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Mark Scheme (Results)

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Pearson Edexcel Advanced Level
In Portuguese (9PG0/01)
Paper 1: Translation into English, Reading
Comprehension and Writing

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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.

Paper 1: Translation into English, Reading Comprehension and Writing (research task)

Section A - Marking principles (translation)

Mis-spelling is tolerated as long as it does not lead to ambiguity, for example drought

mis-spelled as drowght would be acceptable but mis-spelled as draught would be unacceptable as this would lead to ambiguity.

Learners are likely to write variants on the acceptable answers listed and these should be considered as acceptable if they convey the same intended meaning.

Translation is successful if an English speaker would understand the translation without having understood the text in its original language.

Section A mark scheme

Question number	Portuguese text	Correct answers	Acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
1	Devido ao descontentamento do povo,	Because the people were dissatisfied	Due to / Owing to / On account of the discontent of the people / popular	discontentment	(1)
	um grupo de jovens oficiais	a group of young officers		one group... officials	(1)
	formou o 'Movimento das Forças Armadas'.	formed the 'Armed Forces Movement'.	created / set up / established		(1)
	Com o objetivo de derrubar o regime,	With the aim of overthrowing the regime,	pulling down / bringing down	knocking down	(1)
	juntos desencadearam	together they set in motion	started / engineered	unchained	(1)
	uma rebelião militar	a military rebellion	takeover / revolt / coup / uprising	revolution	(1)

na madrugada de 25 de abril de 1974.	in the early hours of 25 th April 1974.	at dawn on ... / early on the morning of...	in the dawn	(1)
Assim caía o governo do líder que sucedeu a Salazar,	Thus, the government of Salazar's successor fell,	In this way the government of the leader who succeeded Salazar fell,	So, it was falling...	(1)
acabando com uma ditadura de quase meio século.	ending nearly half a century of dictatorship.	bringing to an end a dictatorship that lasted for ...		(1)
Este golpe de estado seria celebrado	This coup would be celebrated			(1)
como o Dia da Liberdade.	as Freedom Day.	as the Day of Liberty / Liberation Day	the Day of the Liberty.	(1)
Embora fosse uma revolta,	Although it was an uprising,	takeover / revolt / coup / rebellion		(1)
com efeito,	in fact,		in effect,	(1)
foi tão pacífica	it was so peaceful	this was so peaceful	peaceful	(1)
que os soldados enfeitaram	that the soldiers decorated	embellished		(1)
as suas armas com cravos vermelhos.	their weapons with red carnations.	guns	arms	(1)
Estes foram oferecidos pela população	These were given to them by the people	offered by the people		(1)
em sinal de apoio,	as a sign of support	Signal	in sign	(1)
já que quase nunca necessitaram de dar tiros.	because the soldiers almost never needed to fire a shot.	since the soldiers hardly needed to shoot.	give shots	(1)
Estas flores ficariam para sempre associadas à libertação.	These flowers were to become forever associated with liberation.	Those flowers would always be... the liberation		(1)

Section B - Marking principles (reading comprehension)

- For open- response questions, the candidate does not have to write in full sentences.
If appropriate, they may respond using single words or phrases.

Example of short phrases with two or more words:

- Comer fruta/legumes (verb/noun)
 - Dieta saudável (noun/adjective).
- When responding to open response questions, candidates may use words from the reading extract, but they must not copy whole sections where the question requires them to manipulate the language in order to render the response accurate to the question.

Example:

Text: Eu como principalmente fruta e legumes para ficar saudável.

Question: Segundo o texto, em que consiste uma dieta saudável?

Rewardable answer: Principalmente fruta e legumes.

Non-rewardable answer: Eu como principalmente fruta e legumes para ficar saudável.

Candidates who copy the whole sentence, as exemplified above as the *Non-rewardable answer*, **would not be awarded marks** without manipulating the verb in the sentence. This is because it does not render an accurate answer to the question. However, as the exemplified *Rewardable answer* shows, candidates may still use words from the reading extract.

- There are no marks for quality of language in this paper so errors and omissions in spelling and grammar will be tolerated as long as the message is not ambiguous or does not interfere with communication.
- Consider only as many elements as there are marks, for example for a 1-mark answer, the candidate's first response is taken for assessment, even if this response is incorrect but the correct information follows as a further element. Where 2 marks are available, award the individual marks discretely but apply the order of elements rule.
- Written responses in the wrong language cannot be awarded a mark.

