



National
Qualifications
2019

2019 Modern Studies
Higher
Finalised Marking Instructions

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2019

These marking instructions have been prepared by examination teams for use by SQA appointed markers when marking external course assessments.

The information in this document may be reproduced in support of SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is reproduced, SQA must be clearly acknowledged as the source. If it is to be reproduced for any other purpose, written permission must be obtained from permissions@sqa.org.uk.



General marking principles for Higher Modern Studies Paper 2

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a 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.
- (c) Marking must be consistent. Never make a hasty judgement on a response based on length, quality of handwriting or a confused start.
- (d) Use the full range of marks available for each question
- (e) The detailed marking instructions are not an exhaustive list. Award marks for other relevant points.

Marking principles for each question type

For each of the question types the following provides an overview of marking principles.

The information handling questions used in this paper are

- to what extent is it accurate to state that ... **10 marks**
- what conclusions can be drawn ... **10 marks**
- to what extent are sources ... reliable **8 marks**

Objectivity questions (10 marks)

- Award up to **3 marks** for a single developed point depending on the use of the evidence in the sources and the quality of the analysis or evaluation.
- Award marks where candidates synthesise information both within and between sources.
- For **full marks** candidates must refer to all sources in their answer.
- Candidates must also make an overall judgement as to the extent of the accuracy of the given statement. Award a maximum of **8 marks** if no overall judgement is made on extent of accuracy of the statement.

Conclusions questions (10 marks)

- Award up to **3 marks** for a single developed point depending on the use of the evidence in the sources and the quality of the analysis or evaluation.
- Award marks where candidates synthesise information both within and between sources.
- For **full marks** candidates must refer to all sources in their answer.
- Candidates are required to make an overall conclusion about the issue in the question. Award a maximum of **8 marks** if candidates do not provide an overall conclusion

Reliability questions (8 marks)

- Award up to **2 marks** for a single developed point depending on the use of the evidence in the sources and the quality of the analysis and/or evaluation.
- For **full marks** candidates must refer to all sources in their answer.
- Candidates must also make a judgement based on the evidence on the most reliable source. Award a maximum of **6 marks** if candidates do not provide an overall judgement.
- Award a maximum of **3 marks** if only one factor is considered, for example, date, bias, sample size, provenance.

Higher Modern Studies marking grid for 10 mark source based (objectivity/conclusions) questions

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks	4 marks	5 marks	6 marks	7 marks	8 marks
<p>Use of sources of evidence.</p> <p>Award up to 8 marks.</p>	<p>Candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence from one source relating to one aspect of the issue.</p>	<p>Candidate links two distinct pieces of evidence relating to one aspect of the issue which may be from within a single source or between sources.</p>	<p>Candidate synthesises two distinct pieces of evidence relating to one aspect of the issue which may be from within a single source or between sources, and gives an evaluative comment.</p>	<p>In addition the candidate addresses a second aspect of the issue with reference to one relevant piece of evidence.</p>	<p>In addition the candidate addresses a second aspect of the issue with reference to linked evidence.</p>	<p>In addition the candidate addresses a second aspect of the issue is addressed with reference to synthesised evidence including an evaluative comment.</p>	<p>In addition the candidate addresses a third aspect of the issue with reference to one relevant piece of evidence.</p>	<p>In addition the candidate addresses a third aspect of the issue with reference to linked evidence.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Synthesised evidence including an evaluative comment.</p>
<p>Objectivity</p> <p>Candidate presents an analysis of the accuracy/selectivity/objectivity of a given view against the evidence.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks.</p>	<p>Candidate provides an objective assessment of a given view, based on evidence presented from the sources.</p>	<p>Candidate provides a detailed objective assessment of a given view, based on evidence presented from the sources.</p>	<p>1 For full marks candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. Award a maximum of 6 marks if all sources are not used.</p> <p>2 Objectivity questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award up to 8 marks for an accurate evaluation of the given view using evidence. • Award up to 2 marks for an overall judgement as to the extent of accuracy and/or objectivity of the view. <p>3 Conclusions questions</p> <p>For full marks candidates must make evaluative comments or judgement(s) or draw a conclusion about each of the points given in the question. Award a further 2 marks for an overall conclusion.</p>					

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks	4 marks	5 marks	6 marks	7 marks	8 marks
<p>Conclusion</p> <p>Candidate presents an overall evaluative comment(s) derived from a judgement of the evidence.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks.</p>	<p>Candidate presents an overall conclusion that is clear and supported by evidence from the sources.</p>	<p>Candidate presents an overall conclusion that is insightful and supported by detailed evidence from the sources.</p>						

