PEARSON EDEXCEL A-LEVEL ECONOMICS B · 9EB0

ECONOMICS



MARK SCHEME

2.5 THE ECONOMIC CYCLE

AGGREGATE DEMAND

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/992	%

STEMUP

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Q1.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
	Knowledge 2, Application 2 **Knowledge** 2 marks for, e.g. • Income is money received as payment for work (1) • Real means adjusted for inflation/purchasing power of income (1) **Application** 2 marks for, e.g. • Real income has fallen (1) • From approximately £675 in 2008 to £615 in 2013 (1)	**(4)**

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
	Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 2 • Lower incomes means lower consumption • Consumer confidence falls • Aggregate demand therefore falls • Fall in standard of living • Falling demand for firms means lower profits; rising unemployment • Less ability to save & possible consequences of this, e.g. mortgage deposit; confidence Candidates may illustrate this with an accurate AD/AS diagram showing AD decreasing	**(6)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–2	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no link between causes and consequences.
Level 2	3–4	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or the answer may lack balance.
Level 3	5–6	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using relevant and focused examples which are fully integrated. Economic ideas are applied appropriately to the broad elements of the question.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
continued	**Evaluation 4** • Depends on other factors in the economy, such as government spending or demand for exports • Changes in benefits and/or tax allowances may offset fall in real income • Only short-term fall (Figure 1 shows slight increase in 2013) • Inflation falling recently, improving likelihood of real income rises • Could be due to firms keeping wages low rather than making redundancies, thus people's standard of living higher than it would be if they lost their job	**(4)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/ reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and/or is critical of the evidence.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
	Knowledge 1, Application 2, Analysis 2 **Knowledge/understanding** 1 marks, e.g. • Definition of aggregate demand • Understanding of a rise in value of the pound **Application** 2 marks (1+1), e.g. • Aggregate demand will fall (1) • Lagged effect (1) • Declining imported food and commodity prices (1) **Analysis** Linked development (1+1), e.g. • Imports become cheaper so aggregate demand falls (1) • Exports become expensive so aggregate demand falls (1)	**(5)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
	Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 2 **Knowledge** Identification of two reasons (1+1) • Falling energy prices • Falling telecommunication prices • Falling shipping costs • Falling non-energy industrial goods prices • Slowdown in world economic growth • Slowdown in consumer spending • Slowdown in house construction **Application** 2 relevant pieces of application from Extract B (1+1), e.g. • inflation at 0.3% (1) **Analysis** Linked development of how reasons identified cause falling inflation rate (1+1) e.g. • falling oil prices makes transport of goods cheaper (1) N.B. Falling inflation rate does not necessarily mean prices are falling, so students may talk about reasons for disinflation and/or deflation	**(6)**

