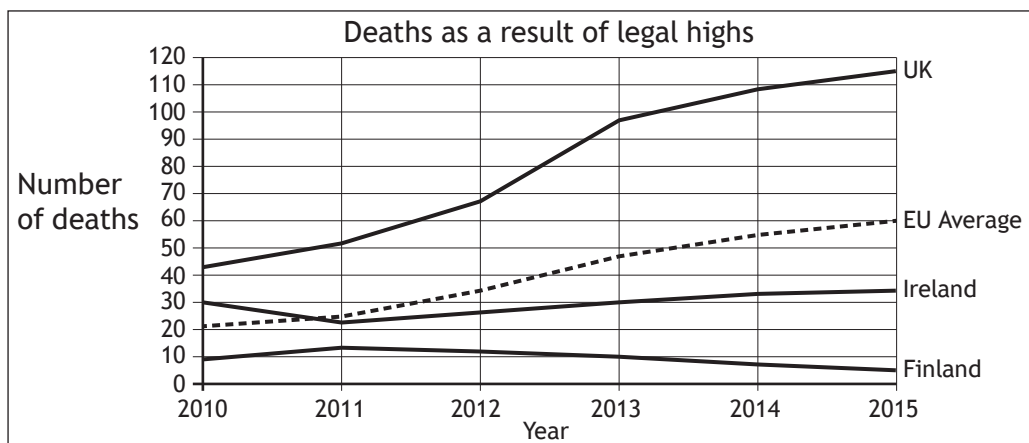
SOURCE 2

Survey of 16–25 year olds on legal highs



Question 14 (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)



SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

Control and monitoring of legal highs is very difficult. Current laws mean that decisions on whether a product is allowed to be sold are made on a case by case basis. Often new versions are created and sold just as fast as the government can ban them. This makes it difficult to monitor and police.

The government's plan for a blanket ban on legal highs is impractical and not supported by everyone. The Irish government banned legal highs after a number of deaths linked to their use; however this did not reduce deaths and was unsuccessful.

Anna Drummond, Youth Worker

More of my time as a paramedic is being taken up dealing with the consequences of legal highs. The misuse of these drugs diverts our attention from cases that are much more important.

Legal highs are becoming increasingly popular particularly among young people who assume "legal" means "safe". Young people have become much more aware of the health risks of illegal drugs and we see fewer young people addicted to drugs like heroin. However, lots of people are unaware of the dangers of legal highs.

Mandeep Khan, Paramedic

You must decide which option to recommend, **either** ban Legal Highs (**Option 1**) or do not ban Legal Highs (**Option 2**).

- (i) Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, **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.

10

NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON page 12

Attempt **EITHER** Part E **AND** Question 21 **OR** Part F **AND** Question 21

Part E	World Powers	Page 12
Part F	World Issues	Page 13
Question 21		Pages 14–15

PART E — WORLD POWERS

In your answers to Questions 15, 16 and 17 you should give recent examples from a world power you have studied.

Question 15

Governments have made many attempts to tackle social and economic inequality.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which the government has tried to tackle social and economic inequality.

In your answer you must state the world power you have studied.

4

Question 16

The citizens of every world power have political rights.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** political rights that the citizens have in the world power you have studied.

In your answer you must state the world power you have studied.

6

Question 17

World powers have the ability to influence other countries.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why the world power you have studied has the ability to influence other countries.

In your answer you must state the world power you have studied.

6

[Now go to Question 21 starting on *page 14*]

PART F — WORLD ISSUES

In your answers to Questions 18, 19 and 20 you should give recent examples from a world issue you have studied.

Question 18

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 have tried to resolve an international issue or conflict you have studied.

In your answer you must state the world issue or conflict you have studied.

4

Question 19

People are affected by international conflicts and issues in many different ways.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which people have been affected by an international conflict or issue you have studied.

In your answer you must state the world issue or conflict you have studied.

6

Question 20

The attempts of international organisations to tackle conflicts and issues are sometimes unsuccessful.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why international organisations have **either** been successful or unsuccessful in tackling an international conflict or issue you have studied.

In your answer you must state the world issue or conflict you have studied.

6

[Now go to Question 21 starting on *page 14*]

Question 21

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

SOURCE 1

Problems facing Japan in 2015

Many people think Japan is in crisis. Its problems include a weak economy and a rapidly changing population structure. All of these things are long term problems which are affecting Japanese standards of living.

Since the economic crisis that hit the world in 2008, low incomes have become a problem. It is estimated that 16% of all Japanese people are living below the poverty line. Average income went from 37,185 US dollars in 2008 to 34,822 US dollars in 2011.

One third of working age women now live in poverty. 12 million women in Japan work but over half are in part-time jobs, receiving small salaries. Part-time work helps those with families and school-age children but has a negative impact because it prevents many from having financial savings which is a major worry for Japanese women.

