

# **Examiners' Report**

## **June 2023**

**Int GCSE Economics 4EC1 01R**

## Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com) or [www.btec.co.uk](http://www.btec.co.uk).

Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at [www.edexcel.com/contactus](http://www.edexcel.com/contactus).



## Giving you insight to inform next steps

ResultsPlus is Pearson's free online service giving instant and detailed analysis of your students' exam results.

- See students' scores for every exam question.
- Understand how your students' performance compares with class and national averages.
- Identify potential topics, skills and types of question where students may need to develop their learning further.

For more information on ResultsPlus, or to log in, visit [www.edexcel.com/resultsplus](http://www.edexcel.com/resultsplus). Your exams officer will be able to set up your ResultsPlus account in minutes via Edexcel Online.

## Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: [www.pearson.com/uk](http://www.pearson.com/uk).

June 2023

Publications Code 4EC1\_01R\_2306\_ER

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2023

## Introduction

A good understanding of economics was shown by candidates taking this paper on the International GCSE specification.

In general, candidates appeared to be well prepared for the topic areas covered by Paper 1.

Where applicable, on the levels-based questions, the ability of more able candidates was shown through relating knowledge and understanding to the evidence presented. Those candidates who found such concepts difficult, typically answered questions with a more generic approach.

The levels-based questions required understanding to be applied to the relevant evidence. Although many candidates did adopt this approach, there were instances where a more basic understanding was demonstrated, thus limiting the attainment of higher levels.

## Question 1 (c)

'What is meant by' questions have two marks and require two parts in the explanation of the term.

No marks are awarded for examples.

Examiners accepted the mark scheme response or any other acceptable response, for two marks.

Partial definitions received one mark.

(c) What is meant by the term division of labour?

(2)

Division of labour is the breaking down of the production process into smaller parts for which each worker is allocated a specific task.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response scored both marks for a correct definition.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

There are no marks for examples.

## Question 1 (d)

This question required one reason for a leftward shift in the supply curve. Therefore, price was not credited as it results in a movement along, not a shift.

There were several possible answers to this question, as per the specification. However, it was important to state the direction such as the 'fall in subsidies' and not just 'subsidies' because this alone would not show the direction of the shift in the supply curve.

(d) State **one** reason why a supply curve will shift to the left.

(1)

A supply curve will shift to the left if there are natural disasters or for natural causes such as flooding.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Credit is given for a correct reason.

1 mark.

(d) State **one** reason why a supply curve will shift to the left.

(1)

Supply curve will shift to the left when production costs rise.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Any appropriate response was accepted to score the mark, so this response also scored 1 mark.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

When only **one** reason is requested, stating two will not result in additional marks.

## Question 1 (e)

'Define' questions are only looking for a definition of the term and not examples.

(e) Define the term competition.

(1)

Rivalry that exists between firms when selling  
the a product to the same group of consumers



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Any other appropriate response was credited, along with the mark scheme definition.

This response scored 1 mark.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Candidates will not receive the mark for providing only an example or repeating the term.

## Question 1 (f)

Many candidates were able to calculate the correct total revenue and it was pleasing to see the calculation shown to arrive at this answer.

However, some candidates did not show the Euro sign to score both marks.

A firm sells its products at a price of €75 per unit and has a cost per unit of €35.

- (f) Calculate the **total revenue** for the firm when its monthly sales are 250 units.  
You are advised to show your working.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total revenue} &= \text{price} \times \text{quantity} \\ &= 75 \times 250 \\ \text{price} &= \text{€ } 75 &= \text{€ } 18,750 \\ \text{quantity} &= 250 \text{ units}\end{aligned}$$



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The correct answer is given.

If the correct answer had not been given, one mark is still available for a correct calculation.

There are no marks for stating a formula in 'calculate' questions.

2 marks.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Always use the correct units when responding to 'calculate' questions.