Higher Modern Studies marking grid for 8 mark source based (reliability) questions

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks	4 marks	5 marks	6 marks
<p>Use of sources of evidence.</p> <p>Award up to 6 marks.</p>	<p>Candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of one source.</p>	<p>Candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain in detail the reliability of one source.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Candidate uses two distinct pieces of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of one source.</p>	<p>In addition, the candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of a second source.</p>	<p>In addition, the candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain in detail the reliability of a second source.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Candidate uses two distinct pieces of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of a second source.</p>	<p>In addition, the candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of a third source.</p>	<p>In addition, the candidate uses one relevant piece of evidence accurately to explain in detail the reliability of a third source.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Candidate uses two distinct pieces of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of a third source.</p>
<p>Reliability</p> <p>Candidate presents an overall evaluative comment(s) on which source is the most reliable, derived from a judgement of the evidence.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks.</p>	<p>Candidate presents an overall conclusion on the most reliable source, that is clear and supported by evidence from the sources.</p>	<p>Candidate presents an overall conclusion on the most reliable source, that is insightful and supported by detailed evidence from all the sources.</p>	<p>1 For full marks candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. Award a maximum of 5 marks if all sources are not used. Award a maximum of 3 marks if only one factor is considered, for example, date, bias, sample size, provenance.</p> <p>2 Award up to 6 marks for an accurate evaluation of source reliability. Award a further 2 marks for an overall judgement on the most reliable source.</p>			

Marking instructions for each question

Conclusions question

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
1.	<p>Candidates interpret and/or evaluate complex sources in order to reach conclusions.</p> <p>In order to gain marks candidates must show evidence which explains the conclusions reached.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award up to 3 marks where candidates use evidence appropriately, depending on the quality of the explanation and the synthesis of the evidence to reach any one conclusion. • For full marks candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. • For full marks candidates must reach conclusions about each of the points given and make an overall conclusion on the issue. 	10	<p>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question.</p> <p>The impact of minimum unit pricing on consumption by socio-economic group.</p> <p>Response 1 The impact of MUP has lowered consumption levels for poorer people. Source C shows that those from social classes CDE drink 2 units less than they did before MUP. Total – 1 mark (conclusion with supporting evidence).</p> <p>Response 2 MUP has had a mixed impact on consumption by socio-economic group. Source A states that those who live in poverty now drink less. This is backed up by Source C which shows that social classes CDE have cut down their drinking but it also shows that social classes A and B have not. Total – 2 marks (conclusion with supporting evidence synthesised from Sources A and C).</p> <p>Response 3 The impact of MUP has lowered consumption levels for poorer people but made no difference to the middle and upper classes. Source C shows that those from social classes CDE drink 2 units less than they did before MUP was introduced, whereas those from social classes AB remain unchanged, still drinking 12 units per week. This is supported by Source A where it states that ‘drinkers who live in poverty used to purchase approximately 500 units of alcohol per year, for less than 50p per unit, however after a year of MUP this figure has decreased. Interestingly, this has not been the case with those in better off socio-economic groups (A and B).’ Total – 3 marks (conclusion with synthesis of evidence from Source C and then synthesised with Source A).</p>

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p>The impact of minimum unit pricing on crime rates.</p> <p>Response 4 MUP has had no impact on crime rates. 60% of young offenders were drunk at the time of their offence, often having consumed strong tonic wine which is priced above 50p per unit. Total – 1 mark (conclusion with supporting evidence from Source A).</p> <p>Response 5 High tariff crimes such as murder and violence show a small decrease in recent years but it is debateable whether this has any relation to MUP (Source A). This is shown in Source B where both violent and hate crimes have decreased since MUP was introduced but only by a small amount. Source A also states that MUP might have actually caused a crime increase as supermarkets have reported a rise in theft. Overall, MUP has had little impact on crime rates and may have actually made crime worse. Total – 3 marks (evidence from Source A synthesised with Source B, then the use of Source A with conclusion).</p> <p>The impact of minimum unit pricing on health.</p> <p>Response 6 Source B shows that alcohol related hospital admissions are decreasing in Scotland and increasing in England. Source A states that Scotland was the first country in the world to have MUP, and England doesn't yet have it. This shows that MUP has had an impact on lowering alcohol related health issues in Scotland. Total – 2 marks (Source B synthesised with Source A with conclusion).</p>