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
	Knowledge 3, Application 3, Analysis 3 The MPC **should** be concerned because: • Risk of deflationary spiral; hard to 'escape' from such a situation • Example of Japan • Consumer expectations of very low/falling prices become embedded • Limited ability of the MPC to get the economy out of deflation (interest rates already only 0.5%) • Harder for MPC to react to/influence supply-side factors such as falling oil prices Diagrammatic analysis may also be used as part of an answer. NB Candidates may, alternatively, argue that the MPC should **not** be concerned about deflation for KAA and that they **should** for evaluation	**(9)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–3	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	4–6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response; chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 3	7–9	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using relevant and focused examples which are fully integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
continued	**Evaluation 6** MPC **should not** be concerned because: • Likely to be only short-term/caused by one-off factors that will disappear from the statistics after one year • Caused by supply-side factors rather than demand-side, so less of a problem for the UK economy • Caused by falls in just a few significant items (e.g. oil), fall in prices not widespread across the whole economy • Economic growth and incomes are still rising in the UK economy, suggesting inflation is not affecting consumer demand • May benefit economy as it leads to increasing AS due to falling commodity prices, rather than being caused by falling AD NB Candidates may, alternatively, argue that the MPC should **not** be concerned about deflation for KAA and that they **should** for evaluation	**(6)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/ reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially–developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	5–6	Evaluative comments supported by relevant chain of reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and/or is critical of the evidence.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
	Knowledge 4, Application 4, Analysis 6, • Changing interest rates and quantitative easing/asset purchases to influence money supply as monetary policies • AD/AS diagram could be used to aid effective analysis MPC has been successful at controlling inflation: • According to Figure 2 highest inflation rate was only just over 5%, good by historical standards • Independent of government • Regular monthly MPC meetings implies flexibility • Willingness to use other unorthodox tools such as QE and forward guidance to additionally control inflation • QE helped to avoid risk of deflation during global economic crisis • Powerful transmission mechanisms • Contrast with Japan. MPC has **not** been successful at controlling inflation: • Figure 1 shows inflation has often been outside of range of +/- 1% from the 2% target • MPC struggles to respond to supply-side factors, e.g. rising food/commodity prices in 2008/9 and now falling prices in 2014 • Interest rates have stayed at 0.5% for a long time so there is limited scope to reduce further in response to falling inflation/risk of deflation • Banking failure • In the period shown, interest rates have been 0.5% but inflation has continued to fall NB Candidates may, alternatively, argue that the MPC **has not** been successful for KAA and that they **have** been successful for evaluation	**(14)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–3	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	4–6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or superficial, two-stage chains of reasoning only.
Level 3	7–10	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to apply economic concepts and relate them directly to the broad elements of the question with evidence integrated into the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent, although it may lack balance. Chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 4	11–14	Demonstrates precise knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples. Analysis is relevant and focused with evidence fully and reliably integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
continued	**Evaluation 6** MPC has **not** been successful at controlling inflation: • Figure 1 shows inflation has often been outside of range of +/- 1% from the 2% target • MPC struggles to respond to supply-side factors, e.g. falling food and commodity prices in 2014 • Interest rates have stayed at 0.5% for a long time so there is limited scope to reduce further in response to falling inflation/risk of deflation • Banking failure • In the period shown, interest rates have been 0.5% but inflation has continued to fall	**(6)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced leading to unsubstantiated judgements. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	5–6	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation is balanced and considers the broad elements of the question, leading to a substantiated judgement.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
	Knowledge 4, Application 4, Analysis 6, • Understanding of demand-side policies to include monetary and/or fiscal policy • Understanding of Global Financial Crisis of 2008 in UK and/or other countries • AD/AS diagram may be used to aid effective analysis Examples of demand-side policies that students may discuss. These need to be clearly linked to responding to a financial crisis: • Reduction of interest rates to boost aggregate demand in a recession. • Quantitative easing to increase liquidity • Bailout of banks • Increase in government spending e.g. infrastructure • Cut in taxation	**(14)**

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	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–3	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	4–6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or superficial, two-stage chains of reasoning only.
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Level 4	11–14	Demonstrates precise knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples. Analysis is relevant and focused with evidence fully and reliably integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
continued	**Evaluation 6** • Short run/long run issues, e.g. interest rates take at least a year to have a full effect • Interest rates cannot be cut much further; relative interest rates are important • The uncertainty of the impact of QE, e.g. do banks pass on the credit, is it inflationary? • Size of the multiplier • Problems in financing government deficit/fiscal austerity issues • Impact of different tax cuts, e.g. income tax vs. VAT • Relative success of US or other country's policies in response to the crisis compared to the UK	**(6)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced leading to unsubstantiated judgements. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	5–6	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation is balanced and considers the broad elements of the question, leading to a substantiated judgement.

