



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2012

HISTORY - OUTLINE STUDY

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WALES, 1900-present

4284/04

INTRODUCTION

The marking schemes which follow were those used by WJEC for the Summer 2012 examination in GCSE HISTORY. They were finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conferences were held shortly after the papers were taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conferences was to ensure that the marking schemes were interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conferences, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about these marking schemes.

NOTE ON THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

Examiners are required to credit the quality of written communication for each candidate's performance on particular questions. These are questions 4, 5 and 6. There are no additional marks for the Quality of Written Communication, but examiners are expected to consider the following descriptions of performance when awarding levels to the work of candidates:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Level 1 | the text is generally legible; aspects of spelling, punctuation and grammar are clear; some information is presented in a suitable manner |
| Level 2 | most of the text is legible; spelling, punctuation and grammar are used to make the meaning clear; information is presented in a suitable format. |
| Level 3 | the text is legible; spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently accurate to make meaning clear; relevant information is presented in a suitable format; uses an appropriate structure and style of writing; uses some specialist vocabulary |
| Level 4 | the text is legible; spelling, punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate to make meaning clear; information is always presented in a suitable format; uses an appropriate structure and style of writing; uses specialist vocabulary accurately |

PAPER 4284/04 – THE DEVELOPMENT OF WALES, 1900-present

MARKING SCHEME

Question 1(a)

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Target: | Understanding of source material | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 2 | | | 2 |

Question: **What does Source A tell you about the National Library of Wales?** [2]

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers

Award one mark for one relevant selection from the source
Award two marks for two relevant selections from the source

The following can be credited:

the National Library of Wales is located at Aberystwyth

it opened in 1907

it houses 4 million books

it houses some very rare books such as the first translation of the Welsh Bible.

Question 1(b)

| | | | |
|------------------|--|----------|-----|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; understanding of key historical features | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | |

Question: **Describe Gwynfor Evans' contribution to Plaid Cymru.** [4]

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers

LEVEL 1 Generalised answer with a weak or implied point made. [1/2]

Eg: will refer to Gwynfor Evans' success at the Carmarthen by- election of 1966

LEVEL 2 A more detailed description with up to two accurate points made. [3/4]

Eg: may either refer to the significance of the 1966 by- election victory – heralding a period of further electoral success for Plaid in the 1970s or refer to his role as President of Plaid for 36 years [1945-81] and comment on the growth of the party under his stewardship from the lean years of 1940s and 1950s to electoral successes after 1966.

Question 1(c)

| | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|----------|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; explanation of key concepts | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

Question: **Use Sources B and C and your own knowledge to explain why Welsh politics had changed by the 1920s. [6]**

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers

LEVEL 1 Generalised answer; paraphrases the sources; lack of focus [1/2]

E.g: in 1910 the Liberals were very popular in Wales and/or by 1922 the Labour party had overtaken the Liberals.

LEVEL 2 Accurate answer which begins to address the question: [3/4]

Answers worth 3 marks will use the sources and own knowledge to describe the issue.

Answers worth 4 marks will use the sources and own knowledge to start to focus on the concept of change or improvement.

E.g: Source B shows that the Liberals were the dominant political party in Wales winning 27 of the 34 Welsh parliamentary seats. Source C shows that by the 1922 Election the Labour Party was the most popular political party in Wales winning half the seats. Expect the answers to add that the Labour Party was most popular in industrialised areas of South Wales.

LEVEL 3 Answers addresses the question clearly: [5/6]

Answers worth 5 marks will use both the sources and own knowledge to explain the concept of change or improvement. Reference to sources here may be implicit.

Answers worth 6 marks will use both the sources and own knowledge to explain the concept of change or improvement. There must be explicit reference to both sources in order to gain this mark.

