

Examiners' Report

June 2014

GCE Economics 6EB02 01

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates showing a sound grasp of economic and business concepts. There appeared to be better use of precise economic and business terminology throughout rather than generalised comments. Again, the more able candidates demonstrated excellent application of their knowledge to the precise question set, while the less able candidates attempted questions from a 'common sense' approach rather than demonstrating any economic and business concepts. Examination timing skills appeared to be very good on the whole with the majority of candidates completing all questions fully.

There are a variety of ways to gain marks for part (b) Supported Multiple Choice questions:

1. If responses in part (a) are wrong then the maximum mark available for part (b) is 2 marks. If a candidate does no more than explain distracters in part (b) then a maximum of 2 marks is awarded. We expect to see at least a definition or explanation for selecting the correct response. Some candidates only explain why their chosen answer is correct and depending upon the quality/development of this answer, they can score 3 marks for part (b). We expect to see candidates who have briefly explained the correct answer followed by explanations as to why the other options are incorrect. This method can gain the candidate 3 marks.
2. Again, it is essential that candidates are taught how to tackle these questions and it is quite evident that some centres do spend time preparing and practicing these types of questions. It is not sufficient enough to simply state that the other options are incorrect. The candidate should explain why the distracters are incorrect. If the examiner can ask the question 'why?' then the answer is not fully developed to gain marks.

Question 1

Many candidates were able to get part (a) correct. The majority were able to give a definition of lean management and examiners accepted reduced wastage or minimisation of costs for 1 Knowledge mark. The second mark was awarded if a candidate then gave an example of lean management such as JIT or Kaizen. Most candidates then used an explanation of a distracter for the third mark, which was usually distracter A of why stock levels were likely to fall.

Lean management works to minimize costs and increase efficiency, examples are Just-in-time, Kanban and Kaizen. They all work to improve quality and efficiency by getting smaller amounts of quantity supplied, so there is less wastage and little/no defects, so reduce costs and lead to greater efficiency. It will not be excess capacity or high stock levels as businesses produce what's needed, and have smaller amounts of supply so will not lead to high stock levels or excess capacity.

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This response scored 3 marks for part (b).

Marks were awarded for reference to minimising cost, plus examples of JIT/Kanban. The candidate does further their explanation of why there would be increased efficiency. In addition, the candidate explains why the distracters are incorrect.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Try and start your response with a definition – usually from the question or the correct answer. This can gain you 1 mark and gives you access to all 3 marks for part (b).

Question 2

Many candidates were able to get part (a) correct. Examiners allowed 2 possible definitions – delegation or empowerment with the vast majority of candidates defining delegation. The key was that employees are given responsibility for a task rather than just working on their own. Other marks were awarded for linking delegation to motivation and therefore increasing productivity. Examiners also allowed 'trusted' or 'valued' as a consequence for 1 mark. Most candidates were able to score at least 2 marks for the correct answer plus explaining a distracter.

Delegation is the act of sharing responsibility with subordinates and employees throughout the hierarchy. This often makes workers feel as though they are trusted and this empowers them, making them feel valued by the Virgin Group. A centralised organisational structure is one where the majority of decision making is taken by senior managers at the top of the hierarchy and this discourages delegation. A is therefore incorrect because workers ^{lay} down the hierarchy make more decisions due to the delegation of responsibility.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This scored 3 marks for part (b).

The marks were awarded for the definition of delegation and then the development of the correct answer plus distracters. This is a very good example of a detailed response and one which does more than it needs to score full marks for part (b).



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

If you are unsure if you have correctly defined or explained part (a), then fully explain 2 of the distracters as you can still score 2 marks for part (b) even with an incorrect answer for part (a).

Question 3

This was a calculation question and we awarded 1 mark for an accurate definition of PED (either formula or by full written explanation). If the % sign or the word 'change' was missing then this meant that the candidate could not get the 1 mark for Knowledge. If the candidate inserted the correct figures into the formula then 2 marks were awarded. Many candidates are still unable to calculate PED because they have the formula the wrong way around.

