



**Pearson
Edexcel**

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel GCE Politics (8PL0) Paper 02

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Assessment Objectives

Students must:	
A01	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues
A02	Analyse aspects of politics and political information, including in relation to parallels, connections, similarities and differences.
A03	Evaluate aspects of politics and political information, including to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and draw conclusions.

Guidelines for marking Questions 1a and 1b

Marks are awarded for A01 only.

Marks are awarded for showing depth of knowledge and understanding.

On question 1a both the role and composition must be mentioned to gain access to level 3.

Question number	AO1 10 Marks Indicative content	AO2 Marks	AO3 Marks
<p>1(a) Describe the role and composition of departmental select committees.</p>	<p>AO1</p> <p>Role To hold the government to account by examining 'the expenditure, administration and policy' of the relevant government department and its 'associated public bodies'.</p> <p>They may examine 'persons, papers and records' and carry out their own specific inquiries and produce reports which can attract media attention.</p> <p>They tend to operate on a consensus basis rather than on party political lines and are seen by many observers to provide the most effective scrutiny of government</p> <p>Composition Backbench MPs, 11-14 members, in proportion to party membership in the commons.</p> <p>The number of chairs held by MPs from each party are also allocated in proportion to party membership in the commons and chairs are elected.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<p>No AO2 marks awarded for this Question</p>	<p>No AO3 marks awarded for this Question</p>

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Level	Mark	AO1 Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues. • Makes superficial links of knowledge and understanding to a particular context. • Uses a narrow range of knowledge and understanding to support ideas.
Level 2	4–7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues. • Makes some effective links of knowledge and understanding to a particular context. • Uses a broad range of knowledge and understanding to support ideas.
Level 3	8–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues. • Makes fully-effective links of knowledge and understanding to a particular context. • Uses a comprehensive range of knowledge and understanding to support ideas.

Question number	AO1 10 Marks Indicative content	AO2 Marks	AO3 Marks
<p>1(b) Describe the principle of parliamentary sovereignty</p>	<p>Parliament is the supreme legal authority in the UK and the courts cannot over-rule its legislation.</p> <p>Parliament can create or repeal any law in any sphere.</p> <p>No parliament can bind its successor or be bound by its predecessors.</p> <p>Parliament has political as well as legal sovereignty.</p> <p>Parliamentary sovereignty is one of the 'twin pillars' of the UK constitution (alongside the rule of law).</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	<p>No AO2 marks awarded for this Q</p>	<p>No AO3 marks awarded for this Q</p>

Level	Mark	AO1 Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues. • Makes superficial links of knowledge and understanding to a particular context. • Uses a narrow range of knowledge and understanding to support ideas.
Level 2	4–7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues. • Makes some effective links of knowledge and understanding to a particular context. • Uses a broad range of knowledge and understanding to support ideas.
Level 3	8–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues. • Makes fully-effective links of knowledge and understanding to a particular context. • Uses a comprehensive range of knowledge and understanding to support ideas.

Guidelines for marking Questions 2

Marks are awarded for AO1 and AO2 only.

Marks are awarded for showing depth of knowledge and understanding (AO1) but this has to be based on the material presented in the source.

Marks are awarded for illustrating clarity of analysis AO2 but this has to arise from the context presented by the source.

No marks are available for making a judgement or reaching any form of conclusion (AO3).

Question number 2	AO1 5 Marks Indicative content	AO2 5 Marks Indicative content
<p data-bbox="324 927 349 951">2</p> <p data-bbox="237 1018 405 1305">Using the source, explain how government is improved by the existence of the Official Opposition.</p>	<ul data-bbox="555 995 1122 1326" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="555 995 1122 1091">•The Official opposition plays in important role in improving the legislation passed by the government, through its scrutiny.<li data-bbox="555 1203 1122 1326">•The Official opposition provides accountability by playing an important role as a focus for opposing government actions which they disapprove of.	<ul data-bbox="1196 995 1989 1356" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1196 995 1989 1123">• Proposed legislation is scrutinised during debates and in committees where amendments are often proposed by the Official opposition. The aim of this is to improve the quality of government legislation.<li data-bbox="1196 1235 1989 1356">• The Official opposition often vote against and campaign against government actions, which they see as unjust and/or likely to present problems. The aim of this is to make the government accountable for its

