

## Question 3(a) evidence

### Candidate A

3a [a place to where buyers and sellers of chocolate  
come together] an agree upon a price. <sup>1</sup>

**1/2**

### Candidate B

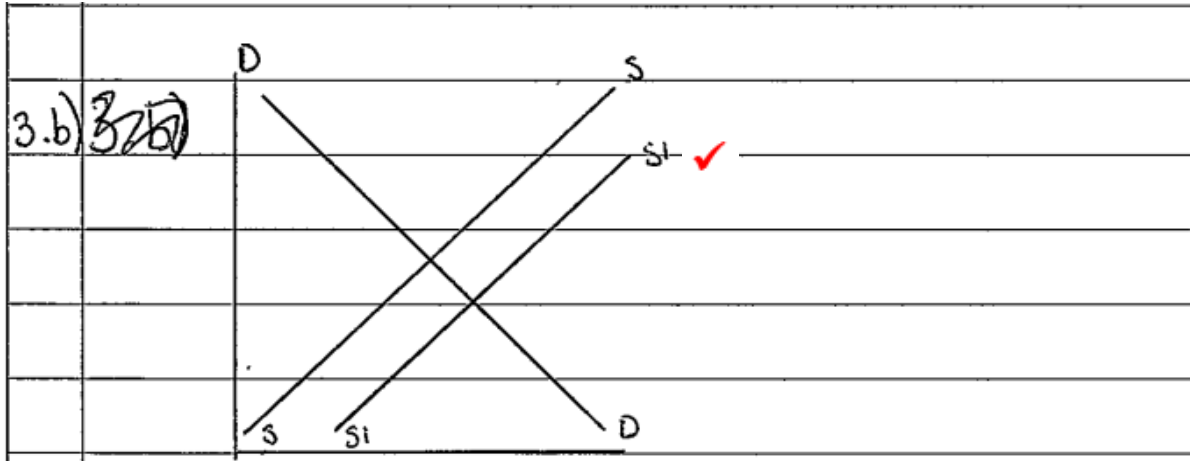
3a) [Where buyers & sellers come  
together] [to exchange Chocolate  
for an agreed price.] <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>

