



2013 Modern Studies

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for Modern Studies Intermediate 2

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b) Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Modern Studies Intermediate 2

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

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

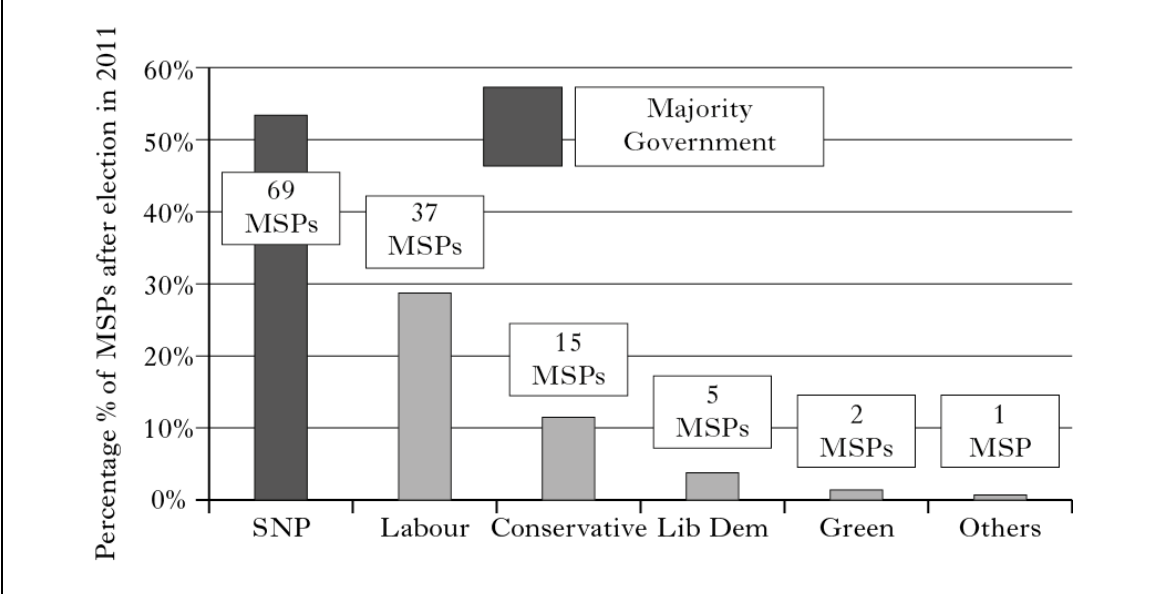
[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	a	<p>The First Minister has many powers in the Scottish Government.</p> <p>Describe, in detail, two powers of the First Minister in the Scottish Government.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader of Scottish Government • Directs policy in Scottish Government • Spokesperson for Scottish Government • Chairs Scottish Cabinet • Chooses members of Scottish Cabinet and other government positions • Leader of largest party in Scottish Parliament • Takes part in First Minister’s Questions each week • Lead role in discussions with UK Government • Represents Scotland in discussions with other devolved bodies and overseas • Focus of media attention <p>Any other valid point.</p>	4 LO1	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	b	<p>Some people believe that devolution is the best way to make decisions in Scotland while some people believe that independence is the best way to make decisions in Scotland.</p> <p>Explain, in detail, why some people believe that devolution is the best way to make decisions in Scotland AND explain, in detail, why some people believe that independence is the best way to make decisions in Scotland.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates should address both sides of the issue.</p> <p>Award up to four marks for one side of the issue.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Devolution is the best way to make decisions in Scotland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control over some matters such as education, health which are distinct in Scotland • Still part of UK therefore bigger say in world matters • Still part of UK therefore greater financial security • Able to share cost of reserved matters such as defence, foreign policy • Devolution has worked well since 1999 • It could be very disruptive to end Union which has existed for over 300 years 	6 LO1	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	b	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Independence is the best way to make decisions in Scotland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would have control over all matters, including foreign policy, defence etc • Would be able to pass laws and make policy in interests of Scotland • Scotland would be economically better off as is rich in resources • Devolution has shown Scotland can make its own decisions in some matters, next step is to move towards independence • Other smaller countries are independent and Scotland would still be part of European Union, therefore not isolated. <p>Any other valid point.</p>		

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1	c	Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.																																		
		SOURCE 1																																		
SNP take charge in the Scottish Parliament																																				
<p>The Additional Member System is used to elect the Scottish Parliament. Its supporters claim it is broadly proportional which means the Parliament should be representative of the political views of the country and does not allow one party to have too much power. Its opponents claim it is complicated and usually results in a coalition or minority government. The election held in May 2011 was unusual as it resulted in the winning party having an overall majority in the Scottish Parliament by winning more than half of the 129 MSPs.</p> <p>For the first time, two ethnic minority MSPs were elected, making up 1.5% of the Parliament. The number of female MSPs also rose to 45, which is 35% of the total and the first female Presiding Officer, Tricia Marwick MSP, was chosen.</p> <p>The SNP Government has been criticised by some MSPs as it has taken the majority of places in all the committees of the Scottish Parliament and 8 out of 14 of the convenorships of these committees, leaving Labour in charge of three and the Conservatives one. The Green Party has lost control of the one committee it convened in the last Parliament. In the weekly First Minister's Questions, only the Labour and Conservative leaders are called each week to ask questions, with the leader of the Liberal Democrats only called every two weeks. The SNP claim these arrangements are fair and represent the strength of the party in the Parliament. The other parties say it shows the SNP Government using its majority to force their policies through the Parliament.</p>																																				
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	<p>The election result of 2011 produced a Scottish Parliament which was representative of the Scottish population.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">View of Brian Moore</p> <p>Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why Brian Moore is being selective in the use of facts.</p> <p>Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources above and opposite.</p> <p>You must use information from each Source in your answer.</p> <p>The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>8 LO2</p>	<p>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.</p>																					

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	c	<p>(cont) Credit reference to aspects of the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View is not selective as supporters of AMS claim it is broadly proportional (Source 1) Percentage share of votes (Source 2) and percentage share of MSPs (Source 3) show some proportionality, eg Labour – 26.3% of vote; 28.7% of MSPs; Conservatives – 12.4% of vote; 11.6% of MSPs • View is partially selective as SNP only gained 44% (Source 2) of votes but over half, 69 out of 129 MSPs (Source 3) • Partially selective as for the first time two ethnic minority MSPs elected (Source 1) but this is only 1.5% of the Parliament while ethnic minorities make up 4% (Source 2) of the Scottish population therefore not very representative • Partially selective as the number of women MSPs rose to 45, 35% of the total and the first female Presiding Officer was chosen (Source 1) however women make up 51% of the Scottish population therefore not very representative • Selective as although they only won 44% of the vote and have only 69 out of 129 MSPs (Sources 2 and 3), the SNP Government have been criticised as they have taken the majority of places on all committees and 8 out of 14 convenorships (Source 1) • Not selective as the SNP Government have taken the majority of places on all committees and eight out of 14 convenorships (Source 1) however this reflects their strength in the Parliament and Labour convenes three committees and the Conservatives convene one so it is representative; figures from Source 2 and 3 may be used to support this explanation. <p>Any other valid point.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>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 the extent of selectivity in individual point/explanations and should be credited.</p>

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1	d	Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.																																																			
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Trade Unions																																																					
<p>Trade unions are some of the most important and powerful pressure groups in the UK today, although some people claim their influence is declining. Trade unions are often seen only as organisations of workers aiming to improve pay and conditions in the workplace. However, an increasing part of the work of trade unions is about influencing and putting pressure on the Scottish Government, local councils, the UK Government and the European Union (EU). Government policies and laws made in the Scottish and UK Parliaments and the EU have a major impact on the lives of trade union members in and out of the workplace. Members expect their trade unions to campaign and apply pressure on their behalf.</p> <p>Some have been critical of the “political” and campaigning role of the trade union movement. They feel that trade unions should only be concerned with workplace related issues such as pay, working hours and health and safety. Trade unions, which only represent a minority of the workforce, and an even smaller percentage of the population as a whole, should not be using their power to put pressure on democratically elected governments. The strong links between trade unions and the Labour Party give them an influence in policy making. However, this may mean that they will not work in a positive way with other parties such as the SNP, the Conservatives or the Liberal Democrats.</p> <p>Trade unions are very important as they allow workers to get together and make their voice heard. They allow people to participate in the decision making process which affects their everyday lives both in and out of the workplace. The pressure trade unions can put on government, at all levels, is vital in a time when government is cutting spending on public services and making changes to the welfare state. Government decisions about pensions have led to one of the biggest trade union campaigns for many years.</p>																																																					
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Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	d		
(cont)			
SOURCE 3			
<p style="text-align: center;">UNISON in Scotland Factfile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISON is Britain’s and Europe’s biggest public sector union with more than 1·3 million members—around 150,000 of those in Scotland. • UNISON uses many methods such as lobbying, demonstrations, use of the media and the Internet to campaign for its members’ interests. • UNISON has a political fund which they use to support the Labour Party as well as general lobbying and political work. • Governments say they must make decisions in the best interests of the country as a whole and not only listen to large trade unions like UNISON. • In 2011, UNISON was involved in a range of campaigns such as: Equal and Fair Pay; Anti-Racism; Pensions; Green Workplace and Environment; Domestic Abuse. • As a result of UNISON’s lobbying, the Labour Party has adopted many areas of policy, such as the National Minimum Wage. • As public-sector workers, UNISON members have been affected by government policies which have cut public spending; frozen public sector wages and increased the cost of pension schemes. <div data-bbox="625 999 1211 1386" style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Unison members demonstrate for public services in Scotland.</p>			
<p>Trade unions are effective pressure groups in Scotland.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">View of Jack Jones</p> <p>Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, give two reasons to support and two reasons to oppose the view of Jack Jones.</p> <p>Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.</p> <p>You must use information from each Source in your answer.</p>			

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	d	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each argument depending on relevance, and development of the evidence.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Credit reference to the following:</p> <p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade Unions are some of the most important and powerful pressure groups in the UK today (Source 1) membership has increased in Scotland by 0·5% – almost one third of workers in trade unions (Source 2) UNISON is Britain’s and Europe’s biggest public sector union with more than 1·3 million members – around 150,000 of those in Scotland (Source 3) • An increasing part of the work of trade unions is about influencing and putting pressure on the Scottish Government, local councils, the UK Government and the European Union (EU). (Source 1) • Trade unions are very important as they allow workers to get together and make their voice heard. They allow people to participate in the decision making process which affects their everyday lives both in and out of the workplace. (Source 1) • Government decisions about pensions have led to one of the biggest trade union campaigns for many years, (Source 1) almost half of the public believe public sector workers are right to take strike action over protecting pension plans (Source 2) this is the highest figure 	<p>8</p> <p>LO2</p>	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	d	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISON uses many methods such as lobbying, demonstrations, use of the media and the Internet to campaign for its members interests (Source 3) Public support for strikes to protect pensions (Source 2) Government policies and laws made in the Scottish and UK Parliaments and the EU have a major impact on the lives of trade union members in and out of the workplace. Members expect their trade unions to campaign and apply pressure on their behalf. (Source 1) In 2011, UNISON was involved in a range of campaigns such as: Equal and Fair Pay; anti-Racism; Pensions; Green Workplace and Environment; Domestic Abuse (Source 3) The strong links between trade unions and the Labour Party give them an influence in policy making. (Source 1) As a result of UNISON's lobbying, the Labour Party has adopted many areas of policy, such as the National Minimum Wage (Source 3) <p>Oppose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some have been critical of the 'political' and campaigning role of the trade union movement. They feel that trade unions should only be concerned with workplace related issues such as pay, working hours and health and safety. (Source 1) Trade unions, which only represent a minority of the workforce, and an even smaller percentage of the population as a whole, should not be using their power to put pressure on democratically elected governments. (Source 1) Governments say they must make decisions in the best interests of the country as a whole and not only listen to large trade unions like UNISON. (Source 3) Only about a quarter of workers are in trade unions – 26.6% and this figure is falling in the UK (Source 2) 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	d	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pressure trade unions can put on government, at all levels, is vital in a time when government is cutting spending on public services and making changes to the welfare state, (Source 1) but 50% of people believe that public sector strikes will not change government policy on spending cuts. (Source 2) – only 18% disagreed with this statement. • UNISON has a political fund which they use to support the Labour Party... (Source 3). However this may mean that they will not work in a positive way with other parties such as the SNP, the Conservatives, or the Liberal Democrats. (Source 1) • Not effective as although Government decisions about pensions have led to one of the biggest trade union campaigns for many years. (Source1) As public-sector workers, UNISON members have been affected by government policies which have cut public spending; frozen public sector wages and increased the cost of pension schemes. (Source 3) <p>Any other valid point.</p>		

