

Question 3(a)

Candidate A

3. a)	• Saving in a bank account		
	• Saving ^{with} at a credit union account		

Candidate B

a)	ISA, student account		
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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.		

Question 3(b)

Candidate A

b)	To track their ingoings ^{incomings} 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. 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.
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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 monthly. Or if an individual had a lot of debts that they needed to pay back they could create a budget to minimise their spending.
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Candidate C

b)	to make sure the individual doesn't over spend on money they don't have and to make sure some ^{money} is put away in savings.
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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 difficulties difficulties in moving to find new work, better employment. So it's easy.	

Candidate B

c.ii)	
Occupational mobility is moving 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 mobility refers to the barriers people face by moving from one place to another and being being able to find a job.	

Candidate C

<p>c) i) Occupational mobility is the ability to move location without moving job. eg London to Edinburgh</p>	
<p>Geographical mobility is the ability to change location without</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>	

Question 3(c)(ii)

Candidate A

ii)		
	Land - rent	
	Labour - wages	
	Capital - interest	
	Enterprise - profit	

Candidate B

ii)	land - Rent	
	labour - wages	
	Capital - Production	
	enterprise - profit	

Candidate C

ii)	land- rent	
	labour- wages	
	capital - investment	
	enterprise- profit	

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

Candidate A

a)		
i)	extension in supply.	
ii)	Price has increased.	
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 growers with less profits.	

Candidate B

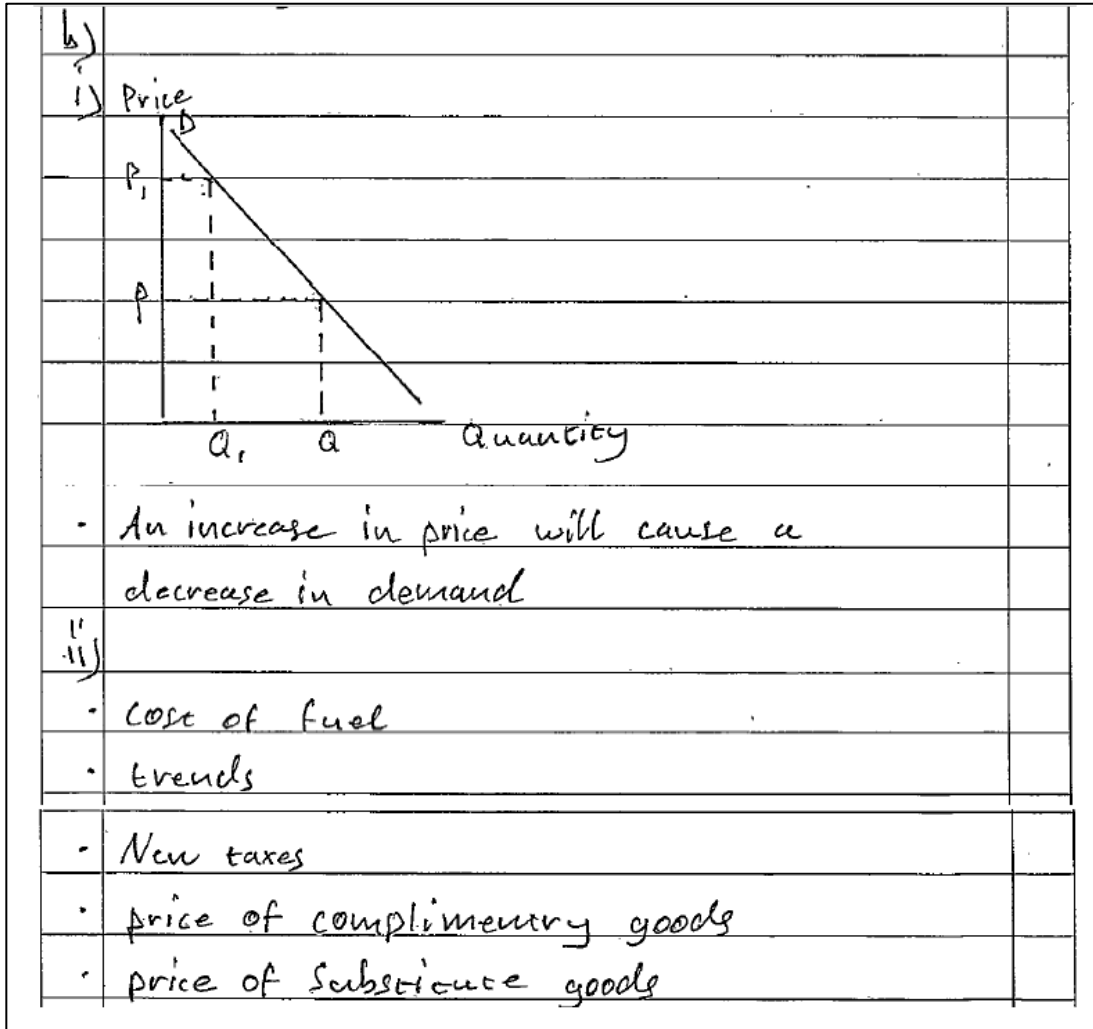
4) a) i)	The quantity of strawberries has increased resulting in the increase in price.	
ii)	Best season for strawberry growth	
iii)	Bad weather • Not strawberry season • bad crop	

