

## Question 3(a)

### Candidate A

3. a) <sup>?</sup> Saving in a bank account		
[Saving <sup>with</sup> a credit union] <del>credit</del>		1/2

### Candidate B

a) [ISA] student account x		1/2
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### Candidate C

3) [If you put money in an ISA]		
you would gain interest and [if		
you purchased government bonds] you		
would gain interest on your money.		2/2

## Question 3(b)

### Candidate A

b) <span style="color: red;">ID</span> To track their <del>ingoings</del> <sup>ingoings</sup> and outgoings within a certain period of time. This allows them to see where they are spending money and how much as well as their income to see what they're left with <span style="color: red;">EXP</span> This could be useful for saving up for a holiday or a car. It could also be useful to see whether you can reduce your outgoings and increase income.	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1/2</span>
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### Candidate B

b) If an individual wants to save for something like a rainy day or a holiday they could prepare a budget to slowly save money month by month. Or if an individual had a lot of debts that they needed to pay back they could create a budget to minimise their spending.	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0/2</span>
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### Candidate C

b) to make sure the individual doesn't over spend on money they don't have and to <span style="color: red;">ID</span> make sure some items <sup>money</sup> is put away, its savings <span style="color: red;">ID</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0/2</span>
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## Question 3(c)(i)

### Candidate A

c) [Occupational mobility: When you have the skills available so you can move job to one in a different field.]	
Geographical mobility: When there is no <sup>difficulties</sup> <del>barriers</del> in moving to find new work <sup>^</sup> better employment. So it's easy.	1/2

### Candidate B

c.i)	
[Occupational mobility is <del>moving</del> refers to moving from one job to another but finding it hard due to the lack of transferable skills for example moving from being a doctor to an engineer.]	
Geographical <u>in</u> mobility refers to the <u>barriers</u> people face by moving from one place to another <del>and</del> being able to find a job.	1/2

## Candidate C

<p>(i) <del>Occupational mobility is the ability to move location without moving job. eg London to Edinburgh</del></p> <p><del>Geographical mobility is the ability to change location without</del></p> <p>[Occupational mobility is the ability to change job without changing location. eg Nurse to teacher]</p> <p>[Geographical mobility is the ability to move location without moving job eg London to Edinburgh]</p>	<p>2/2</p>
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## Question 3(c)(ii)

### Candidate A

ii)			
	[Land - rent]		
	[Labour - wages]		
	[Capital - interest]		
	[Enterprise - profit]		
			4/4

### Candidate B

ii)	[Land - Rent]		
	[Labour - wages]		
	Capital - Production		
	[enterprise - profit]		
			3/4

### Candidate C

ii)	[land- rent]		
	[labour- wages]		
	capital - investment		
	[enterprise- profit]		
			3/4

# Question 4(a)(i) & 4(a)(ii) & 4(a)(iii)

## Candidate A

a)		
i)	[extension in supply]	1/1
ii)	[Price has increased.]	1/1
iii)	[Poor weather] [decreasing crop yield]	
	[Poor technologies to harvest them]	
	which stops them from maximising supply	
	[If the cost of growing strawberries increases] leaving firms with less profit.	3/3

## Candidate B

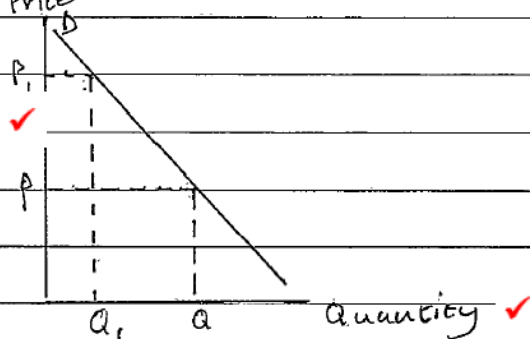
4) a) i)	[The quantity of strawberries has increased] resulting in the increase in price.	1/1
ii)	Best season for strawberry growth x	0/1
iii)	[Bad weather] [Not strawberry season] bad crop	2/3

## Candidate C

4. a) i) The price is increasing and the quantity supplied is increasing - an extension of the supply curve	1/1
ii) An increase in price of complementary product e.g. ice cream X	0/1
iii) An increase in price of a substitute product e.g. raspberries. Bad weather such as a flood of the strawberry fields. Decrease in price of a complementary product e.g. cream. X	1/3

# Question 4(b)(i) & 4 (b)(ii)

## Candidate A

b)		
i)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An increase in price will cause a decrease in demand</li> </ul>	2/3
ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- [Cost of fuel]</li> <li>- Trends</li> <li>- New taxes ?</li> <li>- price of complimentary goods</li> <li>- price of substitute goods</li> </ul>	1/2



### Candidate B

As the price rises consumers are less willing to spend more money to buy the bike.