**2/2**

# Question 3(b)

## Candidate A

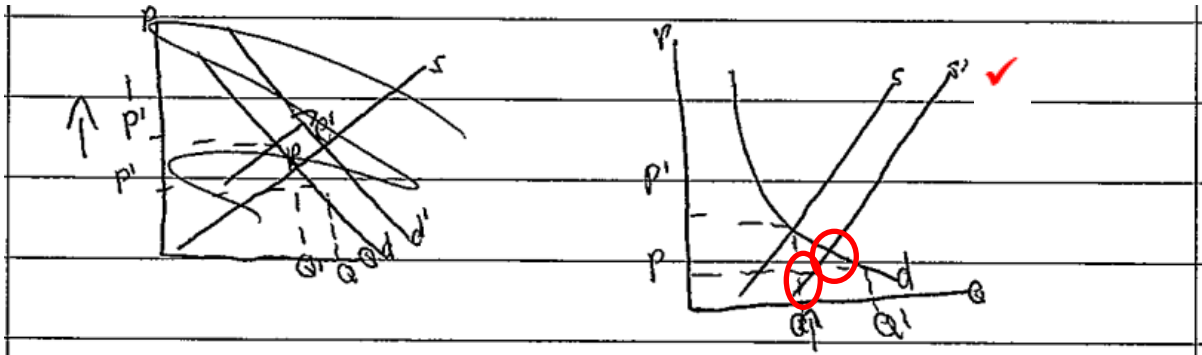


1

X

1/3

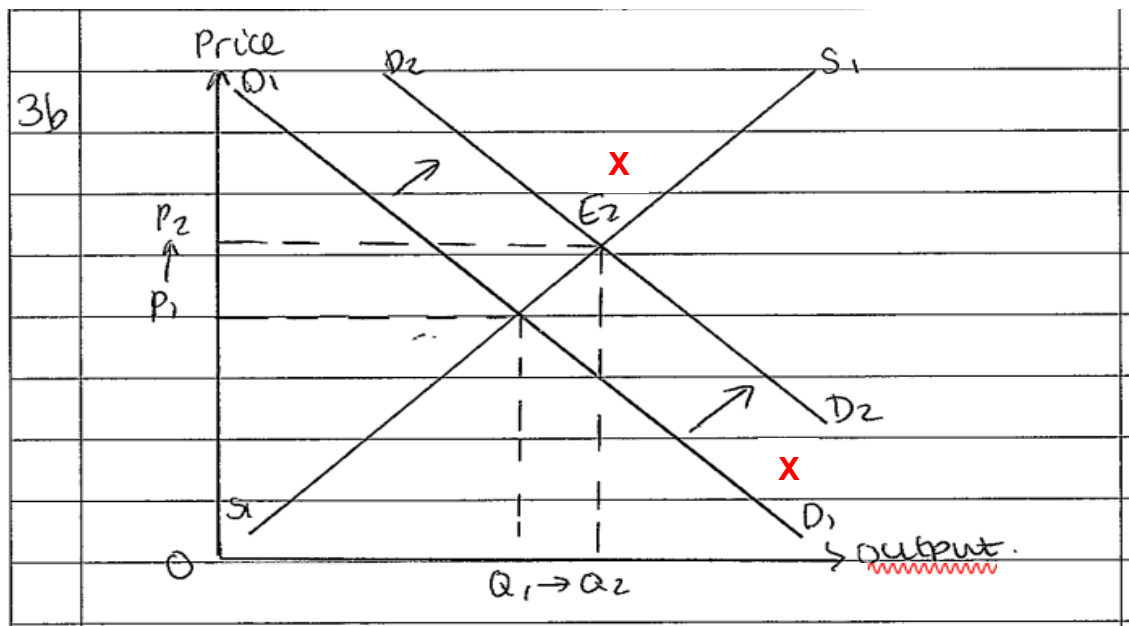
## Candidate B



1

1/3

## Candidate C



0/3

## Question 3(c)

### Candidate A

|   |    |
|---|----|
| C) If [they are buying a Property]          | 1  |
| that is expensive.                          |    |
| If [they are buying expensive machinery]    | 1  |
| If [they want help starting up a business.] | FM |

|     |
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| 2/2 |
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## Candidate B

C. One reason an <sup>individual</sup> ~~person~~ might want to borrow from a bank is if they wish to purchase a house ] then they would take out a mortgage and pay it back in monthly installments over the course of up to 25 years. 1

Another reason an individual might borrow from a bank is in case they want to make a large purchase (like a car ]) then they would take out a loan with is an agreed amount of money someone borrows from the bank. 1

2/2

## Question 3(d)

### Candidate A

3d. One thing that would affect an individuals willingness to borrow would be how certain they are that they will be able to pay it back e.g. if they have a secure job not. Another ~~reason~~ ~~could be~~ ~~the~~ thing could be how much they want or need the thing they are going to spend the borrowed money on.

1

1

1

3/3

## Candidate B

3d) financial state, [if they can afford to pay it back] 1

~~thinking~~ [Not knowing what finance is available e.g. being uneducated on bank loans etc] 1

~~or not having~~

There previous records, if they have not paid back other payments before the bank may not let you borrow.

2/3

## Question 4(a)

### Candidate A

4a) a need is something that is essential on survival such as food and shelter, whereas a want is a desire that would be preferred to have but not needed for survival such as a new phone or bag

a

b

1, 1

2/2

### Candidate B

4a) A need is items that you need for a basic standard of living and to be able to survive like shelter, food, water, clothes and education. Whereas a want is something that you don't need to have to be able to survive like fancy clothes, a computer game or a mobile phone.

b

a

b

1

1/2

### Candidate C

4 a) [A need is an item essential to survival whereas a want is an item that makes life more pleasant.] An [example of a need is water whereas an example of a want is a new luxury car.]