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•The Official opposition develops an alternative way forward for the country which they can present to the electorate in their manifesto at the next general election. •The Official opposition's role is to create a government in waiting.	<p>actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This alternative political agenda and vision forces the government to justify its own vision and policies which also improves the electorate's understanding of the choices before them. • The aim of this is to stop governments from becoming complacent. If they believe there is a credible alternative government then they are more likely to ensure that they govern wisely and consult widely to ensure their propositions are justified. This aims to ensure a smoother transition of power following an election which produces a change of government.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Limited analysis of political information with partial logical chains of reasoning, which make simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).
Level 2	4–7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Mostly focused analysis of political information with clear, logical chains of reasoning, which make mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).
Level 3	8–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates comprehensive and precise knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Consistent and sustained analysis of political information, with coherent logical chains of reasoning, which make convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).

Guidelines for marking Questions 3

Marks are awarded for AO2 and AO3 only.

Marks are awarded for illustrating clarity of analysis AO2 but this has to arise from the context presented by the source.

No AO1 marks are available for repeating knowledge or understanding from the source or for introducing own knowledge and understanding if it is not linked to providing clarity to the AO2 & AO3 points arising from the source.

AO2 and AO3 require candidates to analyse and evaluate the sources and develop their answers, showing comparative analytical and evaluative skills to address the question.

Candidates should focus their comparison on analysing the similarities and differences of the viewpoints given in the sources.

**Candidates who *do not* undertake any comparative analysis of the source cannot achieve beyond Level 1.
Candidates who *do not* provide both similarities and differences from the source cannot achieve beyond Level 2.**

**There are no AO1 marks available. *Do not* give credit to responses where candidates demonstrate knowledge alone.
Any knowledge used must support their analysis and evaluation.**

Accept any other valid responses.

Question number 3	AO1 Marks Indicative content	AO2 5 Marks Indicative content	AO3 5 Marks Indicative content
<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>Using the sources, assess whether or not an English Parliament should be created.</p>	<p>No AO1 marks awarded for this question.</p>	<p>The sources agree that establishing an English parliament would reduce the importance of Westminster in our political system.</p> <p>The sources agree that establishing an English parliament would involve significant constitutional change.</p> <p>The sources disagree whether or not there is a demand for an English parliament.</p> <p>The sources disagree on the likely impact of establishing an English parliament with one arguing it would lead to better ways of conducting politics and the other that it would lead to the added expense of another tier of politicians.</p>	<p>We can conclude that a benefit of establishing an English parliament is that the Westminster parliament and the capital city would become less dominant within the UK; or we can conclude that it should not be established as it would undermine the Westminster parliament.</p> <p>We can conclude that this will significantly affect the way that politics is conducted in the UK and improve the situation; or we can conclude that such significant constitution change is unnecessary.</p> <p>We can conclude that such a significant change should not take place without a broad consensus; or we can conclude that it should take place even though there is no great demand.</p> <p>As there is no consensus over the likely benefits or drawbacks we can conclude that establishing an English parliament is not worth the time and expense involved; or we can conclude that the positive impact outweighs the additional</p>

		<p>The sources disagree on the likely impact of a new constitutional settlement for the UK with one source arguing it would unbalance our system.</p>	<p>expense involved.</p> <p>We can conclude that the constitutional uncertainty involved in establishing an English parliament is too big a risk to justify such a radical change to our system; or we can conclude that a new constitutional settlement would bring positive benefits.</p>
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited comparative analysis of political information with partial logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within political information, which make simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). Makes superficial evaluation of political information, constructing simple arguments and judgements, many which are descriptive and lead to limited unsubstantiated and unjustified conclusions (AO3).
Level 2	4–7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly focused comparative analysis of political information with clear, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences within political information, which make mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). Constructs mostly relevant evaluation of political information, constructing mostly focused arguments and judgements, many which are substantiated and lead to some specific conclusions, that are sometimes justified (AO3).

