

GCE

General Studies

Unit F733: Domain Exploration: Applying Synoptic Skills

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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F733/01

Annotations

| Annotation | Meaning | | | | | |
|------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| BP | Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response. | | | | | |
| + | Positive | | | | | |
| | Negative | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 marks for A04 | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 mark for A04 | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 marks for A04 | | | | | |
| 3 | 3 marks for A04 | | | | | |
| 4 | 4 marks for A04 | | | | | |
| × | Incorrect | | | | | |
| DEV | Development | | | | | |
| EG | Example / reference | | | | | |
| EVAL | Evaluation | | | | | |
| F | Loss of/uneven Focus | | | | | |
| NAQ | Not answering the question | | | | | |
| | Point worthy of credit | | | | | |

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

Crossed out responses

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Longer answer questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response, and have not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. (The underlying assumption is that such candidates have penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)

Guidance

Read and annotate each response using the agreed annotation. Review the annotation and consider where the answer fits into the Levels Mark Scheme.

Summative comments:

A summative comment based on the Levels Mark Scheme provided should be written at the end of each question.

Section A:

Questions 1 – 4: use ticks to indicate valid points. The number of ticks should not exceed the number of marks available for the question.

Advice on the awarding of AO4 can be found in the mark scheme for each question.

Section B:

Ticks should be used in the marking of essays ONLY to indicate a point worthy of credit. The use of the rest of the agreed annotation will combine with these to provide an indication of the level of success.

Assessment Objectives

There are four assessment objectives:

AO1 Demonstrate Knowledge and Understanding applied to a range of issues, using skills from different disciplines:

- showing an understanding of the subject being examined by including accurate factual information
- including information from a range of sources, from different subject areas
- displaying confidence and clarity in the presentation of facts.

AO2 Analysis and Evaluation by marshalling evidence and drawing conclusions; select, interpret, evaluate and integrate information, data concepts and opinions:

- developing and supporting ideas with additional information that enhances and clarifies their meaning
- introducing examples that are selected to support the knowledge being presented
- discussing the validity of ideas through analysis and evaluation .

AO3 Understanding Knowledge by demonstrating an understanding of different types of knowledge, appreciating their strengths and limitations:

- extending the range of knowledge beyond that which is commonly accepted
- considering alternative, and perhaps, less popular, attractive or plausible viewpoints and offering a different perspective
- including personal experience that might support or refute the knowledge and ideas that are being presented.

AO4 Communication in a clear and accurate way while being concise, logical and relevant:

- writing with fluency and accuracy taking account for the technical rules of language
- producing a response that engages the reader and transmits its meaning without ambiguity
- using a range of relevant language and terminology that is appropriate to the topic.

Note that in Section A of this paper, marks for Communication are allocated and awarded separately. The following tables should be used in the allocation of marks. Further information is included with individual questions.

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Communication

Where there are **four marks** for Communication, use the following descriptors:

| 4 marks | A very clear response making a case with facility, using a range of appropriate expression and without technical errors |
|---------|---|
| 3 marks | A clear response that makes the case clearly using good expression and the minimum of errors. |
| 2 marks | Some aspects of the response remain unclear though the general ideas are reasonably clear with some technical errors that hinder understanding. |
| 1 mark | The response is unclear and it is difficult to follow the sense of the argument(s) presented. There are many technical errors. |
| 0 marks | This is awarded for no response for when the answer is totally incorrect. |

Where there are **two marks** for Communication, use the following descriptors:

| 2 marks | A clear response that communicates ideas succinctly and without technical errors. |
|---------|--|
| 1 mark | A response that shows a basic understanding but may contain some ambiguity and technical errors. |
| 0 marks | This is awarded for no response for when the answer is totally incorrect. |

Guidance for Examiners

It is essential that annotations clearly show why marks have been awarded - your Team Leader will assess your annotation as well as the accuracy of your marking.

