



2011 Modern Studies

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Modern Studies

Intermediate 2

Marking Instructions

Supplementary Notes for Markers

- 1 Markers are asked to ensure that marks are recorded directly opposite the last line of a candidate's response. All other marks/notes by the marker should be outwith the marks columns.
- 2 'List type' answers to **OUTCOME 1** questions at Intermediate 2 Level, if accurate, should be awarded a maximum of two marks.
- 3 It is strongly emphasised that the references in the marking instructions indicating expected responses are for guidance only and **MUST NOT BE VIEWED AS PRESCRIPTIVE**. The performance of candidates is measured against the syllabus, outcomes and performance criteria as it is against these, rather than a checklist of responses, that they should be assessed.

TOTAL MARKS AVAILABLE – 70

Section A – Political Issues in the United Kingdom

Study Theme 1A – Government and Decision Making in Scotland

Question 1

- (a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed descriptions.

Award up to **three** marks for a description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Grants from Scottish Government (revenue and capital).
- Council Tax.
- Non-domestic Rates.
- Charges for council provided services, including rent.
- Sales.
- PPP projects or similar.

Any other valid point

4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO 1, PC(a)

- (b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Extend powers to increase number of devolved matters so that Scotland has more power over own affairs.
- More power over taxation and revenue raising to spend on areas of devolved responsibility.
- More power as wish to see Scotland independent so Scotland has complete control over own affairs.
- More power as wish to lessen UK Government/Parliament influence.
- More powers as Scottish Parliament has done a good job.
- More powers as after 12 years, ready to take on more responsibility.
- Credit reference to Calman Report.
- Credit reference to SNP victory in 2011 Election – mandate to increase powers.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO 1, PC(b)

- (c)

The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.
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Award up to **three** marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of six marks if only two sources are used, maximum of four marks if only one source is used.

Candidate should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less developed conclusions, within one bullet point in the question, they may still be awarded a maximum of three marks depending on relevance and quality.

Credit highly, conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making comparisons or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded zero marks.

3 mark conclusion

Candidate makes an original and insightful conclusion of their own which is supported by more than one piece of valid evidence drawn from 2 sources or from different parts of the same source. The conclusion will make a judgement and use evaluative terminology.

2 mark conclusion

Candidate uses a piece of evidence from the source as a conclusion, this conclusion will involve a judgement being made but will not be original to the candidate. For example, the candidate may quote a point directly from the source and use it as a conclusion. The conclusion will be supported by accurate and relevant evidence drawn from the sources. Even although the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.

1 mark conclusion

Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even although several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark per point.

For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- The work done by committees
 - Much of the important work of the Parliament done in committees (Source 1).
 - Completed inquiries into a range of subjects (Source 1).
 - Role of scrutinising the work of the Government and legislation (Source 1) link to paragraph 4 (Source 1).
 - Can request debating time (Source 1) link with (Source 3) debate on cancer treatment drugs.
 - Can introduce legislation – but only one in 2008-09 (Source 1).
 - Source 2 indicates the range of areas of interest of Committees eg Finance, Public Petitions, Justice (Source 2).
 - 2008-09 Public Petition Committee – 112 new petitions lodged; considered over 200 petitions (Source 3).
 - Inquiry into availability of cancer treatment drugs (Source 3) link with (Source 1).
 - Hosted debates on knife crime (Source 3).
 - Conclusion – committees do a lot of work and play an important role in the work of the Scottish Parliament.

- The membership of committees
 - MSPs from every party are members of the committees (Source 1).
 - Committee Convenors, who chair meetings, drawn from different parties (Source 1) link with Source 2.
 - Conveners drawn from Conservative, Labour, SNP, Liberal Democrats and Greens (Source 2).
 - The Public Petitions Committee has 9 members; Labour 3, SNP 3, and one each from the Conservatives, Liberal Democrats and the Green Party (Source 3).
 - Conclusion – all parties play a role in the Committees.

- Public involvement in committees
 - Committee meetings have taken place in venues around Scotland, including Fraserburgh, Ayr and Aberdeen (Source 1).
 - Most committees meet weekly or fortnightly...in one of the Scottish Parliament's committee rooms – or in locations around Scotland (Source 1).
 - Most meetings are open to the public (Source 1).
 - The public petitions system provides members of the public with direct access to the policy development and scrutiny process (Source 3).
 - The existence of the Public Petitions Committee means that petitioners can raise issues of concern directly with their Parliament (Source 3).
 - The committee launched a year-long inquiry investigating ways to increase public awareness of, and participation in, the petitions process (Source 3).
 - The e-petitions system, which allows petitions to be raised online, continued to be influential, with around two-thirds of petitions being lodged in this form (Source 3).
 - 1,244 petitions have been lodged by members of the public over 10 years (Source 3).
 - Conclusion – the committees are open to the public and the public can participate in a variety of ways.

- The success of committees
 - Much of the important work of the Parliament goes on in the many committees set up by the Parliament (Source 1).
 - The work of the committees has contributed to the positive view most Scots have of their Parliament with 70% saying devolution had been good for Scotland after 10 years (Source 1).
 - 1,244 petitions have been lodged by members of the public over 10 years (Source 3).
 - The Public Petitions Committee played an important part in the successful smoking ban law (Source 3).
 - Conclusion – the committee system would appear to be a successful part of the work of the Scottish Parliament.