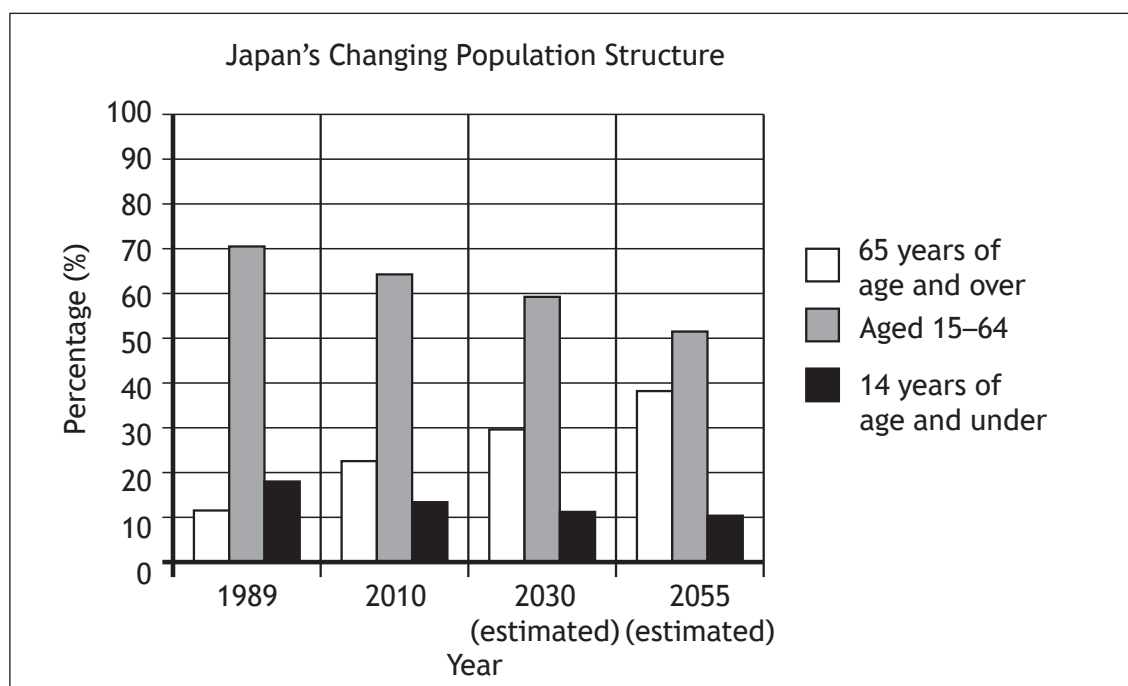
Increased poverty and a different population structure will make old age pensions and elderly care very expensive in the future. By the middle of this century over one third of the population will be collecting their old age pension.

Despite all the problems facing modern Japan, many people point to its strengths. It had 22 crimes per 1,000 people in 2014. It remains the third largest economy in the world where some people still enjoy an extremely high standard of living.

SOURCE 2

Additional statistics – Selected Countries				
	People in poverty (%)	Crimes per 1000 people	Home ownership (%)	Internet access per 1000 people
Germany	15	79	44	841
Argentina	30	36	67	599
South Korea	16.5	32	54	865
Italy	19.6	39	74	585
France	8	61	64	819
European Union	8	80	71	848

SOURCE 2 (continued)



SOURCE 3

Better Life Index Study

According to the Better Life Index, citizens in Japan are not entirely happy.

Japanese women have an average happiness level of 4.67 (out of 10) whereas Japanese men have an average level of 6.21. However, happiness is not equal amongst all women. Working age women have a happiness level of 3.2 whilst 70–74 year olds have a level of 5.5.

Japan boasts one of the highest life expectancies in the world at 83 years. In future this may be difficult to maintain as the proportion of the population paying tax falls.

The country continues to be at the forefront of the electronics industry which employs many people. Of every 1000 Japanese people, 865 have access to the internet. Just over three quarters of Japanese people say they are satisfied with their home. 61% of Japanese people own their own homes but housing has become much more expensive for young people due to the growing numbers of older people.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, what **conclusions** can be drawn?

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following:

- The problem of crime in Japan compared to other countries.
- The effects of the changing population structure in Japan.
- The effect of poverty on working age women.
- The country most like Japan.

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

Your answer **must** be based on all **three** sources.

10

[END OF SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER]

Acknowledgement of copyright

Section 3 Part F Question 21 Source 3 – Information on Japan is adapted from
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National
Qualifications
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S849/75/11

Modern Studies

Marking Instructions

These marking instructions have been provided to show how SQA would mark this specimen question paper.

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General marking principles for National 5 Modern Studies

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.
- (c) Award a mark for each answer. Marks are not transferable between questions and the answers for each question must come from the item.
- (d) 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 supported or opposed

Questions that ask candidates to describe or explain, in detail . . . (4, 6 or 8 marks)

- Award up to **3 marks** for any single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.
- Award up to **4 marks** for any single explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy, exemplification and answers which show the interaction of various factors.
- A 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 detailed marking instructions for the question.
- Where candidates have given more than the required number of responses, mark all parts of the answer and award the marks that will favour the candidate.

Questions that ask candidates to evaluate a limited range of sources, giving developed arguments supporting and opposing a view (10 marks)

- Award up to **3 marks** for a developed explanation depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence.
- In order to achieve full marks candidates must show evidence that supports the view as well as evidence that opposes the view. Candidates who only give evidence to support OR oppose the viewpoint should be awarded a **maximum of 6 marks**.
- For full marks, candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. Award a **maximum of 6 marks** if only two sources are used and a **maximum of 4 marks** if only one source is used.

