

Solutions

Authored self-check guidance: accept equivalent correct methods and supported interpretations. The points check reasoning, not an official grade.

2.1 B – Text 2 concerns scope, not denial of the original result. A changes the subject to weather; C turns a scope caution into universal failure; D contradicts the concern about different parks.

Correct response linked to the given case.

2.2 C – Observation and explanation can be evaluated separately. A wrongly identifies agreement about causation; B changes the issue to vocabulary; D confuses accepting measurements with denying them.

Correct response linked to the given case.

2.3 claim – Attributing one author’s view to the other distorts the comparison.

Correct response linked to the given case.

2.4 False – They may interpret the same subject differently.

Correct response linked to the given case.

3.1 Both accept that recorded requests fell and allow a further trial. B questions attributing the reduction to the screen because platform closures also changed navigation. B does not claim the screen certainly fails.

Sound conclusion or proposed method. Relevant supporting steps or textual evidence. Accurate conditions, checks or qualification.

3.2 The observed reduction is $(60 - 36)/60 = 40\%$ at one station, but B would reject the causal certainty and every-station scope. The simultaneous closures leave an alternative explanation and no observations at other stations are supplied.

Sound conclusion or proposed method. Relevant supporting steps or textual evidence. Accurate conditions, checks or qualification.

3.3 Compare otherwise similar periods or randomised station trials with matched platform arrangements, recording requests and traveller numbers. This addresses confounding and rates. A colour preference interview does not isolate the screen’s navigation effect.

Sound conclusion or proposed method. Relevant supporting steps or textual evidence. Accurate conditions, checks or qualification.