Any other valid point

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

- (d)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.

Award up to **three** marks for each argument depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence.

For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Award a maximum of six marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of four if only one source is used.

Credit reference to the following:

Pressure Groups are good for decision making in a democracy.

Support

- Pressure groups play an essential part in a democratic society (Source 1).
- They allow the public to organise and represent their views to those in power (Source 1).
- People can express their opinions on issues they feel strongly about in an organised way (Source 1).
- Most people do not feel they have enough say in national and local decisions (Source 1) (link with Source 2).
- Peaceful campaigning methods allow ordinary people from all backgrounds to influence the way their country is run or decisions that affect them in their local community (Source 1).
- The right for minorities to put forward their views and influence those with power is vital if a country is to be a real democracy (Source 1).
- Source 2 shows majority of public do not feel they have much influence in local area (over 70%) or country as a whole (over 80%) therefore pressure groups necessary (link with Source 1).
- Successful in stopping Windfarm on Lewis (Source 3).
- Local campaigners and wildlife groups welcomed decision (Source 3).
- Scheme would have involved major infrastructure changes on environmentally sensitive wetlands (Source 3).
- MWT welcomed rejection of plan – protect rare bird species (Source 3).

Oppose

- Pressure groups concern themselves with single issue campaigns and as a result can often be narrow-minded and selfish (Source 1).
- Pressure groups may only consider the interests of small groups or their own area.
- “NIMBYism” (Not In My Back Yard) is holding back progress in this country (Source 1).
- Most people do not want to get involved in decision making, preferring to leave it to their elected representatives (Source 1) (link with Source 2).
- Many pressure groups abuse the rights given in a democratic society (Source 1).
- Some pressure groups are so concerned about their own narrow interests that they will be prepared to take action that seriously disrupts the lives of the majority (Source 1).
- Groups who break the law, use direct action and even violence are not acting in the interests of democracy (Source 1).
- Source 2 shows that 50% do not wish to be involved in decision making at a local level and 55% do not wish to be involved in decisions made for country as a whole (link with Source 1).
- Small campaign led to rejection of Windfarm scheme (Source 3).
- Windfarm had support of local council and business (Source 3).
- Rumours that some campaigners prepared to break law and carry on a campaign of direct action.
- Surveys show majority support renewable sources of energy (Source 3) (link with Source 1).
- Would have created around 400 jobs and other economic benefit (Source 3).

Any other valid point

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 1B – Government and Decision Making in Central Government

Question 2

- (a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed descriptions.

Award up to **three** marks for a description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Help in election campaign by:
 - Canvassing in person.
 - Telephone canvassing.
 - Delivery of election materials.
 - Talking to voters to persuade them to support candidate.
 - Administrative work in candidate's office.
 - Giving lifts to voters on day of election.
 - Taking part in publicity events.

- National campaign has major impact on local campaigns:
 - Setting agenda.
 - PPBs.
 - National media campaigns.

Any other valid point

4 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1, PC(a)

- (b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Wish to see all or some of House of Lords elected as undemocratic at present.
- Wish to see wider range of members as unrepresentative at moment.
- Wish to see end to patronage as PM/governing party can appoint supporters.
- Concerns over 'cash for peerages'.
- Wish to see more powers as able to check power of Commons eg power of veto rather than delay only, power over money bills etc.
- Wish to see more modern working practices as many are outdated.
- Wish to see introduction of PR system of voting.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1, PC(b)

- (c) The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed argument when required.

Award up to **three** marks for conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence. For full marks, the candidate must refer to all three sources. Maximum of six marks if only two sources are used, maximum of four marks if only one source is used.

Candidates should address the points in the question. For full marks, at least three points should be addressed. Candidates should provide developed conclusions. Where candidates make a series of less developed conclusions, within any one bullet point in the question, they may still be awarded a maximum of three marks depending on relevance and quality.

Credit highly, conclusions which show interaction between the sources. Answers which merely repeat the source material without making comparisons or drawing conclusions from within or between sources should be awarded zero marks.

The following guidance may be helpful when marking conclusions type questions although it may not be possible to apply in all circumstances where markers will be expected to continue to use their own judgement.

3 mark conclusion

Candidate makes an original and insightful conclusion of their own which is supported by more than one piece of valid evidence drawn from 2 sources or from different parts of the same source. The conclusion will make a judgement and use evaluative terminology.

2 mark conclusion

Candidate uses a piece of evidence from the source as a conclusion, this conclusion will involve a judgement being made but will not be original to the candidate. For example, the candidate may quote a point directly from the source and use it as a conclusion. The conclusion will be supported by accurate and relevant evidence drawn from the sources. Even although the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.

1 mark conclusion

Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even although several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark per point.

For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- The work done by committees
 - Some of the most important work of Parliament goes on in the many Select Committees (Source 1).
 - Role is to “examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the principal government departments” (Source 1).
 - Over the years, the scrutiny role of the select committees has become well-established and well-publicised (Source 1).
 - Committees play a central part in the work of the Parliament – taking evidence from witnesses including senior government members, scrutinising legislation and conducting inquiries (Source 1).
 - Source 2 indicates the range of areas of interest of Committees eg Defence, Foreign Affairs, Treasury (Source 2).

