

2011 Contemporary Social Studies Standard Grade – Credit Finalised Marking Instructions

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2011

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

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

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

Answers wherever possible should be expressed in sentences.

In this paper, candidates should be given 1 mark for a valid point and 2 marks for developing that point/identifying relationships.

Question 1

(a) All answers should relate to <u>environmental</u> change.

Rise in sea level (A)

Decrease in size of Arctic ice cap in summer (B)

Increased frequency of tropical storms since 1990 (C)

Rise in levels of carbon dioxide and surface temps (D)

Areas, eg of S. E. England at greater risk of flooding (E)

Greece too hot and dry for some traditional crops (E)

Some crops can be grown elsewhere eg vines in Galloway (E)

EV 6

 6×1

(b) Social; overcrowding as land acreage shrinks, forced migration, change of dietary habits.

Economic; install air conditioning, not having to use glasshouses, saving NHS money, cost of flood defences: new trade routes; loss of income eg tourism.

EV 4

4×1 , 2×2 . Maximum of three marks, if <u>both</u> not mentioned

(c) A wide variety of answers may be expected. Accept any reasonable suggestions eg

Individual; drive a hybrid car, use public transport, home insulation, use low energy light bulbs to lower energy usage.

National Governments; legislation eg to control emissions from power stations, higher tax on petrol, reduce deforestation, invest in public transport, adopt renewables in energy policy.

International Organisations; eg Greenpeace campaigns and protests to put pressure on governments and multinationals.

KU 6

 $6 \times 1, 3 \times 2$

(d) Answer may include; increased mechanisation, movement from livestock to arable, amalgamation of farms, growth of "niche" farming eg llamas, organic farming, reduction in labour force, increase in use of chemicals, diversification into leisure/recreation market, 'set aside', changes in farm subsidies.

KU 4

 4×1 or 2×2

Question 2

(a) Source A Manufacturing emp

Manufacturing employs more full-time workers while Finance/Business employs part-time workers.

Manufacturing is becoming less important as an employer while numbers in Finance/Business are increasing.

An overall decrease in the number of both small and large companies in Manufacturing while numbers in Finance/Business are increasing – especially in companies with over 50 employees.

Finance/Business is making, and will continue to make, an increasing contribution to Fife's economy compared to Manufacturing whose contribution is increasing more slowly.

Source B More larger companies in Manufacturing (11% as opposed

to 3%).

Source C Some Manufacturing (electronics) off-shored while no

mention of this in Finance/Business would be an acceptable

point.

EV 6

3×2 , 2×2 , 1,1 or 6×1 (less likely)

(b) Some repetition of answers from (a) is acceptable

Manufacturing is declining

R&D has created fewer but more highly skilled jobs

Off-shoring in electronics sector

Shift in emphasis from "screwdriver" to Research & Development

New manufacturing employing more women

EV 4

KU 6

4×1 , 2×2 , 2, 1, 1 according to response

(c) Answer could relate to "multiplier effect", eg increased secondary unemployment, closure of feeder companies, lower house prices, outmigration, area/houses less well looked after, greater vandalism due to boredom, increased divorce rate, increased crime rate, increased drug problem or any other valid reason.

'Social' and 'economic' both have to be given consideration for full marks.

(d) Local Authority; financial relief eg rates reduced/abolished for a certain period, advance factories provided, assistance with housing (unlikely), payment towards workers' wages using European funds, re-training courses.

Scottish Government; advertising campaign, large financial inducements. KU 4

 $4 \times 1, 2 \times 2, 2, 1, 1$

Question 3

(a) Agree:

There are increasing numbers of police, this should make for a safer society (Graph A).

There are more people in prison (Graph D), thus keeping criminals out of society.

Reported crimes are down (Graph B).

More people think there is less crime (Graph C).

Police say it is perception rather than reality (Source B).

Disagree:

Increasing numbers of police suggest that there is a greater need for them (Graph A).

Police are not seen on the street (Source B).

If more people are in prison (Graph B), this must reflect a higher crime rate.

Police don't bother reporting crime, so the figures do not reflect the real crime rate (Source B).

Children hardly go out, compared with the past, reflecting *increased* parental concerns (Source B).

EV 6

6×1 , 3×2 for developed points, 2×2 , 1,1

(b) Advantages:

We can do things the way we want them/reflect our different priorities. We are recognised on the world stage (eg Football, international politics). We can get free care for the elderly.

Disadvantages:

Resentment and jealousy from England will lead to poorer relations with our neighbour.

Scotland's small size limits our potential and can deprive us of economies of scale.

It costs money to support these separate institutions.

It exposes us to difficult decisions and can lose us friends, eg Megrahi release.

EV 4

$4 \times 1, 2 \times 2, 2, 1, 1$

(c) A variety of answers might include

Culture – Americanisation, shift to youth culture, loss of traditional culture, an increased trend towards multiculturalism, eg types of food (Thai), watching Bollywood films, celebrating other festivals, eg Festival of Light, loss of traditional culture.

Leisure – Growth of leisure as an industry, car usage, travel to other countries, not just for "beach" holidays but to expand our knowledge of them, cheap mass air transport, social networking sites, dining out, online gaming, DVDs etc. Less emphasis on sport, "couch potato" syndrome but a shift from traditional sport, eg football to snowboarding, scuba diving etc.

Technology – Various applications of micro-chip technology, from computers to mobile homes, ATMs, GPS, online purchasing etc.

Work – Increasing use of technology at work, making jobs easier, working from home, reducing commuting, automation on assembly line, CCTV, the paperless office, shift from manufacturing to service, increased numbers of women in the workplace, gender equality laws, decline in 'the housewife' as female role etc.

6 × 1, 3 × 2, 4, 1, 1 KU 6

(d) Answers might include

We are subject to EU laws, eg ECHR, quality of drinking water, "Blue flag" beaches.

Greater variety of produce in supermarkets (some European) from the EU.

Greater freedom of movement within the EU; we can work and study in other EU countries just as other EU citizens can work here.

Accessible healthcare for us in other EU countries.

UK students can study in other EU countries and vice versa.

European contributions to infrastructure projects such as the Skye Bridge.

The absence of widespread European war over the last sixty years would be a valid point.

KU 4

 4×1 , 2×2 marks

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]