Stages in marking an essay

- read and fully annotate the candidate's response using the question specific annotations found above. Annotation may be placed in the • margin or in the body of the script. Please do not obscure any words written by the candidate.
- review your annotation, and then consider in which level the answer is located ٠
- consider its position within the level and allocate a mark ٠

Write a summative comment to support the marking decision.

The comment must address the main requirements of the question and reveal how well the candidate has tackled these.

- comments must be made in addition to the AO statements but NOT instead of them
- comments should always be **positive and specific** and **must match** the mark and level which is being awarded
- comments must be considered after close reference to the level descriptor for each individual question.

For example an answer placed in the highest level might receive a comment such as:

| Level 5 42 | A01 | AO2 | |
|---|-----|--------------------------------|---|
| | | | |
| | • | • • | veloped and explored in detail and there is |
| clear evidence of <mark>explorin</mark> elegant written style. | | he essay is written fluently a | nd with accuracy showing displaying an |
| | AO3 | AO4 ⁻ | |

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|--|--|
| A weaker answer might receive a comment such as: | |
| Level 2 15 AO1 | A02 |
| | engage with the subject matter. There is limited explanation and development of sertive and needs to explore a range of ideas or alternatives. Weaknesses in AO3 |

SECTION A

| Question | Answer | Marks | | | Guid | lance | | |
|---------------|---|-------|--|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Question 1 | This question involves reading and understanding data in tabular form, and deducing reasons for discrepancy between perception and reality. Indicative content Statistic 1 [percentage of Muslims]: people who live in areas where there is a large Muslim population may assume that their local demographic is typical the visibility of the Muslim population is high in some sections of the mass media, suggesting a higher percentage of population than is the case publicity given to organisations such as the English Defence League and individuals who | | Assessment Objective Balance:QuestionAO1AO2AO3AO4Total1260210Content7-8 marksVery good reasons why the differences between popularsuspicions and reality occur with detailed exemplificationand using two statistics.5-6 marksGood reasons why the differences between popularsuspicions and reality occur with detailed exemplificationand using two statistics.Second reasons why the differences between popularsuspicions and reality occur with good examples usingtwo statistics. | | | | | |
| | Muslim population may assume that their local demographic is typical the visibility of the Muslim population is high in some sections of the mass media, suggesting a higher percentage of population than is the case publicity given to organisations such as the | | suspicions and and using tw 5-6 marks Good reason suspicions and two statistics 3-4 marks Simple reason popular susp that may lack only one stat 1-2 marks: | nd reality o statistic as why the nd reality dens about vicions an c detail or istic. | occur with s. e difference occur with c why the c d reality o r a very go | n detailed es betwee n good ex differences ccur with bod answe | exemplific en popula amples us s between simple exa er dealing | ation ing amples with |
| | Journalists such Richard Littlejonn of Katle Hopkins demonise some actual 'benefit scroungers' and suggest that rare cases are in fact typical 'reality' television similarly highlights benefit fraud in a way making it seem more common than it is. Statistic 3 [teenage pregnancies]: the 0.6% incidence of teenage pregnancies is an average, and varies greatly; people may genuinely see higher rates in their local area | | Limited reasons and suspicions and s | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance | | | | |
|----------|---|-------|---|---|--|--|--|
| | there is a strong link between social disadvantage and teenage pregnancy which may skew perception of the national problems in areas | | Communicat | A clear response that communicates ideas | | | |
| | where this occurs | | | succinctly and without technical errors. | | | |
| | • 'moral panics' in the press suggest that the incidence of such pregnancies is higher than it is (particularly in television soap operas.) | | 1 mark | A response that shows a basic understanding but may contain some ambiguity and technical errors. | | | |
| | Statistic 4 [benefit fraud]: | | 0 marks | This is awarded for no response or when the answer is totally incorrect. | | | |
| | people are always ready to believe in the discreditable behaviour of others some news media and television programmes regularly print stories of benefit fraud, creating an atmosphere where all those drawing benefits are suspect local gossip and discrimination often lead people to accept myth as fact particularly where they concern EU immigrants or asylum seekers. References to the media must be supported by an example to gain development credit. The example may be a named journalist, a media story, or a television programme. 'Media' is acceptable for use in relation to both statistics. | | AO4 must no annotated in Annotation for a po | are AO4 marks available the mark awarded for t exceed the mark for content. AO4 mark must be the script. wint worthy of credit relopment of points. | | | |