Quantity

Changes in Trends of fashions to bikes.

Price of Complimentary goods, like diesel for the motor bike

2/3

2/2

### Candidate C

As price increases the quantity demanded of motor bikes decreases so there is a contraction of Demand

\* demand curve moves left to lower prices

Successful advertising

price of complementary goods

price of substitute goods

3/3

0/2

# Question 5(a)

## Candidate A

<p>So because there is international trade <sup>EXP</sup> there will be some countries which can produce products for cheaper. So lower <sup>ID</sup> prices <sup>EXP</sup> is a benefit.</p>	
<p>Because there is international trade, <sup>EXP</sup> not all countries produce the same <sup>ID</sup> goods. So now there is a wider choice/variety <sup>EXP</sup>.</p>	
<p><sup>EXP</sup> Because international trade stimulates competition, and everyone wants their product to be the <sup>ID</sup> best. The quality <del>for</del> of the goods will <sup>EXP</sup> increase.</p>	
<p><sup>EXP</sup> Because international trade stimulates competition, and everyone wants to be <del>the best</del> faster than their competition. This means that <sup>ID</sup> the productivity <del>there</del> will be greater/more efficiency.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">3/4</div>

## Candidate B

5/11	<p>- improves international / political relationships between countries. <sup>ID</sup></p> <p>- <del>it</del> gives consumers variety + choice which increases spending. <sup>ID</sup></p> <p>- [Lower prices for consumers, people can spend less money on similar substitute goods to more expensive domestic ones.] <sup>EXP</sup></p> <p>- increases competition between domestic and foreign producers which can increase economic growth and make bigger markets.</p> <p>- increases total value of imports which benefits the balance of trade <sup>X</sup></p> <p>- increase in exports / imports increases growth.</p>	
		1/4

## Candidate C

5)	
a)	[International Trade gives consumers a larger <sup>ID</sup> variety of products to choose from which maximises utility <sup>EXP</sup> ]
	[International Trade also allows consumers to receive better quality products <sup>EXP</sup> as countries specialise <sup>ID</sup> ]
	[International Trade also <del>also</del> allows consumers to receive products at cheaper prices <sup>ID</sup> as some countries have cheaper raw materials / cheaper workforces allowing them to sell goods for cheaper <sup>EXP</sup> ]
	[Finally international trade boosts world output <sup>ID</sup> and therefore boosts world <sup>EXP</sup> growth]
	<b>4/4</b>

## Question 5(b)

### Candidate A

b)		
[exchange rate is the price of one		
currency in terms of another]		
for		
example, £1 = €1.50.		
		1/1

### Candidate B

b)		
An amount of one currency in		
another		
		0/1

### Candidate C

b)		
[An exchange rate is the amount worth in		
one currency for the purpose to be converted		
into another.]		
		1/1

## Question 5(c)

### Candidate A

c)	you can get more £ <del>off</del> <sup>value</sup> for a foreign currency		
	so [Imports because more expensive. This means that UK consumers	ID	
	will look to domestic products. [Costs of production rise for	EXP	
	Importers so they lose profit] and revenue.	ID EXP	
			2/3

### Candidate B

c)		ID	
	[Increases cost so importing <del>becomes</del> becomes		
	More expensive		
	- Increases cost so importing is less		
	attractive]	EXP	
	Increases cost so less goods come into		
	the country reducing the range available		1/3

## Candidate C

c)	[UK importers will be negatively	ID	
	affected by this as it means they		
	will get less goods for each pound]	EXP	
	[This means that they will import		
	less as it costs more per		
	import.] [This might mean that the	DEV	
	importer has to seek for goods		
	elsewhere where the pound is		
	stronger or wait until the		
	pound recovers in value.]	DEV	
			3/3