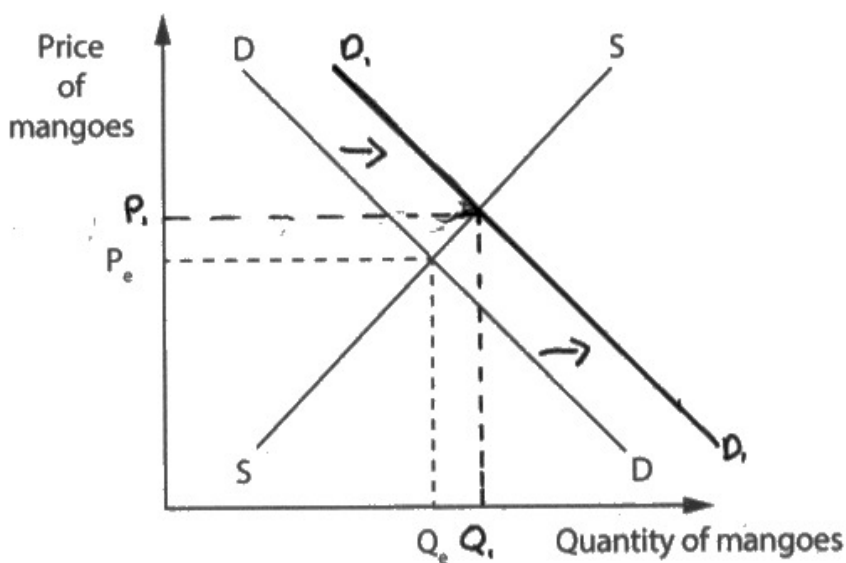
## Question 1 (g)

This question was answered well by many candidates. However, some did not label either the new demand curve or the new equilibrium points and so did not receive full marks.

Figure 1 shows the market for mangoes.

- (g) Using the diagram below, draw the likely effects on the market for mangoes after a study shows that eating them leads to an improvement in health. Label the new curve, the new equilibrium price and the new equilibrium quantity.

(3)



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Marks are given for:

- A rightward shift in demand, which has been labelled (1)
- The labelled new equilibrium price (1)
- The new equilibrium quantity (1)

3 marks.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

You must label the new shift and the new equilibrium points to gain full marks.

## Question 1 (h)

Examiners were looking for just one reason to be provided.

To score the three marks available, it needed to be developed and in context.

Christine runs a small cafe in New Zealand. She has many regular customers and has a reputation for serving large-sized meals, even though it means she makes less profit on each meal.

(h) Explain **one** possible reason why Christine serves large-sized meals.

(3)

Christine serves large-sized meals because she wants to satisfy customers. As a customer loyalty can increase the sales of small cafe in future. This also shows that christine does not ~~maximise~~ maximise benefit instead ~~of~~ she satisfies customers need.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Marks were scored for:

- 'she wants to satisfy customers' (1 mark – reason)
- 'loyalty can increase the sales of small cafe' (1 mark – context)
- ...'in future' (1 mark – development)

3 marks.

Christine runs a small cafe in New Zealand. She has many regular customers and has a reputation for serving large-sized meals, even though it means she makes less profit on each meal.

(h) Explain **one** possible reason why Christine serves large-sized meals.

(3)

Christine's aim may be customer satisfaction. If the customers get proportionally large meals at a low cost, they're bound to be satisfied and this will help build customer loyalty as well. as they'll wa



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The response scored all 3 marks by a similar route. It had the same developed reason but different context.

- 'Aim may be customer satisfaction' (1 mark – reason)
- **use** of 'large-sized meals' to contextualise this satisfaction (1 mark)
- 'help build customer loyalty' (1 mark – development)

3 marks.

Christine runs a small cafe in New Zealand. She has many regular customers and has a reputation for serving large-sized meals, even though it means she makes less profit on each meal.

(h) Explain **one** possible reason why Christine serves large-sized meals.

(3)

one reason why christine serves large-sized meals is because she values customer satisfaction over profit. This is because she has different business aims like for example making visitors feel welcome in a New Zealand by serving large-sized meals. This <sup>may</sup> leads to higher chance of consumer loyalty because consumers feel more personally cared for. As a result, this may increase christine's sales in the long term because consumers are more likely to come back.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Another example of 'customer satisfaction over profit' for 1 mark (reason).

However, the context mark comes from applying the economics 'consumers feel more personally cared for' to the 'large-sized meals'.

Development is from 'customer loyalty', but could equally be from the last sentence if the marks had not already been scored.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

'Explain' questions require one reason/way/advantage, which is in context and developed, to gain all 3 marks.

### **Question 1 (i)**

There was a good understanding of sectors of the economy shown by many candidates.

It was the ability to analyse and apply the data from the extract that differentiated candidates' marks.