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p>Response 7 Source A states that MUP aims to make dangerous ‘binge drinking’ more expensive and that ‘binge drinking’ is a major cause of hospitalisation. This links with Source B which shows that alcohol related hospital admissions in Scotland have reduced since MUP was introduced in 2018 and it shows that it is projected to continue to decrease. Source B also shows that alcohol related hospital admissions in England are actually rising and they do not have a MUP yet (Source A). This shows that MUP appears to be working in improving health. Total – 3 marks (Source A synthesised with Source B, evaluative comment and conclusion).</p> <p>Possible overall conclusion on the extent to which peoples’ drinking habits have changed due to minimum unit pricing.</p> <p>Response 8 I conclude overall that MUP has changed the drinking habits of some groups but the majority of people (63%) have continued to drink in the same way. Total – 1 mark (overall conclusion supported by evidence from Source A).</p> <p>Response 9 I conclude overall that MUP has changed the drinking habits of some groups but not women overall whose consumption stays the same according to Source C. Total – 1 mark (overall conclusion supported by evidence from Source C).</p> <p>Response 10 I conclude overall that MUP has changed the drinking habits of some groups but the majority of people (63%) have continued to drink in the same way. It has reduced consumption of alcohol in lower class groups but critics argue that it is not the ‘prosecco drinking well-to-do in society that minimum pricing affects, it is the everyday person trying to buy a drink that he or she can afford’ (Source A). This means it has not worked fully to change drinking habits. Total – 2 marks (overall conclusion supported by detailed evidence).</p>

Question			General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
					<p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this type of question.</i></p> <p>Do not award marks for a valid conclusion which is not supported with relevant source evidence.</p>

Objectivity question

Question		General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
2.		<p>Candidates interpret and/or evaluate complex sources of information, detecting and explaining the extent of objectivity.</p> <p>In order to gain marks candidates must show evidence which supports the extent of accuracy in a given viewpoint.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award up to 3 marks where candidates use evidence appropriately, depending on the quality of the explanation and the synthesis of the evidence, for any one explanation of the extent of objectivity. • For full marks candidates must refer to all sources in their answer. • For full marks candidates must make an overall judgment as to the extent of the accuracy of the given statement. 	10	<p>Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a maximum of 10 marks.</p> <p>Evidence that supports the view: ‘that efforts to reduce the threat posed by nuclear weapons have been successful’.</p> <p>Examples of types of evidence that support the view include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new START Treaty targets met by both Russia and the USA (Source B) • ‘the advantages and successes of the New START deal so far will improve the likelihood of a renewal of the Treaty’ (Source B) • treaty on the Prohibition on Nuclear Weapons agreed to by 122 countries (Source A) • treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons signed by UN Secretary General and ‘celebrated as a step towards a nuclear free world.’ (Source A) • public opinion poll – 57% agree that there is a reduced threat from nuclear weapons (Source A) • four out of the five nuclear weapon states have reduced their stockpiles from 1985 levels (Source B) • the number of global nuclear warheads has fallen by over 50,000 between 1985 and 2017. (Source B) <p>Possible approaches to answering the question.</p> <p>Response 1 The statement is supported by evidence because Source B shows that four out of five nuclear weapons states have all reduced their total global nuclear warheads stockpile since 1985. Total – 1 mark (evidence used from one source)</p>

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p>Response 2 The statement is supported by evidence because there has been a reduction in the number of nuclear weapons. Source A shows that in 2010 the New START Treaty between the US and Russia set a target of reducing their strategic warheads by February 2018. Source B shows that both Russia and America achieved this target, Russia with a massive reduction of over 30,000 since 1985. Source B also shows that the <i>‘advantages and successes of the New START deal so far will improve the likelihood of a renewal of the Treaty’</i> in 2021 showing that the process of nuclear disarmament should continue. Total – 3 marks (synthesis of evidence from Sources A and B with evaluative comment).</p> <p>Evidence that opposes the view: ‘that efforts to reduce the threat posed by nuclear weapons have been successful’.</p> <p>Examples of types of evidence that oppose the view include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase in number of states with nuclear warheads since 1965 (Source B) • nuclear weapon states have refused to attend the treaty negotiations (Source A) • heightened tensions as a result of tweets by Donald Trump (Source B) • North Korea ‘has now conducted six nuclear tests’ (Source B) • withdrawal of the USA from Iran deal (Source B) • uncertainty over NEW START renewal (Source B). <p>Response 3 The statement is inaccurate because Source B shows that there is growing tension between America and North Korea over the North’s development of nuclear weapons. North Korea now has 15 warheads in their stockpile and Donald Trump has threatened to <i>‘totally destroy’</i> North Korea and said that he too has a <i>‘nuclear button, but it is much bigger and more powerful one’</i> than North Korea’s which is true as the USA still has 4000 nuclear warheads. This shows that one of the main nuclear weapons states continues to threaten to use nuclear weapons showing that efforts to reduce the threat have not been successful. Total – 3 marks (synthesis of evidence within one source with evaluative comment).</p>