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

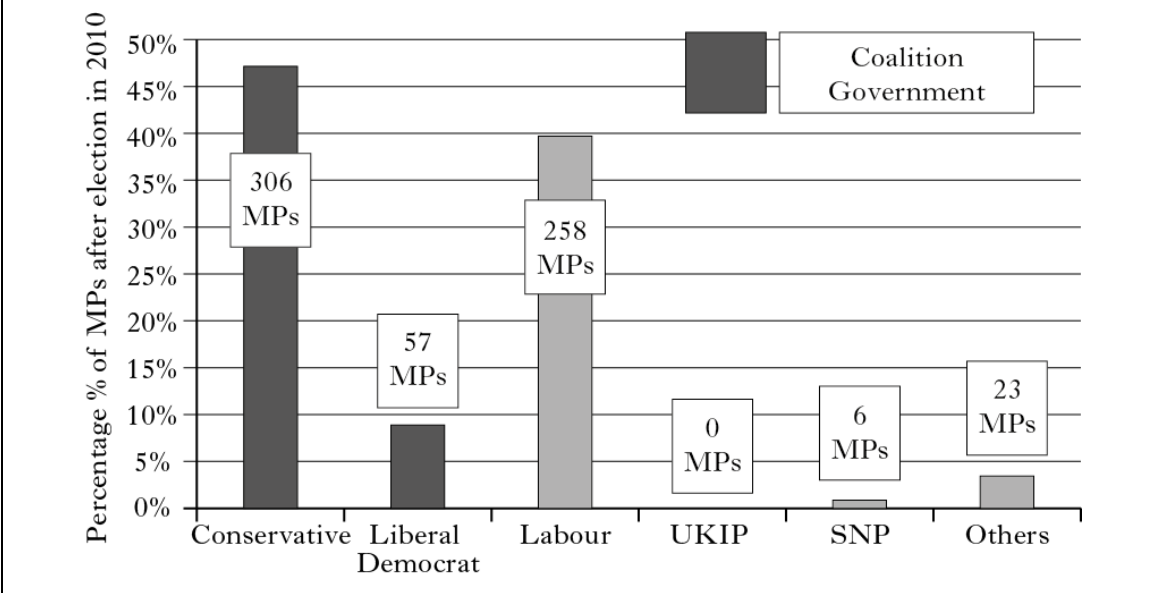
[You should answer **all four parts** of this question.]

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	a	<p>The Prime Minister has many powers in the UK Government.</p> <p>Describe, in detail, two powers of the Prime Minister in the UK Government.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader of UK Government • Directs policy in UK Government • Spokesperson for UK Government • Chairs Cabinet • Chooses members of Cabinet and other government positions • Leader of largest party in UK Parliament • Takes part in Prime Minister’s Questions each week • Represents UK in discussions with other countries • Focus of media attention <p>Any other valid point.</p>	4 LO1	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	b	<p>Some people believe that all members of the House of Lords should be elected by the public.</p> <p>Explain, in detail, why some people believe that all members of the House of Lords should be elected AND explain, in detail, why some people believe that all members of the House of Lords should not be elected.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates should address both sides of the issue.</p> <p>Award up to four marks for one side of the issue.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>All members of House of Lords should be elected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is democratic to elect all members, anomaly having an unelected chamber in a democracy • Members are more accountable to voters • More representative of population • Would be able to have more power and act as a check on the power of the Government and the House of Commons • Governments have abused powers to appoint members of House of Lords by rewarding party loyalists or party donors ('cash for peerages') 	6 LO1	



Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	b	<p>(cont)</p> <p>All members of House of Lords should not be elected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many able people can contribute to law making but do not want to stand for election • House of Lords can be less party political • Having some or all members appointed can ensure a wide representation as effectively as a wholly elected chamber • House of Lords could demand too much power leading to stalemate in law making • House of Lords has used its (limited) powers with discretion and effectively <p>Any other valid point.</p>		

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2	c	Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.																																		
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Conservative/Liberal Democrats take charge in UK Parliament																																				
<p>The First Past the Post voting system is used to elect the House of Commons. Its supporters claim it is simple and easy to understand and usually results in a majority government being elected. Its opponents claim it is unfair as it does not produce a proportional result, meaning that it does not represent the political views of the country and gives the winning party too much power. The election held in May 2010 was unusual as it did not give the winning party an overall majority in Parliament by winning more than half of the 650 MPs. A coalition government made up of the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats was formed to run the country.</p> <p>A record number of MPs from ethnic minority communities were elected—up from 14 to 27, making up just over 4% of the Parliament. The first female Muslim MPs were elected. The number of female MPs rose to an all-time high of 141, rising from 19.5% of MPs to 22%.</p> <p>An important part of the work of the House of Commons is the scrutiny of the work of the Government by Select Committees who check the work of Government departments. They each have at least 11 members and are made up in proportion to the parties' strength in Parliament so the coalition government partners have a majority in all the committees. Since 2010, the chairperson of each Select Committee has been elected by all MPs, rather than being chosen by the Government. Because of this, it is felt by many that the committees can do a better job in representing the people of the country, as back-bench MPs are better able to represent the views of the people of the UK.</p>																																				
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<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Gender and Racial Profile of the United Kingdom 2010</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">UK Parliament Election 2010</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Parties in the House of Commons</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Percentage (%) share of the vote</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td style="text-align: center;">49%</td> <td>Conservative</td> <td style="text-align: center;">36.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td style="text-align: center;">51%</td> <td>Labour</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White</td> <td style="text-align: center;">92%</td> <td>Liberal Democrat</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethnic Minority</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8%</td> <td>UKIP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>SNP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Others</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Gender and Racial Profile of the United Kingdom 2010		UK Parliament Election 2010				Parties in the House of Commons	Percentage (%) share of the vote	Male	49%	Conservative	36.1%	Female	51%	Labour	29.0%	White	92%	Liberal Democrat	23.0%	Ethnic Minority	8%	UKIP	3.1%			SNP	1.7%			Others	5.2%
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<p>The election result of 2010 produced a House of Commons which was representative of the UK population.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">View of Kelly Gould</p> <p>Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why Kelly Gould is being selective in the use of facts.</p> <p>Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources above and opposite.</p> <p>You must use information from each Source in your answer.</p> <p>The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, explaining instances of selective use of facts, giving developed arguments.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>8 LO2</p>	<p>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.</p>																						

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View is selective as opponents of FPTP claim it does not produce a proportional result (Source 1) Percentage share of votes (Source 2) and percentage share of MPs (Source 3) show lack of proportionality eg Labour – 29% of vote, 40% of MPs; Conservatives – 36·1% of vote, 47% of MPs; Lib Dems 23% of vote, 9% of MPs. • View is partially selective as the winning party (Conservatives) did not have a majority of the votes (Source 1) – 36·1% (Source 2) and neither did they win a majority of the MPs – 47% • Not selective as coalition government of Liberal Democrats won a combined vote of 59·1% (Source 2) with a combined total of MPs of 56% which is broadly representative • Partially selective as the first female Muslim MPs elected (Source 1) the number of ethnic minority MPs rose from 14 to 27 which is 4% of the Parliament (Source 1) while ethnic minorities make up 8% (Source 2) of the UK population therefore not very representative • Fairly selective as the number of women MPs rose to an all time high of 141, 22% of the total (Source 1) however women make up 51% of the UK population therefore not very representative • Not selective as select committee chairs now elected by all MPs rather than chosen by government – back-bench MPs are better able to represent the views of the people of the UK (Source 1) • Not selective as the Government have the majority of places on select committees (Source 1) and they have a majority in parliament and of the vote; figures from Source 2 and 3 may be used to support this explanation. <p>Any other valid point.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>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 the extent of selectivity in individual points/explanations and should be credited.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	d	Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.		
		SOURCE 1		
General Election 2010 and the Media				
<p>The 2010 election led to the formation of a coalition Government of the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats, led by Prime Minister, David Cameron. It was predicted that the 2010 Election would be the one in which the Internet and social media became important. However, more traditional forms of the media were still the most important source of information and the most influential. Newspapers in the UK still have a very high level of readership and continue to show their support for the political party of their choice.</p> <p>It has been suggested that newspapers play a leading role in elections as they set the agenda of what political issues will be discussed. New forms of social media such as Facebook, blogs and Twitter mean that nowadays, political news and gossip can spread very quickly. It is often here that news stories begin, although it is still only a minority who use these forms of media. For many voters, a story does not become important until it is printed in a newspaper or reported on TV.</p> <p>In the 2010 election, for the first time in the UK, leadership debates were held and shown on television. This increased the importance of television as voters' main source of information about politics. Television is also more trusted than other forms of media. The BBC scores very highly with well over 80% of viewers saying they trust the BBC to tell the truth. Britain has a wide variety of newspapers, millions of people read at least one newspaper every day although some newspapers are trusted more than others.</p> <p>Some surveys show that although the newspapers support particular parties, this does not have much influence on the eventual result as most readers already share the same point of view as the newspaper they read. For example, 65% of Daily Telegraph readers said they would vote Conservative, while 67% of Daily Mirror readers pledged to vote Labour.</p>				
SOURCE 2				
Selected UK Daily Newspapers				
		Circulation of Newspaper	Percentage (%) of readers who trust what they read in their newspaper	
The Guardian		279,308	94%	
Daily Telegraph		651,184	93%	
The Times		457,250	89%	
Daily Mail		2,136,568	67%	
Daily Express		639,875	62%	
Daily Mirror		1,194,097	55%	
The Sun		3,001,822	29%	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>d</p> <p>(Cont)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Media and Elections Factfile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A recent survey revealed that political parties are attracting younger voters using social networking and online media sites. • Most daily newspapers supported the Conservative Party in the election in 2010 although the Daily Mirror supported Labour, the Guardian supported the Liberal Democrats, while the Independent did not support any party. • The circulation of almost all newspapers has been falling in recent years. • The telephone hacking scandal of 2011, involving the News of the World, led to a further decline in the public's trust of newspapers. • Most newspapers now have their own websites, so do not rely only on their printed versions to get their message across. • In the 2010 election, 88% of the parties had a social media presence (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and MySpace were the most popular). • 68% of younger voters said they still prefer to read newspapers and online news and follow the debates on TV rather than use social networking for information about the election. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Election day front pages of The Sun and the Daily Mirror</p> </div>  </div>		
	<p>Newspapers play a big part in deciding the result of UK elections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">View of Gary Olson</p> <p>Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, give two reasons to support and two reasons to oppose the view of Gary Olson.</p> <p>Your answer must be based entirely on the Sources.</p> <p>You must use information from each Source in your answer.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	d	<p>(Cont)</p> <p>The candidate is required to evaluate complex sources, providing arguments for and against a given point of view.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each argument depending on relevance, and development of the evidence.</p> <p>Credit reference to the following:</p> <p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although it was predicted that the 2010 Election would be the one in which the Internet and social media became important – more traditional forms of the media were still the most important source of information and the most influential. (Source 1) • Newspapers in the UK still have a very high level of readership and continue to show their support for the political party of their choice. (Source 1) Graphic (Source 3) Circulation of newspapers; Sun – over 3 million, Daily Mail – over 2 million (Source 2) • The 2010 Election led to the formation of a coalition government of the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats, led by Prime Minister David Cameron (Source 1) Most daily newspapers supported the Conservative Party in the election in 2010...the Guardian supported the Liberal Democrats (Source 3) • Most newspapers now have their own websites, so do not rely only on their printed versions to get their message across (Source 3) 	<p>8</p> <p>LO2</p>	<p>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.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	d	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68% of younger voters said they still prefer to read newspapers and online news...than use social networking for information about the election. (Source 3) • Millions of people read at least one newspaper every day although some newspapers are trusted more than others. (Source 1) Some newspaper readers have a high level of trust in what they read eg: Guardian – 94%, Daily Telegraph – 93% (Source 2) • It has been suggested that newspapers play a leading role in elections as they set the agenda of what political issues will be discussed. [combined with] For many voters, a story does not become important until it is printed in a newspaper or reported on TV. (Source 1) <p>Oppose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New forms of social media such as Facebook, blogs and Twitter mean that nowadays, political news and gossip can spread very quickly. It is often here that news stories begin... (Source 1) • In the 2010 election, for the first time in the UK, leadership debates were held and shown on television. This increased the importance of television as voter's main source of information about politics. (Source 1) • Television is also more trusted than other forms of media, the BBC scores very highly with well over 80% of viewers saying they trust the BBC to tell the truth. (Source 1) Some newspapers have a low level of trust amongst readers eg Sun – 29% (Source 2) • A recent survey revealed that political parties are attracting younger voters using social networking and online media sites (Source 3) • The circulation of almost all newspapers has been falling in recent years (Source 3) 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	d	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some surveys show that although the newspapers support particular parties, this does not have much influence on the eventual result as most readers already share the same point of view as the newspaper they read. For example, 65% of Daily Telegraph readers said they would vote Conservative, while 67% of Daily Mirror readers pledged to vote Labour. (Source 1) In the 2010 election, 88% of the parties had a social media presence (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and MySpace were the most popular) (Source 3) <p>Any other valid point.</p>		