Candidate C

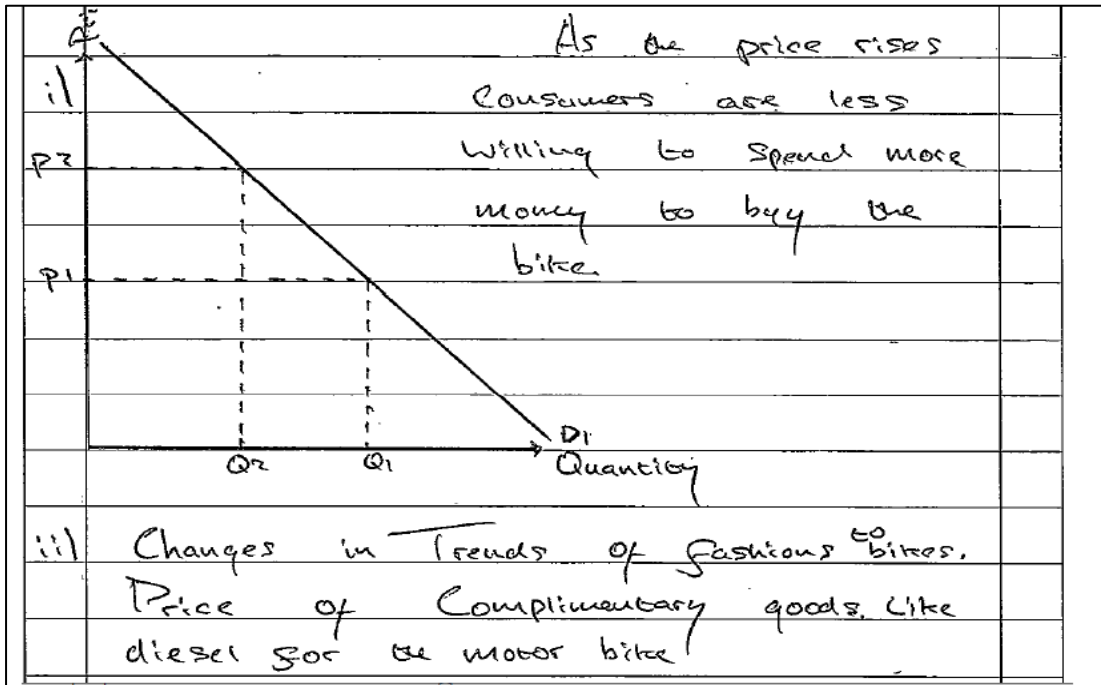
4.	i) The price is increasing and the quantity supplied is increasing - an extension of the supply curve	
	ii) An increase in price of complementary product e.g. ice cream	
	iii) An increase in price of a substitute product e.g. raspberries. Bad weather such as a flood of the strawberry fields. Decrease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