Questions that require the candidate to evaluate a limited range of sources by selecting evidence from them in order to make and justify a decision/recommendation (10 marks)

- Award up to **3 marks** for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence.
- For full marks candidates must justify their decision/recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option.
- An answer which deals with only one option should be awarded a **maximum of 8 marks**.
- For full marks, candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. Award a **maximum of 6 marks** if only two sources are used and a **maximum of 4 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 (10 marks)

- Candidates should draw conclusions using the bullet points in the question.
- For full marks, four conclusions must be given.
- For full marks, candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. Award a **maximum of 6 marks** if only two sources are used and a **maximum of 4 marks** if only one source is used.
- **1-mark conclusion**

Candidates make a conclusion using the bullet point provided **OR** correctly identify information from the sources using the bullet point but do not make an overall conclusion.

- **2-mark conclusion**

Candidates make a conclusion using the bullet point provided. They support the conclusion using at least one piece of evidence drawn from the source(s).

- **3-mark conclusion**

Candidates make a conclusion using the bullet point provided. They support the conclusion using two pieces of evidence drawn from the source(s). Candidates will include evaluative terminology within their answer.

Marking instructions for each question

Part A: Democracy in Scotland

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
1.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full 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>Political parties can campaign during a Scottish Parliament election by canvassing. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>Political parties can campaign during a Scottish Parliament election by canvassing. Canvassing gives parties the opportunity to go door to door to speak with the public in an attempt to increase voter awareness of the party. (2 marks – developed point)</p> <p>Political parties can campaign during a Scottish Parliament election by canvassing. Canvassing gives parties the opportunity to go door to door to speak with the public in an attempt to increase voter awareness of the party. This may secure more votes for the party as the canvassers will outline and explain the party policies to be implemented once elected. (3 marks – developed point with detail and analysis)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of the media – newspapers, PEBs, TV debates, social media • leafleting • posters • holding a public meeting/rally • publishing a manifesto • use of celebrities to gain media attention and support from voters. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
2.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full marks.</p>	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 Scottish Parliament has responsibility for devolved matters such as education. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>The Scottish Parliament has responsibility for devolved matters such as education. Scottish pupils sit Nationals and Highers whereas English students sit GCSEs, AS and A-Levels. (2 marks – developed point)</p> <p>The Scottish Parliament has responsibility for devolved matters such as education. Scottish pupils sit Nationals and Highers whereas English students sit GCSEs, AS and A-Levels. In 2017 the Scottish Government introduced the revised National 5 to be examined for the first time in 2018. (3 marks – developed point with exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health • local government • law, including most aspects of criminal and civil law, the prosecution system and the courts • social work • housing • tourism and economic development. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question		General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
3.	(a)	<p>Award up to 4 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>A maximum of three explanations should be credited.</p>	8	<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 Additional Member System is a more proportional system. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>The Additional Member System is a more proportional system because the percentage of votes relates to the percentage of seats won by a party. (2 marks – developed point)</p> <p>The Additional Member System is a more proportional system because the percentage of votes relates to the percentage of seats won by a party. For example, in the 2011 election the Conservatives won about 12% of the vote and 12% of the seats. (3 marks – developed point with exemplification)</p> <p>The Additional Member System is a broadly proportional system because the percentage of votes relates to the percentage of seats won by a party. For example, in the 2011 election the Conservatives won about 12% of the vote and 12% of the seats. This can often lead to coalition governments, as no one party has a majority, which means parties work together providing better representation for voters. (4 marks – developed point with exemplification and analysis)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retains elements of FPTP so some direct representation – voters in every constituency know who to contact • greater choice – each voter can contact a number of MSPs due to the regional list element • greater choice – two votes at the ballot box

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • smaller parties can be successful, for example, the Greens in the Scottish Parliament. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question		General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
	(b)	<p>Award up to 4 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>A maximum of three explanations should be credited.</p>	8	<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>TRADE UNIONS People may join a trade union to protect their rights at work. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>People may join a trade union to protect their rights at work. For example, most secondary teachers join the EIS or SSTA. (2 marks – accurate with exemplification)</p> <p>People may join a trade union to protect their rights at work. For example, most teachers join the EIS or SSTA. They might do this because they feel that they are being asked to complete work out with their job description. The trade union will take action on their behalf eg trade unions have had discussions with the Scottish Government over unit assessments in secondary school. (4 marks – accurate point with development and detailed exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>TRADE UNIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect rights at work eg health and safety, pay, holidays, pensions • TUs have experience negotiating with management • TUs have legal teams you can use • collective action is more effective than individual action.

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<p>PRESSURE GROUPS People may choose to join a pressure group because they are passionate about a cause. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>People may choose to join a pressure group because they are passionate about a cause. They may choose to join Greenpeace if they are concerned about the environment. (2 marks – developed point)</p> <p>People may choose to join a pressure group because they are passionate about a cause. They may choose to join Greenpeace if they are concerned about the environment. They feel that by joining a pressure group they can have more of an impact by campaigning with other people. For example, Greenpeace has 11,000 Scottish members, this gives it strength in numbers and increases its chances of influencing the government. (4 marks – accurate point with developed exemplification and analysis)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>PRESSURE GROUPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • believe strongly about an issue such as human rights • collective action more effective than individual • media pay more attention to organised pressure groups • pressure groups have experience of campaigning/protesting • seen as the best way to influence government in between elections. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Part B: Democracy in the United Kingdom

