

possible pt.

possibility that these people could be reformed and return to society if given an alternative route.

Strong pt but may not be a basic requirement.

The fact that people are aware it exists with rarely getting a chance or wishing to observe capital punishment in action can be related to the limitations of a 'theoretical' deterrence.

ditto.

Students who show specific relevant knowledge – example of where public executions take place (Thailand, Yemen, North Korea, China, Saudi Arabia, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and Rwanda) should be given credit for content providing they relate this information to the question in terms of whether public executions act as more of a deterrent as opposed to those in private. [The extent to which it is a deterrence in countries like Iran which have public executions vs Singapore where it is not available to be seen can be discussed in terms of how effective it is.]

(vs) execution of Saddam Hussein - did it deter any one else?

This is a global question and as such the marker should look out for the student's attempt to explore the question in reference to various countries.

As per recent examiners' reports, students should be awarded with credit if they delve into relevant motivational factors which help to them to expound on their answer to the question.

As per recent examiners' reports, students should be awarded with credit if they relevantly cite recent 'hot off the press' articles and relate them to the question and use them credibly as part of the development of their line of thought.

(a) Essay must go beyond just one crime. (b) of course, essay could adopt a macro perspective too & avoid having to talk about specific crimes & the effectiveness of capital punishment.

Points for discussion: *(seems to focus only on murder)*

Yes – For those who receive capital punishment – it is effective as it deters those as they never ever commit crimes again! *That's not deterrence. That's termination*

Yes – The threat of severe punishment would surely deter some people. That is what many criminals have said. Even if capital punishment did not deter all murders, it might deter some. *Evidence will be hard to come by. Reasoning by logic is possible.*

Yes – Useful as would be cheap to implement (cheaper than prison sentences) and might work it seems like a good idea. *huh?*

Yes – Would reduce murders and if the deterrent works there will be less murders and so less chance of false convictions. *huh?*

Yes – If we reduce the risk of being murdered by more than we create the risk of wrongful conviction we should win on balance. There are many murders each year; very few wrongful convictions. *huh?*

No – the threat of the death penalty is no deterrent - some people are arrogant and they premeditate the act thinking they will be like OJ Simpson and get away with it because they are smarter than everyone else or they commit the crime in the heat of passion and punishment never even enters their mind until after - then the "I can beat this" attitude

Macro perspective → psychological effects of punishment, psychology of criminal, visibility of punishment.

kicks in and they try to cover it up. These attitudes persist as do murder rates, the latter of which is not affected by the existence of capital punishment.

No – Capital punishment should not be argued for from the standpoint of being a deterrent, because it is not. Rather it should be argued that the punishment must fit the crime. Those who kill should be killed. *NALE*

No – States that have abolished the death penalty have shown a marked decrease in murder rates since putting such decisions into effect. Additionally, such states average significantly fewer murders per thousand than states with the death penalty. *Ex must be provided*

No – It has never been proven that the death penalty reduces the murder rate. See Texas.

No – evidence from some criminologists claim they have statistically proven that when an execution is publicized, more murders occur in the day and weeks that follow. A good example is in the Linberg kidnapping. A number of states adopted the death penalty for crime like this, but figures showed kidnapping increased. Publicity may encourage crime instead of preventing it.

No – death is one penalty which makes error irreversible and the chance of error is inescapable when based on human judgment. On the contrary, sometimes defendants insist on execution. They feel it is an act of kindness to them. The argument here is - Is life imprisonment a crueler fate? *NALE* Is there evidence supporting the usefulness of the death penalty securing the life of the citizens? *rep.*

No – does the death penalty give increased protection against being murdered? This argument for continuation of the death penalty is most likely a deterrent, but it has failed as a deterrent. *rep.*

9. "The idolatry of sports celebrities is undesirable." Discuss.

Requirements

Students should look mainly at the present as it relates to planning for the future with possibly fleeting references to the past as they impinge on present / future.