Mark Scheme

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--------|-----|---|-----|--------------------------|--|--|
| 2 | This question involves reading and understanding a source presented graphically, and offering plausible explanations of the information. | 10 | Assessment Objective Balance | | | | | | | |
| | | | Question | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 | AO4 | Total | | |
| | Indicative content | | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 10 | | |
| | 60% of Mathematics students succeed at A*, A, and B as opposed to 25% of General Studies | | Content | 1 | - | | | - | | |
| students: this might suggest that Mathematics is a soft subject the very small A* percentage in General Studies suggests that only outstanding students can attain it: is it plausible to suggest that 15% of Mathematics students are equally outstanding? the situation is reversed at the E grade – suggesting either that fewer weak students enter for Mathematics than for General Studies | a soft subject | | 7-8 marks Citing and explaining three deductions made from the | | | | | | | |
| | suggests that only outstanding students can | | charts convincingly and in clear detail. | | | | | | | |
| | | 5-6 marks Citing and explaining three deductions made from the charts convincingly and in detail, or for an answer dealing with only two points more comprehensively. | | | | | | | | |
| | or that it is easy to pass at grade E in General Studies the distribution of the Mathematics results [only | | 3-4 marks Citing and explaining three deductions made from the charts with simple support, or for an answer dealing with | | | | | | | |
| 30 Ma stu | 30% score C, D or E] suggests that Mathematics might attract a stronger cohort of students than General Studies [60% C, D or E] – who may have opted for what they see as a | | only one point more comprehensively. 1-2 marks for an answer citing and explaining one or two deductions made from the charts in limited detail Communication | | | | | | | |
| | soft subject equally the preponderance of C, D and E passes at General Studies might reflect a lower commitment – in timetabling, money and staffing – to the subject on the part of schools the two subjects test different skill sets – Mathematics is mainly deductive logic, as opposed to General Studies, which is much less finite [the unkind might say "woolly"] and this alone could account for the differences | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 2 marks | | | onse that communicates idea ad without technical errors. | | | | |
| | | 1 mark A response that shows but may contain some technical errors | | | | | | ws a basic understanding | | |
| | | | 0 marks | This i | | l for no re | | when the | | |
| | • the overall pass rate for Mathematics seems to be about 90%, as opposed to 85% for General | | | | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------|--|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Studies, so if there is a difference in difficulty overall, it does not seem to be statistically significant. | | DEV | ot exceed | | for conter | | arded for | |
| 3 | This question involves discriminating between fact, truth and belief and giving reasons for making those | 10 | Assessmen | - | | | | | |
| | distinctions | | Question | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | A04 | Total | |
| | Indicative content | | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 10 | |
| | Answer Statement A shows belief Statement B shows truth Statement C shows fact Reasons may include: Beliefs are • accepted by believers without verifiable evidence • thought to be the case without certainty. In this case there are many other sources of information that may support or refute this claim despite the fact that | | ContentTwo marks for linking all three words with the correstatement (A, B and C).One mark if only one word is correctly linked (if two linked then this automatically means all three are correct each statement up to two marks are available for each statement up to two marks are available for each statement up to two marks are available for each statement and developing the reason for the choice has been made.Communication2 marks | | | | | are rrect.) or that | |
| | some may argue that a meteorologist would be well- | | | | | | chnical eri | | |
| | placed to have reliable knowledge of this subject. Truths are arguable | | | A res but m techr | ponse tha nay contai nical errors | at shows a n some ar s. | i basic unc nbiguity a | lerstanding | |
| | usually conforming to reality they answer why questions. In this case the assumption may be made that a | | 0 marks | | | y incorrec | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|---|
| | geographer should know the background and layout (geography) of the places he visits and that this statement is most likely true; though to suggest that this is 100% accurate for every place he visits is debatable. Also, he is in Manchester now, which is true, but could be in Leeds later. | | Where there are AO4 marks available the mark awarded for AO4 must not exceed the mark for content. Annotation correct link of word to statement |
| | Facts are realities, they exist, they are verified, they have empirical evidence to support them they answer where, when, and how questions. In this case it is a demonstrable fact that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west; a scientist can construct an experiment involving observation of the phenomenon over a period of time and make a unequivocal conclusion. In support of their choice it is possible for candidates to gain credit for briefly explaining what they consider to be a belief, truth and fact. Candidates can also gain credit for defining a belief, truth or fact, even if the word is linked to an incorrect statement. | | development of reasons for the choice made |