Section B – Social Issues in the United Kingdom

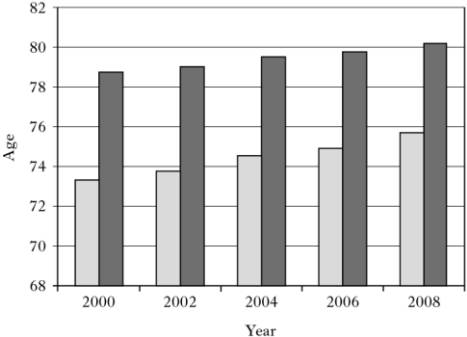
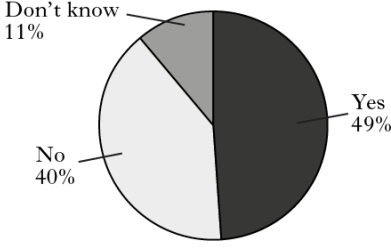
Study Theme 2A – Equality in Society: Wealth and Health in the United Kingdom

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	a	<p>Living in poverty has a big effect on children.</p> <p>Describe, in detail, the effects of living in poverty on children.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a description, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>For full marks at least two descriptions are necessary.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of success in education• Low self esteem• Lack of material goods• Overcrowded/low standard of housing• Poor diet• Ill health• Breakdown of family <p>Any other valid point.</p>	6 LO1	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	b	<p>Health in Scotland can be improved by government policies and individual actions.</p> <p>Explain, in detail, the ways in which health in Scotland can be improved by government policies and individual actions.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must address both sides of the issue. Award up to 6 marks for one side of the issue.</p> <p>Government policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to health care by increased spending • Free prescriptions • Health promotion and prevention campaigns • Legal measures eg smoking ban/ minimum alcohol pricing • Measures restricting drink promotions <p>Individual actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better/more healthy diet eg more fruit and vegetables • More exercise eg regular walking, join gym • Smoking – reduce or stop entirely • Alcohol – moderate consumption • Drugs – give up use of drugs <p>Any other valid point.</p>	8 LO1	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	c	<p>Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.</p> <p>You are an adviser to the Government. You have been asked to recommend whether the Government should increase the state pension age to 68 years.</p>		
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Option 1</p> <p>The Government should increase the state pension age to 68 years.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Option 2</p> <p>The Government should not increase the state pension age to 68 years.</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Facts and Viewpoints</p> <p>The Government is considering increasing the age at which people can receive the state pension from 65 to 68 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy has risen considerably since pensions were first introduced; more people are living longer and claiming pensions for longer. • The UK Government spent just over £122 billion on pensions in 2011; each year this figure continues to rise. • If the pension age is increased to 68 years, approximately 2.6 million women and 2.3 million men in the UK will have to wait longer than expected to receive their state pension. • There is a gap in life expectancy between men and women. • Many believe that if people work longer it will help the economy as they will still be paying tax on their income and not claiming a pension. • Due to the economic crisis, the Government needs to reduce its debt, which was over £900 billion in 2011. • The National Audit Office estimated that £1.162 trillion was spent on bailing out the banks at various points between 2007 and 2011. • Forcing people to work longer will mean fewer opportunities for young people getting into work. 		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance																																																		
3	<p data-bbox="252 174 276 1989">c</p> <p data-bbox="347 174 435 208">(cont)</p> <p data-bbox="842 226 997 259" style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 2</p> <p data-bbox="347 282 1449 315" style="text-align: center;">Current pension age and planned pension age in selected European countries</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="347 349 1449 719"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Current Pension Age (Years)</th> <th>Planned Pension Age (Years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>France</td> <td>60</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany</td> <td>65</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Italy</td> <td>60</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greece</td> <td>65 (male) 60 (female)</td> <td>65 (all)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Austria</td> <td>65 (male) 62 (female)</td> <td>No change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Netherlands</td> <td>65</td> <td>66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK</td> <td>65</td> <td>68</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div data-bbox="347 752 1026 1160"> <p data-bbox="544 752 762 775" style="text-align: center;">Life Expectancy in Scotland</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="395 786 863 1122"> <caption>Life Expectancy in Scotland (Estimated)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Males (Age)</th> <th>Females (Age)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>73.5</td> <td>78.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>73.8</td> <td>79.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>74.5</td> <td>79.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>75.0</td> <td>80.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>75.8</td> <td>80.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="1026 752 1503 1160"> <p data-bbox="1038 752 1490 875">Survey Result: Do you agree with the Government's plans to increase the state pension age to 68 years for both men and women?</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="1098 913 1490 1160"> <caption>Survey Results</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>49%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Country	Current Pension Age (Years)	Planned Pension Age (Years)	France	60	62	Germany	65	67	Italy	60	65	Greece	65 (male) 60 (female)	65 (all)	Austria	65 (male) 62 (female)	No change	Netherlands	65	66	UK	65	68	Year	Males (Age)	Females (Age)	2000	73.5	78.5	2002	73.8	79.0	2004	74.5	79.5	2006	75.0	80.0	2008	75.8	80.5	Response	Percentage	Yes	49%	No	40%	Don't know	11%		
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<p data-bbox="842 1249 997 1283" style="text-align: center;">Viewpoints</p> <p data-bbox="347 1301 1469 1603">Giving people the opportunity to work longer is a positive step. Having an extra few years to add to your pension fund means a more financially secure retirement. It is unrealistic for anyone to expect that after working for 30–35 years the Government should then finance a 25–35 year retirement. Every year the amount of money paid out in pensions by the Government continues to rise. The Government simply cannot afford to continue paying out more money given the current financial situation. Every other European country is having to increase its pension age. Many workers have in the past been forced to retire against their will. Most people at 65 years would be happy to work for another few years.</p> <p data-bbox="1342 1603 1490 1637" style="text-align: right;">Ross Dale</p> <p data-bbox="347 1648 1485 1917">Increasing the age of retirement will be a disaster. When I started working I expected to work until I was 60 years old. As a woman I have already had to accept that I must work another five years and now the Government want to increase this further. People in Britain already work longer than many other European countries. I fear that I will actually work until the day I die. It is even worse for men who tend not to live as long as women. It is not possible for workers in some jobs to carry on until they are 68 years old. It is unfair to force people to carry on working in these jobs. Why should hardworking people be forced to pay for the economic crisis caused by the banks?</p> <p data-bbox="1334 1917 1490 1951" style="text-align: right;">Mary Birch</p>																																																					

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>You must decide which option to recommend to the Government, either to increase the state pension age to 68 years (Option 1) or not to increase the state pension age to 68 years (Option 2).</p> <p>Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, which option would you choose?</p> <p>Give reasons to support your choice.</p> <p>Explain why you did not make the other choice.</p> <p>Your answer must be based on all the Sources.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Award up to 4 marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly justifications, which show interaction between the sources.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p>	<p>10</p> <p>LO2</p>	<p>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.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Option 1: The Government should increase the state pension age to 68 years</p> <p>Source 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy has risen considerably since pensions were first introduced; more people are living longer and claiming pensions for longer. (link with Source 2) • The UK government spent just over £122 billion on pensions in 2011; each year this figure continues to rise. (link with Source 3) • Many people believe that if people work longer it will help the economy as they will still be paying tax on their income and not claiming a pension. • Due to the economic crisis, the Government needs to reduce its debt, which was over £900 billion in 2011 • The National Audit Office estimated that £1.162 trillion was spent on bailing out the banks at various points between 2007 and 2011 [requires link with Source 3 to justify ie “The government simply cannot afford to continue paying out more money given the current financial situation”]. <p>Source 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 49% of people, in the survey supported the Government’s plans to increase the State Pension age, which is the highest figure. • Life expectancy figures increasing (link with Source 1) • Other countries increasing pension age eg France to 62. Germany to 67 (link with Source 3) 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Source 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to work longer is a positive step • Add to your pension – more financially secure retirement (link with Source 1) • Other European countries increasing pension age (link with Source 2) • Government cannot continue to pay pensions (link with Source 1) • Most people at 65 years would be happy to work for another few years (link with Source 1) <p>Option 2: The Government should not increase the state pension age to 68 years</p> <p>Source 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the pension age is increased to 68 years, approximately 2.6 million women and 2.3 million men in the UK will have to wait longer than expected to receive their state pension. • There is a gap in life expectancy between men and women • The National Audit Office estimated that £1.162 trillion was spent on bailing out the banks at various points between 2007 and 2011 [requires link with Source 3 to justify ie “Why should hardworking people be forced to pay for the economic crisis caused by the banks?”]. • Forcing people to work longer will mean fewer opportunities for young people getting into work. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Source 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people answered either oppose/ don't know (51%) to the Government's plans to increase state pension age than support it (49%). • Figures showing difference in life expectancy for males and females 2000-08; males have lower life expectancy therefore unfair to increase pension age for men (link with Source 3) • UK will have the highest retirement age compared to other European countries. <p>Source 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfair on women who have already had to face increased pension age • Why should hardworking people be forced to pay for the economic crisis caused by the banks? (link with Source 1) • It is not possible for workers in some jobs to carry on until they are 68 years old. • People in Britain already work longer than other countries (link with Source 2) • It is even worse for men who tend not to live as long as women (link with Source 2) 		