## Question 5(d)

### Candidate A

d)		
	$€1 = €1.20$	$€1 = €1.10$
	$€1000 = €1200$	<del>€1000</del>
		$€1000 = €1100$
	difference = $1200 - 1100$	
	= $€100$	
		<b>2/2</b>

### Candidate B

d)	$C = A \times B$	
	$€1200 = 1000 \times 1.2$ $€1100 = 1000 \times 1.1$	
	$€1200 - €1100 = €100$	<b>2/2</b>

### Candidate C

d)		
	$€100$	<b>2/2</b>



# Question 6(a)(i) & 6(a)(ii)

## Candidate A

6.a)		
i)	nominal / money income is the amount of currency you have, eg. sterling	
	[real income is the amount <sup>ID</sup> of goods and services you can buy with your income.]	1/2
ii)	[There is an increase in nominal income as the individual <sup>ID</sup> would of had a wage increase from £100 to £105 <sup>EXP</sup> ] which increases the amount of currency they have,	
	[There is a decrease <sup>ID</sup> in the individual's real income as the general level of prices for goods and services has increased by 7% which means the individual can only buy less goods and services with their income <sup>EXP</sup> .]	2/2

## Candidate B

<p>b.a) (i)</p>	
<p>[Real income is the income that you actually make, for example if incomes rises by 1% but inflation rises by 2% therefore your real income <del>is</del> has fallen by 1%.]</p>	
<p>[Nominal income is <del>the</del> income <del>that</del> that is being given but hasn't included inflation] interest rates etc.</p>	2/2
<p>(i) There is a decrease in real income as your real income <del>is</del> has decreased by 3% <del>therefore</del> your income is less than it was before.</p>	
<p>[There is a <del>is</del> <sup>ID</sup> increase in nominal income as your income was rised <sup>EXP</sup> by 5%] even though the rate of inflation has risen by 7%.</p>	1/2

## Candidate C

### Candidate C

- a) i) nominal income is an income that has not been adjusted to inflation
- real income is when an income has been adjusted to inflation
- ii) nominal income would increase by 5%
- real income would decrease due to the rate of inflation

2/2

0/2

## Question 6(b)

### Candidate A

b)	[Conduct a living cost a food survey.]		
	ASK 6000 average families what they spend their		
	income on. <sup>REP</sup> [Then the 700 most common item		
	are put into a "basket"] and [each are given a		
	"weight" to the importance of <del>it</del> the income] [Then		
	the prices of these items are found by asking		
	retailers around the country. <sup>MAX</sup> [Then these prices are		
	compared to the base/previous year. <sup>MAX</sup> [Then the amount		
	<del>increased is</del> percentage increase is the inflation of		
	the year. <sup>MAX</sup> ]		
			3/3

### Candidate B

b)			
	- [Complete food and living cost survey]		
	- [create a basket of goods]		
	- [give each good a weighting based on		
	importance]		
	- [collect prices from across the country]		
			3/3

### Candidate C

Candidate C			
b)	[the basket of goods method is used where hundreds of common household		
	goods and services and taken into consideration] and the price of them is		
	counted, [this will then be repeated later on and the increase in price will be		
	calculated] and this will represent the rate of inflation		
			2/3

# Question 6(c)(i) & 6(c)(ii) & 6(c)(iii)

## Candidate A

<p>c) i) the government spends on health [so that <del>they</del> <sup>the government</sup> can provide free health care and health products to people when they need it] for example, the NHS.</p>	<p>1/1</p>
<p>The Government also spend money on education [to ensure that students can achieve good skills and knowledge to have jobs] and make the economy more efficient. It also makes there be less unemployment.</p>	<p>1/1</p>
<p><del>The</del> another reason for government spending on defence is so that the economy becomes more safe to live in due to defence providing police, firefighters etc.</p>	<p>0/1</p>

## Candidate B

<p>ci) - <sup>HEALTH</sup> [to ensure fewer to sick days for workers] to increase <del>the</del> reliability of the workforce.</p>		1/1
<p>[<sup>EDUCATION</sup> to ensure the future workforce is <sup>well</sup> skilled and educated]</p>		1/1
<p>- <sup>DEFENCE</sup> to prevent crime increasing [to prevent war]</p>		1/1