Q2.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2** **Knowledge/understanding** 2 marks for, e.g. • Investment is an increase in the capital stock (1). • Real means adjusted for inflation (1). **Application** 2 marks for, e.g. • Investment has fallen (1). • Data reference from Figure 1, e.g. by approximately £20bn in 2011 and 2012 (1).	**(4)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(b)	**Knowledge 1, Application 2, Analysis 2** **Knowledge** 1 mark for, e.g. • An appreciation means that one pound becomes worth more US dollars (1). **Application** 2 marks for two data references from Figure 2, e.g. • the pound has appreciated from £1 = $1.52 on 1 July 2013 (1), to £1 = $1.65 on 1 January 2014 (1). **Analysis** 2 marks for, e.g. • The British pound price of goods and services imported from the US will be lower (1). • The US dollar price of goods and services exported from the UK will be higher (1).	**(5)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(c)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 2** **Knowledge/understanding** • Identification of two reasons (1+1). **Application** • Reference to Extract 1 (1+1). **Analysis** Linked development of why each factor led to increased consumption (1+1), e.g. • delayed impact of the cut in the bank rate (1) to 0.5% (1), making borrowing cheaper and providing less incentive to save (1) • the Funding for Lending Scheme (1) meant that high street banks became more willing to lend to consumers/to lend at lower rates of interest (1), reducing the cost of borrowing (1) • rising consumer confidence (1): the FLS led to rising house prices (1), which created a positive wealth effect/raising consumers' confidence and making them more likely to spend (1).	**(6)**

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(d)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 2** Interest rates: • current rates will influence the cost of servicing loans (interest payments) • expectations of future interest rates may influence cost projections and project viability Other factors to consider might include: • willingness of banks to lend to firms (FLS) • company profitability • level of cash held by firms • business confidence • sustained consumer spending (may be linked to rising real incomes) • rate of depreciation of capital • inflation rate (current and future expectations) • cost of raw materials / wage rates.	**(6)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–2	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	3–4	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or the answer may lack balance.
Level 3	5–6	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using relevant and focused examples which are fully integrated. Economic ideas are applied appropriately to the broad elements of the question.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(d) continued	**Evaluation 4** • Expectations of future values as important as current values (e.g. interest rates). • Weighing up of different factors – extract implies confidence is the most important. • Different factors may be more important for different firms/different regions of the UK.	**(4)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/ reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evaluative comments supported by chains of reasoning and appropriate reference to context Evaluation is balanced and considers the broad elements of the question.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(e)	**Knowledge 3, Application 3, Analysis 3** • Understanding of inflationary pressures/inflation. The effect of a lack of investment: • a lack of new investment may mean that depreciation occurs at a quicker rate than investment, reducing the productive potential of the economy • this could lead to a decrease in the economy's level of aggregate supply/an inward shift of its PPF • candidates may draw an AS/AD diagram to show the effects of a reduction in (LR)AS • cost-push inflationary pressures would build in the economy. The effect of a stronger pound: • a stronger pound makes imports cheaper. The price of imported goods in the CPI basket should fall, reducing inflationary pressures • cheaper imports and more expensive exports may lead to a worsening of the trade balance, reducing UK aggregate demand (this may be illustrated on an AS/AD diagram). This would lead to a fall in demand-pull inflationary pressures • imported raw materials become cheaper (particularly oil, which is priced in US dollars). This could reduce firms' production costs, leading to an increase in (SR)AS, and a reduction in cost-push inflationary pressures. NB Level 3 responses must consider the effect of both the lack of investment and the appreciation of the currency.	**(9)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–3	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	4–6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response; chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 3	7–9	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using relevant and focused examples which are fully integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(e) continued	**Evaluation 6** • It depends on the rate of depreciation of capital. • It depends on the level of spare capacity in the economy. • It depends on the elasticity of the AD curve, and/or whether a lack of investment reduces AD too. • Comment on the significance of the appreciation. • The effect on the trade balance and hence AD of the appreciation depends on the PED for imports and exports.	**(6)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/ reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	5–6	Evaluative comments supported by relevant chain of reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation is balanced and considers the broad elements of the question.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(f)	**Knowledge 4, Application 4, Analysis 6, Evaluation 6** • Understanding of economic growth. • Understanding of macroeconomics objectives. Candidates may address this question in different ways. • Explanation of the likely benefits of economic growth to: o consumers o firms o the government o income distribution o the environment o current and future living standards • Explanation of the likely costs of economic growth to: o consumers o firms o the government o income distribution o the environment o current and future living standards • Explanation that economic growth may support the achievement of some of the government's other macroeconomic objectives: o low unemployment o balanced government budget o achieving environmental goals • Explanation that economic growth may conflict with the achievement of some of the government's other macroeconomic objectives: o balance of payments equilibrium o low, stable inflation o reduced income inequality o achieving environmental goals	**(20)**