3 (a) In 2012, the Royal Mail announced a 30% price increase for First Class stamps to 60p.

If the price elasticity of demand is -2, demand will

(1)

A rise by 60%

B fall by 60% ✓

C rise by 15%

D fall by 15%

Answer

B

(b) Explain your answer (show your workings).

(3)

Price elasticity of demand = $\frac{\text{Percentage change in demand}}{\text{Percentage change in price}}$

Therefore:

$$-2 = \frac{\text{Percentage change in demand}}{30}$$

times both sides by 30:

Percentage change in demand is equal to

$$-2 \times 30 = -60, \text{ hence a fall by } 60\%$$



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This scored 3 marks for part (b).

The candidate correctly gives the formula for PED and then rearranges the formula to show their workings as to how they arrived at their answer for part (a).



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Make sure you can calculate PED and YED and be able to rearrange formula in case you are asked to calculate the change in QD or change in Price.

One way to remember the correct formula is that the Queen (QD) reigns over her Peasants (P) - therefore QD is always over Price!

3 (a) In 2012, the Royal Mail announced a 30% price increase for First Class stamps to 60p.

If the price elasticity of demand is -2, demand will

(1)

A rise by 60%

B fall by 60%

C rise by 15%

D fall by 15%

Answer

C

(b) Explain your answer (show your workings).

(3)

$\frac{\% \text{ change } QD}{\% \text{ change } P}$

$\frac{\text{Difference} \times 100}{\text{original}}$



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This shows that a candidate can still score 1 mark for the correct formula even with the incorrect answer for part (a).



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Always write out the correct formula as this will score 1 Knowledge mark.

Question 4

This was a more challenging question for candidates as many were able to get part (a) correct but were unable to explain why this was the correct answer. Many did not know what nominal prices were which therefore restricted their marks for this question. Most candidates were able to define inflation in order to gain 1 Knowledge mark. Examiners awarded an additional mark if candidates stated that nominal prices do not have inflation taken into account. Some candidates did gain additional marks for a full explanation of the distracters.

- 4 (a) Inflation affects us all and during 2012 inflation in the UK peaked at 4.2%.

All of the following are likely consequences of inflation, **except**:

(1)

- A an increase in business uncertainty
- B a fall in nominal prices
- C a loss of competitiveness
- D a redistribution of wealth

Answer

B

- (b) Explain your answer.

(3)

- Inflation is a sustained increase in the average price level of a country.
- Therefore the nominal prices which don't take into account inflation will be rising.
- A is incorrect ~~because~~ because businesses will be more uncertain as costs and prices are constantly changing so any predicted profits may be inaccurate.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This scored 3 marks for part (b).

Marks were awarded for the definition of inflation and this candidate clearly understands what nominal prices are and why they would be increasing not falling. A third mark was awarded for the explanation of distracter A.

Question 5

This was well answered with the majority of candidates able to get part (a) correct and provide a sound definition of barriers to entry. Stronger answers were able to apply to the context as to why competition might be limited as well as gain additional marks from a full explanation of the distracters. There was really good use of economic and business terminology in this question which was really pleasing.

- 5 (a) If there are high barriers to entry in a market such as petrol retailing, it is **most likely** that this will lead to low (1)

- A consumer choice
B profitability
C start-up costs
D prices

Answer

A

- (b) Explain your answer. (3)

High barriers to entry refers to factors that prevent business from successfully entering a business for example heavy advertisement from known firms such as BP and Shell. A is the correct answer as firms in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ markets with high barrier to entry e.g. oligopoly are price maker, they can detect the price of the product and because there are very few firms BP and Shell for example consumers will have to limit their choice. C is the incorrect answer as high

(Total for Question 5 = 4 marks)

barrier to entry have high start up cost e.g. effective advertisement or expensive petrol making equipment.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This scored 3 marks for part (b).

