Cambridge International AS and A Level Global Perspectives and Research

9239

Component 1



Cambridge Advanced

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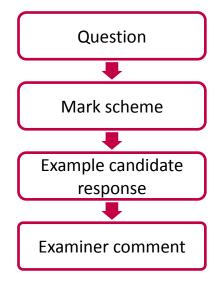
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Introduction

The main aim of this booklet is to exemplify standards for those teaching Cambridge International AS Global Perspectives and Research (9239), and to show how different levels of candidates' performance relate to the subject's curriculum and assessment objectives.

In this booklet candidate responses have been chosen to exemplify a range of answers. Each response is accompanied by a brief commentary explaining the strengths and weaknesses of the answers.

For ease of reference the following format for each component has been adopted:



Each question is followed by an extract of the mark scheme used by examiners. This, in turn, is followed by examples of marked candidate responses, each with an examiner comment on performance. Comments are given to indicate where and why marks were awarded, and how additional marks could have been obtained. In this way, it is possible to understand what candidates have done to gain their marks and what they still have to do to improve their marks.

This document illustrates the standard of candidate work for those parts of the assessment which help teachers assess what is required to achieve marks beyond what should be clear from the mark scheme. Some question types where the answer is clear from the mark scheme, such as short answers and multiple choice, have therefore been omitted.

Past papers, Examiner Reports and other teacher support materials are available on Teacher Support at https://teachers.cie.org.uk

Assessment at a glance

For Cambridge International AS Level Global Perspectives & Research, candidates take **three** compulsory components: Written Examination; Essay; Team Project. All candidates are eligible for grades A to E.

All three components are **externally assessed**.

Component	Weighting
Component 1 Written Examination1 hour 30 minutesWritten examination consisting of compulsory questions based on sources provided with the examination paper.Sources candidates analyse and evaluate arguments, interrogate evidence and compare perspectives on global issues listed in the syllabus.30 marks	30%
Component 2 Essay Candidates explore different perspectives on issues of global significance arising from their studies during the course and write an essay based on their research. The essay title is devised by candidates themselves. The essay must be between 1750 and 2000 words and written in continuous prose. 35 marks	35%
Component 3 Team Project Candidates work in teams to identify a local problem which has global relevance. Individual team members research the issue and suggest solutions to the problem based on their research findings. Teams work together to agree a set of proposed <i>team solutions</i> to the problem. While the focus of the task is on team work, each candidate within a team prepares two pieces of work for individual submission. These are:	35%
 Presentation Each candidate presents an eight-minute live presentation of their individual research and proposed solutions to the problem. Team presentations are not permitted. (25 marks) Reflective Paper Each candidate explains these team solutions in an individual 800-word reflective paper. (10 marks) 35 marks in total 	

Teachers are reminded that the latest syllabus is available on our public website at **www.cie.org.uk** and Teacher Support at **https://teachers.cie.org.uk**

Component 1 – Written examination

Question 1

1 Study Document 1.

- (a) Identify two ways from Document 1 in which the food and diet industry suggests that people can control their own weight. [2]
- (b) Explain why, according to the author, each of these two ways will not work. [4]

Resource Booklet is available at Teacher Support Site https://teachers.cie.org.uk/

Mark scheme

Question 1

Study Document 1.

(a) Identify two ways from Document 1 in which the food and diet industry suggests that people can control their own weight. [2]

Examiners should be aware that candidates are asked only to identify ways and not explain or evaluate them. Therefore they should not expect lengthy responses. Candidates are not expected to put the ways into their own words and may simply copy the ways from the Document; however examiners should ensure that all the ways given in the response are taken from Document 1.

Credit 1 mark for a correct version of the following, up to two marks:

- Moderation in food intake/eat less
- More exercise/run and cycle more
- Through diet drinks consumption

Accept moderation, exercise and diet drink on their own as separate ways.

The question asks for two ways so if a candidate develops one way they can only score a maximum of one mark.

Exemplar 2 mark response:

Moderation and exercise

Exemplar 1 mark response:

Moderation

Mark scheme, continued

(b) Explain why, according to the author, each of these two ways will not work. [4]

Examiners should be aware that this question carries only 4 marks and should not expect a lengthy answer.

Credit up to 4 marks for two correct explanations.

Credit 1 mark each for a partial explanation and a 2nd mark if this is fully explained.