1

1

2/2

## Question 4(b)

### Candidate A

b) One factor that impact ~~mobility~~ occupational mobility for labour is [lack of skills and qualification] 1  
This is where ~~know~~ people find it hard to switch Job's due to a lack of skill's or qualification's REP

Another factor is [lack of awariness of other industries] 1  
This is where workers may struggle to movem to a different Job' due to lack of Knowledge of other industries REP

[Another factor is cost of retraining. This is where workers are not able to pay for training to improve their skill's and abilities] FM

Another factor is lack of awariness of other Job's. REP This is where workers have a lack of knowledge and awariness of other job's or available job opportunities

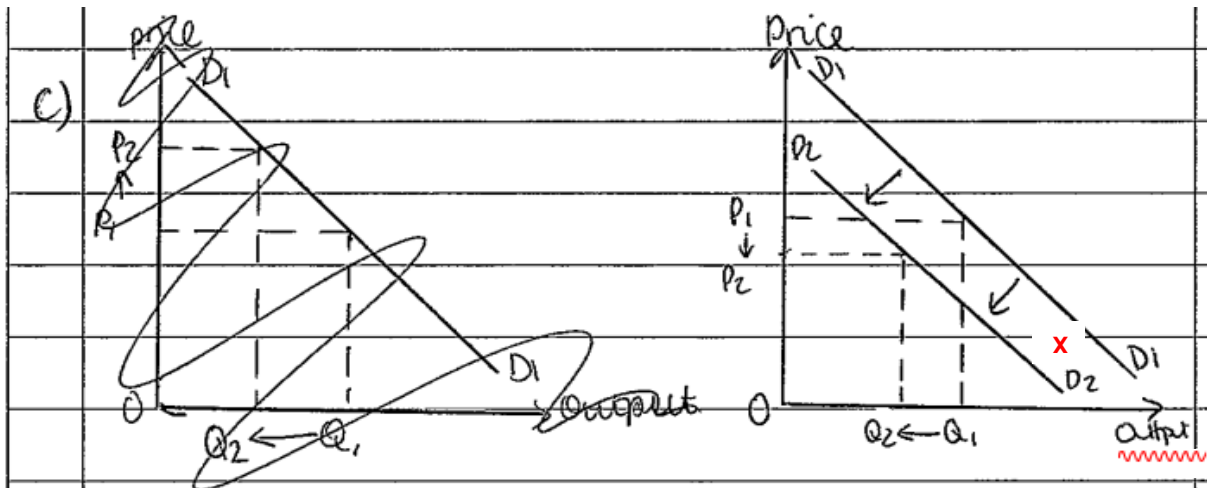
## Candidate B

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 4 | b) - [how many qualifications a person has]   | 1  |
|   | <sup>transferrable</sup><br>- [the number of <del>skills</del> skills a person has] | 1  |
|   | - [whether they are tied to a current contract] or free to change jobs whenever     | FM |
|   | - [if they have the incentive to change career/job]                                 | FM |
|   | - if there is <u>good accommodation</u> and <u>transportation links</u> .           | FM |
|   | [if there is good quality information about a job]                                  | FM |

2/2

# Question 4(c)

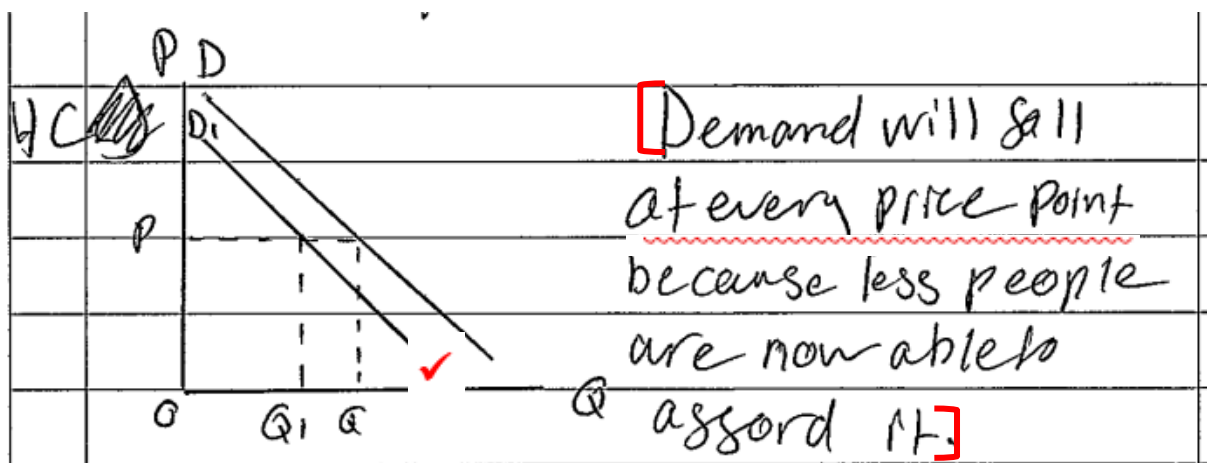
Candidate A



= As the price of the water bottles increases, the demand will be less likely to purchase the water bottles meaning the demand and price will