Knowledge, application and analysis		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–3	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	4–6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or superficial, two-stage chain of reasoning only.
Level 3	7–10	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to apply economic concepts and relate them directly to the broad elements of the question with evidence integrated into the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent, although it may lack balance. Chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 4	11–14	Demonstrates precise knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples. Analysis is relevant and focused with evidence fully and reliably integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Evaluation		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced leading to unsubstantiated judgements. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	5–6	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation is balanced and considers the broad elements of the question, leading to a substantiated judgement.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(g)	**Knowledge 4, Application 4, Analysis 6, Evaluation 6** • Understanding of monetary policies. • Understanding of macroeconomic objectives. Candidates may consider either the impact of two monetary policies on one or more macroeconomic objectives each, or the impact of one monetary policy on all of the macroeconomic objectives. In evaluation, candidates may consider either the macroeconomic objectives that wouldn't be met through the use of monetary policies, or may consider the significance of their arguments more generally. Monetary policies which may be considered: • change in the interest rate • change in the value of asset purchases to affect the money supply. The effect of loose monetary policy on the macroeconomic objectives: • an increase in AD should lead to an increase in real GDP, creating economic growth for the economy but this depends on the level of spare capacity in the economy, as well as consumer and business confidence levels • demand-pull inflationary pressures would be increased, affecting the low, stable inflation objective but inflation rates also depend on the level of cost-push inflationary pressures in the economy • unemployment should fall in the economy • time lag – unemployment tends to be a lagging indicator, particularly if firms already have spare capacity • government budget balance would improve in the long run if the policy was successful in generating economic growth but contractionary fiscal policy might be more effective at achieving this objective, certainly in the short run • the environment might be harmed by the increased levels of economic activity generated • in developed economies such as UK, economic growth tends to reduce the level of environmental degradation • income inequality might worsen as economic growth tends to widen the gap between high and low income earners but lower interest rates tend to redistribute income from savers to borrowers, which would tend to improved income distribution	**(20)**

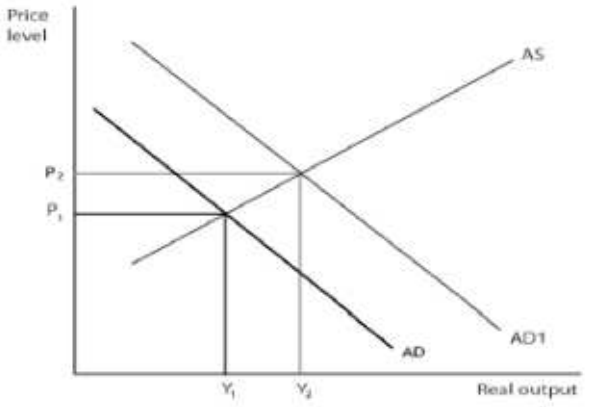
Knowledge, application and analysis		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–3	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	4–6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or superficial, two-stage chain of reasoning only.
Level 3	7–10	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to apply economic concepts and relate them directly to the broad elements of the question with evidence integrated into the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent, although it may lack balance. Chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 4	11–14	Demonstrates precise knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples. Analysis is relevant and focused with evidence fully and reliably integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Evaluation		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced leading to unsubstantiated judgements. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	5–6	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation is balanced and considers the broad elements of the question, leading to a substantiated judgement.