This was a superb response which did more than it needed for the 3 marks - definition and good use of the context with references to BP and Shell. Each distracter has been fully explained with excellent use of economic and business terminology.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Try and use the context and you will be rewarded for good use of economic and business terminology rather than generic common sense answers.

Question 6

This was another challenging SMC questions in Section A. Part (a) of a question was testing knowledge and understanding of the impact of a depreciation of the euro. Although the term 'exchange rate' was not in the question, examiners allowed this as the definition mark which enabled many candidates to access marks for part (b) even with a correct answer for part (a). Candidates needed to explain why a depreciation of the euro would lead to a fall in demand for French tourists visiting London in terms of an increase in the amount of currency which would be needed to be exchanged therefore reducing purchasing power. For the distracters, a full explanation linked to the exchange rate was required rather than just stating it would be cheaper. Examiners wanted to know why it was incorrect in order to gain the marks. Many candidates misread the question and did not realise that this was a 'least likely' question so incorrectly put A as the correct answer.

6 (a) In the first quarter of 2012, the euro fell in value against most other currencies

Which of the following is **least likely** to be a consequence of the above?

An increase in the

(1)

- A number of UK tourists to Barcelona, Spain \uparrow likely
- B number of French tourists to London, UK \downarrow less likely ✓
- C import of German Audi cars by the USA \uparrow likely
- D export of Italian Energie fashion clothing to the UK \downarrow likely

Answer

B

(b) Explain your answer.

(3)

~~Currency~~ ~~Currency~~ ~~are~~ Exchange rates are the value of one currency expressed in terms of another. A fall in the value of the Euro is ~~most~~ ^{least} likely to lead to an increase in the number of French tourists to London. This is because people in the Eurozone would find that it is more expensive for them to buy foreign currencies such as the Pound Sterling, thus limiting their purchasing power in the UK. This would in turn reduce the likelihood of their ~~total~~ holidaying in the UK. An increase in the import of German cars to the USA is likely to be a consequence as a fall

(Total for Question 6 = 4 marks)

in the \downarrow value of the Euro would effectively lower the price of German cars for people using US dollars.

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 24 MARKS



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This scored 3 marks for part (b).

Marks were awarded for definition of exchange rates and a fully developed explanation of the correct answer without just stating it is more expensive.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Exchange rates can be problematic so use SPICED – strong pound imports cheap exports dear or WPIDEC weak pound imports dear exports cheap to help you; but remember you have to do more than just state this – you have to fully explain the implications as to the appreciation or depreciation to gain the marks. Use the context to help you.

Question 7

This was marked according to the following Assessment Objectives: Knowledge 2, Application 1 and Analysis 1. Examiners allowed 1 mark for a definition of market research and 1 mark for giving a 'way' in which market research could help reduce uncertainty. The Application mark was allowed for references to things such as chocolate, chocolate santas and advent calendars. For the Analysis mark, examiners looked for a reason, cause or consequence of the market research and this ranged from changing the type of chocolate products Thorntons were currently making to anticipating future demand which may increase sales or profits. Many candidates scored 3 marks due to providing a generic answer which had no application to Thorntons.

Cocoa prices rise

Cocoa is the main raw material in chocolate manufacturing. Cocoa prices have increased by 15% in less than a week. The price rise is due to growing demand for cocoa in China and to growing demand worldwide for dark chocolate, which is thought to be healthier. Global cocoa capacity would need to increase by around 30% in order to keep up with growing demand. Chocolate has become an 'affordable luxury' despite the global recession.

5

Analysts predict cocoa prices will increase by up to 110% compared to a year ago. Within eight years, there will be a shortage of one million tons of cocoa unless vast areas of land are set aside to farm the commodity.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.ingredientsnetwork.com/news-content/full/cocoa-prices-rise-on-supply-shortage-fears> 11 January 2012)

- 7 Explain one way in which the use of market research can help Thorntons reduce uncertainty.