0/3

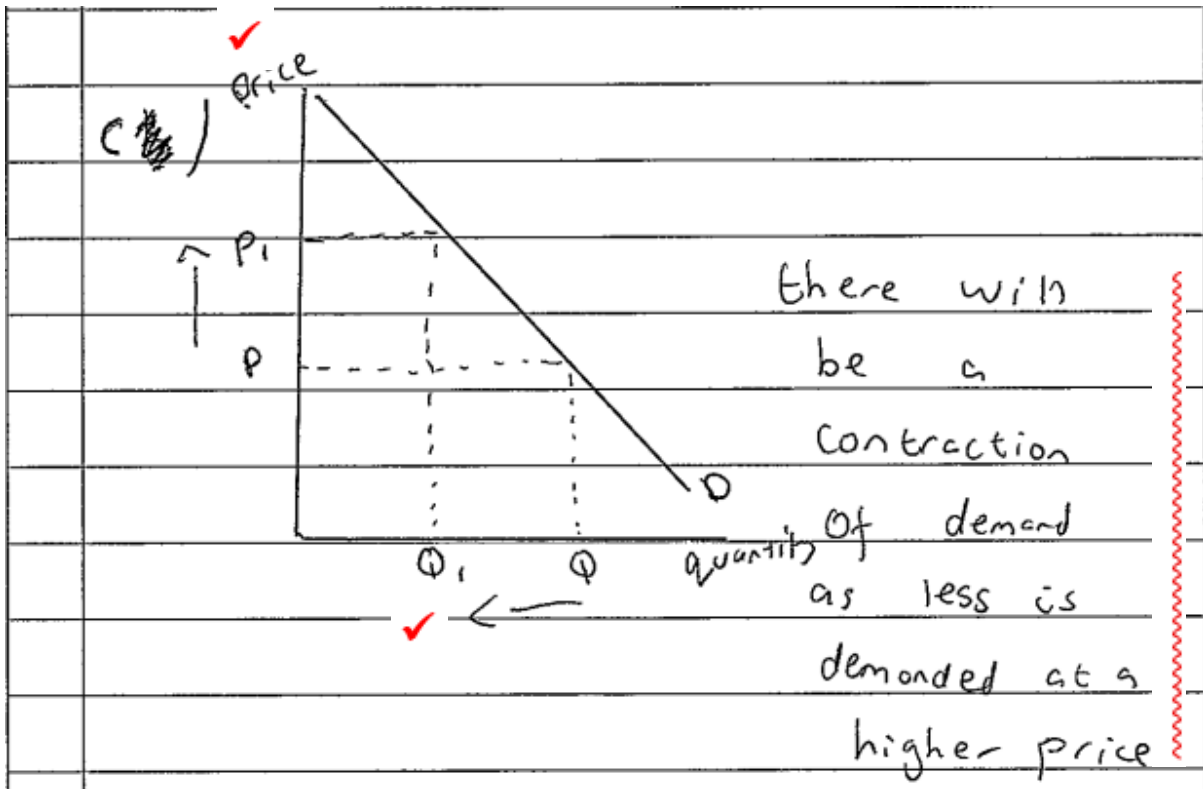
Candidate B



1  
1

2/3

### Candidate C



1

1

2/3

## Question 4(d)

### Candidate A

d) Supply is [the amount goods and services produced ~~by~~ by a ~~the~~ firm to sell.]