Guidance to examiners on understanding and applying the mark scheme

- Alternative ways of giving the same answer are indicated with a slash (/) in between the alternative responses, for example: A Joana comeu/jantou legumes.
- Where appropriate, responses have been separated with 'AND' for compulsory answers and 'OR' for possible answers, for example:

Cozinhou legumes (1)

AND

Porque não havia mais nada na cozinha/para cozinhar. (1)

Any **one** of:

A Joana/ela gostava de legumes (1)

OR

A Joana achava os legumes saudáveis. (1)

- Any parts of an answer that are not essential are bracketed and any parts that are key words are underlined, for example: (A Joana) gostava de legumes.
- Candidates are likely to write variants on the acceptable answers listed and these should be considered as acceptable if they convey the correct answer.
- All possible answers have the correct amount of marks appropriate for the information required indicated in brackets.
- Suggested incorrect answers are indicated in the '**Reject**' column.

SECTION B - Mark scheme (reading comprehension)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(i)	A is incorrect because opposite is true. B is incorrect as is not mentioned in the text. C is correct . D is incorrect as is not mentioned in the text.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(ii)	A is correct . B is incorrect because opposite is true. C is incorrect because opposite is true. D is incorrect because opposite is true.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(iii)	A is incorrect as is not mentioned in the text. B is incorrect because opposite is true. C is incorrect as is not mentioned in the text. D is correct .	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(iv)	A is incorrect as is not mentioned in the text. B is incorrect as is not mentioned in the text. C is correct . D is incorrect because opposite is true.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3	Award one mark each for the below. Only four answers are required. One mark will be deducted for each additional answer. A is incorrect because this is not the sense of the text. B is incorrect because it is not true. C is correct. D is correct. E is incorrect because it is not true. F is incorrect because it is not true. G is correct. H is correct.	(4)

Question number	Answer	Alternative acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
4(a)	Any ONE of: A alegria OR A sua cadência	Felicidade OR O seu ritmo envolvente	formas diferenciadas	(1)

Question number	Answer	Alternative acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
4(b)	- os batuques dos negros africanos (1) - ritmos europeus (como a polca, a valsa) (1)		- batuques on its own - no reference to Europe is not clearly stated	(2)

Question number	Answer	Alternative acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
4(c)	Data (da gravação) do primeiro samba moderno a ser considerado importante	Data da gravação do primeiro samba dos tempos modernos a ganhar destaque	Samba on its own	(1)

Question number	Answer	Alternative acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
4(d)	A inclusão de temas históricos, sociais e culturais	Apresenta temas relacionados com História, Sociedade e Cultura.		(1)

Question number	Answer	Alternative acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
4(e)	O samba de roda		Samba-canção, Samba-enredo and samba-exaltação	(1)

Question number	Answer	Alternative acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
5(a)	País profundamente católico	muito / muitíssimo	Reject católico on its own	(1)

Question number	Answer	Alternative acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
5(b)	O assassinato do General Humberto Delgado.			(1)

Question number	Answer	Alternative acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
5(c)	Any TWO of: - as celebrações do 13 de maio; - as celebrações dos 50 anos das aparições de Fátima;		Any answer that won't convey celebration or pope.	(2)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a visita do papa; - a primeira visita do papa a Portugal; 			
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Question number	Answer	Alternative acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
5(d)	Any one of: - a dimensão do acontecimento (a nível nacional e internacional); - os rumores de atentado ao papa;		Any answer that won't convey the importance of the event or the security of the pope.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Alternative acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
5(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - o poeta era considerado um enviado das forças de Moscovo. - diferenças políticas 	vermelhas / comunistas		(1)

SECTION C – Marking principles (written research task)

There are three levels-based mark grids to be applied to this task. These are:

- knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4)
- understand and respond to written language in writing (AO2)
- accuracy and range of language (AO3)

The recommended word count for this task is 300 to 350 words, but the whole response must be marked regardless of length.

General guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Step 1: Decide on a marking band

- First of all, you must consider the answer as a whole and then decide which descriptors most closely match the answer and place it in that band. The descriptors for each band indicate the different features that will be seen in the student's answer for that band.
- When assigning a level, you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not focus disproportionately on small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different bands of the mark scheme, you should use a 'best fit' approach for defining the level. You will then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, for example if the response is predominantly band 13-16 with a small amount of band 17-20 material, it would be placed in band 13-16 but be awarded a mark near the top of the band because of the band 17-20 content.

Step 2: Decide on a mark

- Once you have decided on a band you will need to decide on a mark within the band.
- You must decide on the mark to award based on the quality of the answer; you must award a mark towards the top or bottom of that band, depending on how the student has evidenced each of the descriptor bullet points.
- You must modify the mark based on how securely the trait descriptors are met at that band.
- You will need to go back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the band and the mark

are appropriate.

