



National
Qualifications
2022

2022 Modern Studies

Paper 2

Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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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, eg, 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. 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 OR Synthesised evidence including an evaluative comment.</p> |
| <p>Objectivity Candidate presents an analysis of the accuracy/selectivity/objectivity of a given view against the evidence. 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. 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> | | | | | |

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>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. 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. OR 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. OR 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. OR Candidate uses two distinct pieces of evidence accurately to explain the reliability of a third source.</p> |
| <p>Reliability Candidate presents an overall evaluative comment(s) on which source is the most reliable, derived from a judgement of the evidence. 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, eg, date, bias, sample size, provenance. 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 for this type of question | 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 gain marks 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 HIV/AIDS on education in Africa</p> <p>Response 1 HIV/AIDS can negatively affect children’s education. Source A states ‘Children may be forced to leave primary school to care for younger siblings or seek work to support their family.’ Total – 1 mark (conclusion with evidence from one source)</p> <p>Response 2 HIV/AIDS can negatively affect children’s education. Source A states ‘Children may be forced to leave primary school to care for younger siblings or seek work to support their family.’ This links with Source B which shows that primary school completion can be very low in countries badly affected by HIV/AIDS such as Eswatini. Total – 2 marks (conclusion with linked evidence from two sources)</p> <p>Response 3 HIV/AIDS can negatively affect children’s education. Source A states ‘HIV/AIDS can impact on a child’s education where children may be forced to leave primary school to care for younger siblings or seek work to support their family.’ This links with Source B which shows that primary school completion can be very low in countries badly affected by HIV/AIDS such as Eswatini. Eswatini has the lowest primary school completion rate of only 68% meaning many children will be out of school at primary age and it also has the highest % of 15-49-year-olds with HIV/AIDS (26.8%). Total – 3 marks (conclusion with synthesised evidence and evaluative comment)</p> |

| Question | General marking instructions for this type of question | Max mark | Specific marking instructions for this question |
|----------|--|----------|---|
| | | | <p>The economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa</p> <p>Response 4 The economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa is very damaging. This is shown in Source A which states, ‘In HIV/AIDS affected countries, the number of people too ill to work due to HIV/AIDS can affect the productivity and wealth of a nation’. This is backed up in Source B which shows that the GDP per person of Lesotho is the lowest in the table and the country has a high HIV/AIDS rate amongst 15-49-year-olds. Total – 2 marks (conclusion with linked evidence from two sources)</p> <p>Response 5 Source C tells us that ‘countries with a high rate of HIV/AIDS have to divert a significant amount of public money towards dealing with the epidemic – on average these countries will spend \$1 billion annually tackling the virus’. Source A also tells us that HIV/AIDS has a bearing on the labour supply, with employers, schools and factories having to constantly find and train staff to replace those who have become too ill to work. Lastly, Source A also goes on to state that in HIV/AIDS affected countries, the number of people too ill to work due to HIV/AIDS can affect the productivity and wealth of a nation. Overall, it is clear the economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa is severe. Total – 3 marks (synthesised evidence from two sources with conclusion and evaluative comment)</p> <p>The success in tackling HIV/AIDS in Africa</p> <p>Response 6 Source C states that the ‘In relation to HIV/AIDS, the world struggled to meet the targets set by the MDGs.’ Also, Source A states that ‘Nations blighted by the virus have really struggled to educate people about the condition and tackle the discrimination that exists.’ Clearly, success has been limited in tackling HIV/AIDS in Africa. Total – 1 mark (conclusion with one piece of valid source evidence)</p> |