1

1/1

### Candidate B

d) Supply is the amount of goods / services that a firm can produce,

0/1

### Candidate C

4d) Supply is the amount ^ firms can produce & sell

0/1

## Question 4(e)

### Candidate A

|                                    |
|------------------------------------|
| e) Supply curve is upwards sloping |
| as when prices increase            |
| [firms will move their production  |
| away from less profitable products |
| to the more profitable products    |
| & open their supply to             |
| the market this is because         |
| firms are motivated by             |
| profit.]                           |

1

1/2

### Candidate B

- e) profit motive, refers to [when a firm is motivated to start a business as they believe they will get profit from their goods or services.]
- increased output, meaning that if a firm produces more supply than there needs to be there will then be a slop in the supply curve as the price of those goods or services will decrease

1

1/2

## Question 5(a)

### Candidate A

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 5. | Direct taxes are taxes individuals pay <u>directly</u> to the government from like <u>income tax</u> and indirect tax is the tax on goods and services which the consumer pays i.e. <u>VAT</u> | 1 |
|    |  | 1 |

2/3

### Candidate B

|     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 5a. | Direct tax is tax that will go straight to the government from the tax <sup>a</sup> payer, for example, <del>inheritance tax</del> <u>inheritance tax</u> . | 1 |
|     | Indirect tax goes through a company before it gets to the <sup>a</sup> government, for example, taxes on goods and services like alcohol.                   | 1 |

2/3

**Candidate C**

5. a) Direct tax is taxation on someones or a companies income or wealth like <sup>a</sup> [corporation tax, national insurance, capital gains tax and inheritance tax] 1  
Indirect tax is taxation on a good or service like council tax, [VAT] and sugar tax. 1, 1

a

|     |
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| 3/3 |
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## Question 5(b)

### Candidate A

|   |   |
|---|---|
| b) health, If they provide healthcare<br><del>so the government pays less</del> [more people will<br>be able to work] so the<br>government pays less <del>less</del><br>benefits to <u>those unemployed</u> | 1 |
| education If they invest in<br>education it means <del>more</del> [there<br>will be a more employable<br>workforce] and economic growth<br>as more goods & services<br>being produced.                      | 1 |
| <u>defence</u> , to keep the country<br>safe & running smoothly,<br>can attract more people to<br>live there if they are<br>ensured safety.   |   |

2/3

## Candidate B

5 b ) health : one reason for the government to spend on healthcare is [to have a healthy workforce that can pay tax] and work more which would increase economic growth.

1

education : one reason for the government to spend money on education is to have a well educated workforce that will be able to attain higher paying jobs that pay more tax REP  
another reason is [to attract multinational companies] which would create jobs and increase economic growth.

1

defence : on reason why the government may spend money on defence is [to protect the country from possible foreign invasions] and to decrease crime rates.

1

|     |
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| 3/3 |
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## Question 5(c)

### Candidate A

c) Public good is goods or services that government provide that everyone can use with no limits like street lights, police, defence and lighthouses. 1

Merit good is goods or services that the government provide for free or for a subsidised fees like education, medical support and vaccinations.

1/2

### Candidate B

c. A public good is a good provided by the government that benefits everyone and is free. Such as Streetlights.

A merit good is a good produced by firms that you have to pay for like bread goods.

1/2

## Question 5(d)(i)

### Candidate A

5 d i ) money flows from households to firms due to households buying goods and services from firms.

1

1/1

### Candidate B

d) (i) consumer expenditure X

|

0/1

## Question 5(d)(ii)

### Candidate A

5 d ii ) money flows from firms to households due to firms receiving labour from household and then giving them income in return.

1

### Candidate B

(ii) factor income X

1/1

0/1

## Question 6(a)(i)

### Candidate A

|     |                                  |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 6a) | $1.3 \times 6000000 = 9,000,000$ |
|     | $1.2 \times 6000000 = 7,200,000$ |
|     | $= \pounds 1,800,000$ <b>x</b>   |

**0/2**

### Candidate B

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| (a) | $\pounds 1 = \pounds 1.50 = 6,000,000$ } $\pounds 400,000$ |
| (i) | $\pounds 1 = \pounds 1.20 = \pounds 500,000$               |
|     | difference of $\pounds 100,000$ <b>x</b>                   |

**0/2**

## Question 6(a)(ii)

Candidate A

ii) [increase] 1

1/1

## Question 6(a)(iii)

### Candidate A

6(a)(iii) ~~///~~ The UK car producer [may raise its prices<sup>ID</sup> because its costs of production has risen<sup>EXP</sup>]