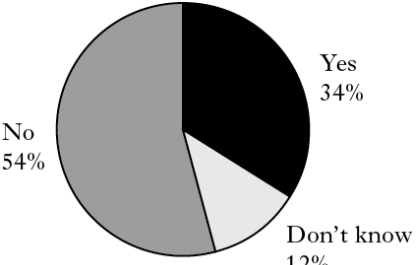
Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Explain why you did not make the other choice.</p> <p>Although candidates may adopt a variety of approaches to answering this part of the question, credit the following approach, amongst others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I did not choose Option 1, increase pension age as although Source 1 says that it will help the economy if people work longer, Mary Birch (Source 3) says why should hardworking people be forced to pay for the economic crisis caused by the banks. (2 marks) • I did not choose Option 2, do not increase the pension age as although Mary Birch (Source 3) says why should hardworking people be forced to pay for the economic crisis caused by the banks, Source 1 states that due to the economic crisis, the Government needs to reduce its spending and debt, which was over £900 billion in 2011 and Source 3 shows most other countries are increasing their state pension age also. (3 marks) <p>Any other valid point.</p>		

Study Theme 2B: Crime and the Law in Society
 [You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	a	<p>Certain crimes are more likely to be committed by young people.</p> <p>Describe, in detail, the types of crime some young people are more likely to commit.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a description, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>For full marks at least two descriptions are necessary.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gang fighting • Anti-social behaviour • Vandalism • Theft • Attempt to buy alcohol underage • Assault • Breach of the peace • Taking drugs • Joy riding <p>Any other valid point.</p>	6 LO1	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance	
4	b	<p>Some people believe that prisoners should always serve their full sentence while others believe that some prisoners can be released early from prison.</p> <p>Explain, in detail, why some people believe that prisoners should always serve their full sentence and why others believe that some prisoners can be released early from prison.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex social issue by providing detailed explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation, depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>For full marks candidates must address both sides of the argument. Award up to 6 marks for one side of the argument.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Serve full sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to punish offenders • Keeps streets safer for longer • Early release seen as a soft option • Do the crime pay the time <p>• Justice for victims</p> <p>• Early release encourages re-offending</p> <p>Early release</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisons are overcrowded • Speed up rehabilitation • Alternatives to prison are cheaper • Return prisoners to their families • Most prisoners who are released early are low risk offenders • Encourages good behaviour <p>Any other valid point.</p>	8 LO1	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance		
4	c	<p>Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.</p> <p>You are an adviser to the Scottish Government. You have been asked to consider whether there should be a single police force in Scotland.</p>				
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Option 1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Option 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Scotland should have a single police force.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Scotland should not have a single police force.</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Facts and Viewpoints</p> <p>Scotland has had eight regional police forces each headed by a Chief Constable. The Scottish Government is to merge these into a single police force.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are big differences between Scotland's eight forces in terms of population served, area covered and resources available. • Seven out of the eight Chief Constables were against the introduction of a single force. • About 25% of the policing budget, £350 million across Scotland, is spent on headquarters functions; a single force would be more efficient and allow resources to be shared. • The introduction of a single police force would lead to significant job losses for staff working in supporting roles. • Certain crimes continue to rise. Many people do not have full confidence in the policing of their local area. • Different regions have different crime levels and would be better served with their own police force. • Recorded crime in Scotland is at a 32-year low with a fall in many recorded crimes, showing the present system works well. • Over £1.4 billion is spent on policing in Scotland annually. The introduction of a single police force is expected to save a large amount of money per year. • The estimated cost of policing the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow is over £20 million. 	Option 1	Option 2	Scotland should have a single police force.	Scotland should not have a single police force.
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Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance																																																								
4	c		<p>(cont)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 2</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="352 300 1082 618"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Estimated savings from a single police force</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Yearly Saving</th> <th>Total Savings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>£21,560,000</td> <td>£21,560,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>£28,126,000</td> <td>£49,686,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>£62,682,000</td> <td>£112,368,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>£108,699,000</td> <td>£221,067,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>£130,870,000</td> <td>£351,937,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="352 663 1007 1106"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Changes in crimes recorded by the police in Scotland, 2009–11</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Crime</th> <th>Number</th> <th>% Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Serious assault</td> <td>5,615</td> <td>–1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>2,557</td> <td>+2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housebreaking</td> <td>25,017</td> <td>+5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shoplifting</td> <td>29,660</td> <td>–2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vandalism</td> <td>78,054</td> <td>–12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drugs</td> <td>34,347</td> <td>–13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total crimes</td> <td>323,060</td> <td>–12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div data-bbox="1046 651 1481 1151" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Survey Result: Do you support the proposal to combine Scotland's current eight police forces into a single police force covering the whole country?</p>  <table border="1" style="display: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>54%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Viewpoints</p> <p>Policing in Scotland must provide value for money. A single national force controlled from the centre will save money. Scotland is a small country which could easily be policed by one force. Having one national headquarters rather than eight would be more efficient. More money could then be spent on frontline services. With recorded crime at the lowest it has been for decades this is the best time to modernise Scotland's police force. At present, resources have to be shared between forces to police big sporting events. Having a single force would mean that resources could be shared for major events more easily. A single national force could respond to large scale emergencies and terrorism more effectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">David Craig</p> <p>The introduction of a single centralised police force for Scotland is a bad idea. A single force will not lead to big savings. Scotland as a country has very different policing priorities in different areas. A single Scottish force cannot address this. Recorded crime is much higher in the cities than in rural areas. It is unfair that the regions of Scotland should have to contribute to big sporting events that take place in the central belt. The Scottish Government does not even have the backing of its own police chiefs in this matter. People who live in low crime areas should not have to suffer because of high crime levels in other parts of Scotland.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Luke Robertson</p>	Estimated savings from a single police force			Year	Yearly Saving	Total Savings	1	£21,560,000	£21,560,000	2	£28,126,000	£49,686,000	3	£62,682,000	£112,368,000	4	£108,699,000	£221,067,000	5	£130,870,000	£351,937,000	Changes in crimes recorded by the police in Scotland, 2009–11			Crime	Number	% Change	Serious assault	5,615	–1	Robbery	2,557	+2	Housebreaking	25,017	+5	Shoplifting	29,660	–2	Vandalism	78,054	–12	Drugs	34,347	–13	Total crimes	323,060	–12	Response	Percentage	No	54%	Yes	34%	Don't know	12%
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Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>You must decide which option to recommend to the Scottish Government, either to introduce a single police force for Scotland (Option 1) or not to introduce a single police force for Scotland (Option 2).</p> <p>Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, which option would you choose?</p> <p>Give reasons to support your choice.</p> <p>Explain why you did not make the other choice.</p> <p>Your answer must be based on all the Sources.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Award up to 4 marks for a justification depending on relevance and development of the evidence. Credit highly justifications, which show interaction between the sources.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Option 1: Scotland should have a single police force</p>	<p>10</p> <p>LO2</p>	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Source 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 25% of the policing budget, £350 million across Scotland, is spent on headquarters functions; a single force would be more efficient and allow resources to be shared (link with Source 3) Certain crimes continue to rise. Many people do not have full confidence in the policing of their local community. Over £1.4 billion is spent on policing in Scotland annually. The introduction of a single police force is expected to save a large amount of money per year. (link with Source 2) The estimated cost of policing the 2014 Commonwealth games in Glasgow is over £20 million. <p>Source 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial savings estimated rising from over £21 million in the first year to over 130 million by year 5 with cumulative savings of over £350 million. (link with statements in Sources 1 and 3) Only slight majority oppose single force – significant minority (34%) support with 12% don't know. <p>Source 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single national force controlled from the centre will save money (link with Sources 1 and 2) Scotland is a small country which could easily be policed by one force Having one national headquarters rather than eight would be more efficient With recorded crime at the lowest it has been for decades this is the best time to modernise Scotland's police force (link with Source 2). Having a single force would mean that resources could be shared for major events. A single national force could respond to large scale emergencies and terrorism more effectively. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Option 2: Scotland should not have a single police force</p> <p>Source 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are big differences between Scotland's eight police forces in terms of population served, area covered and resources available. • Seven out of eight Chief Police Constables were against the introduction of a single force. • The introduction of a single police force would lead to significant job losses for staff working in supporting roles. • Different regions have different crime levels and would be better served with their own police force. • Recorded crime in Scotland is at a 32-year low with a fall in many recorded crimes, showing the present system works well. (link with Source 2) <p>Source 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority (54%) of people in the survey said they did not support the proposal of combining Scotland's police forces into one. • Increase in certain types of crime. (eg housebreaking 5% and robbery 2%) <p>Source 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotland as a country has very different policing priorities in different areas. • Recorded crime is much higher in the cities than in rural areas • The Scottish Government does not even have the backing of its own police chiefs in this matter. • It is unfair that the regions of Scotland should have to contribute to big sporting events that take place in the central belt. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	c	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who live in low crime areas should not have to suffer because of high crime levels in other parts of Scotland. <p>Explain why you did not make the other choice.</p> <p>Although candidates may adopt a variety of approaches to answering this part of the question, credit the following approach, amongst others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I did not choose to have a single police force (Option 1) as although David Craig says Scotland is a small country which could easily be policed by one force Source 1 says that different regions have different crime levels and would be better served with their own police force and as Luke Robertson says, people who live in low crime areas should not have to suffer because of high crime levels in other parts of Scotland. (3 marks) • I did not choose Option 2 because although Source 1 says it would save money most people and Chief Constables are against it. (2 marks) <p>Any other valid point.</p>		

Section C – International Issues

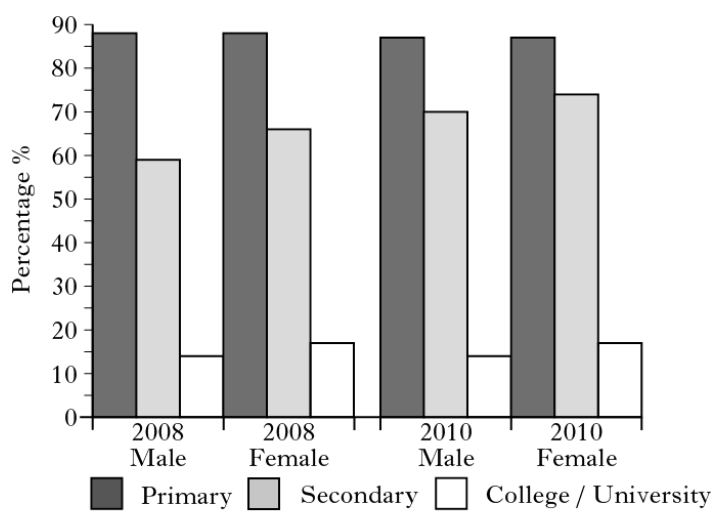
Study Theme 3A – The Republic of South Africa