| Question | General marking instructions for this type of question | Max mark | Specific marking instructions for this question |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| | | | <p>Response 7 There has been mixed success in tackling HIV/AIDS in Africa. We know this because Eswatini has made advances in providing Antiretroviral Therapy (Source C). This is backed up by Source B where the graph shows that Eswatini has seen a huge increase in the amount of people it provides ART to, up to nearly 100% in 2021. However, Source C contradicts such progress stating South Africa has had serious difficulties in meeting the health needs of the millions of citizens with HIV/AIDS who require medicine, care and support. Total – 3 marks (conclusion with three pieces of synthesised source evidence and evaluative comment)</p> <p>Possible overall conclusion on the African country worst affected by HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Response 8 I conclude Eswatini is the country worst affected by HIV/AIDS as its primary school completion was 68%. Total – 0 marks (overall conclusion without appropriate supporting evidence)</p> <p>Response 9 I conclude Eswatini is the country worst affected by HIV/AIDS. At 26.8% it has the highest % of 15-49-year-olds with HIV/AIDS and it has the lowest primary school enrolment (68%). Total – 2 marks (overall conclusion with supporting evidence from Source B)</p> <p>Response 10 Overall, Lesotho is the country worst affected by HIV/AIDS as it has the second highest HIV/AIDS rate amongst 15-49-year-olds, the lowest life expectancy and the lowest GDP per person according to Source B. On top of this it also has the highest unemployment rate (Source B). Total – 2 marks (overall conclusion with detailed evidence from Source B)</p> <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 for this type of question | 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 judgement 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 Portugal’s approach to drugs policy is the most effective’.</p> <p>Examples of types of evidence that support the view include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> this new approach has led to a positive impact – the number of deaths associated with drug use has decreased and health has improved (Source A) Portugal now has one of the lowest drug death rates in the world (Source A) in Portugal, recovering drug users regularly state that they were able to kick their addiction due to the support from government and the fact they felt less discriminated by society (Source A) 0.3% cocaine, 0.2% ecstasy use – lowest in table and well below EU averages (Source B) consistently low rate of drug deaths over last decade (Source B) human rights groups – Portugal’s approach is the most ‘compassionate and progressive’ (Source C) decriminalisation of drug use has significantly reduced the Portuguese prison population and eased the burden on the criminal justice system (Source C) it also stops the issue of locking up those who are hopelessly addicted to drugs and allows these addicts to be helped through health programmes (Source C) public opinion polls show that Portugal has a lower proportion of people feeling unsafe than the UK (Source C). <p>Possible approaches to answering the question</p> <p>Response 1 The statement is accurate because Source A states that Portugal has one of the lowest drug death rates in the world. Total – 1 mark (evidence used from one source)</p> |

| Question | General marking instructions for this type of question | Max mark | Specific marking instructions for this question |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| | | | <p>Response 2 The statement is supported by evidence from Source A which states that recovering drug users regularly state that they were able to kick their addiction due to the support from government. This is backed up in Source C where human rights groups describe Portugal’s approach as the most ‘compassionate and progressive’. Clearly Portugal has the most effective approach. Total – 2 marks (relevant evidence linked between two sources)</p> <p>Response 3 The statement is supported by evidence from Source A which states that recovering drug users regularly state that they were able to kick their addiction due to the support from government. This is backed up in Source C where human rights groups describe Portugal’s approach as the most ‘compassionate and progressive’. Clearly Portugal has the most effective approach as the compassionate, progressive and caring approach is leading to drug users eventually overcoming their addiction. Total – 3 marks (two pieces of synthesised evidence and an evaluative comment)</p> <p>Evidence that opposes the view: ‘that Portugal’s approach to drugs policy is the most effective’.</p> <p>Examples of types of evidence that opposes the view include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government figures from Singapore suggest their approach is working as in 2020 the number of heroin users in Singapore was fewer than 30 per 100,000 people, compared with 500 per 100,000 in Portugal (Source A) • heroin and cannabis use is higher in Portugal than in Singapore (Source B) • Singapore has a consistently low rate of drug deaths over the last decade and lowest in 2020 (Source B) • Singapore’s government claims that their severe drug laws work effectively at deterring anyone from making, supplying or taking drugs in the first place (Source C) • Singapore’s Home Affairs Minister disagrees stating ‘we have no problems with drug areas or drug cartels in this country, all because of our strict laws.’ (Source C) • public opinion polls show that Portugal has a higher proportion of people feeling unsafe than Singapore (Source C). |