- The Treasury Select Committee took a leading role in investigating the financial and banking crisis of 2008-09 (Source 3).
 - The Committee chooses its own subjects of inquiry.
 - Parliament has given the Committee the power to send for “persons, papers and records”. It therefore has powers to insist upon the attendance of witnesses, such as ministers and civil servants, and the production of papers and other material (Source 3).
 - Conclusion – Committees do a lot of work and play an important role in the work of the UK Parliament.
- The membership of committees
 - Committees normally consist of backbench Members (Source 1).
 - Membership reflects the composition of the parties in the House of Commons as a whole. This means the governing party always has a majority (Source 1).
 - Most committee reports are unanimous, reflecting a more non-party way of working. Different parties often work together and try to reach agreement in the committees (Source 1).
 - MPs from every party take part in the work of the committees with Committee Chairs being drawn from different parties (Source 1).
 - Chairs drawn from three parties ie Labour, Conservative and Liberal Democrats (Source 2).
 - The Treasury Select Committee has 14 members; Labour 8, Conservatives 4, Liberal Democrats 2 (Source 3).
 - Conclusion – Committees are made up of all parties although governing party (Labour in 2008-09) has biggest role.
- Public involvement in committees
 - Select Committees can hold meetings in different parts of the country (Source 1).
 - Members of the public can attend (Source 1).
 - Each has its own website and committee meetings are broadcast on television and the Internet (Source 1).
 - Members of the public are welcome to attend hearings of the committee (Source 3).
 - At a televised hearing of the Treasury Select committee, Former Royal Bank of Scotland chief executive Sir Fred Goodwin told MPs he “could not be more sorry” for what had happened during the banking crisis (Source 3).
 - Conclusion – public does have some access to work of committees.
- The success of committees
 - While the reputation of Parliament as a whole has suffered in recent years, the work of the Select Committees is seen as a real check on the power of Government (Source 1).
 - The Treasury Select Committee took a leading role in investigating the financial and banking crisis of 2008-09 (Source 3).
 - The Treasury Select Committee were successful in putting pressure, along with others, on the Government to help those affected by the ending of the 10p rate of income tax (Source 3).
 - Conclusion – committees have had some success in recent years while reputation of Parliament has suffered.

Any other valid point

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

- (d)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.

Award up to **three** marks for each argument depending on the relevance, and development of the evidence.

For full marks a candidate must refer to all three sources. Award a maximum of six marks if only two sources are used and a maximum of four if only one source is used.

Credit reference to the following:

Newspapers are good for democracy.

Support

- Newspapers play an essential part in a democratic society (Source 1).
- A free press, independent of government keeps the public informed (Source 1).
- A choice of newspapers allows voters to read a range of opinions so that they can make up their minds before voting in an election (Source 1).
- Newspapers provide letters columns and print opinion polls which allow voters an opportunity to express their views (Source 1).
- MPs who had abused the system would not have been forced to pay back the money they wrongly claimed, resigned or forced to resign (Source 1) (link to Source 3).
- A number of MPs paid back many thousands of pounds claimed for unnecessary items (Source 3).
- The exposure of MPs' expenses in 2009 showed the valuable role of the press (Source 1).
- 75% trust newspapers (Source 2).
- MPs from all parties were embarrassed and faced action from their parties and voters after the Daily Telegraph published details of all MPs expenses (Source 3).
- Increased support for UKIP, BNP and Green Party in the European elections as voters turned away from main parties damaged by the expenses revelations (Source 3) (justification of this point needed).
- Speaker Michael Martin was forced to stand down because of criticism of his handling of the expenses row – first time in 300 years (Source 3).
- A number of MPs paid back many thousands of pounds for unnecessary items (Source 3).

Oppose

- Newspapers are concerned about increasing their sales (Source 1).
- They will print stories which increase their circulation without considering the consequences of their actions (Source 1).
- Most newspapers show a strong bias and support one particular party (Source 1).
- Readers cannot trust what they read about political parties in most newspapers (Source 1).
- Newspapers have created a situation where readers believe that all MPs and politician were corrupt and abusing the system of expenses (Source 1).
- This could lead to a dangerous situation where turnout in elections falls and people lose faith in the democratic system (Source 1) (link to Source 3).
- Source 2 shows only 19% of public believe newspapers are the most important source of news; 25% do not trust newspapers; 64% do not believe newspapers report all sides of a story while 43% do not think newspapers report news accurately.
- Labour lost a by-election in Norwich after the popular local MP resigned following criticism of his expenses claim (Source 3).
- Turnout in the election for the European Parliament in June 2009, just after the expenses scandal, fell to only 34.7% (Source 3) (link to Source 1).

- Increased support for UKIP, BNP and Green Party in the European elections as voters turned away from main parties damaged by the expenses revelations (Source 3) (justification of this point needed).
- The Daily Telegraph was criticised over its report about PM's expenses after it printed details of his cleaning costs (Source 3).
- The Daily Telegraph, which usually supports the Conservative Party, was criticised as its early reports focused mostly on Labour Cabinet Ministers and Labour MPs (Source 3).
- A number of MPs were forced to pay back some of their expenses even although they had followed the rules in place at the time (Source 3).

