

## Question 1(a)(i) evidence

### Candidate A

Q1. (i) A fixed cost for a fish and chip shop is the salaries the business is paying its staff.

0/1

### Candidate B

1a) (i) Salaries of workers on contract

0/1

## Question 1(a)(ii)

### Candidate A

(ii) A variable cost for a fish and chip shop is the cost of materials and produce that they pay.

0/1

### Candidate B

(i i) raw materials like potatoes

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1/1

## Question 1(b)

### Candidate A

b) A chip shop owner may raise the prices of the food, so no profit is lost. A chip shop owner may lose a member of staff to keep prices as low as possible they might even get lower quality of food because it is cheaper.

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### Candidate B

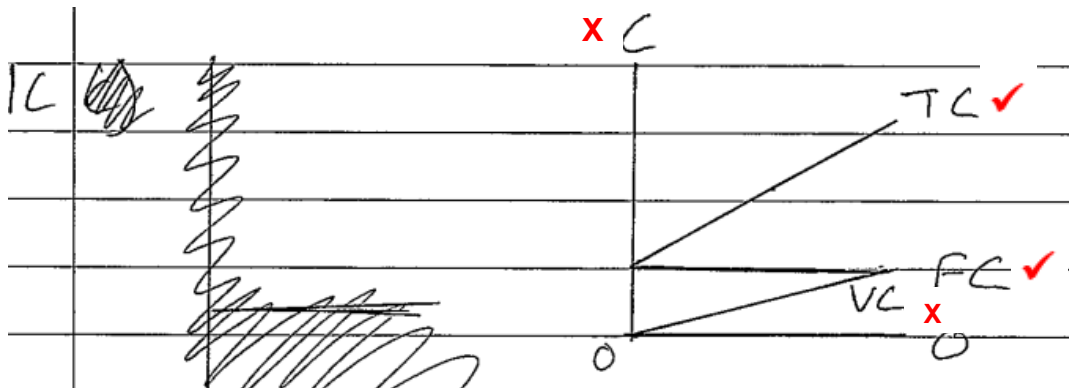
b. To reduce their cost of production a chip shop owner may decide to switch to cheaper alternatives for ingredients, for example swapping to less expensive oil to fry the fish in.

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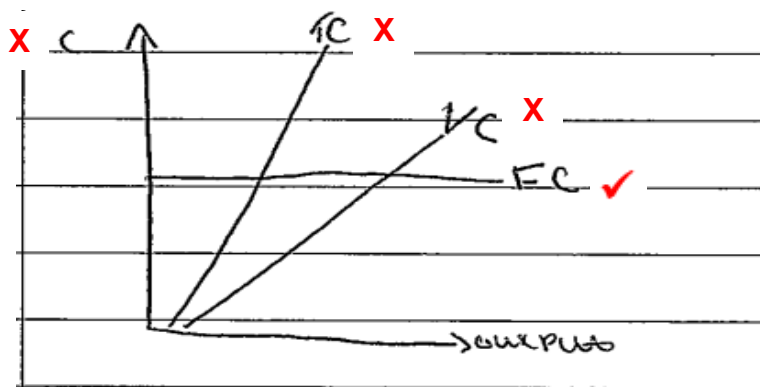
## Question 1(c)