| Question | General marking instructions for this type of question | Max mark | Specific marking instructions for this question |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| | | | <p>Possible approaches to answering the question</p> <p>Response 4 Portugal’s approach to drugs is not the most effective as Singapore’s government claims that their severe drug laws work effectively at deterring anyone from making, supplying or taking drugs in the first place (Source C). Total – 1 mark (one source used)</p> <p>Response 5 Singapore actually has the best approach to drugs as their drugs death are the lowest in 2020 (Source B) and they have the lowest heroin and cannabis use (Source B). Total – 2 marks (distinct evidence linked from within one source)</p> <p>Response 6 According to Source B, Singapore has lower rates of heroin use (0.1%) and cannabis use (2%) than any other country in the table. This is again highlighted in Source A where it tells us that in 2020 the number of heroin users in Singapore was fewer than 30 per 100,000 people, compared with 500 in Portugal. Singapore is having much more success in dealing with heroin and cannabis use and therefore has the best approach. Total – 3 marks (two pieces of synthesised evidence and an evaluative comment)</p> <p>For full marks, candidates must make an overall judgment as to the extent of the accuracy of the given statement.</p> |

| Question | General marking instructions for this type of question | Max mark | Specific marking instructions for this question |
|----------|--|----------|---|
| | | | <p>Examples of possible overall judgements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the statement that Portugal’s drug policy is the most effective is accurate (0 marks) • the statement is partially inaccurate as evidence from the opinion poll suggests that people in Singapore feel much safer than people in Portugal (1 mark) • the statement is mostly accurate as Portugal’s drug policy is working very well and treats drug users with compassion (1 mark) • the statement is slightly inaccurate as there is clear evidence that Singapore’s strict approach is actually just as effective as Portugal’s. Singapore has around the same drug deaths per year and actually has less people using heroin, 0.1% compared to Portugal’s rate of 0.3%. (2 marks) • Not only does Portugal help and support drug users, it also manages to keep drug use lower than the EU average with this approach. Source B shows they have the lowest cocaine and ecstasy use in the table (0.3% and 0.2%.) Overall, the statement is therefore largely accurate. (2 marks) |

Reliability question

| Question | General marking instructions for this type of question | Max mark | Specific marking instructions for this question |
|----------|---|----------|--|
| 3. | <p>Candidates interpret and/or 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 might be reliable, but the statistics could be out of date as no date is given in the source and we don't know when they are from. Total – 1 mark (straightforward evidence and explanation)</p> <p>Response 2 Source A can be seen to be reliable due to it being produced by scientists from two highly respected universities with good reputations. They are academics and there is a high likelihood that the statistics presented will have been properly researched and checked. Total – 2 marks (detailed evidence and explanation provided)</p> <p>Source B</p> <p>Response 3 Source B has been created by YouGov which is a professional polling company Total – 0 marks (no explanation provided)</p> <p>Response 4 Source B is very trustworthy. Not only does it come from one of the world's most respected polling companies, but it has an extremely large sample size of over 40,000 which would make the data very accurate and a strong representation of what the public think. Total – 2 marks (two pieces of evidence and explanation provided)</p> <p>Source C</p> <p>Response 5 Source C comes from an independent government agency and therefore will use official statistics making it reliable. As the ONS is independent of the government they are free from the bias of the government party and employ expert, professional statisticians, making Source C very reliable. Total – 2 marks (relevant, detailed evidence and explanation provided)</p> |

| Question | General marking instructions for this type of question | Max mark | Specific marking instructions for this question |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| | | | <p>Response 6 Source C comes from an independent government agency and therefore will use official statistics making it reliable. However, the statistics are adapted which means that you are not seeing the full picture which could make the source not as reliable as it could be. Total – 2 marks (two pieces of evidence and explanation provided)</p> <p>Examples of an overall conclusion on the most reliable source of information:</p> <p>Response 7 Source A is the most reliable as it is written by academics from two respected universities. Total – 1 mark (overall conclusion supported by evidence from one source)</p> <p>Response 8 Overall, Source B is the most reliable. Source B is more reliable than Source A because Source B gives a date for its figures whereas Source A doesn't. Total – 1 mark (overall conclusion supported by limited evidence from two sources)</p> <p>Response 9 Overall, Source B is the most reliable. Source B is more reliable than Source A because Source B gives a date for its figures whereas Source A doesn't. Source B is also more reliable than Source C because Source C is adapted, and we don't know by how much or by whom. Total – 2 marks (overall conclusion supported by 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]