Mark Scheme

| Question | Answer | Marks | | | Guid | lance | | | |
|----------|--|-------|--|---|---|--|---|----------------|--|
| 4 | This question involves writing a short essay involving the extrapolation of scientific progress into social | 20 | Assessment Objective Balance | | | | | | |
| | and cultural change. | | Question | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 | AO4 | Total | |
| | Indicative content | | 4 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 20 | |
| | All of the goods and services offered by the shop are vulnerable to scientific progress as follows: the circulation of newspapers and magazines is falling rapidly; very few of them do not already have an on-line version, and this trend will grow to replace printed newspapers altogether [C] online grocery shopping and out-of-town superstores are becoming more commonplace leading to reduction in use of smaller retailers [So] greetings cards and stationery are now being replaced by online versions, such that the trade in them could well become a niche market [So] recent trends have suggested a fall in alcoholic consumption in the young which, if continued, will affect those who sell it; the increase in home consumption may well balance this out [So, C] there is a gradual progress towards making tobacco prohibitively expensive and the acceleration in non-smoking legislation (though there has been an increase in legal alternatives) [So] tobacco consumption has fallen and has been replaced by e-cigarettes [So, C] the movement towards a cashless society, e.g. mobile phone top-up and the payment of utility bills is now done increasingly on-line [So] | | effects of referring Level 3 (9 – • a good scientifie to a ran Level 2 (5 – • an adec effects of referring Level 1 (0 – • a limited scientifie | pood under of scientifi g to a wide 12 marks understar c progres ge of exa 8 marks) guate und of scientifi g to some 4 marks) d understa c progres if any) exa 1100 A very facility, and wit A clear | erstanding ic progres e range of s) nding of th s on the s mples. erstanding ic progres examples anding of t s on the s amples. clear resp using a ra hout techn response | s on the s f examples a social a mall scale g of the sc s on the s s the social mall scale onse mak ange of ap nical error that make | s. nd cultura e retail trac ocial and c mall scale and cultur e retail trac | e retail trade | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|---------|--|
| | the need for photocopying will diminish in a paperless society, but corner shops may well offer 3-D photocopying instead as this becomes more accessible [So] | | 2 marks | Some aspects of the response remain unclear though the general ideas are reasonably clear with some technical errors that hinder understanding. |
| | the advent and growth of iPhone and tablet technology has already caused many internet cafes to close, although it is possible that some of | | 1 mark | The response is unclear and it is difficult to follow the sense of the argument(s) presented. There are many technical errors. |
| | them may survive as social or gaming centres [So, C] people's working life is extending as is longevity which will inevitably lead to a change in consumer preferences and demand. | | 0 marks | This is awarded for no response for when the answer is totally incorrect. |
| | It is important that candidates should bring out the social and cultural aspects of the results of scientific progress. By developing these points a candidate can access the upper mark levels. | | | |