E.g: this change in political allegiance in Wales was sudden. Lloyd George a Welsh Liberal was the Prime Minister during the First World War but as early as the 1922 General Election the Welsh voters were supporting the Labour Party. Expect answers to make reference that the 1922 electoral success of Labour in Wales was to signal the beginning of Labour's dominance in Wales that was to last throughout the century.

Question 1(d)

| | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|-----|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; analysis and evaluation of key concepts | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 8 | 4 | 4 | |

Question: **Why was the 1997 referendum on devolution important for Welsh politics?** [8]

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers

LEVEL 1 Generalised answer, making few relevant points. [1/2]

E.g: the referendum of 1997 was a victory for the Yes vote on devolution. As a result of the Referendum victory Wales had its own Assembly [Senedd].

LEVEL 2 Descriptive answer; limited attempt at analysis of key issue; weak evaluation seen. [3/4]

E.g: in 1979 Wales had rejected devolution and many prominent Welsh MPs had campaigned against devolution. But by 1997 three of the major Welsh political parties [Labour, Plaid Cymru and the Liberal-Democrats] co-operated in support of the Yes vote.

LEVEL 3 More detailed and accurate analysis, with an attempt at evaluation, not fully sustained. [5/6]

Answers worth 5 marks will make a limited attempt to analyse the key issue; some evaluation will be seen.

Answers worth 6 marks will make a reasonable attempt to analyse the key issue; an evaluation will be seen but there will be some imbalance.

E.g: the first Assembly elections were held in May 1999 and resulted in a Labour victory. Most of the powers of the Welsh Office and the Secretary of State for Wales were transferred to the Assembly. Initially the Assembly had limited powers but they were increased in 2006 and 20 'subjects' including education, health, transport, agriculture, culture and the Welsh language became devolved and the Assembly passed laws on.

LEVEL 4 Detailed and accurate analysis which provides a reasoned evaluation; the answer is focussed on the issue in the question. [7/8]

E.g: clear focus on the importance of the referendum victory. It signalled the beginning of a new era in Welsh politics whereby political decisions affecting many aspects of Welsh life were made by the Assembly and not by Westminster. Answers will show that the 1997 referendum victory was the first step in the process and that in 2006 and 2011 the powers of the Assembly were increased to include primary law making powers in 2011. Some answers may refer to the different voting system adopted by the Assembly elections whereby some AMs are elected by a form of proportional representation.

Question 2(a)

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Target: | Understanding of source material | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 2 | | | 2 |

Question: **What does Source A tell you about job opportunities for women in Wales after the Second World War?** [2]

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers

Award one mark for one relevant selection from the source
Award two marks for two relevant selections from the source

The following can be credited:
the NHS was established in 1948
it employs many women as nurses
it provides training in health care

Question 2(b)

| | | | |
|------------------|--|----------|-----|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; understanding of key historical features | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | |

Question: **Describe one industrial conflict in Wales in the early 20th century.** [4]
 (You should choose either Penrhyn, Tonypandy or Llanelli)

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers

LEVEL 1 Generalised answer with a weak or implied point made. [1/2]

E.g. candidates will refer to Lord Penrhyn 'locking out' his workforce or that the NWQU organised a strike that lasted nearly 3 years. E.g: It was a dispute between the owner and his workforce as a result of the quarrymen's efforts to form a trade union. Both sides were equally stubborn.

LEVEL 2 A more detailed description with up to two accurate points made. [3/4]

E.g: candidates may well refer to the strike being a long and painful strike [longest in British history]. It resulted in a rift in the community between strikers and 'cynffonwyr'. Expect reference to the high level of intimidation and lawbreaking and/or specific detail of particular incidents such as the Chief Constable of Caernarfonshire sending troops into Bethesda or reading of the 'Riot Act'.

Question 2(c)

| | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|----------|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; explanation of key concepts | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

Question: **Use Sources B and C and your own knowledge to explain why work opportunities have changed in Wales since the 1980s.** [6]

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers

LEVEL 1 **Generalised answer; paraphrases the sources; lack of focus.** [1/2]

E.g: Source B shows striking colliers returning to work at Maerdy colliery. Source C shows that many tourists visited the Llanberis slate museum.