Q3.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)	**Knowledge 1** **Knowledge/understanding:** 1 mark for definition, e.g. • The value/price of one currency in terms of another (1) • The rate at which the money of one country can be changed for the money of another country (1)	**(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(b)	**The only correct answer is B** **A** is not correct because this is the difference between $1.53 and $1.22 **C** is not correct because this uses the present year to calculate the percentage change **D** is not correct because this is the calculation of an index number taking 2015 as the base year	**(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(c)	**Application 2** **Application:** 2 marks for, • Correct rightward shift of AD (1) • Correct new equilibrium point showing higher price level and higher real output (1)  	**(2)**

Q4.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
	Knowledge 4, Application 4, Analysis 8, Evaluation 9 Understanding that oil has a macroeconomic consequence through the effect on the net trade component of AD and/or shifting the costs of production for all firms as SRAS or LRAS shift. Possible macroeconomic consequences may include: • An increase in overall economic activity (real GDP) as the cost of production decreases for businesses, especially for those that are heavily dependent on oil inputs. Application, e.g. a 10% fall in oil prices boosts growth by 0.1 to 0.5 percentage points. • Some sectors such as agriculture, air transport, services involving other travel and oil-intensive manufacturing sectors will benefit as the price of their key input falls. • Benefits for consumers, e.g. real household incomes after essential costs also rise as oil prices fall, which may increase consumer spending, ***but this is not automatically awarded as a factor increasing AD***. The connection involves two possible mechanisms: overall consumer prices fall as cost savings are passed on to households which spend more in domestic markets, and real wages increase as demand for labour rises in fast-expanding sectors. • Oil importing countries e.g. S Korea can stop subsidising energy, enjoy reduced external debt • As a result of growing economic activity, government tax revenues may rise as the tax take from corporate and personal income taxes increase • The fall in the oil price should also have a small impact in narrowing the UK trade deficit. • Application, e.g. prices have fallen by over 75% in 18 months	

	Possible evaluation points include: • Problems for oil producers, with macro effects on employment, tax revenue etc. • The problems in the financial sector – stock markets respond by seeing most prices collapse, especially fuel producers, and stock markets might collapse • Increased external debt for oil exporting countries (and gas, as gas prices are also falling) e.g. Russia, Venezuela • Negative effect on consumer confidence, political instability with impact on markets • Reduced research into new exploration of oil • Reduced investment into new technologies to replace oil ($380 billion) • Externalities might increase or decrease (depending on effect on carbon fuels, fracking firms etc) • Depends on how long the oil prices stays low, and who much further it went/will go • Risks from 'sectoral stagnation' in developed economies or continued problems in the Eurozone e.g. the oil and gas extraction sector is negatively affected by the reduction in the oil price • Government experiences declining tax revenues from the oil and gas sector. **NB For a Level 4 response there must be a logical connection for a change in aggregate demand – do not automatically award an increase/decrease in AD.**	**(25)**

Knowledge, application and analysis		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–4	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	5–8	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or superficial, two stage chains of reasoning only.
Level 3	9–12	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to apply economic concepts and relate them directly to the broad elements of the question with evidence integrated into the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent, although it may lack balance. Chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 4	13–16	Demonstrates precise knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples. Analysis is relevant and focused with evidence fully and reliably integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Evaluation		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–3	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	4–6	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced leading to unsubstantiated judgements. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	7–9	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and is critical of the evidence provided and/or the assumptions underlying the analysis enabling informed judgements to be made.