SECTION B

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Question 5 | Answer I This question involves: • the identification, discussion and evaluation of the positive and negative effects of technology on society • an opportunity for candidates to develop answers based on their own experiences of technology • an evaluation of the extent to which you believe the statement to be true. Indicative content Indicative content Great gifts Technology has made enormous contributions to many areas including: • medicine • energy • transport • communication and media • entertainment • commerce • agriculture • domestic and family life. Stabs in the back | Marks 50 | Assessment Question 5 Level 5 (41-5 • very good and negati • very good the positive • very good the approp • very good organisatio Level 4 (31-4 • good know negative e • good analy positive an • good cons appropriate | AO1 7 50 marks knowled ive effect analysis e and ne consider oriate use commur on and e 40 marks vledge ar ffects of ysis and nd negati ideration e use of | AO2 25 s) ge and un ts of techn and evalue gative effortation of ra- e of person ication w xpression s) nd unders technolog evaluatio ive effects of range personal | AO3 8 hderstand hology [A0 uation of t ects of teo ange of vi inal exper ith very cl [AO4]. standing o gy [AO1] n of the is s of techno of viewpo experience | D1] the issues chnology ewpoints ience [AO ear, conci f the posit sues raise blogy [AO bints inclue the [AO3] | raised by [AO2] including 3] se ive and ed by the 2] ding the |
| | entertainment commerce agriculture domestic and family life. | | good analysis and evaluation of the issues raised positive and negative effects of technology [AO2] good consideration of range of viewpoints includir appropriate use of personal experience [AO3] good communication with good organisation and expression [AO4] | | | | | 2] ding the |
| | | | expression [AO4]. Level 3 (21- 30 marks) adequate knowledge and understanding of the positive and negative effects of technology [AO1] adequate analysis and evaluation of the issues raised by the positive and negative effects of technology [AO2] adequate consideration of range of viewpoints including the appropriate use of personal experience [AO3] | | | | | |
| | the Alzheimer's epidemic as people live longer dilemmas concerning stem cell therapy, assisted suicide and euthanasia cosmetic surgery designer babies. | | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|--|
| | Energy environmental damage caused by the extraction and use of fossil fuels peak oil – diminishing oil supplies could well cause possible energy-based conflicts, even wars economic control of world markets by OPEC. Transport pollution caused by internal combustion engines disease and climate change environmental damage caused by road and rail development. Communication and Media the loss of personal and family interaction the trivialisation of social intercourse the cult of celebrity the reduction of human experience by sensationalism the corrupting influence of "infotainment". | | adequate communication with adequate organisation and expression [AO4]. Level 2 (11-20 marks) limited knowledge and understanding of the positive and negative effects of technology [AO1] limited analysis and evaluation of the issues raised by the positive and negative effects of technology [AO2] limited consideration of differing viewpoints which may include the appropriate use of personal experience [AO3] limited communication with limited organisation and expression [AO4]. Level 1 (0-10 marks) a restricted knowledge and understanding of the positive and negative effects of technology [AO1] a restricted analysis and evaluation of the issues raised by the positive and negative effects of technology [AO2] restricted analysis and evaluation of the issues raised by the positive and negative effects of technology [AO2] restricted consideration of differing viewpoints [AO3] very limited communication with very limited organisation and expression [AO4]. |
| | Entertainment poor human interaction in computer entertainment the ready availability of pornography the normalisation of violence in video games the loss of the immediacy of live entertainment the truncation of childhood. Commerce concentration of economic power in huge combines electronic commerce damages society – job losses | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|----------|
| | loss of community identity as local businesses close restriction of choice caused by monopolies Agriculture animal antibiotics entering the food chain factory farming and cruelty to animals monopoly purchasing damaging farmers loss of local individuality e.g. cheese, beers. Domestic and family life consumer society pressurising families social media interfering with family interaction. A very good answer will refer to a selection of examples and, in making an evaluation, there will be consideration of the extent to which the candidate believes the ideas presented to be true or not. It is important to consider both sides of the case to effectively tackle the conflict suggested by the question. This will include the candidate's own beliefs as wells as the alternative, less favoured view or source of knowledge. The argument will therefore be balanced and complete. | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Question 6 | Answer This question involves: • an appreciation of the content and meaning of the quotation • an exploration of the positive and negative cultural effects of multiculturalism in the UK • an exploration of the positive and negative social effects of multiculturalism in the UK • the use of examples to illustrate the views presented. Indicative content The quotation suggests: • the reader is being directed to a real-life view not an ideal one that they may imagine to be true • that there is not the equal respect between cultural (and social) groups that may emerge through the sharing of experiences • that reality involves a more negative, sinister and threatening situation existing between and within cultural groups. Positive effects of multiculturalism may include: • the pessimism of the source seems unjustified by the British experience on the whole • learning about other cultures can begin with sharing of simple things like food, music, dress and arts and crafts, phenomena which are common to all cultures the sharing of which can lead to clearer mutual understanding developing into genuine tolerance and interaction • interaction may begin in schools, where children | Marks 50 | Guidance Assessmen Question 5 Level 5 (41- • very good and negat • very good negative e range of e • very good the use of • very good organisati Level 4 (31- • good know negative e • good anal effects of [AO2] • effective c use of per • good com expression Level 3 (21- • adequate and negat • adequate examples | AO1 7 50 mark knowled tive effect analysis effects of examples consider a range commur on and e 40 mark wledge an effects of lysis and multicultu considera rsonal ex munication n [AO4]. 30 mark knowledge tive effect analysis effects of | AO2 25 s) Ige and un ts of multic and eval multicultu [AO2] ration of a of person ication w xpression s) nd unders multicultu evaluatio uralism us ation of ran perience on with go s) ge and ur ts of multicultu and evaluatio | AO3 8 nderstand iculturalism uation of furalism us a range of nal experie ith very cl a [AO4]. standing co uralism [A n of the p sing a goo nge of vie [AO3] bod organ | m [AO1] the positiving a very viewpoint ence [AO3 ear, conc f the positive and d range of wpoints in isation an ng of the m [AO1] he positive | re and r good (s including [] ise tive and d negative f examples (cluding the d positive |