Level 3	8–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent and sustained comparative analysis of political information, with coherent logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences within political information, which make convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs coherent and sustained evaluation of political information, constructing effectively substantiated arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to precise conclusions that are fully justified (AO3).
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Guidelines for marking the essay questions

AO1 (10 marks)

Marks here relate to knowledge and understanding. It should be used to underpin analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3).

AO2 (10 marks)

Candidates should form analytical views which support and reject the view presented by the question.

AO3 (10 marks)

Candidates are expected to evaluate the information and arguments presented. They may rank the importance of the prior analysis. They should be able to make and form judgments and they should reach reasoned conclusion.

Candidates must consider both views in their answers in a balanced way.

The judgement a candidate reaches about these views should be reflected in their conclusions.

Candidates who have not considered both views in a balanced way cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.

Candidates who do not refer to the House of Lords (4a) cannot achieve marks beyond level 2.

Candidates who do not refer to both the four freedoms and the single market (4b) cannot achieve marks beyond level 2.

Candidates who do not mention any synoptic points cannot achieve marks beyond level 4. Where there is no synopticity this will limit the A01.

Other valid responses are acceptable.

Question number 4a	AO1 (10 Marks)	AO2 (10 Marks)	AO3 (10 Marks)
<p>4a)</p> <p>‘Parliament is able to sufficiently limit the power of the prime minister’</p> <p>How far do you agree with this view of the effectiveness of parliament?</p>	<p>Points for the view</p> <p>It is now accepted that on some key decisions the PM will only be able to act if they have the support of parliament.</p> <p>Various reforms to parliament have improved its ability to limit the power of the prime minister.</p> <p>The prime minister relies on the support of the Commons in order to form a government and continue in office.</p>	<p>Analysis for the view</p> <p>It is accepted that the PM will need the support of the Commons in order to go to war. For instance, Blair won a vote in the Commons before taking action in Iraq; in 2013, Cameron lost a vote in the Commons on military intervention in Syria and was forced to change his policy.</p> <p>Reforms include: the Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011; improved select committees, the Liaison Committee, The Backbench Business Committee; reform of the House of Lords; as well as half-hourly Prime Minister’s Questions.</p> <p>Parliament is able to exercise limits on the power of the prime minister when their parliamentary majority is low. PMs with a small majority, in a minority government or a coalition government face greater limits on their power, as shown by the experience of Cameron and May (who was forced to back down over the</p>	<p>Conclusions and judgement for the view</p> <p>Therefore this shows that the power of the prime minister is sufficiently limited by parliament on major decisions.</p> <p>Therefore these reforms have improved the effectiveness of parliament in limiting the power of the prime minister to control the business of Parliament; and they ensure that the prime minister is held accountable to parliament.</p> <p>Therefore the loss of Commons votes, including the threat of losing a confidence vote, can force prime ministers to back down, which shows the effectiveness of parliament in limiting their power.</p>