Students could consider how idolatry is not necessarily negative in its outcome- open discussion and debate about idolatry are important for societies to engage people in healthy and passionate sharing of views- e.g. political blogs and forums, parliamentary sessions. Expression of idolatry and attempts to resolve related conflicts are preferable to concealing it, which may lead to greater problems due to the lack of open communication. *vague.*

The world today provides suitable platforms to encourage the appropriate expression of one's frustrations about the idolatry of sports celebrities although feedback sessions and debates could generate harsh criticisms, such arguments are important to enable improvements in societies. Hence the act of idolatry can lead to greater understanding of it's dangers and improvements to individuals and to society through a catharsis.

reorganise;
strong at but
may not be
a requirement.

Students may discuss how sporting events are contrived and artificial due to the planned objectives of organisers/sponsors/competitors/spectators and how these factors cause related idolatry of sports celebrities and comments can be made on how sport is becoming – too commercialised, too politicised, overly hyped, too loaded with personal agenda, overly arranged for selfish gains etc as long as the student goes back to the question in relating this behavior to whether or not sports celebrities idolatry is undesirable.

Reorganize,
diffo

Idolatry and how it is often misplaced can be discussed in terms of for example footballers or athletes who are too competitive may focus on winning events at the expense of upholding sporting integrity and sportsmanship and as such resultant idolatry could send the 'wrong' message to people.

need to look at the psychology of the followers

too -> about how idolatry makes people unthinking & follow blindly.

The extent to which sports idolatry is the fault of the sportsman or of the promoter / agent / sponsor / spectator etc should be discussed and related back to the question.

// NAQ

this should be a bare requirement

Good scripts should also demonstrate the ability to include a discussion which not only includes just individuals but also countries, politicians or even corporations.

but the extent of such a discussion could vary.

Students should discuss – not debate and not just provide information, or tell stories. 'Discuss' means – examining the issues related to the question, highlight the important questions/problems and look at the problems from various viewpoints and come up with a viewpoint of your own (not necessarily original) and offer sound reasons for the viewpoint with SUPPORT/EVIDENCE.

This is a global question and as such the marker should look out for the student's attempt to explore the question in reference to various countries.

As per recent examiners' reports, students should be awarded with credit if they delve into relevant motivational factors which help to them to expound on their answer to the question.

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unique perspectives

Better students would examine this issue from beyond the norm – example they could write a paragraph on being a child within a family of sports celebrities and how undesirable it is for the children in this situation. They have the fortune of being born in the same week under similar circumstances. They have the misfortune of being born into a world of media frenzy and regarding it being undesirable, all we can say is potential for sports celebrity idolatry is a mixed blessing with likelihood of it introducing undesirable elements like warped sense of values but then again better students would offset this by explaining than children of non –sports stars eg Paris Hilton also face same issues so not particular to sports stars.

??
idolatry affecting them

NAQ

Points for discussion.

(Ignore "Yes/no" tags -> some can be used to argue for either way)

Yes - Sports celebrities are idolized by millions of youth all over the world especially with the advent of new technologies which enabled our youth to watch and see their favorite sports idols in different form of media. With the rapid advancement of technology

we have seen how sports influenced the daily activities of youths in different parts of the planet. As such sports celebrity idolatry is too prevalent as media has changed with modern society and with HD/ Satellite broadcasting, media can reach immediately faster and further and appetite for sport is prevalent and growing bringing revenue for media. This revenue is in part through sportsmen and women depicted as idols and marketed as such in association with NIKE/ ADIDAS etc and combined media dispersion plus receptivity of spectators to idol depiction can result in excessive idolatry with sportsmen and women being seen as 'gods' to be adored, 'worshiped' and emulated.

(this is a recent pt.)
(this is the pt.)

Yes – in media sport celebrities often are depicted as bigger than life for example EA Sports ads and video games depict professional athletes as transcendent; news organizations refer to star athletes by a single name or nickname (Ichiro, Kobe, KG);, and star players represent entire leagues. EA Sports is part of new media in modern society.

this is the pt.

same pt / N/A

Yes – the continued proliferation of fantasy sports wagering further aggrandizes personal accomplishments over team success. This is depicted in online sports games and may feed through into real life perceptions.