Mark grids

Knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4 – 20 marks)

- This mark grid assesses the content of the student's answer in relation to the knowledge and understanding of culture and society they have demonstrated, based on their research. It also assesses their ability to critically analyse by sustaining a line of argument and drawing conclusions about aspects of culture and society, based on the question related to the research subject.
- Students must base their response on **one** country only. Students who choose Themes 1, 3 or 4 must base their response on Portugal only. However if students choose Theme 2, they must base their response on **any of the CPLP countries - Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guiné, Mozambique, Portugal, S. Tomé e Príncipe e Timor-Leste,**
- If students refer to more than one country for Themes 1, 3 or 4, you must mark content based on Portugal only.
- If students refer to more than one country for Theme 2, you must mark positively by awarding marks for content based on the country that will gain the highest mark.
- If students do refer to more than one country in their response, they are likely to disadvantage themselves as they will waste time writing content that will not gain them any marks.

Understand and respond to written language (AO2 – 10 marks)

- This grid assesses student's understanding of the unseen text by their ability to use relevant information from it to contribute to the ideas, arguments and conclusions presented on society and culture.

The two-mark grids for AO4 and AO2 are presented side-by-side. This is because of the connection between the information that the student is producing based on knowledge and understanding of society and culture and the information that they are using from the unseen text to contribute to this. The marks to be awarded for AO2 are dependent on the student's response in relation to AO4. You are advised to mark the answer for AO4 first before applying the mark grid for AO2.

Indicative content

- When deciding how to reward the answer for content, you should consult both of these mark grids as well as the indicative content associated with each question (see below). Indicative content contains points that students are likely to use to construct their answer. It is possible for an answer to be constructed without mentioning some or all of these points, as long as students provide alternative responses that fulfil the requirements of the question. The indicative content shows that students are expected to place more emphasis on knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4) than on the text (understand and respond in writing to written language - AO2). This emphasis is reflected in the greater number of marks available for AO4 (20 marks) than for AO2 (10 marks).
- Students can demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of society and culture (research) by providing relevant ideas/information/references /examples related to aspects such as:
 - lifestyle/customs/events both current and historical
 - important figures both current and historical
 - public opinion, feelings, reactions and behaviour

This list is not exhaustive. Such aspects are illustrated in the indicative content below.

Knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4)		Understand and respond to written language (AO2)	
Marks	Description	Marks	Description
0	No rewardable material.	0	No rewardable material
1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited, straightforward, predictable ideas expressed on culture and society; limited information/ examples/references from research to support ideas; limited focus on the research subject. Limited evidence of critical analysis of culture and society; points of view have little justification; limited/ brief conclusions that are frequently contradictory; frequently relies on description rather than analysis. 	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited use of relevant information/examples/references from the text to contribute to ideas, arguments and conclusions about society and culture; information used is frequently contradictory/irrelevant.
5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occasionally relevant, straightforward ideas expressed about culture and society, mostly generalised, occasionally supported by information/ examples/references from research; some 	3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occasionally uses relevant information/examples/references from the text to contribute to ideas, arguments and conclusions about society and culture; sometimes information used is contradictory/irrelevant.

	<p>loss of focus on the research subject.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occasional evidence of critical analysis of culture and society; points of view are given with occasional justification, arguments may be made but not developed, occasionally leading to straightforward conclusions that may include contradictions; some reliance on description rather than analysis.		
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Knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4)		Understand and respond to written language (AO2)	
Marks	Description	Marks	Description
9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant, straightforward ideas expressed about culture and society, sometimes supported by information/examples/references from research; occasional loss of focus on the research subject. • Some critical analysis of culture and society is evident, with straightforward arguments and points of view which are sometimes developed and justified, sometimes drawing straightforward conclusions; occasionally relies on description rather than analysis. 	5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes uses relevant information/examples/references from the text to contribute to ideas, arguments and conclusions about society and culture; occasionally information used is contradictory/irrelevant.
13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant, occasionally perceptive ideas expressed about culture and society, frequently supported by pertinent information/examples/reference from research; focus predominantly maintained on the research subject. • Critical analysis of culture and society demonstrated by frequently developed and justified arguments 	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly uses relevant information/examples/references from the text to contribute to ideas, arguments and conclusions about society and culture.

	and viewpoints, often drawing convincing conclusions.		
17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant, perceptive ideas expressed about culture and society, consistently supported by pertinent information /examples/references from research; focused on the research subject throughout. • Critical analysis of culture and society demonstrated by consistently developed and justified arguments and viewpoints, drawing convincing conclusions. 	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistently uses relevant information/examples/references from the text to contribute to ideas, arguments and conclusions about society and culture.