Examples of full explanations (credit 2 marks each):

- Moderation of food intake isn't possible because industrial [processed/fast] foods contain sugar, fat and salt which are biologically addictive.
- Exercising more has a limited effect because so much exercise is required to compensate for a poor diet.
- Diet drinks can actually lead to increased weight gains as they may cause people to eat more and have a slower metabolism.

Examples of partial explanations (credit 1 mark each up to a maximum of 2):

- Industrial foods are addictive
- Exercise has a limited effect
- Drinks can lead to weight gain

i	a	The food and diet industry suggests that
		the two ways people can control their own weight is by through moderation and
		weight is the through moderation and
		exercising.
	b	Moderation is nearly impossible because the foods that are most pleasing to the
		the foods that are most pleasing to the
		taste buds are biologically addictive.
		THE EVEN day, Industrial food-filled
		meals contain "processed sugars, Fats,
		salt, and chemicals" which drive
		overeating. The Next, the amount of
		exercise it requires to burn off the
		processed foods and sugary drinks is
		insancly unproportional. It would require
		Walking 4.5 miles to burn off ONE 2007
		soda and run 4 miles a day for an entire
		week to concelout one supersized meal.
		This proves "you can't exercise your way out
		of a bad diet."

Example candidate response – high

Examiner comment - high

In part (a) the candidate correctly and succinctly identified exercise and moderation as two ways the author suggests people can control their own weight.

In part (b) the candidate explained and developed the two points identified in part (a). A successful blend of selective quotations from Document 1 and personal reflection gave a clear answer. For exercise, the candidate explained the amount needed was excessively high supported by the need to walk 4.5 miles to burn off a large sugary drink. For moderation, the link was made between industrial foods containing sugar, salts and fats being addictive and so driving overeating.

Overall, the candidate addressed all aspects of the question in a clear, concise and supported way.

Mark awarded for part (a) = 2 out of 2 Mark awarded for part (b) = 4 out of 4

Total mark awarded = 6 out of 6

Example candidate response - middle

1	a	One way: Document 1 states, "The faod and diet
		industry would have as believe that controlling our weight
		is about moderation."
		Second way: Document 1 states, "The food and diet industry
		pushes the use of exercise."
		· .
1	b	According to the author of Documently moderation and
		ereceise will not work in controlling one's body weight.
		3Dr. Hyman includes the component of sweetened drinks
		in one's calorie intake, which is 15%. Due to the fact.
		that it requires at least 4.5 miles to turn off on burn one
		can of soda, exercise will trat not work. The combination of
		Soda and supersize meals will make it harder to control the
		Weight Additionally Dr. Hyman opposes the idea of moderation
		with addiction. The human body is naturally addictive to
		substances found in sodas and also fat and sall. It is
		very difficult to moderate the intake of such substances because
		of the addiction it places on the body's metabolism.

Examiner comment – middle

In part (a) the candidate correctly identified exercise and moderation as two ways the author suggests people can control their own weight. The direct quotations from Document 1 are acceptable as the question asks the candidate to identify two ways.

In part (b) the candidate quotes information from Document 1 highlighting the amount of exercise needed. The simple quotation that "it requires 4.5 miles to burn off a can of soda" showed understanding and could have been developed to explain why this would be too much for most people to do. For moderation, links were made to the addictive nature of substances in some drinks and that of fat and salts. The difficulty in moderating intake because of this addiction was recognised showing a development of the initial statement.

Mark awarded for part (a) = 2 out of 2 Mark awarded for part (b) = 3 out of 4

Total mark awarded = 5 out of 6

Example candidate response - low

Two ways from document I in which the <u>Abod and diet industry suggests that people</u> <u>Can control their own weight are excersise</u> and moderation
According to the author, these two ways WIN not work. Excersise will not work because to burn off one 20 ounce soda, you would have to pin 4.3 miles and to work off a supersize meal, you would have to wo nin 4 miles a day for one week. Moderation won't work either according to the author because humans are programmed to like sweet, salt, and fat tastes and those slick combinations of sugar, fat and salt in junk in processed food have hijached our taste buds, our brain chemistry, and our metaboldsm."

Examiner comment - low

In part (a) the candidate concisely identified exercise and moderation as two ways that the food industry stated in Document 1 that people can control their own weight.

In part (b) the candidate focused on the information in Document 1 and selected appropriate quotes that showed partial explanation of why the ways identified in part (a) would not work. Each aspect would have benefitted from some personal reflection to clarify further. For moderation, adding an explanation that addiction would not stop people cutting back would have enhanced the answer. For exercise, emphasising the excessive amounts needed would also have been beneficial.