Mark Scheme

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|--|-------|--|
| | many religious and cultural festivals have a family basis, e.g. Christmas, Diwali, Eid, Channukah, and these can emphasise similarities more than they highlight differences the British experience is a microcosm of the | | adequate consideration of some viewpoints including some reference to personal experience [AO3] adequate communication with adequate organisation and expression [AO4]. |
| | the British experience is a microcosm of the multicultural development of (for example) the USA which began 150 years ago a need to remember that our multicultural experience began only in the 1950s so the process will happen at its own pace. | | Level 2 (11-20 marks) limited knowledge and understanding of the positive and negative effects of multiculturalism [AO1] limited analysis and evaluation of the positive and negative effects of multiculturalism with few examples [AO2] |
| | Negative effects of multiculturalism may include: just as British nationals can be small-minded, insular and suspicious of foreigners so can some sections of our immigrant population, whether first, second or third generation there may be an unwillingness to adapt, change and tolerate the values and mores of the host population some cultural customs surviving in our immigrant population are unacceptable on any level (for example female circumcision, compulsorily arranged marriages, and so called 'honour killings' of young women who are felt to have disgraced their parents by forming a relationship with someone their racial/religious group the local imposition of Sharia law. | | limited consideration of differing viewpoints with limited use of personal experience [AO3] limited communication with limited organisation and expression [AO4]. Level 1 (0-10 marks) very limited knowledge and understanding of the positive and negative effects of multiculturalism [AO1] very limited analysis and evaluation of any positive and negative effects of multiculturalism with very limited or the absence of examples [AO2] very limited consideration of differing viewpoints [AO3] very limited communication with very limited organisation and expression [AO4]. |