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
4.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full 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>Political parties can campaign during a General Election by canvassing. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>Political parties can campaign during a General Election by canvassing. Canvassing gives parties the opportunity to go door to door to speak with the public in an attempt to increase voter awareness of the party. (2 marks – developed point)</p> <p>Political parties can campaign during a General Election by canvassing. Canvassing gives parties the opportunity to go door to door to speak with the public in an attempt to increase voter awareness of the party. This may secure more votes for the party as the canvassers will outline and explain the party policies to be implemented once elected. (3 marks – developed point with detail and analysis)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of the media – newspapers, PEBs, TV Debates, Social Media • leafleting • posters • holding a public meeting/rally • publishing a manifesto • use of celebrities to gain media attention and support from voters. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
5.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full marks.</p>	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 UK Parliament has responsibility for reserved matters such as immigration. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>The UK Parliament has responsibility for reserved matters such as immigration. Every year they make a number of decisions about who has the right to visit or stay in the country. (2 marks – developed point)</p> <p>The UK Parliament has responsibility for reserved matters such as immigration. Every year they make a number of decisions about who has the right to visit or stay in the country. The UK Parliament does, however, work with the Scottish Parliament on this matter in relation to asylum seekers who are living in Scotland. (3 marks – developed point with exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immigration • benefits & social security • defence • foreign policy • nuclear power. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
6.	(a)		<p>Award up to 4 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>A maximum of three explanations should be credited.</p>	8	<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>One disadvantage of FPTP is that small parties are underrepresented. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>One disadvantage of FPTP is that small parties are underrepresented. This is because the percentage of seats which a party wins in Parliament does not represent the percentage of votes they win in the election. (2 marks – developed point)</p> <p>One disadvantage of FPTP is that small parties are underrepresented. This is because the percentage of seats which a party wins in Parliament does not represent the percentage of votes they win in the election. In the 2015 General Election, UKIP got 12.6% of the votes (almost four million votes) and 1 seat. (3 marks – developed point with exemplification)</p> <p>One disadvantage of FPTP is that small parties are underrepresented because the percentage of seats which a party wins in Parliament does not represent the percentage of votes they win in the election. In the 2015 General Election, UKIP got 12.6% of the votes (almost four million votes) and 1 seat. This is unfair and is a reason why some people believe that FPTP is undemocratic and as a result, do not vote. (4 marks – developed point with exemplification and analysis)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if party support is spread out and not concentrated in a constituency, parties will find it very difficult to get any MPs elected • tactical voting is possible

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are no prizes for second place • in safe seats parties have a great power to choose the MP • many won't vote for smaller parties in a safe seat • strong government isn't always good government • political parties often target marginal seats and can be seen to ignore constituencies with safe seats. <p>Any valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question		General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
	(b)	<p>Award up to 4 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>A maximum of three explanations should be credited.</p>	8	<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>TRADE UNIONS People may join a trade union to protect their rights at work. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>People may join a trade union to protect their rights at work. For example, rail workers join the Rail, Maritime and Transport Union (RMT). (2 marks – accurate with exemplification)</p> <p>People may join a trade union to protect their rights at work. For example, rail workers join the Rail, Maritime and Transport Union (RMT). The trade union will take action on their behalf eg the RMT met with Transport for London ahead of planned industrial action to try and negotiate a deal on behalf of their members and avoid further industrial action taking place. (4 marks – accurate point with development and detailed exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>TRADE UNIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect rights at work eg health and safety, pay, holidays, pensions • TUs have experience negotiating with management • TUs have legal teams you can use • collective action is more effective than individual action.

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<p>PRESSURE GROUPS People may choose to join a pressure group because they are passionate about a cause. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>People may choose to join a pressure group because they are passionate about a cause. They may choose to join Greenpeace if they are concerned about the environment. (2 marks – developed point)</p> <p>People may choose to join a pressure group because they are passionate about a cause. They may choose to join Greenpeace if they are concerned about the environment. They feel that by joining a pressure group they can have more of an impact by campaigning with other people. For example, Greenpeace has 130,000 UK supporters, this gives it strength in numbers and increases its chances of influencing the government. (4 marks – accurate point with developed exemplification and analysis)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>PRESSURE GROUPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • believe strongly about an issue such as human rights • collective action more effective than individual • media pay more attention to organised pressure groups • pressure groups have experience of campaigning/protesting • seen as the best way to influence government in between elections. <p>Any valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
7.			<p>The candidate is required to evaluate a limited range of sources, to support and oppose a point of view.</p> <p>In order to achieve full marks candidates must show evidence that supports the view and show evidence that does not support the view.</p> <p>An answer which deals with only one side of the viewpoint should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. Award a maximum of 6 marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of 4 marks if only one source is used.</p>	10	<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>Evidence to support Morag's view that the House of Lords does need further reform includes:</p> <p>Source 2 highlights that less than 5% of the House of Lords has an ethnic-minority background. (1 mark – accurate use of Source 2 but minimal development)</p> <p>Source 2 highlights that less than 5% of the House of Lords has an ethnic-minority background, which is an under representation, as ethnic minorities make up 13% of the UK population. (2 marks – accurate use of Source 2 with analysis)</p> <p>Source 2 highlights that the % of House of Lords under 60 has decreased from 22% to 16% yet almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population (77%) are under 60, highlighting under representation of under 60s. This is backed up by Source 3 that shows that 2 peers are under the age of 40 but more than ten times that number are over the age of 90. (3 marks – accurate information from two sources with analysis)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none of the 790 members are directly elected (Source 1) • women and disabled are also under represented (Source 2) • the number of privately educated lords is 50% which is disproportionate to the uk population of 7% (Source 2) • Lord Tyler states that House of Lords was 'London's best day centre for the elderly' with members able to claim up to £300 per day in expenses for just 'turning up and shuffling off'