Mark awarded for part (a) = 2 out of 2 Mark awarded for part (b) = 2 out of 4

Total mark awarded = 4 out of 6

Question 2

2 Study Document 1.

How convincing is the evidence used in Document 1 against the claims made by the food and diet industry?

In your answer you should consider the strengths and weaknesses of the evidence. [10]

Mark scheme

Use the levels based marking grid below and the indicative content to credit marks.

Level 3	Both strengths and weakness of evidence are
	assessed.
8-10 marks	 Assessment of evidence is sustained and a
	judgement is reached.
	 Assessment explicitly includes the impact of
	specific evidence upon the claims made.
	 Communication is highly effective - explanation
	and reasoning accurate and clearly expressed.
Level 2	 Answers focus more on either strengths or
	weakness of evidence, although both are present.
4-7 marks	 Assessment identifies strength or weakness of
	evidence with little explanation.
	 Assessment of evidence is relevant but
	generalised, not always linked to specific evidence or specific claims.
	 Communication is accurate - explanation and
	reasoning is limited, but clearly expressed.
Level 1	Answers show little or no assessment of
	evidence.
1-3 marks	 Assessment of evidence if any is simplistic.
	 Evidence may be identified and weakness may
	be named.
	 Communication is limited - response may be
	cursory or descriptive.

Credit 0 where there is no creditable material.

Indicative content:

No set answer is expected and examiners should be flexible in their approach. Candidates are likely to include some of the following:

Strengths:

Study on diet drinks

 credibility of experiment - possible authority as reported in American Journal of Clinical Nutrition

Component 1

Mark scheme, continued

- breadth of support claimed supported by many other studies
- wide timescale 14yr period of the study
- large sample size 66,118

All give support to the author's claim that diet drinks lead to weight gain and addiction.

Evidence on exercise

 plausible – figures given seem to be reasonable This supports the author's claim that exercise cannot counter bad diet.

Research study on addiction

- Relevant example the experiment used two potentially addictive substances
- · This supports the author's claim about the addictive qualities of sweeteners.

Weaknesses:

Study on diet drinks

- · assertion other supporting studies not cited
- · generalisation -questionable transferability of:
 - age, of experiment results from adults to children
 - gender, of experiment results from females to males
 - species, of experiment results from rats to humans
 - culture, of experiment results from American females (if area published study reflected participants) to less urbanised areas
- selectivity (could be expressed as limited options):
- diet drinks limited to those that use sweeteners other diet drinks reducing sugar content rather than replacing it with sweeteners wouldn't be addictive or sweeter.

All weaken the support for the author's claim that diet drinks lead to weight gain and addiction.

Evidence on exercise

- assertion source of evidence is not cited
- selectivity (could be expressed as limited options)

Mark scheme, continued

- exercise limited to walking - other exercise might be more effective in burning off bad diet.

These weaken the support for the author's claim that exercise cannot counter bad diet.

Research study on addiction

- assertion source of study is not cited
- generalisation questionable species transferability of experiment results from rats to humans

 emotive language – the word 'culprit' could evoke fear rather than reason to support the claim. The use of the emotive term 'food terrorism' may distract from the quality of evidence provided elsewhere.

 conflation – the experiment used sweeteners but the claim is about the addictiveness of sugar

These weaken the support for the author's claim about the addictive qualities of sweeteners.

Example candidate response - high

2	The evidence presented in Document 1 are relatively strong in order to method claims made by food and diet industry.
	in order to to claims made by food and diet industry.
	The author, Dr. Mark Hyman, include two majur evidence
	in supporting his argument. For instance, he presents a fourteen-
	year study int in order to refute the promotion of diet
	or low-calorie drinks by because companies. This study is
	Fourteen years long, which give the reasonessanchers ample
	amount of time to organize statistics, evaluate results, and
	<u>const-come up with a reliable conclusion. The st sample</u>
	size is 6,666,118 women, which is a relatively large
	sample size. The fact that the sample size is large and
	the year span of study is wide increases it the credibility

.