Mark Scheme

| Question | Answer | Marks | ks Guidance | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| 7 | Indicative content | 50 | Assessment Objective Balance: | | | | | |
| | The question involves: | Question AO1 AO2 AO3 AO4 Total | | | | | | |
| | discussing the main issues surrounding over- | | 5 | 7 | 25 | 8 | 10 | 50 |
| | prescription | | - | - | | | | |
| | evaluating the ways in which over-prescription may have effects on the UK. The question of prescription medicines and the responsibility of health professionals is a constant and growing cause for concern in the UK. There are cultural, scientific and social issues that merge to present several key points for consideration when exploring this topic. Overview Prescription drugs have their place in our medically advanced society. There are many diseases people would die from if not for prescription drugs, and some prescription drugs seem to make life easier when you have a small ailment. Serious misuse, dependency and addiction can stem from too many prescription drugs dealt by the hands of responsible doctors and pharmacists. In evaluating the effects of over-prescription on UK citizens candidates may refer to both positive and negative issues. Positive issues may include: prescription drugs can often be the answer for life-threatening conditions including high blood pressure, high cholesterol or even cancer they stimulate and mimic a well-functioning body, so there are a number of people whose lives are saved daily because of prescription drugs; without them, they would have a lower quality of life and even risk death | | Level 5 (41- • very good issues sur • a very good a number • effective a perspectiv • very good organisation Level 4 (31- • good kno surroundi • good ana differing v • effective of • good com expression Level3 (21-3 • adequate issues su • adequate [AO2] • some com [AO3] • adequate expression | knowled rounding od analys of differir ind exten res [AO3] communi- on and e 40 mark wledge a ng over- lysis and viewpoint considera in [AO4]. 30 marks knowled rrounding analysis asideratic communi- | ge and un over-pre his and ev ng viewpo sive cons hication w xpression s) and under prescriptio evaluatio s [AO2] ation of ra- tion with c s) ge and un g over-pre- and som | scription i aluation c ints [AO2 ideration ith very cl [AO4]. standing c on in the l on of these lear orgar nderstand escription e evaluation | n the UK f these is: of range of ear, conci of the mai JK [AO1] e issues fr rspectives hisation ar ing of sor in the UK on of thes pecific pe | [AO1] sues from of se n issues rom some s [AO3] nd ne of the [AO1] se issues |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|--|
| | some prescription drugs cure the ailment; some make it easier to live with so that the patient can endure the sickness some treat small ailments from time to time with great success making life easier when dealing with a short-term illness. Antibiotics for infections, flu medication and prescription cough medicine are used only while the patient is sick the continuation of medication can also offer respite to members of a family who are caring for someone who is ill and thereby do not have to see suffering day by day the pharmaceutical industry is a major source of employment and national income in terms of exports and taxation. Negative issues may include: prescription drugs are subject to misuse by those who were not intended to take the drug once the prescription has been written and filled, it is out of the doctor's hands teenagers and adults take prescription drugs that were not intended for them in an effort to feel some of the side effects having these drugs in the home means easy access and pill-sharing among friends. This can cause serious injury and even death from misuse and overdose misusing prescription drugs is a problem in a society with a general attitude that if a doctor prescribes it, it appears safe for anyone to take it a proportion of the number medicines prescribed are not taken by patients either because the prescription is not dispensed or because patients don't take the medicines prescribed; this is a problem for public health and leads to financial losses to the NHS. | | Level 2 (11-20 marks) Iimited knowledge and understanding of a limited number of issues surrounding over-prescription in the UK [AO1] Iimited analysis and evaluation of these issues from a single viewpoint [AO2] Iimited consideration of other perspectives [AO3] Iimited communication with limited organisation and expression [AO4]. Level 1 (0-10 marks) very limited knowledge and understanding of a very limited number of issues surrounding over-prescription in the UK [AO1] very limited analysis and no clear evaluation of any issues [AO2] very limited consideration of other perspectives, if any [AO3] very limited communication with very limited organisation and expression [AO4]. |

| Question | Answer | | Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|
| | • When drugs are overprescribed and overused we run the risk of bacteria becoming antibiotic-resistant, for example, MRSA and other super-bugs. This has many consequences for both the patient and the NHS in terms of personal suffering, costs and the risks of surgery | | |