Market research ~~can be~~ is useful as it helps a business to predict the future and therefore prepare for it. Thorntons could use a questionnaire to ask ~~to~~ customers what their favourite type of chocolate is. They could use this data to supply the different chocolate according to ~~the~~ the survey. This would reduce uncertainty as ~~if~~ you Thorntons would have enough stock to deal with the demand which ~~would~~ may increase sales again.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This scored 4 marks and gave 2 separate Knowledge marks. It was applied to Thorntons in terms of type of chocolate and then gives a consequence of the market research.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Always use the context and do not give generic responses. Use the Evidence provided to help you gain Application marks.

Cocoa prices rise

Cocoa is the main raw material in chocolate manufacturing. Cocoa prices have increased by 15% in less than a week. The price rise is due to growing demand for cocoa in China and to growing demand worldwide for dark chocolate, which is thought to be healthier. Global cocoa capacity would need to increase by around 30% in order to keep up with growing demand. Chocolate has become an 'affordable luxury' despite the global recession.

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- 7 Explain one way in which the use of market research can help Thorntons reduce uncertainty.

Market research is collecting information to see what (first + second hand) to see what your customers needs are. Part of Thorntons uncertainty may be that they don't know what kind of products chocolates at what sort of prices their customers want. By conducting market research, it will enable Thorntons to get a better idea of what their customers are interested in, be that white, milk, dark or other flavoured chocolate. This will therefore reduce Thorntons uncertainty + lead them to more sales and as a result, increased profit.

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This scored 4 marks and had great Application to chocolate.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Analysis is often misunderstood by candidates and the easiest way to remember how to structure your answer to gain Analysis marks is to think about giving: a reason or a cause or a consequence or a cost. These can be both positive and negative.

Question 8

This was marked by the same Assessment Objectives as Question 7: Knowledge 2, Application 1 and Analysis 1. Examiners awarded 1 Knowledge mark for an accurate definition of niche market followed by a second Knowledge mark for a benefit such as being able to charge higher prices or less competition. For Application, examiners did not accept Hotel Chocolat as Application because this was given in the question. The Analysis mark could be gained by providing a reason, cause or consequence from the benefit of operating in a niche market, with many candidates linking lack of competition or high prices to an increase in profits.

8 Explain **one** possible benefit for chocolate retailer Hotel Chocolat of operating in a niche market.

A niche market is one that has a smaller target audience they are normally specialised products. In niche markets people are usually willing to pay more and so Hotel Chocolat can afford to charge more for their ~~foods~~ chocolate and they will still have sales, that means that they can cover the price increase of cocoa and still make a profit. This means even though they may have a lower sales rate than that means they ~~are~~ still make a high profit due to charging higher prices.

(Total for Question 8 = 4 marks)



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This scored 4 marks and has great Application to chocolate and cocoa.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