### Candidate A



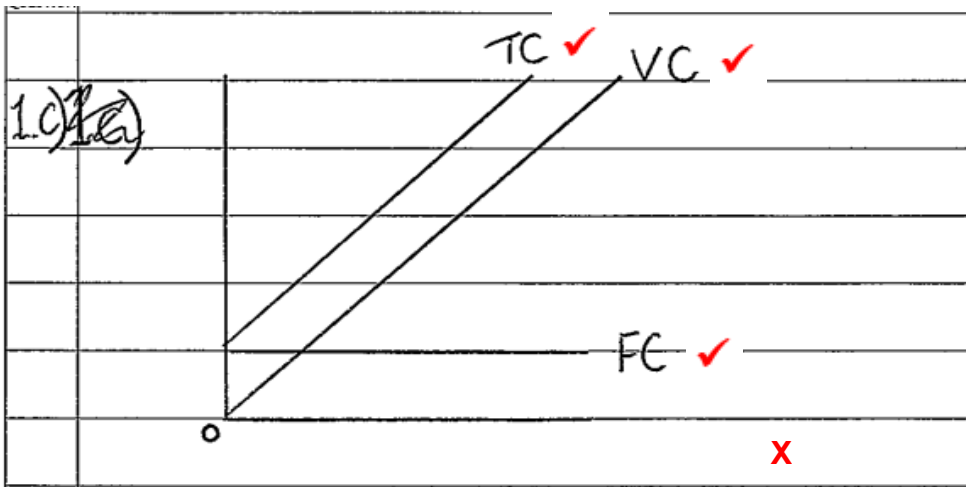
2/4

### Candidate B



1/4

### Candidate C



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## Question 1(d)

### Candidate A

d) Poor weather will affect potato farmers as [it will decrease the quality of the potato's. This means that individuals will be less likely to purchase the farmers potatoes] due to them being poor quality. This will mean the potato farmer will have less profit, potentially meaning he may have to close down his farm.

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### Candidate B

1 d) potato farmers will be affected due to poor weather condition as [it would decrease the amount of potatoes they are able to grow due to the poor weather which mean their total revenue and profit will decrease] meaning they will have less disposable income and their quality of life will decrease.

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another reason why potato farmers may be affected due to poor weather conditions is because [it may become harder to harvest the potatoes due to the poor weather which affect them as the will have to use their tractor for longer which would cost more] and would increase their cost of production.

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## Question 1(e)(i)

### Candidate A

e)	The level of unemployment is the number of
	people who are unemployed, whereas the rate of
	unemployment is the percentage of the labour
	force, who are unemployed.

0/1

### Candidate B

e) (i)	The level of unemployment is the amount of people unemployed whereas the rate of unemployment is the percentage of people unemployed.
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0/1

## Question 1(e)(ii)

### Candidate A

1. (e)(ii) • A disadvantage to the government of an

increase in unemployment is that [they would receive less income tax] this is because of the lesser rate of people that are working.

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• Another disadvantage is that ~~they would have~~ have less tax received because of the rate of unemployment, the government [would have less money to put into public services] such as healthcare and education.

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**Candidate B**

(ii) • there are less people working, which means the government has less tax revenue.

• The government has to pay more ~~tax~~ benefits which means they have less money to spend on other sectors] which need the money.

• For example instead of paying nurses wages, they are paying unemployment benefits].

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## Question 1(e)(iii)

### Candidate A

iii)	It can be measured using the claimant count which means [a count of all the people claiming unemployment related benefits].	1
	It can also be measured using the labour force survey which means [a survey of the employment circumstances of a sample of the UK's population].	1

**2/2**

### Candidate B

leiii)	<del>the</del> Claimant count which <del>means</del> means a count of all people claiming work related benefits	
	labour force survey which means [a survey sent to a select number of households asking them about employment status] and situation.	1

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## Question 1(f)(i)

### Candidate A

f(i). Economic growth is defined by the amount of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita.

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### Candidate B

f(i) economic growth is an increase in goods & services being produced in a period of time with the same or fewer resources

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## Question 1(f)(ii)

### Candidate A

(ii) A government may attempt to create economic growth by giving subsidies to multinational companies to produce goods in their country  
 A government may attempt to create economic growth by producing more of their specialised product.  
 A government may attempt to create economic growth by investing in improving the standard of living by building better roads, schools and medical centres.  
 A government may attempt to create economic growth by exploring and creating different industries to boost productivity and growth.

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### Candidate B

1 f ii) one way the government could increase economic growth is by decreasing interest rates which would give people more money to spend which would increase demand therefore increasing sales of firms causing economic growth.

another way a government could increase economic growth is by giving multinational companies grants and subsidies to locate within their country creating jobs, increasing tax revenue and increasing output therefore increasing economic growth.

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another way a government could increase economic growth would be reducing benefits payments / making it harder to claim benefits this would encourage people to get jobs more and would decrease benefit payments which would give the government more money and decrease unemployment which would increase economic growth due to an increase in output from new workers.

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another way a government could increase economic growth would be to increase the efficiency and availability of public transport this would allow workers to get to work faster and easier allowing them to get to work longer due to a shorter commute which would increase productivity and output therefore increasing economic growth.

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