Yes – All sport constituents (e.g., players, owners, businesses, and media) benefit from professional athletes. Sport business is an estimated \$213 billion industry; of this figure a high % is promoting top sports athletes and this involves associated and non associated products linked to the sports celebrities (perfumes/ footwear etc) and this branding depicts them in prolific advertising as type of 'super hero' to look up to and emulate and this can lead to excessive idolatry – manifesting itself in excessive consumption by easily influenced teens and even adults. Evident in shirt sales / branding etc

Yes – We only have to look at the most infamous – O.J. Simpson is probably the most public legal proceeding of any celebrity athlete in history. The trial itself will be law-school fodder for years, and the reputation of O.J. was forever changed. Prior to the trial, O.J. was a football star in college and the professional ranks. In addition, he had starred in a number of Hollywood films, including the popular "Naked Gun" movies. Now, many people see O.J. as a murderer who got away with it because of a botched trial. Idolatry in his case was certainly undesirable but easy to be wise after event as those who idolized him were not to know during his sporting days that he would be involved in a murder trail.

pt being large fan base can get you out of trouble
∴ public idolatry

Yes - A few years ago Michael Vick had it "all" from a sports standpoint. He was a famous athlete and his earning power was at its peak due to a high salary and huge endorsements. Unfortunately for Vick, he had a socially unacceptable and rather illegal hobby in dog fighting. Not only was he breaking the law, but he was also messing with "man's best friend". Soon, Vick was in prison, his money was gone, and a dog-loving country was left with images of drowning and electrocuted dogs. Once more, idolatry in his case was certainly undesirable but easy to be wise after event as those who idolized him were not to know during his sporting days that he would be involved in a murder trail.

to jolt fans back to reality.

Yes - Sports and movie celebrities hold an unbelievable amount of power over our society. Everyone, in every walk of life, tend to fashion themselves or some aspect of their lives, after these people. If anyone held the capacity to break this bad habit of

picking the cheap and easy over the healthy and more expensive, it would be these celebrities. They have this power. Yet, instead of attempting to break our society's bad habits, they endorse them. They support our bad habits, encouraging the formation of childhood obesity, tooth decay, and cancer.

Yes – the idolatry is part of a process – the way sportsmen are interviewed before, during, and after broadcasted sporting events. Internet sites and sports news cable channels report on professional athletes' contracts, legal issues, and personal successes. Magazine and newspaper articles offer intimate details about sport celebrities' lives.

Yes – Sport celebrities are more than entertainers; they are expected to uphold their culture's values and morals (Jones and Schumann 2000). When the moral legacies of sport celebrities are compromised by drug and spousal abuse (Darryl Strawberry), cheating (steroid use by Manny Ramirez), illegal behavior (tax evasion by Pete Rose), inhumane activity (Michael Vick sponsoring dog fights), and ill-advised off-the-field behavior (Michael Phelps smoking marijuana from a water pipe), young fans may come to accept and emulate aberrant behaviors.

Yes – Idolatry is very prevalent - unfortunately, the seemingly innocuous infatuation of pre-adults with media-hyped sport celebrities may herald a psychopathological condition in adults. Unlike benign fandom, sport celebrity worship, which is evident across a wide range of sport-related venues, can lead to negative para-social relationships and psychological instability – this can detract from the team focus of sports, glorify the wrong people as role models, and make people into commodities. Thus socially responsible sport organizations should discourage adolescents' star player idolatry—a likely precursor of adults' sport celebrity worship.

Yes – Through repeated media exposure, adolescents often grow fond of a sport celebrity and want to be like him or her. The appealing athletic skills, pro-social behaviors, and traits of a star player can contribute to adolescents' identity construction - such identity-forming attachments can become non-reciprocated relationships in which one person is densely knowledgeable about another person. As adolescents share, via mass media, in their idols' supposed triumphs and defeats, these fantasized romantic or identity-molding bonds strengthen.

Yes – Through identifying with athletes, adolescents' seemingly innocuous hero worship may evolve into celebrity worship, in which people develop an unhealthy obsession with one or more celebrities. Such celebrity fixations may lead to excessive fantasy proneness and a loss of self.