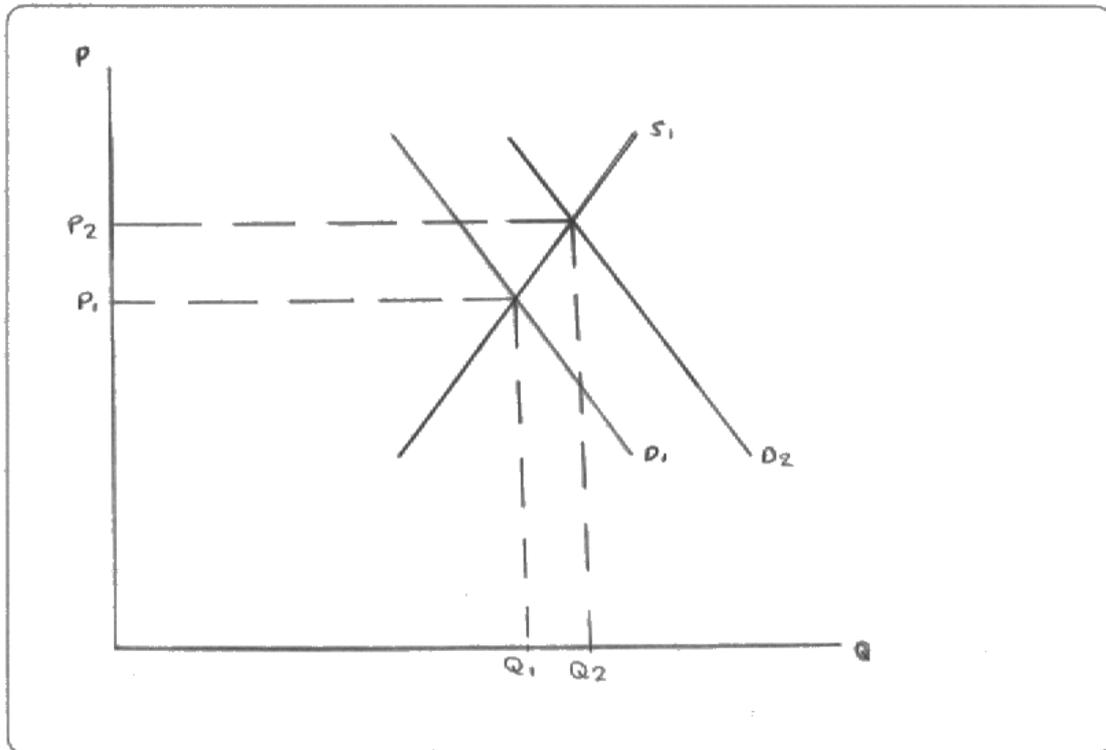
Using the name of a business is **not** classed as Application so think about using references to the products or services the business has which will make you write in context rather than giving a generic response which could apply to any business.

Question 9

The diagram was marked out of 5 marks. As in previous years, the diagram has to be perfect to gain all 5 marks with an outward shift in the demand curve. The labels had to be correct and the two equilibrium points had to be extended out to the axes with labels to show the impact on Price (P_1 , P_2) and Quantity (Q_1 , Q_2). If these labels were missing, then candidates are not fully showing the old and new equilibrium.

The written explanation was worth 3 marks. Examiners awarded 1 mark if the candidate stated that the price has risen due to an increase in demand. Application was awarded for stating that the increase was from China and/or changes in chocolate tastes such as dark chocolate or health benefits. The third mark was awarded for stating that supply has remained the same (or supply is limited) which is why the price of cocoa is higher. Marks were not awarded for simply describing the diagram as these marks have already been awarded for the diagram.

- 9 Using Evidence B and a fully labelled supply and demand diagram, explain why the price of cocoa has increased.



Demand refers to the quantity of a product consumers are willing to buy at a range of specific prices. There's an increased demand for cocoa in China and dark chocolate world wide. This has led to an outward shift of the demand curve (with supply remaining the same) resulting in a new (higher) equilibrium price and quantity. In the long-run there may be an outward shift of the supply curve in order to keep up with the increased demand.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This scored 8 marks. The diagram was perfect with correct labels. The written explanation was contextualised and reference was made to both demand and supply curves.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

For diagrams, please use a ruler. It makes your diagrams much clearer to mark. If you make a mistake, please cross out and redraw the whole diagram rather than trying to amend the existing one. Your written explanation is just as important as getting the correct diagram so spend time looking at past papers and the mark schemes for supply and demand diagrams. To get the highest marks, do not just describe the diagram – explain the impact on Price and Quantity and always consider what is happening to both curves.

Question 10

This question was marked using Assessment Objectives Knowledge 1, Application 1 and Analysis 1 per factor. Examiners marked each factor separately and we allowed the use of Thorntons and Hotel Chocolat as Application in this question because both companies were not in the question and it did provide great context for many candidates.