1

1/1

### Candidate B

(iii) ~~///~~ [they may increase the cost of their cars to <sup>ID</sup> keep their profit the same as before<sup>EXP</sup>]

1

1/1

## Question 6(a)(iv)

Candidate A

(iv) [electronics] such as phones <sup>REP</sup> 1

1/1

## Question 6(b)

### Candidate A

- (b) • [To take advantage of cheaper labour because they can pay the workers less] <sup>ID</sup> <sup>EXP</sup> 1
- To get cheaper raw materials because it might not cost as much in that economy. <sup>REP</sup>
- [The emerging economies government might give cheap rent or subsidies because they want the manufacturer to locate there and create jobs.] <sup>ID</sup> <sup>EXP</sup> 1
- (c) • To take advantage of no health and safety or environment regulations. <sup>^</sup>

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## Candidate B

b. [They ~~are~~ could produce for cheaper<sup>ID</sup> due to wages not being as high in emerging economies.<sup>EXP</sup>] [They could also dodge safety regulations<sup>ID</sup> and environmental rules due to them being less strict in emerging economies.<sup>EXP</sup>]

1

1

2/3

## Question 6(c)(i)

### Candidate A

c) (i) A trading bloc is when a group of countries come to an agreement to make trade cheaper and easier between them and to stop any barriers of trade currently imposed on each other.

1  
FM

1/1

### Candidate B

c) [A group of countries that come together to allow make trade deals with each other that allows freer trade] and movement of people within those countries, often enforcing more relaxed rules and regulations on the other countries

1

1/1

## Question 6(c)(ii)

### Candidate A

(ii) An example of a trading bloc is BRICS which includes the following nations Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Other examples of trading blocs are [European Union] and the Canada-USA-Mexico agreement.

1

1/1

## Question 7(a)

### Candidate A

- (7) • To protect consumers because dangerous items could be imported or exported. <sup>ID</sup>
- To protect strategic industries because in case of emergencies, the country can't rely on other countries for items such as food. <sup>ID</sup> <sup>EXP</sup>
- To prevent dumping <sup>ID</sup> because some countries might have excess goods and they can produce them for below cost of production so they sell so much of it, very cheaply.
- To retaliate because another country might have put trade barriers on your country. <sup>ID</sup> ^
- For example the America put tariffs on China and so China put tariffs on USA as well. ^

1

1/4

### Candidate B

- 7a) A country might introduce barriers to trade to limit the amount of goods coming in to the country to protect local industries. <sup>ID</sup> ^
- A country might introduce barriers to trade to earn more money from the tariffs that are in place. <sup>ID</sup> ^
- A country might introduce barriers to trade to ensure security by stopping any harmful products from entering the country. <sup>ID</sup> ^

0/4

## Question 7(b)

### Candidate A

|   |   |
|---|---|
| b) Bilateral aid [is the aid of money given from one country to another.]   | 1 |
| Technical aid is [the aid of skilled people to go <del>over</del> to another country to help teach them <del>how</del> <sup>how</sup> to <del>use</del> use machinery and equipment.] | 1 |
| Emergency aid is the aid of [giving a country emergency food or equipment. The receiving country is typically a country which is undergoing natural disaster or war.]                 | 1 |

|     |
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| 3/3 |
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## Candidate B

b) bilateral aid, ~~aid~~ ~~to~~  
~~developing countries~~ money given  
to developing countries to spend  
on emergencies ~~like natural disasters~~.  
to improve their ~~or~~ country

Technical expertise, technology  
& ~~best~~ machinery given to developing  
countries to improve their  
technology & capital

emergency aid is help given  
in ~~any~~ crisis like natural  
disasters or wars. ]

1

1/3

## Question 7(c)

### Candidate A

c) Its [an economy with some of the qualities of a developed country but it doesn't yet fit the criteria to be considered developed.]

1

1/1

### Candidate B

c) emerging economy is a [economy with rapid increase in economic growth] & [moving from primary to secondary sector]

1

FM

1/1

# Question 7(d)

## Candidate A

d) - USA x  
- [China]

1

1/2

## Candidate B

[India] Angola x

1

1/2