Example candidate response - high, continued

 a f the evidence; therefore strongthening Dr. Hyman's argument. However, with the sample size is only focused on one genders; women. This weakens the evidence impact on the argument because it limits the scope of the only are genders. There might be some physiological differences, regarding me tabelien, that between genders that might explain results; thus, this makes it misrepresentation on a gender level. Allowsh it my ht be misrepresentative, the study includes quotes of numbers/results and the moltedology of study. For instance, the author guotes how women had a '66' X increased misk' of diabets a first long period. of that be of 20 ounce sedas. This is significant because it underniss, the food-dist inductry claim on 'healthy low cabrie drinks. This guata is maked and complimented by the distationants of "Women drank that successfully undernises in the aneurols. The author successfully undernises the inductry claim on 'healthy low cabrie drinks increase in take aneurols. The author successfully undernises the statement arises one the claim, in which the diet drinks increase in take aneurols. The author successfully undernises the redevice. It is also qualified by animal studies, which to showed addiction and 14% increase of body fort in two weeks. The field that the study is qualified by experimental resorts increases the credibility and sheagthening it is to a cellular and it was not been drank they are been would one measure metabolism of these animals, therefore weikening the sheaft of the levidence is presented in paragreeph 6, where Dr. Hyman S is fully qualified by animal studies, and syniftication and the presented increases of body fort in two weeks. The the drinks increase of body fort in two weeks. The first that the study and sheafter inform only here the presented in the argument increases the credibility and sheafters of the dual to a cellular of the study of the sheafter of addictive of the study of a first and cellular and the argument increases the credib	•	
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<u>Another evidence is presented in paragraph 6, where</u> Dr. Human Desents anther experimental study. However,		the strength. Nevertheless, despite minor tlaws, the evidence presented
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Addictive sweets. The animals tasked has rate and they were detern more addictive to the \$ sweets than cocaine.		Or Human presents another experimental study. However
were deter more addictive to the \$ sweets than cocaine.		this study is more detailed on the qualification of
were deter more addictive to the \$ sweets than cocaine.		addictive sweets. the animals toted has rate and they
		were deter more addictive to the \$ sweets than cocaine.

Component 1

	The results is significant because it undermined moderation
	argument strengthening the evidence. However, it does not consider
	the placeable explanation of the rate attracted to the aroma
	of the sweets. This decreases and weakens the strength due
	to the other plausible explanation for results. Therefore
	study is relatively misropresentative, but significant in Hyman's
	angument. Both evidences and also sourced by credible
	researchers, such as the American Journal of Clinical Nutrilion,
	This sources pases the expertise and reputation in knowing what
	they are testing. Consequently, it bolstos the argument and
	strengthens the evidence.
I 1	

Example candidate response - high, continued

Examiner comment – high

The key part of the question is "How convincing is the evidence....". The candidate clearly understood the term evidence and concentrated on this aspect throughout giving a good balance of its strengths and weaknesses. When looking at the reliability of the evidence concerning diet drinks the candidate successfully developed the basic statements of "a fourteen year study" and "66188 women" to explain the strength of the research practice in terms of the length and sample size. The candidate took this to a higher level by recognising the weakness of only studying one gender and how this lacked cross-referencing to men. This could have been enhanced by recognising that results based on rats may not have applied equally to humans. The continued use of data quoted from the document was helpful (animals showing a 14% increase in body fat). The final section identified a credible source of evidence and gave a clear judgment as to the strength of the evidence.

Total mark awarded = 7 out of 10

Example candidate response - middle

2	The evidence used in document I was
	not convincing to I at all when looking at
	the strengths and the weaknesses, there
	are more weaknesses Some weaknesses I
	found included the study with women and
	the study with the rats For the study
	with the women, the study was only based
	on Andings from Amales, only being
	applicable to the Amale population rather
	than being valid for the entire male c female population Another weakness was
	female population Another weakness was
	that he used evidence from a study
	with rats when discussing a human issue
	By trying to use a study on rats, he is
	where to generalize the findings to the
	Numan population. A strength that I
	tound was that the first piece of
	endence about the study on women was
	- that it was camed out over a 14 year
	Another strangth to the evidence was that
· · ·	it gave a shock factor, making it easier
··	the participants to be swalled when
	animals for research, the cuidence given
	is add the day for the concluse
	is not conuncing for the reacters
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Examiner comment - middle

The candidate gave a concise answer that concentrated on the evidence. Reference to the length of the study and being based only on women was clearly made. Although no data was quoted to support these statements, the candidate explained the weakness of an outcome that did not include men and did not recognise the limitations of conclusions based on rats. The use of selective quotes from the document, analysis of the credibility and origin of the data, and a conclusion or judgement would have enhanced the answer.