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<p>Evidence to oppose Morag's view that the House of Lords does not need further reform includes:</p> <p>Source 1 highlights that many Lords bring great experience and expertise to Parliament. (1 mark – accurate use of Source 1 but minimal development)</p> <p>Source 1 highlights that many Lords bring great experience and expertise to Parliament in the field of medicine, law, business and science and this is supported by Source 3 which states that the House of Lords can be useful when opposing bills in the House of Parliament. (2 marks – accurate use of 2 sources)</p> <p>Source 1 highlights that many Lords bring great experience and expertise to Parliament in the field of medicine, law, business and science and this is supported by Source 3 which states that the House of Lords can be useful when opposing bills in the House of Parliament. Source 3 also highlights that House of Lords can play a valuable role in scrutinising and revising legislation. (3 marks – well developed point – accurate use of 2 sources)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in 1995 there were 7% women in the Lords, in 2015 about 25% were women (Source 2) • two of the Lord Speakers have been female – Baroness D'Souza & Baroness Hayman (Source 1) • lack of enthusiasm for change from both houses as well as the British public (Source 3) • disabled members have increased by 9% (Source 2) • 1995 over ½ of the members were hereditary peers whereas today approximately 90% of members are life peers (Source 1)

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					Any valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).

Part C: Social inequality

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
8.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full 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 Government has tried to reduce the inequalities experienced by women/ethnic minorities/elderly by passing laws. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>The Government has tried to reduce the inequalities faced by women by passing the Equality Act which makes it illegal to pay women less if they are doing the same job as men. (2 marks – accurate point with development)</p> <p>The Government has tried to reduce the inequalities faced by the disabled by passing laws such as the Equality Act in 2010 which makes it illegal to discriminate against a disabled person in the areas of employment and education. In the area of employment, employers cannot treat disabled people differently and must provide disabled employees with special equipment to help them do their job. (3 marks – accurate, well-developed point with exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex Discrimination Act (Women) • Women on Board Report (Women) • Race Relations Act (Ethnic Minorities) • Inclusive Communication • disabled people are also protected by the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) • Office for Disability Issues • The Equalities and Human Rights Commission

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Advisory and Support Service (EASS) • Making Sport Inclusive Programme • Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 – Forced Marriage Protection Order (FMPO) • Government Campaigns such as One Scotland, Show Racism the Red Card. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
9.			<p>Award up to 4 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>A maximum of two explanations should be credited.</p>	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>Some people have a better standard of living because they have a good job. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>Some people have a better standard of living because they have a good job that pays well, such as a teacher. (2 marks – accurate point with exemplification)</p> <p>Some people have a better standard of living because they have a good job that pays well, such as a teacher. This may be because they have a number of qualifications, such as a degree, having gone to university for several years. (3 marks – accurate point with development and exemplification)</p> <p>Some people are economically disadvantaged because of their family structure. Single parents, for example, may find it harder to find a well-paid job. A two parent family is likely to have a much higher income. Even if a lone parent has good qualifications they can only work at certain times as their child care costs are too high. A family with two parents has a better standard of living; as a result, this may have a positive impact on the education and health of their children. (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"> • employment • skills and experience • number of dependent children • education/training

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor health: unable to work due to illness • racial discrimination • gender discrimination • criminal record makes it difficult to find work • access to healthcare • housing/environment • inheritance. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
10.			<p>Award up to 4 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>A maximum of two explanations should be credited.</p>	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>Ethnic minorities still face inequality in society because they still face racism in some areas of society. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>Older people still face inequality in society because they face discrimination in the world of work because some employers think they don't have IT skills. (2 marks – accurate with development)</p> <p>Women still face inequality in society because of sexism. Employers, for example, might not want to employ a woman as they think she will need time off to look after her children. This means that women find it more difficult to find suitable work and as a result often work part-time in occupations like cleaning, childcare etc. Many women feel that the glass ceiling still exists which limits opportunities for promotion in their careers. (4 marks – accurate point with development, analysis and exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ethnic minorities: prejudice, language barriers, poor educational attainment, higher unemployment rates, specific health issues • older people: ageism; financial preparation for retirement; previous occupation; family support; changes to benefit system, ie bedroom tax and employability • women: sexism; glass ceiling; pay gap; employment in 5Cs, child care availability and costs

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> disabled: prejudice; over qualification; lack of work experience; family support network; continuing health issues; reliance on benefits lone parents: prejudice, family commitments, lack of qualifications, no support network/childcare unemployed: stigma of long-term unemployment, lack of experience changes to the benefit system/recession. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Part D: Crime and the law