	<p>The prime minister is more likely to lose votes in the House of Lords.</p> <p>Points against the view</p> <p>The prime minister has significant powers of patronage which she/he can use to control parliament.</p> <p>The reforms to parliament have been limited in scope and impact.</p> <p>There are numerous examples of Prime ministers taking major political decisions</p>	<p>plan to raise NI contributions for the self-employed in her first year of government).</p> <p>Party loyalties are weaker in the Lords and the government does not have an inbuilt majority. May's 'Brexit' Bill faced 15 defeats in the Lords.</p> <p>Analysis against the view</p> <p>PMs can use their powers of patronage, e.g. through the party whips, re-shuffles and the 'payroll vote', and the appointment of peers, to maintain their dominance over parliament. Prime ministers often have clear majorities in the Commons.</p> <p>May showed that she was able to call a 'snap' election in 2017, as the Opposition voted to dissolve parliament. Parliamentary committees remain weak and their reports can be ignored. The Lords lacks the legitimacy to challenge an elected prime minister, and PMQs is ineffective.</p> <p>In most cases, PMs have sufficient majorities in the Commons to pass</p>	<p>Therefore the fear of an embarrassing defeat in the Lords means that parliament is able to sufficiently limit the power of the prime minister.</p> <p>Conclusions and judgement against the view</p> <p>Therefore prime ministers can dominate parliament through their powers of patronage and the use of party whips.</p> <p>Therefore the reformed parliament is unable to sufficiently limit the power of the prime minister.</p> <p>Therefore, this shows that parliament is not effective in</p>
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	<p>with little or no consideration of parliament.</p> <p>Defeats in the Lords can be over-turned by the prime minister in the Commons.</p>	<p>legislation without facing defeats. They are unlikely to be removed by the Commons. Examples of prime ministers acting without consultation include Theresa May's decision to take military action against Syria in April 2018.</p> <p>Although the government is much more likely to face defeats in the Lords, these can be and often are reversed by the Commons. The Lords are constrained by the Salisbury convention and can only delay non-finance Bills.</p>	<p>sufficiently limiting the power of the prime minister.</p> <p>Therefore the House of Lords lacks the power and authority to sufficiently limit the power of the prime minister.</p>
		<p>Candidates may refer to the following synoptic links: The FPTP system reinforces the power of prime ministers by often producing majority governments; The role and impact of the media with regard to the dominance of the prime minister over parliament; The impact of coalition or minority government on the prime minister's relationship with parliament.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation (AO1). Makes limited synoptic points (AO1) • Limited comparative analysis of aspects of politics with partial, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences, making simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Makes superficial evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing simple arguments and judgements, many which are descriptive and lead to limited unsubstantiated conclusions (AO3).
Level 2	7-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). Makes some relevant synoptic points (AO1). • Some emerging comparative analysis of aspects of politics with some focused logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences, making some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs some relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing occasionally effective arguments and judgements, some are partially substantiated and lead to generic conclusions (AO3).
Level 3	13-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). Makes mostly relevant synoptic points (AO1). • Mostly focused comparative analysis of aspects of politics with focused, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences, making mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs generally relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing generally effective arguments and judgements, many of which are substantiated and lead to some focused conclusions that are sometimes justified (AO3).
Level 4	19-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). Makes relevant synoptic points (AO1). • Consistent comparative analysis of aspects of politics, with coherent, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences, making relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs mostly relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing mostly effective arguments and judgements, which are mostly substantiated and lead to mostly focused, justified conclusions (AO3).
Level 5	25-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, which are selected effectively in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). Makes consistent and coherent synoptic points (AO1). • Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making cohesive

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). Constructs fully relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing fully effective substantiated arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).
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Question number 4b	AO1 (10 Marks)	AO2 (10 Marks)	AO3 (10 Marks)
<p>4(b)</p> <p>'The EU has succeeded in achieving its aims with regard to the</p>	<p>Positive benefits</p> <p>EU workers are allowed to move freely between member states, to find work and to settle.</p>	<p>Analysis of the positive benefits</p> <p>This has benefited the UK economy by supplying the labour necessary to fill 'skills gaps' in the labour market e.g. the NHS. This has boosted economic growth in the UK and increased revenues from taxation.</p>	<p>Conclusions and judgement of the positive benefits</p> <p>Therefore the free movement of workers has brought positive benefits to the UK by boosting economic growth.</p>