Total mark awarded = 5 out of 10

Example candidate response - low

2		The argument is very convincing as they gave
	_	examples as to giving research studies to black
		up. this claims Housever some areas are lacking
		Support for this claim the like the claim of
		having to wark 4.5 miles cauged to barn off
		the colonies of a Sugar filled Socia, why do is
		if going to take 45 miles to burn ? Does that
		Statistic apply to elergone? With Saying that, there
		is the tacking support for a general study of people
		to provide a Support as a typical response. The Women's
		Ocpentioned was good but which about the Men? There
		ч — О

	 is no correspondense as to their body reaches
	 toward Hose artifical substress. The anyumere
	 is written as in first person and uses Emotive
	 language to copture the reader's eyes. The cuther
	 used petrases like "bijacked our take buds." and
	"held hostage by the food industry" to
	make a negative connection toward the Food indut
	industry. The author makes claims but has
	no warrenes as to the versioning pepind the
	prodem. The author does however puls
	a lot of vesearch and evidence onto the
	Face that these foods cause usight gain and.
	that is the only convincing argument out of
	the enfire antides The codelidion only
	gives a vague alternative to fight the
	the one industry.
۵.	J J

Examiner comment – low

The first part of the answer basically addresses the soft drinks evidence and includes some quoted data from the document. The candidate has identified and questioned the credibility of the all-female data with the quote "... but what about the men". The assessment of the evidence was simplistic and would have benefited from wider analysis of the origins and credibility of the evidence used. For example recognition that the author only gave one source of evidence would have enhanced the analysis. The second part of the answer ("The argument is written in the first person....") moves from evidence to argument which deviated from the question. It is important that the candidate carefully reads and understands the requirements of the trigger [command] words (in this case: "How convincing" and "evidence") in the question.

Total mark awarded = 3 out of 10

Question 3

3 Study Documents 1 and 2.

To what extent is the author's argument in Document 2 stronger than the author's argument in Document 1? [14]

Mark scheme

Use the levels based marking grid below and the indicative content to credit marks.

Level 3 10-14 marks	 The judgement about relative strength is sustained and reasoned. Alternative perspectives have sustained assessment Critical evaluation is of key issues raised in the passages and has explicit reference. Explanation and reasoning is highly effective, accurate and clearly expressed. Communication is highly effective - clear evidence of a structured cogent argument with conclusions explicitly stated and directly linked to the assessment.
Level 2	 Judgement about relative strength is reasoned.
5-9 marks	 One perspective may be focused upon for assessment.
	 Evaluation is present but may not relate to key issues.
	Explanation and reasoning is generally accurate.
	 Communication is accurate - some evidence of a structured discussion although conclusions may not be explicitly stated, nor link directly to the assessment.
Level 1	 Judgement, if present, is unsupported or superficial.
1-4 marks	Alternative perspectives have little or no assessment
	 Evaluation, if any, is simplistic. Answers may describe a few points comparing the two documents.
	Relevant evidence or reasons may be identified.
	Communication is limited. Response may be cursory.

Credit 0 where there is no creditable material.

Indicative Content:

No set answer is expected and examiners should be flexible in their approach. Answers should go beyond a simple comparison of the content of the two Documents and look to

Component 1

Mark scheme, continued

evaluate a range of issues if they want to access the higher levels. In order to assess which argument is stronger candidates should consider not only the content of the Documents, but critically assess the arguments and views put forward through a consideration of issues such as the nature of the passages, purpose and language. Responses are likely to cover issues such as the reliability of the Documents, by looking at their origin/source.

Candidates should critically assess perspectives and the use of examples and evidence in order to reach a judgement. In doing this they might conclude that there is less balance and less evidence in Chan's argument, making it slightly weaker. Alternatively, they might conclude that overall, although from slightly different perspectives and with different strengths and weaknesses these balance, making the arguments of similar strength. However, credit should be given to an alternative judgement on the basis of the assessment and reasoning.

Use the levels based marking grid to credit marks.