Any other valid point

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Section B – Social Issues in the United Kingdom

Study Theme 2A – Equality in Society: Wealth and Health in the United Kingdom

Question 3

- (a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed descriptions.
--

Award up to **three** marks for a description, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks at least two descriptions are necessary.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Child Benefit – helps families with children under the age of 16.
- Housing Benefit – helps those on a low income to pay their rent.
- Jobseekers Allowance – helps those who are looking for a job.
- State Pension – helps those who have retired.
- Tax Credits – supports families on a low income.
- Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA).
- Cold Weather Payments.
- Employment and Support Allowance.
- Income Support.
- Incapacity Benefits.

Any other valid point.

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed explanations.
--

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks, candidates must address both sides of the argument. Award up to 6 marks for one side of the argument.

Spend more

- New technology, treatments and drugs can help cure more illnesses.
- Easier to diagnose and detect illnesses with new technology eg scanners.
- Spend more on health promotion and prevention which will improve health.
- High expectations of patients – they are aware of new treatments and technology and demand the best possible treatment.
- NHS is currently underfunded.
- Free universal healthcare guaranteed when NHS set up – people expect good treatment.

Spend less

- Budget is already big enough.
- People should take more responsibility for own health instead of relying on NHS.
- Budgets not being spent efficiently.
- Spending more may increase patient expectations.
- Impact of Recession

Any other valid point.

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources by selecting evidence from them in order to justify a recommendation. The candidate must also explain why they have rejected the other option.
--

Award up to **four** marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly justifications, which show interaction between the sources.

For **full marks** candidates must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option. Answers, which deal with only one decision, should be awarded a maximum of eight marks. Answers, which make use of two sources only, should be awarded a maximum of eight marks. Answers based on one source alone should be awarded a maximum of four marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Option 1

- Scheme has proven to be most successful according to Source 2.
- Smoking related illnesses cost the NHS more than £200 million (Source 1) backed up with “money well worth spending” (Source 3).
- Half of Dundee’s smokers/43% of Scottish smokers live in poverty (Source 1) backed up by £12.50 will help the poorest families to buy healthy food which will improve health (Source 3).
- “Money will be saved through not buying cigarettes” (Source 3) backed by average of £51 spent per week in Source 1.
- “£12.50 will help the poorest families to buy healthy food...” (Source 3) backed in Source 1 “credits can’t be spent on cigarettes or alcohol”.
- After 3 months, 360 people had signed up to the Project in Dundee.
- Smokers spend an average of £51 per week on cigarettes. For those living in poverty, this is about 28% of their income.

Option 2

- NHS hoped 1,800 smokers would sign up (Source 1) but after 3 months, only 360 had signed up (Source 1).
- Cash is paid for a maximum of 12 weeks (Source 1) is backed up by “it is unrealistic to expect people to give up for good after only 12 weeks” (Source 3).
- “Long-term counselling has proven to be a very effective method” (Source 3) backed by Source 2 which shows counselling has a high success rate with 25% compared with nicotine patch with 20% and further that the longer term, the better eg 91-300 minutes is 26% effective compared with 0-3 minutes which is 14% effective (Source 2).
- “Many non-smoking families are living in poverty, but they are not being paid £12.50 extra a week to help with their shopping” (Source 3) backed by “Some local people say it is unfair that smokers are getting extra money while others living in poverty get nothing” (Source 1).

Explain why you did not make the other choice.

Although candidates may adopt a variety of approaches to answering this part of the question, credit the following approach, amongst others.

- I did not choose Option 1, extend the scheme which pays smokers to stop smoking across the whole of Scotland as although Source 1 says that 43% of the one million smokers in Scotland live in poverty, Maria Logan (Source 3) states that many non-smokers live in poverty but they are not being paid to help with their shopping (2 marks).
- I did not choose Option 2, scrap the scheme which pays smokers to stop smoking, as although it states in Source 1 that to extend the scheme would cost £14 million, this is much less than the £200 million per year that smoking related illnesses cost the NHS in Scotland (2 marks). This is supported by Source 3 where Lewis McManus says that the scheme helps some of the poorest families to buy healthy food which will improve long-term health (1 mark).

Any other valid point

10 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 2B: Crime and the Law in Society

Question 4

- (a) The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed descriptions.

Award up to **three** marks for a description, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks at least two descriptions are necessary.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Maintain law and order eg police on the beat.
- Detect crimes eg carry out investigations, interview witnesses, process evidence.
- Crime prevention eg visiting schools, Neighbourhood Watch.
- Protection of the public eg security at football matches.
- Initiatives eg knife amnesties.
- Involvement in Court System.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b) The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks candidates must address both sides of the argument. Award up to 6 marks for one side of the argument.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Spend more

- Many prisons are old and the facilities are outdated and inappropriate.
- More prisons could be built to solve overcrowding and give a harsh message to criminals.
- Overcrowding causes problems eg violence, cases of crime, forced early-release.
- Re-offending rates are high – more money should be spent on rehabilitation.
- Majority of prisoners have drug and alcohol addictions – more money needed for rehabilitation.

Spend less

- Prison should be tough with harsh conditions to reduce re-offending.
- Many prisoners already have good facilities and some prisoners have an easy enough life.
- More money should be spent on alternatives eg drug courts, electronic tags.
- Better to spend money in other more worthy areas eg education, NHS.