LEVEL 2 **Accurate answer which begins to address the question;** [3/4]

Answers worth 3 marks will use the sources and own knowledge to describe the issue.

E.g: Source B shows that as late as 1985 many men were employed as colliers in South Wales but Source C shows that the quarry in North Wales was closed by 2010 and had been converted into a museum.

Answers worth 4 marks will use the sources and own knowledge to start to focus on the concept of change or improvement.

E.g: answers will begin to address why heavy industry was declining – by reference to the effect of the Miners Strike and possibly other factors and consider why Wales has developed as a tourist attraction.

LEVEL 3 **Answers addresses the question clearly:** [5/6]

Answers worth 5 marks will use both the sources and own knowledge to explain the concept of change or improvement. Reference to sources here may be implicit.

Answers worth 6 marks will use both the sources and own knowledge to explain the concept of change or improvement. There must be explicit reference to both sources in order to gain this mark.

E.g: answers will focus on the demise of heavy industry [coal in particular] and the steady development in tourism as an employer. Expect answers to concentrate on the conversion of closed industrial sites, such as the Llanberis Slate Quarry and the Big Pit into museums and tourist attractions. Today tourism is the largest employer in Wales, though it is often claimed that jobs in tourism are badly paid, menial and seasonal. However tourism brings in £8 million into the Welsh economy. The Wales Tourist Board was established in 1966 to promote tourism

Question 2(d)

| | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|-----|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; analysis and evaluation of key concepts | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 8 | 4 | 4 | |

Question: **Why was the introduction of nationalisation a turning point for Welsh industry?** [8]

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers

LEVEL 1 Generalised answer, making few relevant points [1/2]

E.g: the government took over key industries such as coal, steel and transport.

LEVEL 2 Descriptive answer; limited attempt at analysis of key issue; weak evaluation seen. [3/4]

E.g: answers are descriptive accounts of nationalisation – for example, list the industries and services affected with a limited attempt to explain the issue.

LEVEL 3 More detailed and accurate analysis, with an attempt at evaluation, not fully sustained. [5/6]

Answers worth 5 marks will make a limited attempt to analyse the key issue; some evaluation will be seen.

Answers worth 6 marks will make a reasonable attempt to analyse the key issue; an evaluation will be seen but there will be some imbalance.

E.g: candidates will offer a reasonable attempt to focus on nationalisation as a turning point for Welsh heavy industry. There will be reference to the government investing heavily in industries that had suffered at the hands of more modern foreign producers or similar reason.

LEVEL 4 Detailed and accurate analysis which provides a reasoned evaluation; the answer is focussed on the issue in the question. [7/8]

E.g: candidates will develop on Level 3 and offer several reasons for the need to modernise – expect specific detail such as the NCB took over 1,500 collieries and a workforce of 700,000 and that the government take over was very popular with the workforce. However candidates will challenge whether it really was a ‘turning point’ by reference to coal and steam being declining industries with customers moving to alternative fuels and products such as oil. As early as the 1960s there were pit closures and job losses. These were to increase in the 1970s and more so in the 1980s.

Question 3(a)

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Target: | Understanding of source material | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 2 | | | 2 |

Question: **What does Source A show about evacuation?** [2]

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers

Award one mark for one relevant selection from the source

Award two marks for two relevant selections from the source

The following can be credited:

the evacuees came from London/England.

evacuated children arrived in Wales with their carers

they arrived by train

evacuees arrived carrying their cases and wearing tags around their necks

Question 3(b)

| | | | |
|------------------|--|----------|-----|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; understanding of key historical features | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | |

Question: **Describe the growth of Welsh medium and bilingual schools in the second half of the twentieth century.** [4]

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers

LEVEL 1 **Generalised answer with a weak or implied point made.** [1/2]

E.g: there has been a steady demand and growth in Welsh medium and bilingual school in the second half of the 20th century. The first public funded primary school, Ysgol Dewi Sant at Llanelli opened in 1947. In the 1950s and 1960s Welsh medium secondary schools opened at Glan Clwyd, Rhyl [1956], Maes Garmon, Wrexham [1961] and Rhydfelen, Pontypridd [1962].