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

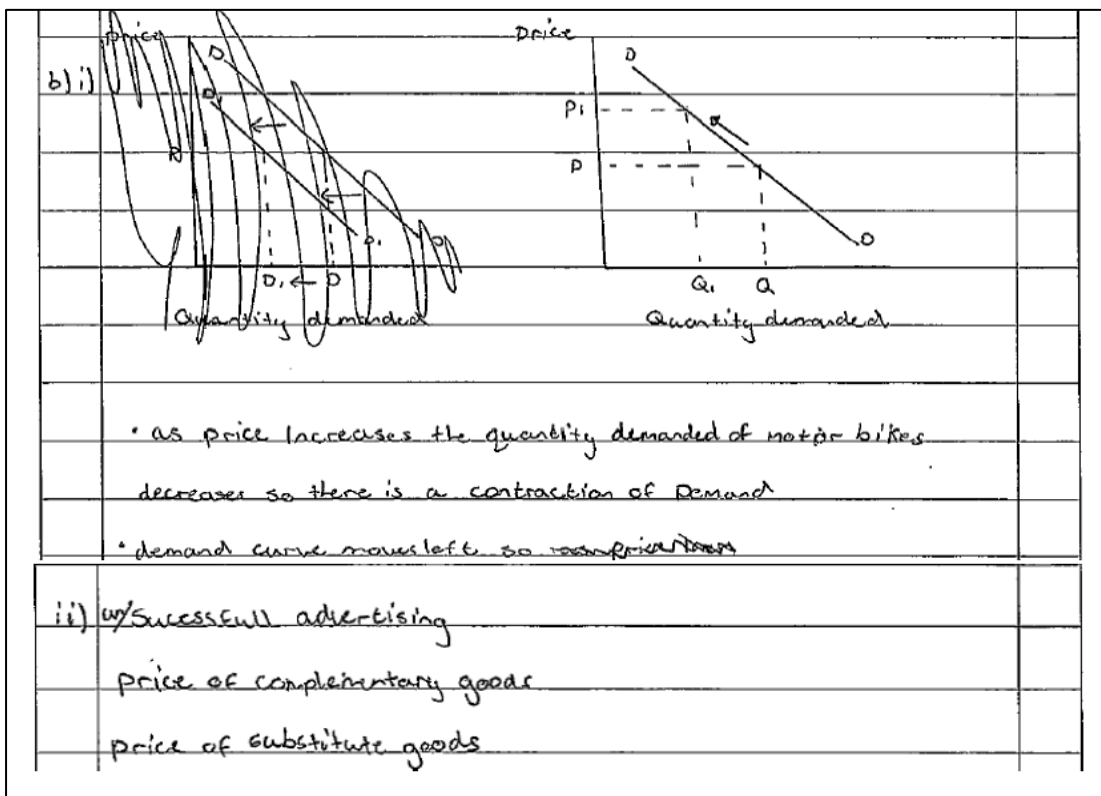
Candidate A



Candidate B



Candidate C



Question 5(a)

Candidate A

5a) Because there is international trade there will	
be some countries which can produce products for	
cheaper. So lower prices is a benefit.	
Because there is international trade, not all	
countries produce the same goods. So now	
there is a wider choice/variety.	
Because international trade stimulates competition,	
and everyone wants their product to be the best.	
The quality for of the goods will increase.	
Because international trade stimulates competition,	
and everyone wants to be the fast faster than	
their competition. This means that ^{the productivity} there will be	
greater/efficiency.	

Candidate B

5b)	- improves international / political relationships between countries.	
	- it gives consumers variety + choice which increases spending	
	- lower prices for consumers, people can spend less money on similar substitute goods to more expensive domestic ones.	
	- increases competition between domestic and foreign producers which can increase economic growth and make bigger markets.	
	- increases total value of imports which benefits the balance of trade	
	- increase in exports / imports increases growth.	

Candidate C

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

Question 5(b)

Candidate A

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

Candidate B

b)	
An amount of one currency in	
another	

Candidate C

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

Question 5(c)

Candidate A

c)	you can get more £ off for a foreign currency		
	so imports become more expensive. This means that UK consumers		
	will look to domestic products, costs of production rise for		
	importers so they lose profit and revenue.		

Candidate B

c)			
	· Increases cost so importing becomes becomes		
	more expensive		
	· Increases cost so importing is less		
	attractive		
	· Increases cost so less goods come into		
	the country reducing the range available		

Candidate C

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

Question 5(d)

Candidate A

d)		
	$\frac{1}{2}l = €1.20$	$\frac{1}{2}l = €1.10$
	$\frac{1}{2}l_{1000} = €1200$	$\frac{1}{2}l_{1000} = €1100$
		$l_{1000} = €1100$
	difference = $1200 - 1100$	
	= €100	

Candidate B

d)	$C = A \times B$	
	$€1200 = 1000 \times 1.2$	$€1100 = 1000 \times 1.1$
	$€1200 - €1100 = €100$	

Candidate C

d)		
	€100.	