Any other valid point

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources by selecting evidence from them in order to justify a recommendation. The candidate must also explain why they have rejected the other option.
--

Award up to **four** marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly justifications which show interaction between the sources.

For **full marks** candidates must justify their recommendation and explain why they have rejected the other option. Answers, which deal with only one decision, should be awarded a maximum of eight marks. Answers, which make use of two sources only, should be awarded a maximum of eight marks. Answers based on one source alone should be awarded a maximum of four marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Option 1

- Community groups have called on the Government to take action on deterring young people from carrying such weapons (Source 1) backed by “People in my constituency are extremely worried...” (Source 3).
- The number of people sent to prison for carrying a knife in public fell to a five year low in 2008 when only one in three offenders were jailed (Source 1) backed by rise in number of murders with knives at its peak 53% (Source 2) showing current system not working.
- 1,200 offenders were sentenced for possession of a knife or offensive weapon between 2004 and 2009, but only 314 were given custodial terms (Source 1) backed by % of murders with knives rising from 37% in 2005 to 48% in 2007 and handling an offensive weapon rising from around 9,000 to 10,000 in Source 2.
- In 2009, one in five people convicted of carrying a knife or offensive weapon in Edinburgh has previously been charged for a similar offence (Source 1) shows current sentences not deterring and Source 3 says “we must send out a strong message to the troublemakers...”

Option 2

- Scottish Prisons reported that as a result of overcrowding, offenders were not serving their full sentence and were being released early (Source 1) shows that introducing mandatory sentencing will only crowd prisons further.
- Some young people questioned in a recent survey said they are worried about their own personal safety (Source 1) backed up by Source 3. “Many young people who carry knives are not criminals...scared for their own safety”.
- 30% of young people thought that introducing tougher sentences would reduce knife crime (Source 1) which is a minority backed by Source 3. “Locking up people is not the answer...”
- 53% of teens questioned thought that community sentences were an appropriate punishment for young people found carrying a knife. Backed by Source 3. “More work needs to be done in communities...” (Source 3).

Explain why you did not make the other choice.

Although candidates may adopt a variety of approaches to answering this part of the question, credit the following approach, amongst others.

- I did not choose to introduce automatic prison sentences for people found carrying knives in public (Option 1) as although Derek Reid MSP says that being sent to prison will deter people from carrying a knife in the first place, Louise McKay says that locking people up is not the answer as many of the young people who carry knives are not criminals but carry knives for their own safety (2 marks).
- I did not choose Option 2 because although Louise McKay says that the carrying of offensive weapons is decreasing so automatic sentencing is not necessary a different side of the argument is shown in Source 2 which tells us that 48% of murders in 2007/2008 were committed with knives and that this has increased from 37% in 2005/2006 so the problem is getting worse (3 marks).

Any other valid point

10 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Section C – International Issues

Study Theme 3A – The Republic of South Africa

Question 5

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from South Africa should not receive full marks.

- (a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed descriptions.

Award up to **three** marks for each description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Higher economic growth since 1994 – more revenue available to spend on improving social welfare are such as housing and education eg 2.5 million subsidised houses have been completed or in progress, providing shelter to some 8.8 million people.
- Various economic reforms led to improved living standards eg Black Economic Empowerment. Affirmative Action.
- Increase in black home ownership.
- Government policies lifted 9 million people out of poverty since 1996.
- Increase in number of land claims settled.
- More educated non-white South Africans led to better employment opportunities ‘Black Diamonds’.
- Policies to tackle health inequalities eg increased access to hospitals and building more clinics in rural areas.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Poverty and high levels of unemployment are still a major cause which leads to crime such as robbery, housebreaking, car theft etc.
- The influx of rural dwellers and illegal immigrants to the cities, have created a group in society who ignore its laws, also tension.
- Increase in violence between poor blacks and immigrants.
- The availability of firearms has reinforced a culture of violence.
- Poor educational attainment and the link between this and crime.
- Unemployment high in many townships and people live in fear. Murder and rape are common.
- The easy availability of guns is a major contributor to the high crime rate.
- Ineffectiveness of police force and criminal system.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.
--

Award up to **three** marks for a developed argument depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence. Credit highly candidates who synthesise information from across the sources.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

For **full marks**, candidates must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts; otherwise, a maximum of **6 marks** should be awarded. Candidates may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has not been selected which is contrary to the view.

Candidates who give an overall conclusion as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