There has been a decline in employment in the secondary sector in developed countries such as Germany, the UK and the US. Goods are now often manufactured in low-cost Asian countries. At the same time, there has been a rise in the number of people employed in the tertiary sector in developed countries.

- (i) With reference to the data above and your knowledge of economics, analyse why there has been this shift in employment in developed countries.

(6)

Decline in secondary sector in developed countries is because of the need of services more than goods in the country, example education and healthcare services. People move from secondary sector and into the tertiary sector because their skills are more valued and needed over there. Another point is that due to the introduction of new technology, machines and robots have taken over the job of workers in factories and industries, as they are faster, more efficient, don't need sleep and don't make human errors. The same could be said for the primary sector, example extracting minerals from a dangerous place using a machine instead of workers. But as for the tertiary sector, people would like humans to help them, example in teaching, VLEs are introduced by ~~but~~ but many prefer 'real' teachers ~~and~~. As the data says, "Goods are now often manufactured in low-cost Asian countries". This is because many Asian countries are labour intensive

rather than capital intensive, meaning they rely more on labour force than machinery. This is most commonly seen in developing countries with huge primary and secondary sectors, they export textiles and crops, while developed countries don't



This response scored all 6 marks available (Level 3).

There is clear understanding, applied and developed to the information and the analysis of issues is thorough.



Candidates should not evaluate 'analyse' questions. There are no marks available for doing so and it will result in less time being available for other questions.

## Question 2 (c)

There is only one mark available for this question, so examiners do not expect candidates to write extensively.

(c) State **one** example of an external benefit.

(1)

Vaccination



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response scored 1 mark for a correct example.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

No marks will be scored for giving a definition when an example is asked for by the question.



## Question 2 (d)

Many candidates were able to calculate the correct price elasticity of demand and it was pleasing to see the calculation shown to arrive at this answer.

However, some candidates did not show the minus sign in either the calculation or the final answer.

Sathvinder provides a cleaning service to homeowners in a small town. She recently decreased prices by 1.2% and quantity demanded increased by 1.9%.

- (d) Calculate, to two decimal places, the **price elasticity of demand (PED)** for Sathvinder's cleaning service. You are advised to show your working.

(2)

$$\text{PED} = \frac{\% \text{ change in quantity demanded}}{\% \text{ change in price}}$$

$$= \frac{1.9}{-1.2} = -1.58$$



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The correct answer of – 1.58 is given.

If the correct answer had not been given, one mark is still available for a correct calculation of 1.9/-1.2 or 1.9%/-1.2%. There are no marks for stating a formula in 'calculate' questions.

2 marks.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Do **not** ignore the minus sign when calculating elasticity.

## Question 2 (e)

This was well-answered by many candidates, but some wrote a very vague reference to an owner of a business, without any sense of being a risk-taker or having set it up with their own money.

(e) Define the term entrepreneur.

(1)

An entrepreneur is a <sup>innovative</sup> person who takes risks to start a business.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Reference to taking risk to start a business earns credit.

1 mark.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

A 1-mark 'define' question does not require examples.

## Question 2 (f)

This question required one reason and development of the reason for both marks.

(f) Describe **one** reason why water is a factor of production.

(2)

Water can be ~~used~~ extracted from earth  
therefore it falls in the land category  
which is a factor of production.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Both marks are gained for:

- a reason: 'can be extracted from earth' (1)
- development: 'therefore in the land category' (1)

2 marks.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Only one reason/advantage/way/factor etc. is required for one mark.