Additional guidance:

Perceptive: demonstrates an in-depth understanding by making connections between ideas and information; goes beyond the standard, predictable response; shows insight/originality.

Ideas: include thoughts, feelings, impressions, opinions.

Straightforward: ideas, arguments, conclusions are deemed to be those that give the standard, predictable response.

Accuracy and range of language mark grid (A03)

This mark grid assesses students' ability to use a range of grammatical structures and vocabulary accurately to produce articulate communication with a range of expression.

Marks	Description
0	No rewardable language
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Limited variation of straightforward grammatical structures and vocabulary, with much repetition; repetitive expression, writing is often restricted and stilted.Limited sequences of accurate language, resulting in lapses in coherence; errors occur that often prevent meaning being conveyed.
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Occasional variation in the use of mostly straightforward grammatical structures and vocabulary, infrequent use of complex language; expression is frequently repetitive, writing is sometimes stilted.Some accurate sequences of language, resulting in some coherent writing; errors occur that sometimes hinder clarity of communication and occasionally prevent meaning being conveyed
5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Some variation in the use of grammatical structures and vocabulary, some recurrent examples of complex language; variation of expression but this is not sustained; sections of articulate writing with occasionally stilted phrasing.Frequent sequences of accurate language, resulting in generally coherent writing; errors occur that occasionally hinder clarity of communication.
7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Frequent variation in use of grammatical structures and vocabulary, including different types of complex language; regular variation of expression, writing is articulate throughout the majority of the response.Accurate language throughout most of the response, resulting in mostly coherent writing; errors occur that rarely hinder clarity of communication.
9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consistent variation in use of grammatical structures and vocabulary, consistent variation in use of complex language; conveys ideas in a variety of ways, consistently articulate writing.Accurate language throughout, resulting in consistently coherent writing; any errors do not hinder clarity of the

	communication
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Additional guidance

Complex language is considered to include the following:

- conceptually challenging tenses such as the pluperfect, future perfect
- passive voice
- subjunctive mood
- use of subordination
- using extended sentences to express abstract ideas/convey justified arguments that require a range of lexis and structures, for example conjunctions and pronouns
- using synonyms and a variety of expressions to say things in different ways

Variation in use of grammatical structures/varied use of vocabulary: the traits in the mark grid differentiate between the variation of grammatical structures and vocabulary used by students. You should judge in which mark band to place students and which mark to award, based on the effect that the variety of grammatical structures and vocabulary has on the quality of the communication; the wider the variety, the more articulate the communication will become (see definition of *articulate* below).

Examples of a variety of grammatical structures and vocabulary are: a selection of different verbs, tenses, adjectives, vocabulary and complex language (see definition above) for a variety of purposes such as to present and justify points of view, develop arguments, draw conclusions based on understanding and evaluate issues.

Articulate: articulate communication is fluent, effective and coherent as students

control/manipulate the language to express themselves with ease for a number of different purposes. The more articulate the writing, the easier and more quickly the reader can progress through the writing without having to re-read to understand the message. If students are restricted to what they can express, they may not be able to use languages for all purposes, for example to justify arguments. The writing will become more

difficult to read quickly and with ease as the reader has to stop and re-read to understand the message.

Errors: students are not expected to produce perfect, error-free writing in order to access the top band as errors are also made by native speakers. The mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on coherence.

Errors that **do not hinder clarity:**

- errors that do not affect meaning, for example some gender and adjectival agreements, as long as they do not include mismatch of cases (e.g. uma problema)
- infrequent errors that do not distract the reader from the content and which result in coherent writing.

Errors that **hinder clarity:**

- errors that make writing difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force readers to re-read in order to understand what is meant, for example inappropriate tense formation, wrong case endings (for example, é/e and falarão/falaram)
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the reader from the content of the writing.

Errors that **prevent meaning being conveyed:**

- errors that mean the reader cannot understand the message
- errors that convey the wrong message
- errors that make it unclear who is carrying out the action, for example using the incorrect person of the verb (e.g. using the incorrect person of the verb, for example, Amanhã ela vou às compras)
- mother-tongue interference.

NB: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.

SECTION C indicative content

In their response, students are expected to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of society and culture through their ideas, arguments and conclusions, supported by information, references and examples from their research. Students must refer to information in the text that contributes to their ideas, arguments and conclusions thereby showing understanding of the text.