No set answer is expected and examiners should be flexible in their approach. Candidates may include some of the following:

Doc 2 Stronger:

- more academic in tone Chan's argument avoids the more emotive language of Hyman's, relying more on accepted global and historical context to persuade.
- stronger historical perspective use of similar propaganda effects in the tobacco and alcohol industries influencing policies gives greater historical weight and context to Chan's argument.
 - stronger authoritative perspective Chan uses 'UN Political Declaration on NCDs' to give weight and context to the argument.
- greater credibility as co-director of an international health conference addressing a global conference brings more authority and expertise to the argument than Hyman's arguing from a more personal perspective.
- stronger root cause perspective tackling the problem of food manufacturers' propaganda at its source addresses the root cause of the problem, which could be stronger than raising personal awareness of food issues.

Doc 2 Weaker:

- less use of evidence Chan's argument refers to self-evident situations rather than using the depth of research and studies of Hyman's argument.
- greater use of assertion Chan's argument uses accepted situations to support her argument rather than using persuasive research, as in Hyman's argument.
- less reference to counter argument Chan's argument does not refer to the arguments of the food manufacturers, whereas Hyman gives the reasoning of Coca Cola, making it slightly more balanced.

Mark scheme, continued

perhaps stronger vested interest - as director–general of WHO, Chan has a motive to promote their ideas and those of the publication of the co-host 'Health in all policies,' in contrast with Hyman's motive to inform the public, although the latter may be advancing the ideas of his own publications.

Neither stronger nor weaker:

- similar credibility both authors are credible in terms of international positions and work - Chan as Director general of WHO and Hyman as a practising physician and international leader in health issues.
- both reasoned arguments both are clearly argued with an overall conclusion leaving the reader in no doubt of what they want to persuade – Chan to protect health policies 'from distortion by commercial or vested interests' and Hyman for the public to eat 'unprocessed food'.
- both use example both arguments are made clearer through examples, Hyman using Coca Cola promotions and Chan referring to industry propaganda arguments.
- similar perspectives both argue against food manufacturers, although from different perspectives, Chan at the health policy level and Hyman at the level of personal responsibility, which are consistent with each other.

Example candidate response - high

3	******	Document 2 creates a nuch stronger
		global connection than Document 1. While
		Document 1 ciks an American study for evidence,
		the UN is cited in Document 2 and both
		issues with developed and developing countries
		are addressed. Additionally, the solution provided in Document 2 is much cleaner. Document 2's
		in Document 2 is much cleaner. Document 2's
****	*****	soot solution is that "the formulation of health
		policies must be protected from distortion by
		connercial or vested interests." If implies that as
		people become more aware of the tactics being used to distart these policies, they will
L	l	liend over to do in these ponetes, meg with

Example candidate response - high, continued

	these tactics will: toecomes became less
	effective. Additionally, Also, reference to a
	Finnish book that comects globally with
	policy options is made, which also leads to
	a stronger solution However, Document I's solution
	of "Stop eating junk and sugar" is paque and
	of "Stop eating junk and sugar" is vague and inrealistic. After previously titing stating that
	these foods are addictive, the author fells the
	these foods are addictive, the author tells the reader to simply stop early them. Also, consideration
	that socioeconamic status plays a role in
	these types of decisions was not mentioned.
	Upually, unhialthier foods are checker, so
	poorer Finilies may not be able to afford eating
	better foods.
	One factor that makes pocument 2
	weaker than Document 1 is that it does not
	cite as much numerical data. Numbers are
	cite as much numerical data. Numbers are appearing and help get points accross effectively but the only data mentioned is that "diabetes.
	bit the only data mentioned is that "diabetes.
	Consumes 1590. of the fotal health budget "in
	Sume countries. Many more statistics and studies
	Consumes 1590. of the fotal health budget "in Some cantries. Many more statistics and studies are used in Downent I However, it should be considered that Downent Z was presented vocally
	Considered that Document 2 was presented vocally
	and listing a bunch of statistics is not the most effective way to present approaching Another factor that could be carsidered a weakness of
	most effective way to present enformation Another
	Factor that could be considered a weakness of
	Downet 2 is there is it doesn't make as much
	it could be argued that Document I's use of
	it could be argued that Document I's use OF
	corretative lagrage actually makes it sand like
	a piece of propaganda, which is what is being
	a piece of propaganda, which is what is being agued against in the Document document. Due to its global nature and clearer solution,
	Vue to its global nature and cleaner solution,

Component 1

the argument presented in Document 2 was
 Stronger than Downert 1. Though both were
 Strong arguments per by credible authors
Downent I has a risk of sounding tou dramatic
 and westernized, is well as being a comparised
 by a confor difficult solution.
IJ