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	a	<p>In your answers to parts (a) and (b) you should give examples from South Africa</p> <p>The South African Government faces criticism from a number of groups and political parties.</p> <p>Describe, in detail, the criticism faced by the South African Government.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Criticisms from other Political Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from the Democratic Alliance (DA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption within the Government • Bias towards Black Africans. • Abuse of power such as influence over the media. • from the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impact of Zulu culture/identity being diminished due to dominance of ANC. • over social and economic policies. • from the Congress of the People Party (COPE): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • over the leadership. • policy on HIV/AIDS. 	6 LO1	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from South Africa should not receive full marks.</p> <p>For full marks candidates do not have to refer to specific political parties or groups. Answers which link a criticism to a specific group will be credited highly. Answers which describe a group without any criticism identified – award a maximum of 2 marks.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	a	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Criticisms from other groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COSATU over economic and social progress and the overreaction to strike action. • Splits within the ANC have led to opposition from within as a result of ideological differences over social and economic policies. • Poor blacks living in townships/rural areas – slow pace of change/insufficient progress • White South Africans – claims of bias/racism <p>Any other valid point</p>		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	b	<p>Many black South Africans have made social and economic progress in recent years.</p> <p>Explain, in detail, why many black South Africans have made social and economic progress in recent years.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various economic reforms led to improved living standards eg Black Economic Empowerment, affirmative action • Increase in black home ownership as a result of Government policies • Government policies lifted 9 million people out of poverty since 1996 • Increase in number of land claims settled more blacks now own land • More educated non-white South Africans led to better employment opportunities • Growth in the number of black owned businesses <p>Any other valid point</p>	6 LO1	Answers which do not refer to specific examples from South Africa should not receive full marks.

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance																									
5 c	<p>Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inequality between men and women in South Africa</p> <p>The South African Government is proud of its record on promoting equal opportunity. Several steps have been taken in the country to achieve gender equality, including the Employment Equity Act of 1998 and the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act of 2000. However, despite these laws, women do not always experience equality in all aspects of life. In 2010, South Africa was ranked in 12th place in the Global Gender Gap Report, down from 6th in 2009.</p> <p>In education, females have made considerable progress. Younger females have now overtaken males in enrolment in school and further education. This has resulted in more females achieving college and university qualifications. Progress in education should lead to improvements in employment and pay. However, although there have been some improvements made in these areas, the gender pay gap and gender inequality in the workplace remain a reality. More women are still working in low paid and unskilled work such as cleaning and domestic work compared to men. In 2010, the average monthly income for men was R3,033 and for women it was R2,340.</p> <p>Although women are more likely to live longer than men; due to the impact of HIV/AIDS life expectancy for both men and women has decreased. It is now 54 years for men and 55 years for women. More South African women than men are obese. This has an impact on women's health, in particular high blood pressure and diabetes. More men smoke compared to women resulting in more men dying from lung cancer. There has also been a decrease in bronchitis among women but not men.</p>																											
<p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Male and Female Enrolment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education (2008 and 2010)</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="558 1366 1276 1881"> <caption>Estimated data from SOURCE 2 bar chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Gender</th> <th>Primary (%)</th> <th>Secondary (%)</th> <th>College / University (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>Male</td> <td>88</td> <td>59</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>Female</td> <td>88</td> <td>66</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>Male</td> <td>87</td> <td>70</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>Female</td> <td>87</td> <td>74</td> <td>17</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	Gender	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	College / University (%)	2008	Male	88	59	15	2008	Female	88	66	17	2010	Male	87	70	15	2010	Female	87	74	17
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Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance												
5	c	(cont)														
SOURCE 2 (continued)																
Percentage % of Women Employed by Selected Occupations (2000 and 2010)																
		Occupation	2000	2010												
		Professional	44.6%	45.3%												
		Managers	25.3%	31.8%												
		Skilled trade	16.1%	13.4%												
		Clerks and office staff	66.1%	70.8%												
		Sales and service	48.2%	52.1%												
		Domestic workers	96.1%	96.7%												
SOURCE 3																
Female-to-male Earnings Ratio (2006–2010) Female Income as a Percentage of Male Income																
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for SOURCE 3 Line Graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>72</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Year	Percentage %	2006	45	2007	45	2008	51	2009	64	2010	72
Year	Percentage %															
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Chronic Health Conditions for Men and Women in South Africa																
	TB	High blood pressure	Heart disease	Asthma	Bronchitis	Diabetes	Arthritis									
Male	3.5%	9%	11%	3.1%	5.9%	9%	12%									
Female	2.2%	19%	14%	4.4%	4.8%	15%	18%									

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what conclusions can be drawn about inequality between men and women in South Africa?</p> <p>You should reach conclusions about at least three of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inequalities in education • inequalities in health • inequalities in employment and earnings • the overall progress of women. <p>Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.</p> <p>The candidate is required to make comparisons within and between complex sources and draw valid conclusions from them, with justification by developed arguments when required.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	8 LO2	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>3 mark conclusion</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2 mark conclusion</p> <p>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 though the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:-</p> <p>Inequalities in education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In education, females have made considerable progress (Source 1) Younger females have now overtaken males in enrolment in school and further education. (Source 1) This has resulted in more females achieving college and university qualifications. (Source 1) A higher percentage of females were enrolled in Secondary and Further education in all years eg 3% higher for women in College/University in 2010. (Source 2) Possible conclusion: Women are more successful in education than men <p>Inequalities in health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although women are more likely to live longer than men, due to the impact of HIV/AIDs life expectancy for both men and women has decreased. It is now 54 years for men and 55 years for women. (Source 1) More South African women than men are obese. This had an impact on women's health in particular high blood pressure and diabetes.(Source 1) There is a higher percentage of women with high blood pressure, heart disease, arthritis and diabetes (Source 3) More men smoke compared to women resulting in more men dying from lung cancer.(Source 1) There has also been a decrease in bronchitis among women but not men. (Source 1) Men have a higher rate of bronchitis (Source 3) Possible conclusion: there is inequality in health between men and women; women's health is poorer in some aspects than men's while in other aspects it is better – conclusion will depend upon evidence selected 		<p>1 mark conclusion</p> <p>Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even though several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Inequalities in employment and earnings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress in education should lead to improvements in employment and pay; however although there have been some improvements made in these areas, the gender pay gap and gender inequality in the workplace remains a reality. (Source 1) • More women are still working in low paid and unskilled work such as cleaning and domestic work compared to men. (Source 1) Predominance of women are still working domestic work, clerical and services. (Source 2) • In 2010 the average monthly income for men was R3,033 and for women it was R2,340 (Source 1) Females continue to earn less than males. (Source 3) • Possible conclusion: women experience considerable inequality compared to men in employment and income. <p>The overall progress of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women do not always experience equality in all aspects of their lives. (Source 1) • In 2010, South Africa was ranked in 12th place in the Global Gender Gap Report, down from 6th in 2009 (Source 1) • In education – women do better (Sources 1 and 2) • In employment and earnings – some progress but still inequality (Sources 1 and 2 and 3) • In health – mixed progress in equality (Sources 1 and 3) • Possible conclusion: In many areas of life, South African women have made social progress while in others there is still inequality between males and females. <p>Any other valid point.</p>		

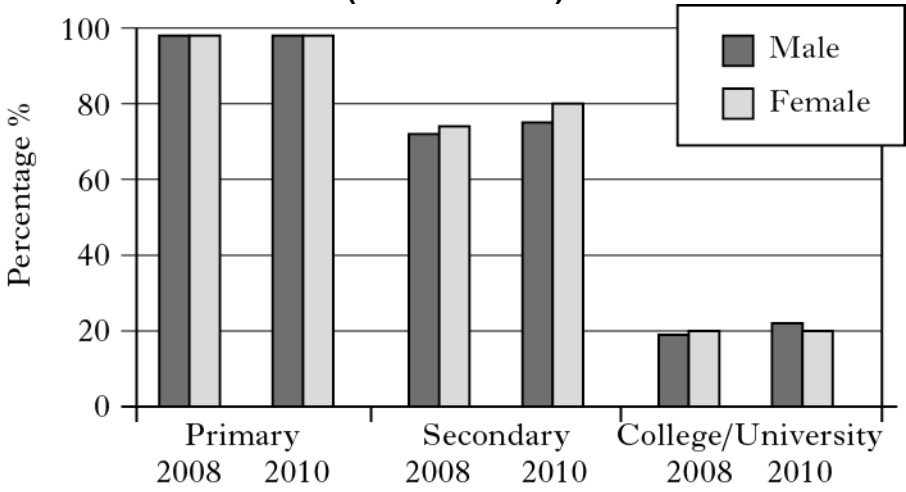
Section C – International Issues

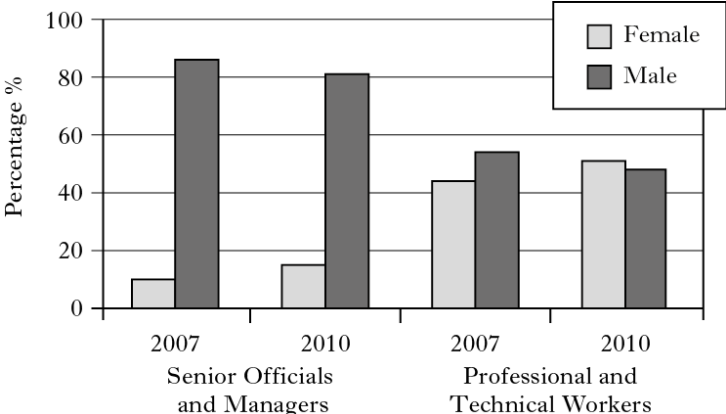
Study Theme 3B – The People’s Republic of China

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	a	<p>In your answers to parts (a) and (b) you should give examples from China</p> <p>People in China have some political rights.</p> <p>Describe, in detail, political rights which people have in China.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can vote or be elected to village councils • Some may be invited to join the Communist Party • Young people can join the Young Pioneers or the Young Communist Youth League hoping to become full Communist Party members at a later date • People over the age of 18 can vote for candidates for the local People’s Congress although the Communist Party usually endorses the candidates • Government tolerance of some single issue demonstrations • In Hong Kong, elections are held every four years; coalition governments are usually formed • Joining trade unions although they are controlled by state run All China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) • Submit petitions • Party membership has increased because entrepreneurs are actively encouraged to join <p>Any other valid point.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>LO1</p>	<p>Answers which do not refer to specific examples from China should not receive full marks.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	b	<p>China has a strong economy.</p> <p>Explain, in detail, why China has a strong economy.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>For full marks two explanations must be given</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernisation and openness to rest of world • Huge market for foreign investment • Chinese investment in other parts of the world eg Africa, Europe • Competitiveness of Chinese economy v rest of the world • Sheer size and scale • Cheap labour • Ordinary people have more money to spend which further stimulates economy • Demand for more housing, cars and other commodities • Cycle of prosperity • Abandonment of command economy • Membership of WTO • SEZs <p>Any other valid point.</p>	6 LO1	Answers which do not refer to specific examples from China should not receive full marks.