Yes – The above can cause fans to substitute artificial interactions with liked celebrities for face-to-face interactions with friends and acquaintances; that is, fans exposed to celebrities via mass media may descend mentally from the genuine social world to a world of artificial experience. Unfortunately, psychopathic intentions and behaviors may result when the line between genuine and artificial worlds blurs and resultant celebrity worship can damage fans' psychological and emotional well-being. (eg can lead to anxiety, depression, poor mental health, and negative affect; even low-level celebrity worship can lead to social dysfunction and depression)

Intimacy of privacy
repeated pt

3 pts here,
2 repeated

repeated pt.

repeated pt.

No – while it may be prevalent it is hard to measure whether too prevalent – and this whether sports celebrity idolatry is too prevalent in modern society really depends on whether the impacts are extensive and across whole of society and causing related detrimental effects – and as this is hard to determine in we cannot argue is too prevalent.

No – this perception that “sports celebrity idolatry is too prevalent in modern society is an over –reaction. Media tends to be sensationalist at times and as a consequence we may seem to come to believe that this is prevalent across whole of society when all we are witnessing are isolated incidents to excessive sports celebrity idolatry.

No – it is just that nowadays we are more aware of the impact of possible sports celebrity idolatry because the media is now more influential in power of argument and media is circulated more extensively and effectively in so many forms in modern society eg. new media forms etc and hence people come to fear that sports celebrity idolatry is too prevalent.

No – Today's youth emulate sports celebrities as if they were demigods. From their looks, uniforms and also the way they play the sports are all imitated by our youth. In schools or even in distant places where sports are popular you can see how this influence our youth. They follow their sports idol's career and pattern their own playing style as to that of their idol. Some youth go beyond their idol's playing style and also imitate their lifestyle. They do what their idol do outside of the sports and this is the dangerous impact of sports celebrities to our youth today. But then again – surely sports celebrity idolatry is part of life and young people can learn from it as they can from any other adversity as long as they have a sound education, solid values and guidance and as such why should it be seen as undesirable as it provides an opportunity to learn from adversity and success.

No – Sports idolatry gives people a target to aim for – to emulate and as such sets a benchmark of aspiration and as such sports idolatry can be simulative and purposeful.

No – For sports celebrity idolatry to be too prevalent in modern society would assume that most people cannot think for themselves but people are now more educated and can make their own decisions and while sports celebrity idolatry exists, people are aware of it and of potential dangers and they can differentiate between idolizing and respecting.

No – While sports celebrity idolatry exists it is not widespread. It is isolated and prevalent in some sports in some locations – New York Baseball and basketball / Brazil football etc and even with football as per World Cup – it is transient and does not last – where the worship exists it is only for a while and soon wears off and hence celebrity idolatry never really reaches the point where it is too prevalent.

Whether any PT stands depends on Ex/E

10. “Education is the key to alleviating poverty.” How far do you agree?

Requirements

Students should look mainly at the present as it relates to planning for the future with possibly fleeting references to the past as they impinge on present / future.

MAE
Assumption of such a para is that if it is not prevalent, it is not debatable or it doesn't need to be addressed BUT this is skirting the issue... it's right presence might (i) escalate later (ii) affect some people still

Repeated PT
Rarely debutant
at if you look at the concept on the whole.

Idolatry (not only in sports but in schools, parties etc etc) has existed since ~~the~~ human history started (concept of idol = religion)

No – Considering poverty as an issue of inequality rather than as one of lack of education or job skills may also provide a deeper insight.

No – There are many limitations to education as a solution to alleviating poverty - elitism in education may further disadvantage the poor.

No – Differing access to quality education due to socio-economic factors is one such limitation.

No – The rural-urban divide results in competent teachers moving and staying in urban schools, while the teachers in rural schools may not be as well-trained.

No – Another limitation is the lack of availability of jobs in the country that can raise the people with more education out of poverty.

No- while it may be 'a' key it is not necessarily 'the' key as education alone can do little to alleviate poverty as needs other factors working with education – eg technology, money etc

11. Should we be concerned about the surge in the popularity of cosmetic surgery?

Requirements

Students should look mainly at the present as it relates to planning for the future with possibly fleeting references to the past as they impinge on present / future.

Good scripts should also demonstrate the ability to include a discussion which not only includes just individuals but also countries, politicians or even corporations.