The ANC has complete power in South Africa

- Not selective as Jacob Zuma was elected the country's President and the ANC continues to dominate South African politics at National and Provincial level (Source 1). Link with Source 2 – shows the ANC gained the most votes and seats in the National Assembly.
- Not selective as the ANC now control KwaZulu Natal Province home to South Africa's Zulus the biggest tribal group (Source 1). Link with Source 3 – percentage of votes for ANC in KwaZulu Natal was 62%.
- Slightly selective as South Africa's election in 2009 was the most competitive since the country held its first multi-racial elections in 1994 (Source 1).
- Slightly selective as the 2009 election showed signs that things are beginning to change. Although the ANC gained 65.9% of the national vote, it was short of the two-thirds needed to change the Constitution. It also saw its share of the vote fall for the first time (Source 1). Link with Source 2 showing a decrease in the percentage of votes for the ANC between 2004 and 2009 and/or a decline in seats.
- Slightly selective as the ANC lost votes to opposition Parties (Source 1) – Link with Source 2.
- Slightly selective as a sign of change is the emergence of the Congress of the People (COPE). It is a new Political Party set up just a few months before the election. COPE was seen as the first serious black-led challenge to the ANC and although it did worse than many people expected, it did manage to gain some votes and seats in Parliament. (Link with evidence from Source 2).
- Selective as the ANC also lost control of the Western Cape to the Democratic Alliance (DA). Link with evidence from Source 3.
- Selective as the Democratic Alliance increased its seats in the National Parliament and is now a stronger opposition Party, adding a million new voters. Link with evidence from Source 2.
- Slightly selective as the ANC continues to dominate politics as Provincial level (Source 1). Link with evidence from Source 3.
- Selective as Zuma promised to create half a million new jobs by the end of 2009, instead 250,000 jobs were lost in the first three months of his Presidency and people have become increasingly angry. Signs of ill feeling towards the Government have included strikes by electricity workers over demands for better wages (Source 1).

- Selective as there have been protests in the poorest townships against local government corruption and the Government's failure to provide jobs, electricity and clean water (Source 1).
- Slightly selective – one ANC voter said, “if I knew more about COPE, especially its policies, then I would have had more confidence to vote for them. I voted for the ANC because they promised to improve my life, but they still have a lot more to do like better housing and more jobs” (Source 1). Link with Source 2.

Any other valid point

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 3B – The People’s Republic of China

Question 6

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from China should not receive full marks.

- (a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed descriptions.

Award up to **three** marks for each description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- China now trading more with foreign countries.
- Inviting/encouragement of foreign companies to invest in China.
- Allowing capitalist/business principles to flourish in certain parts of China especially in coastal city areas.
- Economy has become much more open.
- Less state control of industry.
- At same time private sector has grown rapidly.
- Banking system has diversified.
- Stock Market has been established.
- Chinese investment abroad.
- World Trade Organisation membership.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- More employment opportunities and potentially, better standard of living.
- Less government subsidies for agriculture than in the past.
- Responsibility system led to many small farmers losing land.
- Rural areas are generally poorer than urban areas.
- Better education and health provision.
- Better housing in cities.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.
--

Award up to **three** marks for a developed argument reached depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence. Credit highly candidates who synthesise information from across the sources.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

For **full marks**, candidates must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts; otherwise, a maximum of **6 marks** should be awarded. Candidates may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has been not been selected which is contrary to the view.

Candidates who give an overall conclusion as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

People in all parts of China now have greater freedom to use the Internet.

- Not selective as Internet use in China has grown a great deal in recent years (Source 1).
- Not selective as if it continues to grow, it will have more people using the net than any other country (Source 1).
- Not selective as if growth continues, there has been an increase in the methods used by Internet users to get round government restrictions (Source 1).
- Not selective as one common tactic in publishing sensitive topics is to post articles on a newspaper website and then comply with government orders to take it down. By the time the article is removed, people will have read it and this defeats the point of the censorship order (Source 1).
- Not selective as in 2008, official government censors relaxed their previously strong control of Wikipedia, the popular online encyclopaedia in some of the major cities (Source 1).
- Not selective as the English version of the BBC, as well as Blogspot, a Google owned blog site have also been opened up recently (Source 1).
- Not selective as the number of rural users are growing at a faster rate (Source 1); (link with Source 2).
- Not selective as the number of people who could access the Internet on their mobile phones by the end of 2008 – had grown to 117 million (Source 3).
- Not selective as Internet users in China now have the knowledge to break through government firewalls and view blocked sites (Source 3).
- Selective as China has been criticised for restricting what its citizens can access and carefully monitors what sites people are logging onto (Source 1).
- Selective as there has been a huge growth of people being employed to spy on web users and a large list of banned words which cause a website to be blocked (Source 1); (link with Source 3 – there has been an increase of 10,000 people employed by the Chinese Government to monitor internet users since 2000).
- Selective as the offences they are accused of include communicating with groups abroad, opposing the persecution of religious groups and Tibetans, signing online petitions and calling for reform and an end to corruption (Source 1).
- Selective as the report shows that by the end of June 2007, the number of the rural Internet users reached 37.4 million. Meanwhile, China has 125 million urban Internet users (Source 1); (link with Source 2).
- Selective as there are more Internet users in city areas than in rural areas (Source 2).

- Selective as at the time of the 20th anniversary of Tiananmen Square, sites such as Hotmail, Twitter and You Tube were all closed down by the Government (Source 3).
- Selective as in recent months the Government has instructed computer manufacturers to install a programme to block certain sites on computers sold in China (Source 3).
- Selective as at the Olympic Games in 2008, a number of websites including foreign newspapers and the BBC were blocked (Source 3).
- Selective as Internet use in Tibet is lower than in any other region of China (Source 3).
- Slightly selective as although rural areas are increasing at a faster rate than urban areas, they still lag well behind (Source 2).

Any other valid point

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 3C – The United States of America

Question 7

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from the USA should not receive full marks.

- (a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed descriptions.