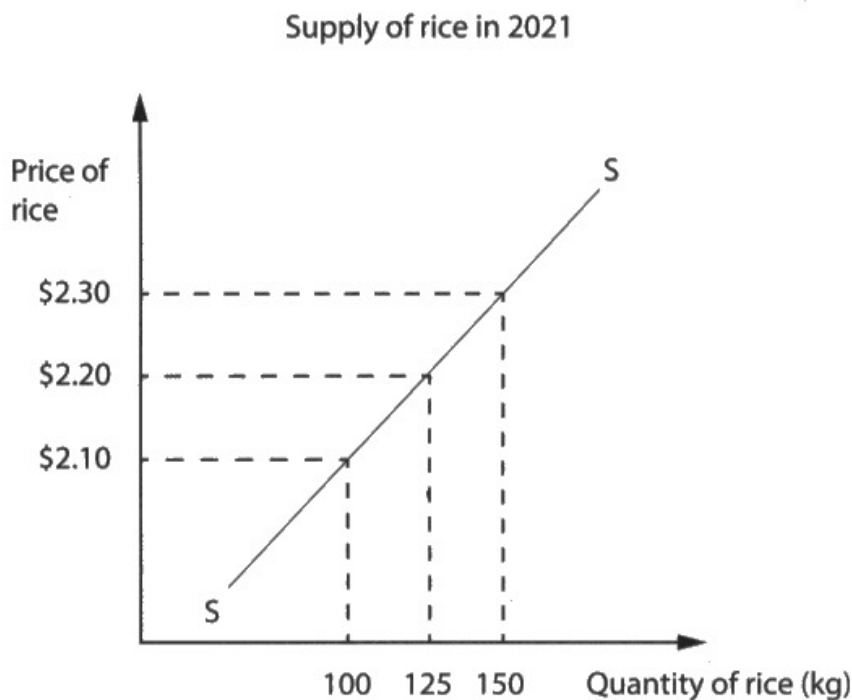
The second mark can only come for development of this and not for a list of reasons etc.

## **Question 2 (g)**

A good response was seen from candidates answering this question, many of them developed and in context.

However, a few tried to explain how supply would affect price, instead of the question asked, and some mistakenly tried to explain a shift in supply rather than a movement along the supply curve.

Figure 2 shows the supply of rice in a region during 2021.



**Figure 2**

The equilibrium price of rice is \$2.20 per kg.

(g) Explain **one** effect on the supply of rice following a change in its equilibrium price.

(3)

- At equilibrium price the price = Quantity as it is balanced and revenue is balanced. The producers know, at \$2.20 125 kg quantity of rice will be sold.  $TR = \$275$ , supply is increasing.
- At price \$2.10 the quantity reduces to 100 kg which is ~~less~~ efficient as the  $TR = \$210$  ~~only~~. The price is \$2.10 and for \$2.10, 100 kg is equilibrated.
- However the higher the price gets the more the supply increases as there's enough money to produce goods and pay for production costs, resulting in higher quantity of goods.  $TR \Rightarrow \$345$
- Noting that the supply keeps on increasing for the quantity produced as the price increases  $\Rightarrow$  increasing Profit/Total revenue.



The effect is not seen until the third 'arrow' when the response says, 'the higher the price, the more the supply increases' (1 mark).

There are several data references (1 mark).

Right at the end, development is credited for 'increasing profit' (1 mark).

3 marks.



An effect/way/reason must be given to gain any marks.

## Question 2 (h)

A two-sided argument, which used the evidence, was offered by more able candidates.

However, several responses simply repeated the information provided, rather than using it to answer the question regarding the likely benefits of the public sector provision of outdoor areas/parks.



Some governments have made the creation of outdoor areas or parks a priority in order to help reduce health issues, such as obesity. Studies have shown that having access to such areas encourages physical exercise that can also benefit mental wellbeing.

+ more healthy  
- in crowded cities  
cause increase in prices

However, funding for such projects is not always available or the parks become too crowded. This means fewer people can benefit from these outdoor areas.

+ encourages people to move

(h) With reference to the data above and your knowledge of economics, assess the benefits of the public sector providing outdoor areas or parks.

(9)

One benefit of the public sector, government owned, providing outdoor areas or parks is the increase in exercise and healthy physical activities. Providing outdoor parks or areas where people can exercise is a very good way governments can help reduce health issues, such as obesity and sedentary lifestyles. Reducing obesity rates leads to more people being in shape and fit allowing them to live longer and ~~more~~ healthier lives which is something governments strive to do. However, the cost of ~~the~~ building and especially maintaining parks is very high and often governments will struggle to find the money and resources necessary to build and maintain these parks. As well as this, if the parks are not used properly, it can be a massive waste of time, money and resources if it doesn't encourage exercise.

Another benefit ~~and~~ of the public sector ~~is~~ providing outdoor areas and parks is the increase in beauty it gives a town or city. Having access to parks and outdoor areas is a very common criteria for families and people moving into areas. If there is a nicely maintained and built park nearby many people would be encouraged to move to the town the park is



built in. This not only increases the size of the labour force in the town but boosts the town's economy as more people are moving into the town. However this can also be a disadvantage as houses near the park or with views of the park would go up in price causing a housing crisis within the town or city as a lot of rent and house prices would go up.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response scored 7 marks (Level 3) as it has good interpretation of economic issues, some analysis, more than one viewpoint (albeit unbalanced) and good selectivity and organisation.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Simply copying the extract, or re-writing parts of it, is not going to lead to high marks!