The vast majority of candidates focused on weather, technology, costs and taxes as the main factors which affected the supply of chocolate. Examiners awarded 1 mark for the factor, then looked for the Application to chocolate/cocoa and then the Analysis mark could be gained for stating whether this would lead to an increase or decrease in supply. Examiners were very impressed with some of the detailed answers for this question and the insights into the growing of cocoa plants. Unfortunately, many candidates gave demand factors such as tastes and fashions rather than supply factors but we did allow marks if a candidate fully explained the profit signalling mechanism in terms of chocolate businesses either entering or leaving the market due to changes in demand. On the whole, this question performed very well in comparison to other Section B questions and it was clear that candidates had been taught supply and demand factors very well.

10 Explain **two** factors, other than its price, which may affect the supply of chocolate.

* One factor which will affect the supply of chocolate is natural phenomena. If the conditions in the countries where cocoa is grown are poor for example a drought or hurricane then crops will not be able to grow. This will result in a lower supply of cocoa and therefore chocolate.

Another factor which may affect the supply of chocolate is the areas of land which are set aside to grow cocoa. If land is set aside to grow cash crops for example biofuels which pay more to farmers then the supply of cocoa will be lower as it is not the primary land use.

(Total for Question 10 = 6 marks)

↑ * Supply is the amount of a good or service consumers are willing and able to buy at a given time at a given price



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This scored 6 marks for 2 very clear and precise supply factors which were contextualised. All the Assessment Objectives were gained for both factors.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Make sure if you are asked for 2 factors that you give 2 separate factors as some did blend into each other so make it very clear to the examiner where one factor ends and one factor starts.

Question 11

This was the first Levels of Response question in Section B. Most candidates were able to define social costs and then give examples such as unemployment and a decline of the high street. Better answers were able to state that many social costs might be reduced if the unemployed workers were able to get new jobs or if other businesses are able to take over the shops which Thorntons have closed. Examiners allowed Application such as Thorntons new online sales, the growth of the chocolate industry/Hotel Chocolat, small businesses moving into the shops or using data from the case study such as market share figures. Application had to be to Thorntons and not just a generic description of the social costs from any business closing down. Some candidates did not evaluate and only gave one-sided responses which limited their marks to 5 or 6 depending on context. Some confused social costs with total costs and therefore did not score any marks.

11 Assess the likely social costs of Thomtons' decision to close 180 stores by 2014.

Social costs are the consequences of business decisions on society. By closing down 180 stores by 2014 Thomtons will leave many people unemployed as well as those who worked in the 180 stores that have already been shut down. Unemployment is the number of people that are willing and able to work but unable to find a paying job. Unemployment can take a high personal toll on an individual including depression and other health issues. Areas of high unemployment are often associated with crime as people don't have an income and don't have a daily focus in the form of work. Other personal problems include housing and family problems. People who don't have an income will not be able to afford their own home. This puts pressure on the government in the form of council houses. People that are unemployed can often feel like they are a burden to parents and can experience a lack of confidence. The government will need to have a focus on education in the area to make people more employable, retraining may be needed. However people may ~~too~~ lose their work habit and become demotivated. By shutting down stores Thomtons has looked to increase online sales however not everybody has access to this so the needs of some customers aren't being met.

Overall Thomtons decision has a negative social

cost however there may be the opportunity to increase employment in its online retailing which is a benefit to society.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scored 8 marks and did enter Level 4 as there was evaluation and context.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Assess and Evaluate require advantages and disadvantages so make sure you do this and do not give one-sided responses otherwise you will be restricted to Level 3. Question 11 is always an Assess or Evaluate question so be prepared for this.

Question 12

This was also a Levels of Response question split into two parts and each 'way' was marked separately out of 7 marks. Many candidates used elements of 4Ps as well as mergers/ takeovers to increase Thorntons market share. Examiners rewarded any logical or realistic method if the candidate could show how it may increase market share. In addition, mergers and takeovers were only classed as one 'way' as these are both inorganic growth.