APPENDIX 1: Generic mark scheme for questions worth 50 marks

Level 5

| AO1 | • | select, use and integrate a very good range of relevant knowledge | |
|-----|---|--|---------|
| AUT | • | show a good understanding of the concepts involved | |
| AO2 | • | interpret and analyse issues and problems well and evaluate them appropriately | |
| AUZ | • | use evidence to develop complex reasoned arguments and draw sound conclusions on the evidence | |
| AO3 | • | demonstrate very good awareness of the difference between types of knowledge | 41 – 50 |
| AUS | • | have a good appreciation of the strengths and limitations of the different types of knowledge | |
| | • | communicate complex ideas clearly and accurately using specialist vocabulary where appropriate, in a | |
| AO4 | | concise, logical and relevant way | |
| | • | use a wide range of rules and grammar, punctuation and spelling with accuracy and facility. | |

Level 4

| AO1 | select, use and integrate a good range of relevant knowledge | |
|-----|---|---------|
| AUT | show an understanding of the concepts involved | |
| AO2 | interpret and analyse issues and problems well and evaluate them competently | |
| AUZ | use evidence to develop reasoned arguments and draw conclusions on the evidence | |
| AO3 | demonstrate good awareness of the differences between types of knowledge | 31 – 40 |
| AUS | have a good appreciation of the strengths and limitations of the different types of knowledge | |
| AO4 | communicate ideas clearly and accurately using specialist vocabulary where appropriate, in a concise logical and relevant way | ∋, |
| AU4 | use a wide range of rules of grammar, punctuation and spelling with facility. | |

Level 3

| AO1 | • | select, use and integrate a range of relevant knowledge | | | |
|---|---|---|---------|--|--|
| show an adequate understanding of the concepts involved | | | | | |
| 102 | AO2 • undertake some interpretation and analysis of issues and problems and make superficial evaluation | | | | |
| AUZ | use evidence to develop arguments and draw conclusion | | 21 – 30 | | |
| AO3 | • | demonstrate awareness of the difference between types of knowledge | 21 - 30 | | |
| A03 | • | have an appreciation of the strengths and limitations of the different types of knowledge | | | |
| AO4 | • | communicate clearly using some specialist vocabulary with facility | | | |
| A04 | • | use some of the rules of grammar, punctuation and spelling with facility. | | | |

| Level 2 | | |
|---------|---|---------|
| AO1 | select, use and integrate a limited range of relevant knowledge | |
| AUT | show a modest understanding of the concepts involved | |
| AO2 | demonstrate limited interpretation and analysis of issues and problems with limited evaluation | |
| AUZ | use evidence to develop limited arguments and draw limited conclusions | 11 – 20 |
| AO3 | demonstrate limited awareness of the difference between types of knowledge | 11 = 20 |
| AUS | have restricted appreciation of the strengths and limitations of the different types of knowledge | |
| AO4 | communicate ideas with limited clarity, using some specialist vocabulary | |
| A04 | use some of the rules of grammar, punctuation and spelling. | |

Level 1

| AO1 | • | select, use and integrate some relevant knowledge | 0 – 10 |
|-----|---|--|--------|
| | • | show a limited understanding of the concepts involved | |
| AO2 | • | demonstrate poor interpretation and analysis of issues problems evaluations | |
| | • | recognise arguments and conclusion | |
| AO3 | • | demonstrate very limited awareness of the differences between types of knowledge | |
| | • | have very restricted appreciation of the strengths and limitations of the different types of knowledge | |
| AO4 | • | communicate with little clarity using occasional specialist terms | |
| | • | use poor grammar punctuation, and inaccurate spelling. | |

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