High level arguments need to use the evidence, rather than repeat it, to present arguments that are applied to the question.

### Question 3 (c)

Pleasing numbers of candidates were able to respond to this question appropriately. Clear labels allowed all three marks to be accessed.

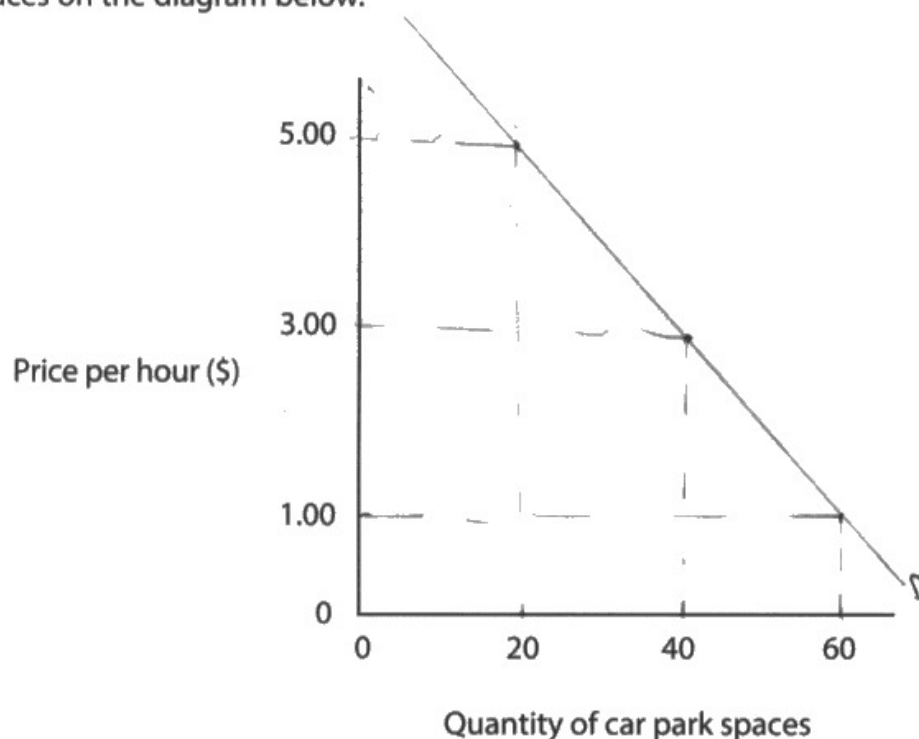
Figure 3 shows the estimated demand for car park spaces at a given price.

Price per hour (\$)	1.00	3.00	5.00
Demand	60	40	20

**Figure 3**

- (c) Using the information in Figure 3, draw and label the demand curve for car park spaces on the diagram below.

(3)





This response scored 3 marks for:

- an accurate demand curve, labelled (1 mark)
- \$5.00 plotted on the demand curve at a quantity of 20 car park spaces (1 mark)
- \$1.00 plotted on the demand curve at a quantity of 60 car park spaces (1 mark)

3 marks.



**Always** label your diagram to score full marks.

### Question 3 (d)

The evidence was used well by candidates who achieved Level 3 on this question. There was also a good awareness of understanding shown in developed points.

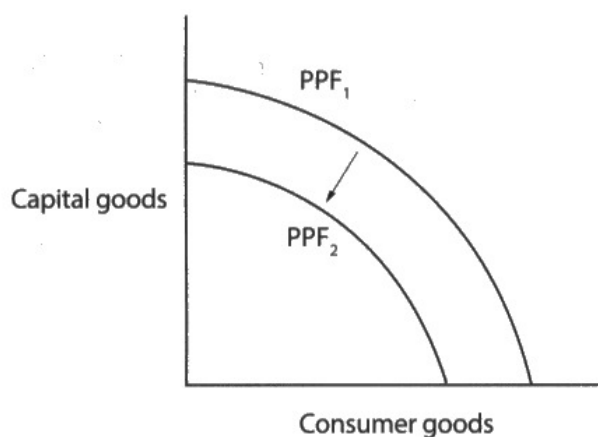


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows an inward shift in the production possibility frontier (PPF) for an economy.