Example candidate response - high, continued

Examiner comment - high

The candidate showed a clear understanding of the term "argument" in the question and evaluated and explained the differences and similarities of the two documents. Taking the approach of evaluating aspects of the argument for each document step by step was successful and taken significantly beyond just direct comparison. The opening paragraph relates directly to the wider global perspectives found in Document 2 which sets up the subsequent argument very well. Short, focused quotations from the documents were used to illustrate the points made; this was a particular strength. There was appropriate evaluation of the reasons for a lack of data and statistics in Document 2 compared to Document 1. The candidate recognised that Document 2 was the transcript of a speech while Document 1 was described as "propaganda". The style of the argument and the language used is relevant to this question. The candidate's opinion was given in the final summary with some justification given. In this case there was no direct evaluation of the credibility and source of the documents; this would have provided a stronger context for the answer. The candidate identified the differences in solutions put forward by the two authors as part of the introduction. More detailed reference to this as part of the justification of the relative strengths would have enhanced the answer.

Total mark awarded = 10 out of 14

Example candidate response - middle

Example ca	Indidate response – middle
3	The author in dowment I may not include any formiclable solution, but the author of dowment 2 adresses solutions further. Dowment 2 goes further than only adressing the health
	any formidable solution, but the author of
	Nowment 2 adverses solutions Further Document
1	2 goes further than only adressing the health.
	of induciduals, they look at the political and
	economic perceptives as well which helps to
	economic perspectives as well which helps to make the argument stronger that the one in
	Dowment 1. The author of dowment 2 states
	" COSHS OF these diseases can easily cancel out the benefits
	of economic gain." The author is underlying that
	treatment costs and medical bills to Keep up with
	the granner of that Kighting with dichter
	and abesity (are define so bigh that o (an amiles
	and obland wave gessing so hey can campencet
	the growing numbers of those Fighting with diabetes and obesity are getting so high that e conomiles are losing more morely then they can compensate for. The outhor of document a talks a poilitient
	perspective when they state that government
	actions in Food production and health is seen
	as "interference in personal liberties and Free
	choice." Dowment 2 is stating that involving
	the confirming of a property property challed
·	the government, as many people promote shauld happen, can become "hassle as others Fight
	Tupper, cur percorne "Indoste as only segure
	For their amendment rights so they cannot early solve the problem. The author of dowment 2 including
	these multiple perspectives allows more in Formation
	These multiple paspeares and share in a lime of
	2 attempts to pacific the article alabel unlike
·	Daring use I which cost about attacks on all part
	power and provide March (1) Emigrad in the speech
	The specific place participation of the specific days
	Turistary given, and pithouse the author dall
	In thrung in to thouse the frame England's "Health
·	Include internation from the fill & of "successed
	reculetions that it includer Far the malt next
	these multiple perspectives allows more information and strengthens what is being stated. Dowment 2 attempts to make the article global, unlike Dowment I which rants about attacks on all and no specific place. Addressing Finland in the speech can seem global, but since the speech is done in Finland it is not. Although, the author does include information from Finland's "Health in All Policies" when Chan talks of "suggested regulations" that it includes. For the most part, dowment 2 is very vague when attempting to be global as it states no specific places, only "some countries", "I chest countries," and "the developing world." This may be very vague in resource but
	COUNTRENT LISVERY MYVE WILLER DUTORINING TO
	De young as in states no specific places, only
	would This may be very vague, in recourse but
L	WUIG. THIS HINY DE VERY VAJOC HITTCOUR CERVY

Example candidate response - middle, continued

giving that their are examples from many	places
Strengthene what is said. Both DOUMENTS'	dre
slightly informal, but since DOWMENT 21	s a
speech that is already expedicit. Docume	n+1
could have been earted in formality but	Downent
2 caud not. Both Doluments do maule reliable	e
sources, document 1 having "American)	vrnal
Sources, document 1 having "American Ji of Clinical NVtrition" and document 2 h	aving
"United Nations Political Decteration on NCD	s. <u> </u>
Both authors are part of health industries an	d
organizations so they have the credibility to	tall.
Both articles include inaccurate statistics th	
have been rounded to the nearest FIFTH.	
in statistics in general, downent 1 provided	more
statistics to help his argument. Dolumer	1+2
provides a wide array of facts that ben	e/1+=
the orgument instead of only attacking the	ther
side Dowment 1 adresses how industries	
not doing enough to help with bealth, but	
Downest 2 your Farther by providing why	. 14
Dowment 2 your Farther by providing why states that "business interests" are in Ma	iking
money and not in promoting health. IP they	tell
people not to eat their products, they hurt	-their
business so instead they promute them wi	th
Vague waring waring Document 2 a	drusing
this fact really helps the argument. The ar-	ticle
goes into business beliefs instead of prime	anly_
lattacking it like section dowment 1. But	h'
documents advess that it is not a person'.	2
Fault For loving unhealthy Good, but unlik dowment I whom states that there is not	<u> </u>
dowment I whom states that there is not	much
that can be done dowment 2 adresses - problem that in a political sense, no on	the
problem that in a political sense, no on	els