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 ^{of} goods and services you can buy with your income	
ii)	There is an increase in nominal income as the individual would of had a wage increase from £100 to £105 which increases the amount of currency they have.	
	There is a decrease 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.	

Candidate B

		MARGIN
	b.a) (i)	
	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 is has fallen by 1%.	
	Nominal income is the income that that is being given but hasn't included inflation, interest rates etc.	
	(ii)	
	There is a decrease in real income as your real income is has decreased by 3%. therefore your income is less than it was before.	
	There is a is increase in nominal income as your income has risen by 5%. even though the rate of inflation has risen by 7%.	

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

Question 6(b)

Candidate A

b)	Conduct a living cost a food survey. ->	
	ASK 6,000 average families what they spend their income on. Then the 700 most common items are put into a "basket" and each are given a "weight" to the importance of it the income. Then the prices of these items are found by asking retailers around the country. Then those prices are compared to the basket previous year. Then the amount percentage percentage increase is the inflation of the year.	

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	

Candidate C

b)	the basket of goods method is used where hundreds of common household goods and services are 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
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Question 6(c)(i) & 6(c)(ii) & 6(c)(iii)

Candidate A

c)		
i)	the government spends on health ^{the government} so that they can provide free health care and health products to people when they need it for example, the NHS.	
	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.	MARKING
	the 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.	

Candidate B

c) -	<p><u>HEALTH</u> to ensure fewer to sick days for workers to increase the reliability of the workforce.</p>	
	<p><u>EDUCATION</u> to ensure the future workforce is ^{well} skilled and educated.</p>	
	<p><u>DEFENCE</u> to prevent crime increasing to prevent war</p>	

Candidate C

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

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.	

Candidate B

7)		
a)		
	- Cheap land	
	- Cheap labour	
	- low corporation tax	
	- offered grants	
	- New market	

Candidate C

7.		
a)	• Cheaper costs of production	
	• reduced tax	
	• Better local knowledge	
	• easier to expand	

Question 7(b)

Candidate A

b) <u>developing</u> =	
- ^{bad standard of living} poverty + ^{over 3 quarters of} over 3 quarters of ^{cont} cause homelessness	
- high unemployment rate due to lack of education (the less skilled workforce)	
- low ^{value} export or exports / exportation rates due to having to prioritise improving + providing food for their country first.	
- low level of growth. (less growth)	
- higher infant mortality rate	
<u>emerging</u> =	← low unemployment
- increase in employment in secondary sector which causes an increase ^{decrease} in poverty.	
- increase in exports = as the economy improves ^{high value of exports} better so other countries are more likely likely to want to trade with emerging economies + they no longer only provide for themselves → increases growth (more growth)	
- lower infant mortality rate	

Candidate B

b)	Developing economies rely on 1 or 2 exports, Whereas emerging economies have many exports.	
	Developing economies have poor infrastructure and low amounts. Whereas emerging economies have high amounts of infrastructure.	
	Developing economies work mainly in the primary industry. Whereas emerging economies are moving ^{moving} towards the secondary industry.	
	Developing economies have lack of education with a low literacy rate. Whereas emerging economies have high literacy rate and good education.	

Candidate C

b)	developing economies will have low GDP and economic growth whereas emerging economies will have rapidly increasing GDP
	developing economies will specialise in the primary sector and emerging economies will be beginning to specialise in the secondary sector
	emerging economies will have rapidly increasing infrastructure unlike developing economies without

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.	
ii)	Emergency aid consists of humanitarian aid which is short term solutions to help a developing country in an emergency situation. Eg healthcare, food	
iii)	bilateral aid is when developed economies send manned help like the army or healthcare personnel	

Candidate B

di)	capital aid capital aid = provides equipment to increase infrastructure.	
ii)	emergency aid = to provide food and water and tents etc.	
iii)	bilateral aid = the help given from one country to another	

Candidate C

c)		
i)	Capital aid is when developed countries give developing countries capital goods ^{like computers} ↓	
	So they can expand their exports and economy.	
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.	
iii)	Bilateral aid is when a country country gives them money to increase their economy and infrastructure so they can become their trading partner.	