LEVEL 2 **A more detailed description with up to two accurate points made.** [3/4]

E.g: demand from parents for Welsh medium and bilingual education has seen Substantial growth in the provision ranging from nursery and playgroups such as Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin, primary and secondary schools throughout Wales. Some Local authorities such as Gwynedd and Dyfed introduced Bilingual education policies as early as 1974.

Question 3(c)

| | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|----------|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; explanation of key concepts | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

Question: **Use Sources B and C and your own knowledge to show how the status of the Welsh language has changed from the early 1960s.** [6]

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers

LEVEL 1 **Generalised answer; paraphrases the sources; lack of focus.** [1/2]

E.g: Source B shows Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg protesting for official status for the Welsh language by attacking a post office. By 1993 the government had passed the Welsh Language Act providing equality

LEVEL 2 **Accurate answer which begins to address the question:** [3/4]

Answers worth 3 marks will use the sources and own knowledge to describe the issue.

Answers worth 4 marks will use the sources and own knowledge to try to focus on the concept of change or improvement.

E.g: in the early 1960's the Welsh Language had no official status. Cymdeithas yr Iaith embarked on a campaign to draw attention to this position. In the 1960's it involved demanding the provision of bilingual official forms – tax returns, Post office forms, rec. Between 1970-72 English only road signs were targeted. These campaigns were successful and resulted in the government making concessions. In 1993 the Welsh Language Act was passed granting equality for the Welsh language in the public sector.

LEVEL 3 **Answers addresses the question clearly:** [5/6]

Answers worth 5 marks will use both the sources and own knowledge to explain the concept of change or improvement. Reference to explain the concept of change or improvement. Reference to sources here may be implicit.

Answers worth 6 marks will use both the sources and own knowledge to explain the concept of change or improvement. There must be explicit reference to both sources in order to gain this mark.

E.g: the campaigns of Cymdeithas yr Iaith have been very successful in initiating change and improving the status of the Welsh language. The campaigns of the 1960's and 1970's resulted in official forms and documents and road signs being bilingual. The Society's successfully campaigned for a Welsh language radio [1977] and television [1982] service. The introduction of the 1993 Act has secured equality for the language in the public sector and encourages the private sector to treat the two languages equally. However the Society are still pressurising for a new Act that will compel the private sector to treat the two languages with equality.

Question 3(d)

| | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|-----|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; analysis and evaluation of key concepts | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 8 | 4 | 4 | |

Question: **How important for the Welsh language and culture was the creation of Radio Cymru [1977] and S4C [1982]?** **[8]**

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers.

LEVEL 1 **Generalised answer, making few relevant points.** **[1/2]**

Eg: S4C began broadcasting in November 1982 replacing the occasional Welsh medium service provided by BBC Wales and HTV Wales

LEVEL 2 **Descriptive answer; limited attempt at analysis of key issue; weak evaluation seen.** **[3/4]**

E.g: answers will highlight how Radio Cymru and S4C programming promotes 'welshness' and Welsh culture. Radio Cymru is on air 20 hours a day and targets specific audiences at different times. By evening it is the young listener with C2.

LEVEL 3 **More detailed and accurate analysis, with an attempt at evaluation, not fully sustained.** **[5/6]**

Answers worth 5 marks will make a limited attempt to analyse the key issue; some evaluation will be seen.

Answers worth 6 marks will make a reasonable attempt to analyse the key issue; an evaluation will be seen but there will be some imbalance.