Is willing to take on big business". Each downer
 has its limitations, such as downing 2's use
 of emotive language in "costly, deadly, and
 demanding diseases "which helps SWay and
 beliefs to the orguer's side, Dowment 2 can
still be seen as stronger as it includes more
 perspectives facts attempts to be global, and does
 not only attack those with other beliefs.

Example candidate response - middle, continued

Examiner comment - middle

The candidate shows a clear understanding of the term "argument" in the question and completed some evaluation of the points put forward by each author. It is recognised that Document 2 looks more widely at political, economic and global perspectives and the candidate provides extended quotes or references to support this. The comparison with Document 1 is limited to the idea of it being a rant about all companies and areas. Developing an evaluative comparison between this aspect in the two documents would have significantly enhanced the answer. There is appropriate and extensive reference to some of the sources of the evidence and the quality of the data used showing good interpretative skills. Evaluating the differences rather than stating them would have significantly enhanced the answer. The summary provides a good justification for the strength of Document 2 and a passing reference to the weakness of Document 1. Overall, a more balanced approach to the two documents would have helped evaluate their relative strengths.

Total mark awarded = 7 out of 14

Component 1

Example candidate response - low

Examp	le candidate response – Iow
3	"Document 2 is stronger then document 1"
	"Document 2 is stronger then document 1" This statement an be supported by the fact that
	Downent 2 unlike document 1 does state
<u>\</u>	the sources in which she used rand gill of
	the spress where infact credible. Also the
	ideal that she was speaking directly to
	one of her sources, thus the personal lisence
	aspect could not be tellen into effect. However
	This wers infact a speach given to many
	people at an event, that walk all support
	the same side, so this fact may stew the
	ideals the she as a individual might have
	if she were not speaking to an biesed audience. 7 > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > >
	audience> -> -> -> -> (Back)

Example	candidate	response –	low,	continued
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3	Hoditionally downent 2 does
	e aborrate on the counter argument a
	little bit more, then directly neggies
	it's claims much more intensfert than
	Document 1 has. Also the ideal that
	the document 2 does as well dissouss
•	the topic of hand in many different
	hightings. However it can be said that downent
	They have be said that can be said that cannot be
	15 is storger Decause they do introlog ridge
	This stronger because they do infact have Many more statistics, then document 2. And the tack that the author of
	Hvid the tact that the author of
	document 2 is writting what he has
	tund and believes up, as a journalist.
	and current student still learning.
	However in some ways the two document
	where very similar. For example they
	were both international, and used
	global examples. Also the both did
	tecognize or canter argument. They
	both had fair supporting arguments
	to their side which helt tacks own statistical
	Also both authors obtain the title Dr.
	which shows a high level of education and
	Knowledge metring light of those conversion
	Knowledge, making both of these sarries andible. However if I where to chose, I would say
	The could be and a man loal and the
	the second document made me believe their
	side of the argument more. Due to the
	emerge credibility of sources, and the level
	of education of the speaker.

Examiner comment - low

There is some understanding of the idea of argument. The candidate is able to identify and state indicators that support the strength of argument, e.g. the fact that Document 2 is a speech, Document 2 has a counterargument, and Document 1 uses more statistics. There is also a hint towards the more global significance of Document 2. Both documents are assessed as credible as they are written by doctors. These statements give an indication of the argument but greater development, explanation and evaluation of the differences would have significantly enhanced the answer. The final summary relies on unsupported assertion rather than evaluation to justify the greater strength of Document 2.

Total mark awarded = 5 out of 14

Cambridge International Examinations 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU, United Kingdom tel: +44 1223 553554 fax: +44 1223 553558 email: info@cie.org.uk www.cie.org.uk