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance																									
6 c	<p>Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inequality between Men and Women in China</p> <p>As the People’s Republic of China is a communist country, strong emphasis has been placed on bringing about gender equality. However, women do not always experience equality in all aspects of life. In 2010, China was ranked in 61st place out of 134 in the Global Gender Gap Report, up from 73rd place in 2007.</p> <p>In education, women have made considerable progress although the male literacy rate is 96% compared with the female rate of 88%. More young women than ever before are going to university and in 2010 the female enrolment rate was higher than the male figure for the first time. Progress in education should lead to improvements in employment and pay. However, although there has been progress, inequality remains. The wage gap has narrowed in recent years although men’s wages are still considerably higher than women’s. Women are now more likely to have access to better occupations.</p> <p>In health, women are more likely to live longer than men although the gap has narrowed from five years to four years. Over half the male population, over the age of 15, are smokers compared to only 2.4% of women of the same age. Smoking and consumption of alcohol have become much more common in Chinese society. As the country has become wealthier, diseases more often associated with affluence, such as heart disease, strokes, and cancer have become more common for men. People who drink alcohol and smoke are much more likely to suffer from one or more of these diseases. Cancer is now the leading cause of death in China. Obesity is a growing problem as China becomes richer and people consume more junk food.</p>																											
<p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Male and Female Enrolment in Education (2008 and 2010)</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="464 1350 1374 1839"> <caption>Male and Female Enrolment in Education (2008 and 2010)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Male (%)</th> <th>Female (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Primary</td> <td>2008</td> <td>96</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>96</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Secondary</td> <td>2008</td> <td>72</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>75</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">College/University</td> <td>2008</td> <td>19</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>22</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Level	Year	Male (%)	Female (%)	Primary	2008	96	88	2010	96	88	Secondary	2008	72	74	2010	75	80	College/University	2008	19	20	2010	22	20
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<p>Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what conclusions can be drawn about inequality between men and women in China?</p> <p>You should reach conclusions about at least three of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inequalities in education • inequalities in health • inequalities in employment and earnings • the overall progress of women. <p>Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.</p>																																				

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for a conclusion depending upon the quality of the explanation and development of the evidence or 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>LO2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>3 mark conclusion</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2 mark conclusion</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Inequalities in education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In education, women have made considerable progress although the male literacy rate is 96% as opposed to the female rate of 88%. (Source 1); link with Source 2 – At college or university women have overtaken males and have a higher proportion – 23% as opposed to 22% of males (Source 2) • More young women than ever before are going to university and in 2010 the female enrolment rate was higher than the male figure for the first time. (Source 1); link with Source 2. • More females are enrolled in secondary education than males in 2010 and the figure has increased since 2008. (Source 2) • Possible Conclusion: women now more successful than men in some aspects of education <p>Inequalities in Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In health, women are more likely to live longer than men although the gap has narrowed from five years to four years. (Source 1) • Over half the male population over the age of 15 are smokers compared to only 2.4% of women of the same age. Smoking and consumption of alcohol have become much more common in Chinese society (Source 1) • Obesity is becoming a problem as China becomes richer and people consume more junk food. Cancer is now the leading cause of death in China. (Source 1) 		<p>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 though the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.</p> <p>1 mark conclusion</p> <p>Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even though several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark.</p>

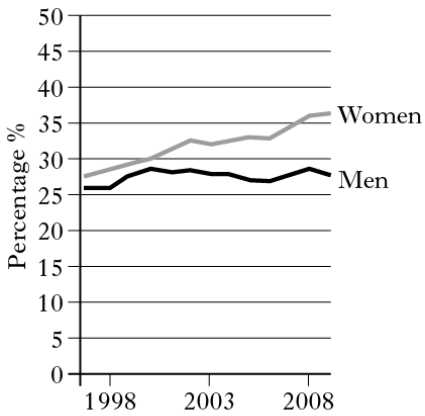
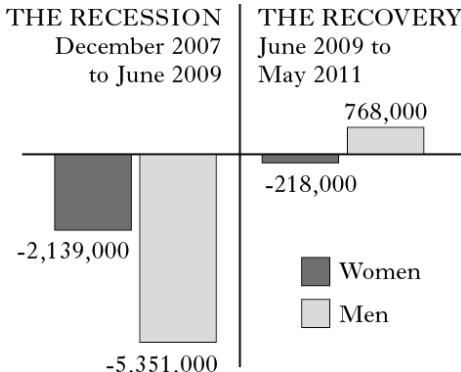
Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	c	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the country has become wealthier, diseases more often associated with affluence, such as heart disease, strokes, and cancer have become more common for men. (Source 1) People who drink alcohol and smoke are much more likely to suffer from one or more of these diseases. (Source 1); link to Source 3 – which shows that men drink more than women and there are more male deaths as a result of smoking. Males have worse rates in terms of mortality as a result of cancer, cardiovascular disease and diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases (Source 3) Male alcohol consumption is higher than women's (Source 3) link with Source 1. Smoking kills more men than women (Source 3) Possible Conclusion: women generally have better health than men <p>Inequalities in the employment and earnings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in education should lead to improvements in employment and pay. However, although there has been progress, inequality remains. (Source 1) The wage gap has narrowed in recent years although men's wages are still considerably higher than women's (Source 1; link with Source 3 – Female income is 68% of males in 2010. Women are now more likely to have access to better occupations (Source 1); link with Source 2 – slight improvement in proportion of female senior officials and managers between 2007 and 2010. (Source 2) Possible Conclusion: women still face inequality in employment and earnings 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Overall progress of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The situation of women has improved as China has moved from 73rd place in 2007 to 61st according to the Global Gender Gap Report. (Source 1) • More young women are going to university than men although the literacy rate is still higher for men. (Source 1); link with Source 2. • In terms of pay, women still lag behind men although the situation has improved slightly. (Sources 1 and 2) • Women tend to be healthier although life expectancy has narrowed (Source 1). As the country has become wealthier diseases more often associated with affluence, such as heart disease, strokes and cancer have become more common for men (Source 1); link to Source 3 which shows men suffering more from disease; link to men drinking more and dying in higher numbers as a result of smoking. • Possible Conclusion: women still lag behind in terms of pay, in some occupations, are healthier and are making progress in education when the picture is more mixed. <p>Any other valid point.</p>		

Study Theme 3C – The United States of America
 [You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

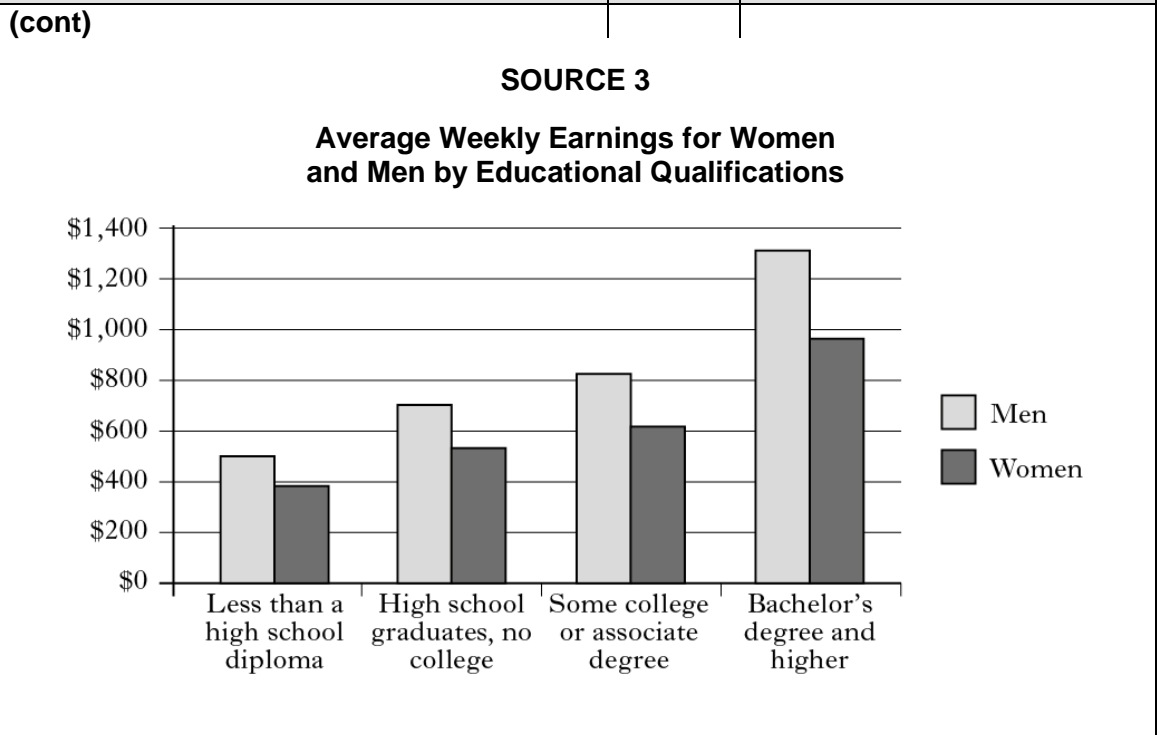
Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	<p data-bbox="248 398 272 432">a</p> <p data-bbox="347 297 930 367">In your answers to parts (a) and (b) you should give examples from the USA</p> <p data-bbox="347 398 914 468">American citizens have many opportunities to take part in politics.</p> <p data-bbox="347 499 930 568">Describe, in detail, ways in which American citizens can take part in politics.</p> <p data-bbox="347 600 930 736">The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p data-bbox="347 768 914 860">Award up to three marks for a description, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p data-bbox="347 891 914 925">Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul data-bbox="347 956 930 1630" style="list-style-type: none"> • Voting for a wide range of elected offices such as President, Senator, member of House of Representatives, city Mayor etc. • Taking part in primary elections to choose candidates eg for Presidential elections in year of election from early part of year depending on which state they live in • Joining a political party such as Democrats or Republicans • Joining an interest group such as the NRA or political movement such as the Tea Party movement. • Supporting a political party or interest group by lobbying on their behalf by phoning others or writing to elected officials such as Senators or city councillors • Donating money <p data-bbox="347 1662 627 1695">Any other valid point.</p>	<p data-bbox="962 600 1034 669">6 LO 1</p>	<p data-bbox="1094 600 1495 736">Answers which do not refer to specific examples from the USA should not receive full marks.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	b	<p>Many Asian-Americans have made social and economic progress in recent years.</p> <p>Explain, in detail, why many Asian-Americans have made social and economic progress in recent years.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex political issue by providing detailed explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation, depending on quality, level of detail, relevance, accuracy and exemplification and which shows various factors interacting.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational success such as high level of high school graduates and university graduates has led to good educational opportunities for many Asian Americans and high incomes • Stable and supportive family structures with a high proportion of two parent families have led to higher household incomes and consequent opportunities to make social progress • Spirit of entrepreneurship is strong in Asian-American community leading to economic progress • Many Asian American families have been established for several generations eg Japanese and Chinese Americans and have no language barrier and are an integral part of American society • More recent immigrants are often the most highly educated from their own countries, are ambitious and keen to take advantage of opportunities in USA – the ‘American Dream’ <p>Any other valid point.</p>	6 LO 1	Answers which do not refer to specific examples from the USA should not receive full marks.