Award up to **three** marks for each description depending upon quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

Any answer which fails to make specific reference to US examples should receive a maximum of 4 marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Help for certain groups ie poor/elderly when ill through Medicaid, Medicare and State Children's Health Insurance program (SCHIP) for those without private medical insurance.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); Federal programme administered by State to provide 'welfare' for needy families.
- Food stamps now known as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programme (SNAP) to provide healthy food for poor families.
- Federal minimum wage.
- Aid following Hurricane Katrina.
- Affirmative Action.
- Free education so poor have route out of poverty.
- No Child Left Behind Policy.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1, PC(a)

- (b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.

Any answer which fails to make specific reference to US examples should receive a maximum of 4 marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Some ethnic groups eg Hispanics, Blacks do less well due to lower social/economic background.
- Some groups eg Hispanics and recent immigrants do less well due to language barriers.
- Some groups do well eg Asians, Whites due to parental influence, cultural factors and higher social/economic background.
- Spending on education varies by state and between inner city and suburban areas – those in areas of higher spending have greater opportunity to do well.
- University education is expensive – limits access to poorer groups leading to greater opportunities for better-off groups.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1, PC(b)

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.
--

Award up to **three** marks for a developed argument reached depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence. Credit highly candidates who synthesise information from across the sources.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

For **full marks**, candidates must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts; otherwise, a maximum of **6 marks** should be awarded. Candidates may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has been not been selected which is contrary to the view.

Candidates who give an overall conclusion as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Barak Obama had the overwhelming support of his party and the American people when he became President of the USA.

- Partly selective as several candidates sought nomination of Democratic Party (Source 1).
- Only slightly selective as Obama took an early lead and had strong support amongst young and first time voters in seeking nomination (Source 1).
- Selective as Senator Clinton fought back and won in Ohio and California and did well amongst female Democrats and Hispanic Democrats (Source 1).
- Only slightly selective as Obama continued to win States and did well amongst Black Democrats (Source 1).
- Not selective as in June 2008, Clinton admitted defeat and Democratic Party united to campaign for Obama (Source 1).
- Slightly selective as support not overwhelming across country; Obama won 28 states out of 50, 53% of vote against 46% was a clear victory (Source 2) (link with Source 3).
- Not selective as Obama won 95% of Black vote; 66% of Hispanic and 62% of Asian vote (Source 3) (link with Source 1).
- Slightly selective as won over 50% of votes of women, 18-29 and 30-44 year old voters (Source 3) (link with Source 1).
- Selective as Obama won less than 50% of men, Whites and voters above 45 years old (Source 3) (link with Source 1).

Any other valid point

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 3D: The European Union

Question 8

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from member states of the European Union should not receive full marks.

- (a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving detailed descriptions.
--

Award up to **three** marks for a description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

Credit reference to the following:

- Aid to boost tourism eg Funicular railway in Cairngorms.
- Road construction.
- Fishing Industry.
- Help to fund the Rosyth-Zeebrugge Ferry.
- Help to fund business development initiative in areas badly hit by unemployment.
- Community project.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for each explanation depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

Any answer which just describes military cooperation rather than why countries benefit should not receive more than half the available marks.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Pooling of resources is more economic.
- Deterrence effect.
- Collective Security/Collective Defence strategy of NATO.
- Potential to set up European Defence Force and move away from reliance on NATO.
- As more power is ceded to EU it makes sense to forge military links.
- Some parts of the world remain unstable and this could impact on Europe in the future, therefore military cooperation is necessary.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.
--

Award up to **three** marks for a developed argument reached depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence. Credit highly candidates who synthesise information from across the sources.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

For **full marks** a candidate must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts; otherwise, a maximum of **6 marks** should be awarded. Candidates may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has been not been selected which is contrary to the view.

Candidates who give an overall conclusion as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Workers in the UK have better working conditions and were less affected by the economic crisis than in other EU states.

- Not selective as UK has higher minimum wage level than newer members (Source 1) – supported by Source 3 as it shows higher level than other countries at €1361 compared with €92 in Bulgaria.
- Not selective as Britain has a good record and a long tradition of health and safety laws (Source 1) supported by Source 3 where rate of fatal accidents at work are lowest at 1.4 per 100,000 while rate in Romania is 5.9.
- Partially selective as although Britain has had laws in place for more than 30 years to try and ensure that men and women receive equal pay there is a 20% pay gap between men and women which is the second highest figure (Source 3) compared with only 10% in Poland and 12% in France.
- Partially selective as British trade unions claim UK has only 8 days of public holidays compared with EU average of 11 (Source 1); longer working week (Source 1) but only France has lower hours worked per week (Source 3) and British workers work to an older age before they stop working than Poland, Germany and France (Source 3).
- Selective as impact of economic crisis was more severe in UK than in other parts of the EU because of the importance of banks and other financial companies (Source 1) and had the highest figure for those who had a family member or close friend who lost their job at 44% (Source 2).
- Partially selective as Bulgaria had a higher percentage who lost their job as a result of recession (Source 2) and other than Germany, figure for those worried that they will lose their job is low at 24% compared with 35% in Bulgaria and Romania, 32% in France and 28% in Poland. (Source 2).

Any other valid point

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

Study Theme 3E – Development in Brazil

Question 9

Answers which do not refer to specific examples from Brazil should not receive full marks.