The indicative content shows that students are expected to place more emphasis on knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4) than about the text (understand and respond in writing to written language - AO2). This emphasis is reflected in the greater number of marks available for AO4 (20 marks) than for AO2 (10 marks). Students can demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of society and culture by providing relevant ideas/information/references /examples related to aspects such as:

- lifestyle/customs/events both current and historical
- important figures both current and historical
- public opinion, feelings, reactions and behaviour

This list is not exhaustive. Such aspects are illustrated in the indicative content below.

It is possible for an answer to be constructed without mentioning some or all of the points given below, as long as students provide alternative responses that fulfil the requirements of the question.

Question number	Indicative content
6	<p>In their response, students may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Information from knowledge of education after secondary school in Portugal (research) on the importance of volunteering: for example, experience is often required from a young candidate and volunteering experience is considered, although probably not as much as an apprenticeship (AO4).● Information from knowledge of education after secondary school in Portugal (research), how essential training in the area of the candidate's preferences is when he applies for the first job and what kind of training one is expected to have when volunteering (AO4).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from knowledge of education after secondary school in Portugal (research) about how volunteering works (AO4); students may refer to the need to apply to the program and to choose one of the areas available, according to personal preferences, mentioned in the text to link to this point (AO2) . • Information from knowledge of education after secondary school in Portugal (research) of volunteering as a legal supported attitude requiring from the volunteer to be selfless and responsible (AO4); to link to this, students may refer to information in the text about the government’s recognition (Act nr 71/98) of volunteering as a valuable attitude towards society. (AO2). • arguments and conclusions consistent with ideas/information/references/examples included within the response (AO4).
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Question number	Indicative content
7	<p>In their response, students may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from knowledge on Lusophony in the world today from research about what brings the Portuguese speaking countries together: for example, how the Portuguese language has benefitted from the contribution of the Portuguese speaking world, mainly since the 70’s (AO4). • Information from knowledge on Lusophony in the world today from research about how big the influence from Brazil is on the European Portuguese spoken in Portugal and in Africa due to the Brazilian presence in television and social media (AO4). • Information from knowledge on Lusophony in the world today from research about the colonial past, the common heritage and the role of the Portuguese speaking countries (AO4); students may refer in the text to history and to Portugal and how recent these preoccupations with the language are,

given the fact that Margarido states these worries are postcolonial, that is, after 1974 (AO2).

- **Information from knowledge on Lusophony in the world today from research** and how Portuguese language has been enriched (AO4); to link to this, students may refer to information in the **text** about entries in European Portuguese of both Brazilian and African origin words and how receptive European Portuguese is to these influences, coming through the media (AO2).
- arguments and conclusions consistent with ideas/information/references/examples included within the response (AO4).

Question number	Indicative content
8	<p>In their response, students may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the migration movement in Portugal from research about why the rural exodus has peaks and some people tend to return to the countryside, if they find it now offers what they were looking for when they left(AO4). • Information on the migration movement in Portugal from research about working opportunities, access to training and thus to a better life in the city or in the countryside in Portugal: for instance, opportunities for a better career lie where the jobs and the companies are (AO4). • Information on the migration movement in Portugal from research about the way of life in the city (AO4); students may refer in the text how access to culture and services is enhanced by infrastructure, like highways and the Internet (AO2). • Information on the migration movement in Portugal from research about the search for quality of life: for example, in reference to why the issue still exists and where opportunities lie (AO4); to link to this, students may refer to information in the text about the problems some rural areas have to face as there are lesser jobs available or the abandonment of entire villages caused by the lack of opportunities(AO2). • arguments and conclusions consistent with ideas/information/references/examples included within the response (AO4).

Question number	Indicative content
9	<p>In their response, students may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the Discoveries: the journey of Vasco da Gama to India from research about the importance of the maritime route to India and the benefits that came from that exclusive route to the Portuguese crown and people(AO4).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information on the Discoveries: the journey of Vasco da Gama to India from research about the importance of the voyage and of its outcomes to the Portugal Crown and people. Additionally , the large number of Portuguese ships sailing between Lisbon and India, testifies to the impact of this route on the Kingdom's economy, in the following years (AO4).• Information on the Discoveries: the journey of Vasco da Gama to India from research about his journey and return to Portugal (AO4); students may refer in the text to his welcome by order of the King and the need D. Manuel I felt to reward and promote him (AO2).• Information on the Discoveries: the journey of Vasco da Gama to India from research about how the Portuguese king, D. Manuel I, dealt with the outcomes of the journey to India (AO4). Students may refer in the text to how quickly D. Manuel I realised the immense benefits for his kingdom from the commercial trade established by Vasco da Gama and how important that route was going to be (AO2).• arguments and conclusions consistent with ideas/information/references/examples included within the response (AO4).
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