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance																					
7 c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inequality between Men and Women in the USA</p> <p>The USA is proud of its reputation as a land of equal opportunity. However, women do not always experience equality in all aspects of life. In 2010, the USA was ranked in 19th place out of 134 in the Global Gender Gap Report, up from 31st place in 2009.</p> <p>In education, women have made considerable progress. Younger women have now overtaken men in achieving college and university qualifications. Progress in education should lead to improvements in employment and pay; however, this is an area where women have not had much success. In 2009, the average weekly earnings for men was over \$820 while for women the figure was about \$630. This difference in earnings between men and women was found across male and female workers no matter what their level of educational qualifications. It has taken women longer than men to recover from the impact of the recession. Women have higher graduation rates at all academic levels. In 2008, females of all ethnic groups age 16 to 24 had lower high school dropout rates than males.</p> <p>In health, women are more likely to live longer than men although the gap has narrowed in recent years from eight years to five years. More American women than men are obese. Progress in tackling different causes of death amongst women has been mixed. Mortality from heart disease, the leading cause of death for women, has fallen by 68% since 1950. However, the mortality rate for cancer, the second leading cause of death among women has only fallen by 17% since 1950 and the lung cancer death rate has risen by more than 500%.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 2</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="352 1346 874 1503" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of men and women (aged 24–35) with a college or university degree, 1998–2008</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="416 1525 842 1939"> <caption>Percentage of men and women (aged 24–35) with a college or university degree, 1998–2008</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Men (%)</th> <th>Women (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td>26</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>29</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>29</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="911 1346 1485 1503" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Impact of the recession and recovery on job losses (–) and gains (+) for men and women</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="975 1525 1437 1895"> <caption>Impact of the recession and recovery on job losses (–) and gains (+) for men and women</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Men</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>THE RECESSION (December 2007 to June 2009)</td> <td>-2,139,000</td> <td>-5,351,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THE RECOVERY (June 2009 to May 2011)</td> <td>-218,000</td> <td>768,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div>	Year	Men (%)	Women (%)	1998	26	28	2003	29	32	2008	29	36	Period	Women	Men	THE RECESSION (December 2007 to June 2009)	-2,139,000	-5,351,000	THE RECOVERY (June 2009 to May 2011)	-218,000	768,000		
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Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
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7 c



Chronic Health Conditions for Men and Women							
	Heart disease	Hypertension	Asthma	Chronic bronchitis or emphysema	Cancer	Diabetes	Arthritis
Men	13%	24%	5%	4%	7%	9%	17%
Women	10%	23%	10%	6%	8%	7%	24%

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what **conclusions** can be drawn about inequality between men and women in the USA?

You should reach **conclusions** about at least **three** of the following:

- inequalities in education
- inequalities in health
- inequalities in employment and earnings
- the overall progress of women.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>LO2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>3 mark conclusion</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2 mark conclusion</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Inequalities in education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In education, women have made considerable progress. (Source 1) • Women have higher graduation rates at all academic levels. In 2008 females of all ethnic groups age 16 to 24 had lower high school dropout rates than males. (Source 1) • Younger women have now overtaken men in achieving college and university qualifications. (Source 1) The percentage of women with a college or university degree has increased and is now higher than men at 36% compared with 28% for men where there has been little increase between 1998 and 2008 (Source 2) • Possible Conclusion: women are more successful in education than men. <p>Inequalities in health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are more likely to live longer than men although the gap has narrowed in recent years from eight years to five years. (Source 1) • More American women than men are obese. (Source 1) • Progress in tackling different causes of death amongst women has been mixed. Mortality from heart disease, the leading cause of death for women has fallen by 68% since 1950. (Source 1) Women have lower level of heart disease (10%) compared to men (13%) (Source 3) 		<p>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 though the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.</p> <p>1 mark conclusion</p> <p>Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even though several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	c	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, the mortality rate for cancer, the second leading cause of death among women has only fallen by 17% since 1950 and the lung cancer death rate has risen by more than 500%. (Source 1) Rate of cancer is higher for women than men (Source 3) • Inequality continues in matters of health between men and women. (Source 1) • For certain chronic conditions women have a higher level than men – heart disease, diabetes, hypertension (Source 3) • Possible Conclusion: there is inequality in health between men and women; women’s health is poorer in some aspects than men’s while in other aspects it is better – conclusion will depend upon evidence selected. <p>Inequalities in employment and earnings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress in education should lead to improvements in employment and pay; however this is an area where women have not had such success. (Source 1) • In 2009, the average weekly earnings for Men was over \$820 while for women the figure was about \$630. (Source 1) • This difference in earnings between men and women was found across male and female workers no matter what their level of educational qualifications. (Source 1) Men with bachelor’s degree earned \$1,300 while women only earned less than \$1,000 (Source 3) • It has taken women longer than men to recover from the impact of the recession. (Source 1) In the recovery men gained 768,000 jobs while women lost 218,000 (Source 2) 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Possible Conclusion: women experience considerable inequality compared with men in employment and earnings.</p> <p>The Overall Progress of Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women do not always experience equality in all aspects of life. (Source 1) • In 2010, the USA was ranked in 19th place out of 134 in the Global Gender Gap Report, up from 31st place in 2009. (Source 1) • In health – mixed position in inequality • In education – women do better than men • In employment and earnings – women face considerable inequality. • Possible Conclusion: In some areas of life, American women have made social progress while in others there is still inequality between men and women. <p>Any other valid point.</p>		

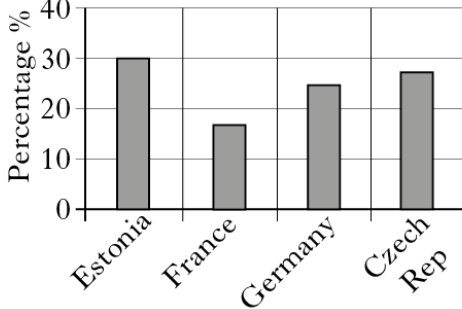
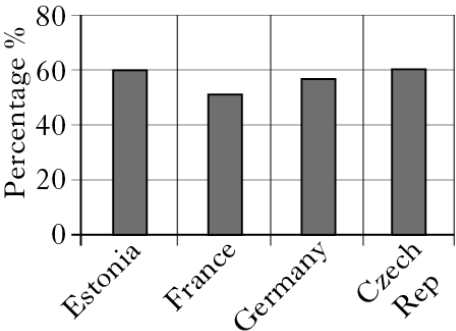
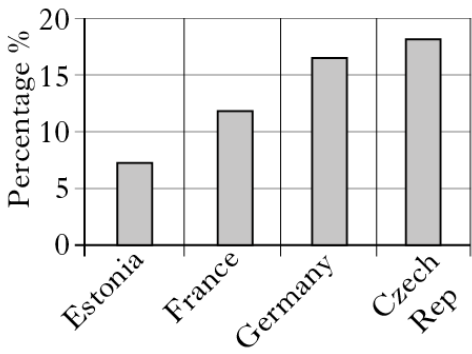
Study Theme 3D: The European Union

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	<p data-bbox="248 297 284 1841">a</p> <p data-bbox="347 297 938 398">In your answers to parts (a) and (b) you should give examples from European Union member states</p> <p data-bbox="347 432 884 533">People in European Union (EU) member states benefit from the Single European Market.</p> <p data-bbox="347 566 938 667">Describe, in detail, ways in which people in European Union (EU) member states benefit from the Single European Market.</p> <p data-bbox="347 701 938 835">The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving detailed descriptions.</p> <p data-bbox="347 869 938 969">Award up to three marks for a description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p data-bbox="347 1003 778 1037">Credit reference to the following:</p> <ul data-bbox="347 1070 938 1485" style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheaper, better quality and more choice of goods. • Free movement of workers. • Entitlement to social security, medical care, education and other benefits regardless of which country people live in. • Harmonisation of trading and safety standards. • Trading, enterprise opportunities. • Financial support from stronger members. <p data-bbox="347 1518 627 1552">Any other valid point.</p>	6 LO1	Answers which do not refer to specific examples from member states of the European Union should not receive full marks.

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	b	<p>Some EU member states have called for reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).</p> <p>Explain, in detail, why some EU member states have called for reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for each explanation depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It continues to take up a huge share of the EU budget although by 2013 this may fall following reform • Favours member states with large farming sectors • Subsidies given to EU states is unfair competition and other poorer countries outside Europe cannot compete and this leads to world hunger • Some EU states such as Sweden argue that all subsidies should be abolished • CAP price intervention has been criticised for creating artificially high food prices throughout the EU • It has allowed farmers to employ ecologically harmful ways of increasing production, such as the indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides, with serious environmental consequences <p>Any other valid point.</p>	6 LO1	Answers which do not refer to specific examples from member states of the European Union should not receive full marks.

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance		
8	c	Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.				
		SOURCE 1				
		<p style="text-align: center;">Inequality between Men and Women in the European Union</p> <p>A key aim of the European Union is to bring about equality between men and women in all aspects of life including health, education and in the workplace. According to the Global Gender Gap Report, some EU countries are amongst the most equal in the world with Germany in 11th place out of 134. Some of the newer countries do less well with the Czech Republic in 75th place and Estonia at 52nd place. There has been considerable progress over the years but more has to be done as inequalities still exist especially in newer member states.</p> <p>Although women usually live longer than men, the EU is concerned with men's health as much as that of women's. Although average life expectancy and quality of life have increased over the last sixty years, there are still differences between countries. Certain diseases affect men more than women. Smoking is more common among men than women in all EU countries and this has an impact on diseases such as strokes, cancer and heart disease.</p> <p>There has been an increase in unemployment across the EU and this has affected men more than women in some countries. When it comes to pay, women still earn less than men in every single member state of the EU although the gender pay gap is narrower in some countries compared to others. Many women are employed in part-time work and this tends to bring the average wage down. In professional occupations, women are making some progress but still lag behind men especially at boardroom level. In education, within the EU, females tend to outnumber males at college or university and in the future this may result in the gender pay gap decreasing and more women ending up in better paid jobs. In all EU states literacy rates are very similar for males and females and are at or near to 100%.</p>				
SOURCE 2						
Information on Health and Life Expectancy from Selected European Countries for Men and Women						
Deaths per 100,000 resulting from diseases linked to smoking						
	Lung Cancer		Heart Disease		Stroke	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
France	48	15	55	21	34	24
Czech Rep	53	16	228	137	87	71
Germany	42	16	117	62	42	36
Estonia	51	9	330	163	97	63
Life Expectancy in Years						
	2010					
	Male	Female				
France	77.4	84.4				
Czech Rep	73.4	79.8				
Germany	77.3	82.1				
Estonia	67.3	78.5				

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance																				
8	c																						
<p>(cont)</p> <p>SOURCE 3</p> <p>Information on Education and Employment from Selected European Countries</p>																							
<p>Gender Pay Gap in Selected EU States (2009)</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="671 472 1134 779"> <caption>Gender Pay Gap in Selected EU States (2009)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Percentage %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Estonia</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>France</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Czech Rep</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Country	Percentage %	Estonia	30	France	17	Germany	25	Czech Rep	27										
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<p>Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what conclusions can be drawn about inequality between men and women in the European Union?</p> <p>You should reach conclusions about at least three of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inequalities in education • inequalities in health • inequality in employment and earnings • the country with the greatest inequalities between males and females. <p>Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.</p>																							