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
11.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full 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 Scottish Government has tried to tackle crime by lowering drink-drive limits. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>The Scottish Government has tried to tackle crime by making drink-drive limits clearer by reducing the maximum limit, this means that there should be fewer road traffic accidents, deaths and injuries. (2 marks – accurate point with development)</p> <p>The Scottish Government has tried to tackle crime by making drink-drive limits clearer by reducing the maximum limit; this means that there should be fewer road traffic accidents, deaths and injuries. People are less likely now to drink at all if driving given that the legal limit has been lowered from 80mg to 50mg of alcohol in every 100ml of blood. (3 marks – accurate point with development and exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • early release from prison • Operation Blade • anti-sectarian legislation • neighbourhood watch • CCTV • speed cameras • tags/alternatives to prison • ASBOs • supervision orders/tagging orders • community policing. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
12.			<p>Award up to 4 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>A maximum of two explanations should be credited.</p>	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>Some people are more affected by crime if they are the victim of a crime. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>Some people are more affected by crime if they are the victim of a crime. Victims of assault may be fearful that it could happen and may be afraid to leave their home. (2 marks – accurate point with development)</p> <p>Some people are more affected by crime if they are the victim of a crime. Victims of assault may be fearful that it could happen and may be afraid to leave their home. They may also have alarm systems fitted in their home, at a cost, in order to try and feel more secure. (3 marks – accurate point with development and exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • businesses – insurance premiums may rise in areas with high crime rate • perpetrators – loss of family, job, house should they be found guilty/given prison sentence • community – closure of businesses/ facilities due to crime/vandalism/robbery • families of perpetrators – targeted by others in the community • some people are more vulnerable to crime – ethnic minorities, young people, elderly. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
13.			<p>Award up to 4 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>A maximum of two explanations should be credited.</p>	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>Drug addiction can cause crime. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>Drug addiction can cause crime. Drug addicts need to pay for their drugs and may steal to fund their habit. (2 marks – accurate point with development)</p> <p>Drug addiction can cause crime. Drug addicts need to pay for their drugs and may to steal to fund their habit and are more likely to be arrested for crimes such as burglary, shoplifting, robbery or handling stolen goods. Areas with high rates of drug problems are more likely to have high levels of crime. (3 marks – accurate point with development and exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty/deprivation • peer pressure • family influence • alcohol abuse • mental illness • violent media images • homelessness • poor educational attainment • social exclusion • greed – white collar crime. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
14.			<p>The candidate is required to evaluate a limited range of sources, in order to justify a decision/ recommendation.</p> <p>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> <p>For full marks, candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. Award a maximum of 6 marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of 4 marks if only one source is used.</p>	10	<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: Ban Legal Highs The Government should ban legal highs as legal highs have been linked to hospital admissions for things such as poisoning, mental health issues, and in extreme cases death. (1 mark – evidence drawn from Source 1)</p> <p>The Government should ban legal highs as legal highs have been linked to hospital admissions for things such as poisoning, mental health issues, and in extreme cases death. This is backed up in Source 2 which shows that there has been an increase in deaths as a result of legal highs. (2 marks – evidence linked from Source 1 and Source 2)</p> <p>The Government should ban legal highs as legal highs have been linked to hospital admissions for things such as poisoning, mental health issues, and in extreme cases death. This is backed up in Source 2 which shows that there has been an increase in deaths as a result of legal highs. The increase in deaths has gone from just over 40 to almost 120, which is almost triple the number. (3 marks—evidence linked from Source 1 and Source 2 with evaluative comment)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • these drugs are often included in everyday household products and are often labelled not for human consumption (Source 1) • Mandeep Khan states that ‘more of my time as a paramedic is being taken up dealing with the consequences of legal highs. The misuse of these drugs diverts our attention from cases that are much more important’ (Source 3)

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<p>Reasons for rejecting the other option: I rejected Option 2 as although Source 2 states 66% of young people know that legal highs could result in death Source 1 highlights that the UK has the most severe problem with legal highs in Western Europe, with significant numbers of young people regularly admitting to taking legal highs. (2 marks – evidence linked from Source 1 and Source 2)</p> <p>Option 2: Do not ban Legal Highs The Government should not ban legal highs as there was a mass demonstration against the proposed legislation due to the inclusion of nitrous oxide, otherwise known as laughing gas, within the bill. Nitrous oxide is commonly used as anaesthetic during dentistry, childbirth and as a mood enhancer. (1 mark – evidence drawn from Source 1)</p> <p>The Government should not ban legal highs as in a recent survey 53% of 16-25 year olds stated that they had never taken legal highs with a further 10% only ever having taken them once (Source 2). This is supported by Source 1 when it states that despite media attention around half of young people have never experimented with legal highs. (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"> • control and monitoring of legal highs is very difficult (Source 3) • often new versions are created and sold just as fast as the government can ban them (Source 3) • there has been little or no research into the long term or short term risks of taking legal highs (Source 1)

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<p>Reasons for rejecting the other option: I rejected Option 1 as although Mandeep Khan states that lots of people are unaware of the dangers of legal highs Source 2 highlights that 66% of young people know that legal highs result in death. (2 marks – evidence linked from Source 2 and Source 3)</p> <p>Any other valid reason that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Part E: World powers