As per recent examiner reports - good students would be expected to have examined **the motivation behind** the use of cosmetic surgery in various contexts and would then relate this to whether we should be concerned about or whether this explains and warrants the surge in the popularity of cosmetic surgery – eg the role of physical appearance would appear to depend at least partly on what kind of occupation one is referring to. In certain kinds of jobs, physical appearance appears to play a disproportionate part in one's success. Obvious examples: actors, models and perhaps those jobs involving public relations. Generally, in such areas, the more attractive, the higher the chances of success and as such this could explain the surge in the use of cosmetic surgery in these areas and how this in turn influences public opinion and behavior then comes the issue of whether concern is warranted. Then it comes down to whether people are being unduly influenced and are placing themselves in danger (physical or material) as a result.

Also students should examine how social pressures and expectations explain the motivation behind this surge in the popularity of cosmetic surgery with clear examples – for example – in an interview candidates who are otherwise identical, are bosses more inclined to hire the one that strikes them as the more attractive - most studies done in this area would agree that physical appearance does confer an initial advantage. Almost universally, all things being roughly equal, most people would tend to favour the more

a few pts here

whether the outcome

job requirement

we should be concerned that also physical appearance concerns

not be

PT

save PT

attractive – thus to compete some people decide with the help of adverts to indulge in cosmetic surgery so better students would realize that concern is not merely about the dangers of the process but the nature of society that puts pressure on people to take risks with cosmetic surgery in order to improve their chances of competing.

Better students will avoid obvious and over-worked examples when referring to the dangers of cosmetic surgery like the late Michael Jackson and with instead refer to less infamous but equally pertinent such as Tara Reid, Gary Busey, Lil Kim, Jessica Simpson, Kenny Rogers, Tori Spelling, Donatella Versace, and Melanie Griffith amongst others.

This is a global question and as such the marker should look out for the student's attempt to explore the question in reference to various countries.

As per recent examiners' reports, students should be awarded with credit if they delve into relevant motivational factors which help to them to expound on their answer to the question.

As per recent examiners' reports, students should be awarded with credit if they relevantly cite recent 'hot off the press' articles and relate them to the question and use them credibly as part of the development of their line of thought. For example *The Times* reported in August 2010 that the number of cosmetic surgical operations conducted by "audited members of the profession" has more than tripled to 34,000 since 2003, but that many additional procedures are being carried out illegally on the black market. The newspaper says that these are fuelled by internet promotions, magazine advertising and aggressive discounting. Plenty of room for student analysis here.

Students who go beyond the mere analysis of pros and cons should be rewarded

– this can include suggestions to alleviate or offset concern in this area including:-

- Patient psychology should be considered by clinical staff as issues of mental health and body image may be behind the desire for cosmetic changes. These could also arise in people who feel disappointed or upset by the results of their surgery.
- Surgeons should keep records that detail their patients' expectations and provide them with guidance on whether these are realistic.
- There are risks associated with any type of surgery and patients should be informed of these and their surgeon's success rates when considering procedures.
- It is important that patients are given time to consider their options. Doctors should also inform patients about alternative treatments that may be available.
- Before procedures are carried out, it should be clear who will be financially liable for the correction of any complications.
- There may be some merits to adopting a regulation system similar to that in France. Under this system, patients must be given information on costs, risks and the surgeon's qualifications to perform their selected procedures.
- The way that cosmetic surgery is marketed should also be regulated.

Points for discussion:

Plastic/ cosmetic surgery definition including breast implants, liposuction, facelift, collagen injections, tummy tuck etc

Popular -Most plastic surgery operations done in 1 USA 2 Brazil 3 UK 4 France
In countries like S Korea, popular with teens/the young/ old/ women/ even men

Yes – Becomes addictive and hence we should be concerned as there are those who find themselves on a slippery slope to cosmetic surgery addiction, as they start with one or two minor procedures and gradually add more and more surgeries to their list. These individuals cannot seem to stop themselves, and whilst to everyone else they seem plastic and unnatural-looking these people believe that surgery has enhanced their appearance, and continue to have more work done.