Q5.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2** **Knowledge/understanding** 1 mark for e.g. • Exports – imports / X – M (1) 2 marks for e.g. • Difference between total **value** of a country's exports and imports (2) **Application** 2 marks for e.g. • The UK net trade was -2% (1) • The UK has a trade **deficit** (1) • China has a trade **surplus** (1) • China's net trade was 3% (1) **e.g.** Germany had a trade surplus of 6% = 2 marks	**(4)**

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(b)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 2** • Data reference to figure 1 of -2% for net trade • Strong value of the pound • Rising real income • Slow growth in the world economy • Low productivity in the UK e.g. around 20 percentage points below the G7 average	**(6)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–2	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no link between causes and consequences.
Level 2	3–4	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or the answer may lack balance.
Level 3	5–6	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using relevant and focused examples which are fully integrated. Economic ideas are applied appropriately to the broad elements of the question.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(b) continued	**Evaluation 4** • Export of services has grown • Productivity difficult to measure e.g. especially large service sector • Investment is increasing so productivity may rise in the future • Time period under consideration e.g. the pound is weakening against various currencies	**(4)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/ reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evaluative comments supported by chains of reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation is balanced and considers the broad elements of the question.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(c)	**Knowledge 1, Application 2, Analysis 2** **Knowledge** 1 mark for, e.g. • Business confidence (1) • Interest rates (1) • Access to credit (1) • Rise in demand for UK exports (1) **Application** 2 marks for relevant references to context or one reference to context plus development, e.g. • 5% growth in investment (1) • Output rising at the fastest rate in the G7 (1) • GDP growth has remained strong (1) • Unemployment continued to drop (1) **Analysis** Linked development (1+1), e.g. • Lower interest rates reduces cost of borrowing incentivising firms to invest	**(5)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(d)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 2** **Knowledge/understanding** Identification of two reasons (1+1) • Rising UK population relative to Germany's • Falling productivity in UK • Lack of exports in UK • Increased imports in UK (largely due to increased domestic consumption) • Change in relative cost of living • Different inflation rates in UK and Germany • Changes to PPP method of calculation, e.g. items in basket of goods • Change in value of US Dollar used for PPP calculations **Application** 2 marks for two data references from Figure 2 and/or extract A, or application of a diagram (1+1), e.g. • UK current account deficit 6% of GDP in third quarter 2014 (1) • Identify difference in growth of GDP per capita in Figure 2 e.g. 7 percentage points between 2010 and 2013 for the UK (1) **Analysis** Linked development of reasons (1+1). e.g. • falling UK productivity increases average cost of UK exports, making them more expensive relative to Germany's	**(6)**