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>LO2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>3 mark conclusion</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2 mark conclusion</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following: -</p> <p>Inequalities in education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In education, within the EU, females tend to outnumber males at College or University. (Source 1) • Estonia has the highest percentage of females at university or college; France has the lowest rate. (Source 3) • In all EU states literacy rates are very similar for males and females and are at or near to 100%. (Source 1) • Possible Conclusion: women are either equal or do better than men in education. <p>Inequalities in health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In health, the EU is concerned with men's health just as much as women. Although average life expectancy and quality of life have increased over the last sixty years, there are differences between some countries. (Source 1); link with Source 3 – Life expectancy rates are higher in all selected states with France having the highest rates for both genders and in all years. • Certain diseases affect men more than women. (Source 1) • Smoking is more common among men than women in all EU countries and this has an impact on diseases such as strokes, cancer and heart disease (Source 1); link with figures in Source 2 • Estonia has the lowest life expectancy for both genders and the largest gap between genders (Source 2) • Czech Republic has the highest rate of lung cancer for men and joint top for women; Estonia has the 2nd highest rate for men but the lowest rate for women (Source 2) 		<p>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 though the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.</p> <p>1 mark conclusion</p> <p>Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even though several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark per point.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	c	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estonia has the highest rate of heart disease for both sexes; France has the lowest rates (Source 2) • Estonia has the highest rate of strokes for men; Czech Republic has the highest rate for women; France has the lowest rates for both men and women (Source 2) • Germany has the lowest rate of lung cancer for men; Estonia has the highest for men but the lowest for women; (Source 2) • Possible Conclusion: women generally have better health than men. <p>Inequality in employment and earnings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been an increase in unemployment across the EU and this has affected men more than women in some countries (Source 1) • When it comes to pay, women still earn less than men in every single member state of the EU although the gap is narrower in some countries compared to others. (Source 1); link to Source 3 – there is a large gender pay gap in all states; the gap is largest in Estonia at over 30% for both years and lowest in France at around 17% in both years. • In professional occupations, women are making some progress but still lag behind men especially at boardroom level. (Source 1); link to Source 3 – there is a higher proportion of female board members of largest companies in Czechoslovakia at 17%; Estonia has the lowest figure at 8%. • Possible Conclusion: women face inequality in employment and earnings although the extent varies between countries. 		

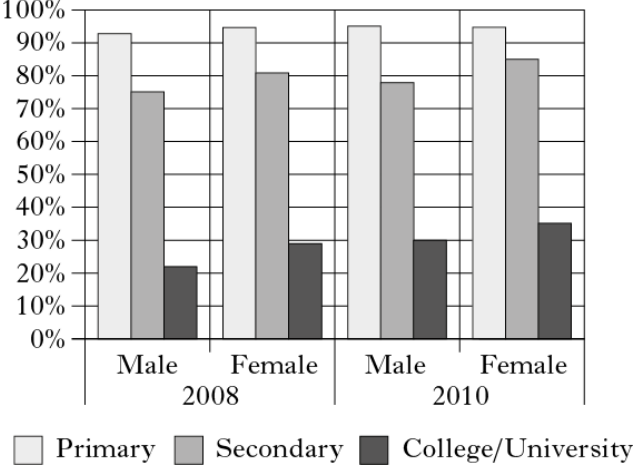
Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The country with the greatest inequalities between males and females</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been considerable progress over the years but more has to be done as inequalities still exist especially in newer member states. (Source 1) • The gender pay gap is the highest at around 30% for both years (Source 3) • It has the largest proportion of females at university at 62% and is therefore the least equal (Source 3) • It has the least proportion of female board members in publicly listed companies (Source 3) • It has the biggest gap in terms of life expectancy which is over 10 years for all 3 given years (Source 3) • It has the largest gap for deaths as a result of lung cancer and also strokes (Source 3) • Possible Conclusion: overall Estonia appears to have the highest level of inequality between men and women. • Possible Conclusion: Czech Republic in 75th place in Global Gender Gap Report. <p>Any other valid point.</p> <p>8 MARKS AVAILABLE, LO2</p>		

Study Theme 3E – Development in Brazil

[You should answer **all three parts** of this question.]

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9	<p data-bbox="248 297 288 1830">a</p> <p data-bbox="347 297 927 367">In your answers to parts (a) and (b) you should give examples from Brazil</p> <p data-bbox="347 398 927 434">Street children in Brazil face many problems.</p> <p data-bbox="347 465 927 535">Describe, in detail, the problems faced by street children in Brazil.</p> <p data-bbox="347 566 927 703">The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by providing detailed descriptions.</p> <p data-bbox="347 734 927 837">Award up to three marks for each description depending upon quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p data-bbox="347 869 927 904">Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul data-bbox="347 936 927 1464" style="list-style-type: none"> • Many forced to beg and steal for food • Poor health – high levels of morbidity such as TB, and diseases associated with poverty and high risk sexual behaviour • Problems linked to abuse, neglect and exploitation • Many forced to work and exploited by street sellers • More at risk from violence and in extreme cases moer injured/abused by “clean up squads” hired by local buisinesses or police • Lack of education • Higher levels of morbidity and mortality <p data-bbox="347 1496 927 1532">Any other valid point.</p>	6 LO1	Answers which do not refer to specific examples from Brazil should not receive full marks.

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9	b	<p>Brazil has become a stronger economy in recent years.</p> <p>Explain, in detail, why Brazil has become a stronger economy in recent years.</p> <p>The candidate is required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a complex international issue by giving clear explanations.</p> <p>Award up to three marks for an explanation depending on quality, relevance, accuracy and exemplification.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic reforms – opening up its economy – led to increased trade. • Increase in manufacturing and service sector – more jobs. • Development of the Amazon – soya production, cattle ranching, timber production. • Reduction in poverty due to Lula reforms led to more educated and healthier workforce. • Increased economic growth – GDP growing faster than OECD during the past two decades • More inward investment. • Improvements in education and increased skill/professionals. • Discovery of massive deep-sea oil reserves • Member of international political and economic organisations ie – G20 • Hosting of World Cup in 2014 lead to increased jobs/investment. <p>Any other valid point.</p>	6 LO1	Answers which do not refer to specific examples from Brazil should not receive full marks.

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance																							
9	c		<p data-bbox="336 197 954 302">Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 below and opposite, then answer the question which follows.</p> <p data-bbox="842 324 992 353" style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 1</p> <p data-bbox="603 409 1232 439" style="text-align: center;">Inequality between Men and Women in Brazil</p> <p data-bbox="336 465 1485 600">Brazil is proud of its efforts to promote equal opportunity. However, the country needs to continue to make changes to give women the same rights and opportunities as men. In 2010, Brazil was ranked in 85th place out of 134 in the Global Gender Gap Report. It had been ranked in 73rd place in 2008.</p> <p data-bbox="336 627 1485 891">In education, females have made considerable progress. Younger females have now overtaken males in enrolment at school and in further education. This has resulted in more females achieving college and university qualifications. Progress in education should lead to improvements in employment and pay. However, although there have been some improvements made in these areas, the gender pay gap and gender inequality in the workplace remains a reality. Females are still working in low paid jobs such as child care workers and sewing machinists. In 2010, the average yearly income for men was \$12,006 compared to \$7,190 for women.</p> <p data-bbox="336 918 1461 1120">In health, women are more likely to live longer than men. In 2010, life expectancy for women was 77 years and for men it was 70 years. Although women live longer than men they suffer more chronic health problems such as arthritis. More men smoke compared to women resulting in more men dying from lung cancer. However, more women are overweight compared to men which has led to more women suffering health conditions such as high blood pressure and heart disease.</p> <p data-bbox="842 1171 992 1200" style="text-align: center;">SOURCE 2</p> <p data-bbox="571 1227 1264 1294" style="text-align: center;">Male and Female Enrolment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education (2008 and 2010)</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="603 1350 1241 1814"> <caption>Male and Female Enrolment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education (2008 and 2010)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Gender</th> <th>Primary (%)</th> <th>Secondary (%)</th> <th>College/University (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">2008</td> <td>Male</td> <td>92</td> <td>75</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>95</td> <td>80</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">2010</td> <td>Male</td> <td>95</td> <td>78</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>95</td> <td>85</td> <td>35</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Gender	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	College/University (%)	2008	Male	92	75	22	Female	95	80	28	2010	Male	95	78	30	Female	95	85	35
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<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Chronic Health Conditions for Men and Women in Brazil</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Liver Disease</th> <th>High blood pressure</th> <th>Heart disease</th> <th>Bronchitis</th> <th>Diabetes</th> <th>Arthritis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>0.6%</td> <td>26%</td> <td>16%</td> <td>26%</td> <td>8%</td> <td>22.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>0.2%</td> <td>32%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>16%</td> <td>14%</td> <td>32.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Chronic Health Conditions for Men and Women in Brazil								Liver Disease	High blood pressure	Heart disease	Bronchitis	Diabetes	Arthritis	Men	0.6%	26%	16%	26%	8%	22.1%	Women	0.2%	32%	21%	16%	14%	32.1%
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Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 above and opposite, what conclusions can be drawn about inequality between men and women in Brazil?</p> <p>You should reach conclusions about at least three of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inequalities in education • inequalities in health • inequality in employment and earnings • the overall progress of women. <p>Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the Sources. You should compare information within and between Sources.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	8 LO2	<p>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.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>For full marks, at least three developed conclusions must be given.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Inequalities in education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In education, females have made considerable progress (Source 1) • Younger females have now overtaken males in enrolment and school and further education. (Source 1) This has resulted in more females achieving college and university qualifications. (Source 1) A higher percentage of females were enrolled in Secondary and Further education in all years. (Source 2) • Possible Conclusion: Women are more successful in education than men <p>Inequalities in health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are more likely to live longer than men. (Source 1) • In 2010 life expectancy for women was 77 years and for men it is 70 years. • Although women live longer than men they suffer more chronic health problems such as arthritis (Source 1) More women suffer from arthritis (Source 3) • More men smoke compared to women. This has resulted in more men dying from lung cancer (Source 1) More men suffer from bronchitis (Source 3) • More women are overweight compared to men which has led to more women suffering health conditions such as high blood pressure and heart disease. (Source 1) More women suffer from high blood pressure and heart disease (Source 3) • Possible Conclusion: there is inequality in health between men and women; women's health is poorer in some aspects than men's while in other aspects it is better – conclusion will depend upon evidence selected. 		<p>3 mark conclusion</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2 mark conclusion</p> <p>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 though the candidate makes no original conclusions under this approach it is still possible to achieve full marks if all four prompts are used.</p> <p>1 mark conclusion</p> <p>Candidate uses the prompts/headings to correctly organise information from the sources but does not reach any overall judgement or conclusion. Even though several pieces of evidence may be listed under the correct heading, limit this type of answer to one mark.</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9	c	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Inequalities in employment and earnings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress in education should lead to improvements in employment and pay. However although there have been some improvements made in these areas, the gender pay gap and gender inequality in the workplace remains a reality. (Source 1) • Females are still working in low paid jobs such as child care workers and sewing machinists. (Source 1) Predominance of women are still working in these occupations. (Source 2) • In 2010 the average yearly income for men was \$12,006 compared to only \$7,190 for women. (Source 1) Ratio of female – to male earnings still only 60% in 2010 (Source 3) • Possible Conclusion: women experience considerable inequality compared to men in employment and income. <p>The overall progress of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2010, Brazil was ranked in 85th place out of 134 in the Global Gender Gap Report. It had been ranked 73rd place in 2008. (Source 1) • In education – women do better • In employment and earnings – some progress but still inequality • In health – mixed progress in equality • Possible Conclusion: In many areas of life, Brazilian women have made social progress while in others there is still inequality between males and females. <p>Any other valid point.</p>		

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]