Yes – By understanding addiction we can see that we should be concerned as people with an addiction may have an idea about what they want to look like in the end, but the reality is they will never be satisfied with their appearance, and the fact they have so much cosmetic surgery demonstrates this. They want to completely alter their appearance, but even when they see their transformed face and body they still see flaws, and believe more cosmetic surgery is the answer.

Why? → evidence for the pt.

Yes – Addiction can result in BDD – hence we should be concerned – as not uncommon for people who appear to have an addiction to cosmetic surgery to suffer from a psychological condition known as Body dysmorphic disorder (BDD). Sufferers become preoccupied with what they perceive as flaws in their appearance, and they regard cosmetic surgery as a way of 'fixing' their imperfections, though in reality surgery does nothing to alter how they feel about themselves.

mental emotional

Yes – We should be concerned our media-dominated society places a premium on good looks and people are influenced by this mindset we are becoming superficial / artificial

how bad?

Yes - Even in developed countries like United Kingdom, cosmetic surgery is not even properly regulated so that individuals looking to have surgery can find themselves with someone operating on them who isn't properly trained to carry out cosmetic surgery – so even worse in less developed countries – hence cause for concern. ∴ health risk

Yes – People who want to break into certain glamorous professions where looks matter see this as a surgical recourse, their seeking of desperate measures can mean speed of fix compromises safety

Yes – What is valued in society has gone through a drastic change – what kind of signals are we sending to our young. These young people often believe they can get the results they see on TV - Hollywood stars have, but these stars can afford the best cosmetic surgeons in the world, whereas they probably have to make do with who they can afford. If something goes wrong individuals can be left looking odd rather than more attractive; they may be in a great deal of pain and develop problems as a result of botched surgery. Hence we should be concerned.

Yes – Risks of surgery – bleeding, scarring.... When doctors are overworked/ demand escalates... *Non-painful?*

Yes – High expectations, disappointment, post-operative depression

Yes – danger of DIY injectable treatments proliferate the internet which are self administering.

Yes – ~~Loopholes in current regulations~~ in many developed countries (even UK) means that some cosmetic surgical procedures are not covered by current regulations, such as botox injections and injections of aesthetic fillers. Botox is not licensed for cosmetic use, but it can be prescribed "off license", in which circumstances the doctor assumes liability for its use. Most fillers are tested in the UK as "devices" rather than as drugs. Hence cause for concern from a legislative and interpretive viewpoint.

Yes – Danger of beauty parlors jumping into the bandwagon in rush to profit and compromising on safety if current ~~lack of regulation~~ continues in many countries – eg Nigel Mercer, president of the British Association of Aesthetic Plastic Surgeons recently in press arguing that doctor's first duty to protect their patients has been forgotten about by many in the cosmetic industry and that we have reached a stage where public expectation, driven by media hype and, dare one say, professional greed, has brought us to a 'perfect storm' in the cosmetic surgical market – he even went on to recommend the banning of all advertising for cosmetic surgery procedures across Europe and said the medical profession needs to get itself in order. Students who show awareness of such Hot News items should be rewarded.