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(e)	**Knowledge 3, Application 3, Analysis 3** Policies may include: • Improved education/training to increase skill level of workforce • Increase in provision and quality of apprenticeships • Improved healthcare to ensure workers take less time off/are healthier at work • Improved infrastructure, e.g. roads, railways, ports, airports, to reduce delays in transporting goods around the country/abroad • Improved telecommunications infrastructure (e.g. faster broadband internet) so businesses can work quicker, communicate with foreign firms better, etc. • Relaxing the planning system to improve house-building and efficiency in construction industry; improve labour mobility **NB For a Level 3 response, answers must make clear links to increases in productivity rather than production or output**	**(9)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–3	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	4–6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response; chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 3	7–9	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using relevant and focused examples which are fully integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(e) continued	**Evaluation 6** Points may include: • Many of these policies will have quite a long time lag e.g. nursery school vouchers will have short term and long term impacts on different stakeholders • Magnitude of the impact of the policies e.g. Crossrail just affects London • Opportunity cost of the policies • Conflicts between objectives e.g. impact on the environment • Conflicts between policies e.g. increased spending on apprenticeships may have fiscal implications	**(6)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	5–6	Evaluative comments supported by relevant chain of reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation is balanced and considers the broad elements of the question.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(f)	**Knowledge 4, Application 4, Analysis 6** • Explicit or implicit understanding of economic growth – a measure of the increase in either real GDP or real GDP per head or potential GDP • Relevant diagram e.g. AD/AS diagram showing rightward shift in AD and/or AS curve • Increased tax revenues for the government which may be used to improve public services or redistribute incomes • Higher profits for companies which may be used to improve quality products or to produce new products • Consumers' living standards improve e.g. can afford to buy more goods and services and/or have more leisure time • More employment opportunities/lower unemployment • If there is export–led growth, then the current account of the Balance of Payments would improve • Real economic growth increases LRAS and could lower inflation • An increase in business confidence which may lead to increase in investment • Investment in sustainable technology can have environmental benefits **NB the benefits of growth can be seen as KAA or evaluation and the costs of growth vice versa.** **NB For a level 4 response there must be explicit reference to "a number of concerns" which include:** • **current account deficit** • **decline in rate of return on UK investments** • **low export growth** • **growth lower than target** • **struggling goods industries** • **output falling in construction/manufacturing** • **growing household debt** • **imbalance of consumer driven growth** • **low productivity** • **skills shortage** • **house shortages** • **burdens on UK manufacturers**	**(14)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–3	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	4–6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or superficial, two-stage chain of reasoning only.
Level 3	7–10	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to apply economic concepts and relate them directly to the broad elements of the question with evidence integrated into the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent, although it may lack balance. Chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 4	11–14	Demonstrates precise knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples. Analysis is relevant and focused with evidence fully and reliably integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(f) continued	**Evaluation 6** • Demand pull inflation – may be shown by a rightward/upward shift in AD curve • Greater inequality e.g. companies may not invest but distribute profits to shareholders • Growth might involve depletion of natural resources • External costs of growth • Lack of sustainability • Short run/long run effects e.g. technological unemployment • Growth could cause a deterioration in the Balance of payments since Britain has a high marginal propensity to import • Growth from supply side improvements may reduce inflationary pressure • Social impact of increased economic activity e.g. work-life balance	**(6)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced leading to unsubstantiated judgements. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	5–6	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation is balanced and considers the broad elements of the question, leading to a substantiated judgement.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(g)	**Knowledge 4, Application 4, Analysis 6** • High percentage of consumption in UK's aggregate demand in contrast to other countries in Figure 1 • Lack of export-led growth, resulting from the state of the global economy so the UK government's £1 trillion target is unrealistic • Falling rate of return on investments abroad • Rising consumer indebtedness • Dependence of consumer confidence on rising house prices which may not be sustainable • Size of UK government budget deficit/national debt may create problems as interest rates start to rise • Relevant diagram e.g. trade cycle • Fall in real incomes **NB One side of this argument should count as KAA and the opposing argument as Evaluation**	**(14)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1–3	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	4–6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or superficial, two stage chains of reasoning only.
Level 3	7–10	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to apply economic concepts and relate them directly to the broad elements of the question with evidence integrated into the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent, although it may lack balance. Chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 4	11–14	Demonstrates precise knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples. Analysis is relevant and focused with evidence fully and reliably integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(g) continued	**Evaluation 6** • UK has generally been a very consumer-driven economy • UK has persistently had a current account deficit/trade deficit and the economy has continued to grow • Financial reforms and increased oversight by the Bank of England have made a financial crisis less likely in the future • Falling commodity prices/low inflation generally benefits the UK economy as it is a net importer • Government is committed to a plan to get government debt under control in the long-term. This also increases confidence of UK government's lenders. • Macro policies, well timed, could prevent recession • Investment increasing 5% could counteract any recessionary pressures • Impact of Brexit / fall in the pound since 2016 • Global growth would have positive impact on UK especially service sector exports	**(6)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1–2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3–4	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced leading to unsubstantiated judgements. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	5–6	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation is balanced and considers the broad elements of the question, leading to a substantiated judgement.

Q6.

Question Number		Mark
(a)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 1** **Knowledge:** • 'Good' deflation - Caused by an increase in aggregate supply (1) • 'Bad' deflation - caused by falling aggregate demand (1) **Application:** 2 data references from Extract 1: (2 marks) • For 'good' deflation - falling price of unit of computing power (1) • For 'bad' deflation - recession in eurozone (1) **Analysis**: 1 mark for explanation of the link between: Either • AS and 'good' deflation: because it is caused by new technology; falling raw material prices which result in higher real output (1) OR • AD and 'bad' deflation: because it is caused by falling real wages which result in lower real output. (1)	**(5)**