E.g: S4C broadcasts the Eisteddfodau, Noson Lawen, as well as live sport (rugby in particular) and soap operas, such as Pobol y Cwm and Rownd a Rownd ([targeting a younger audience). Sub titles are provided for non Welsh speaking audiences.

LEVEL 4 **Detailed and accurate analysis which provides a reasoned evaluation; the answer is focussed on the issue in the question.** **[7/8]**

E.g: answers at this level will address other implications of the creation of Radio Cymru and S4C, such as its effect in increasing the number of Welsh speakers, and the success of the civil disobedience campaign by Cymdeithas yr Iaith, such as, refusal to pay television licence fees, sit-ins at BBC and HTV studios, attacking transmitters and Plaid Cymru President Gwynfor Evans' threat of a hunger strike. These all contributed to the Conservative their pre Election promise to provide a Welsh language channel.

Question 4

| | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|-----|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; analysis and evaluation of key concepts; quality of written communication | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 10 | 4 | 6 | |

Question: **How far did Welsh politics develop during the twentieth century?** **[10]**

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers.

LEVEL 1 **Brief, generalised, vague answers.** **[1/2]**

The Level 1 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

E.g: Wales now has a National Assembly which it did not before or Labour has been the dominant political force for most of the 20th century.

LEVEL 2 **Apply the following framework:** **[3/5]**

Award 3/4 marks for a couple of related facts; superficial coverage; weak references to issue of change.

Award 5 marks for reliance on scaffold only; partial coverage; a patchy overall outline; some reference to change.

The Level 2 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

E.g: candidates will make a weak response to the question set with little attempt to show how Welsh politics has developed. Expect mention of devolution and a sketchy reference to the changing support during the twentieth century for the Liberals, then Labour and Plaid Cymru in the Welsh-speaking areas.

LEVEL 3 **Apply the following framework:** **[6/8]**

Award 6 marks for answers with more developed chronological grasp but with imbalanced coverage and some reference to issue of success.

Award 7/8 marks for a very good chronological coverage of whole period; with good supporting detail; clear attempt to discuss issue of main developments and extent of success.

The Level 3 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

E.g: candidates will focus on the set question with supporting material from most of the period. At the beginning of the twentieth century Wales supported the Liberal Party, then the Labour Party, which initially gained root in the industrial areas and later in rural Wales. Welsh voters were slow to embrace Plaid Cymru. Though established in 1925 Plaid had to wait until 1966 for its first electoral success. Answers will highlight that Labour was still the dominant party.

LEVEL 4 **An effective overview of the changes with a genuine attempt to discuss issue of change; recognition of the varying impact of changes; must build on very good chronological coverage. [9/10]**

The Level 4 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

E.g: answers will address how far Welsh politics has developed in the twentieth century. Expect an outline of the most important developments but in addition there will be a discussion of the importance brought about by devolution. After the last Assembly election Labour [26 seats] and Plaid Cymru [15 seats] share the responsibility of government. The National Assembly of Wales has many devolved powers, including, highways and transport, housing, education and training, social welfare, economic development. The 2011 referendum was a vote for increased powers for the Assembly.

Question 5

| | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|-----|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; analysis and evaluation of key concepts; quality of written communication | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 10 | 4 | 6 | |

Question: **How far did work opportunities in Wales change in the twentieth century?** [10]

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers.

LEVEL 1 **Brief, generalised, vague answers.** [1/2]

The Level 1 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

E.g: at the beginning of the twentieth century the coal, steel and other 'heavy' Industries were dominant, but by the end of the century most had been Closed.

LEVEL 2 **Apply the following framework:** [3/5]

Award 3/4 marks for a couple of related facts; superficial coverage; weak references to issue of change.

Award 5 marks for development of scaffold only; partial coverage; a patchy overall outline; some reference to change.