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
15.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full 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>USA In America, Barack Obama introduced a new health care law, nicknamed Obamacare. (1 mark – accurate point)</p> <p>In America, Barack Obama introduced a new health care law called the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare). The Act was designed to increase the affordability and quality of health insurance and lower the number of uninsured. This has helped many people, especially those on low incomes, younger people and ethnic minorities. (3 marks – accurate point with development and exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program (covers children who do not qualify for Medicaid) • Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) • Affirmative Action programmes as they apply today eg the Supreme Court has basically ruled that consideration of an applicant's race/ethnicity is legal • American Recovery and Reinvestment Act 2009 – provides expansion of unemployment benefits, social welfare provision, education and health care • No Child Left Behind (NCLB) 2001 – aimed to improve performance in public schools to improve qualifications/employability of all children. Backed with big increases in federal funding but on-going debate as to success

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Race to the Top is a \$4.35 billion United States Department of Education contest created to spur innovation and reforms in state and local district education. It is funded as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 • funded as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 • food stamps now known as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programme (SNAP) to provide healthy food for poor families • federal minimum wage. <p>CHINA Today most farms operate as private businesses and decisions about what to produce and how to produce are made by farmers. The government created the Household Responsibility System. Farmers have to give a certain amount to the government, but any surplus is kept by the farmer. This means that poor farmers are allowed to sell their goods for a profit thus reducing inequality. (3 marks – accurate point with development and exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dismantling of work permit system (Hukou) • foreign investment, encouragement of private business (Open Door Policy and Special Economic Zones) • encouraging rural areas and small towns to develop entrepreneurs and industrial growth (Township and Village Enterprises) • development of social security system • better rights for women • improving health services, housing and reducing crime.

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
					<p>SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmative Action • Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) • programmes to ensure everyone has access to drinkable water, sanitation and electricity • land redistribution policy. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
16.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full marks.</p>	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>Citizens in the US have the right to vote for a candidate in an election. (1 mark – accurate point)</p> <p>Citizens in the US have the right to vote for a candidate in an election. In 2016, millions of people voted for Hilary Clinton in the presidential election. (2 marks – accurate point with exemplification)</p> <p>People in China have the right to vote in village elections. This allows citizens the opportunity to elect village committees and village leaders as a form of local democracy. The elected representatives are entrusted with managing local affairs. (3 marks – accurate, well developed point)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following: Clear reference to specific aspects of political systems of chosen G20 country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standing for election • voting in elections at various levels • participating in political parties, trade unions, pressure groups • free speech • freedom of press • protection by the law. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
17.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full marks.</p>	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 USA has the ability to influence other countries due to the size of its military. (1 mark – undeveloped point)</p> <p>The USA has the ability to influence other countries due to the size of its military. The USA military is often referred to as the ‘world policeman’ and has been able to influence countries such as Afghanistan and Libya. (2 marks – accurate point with development)</p> <p>Brazil has the ability to influence other countries due to the fact it is a growing economy and is a member of BRICS. Brazil is also the single biggest supplier of agricultural products to the European Union so is a crucial trading partner. Furthermore Brazil has recently been influential in the ‘South-South’ Cooperation, becoming a donor to developing African countries, providing \$23 million dollars to Mozambique to help with the development of HIV/AIDs treatments. This cooperation is seen as being more influential than the ‘tied aid’ models of the past. (4 marks – well explained point, with exemplification and analysis)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trade • defence • diplomatic support • ideology • immigration • culture. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

Part E: World issues

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
18.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full 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>African Union has deployed peacekeepers in Burundi. (1 mark – accurate point)</p> <p>NATO has continued to try and bring stability in Iraq. They have recently introduced military medicine courses to train new paramedics and have provided support with the maintenance of tanks and armoured vehicles. (2 marks – accurate point with exemplification)</p> <p>Oxfam attempts to address famine in South Sudan. In 2016 Oxfam helped more than 600,000 people across the country by providing food and water. Oxfam helped to build and repair boreholes and wells, test quality levels, treat water, and train people to look after and maintain their own water supply. (3 marks – developed point with detailed exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF • WHO • UNESCO • FAO • AU ceasefire monitors in Darfur • AU force in Somalia • Oxfam – supporting refugees in Syria with clean drinking water, relief supplies, improving sanitation and giving information on rights • Oxfam – Malawi food crisis – reached over 400,000 people with assistance, including cash to buy food, tools to improve crops and seeds including more resilient options to drought such as sweet potato vines.

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					Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).

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19.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full marks.</p>	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>ISSUE – UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA Many people in African countries do not have access to appropriate levels of healthcare. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>Many people in African countries do not have access to appropriate levels of healthcare and as a result many people die each year from illnesses such as malaria. (2 marks – accurate point with development)</p> <p>Some poorer African countries have inadequate health care with too few doctors and nurses. This makes it more difficult to treat preventable illnesses such as diarrhoeal diseases. Each day over 2,000 children die from diarrhoeal diseases around the world more than AIDS, malaria and measles. (3 marks – accurate point with development and exemplification)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unsafe water/poor sanitary conditions • low life expectancy/high infant mortality rates • high illiteracy rates/low levels of education (including attendance) • gender inequalities • refugees • piracy • child soldiers • destroyed infrastructure • human rights abuses • effects of terrorism • restrictions to civil liberties. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