For this question – context must be present in order to access Level 4. If the Evaluation had context only on one side, then 5 marks were awarded. Examiners awarded 6-7 marks if both sides were in context depending upon the quality of the response. If the evaluation was generic and not in context then Level 3 was awarded. Many candidates only gave one-sided answers so restricted their marks to Level 3 (4 marks).

Evaluation must be developed in order to enter Level 4 and examiners did accept phrases such as 'this can be time consuming and expensive' as evaluation and examiners wanted to know **why**.

*12 Evaluate **two** ways in which Thorntons might increase its UK market share.

Way 1

(7)

One way that Thorntons could increase their market share would be by taking over another company or merging with another company. This would give them more market share because they would, with a takeover, effectively be swallowing up the market share of another business removing competition from the market, which would increase Thorntons market share. Taking over a successful business like Hotel Chocolat would definitely increase Thorntons market share as Hotel Chocolat have seen a 25% increase in pre-tax profits year on year in 2011.

However taking over Hotel Chocolat could not be such a strategic move for Thorntons because it would be very expensive to acquire at least 50% of Hotel Chocolat's shares and especially as Thorntons have had a sales reduction of 3% and only made a pre-tax profit of £68,000 in 2001 compared to £8.4 million last year - so it would be very expensive and costly for them. Also it's hard to know how Thorntons would cope under the pressure of taking over Thorntons and if they would manage.

In conclusion although a takeover of another business such as the extremely successful up and coming Hotel Chocolat would definitely increase market share, Thorntons are not in a stable enough financial position to successfully takeover another business.

Thomsons could increase their marketing share by reviewing the marketing mix - Price, product, place, promotion - and seeing what they would be able to do with these four factors to boost sales and increase market share. They could cut their prices to give themselves a competitive advantage. They could improve and update their products making them more in line with current trends. They could ensure that their products are available in more supermarkets nationwide so that they are in the prime places to be purchased and they could launch an advertising campaign to promote their business and chocolates which would most likely cause an increase to some extent in revenue.

However it is more likely that carrying out any of these would incur some kind of cost for Thomsons and in their unstable financial situation, more expenditure ^{higher} or ^{costs} is not what they need. For example cutting prices would mean lower profit margins, increasing advertising would be expensive as would marketing their chocolate ^{widely} or improving their product. Therefore reviewing their marketing mix could be very costly.

In conclusion Thomsons could review their marketing mix to a certain extent but doing anything too widespread or drastic would simply cause them to have more financial problems and put them in a worse position than they otherwise would be in. Cutting prices could be a good option to boost sales revenue and although it would reduce profit margins it would also attract interest **(Total for Question 12 = 14 marks)** for Thomsons, promoting them and potentially increasing sales.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response was one of the best and Way 1 scored 7 marks as this was fully evaluated with excellent context and a conclusion. Way 2 scored 6 marks and was also very good.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Evaluation in context will always score highly. When evaluating the disadvantages, try to avoid the usual phrases 'this is expensive' or 'this creates an opportunity cost' - you must develop this and explain **why**. You should spend as long on your counter argument as you did for the advantages in order to score highly in Level 4 and for your response to be truly evaluative.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Read the Supported Multiple Choice carefully in terms of most likely, least likely and except. Many did not spend enough time doing this and did not fully develop their reasons as to why distracters are incorrect.
- Contextualise responses both in Section A and Section B. This is particularly important for Section B where Level 4 can only be accessed if the response is in context.
- Pay attention to the command words – Assess and Evaluate are largely ignored and this will restrict marks to Level 3.
- Use economic and business concepts rather than generic 'common sense' answers.
- Draw accurately labelled supply and demand diagrams. It is still very worrying that many candidates do not know how to correctly label axes and curves.
- Read and use the Evidence provided – it is there for a reason.
- Calculate PED and YED.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

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