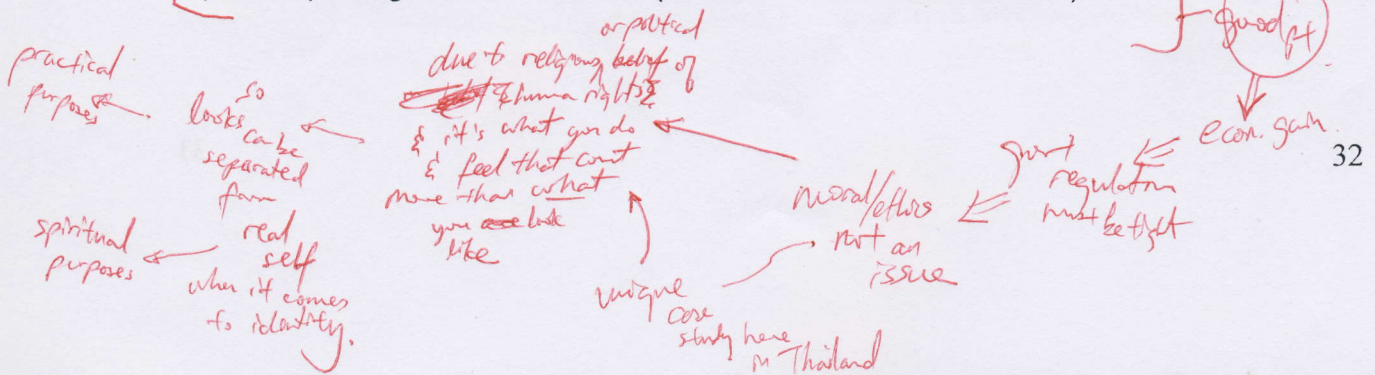
Yes and no - *Clinical Risk* the well known medical magazine – recently featured several articles on the issues surrounding cosmetic surgery. These issues include the potential for physical and psychological harm, and the need for tighter regulation of the industry, better training programs for surgeons and measures to improve patient experience. So while it does seem on the surface that we should be concerned about the surge in the popularity of cosmetic surgery – if we take the view that better training programs for surgeons and measures to improve patient experience can easily be introduced to largely rectify many of the concerns, then less need for concern or at least concern may be temporary due to the fact that legislation and education lags the technology associated with cosmetic surgery.

No – No there is no need for concern as affordability, accessibility, advanced surgical procedures ... people are more confident about the procedure *phy pt*

No – If it boosts their confidence/self-esteem then it's their risk same as crossing a road or flying across the world *0 over. how do we know*

No – Since doctors/hospitals have a reputation to upkeep, chances are they would ensure they maintain high standards *phy. pt*

No – Even the tourist industry has jumped on the bandwagon – need to rejoice rather than be concerned. In countries like Thailand – it is a big money-spinner; hospitals provide package deals for tourists (with resort-like accommodation) *good pt*



No – People will learn from their mistakes and will stop undertaking cosmetic surgery if it proves to be adverse – to argue that they are addicted is to under-estimate human self – control and resilience.

diff. to prove pt

No – Governments are aware of dangers and have legislated so most cosmetic surgery is under control and no need for concern.

Same not all → depends

Evidence to show people can kick addiction

No – This concern about cosmetic surgery is largely media hype and we read of atrocious cases but the majority are successful and are not in the news hence it is a matter of perspective. No need to for concern.

Worst health hazard pt

or any other belief. So really on their own.

No - At present, there are measures and standards to help regulate the industry in many developed countries, but some cosmetic surgeons operate outside these regulations. Some treatments and procedures are unlicensed for cosmetic use but can be given at the discretion of doctors, or "off license", in some clinics – so in many countries it is a matter of tightening standards and ensuring doctors who flout the law are struck off.

Some pt

ultimately, the pt about psychol cannot be proven others ∴ still a cause concern

12. Are some works of art more meaningful than others?

Requirements

Students should look mainly at the present as it relates to planning for the future with possible substantive references to the past as they impinge on present / future.

Students should establish suitable parameters for discussion and show good understanding of the key phrase ' more meaningful'. They should also be able to provide a diverse and wide definition (not necessarily exhaustive) of art and be able to apply their understanding of the key terms in their assessment of whether some works of art are more meaningful than others.

Students may borrow from their understanding of the various works of art - high art, mass art, modern art or popular art/culture to make their assessment. Painting, dance, literature, sculpture and music etc are all valid interpretations of the forms of art.

'Meaningful' in this context can mean to (1) educational - in order to learn something about or from it and (2) financially – for profit and (3) aesthetically – as an artifact of beauty in it's own right.

'Meaningful' in this context should also be referred to as meaning to recognise, understand and enjoy the qualities of art, essentially to enjoy art for art's sake. Students must recognise that such recognition is sufficient in and of itself and may/will not serve any specific or meaningful purposes.

Students could argue that whether some works of art more meaningful than others depends – they could examine from various perspectives – for example the perspective of the artists/audience/government

It depends—A detailed discussion of what constitutes meaningful is vital (economic terms, aesthetics, socially, historically conscious, politically, insights into the world of the artist or the artist him/herself). Such discussions may be grounded in societal context, tradition or climate (political or other thematic consideration), and the artist's intent