- (d) With reference to the data above and your knowledge of economics, analyse why the economy might have moved from  $PPF_1$  to  $PPF_2$ .

Product possibility frontier (PPF) is a <sup>line</sup> ~~curve shown~~ <sup>(6)</sup> in graph that shows the amount of two different different types of goods can be produced if all resources are used up.

An inward shift in the product possibility frontier (PPF) for an economy represents that there is a decrease in the level of output in the economy, which is why  $PPF_1$  have moved to  $PPF_2$ . This can be, because of depletion of resources which means that the country ran out of resources to produce the goods and services which is why the level of output produce fell. Due to natural

disaster, sometimes the PPF shifts inwards because a strong cyclone may have destroyed all the crops which would have been used ~~it~~ to increase production. As a result the level of output produced falls.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Clear knowledge, developed relevant points and application, along with excellent analysis is shown in this response.

It only failed to achieve full marks because the selectivity and organisation of information was reasonable, rather than excellent.

Level 3 – 5 marks.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

One-sided arguments only are needed for 'analyse' questions.

Focus on developing applied points to present a strong analysis, not an undeveloped list.

### Question 3 (e)

Top level responses provided a balanced assessment of whether the merger between WarnerBros and Discovery is likely to result in economies of scale.

In 2022, two entertainment firms WarnerMedia and Discovery are expected to merge. The new firm will be called Warner Bros. Discovery. It is predicted it will have 59 million subscribers to its merged streaming services. This will increase further if plans to release several new programmes go ahead.

The new firm will have assets that include: many popular television channels; film, animation and television studios; DC Comics; and news channel CNN. The new company will have an estimated value of \$150bn.

- (e) With reference to the data above and your knowledge of economics, assess whether WarnerMedia merging with Discovery is likely to benefit from economies of scale.

(9)

Economies of scale is the lowering of average costs as the firm's output expands.

The new company ~~Discovery~~ may experience internal economies of scale. This is because the company is now much more diversified. This is because they now have assets that include many popular TV channels, film, animation, television studios <sup>and etc</sup>. The increase in the range of goods and services would reduce risks, because if one venture fails, the company can rely on its many other ventures to keep going. This new company <sup>wouldn't</sup> ~~may not~~ experience this if government decides to not allow the merge. The government would do this to prevent the company from becoming too powerful.

The new firm may experience diseconomies of scale rather than economies of scale. This is because an increase in assets such as television channels or animation/television studios would mean an increase in bureaucracy to manage these assets. This means the new firm would need to hire more people which would lead to increase in cost of production.



and the increase in average costs as the firms expands.

The merging of the firms would lead to external economies of scale. This is because government may invest in infrastructure in industry dominated regions, which would lower the average costs of the firms. The government would do this due to prominence of the new firm being \$150bn in value and the contribution of this firm to the country's GDP. However, the government may decide to not use their revenue on infrastructure investment due to a big opportunity cost and they would rather focus on other choices.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

A top-level mark of 7 (Level 3) was given for this response.

It presents a two-sided argument which is applied to the data and has balance in the developed, contextualised analysis and evaluation.

However, the development is only reasonable. We always positively mark and so discount the final paragraph where no credit would have been given.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

'Assess' questions require a balanced, two-sided argument, which is applied.

There is no requirement for a judgement or a conclusion, but the argument(s) and counter argument(s) should be developed and thorough, as well as in context.

## Question 4 (a)

An excellent understanding of excess supply was shown with responses to this question.

4 The demand for meals over three lunchtimes at a café in Austria is shown below.

Day	Quantity of meals demanded
Thursday	58
Friday	64
Saturday	79

Figure 5

- (a) Calculate the **excess supply** of meals if the quantity supplied during these three days totalled 261. You are advised to show your working.

(2)

$$58 + 64 + 79 = 201$$
$$\text{Excess supply} = 261 - 201 = 60 \text{ meals are in excess.}$$



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Full marks were given for a correct final answer of 60 (meals).

2 marks.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

It is recommended to always show full calculations in all 'calculate' questions.



## Question 4 (b)

Knowledge and understanding of oligopolies was good in many responses but the ability to analyse this knowledge was more varied.

The market structure of the airline industry is an oligopoly. Major airlines, such as Emirates, Lufthansa, Qantas and Delta Airlines compete with one another over the routes they offer. Passengers are able to travel to countries worldwide for work, leisure and to visit family and friends.