The Level 2 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

E.g: the 'heavy industries' that did so well during the First World War were to suffer the depression of the inter-war years and the competition from cleaner competitors. Coal, steel and transport were Nationalised after the Second World War and in the final decades of the century were privatised again.

LEVEL 3 **Apply the following framework:** [6/8]

Award 6 marks for answers with more developed chronological grasp but with imbalanced coverage and some reference to issue of change.

Award 7/8 marks for a very good chronological coverage of whole period; with good supporting detail; clear attempt to discuss issue of main developments and extent of change.

The Level 3 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

E.g: there will be a judgement on the set question with supporting material from most of the period. Answers will show a clearer grasp of the emergence of other employment opportunities such as light industry, tourism and the growth of the service industry. The emphasis will be on change and reference to job opportunities for women and the technological developments. The answer will show an awareness of 'time periods' eg 1930s or war times.

LEVEL 4 **An effective overview of the changes with a genuine attempt to discuss issue of improvement; recognition of the varying impact of changes; must build on very good chronological coverage.** **[9/10]**

The Level 4 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

E.g: answers will provide a judgement on the issue of the extent of change in job opportunities. Answers will address the issue of change throughout and reference will be made to how far work opportunities have changed. Answers may refer to improved infrastructure. A clear picture will develop of how industry and farming has changed and diversified. There will be a discussion of the key periods of change – depression years, impact of war, the destruction of the coal industry and growth of service industry and tourism.

Question 6

| | | | |
|------------------|--|----------|-----|
| Target: | Recall and deployment of knowledge; analysis and evaluation of key concepts; quality of written communication | | |
| Mark allocation: | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 |
| 10 | 4 | 6 | |

Question: **How successfully did Wales react to outside pressure on its traditional way of life in the twentieth century?** [10]

Use 0 for incorrect or irrelevant answers.

LEVEL 1 **Brief, generalised, vague answers.** [1/2]

The Level 1 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

*E.g: either Wales has successful in reacting to outside pressure – many still speak Welsh and the Eisteddfod is still popular.
or .Wales has not successfully reacted to the outside pressure. Wales shares the same interests as the rest of Britain – watching television, following English pop music.*

LEVEL 2 **Apply the following framework:** [3/5]

Award 3/4 marks for a couple of related facts; superficial coverage; weak references to issue of success.

Award 5 marks for development of scaffold only; partial coverage; a patchy overall outline; some reference to success.

The Level 2 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

E.g: candidates will make a weak response to the question set. The Welsh language and way of life (chapel-going, Eisteddfodau, etc) has come under serious threat from the cinema, radio, television during the twentieth century. Answers will not clearly identify specific periods.

LEVEL 3 **Apply the following framework:** **[6/8]**

Award 6 marks for answers with more developed chronological grasp but with imbalanced coverage and some reference to issue of change/success.

Award 7/8 marks for a very good chronological coverage of whole period; with good supporting detail; clear attempt to discuss issue of development and extent of change/success.

The Level 3 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

E.g: there will be a judgement on the question set with supporting material from a range of periods. In the first half of the twentieth century Welsh culture was to suffer from the increasing popularity of English daily newspapers and mass media. From the 1960's pop music, the Internet and computer games have added to the pressures. However more recently the traditional Welsh way of life has seen a resurgence with the popularity of the Eisteddfodau (National, Urdd and International), Radio Cymru and S4C.

LEVEL 4 **An effective overview of the main developments with a genuine attempt to discuss issue of success; recognition of the varying impact of changes; must build on very good chronological coverage.** **[9/10]**

The Level 4 descriptor for quality of written communication may be considered here.

E.g: candidates will address to what extent Wales has successfully reacted to the pressures on her traditional way of life. There will be a clear discussion of the 'pressures' and how Wales has reacted. Expect reference to direct action by Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg, the work of the Urdd movement, the introduction of Welsh medium education, creation of S4C, the Welsh pop scene and 'Cwl Cymru'.