<p>'four freedoms' and the single market'</p> <p>How far do you agree that the 'four freedoms' and the single market have brought positive benefits to the UK?</p>	<p>The free movement of goods and services has allowed businesses in the UK to establish and provide services in other EU countries on an equal basis.</p> <p>As a member of the EU, the UK has access to the single market, which is one of the largest free trade areas in the world.</p> <p>The single market requires the free movement of capital between member states, providing investment in the UK.</p> <p>Points against the view</p> <p>The freedom of movement of labour has limited the employment opportunities for some UK workers and put pressure on some public services.</p>	<p>This has provided UK businesses with opportunities to provide goods and services across the EU. The service sector in the UK makes a significant contribution to the economy.</p> <p>The single market is based on the principle of 'frictionless' trade between member states. Access to the single market has been a driver for economic growth within the UK as a stimulus to UK companies' exports to the EU, whilst also providing access to cheaper imports which can benefit UK consumers.</p> <p>This free movement of capital has allowed investment to flow more freely between member states. This has brought additional investment into the UK. London's position as a key international finance centre, the 'City' has been strengthened.</p> <p>Analysis against the view</p> <p>There have been concerns raised over the UK's increasing population, leading to a lack of access to e.g. housing, education, and health. There have also been concerns that UK workers have been 'priced' out of some sectors of the economy.</p>	<p>Therefore the free movement of goods and services has brought positive benefits to the UK, providing additional opportunities for UK businesses.</p> <p>Therefore the UK's access to the single market has brought positive benefits to the UK's economy.</p> <p>Therefore the free movement of capital has brought positive benefits to the UK through additional investment.</p> <p>Conclusions and judgement against the view</p> <p>Therefore freedom of movement of labour has not brought positive benefits to the UK.</p>
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	<p>The freedom of movement and goods and services has led to increased levels of regulation.</p> <p>As a member of the single market the UK cannot negotiate its own trade deals with non-EU countries.</p> <p>The freedom of movement of capital has had limited benefits for the UK.</p>	<p>These high levels of EU regulation are a restriction on UK businesses and provide an additional burden on them, especially significant for small businesses. They may also discourage innovation.</p> <p>The UK's membership of the single market places a restriction on the country's ability to grow its economy by negotiating free trade deals with non-EU countries. Trade deals have to be negotiated by the EU as a whole and apply to the EU as a whole.</p> <p>The freedom of movement of capital can lead to largescale outward capital flows which may undermine the UK economy. It may also largely benefit the finance and banking sectors, who manage capital movements, rather than the UK's manufacturing sector.</p>	<p>Therefore the freedom of movement for goods and services has not brought positive benefits to the UK as it has placed additional burdens on businesses.</p> <p>Therefore this limitation on trade deals means that membership of the single market has not brought positive benefits to the UK.</p> <p>Therefore the freedom of movement of capital has not brought positive benefits to the UK.</p>
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		<p>Candidates may refer to the following synoptic links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to the 2016 referendum on EU membership; • The role and impact of the media with regard to the political debate on whether/how the UK has benefited from EU membership; • The importance of UKIP (emerging minor party) with regard to debates about whether/how the UK has benefited from EU membership <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation (AO1). Makes limited synoptic points (AO1) • Limited comparative analysis of aspects of politics with partial, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences, making simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Makes superficial evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing simple arguments and judgements, many which are descriptive and lead to limited unsubstantiated conclusions (AO3).
Level 2	7-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). Makes some relevant synoptic points (AO1). • Some emerging comparative analysis of aspects of politics with some focused logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences, making some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs some relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing occasionally effective arguments and judgements, some are partially substantiated and lead to generic conclusions (AO3).
Level 3	13-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). Makes mostly relevant synoptic points (AO1). • Mostly focused comparative analysis of aspects of politics with focused, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences, making mostly relevant connections between ideas and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> concepts (AO2). Constructs generally relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing generally effective arguments and judgements, many of which are substantiated and lead to some focused conclusions that are sometimes justified (AO3).
Level 4	19-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). Makes relevant synoptic points (AO1). Consistent comparative analysis of aspects of politics, with coherent, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences, making relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). Constructs mostly relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing mostly effective arguments and judgements, which are mostly substantiated and lead to mostly focused, justified conclusions (AO3).
Level 5	25-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, which are selected effectively in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). Makes consistent and coherent synoptic points (AO1). Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). Constructs fully relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing fully effective substantiated arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).