(b) With reference to the data above and your knowledge of economics, analyse the benefits of this type of market structure for airline passengers.

(6)

An oligopoly market is when only a few firms dominate the market.

Airline passengers can benefit from this type of market because all these firms are competing against each other. That means that there will be a better quality of services. Since all the firms want to attract airline passengers, all of them will try to improve quality as much as possible.

Also, prices will be lower for customers. Again, since all the firms want to attract customers, they lower their prices to attract more airline passengers.

There will also be non-price competition between the firms, so the firms or airlines will make more advertisements and offers for airline passengers.

However, collusion could occur between these airlines. This means that all the airlines will decide on high prices.

prices. This means that airline passengers would have to pay high prices wherever they go.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response scored Level 2 (4 marks).

It offers some analysis, but lacks the development to progress to the top level.

The evaluation is ignored as there are no marks for AO4 on 'analyse' questions.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Focus on developing each applied chain of reasoning rather than listing several separate points.

### **Question 4 (c)**

The use of evidence was very good for candidates achieving Level 3, but this was in conjunction with balanced, two-sided arguments. Some candidates simply repeated the data rather than using it, thus reducing their ability to attain a top-level mark.

Some candidates did not understand the meaning of derived demand, often meaning they could not offer an answer to the question.

During music festivals and sporting events, such as football matches, higher numbers of security staff are employed at stadiums than at other times. At supermarkets, more employees are needed to sell an increased amount of groceries ahead of special holidays and national celebrations.

Technological advances mean that machines are increasingly used in many industries, especially where it leads to greater productivity. These can range from waiters being replaced by robots in restaurants, to automated services dealing with online customer issues, to the more traditional machinery used in manufacturing.

(c) With reference to the data above and your knowledge of economics, evaluate the extent to which derived demand affects the demand for labour.

(12)

Derived demand is the demand for a good or service due to another good or service.

The demand for labour is affected by derived demand because if the demand for a product increases, the product has to be <sup>produced</sup> ~~made~~ more. This means that more labour is needed to provide this increase in demand for a specific good. During a football match, more security guards are needed. However it could be argued that machinery could also replace certain labour.

Another factor that affects the demand for labour is ~~the~~ productivity. If workers can output more, companies would want to hire them. Even though derived demand could still exist, but if a worker has a high rate of productivity, no extra workers are needed. But even if productivity is high, extra machines and labour is needed.



due to the derived demand of the product.

Another factor that affects the demand for labour are the other employment costs. For example, if a minimum wage is input into the system, the demand for labour would decrease. This could lead to a higher investment of technology from waiters being replaced by robots, to automated services dealing with online customer issues. However, If the demand for a product is extremely high and producers can still make more profit than labourers could still be hired.

Derived demand is the main reason for demand of labour but the most important consideration is if the company can afford all the extra labour. It might lead to diseconomies of scale as the firm becomes too big. This means that average costs rise.



This response is a good match to the majority of the Level 3 descriptors.

It meets all the requirements for Level 3 with a balanced, two-sided argument, leading to a supported conclusion, but does not present an excellent organisation of information and application is only reasonable.

Nonetheless, a very good response which therefore achieves Level 3, 11 marks.



This is the only question on the paper requiring a supported judgement/conclusion.

## Paper Summary

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

- Be careful to read the whole of the question. Certain requirements were not acted upon by some candidates in this series, eg when answers are required 'to two decimal places'.
- Candidates need to understand the requirements of the command words in the questions. This will allow them to access marks relating to each of the four assessment objectives tested on the paper.
- Quantitative skills will be tested throughout the paper. These may be in the form of diagrams/graphs, calculations or using the data in the extracts, to provide the application in the questions.
- Application marks will not be awarded simply for repeating evidence from the extracts. It needs to be used in the response.
- 'Analyse' questions do not require evaluation, but the command words 'assess' and 'evaluate' do require a two-sided argument in order to achieve full marks. The 'evaluate' question also requires a supported judgement/conclusion.
- There may be more answer space provided than needed for responses. This is also indicated on the front cover of the question paper.
- The descriptor tables for questions with the command words 'analyse', 'assess' and 'evaluate' do not change between questions with the same command word or between exam series. Candidates are advised to practise writing responses using these tables.

## **Grade boundaries**

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

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html>