- (a)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed descriptions.

Award up to **three** marks for each description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two descriptions must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

- Investment in Favela Neighborhood projects turn Favelas into proper neighborhood's eg roads/streets widened to improve access to the favelas. Assigning street numbers to housing units and giving residents for first time a postal address to make them feel like proper citizens and obtain loans and other services.
- Sewerage systems improved.
- More clean water and electricity.
- More areas for practising sports.
- Changes have curbed power of drug traffickers.
- At National level – Lula's Hunger Zero campaigns – setting up 'people's kitchens'. Also, poor can fill out simple forms and receive plastic cards to go to local super markets to buy food.
- National campaigns to improve cities – joint effort by city and national government and private sector eg Creation of a Ministry of Cities to get better housing, infrastructure and community services eg Cities such as Rio de Janeiro – urban development programmes.
- Legalising property ownership and extending title deeds to families living in favelas.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (b)

The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.

Award up to **three** marks for an explanation depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.

For full marks two explanations must be given.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Negative points:

- Native people living in the Amazon have been negatively affected by development eg many Indians and their way of life is threatened by Amazon development; land invasions of Brazilian Indian reservations by loggers and miners have risen since the mid 1990s. Clashes between indigenous people and loggers.
- Miners, and oil developers received some exposure in the Western press, eg small-scale miners, who often mine illegally on the natives demarcated land.
- Soybean production as grown so quickly in Brazil and soy farms are expanding into land where indigenous people live, threatening tribal people.
- Deforestation eg Cattle ranching is the main cause of deforestation (80%). Beef exports has steadily increased since 2001 and continued to increase. Amazon development has had a very negative impact on the environment, although the rate of deforestation has been decreasing since 2004.
- Deforestation is threatening the future of the Amazon, hundreds of trees and plant species as well as mammals face extinction. There are also fears large-scale deforestation could contribute to global warming.

Positive points:

- Growth of eco-tourism good for the economy.
- Amazon development has increased economic growth and development.
- In an effort to promote economic growth, government officials have created roads through the rainforest to improve the infrastructure between cities which stimulates trade and commerce.
- The rise in cattle production has been due to a huge rise in beef exports making Brazil the world's leading beef exporter. Brazil over took the USA as the world's leading exporter of soybeans in 2006, making it the number one producer of a crop that offers large profits for farmers and gives a boost to Brazil's trade accounts.

Any other valid point

6 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO1

- (c)

The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.
--

Award up to **three** marks for a developed argument reached depending upon the quality of argument and accurate use of evidence. Credit highly candidates who synthesise information from across the sources.

Candidates who use only one source in their answer should be awarded a maximum of 3 marks. Candidates who use only two sources should be awarded a maximum of 6 marks.

For **full marks** a candidate must explain why the statement is selective in the use of facts; otherwise, a maximum of **6 marks** should be awarded. Candidates may demonstrate selectivity in the use of facts by using the evidence in the sources to show that evidence has been selected that indicates the view is correct and that evidence has been not been selected which is contrary to the view.

Candidates who give an overall conclusion as to the extent of selectivity should be credited and may be awarded up to full marks as long as their answer includes balance as indicated above. Candidates may also indicate selectivity in individual sources and should be credited.

Credit reference to aspects of the following:

Women have equal opportunities and have made progress in Brazilian politics.

- Not selective as there have been some encouraging signs that women are making progress. There has been an increase in the number of women elected to political office (Source 1). Link with (Source 2) showing an increase in the number of women councillors. Also Source 3 showing an increase in the number of women candidates and the number of women elected at National level.
- Not selective as in the 2006 Presidential election, two women were candidates. Women candidates played an important part in the 2010 Presidential Election (Source 1).
- Not selective as changes made to the electoral law in 2009 require 5% of party funds to be set aside for promoting women's political participation and 10% of advertising purchased by each party is to be used for women candidates (Source 1).
- Not selective because if parties fail to nominate women candidates for at least 30% of elected positions will be fined and this money will go towards the promotion of women's participation. (Source 1).
- Slightly selective because in 1998 a quota law was introduced to make political parties have at least 30% of their candidates in elections to Congress reserved for women. However in Brazil initially this law was not compulsory and some political parties have been ignoring the Quota laws. Could link with (Source 2) showing the low percentage of women candidates in Brazilian elections.
- Slightly selective as even when parties do include more women candidates voters still tend to vote for male candidates (Source 1).
- Selective as women candidates in Brazil have expressed criticism of the media who do not take women seriously. Women candidates tend to receive less coverage than men and media reports are often sexist in nature highlighting a woman's appearance or questioning how she balances her career and family life (Source 1).

- Selective as once women get elected they continue to face discrimination from some of their male peers who often address their female colleagues as “honey” or “darling”, a practice that these women find insulting (Source 1).
- Selective as although the number of women candidates has been increasing in National elections still very low (Source 3).
- Selective as although the number of women candidates have been increasing in National elections the numbers continue to remain small – less than 16% (Source 3).
- Selective as women in Brazil have been seriously under-represented in elected office. Women make up 51% of the Brazilian population but their presence in political decision making has never equalled men (Source 1). Link with Source 2 and Source 3.
- Selective – low numbers of women elected at local and national level (Source 2 and Source 3)

Any other valid point

8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]