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20.			<p>Award up to 3 marks for a single description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Two descriptions are necessary for full marks.</p>	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>Some international organisations are unsuccessful at tackling international terrorism because they do not get enough help from member countries. (1 mark – accurate but undeveloped point)</p> <p>NATO's methods are unsuccessful at tackling international terrorism because although it is a very powerful military alliance, terrorists are often not easily identifiable. They are not like a country which would be easier for NATO to fight against in the traditional sense. Terrorists don't wear uniforms and don't stick to one country's borders. (3 marks – accurate developed point with exemplification)</p> <p>NATO can't support people who have come under threat from their own governments. Since 2011 it has not been able to stop the on-going conflict between the two warring factions in Libya and as a result they have been unable to protect civilians effectively. NATO is not set up to help install new governments and ensure security and stability in places like Libya, it was only effective in the military conflict against Colonel Gaddafi. After this, NATO members did not want the expense of rebuilding the country in the long term. (4 marks – accurate developed point with exemplification and analysis)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of training of local security services • tribal/civil war in Africa • corrupt government

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sanctions affect some countries more than others • the extent of poverty • financial constraints • lack of cooperation • inappropriate aid • unfair trade • fair trade • increased access to anti-retroviral therapy • increased enrolment in education • success of UN Specialised Agencies • success of Sustainable Development Goals. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

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21.			<p>The candidate is required to use a limited range of sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with supporting evidence.</p> <p>Candidates should draw conclusions using the bullet points in the question.</p> <p>For full marks, four conclusions must be given.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. Award a maximum of 6 marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of 4 marks if only one source is used.</p>	10	<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>THE PROBLEM OF CRIME IN JAPAN COMPARED TO OTHER COUNTRIES</p> <p>Conclusion: Compared to many other countries there are relatively low levels of crime in Japan.</p> <p>Evidence: none. (1 mark – valid conclusion)</p> <p>Conclusion: Compared to many other countries there are relatively low levels of crime in Japan.</p> <p>Evidence: Japan had 22 crimes per 1000 people in 2014 (Source 1) and Germany has 79 (Source 2). (2 marks – valid conclusion with evidence)</p> <p>Conclusion: Compared to many other countries there are relatively low levels of crime in Japan.</p> <p>Evidence: Japan had 22 crimes per 1000 people in 2014 (Source 1), which is only about one quarter of the EU figure of 80 and lower than all the countries mentioned (Source 2). (3 marks – valid conclusion with evidence and evaluative terminology)</p> <p>THE EFFECTS OF THE CHANGING POPULATION STRUCTURE IN JAPAN</p> <p>Conclusion: None</p> <p>Evidence: ‘Increased poverty and a different population structure will make old age pensions and elderly care very expensive in the future’. (1 mark – correct identification of information)</p> <p>Conclusion: As the elderly population increases so do social and economic problems in Japan.</p>

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					<p>Evidence: Source 1 states, 'Increased poverty and a different population structure will make old age pensions and elderly care very expensive in the future'. (2 marks – valid conclusion with evidence)</p> <p>Conclusion: As the elderly population increases so do social and economic problems in Japan.</p> <p>Evidence: Source 1 highlights that increased poverty and a different population structure will make old age pensions and elderly care very expensive in the future. As Source 2 shows, the elderly population will almost double in forty years but those paying tax (15–64 years) will fall to just over 50% of the population. (3 marks – valid conclusion with evidence and evaluative terminology)</p> <p>THE EFFECT OF POVERTY ON WORKING AGE WOMEN</p> <p>Conclusion: Poverty decreases the happiness level of working age women.</p> <p>Evidence: None. (1 mark – valid conclusion)</p> <p>Conclusion: Poverty decreases the happiness level of working age women.</p> <p>Evidence: Source 1 says 'One third of working age women now live in poverty' which links to Source 3 which shows working age women have a happiness level of 3.2 compared to the average for women of 4.67. (2 marks – valid conclusion with evidence)</p> <p>Conclusion: Poverty decreases the happiness level of working age women.</p>

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					<p>Evidence: Source 1 highlights that one third of working age women now live in poverty with part-time work preventing women from having financial savings – this is a massive worry for Japanese women. This is supported by Source 3 which highlights that the average happiness level for women is 4.67 (out of 10) but for working age women it is only 3.2 which is almost half the of the average happiness level for men. (3 marks – valid conclusion with evidence and evaluative terminology)</p> <p>THE COUNTRY MOST LIKE JAPAN</p> <p>Conclusion: None</p> <p>Evidence: In South Korea the poverty rate is 16.5% and in Japan it is 16%. (1 mark – correct identification of information)</p> <p>Conclusion: South Korea is most like Japan.</p> <p>Evidence: In South Korea the poverty rate is 16.5% and in Japan it is 16% (Sources 1 and 2). (2 marks – valid conclusion with evidence)</p> <p>Conclusion: South Korea is most like Japan</p> <p>Evidence: In South Korea only 0.5% more people live in poverty – this is the closest to Japan at 16% with crime rate in South Korea also being closest to that of Japan – 22 per 1000 in Japan and 32 per 1000 in South Korea (Sources 1 and 2) (3 marks – valid conclusion with evidence and evaluative terminology)</p> <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions (see column to left).</p>

[END OF SPECIMEN MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

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Change since last published:

Minor changes to Marking Instructions.