## Candidate C

<p>c) [health - So - that more people can be healthier and go back to work] so this will increase economic growth.</p>		1/1
<p>[Education - So there will be a skilled future workforce] who can increase the productivity of the goods.</p>		1/1
<p>[Defence - So that our country is not invaded] and if so we are ready to protect <del>it</del> <sup>our</sup> goods our defence, so no one can take our goods.</p>		1/1

## Question 7(a)

### Candidate A

7)			
a)	[Access to foreign markets.]		
	[Access to cheap raw materials]		
	[Access to a cheaper workforce]		
	[Cheaper land] due to foreign Govt Grants.		
	Access to new investments in different countries?		
			4/4

### Candidate B

7)			
a)			
	- [Cheap land]		
	- [Cheap labour]		
	- [Low corporation tax]		
	- [offered grant]		
	- [New market] <small>MAX</small>		
			4/4

## Candidate C

7.			
a)	[Cheaper costs of production]		
	[reduced tax]		
	• Better local knowledge		
	• easier to expand		
			<b>2/4</b>



# Question 7(b)

## Candidate A

<p>b) <del>developing</del> =</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- poverty + <sup>bad standard of living</sup> over 3 quarters of <del>cont</del> cause homelessness <sup>a</sup></li> <li>- high unemployment rate due to lack of education (<del>the</del> less skilled workforce) <sup>b</sup> <del>no match</del> <sup>c</sup></li> <li>- low <sup>volume</sup> export or exports / exportation rates due to having to prioritise improving + providing food for their country first <sup>d</sup></li> <li>- low level of growth <sup>d</sup> (less growth)</li> <li>- higher infant mortality rate <sup>e</sup></li> </ul>		
<p><u>emerging</u> =</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <sup>a</sup> increase in employment in secondary sector which causes an <sup>decrease</sup> <del>increase</del> in poverty <sup>c</sup> <math>\leftarrow</math> high value of exports <sup>e</sup></li> <li>- increase in exports = as the economy better these countries are more <del>likely</del> likely to want to trade with emerging economies + they no longer only provide for themselves <math>\rightarrow</math> increases growth (more growth) <sup>d</sup></li> <li>- lower infant mortality rate <sup>e</sup> <b>MAX</b></li> </ul>		3/3

## Candidate B

b)	<p>Developing economies rely on 1 or 2 exports, whereas emerging economies have many exports.</p>	
	<p>Developing economies have poor infrastructure and low amounts, whereas emerging economies have high amounts of infrastructure.</p>	
	<p>Developing economies work mainly in the primary industry. Whereas emerging economies are moving towards the secondary industry.</p>	
	<p>Developing economies have lack of education with a low literacy rate. Whereas emerging economies have high literacy rate and good education.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">2/3</div>

## Candidate C

<p>b) Developing economies will have low GDP and economic growth whereas emerging economies will have rapidly increasing GDP.</p>	
<p>Developing economies will specialise in the primary sector and emerging economies will be beginning to specialise in the secondary sector.</p>	
<p>emerging economies will have rapidly increasing infrastructure unlike developing economies without.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">2/3</div>

# Question 7(c)(i) & 7(c)(ii) & 7(c)(iii)

## Candidate A

c)		
i)	Capital aid is when a developed economy offers aid like loans, grants or writing off debt to developing economies. <span style="color: red;">X</span>	0/1
ii)	Emergency aid consists of humanitarian aid which is short term solutions to help a developing country in an emergency situation. Eg healthcare, food <span style="color: red;">]</span>	1/1
iii)	bilateral aid is when developed economies send manned help like the army or healthcare personnel <span style="color: red;">X</span>	0/1

## Candidate B

i)	capital aid [capital aid = provides equipment] to increase infrastructure.	1/1
ii)	[emergency aid = to provide food and water and tents etc.]	1/1
iii)	[bilateral aid = help given from one country to another]	1/1

## Candidate C

c)		
i)	Capital aid is when developed countries give developing countries capital <sup>like computers</sup> goods. So they can expand their exports and economy.	1/1
ii)	Emergency aid is when countries send over aid like medical supplies or troops when the country is in a crisis] to help them recover.	1/1
iii)	Bilateral aid is when a <u>country</u> gives them money to increase their economy and infrastructure] so they can become their trading partners.	1/1