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p>For full marks, candidates must make an overall judgment as to the extent of the accuracy of the given statement.</p> <p>Examples of possible overall judgements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the statement that efforts to reduce the threat posed by nuclear weapons have been successful is accurate (0 marks) • overall it is not accurate to state that efforts to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons have been successful (0 marks) • overall it is largely accurate to state that efforts to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons have been successful. Whilst there has been an increase in the number of states with nuclear weapons, the number of weapons that they have is relatively small in comparison to the amount that Russia and the USA have. The success of the New START Treaty has led to a significant reduction in the overall number of warheads Russia and USA have and shows that there is now a much smaller threat posed by nuclear weapons than in the past (2 marks) • overall it is only true to a very small extent to say that the efforts to reduce the threat have been successful because the President of the USA has clearly been threatening other countries with use of nuclear weapons and so whilst they have fewer warheads than in the past, the threat remains a significant one as only one missile could create significant destruction (2 marks) • the statement is partially true as while the number of warheads has decreased, enough remain in the world for the threat to still exist. (1 mark)

Reliability question

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
3.	<p>Candidates interpret and/or evaluate three complex sources of information, evaluating and explaining the extent or reliability.</p> <p>In order to gain marks candidates must show evidence which supports the evaluations reached.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award up to 2 marks where candidates use evidence appropriately, depending on the quality of the explanation and the synthesis of the evidence, for any one explanation of the extent of reliability • For full marks candidates must refer to all sources in their answer • For full marks candidates must make an overall conclusion on the most reliable source of information. 	8	<p>Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a maximum of 8 marks.</p> <p>Source A</p> <p>Response 1 Source A is reliable. Total – 0 marks (no evidence or explanation provided).</p> <p>Response 2 Source A can be seen as not reliable as it is out of date. The opinion of the public may have changed since then. Total – 1 mark (straightforward evidence provided)</p> <p>Response 3 Source A is mostly reliable and trustworthy. It comes from a respected polling company (Ipsos Mori) with a reputation to protect and in its research it asked a large sample of over 1000 voters. This should help ensure that the information presented is representative. Total – 2 marks (detailed evidence provided)</p> <p>Source B</p> <p>Response 4 Source B can be viewed as not being reliable as it comes from a political campaign group (Vote Leave) and could be biased. Total – 1 mark (straightforward evidence provided)</p>

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p>Response 5 Source B can be viewed as not being reliable as it comes from a political campaign group (Vote Leave) and could be biased. It also gives a figure (£350m per week) but hasn't included any evidence or a reference as to where the information came from. This makes it difficult to check this figure and therefore calls into question how reliable this source is. Total – 2 marks (detailed evidence provided)</p> <p>Source C</p> <p>Response 6 Source C can be viewed as not being reliable as it is produced by a political party and therefore could be considered biased. Total – 1 mark (straightforward evidence provided)</p> <p>Response 7 Source C can be viewed as not being reliable as the presentation of the graph indicates that the information has been manipulated as the differences in the figures and the bar graphs are not proportionate and gives the impression that the gap between the Green Party and the Conservatives is larger than it actually is. Total – 2 marks (detailed evidence provided)</p> <p>Examples of an overall conclusion on the most reliable source of information</p> <p>Response 8 Source A is the most reliable source as it comes from a reputable source and contains a very high number of respondents to the survey. Total – 1 mark (overall conclusion supported by evidence from one source).</p>

Question	General marking instructions	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p>Response 9 Source A is the most reliable source as it comes from a reputable source and contains a very high number of respondents to the survey. The information may be out of date, however, when compared to the other two sources which come from potentially biased organisations such as political parties and campaign groups, it is the most reliable of the three.</p> <p>Total 2 marks (overall conclusion supported by detailed evidence from all sources).</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must make an overall judgement on the most reliable source.</p>

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]