Question Number		Mark
(b)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 2, Evaluation 2** **Knowledge and analysis:** 1 mark for each reason, up to 2 marks **(K)**. A further 2 marks for supply and demand diagram(s) or further development or explanation **(A)** • Fall in demand - recession in eurozone; slowdown in China and Asia • Increase in supply - shale oil **Application (1+1 marks):** Specific data reference from Figure 1, e.g. fall in oil price from around $115 a barrel in mid 2014 (1) to just over $60 a barrel by the end of 2014 (1) Specific data references from Extract A: e.g. 50% increase in oil supply in USA (1) **Evaluation:** (2 marks for any relevant point): • Prioritisation - discussion of which factor has had the greatest impact • Fall in demand might be more temporary than increase in supply.	**(8)**

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(c)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 4** • Meaning of a cartel: group producers acting together; restricting supply to force up price • The producers act as a monopolist when a cartel is formed • All major producers must be members of the cartel for it to be able to succeed • No new substitutes for the product must be available (in this case shale oil is an effective substitute for oil) • Supply must be controlled – without 'cheating' by individual producers.	**(8)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1 - 2	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	3 - 5	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response; chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 3	6 - 8	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using relevant and focused examples which are fully integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(c) continued	**Evaluation 4** • Much will depend on relative price of oil in relation to sources of renewable energy • A cartel might be more successful in the short run than in the long run when alternatives may be developed and become more available • Less powerful members of the cartel are likely to cheat • Difficulty of controlling activities of major producers • Impact of increase in shale oil/gas production • Inability to prevent entry of new producers (discussion of the degree of contestability in the market.	**(4)**

Level	Marks	Descriptor
0	0	No evaluative comments.
1	1-2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
2	3-4	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and/or is critical of the evidence.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(d)	**Knowledge 4, Application 4, Analysis 8, Evaluation 9** Microeconomic effects: • on consumers - increase in real value of savings; falling prices so increase in consumers' surplus • on producers - lower input prices leading to falling costs of production and possibly higher profits • on workers - could result in nominal wage cuts • on shareholders - falling profits might result in falling dividends. Macroeconomic effects: • impact on Investment - less incentive for firms to buy capital equipment • impact on Employment - could lead to a 1930s type depression with massive unemployment • impact on Economic growth - could result in prolonged depression • impact on Real value of a country's national debt increases. Possible evaluation points include: • impact depends on the causes of deflation – whether it is 'good' or 'bad' • consumers face increase in real value of mortgages and debts • producers face falling revenues and profits • impact on macroeconomic variables (growth, employment, balance of payments) dependent on type of deflation.	**(25)**

Knowledge, application and analysis		
Level	Marks	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1 - 4	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	5 - 8	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or superficial, two stage chains of reasoning only.
Level 3	9 - 12	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to apply economic concepts and relate them directly to the broad elements of the question with evidence integrated into the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent, although it may lack balance. Chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 4	13 - 16	Demonstrates precise knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples. Analysis is relevant and focused with evidence fully and reliably integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Evaluation		
Level	Marks	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1 - 3	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	4 - 6	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced, leading to unsubstantiated judgements. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	7 - 9	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and is critical of the evidence provided and/or the assumptions underlying the analysis enabling informed judgements to be made.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(e)	**Knowledge 4, Application 4, Analysis 8, Evaluation 9** Microeconomic effects: • impact on costs of production resulting in higher profits for businesses • impact on revenues and profits of oil companies (reference to price inelasticity of demand) • impact on investment decisions by firms in the oil market, especially with reference to shale oil • impact on wages of workers in oil industry • impact on consumer real incomes and on demand for other goods and services • impact on green energy industries (reference to cross elasticity of demand). Macroeconomic effects: • lower global rates of inflation (AD/AS analysis) • impact on global growth rates • impact on balance of payments on current accounts of oil importing countries and oil exporting countries • impact on $C0_2$ emissions: consideration of impact on climate change on different countries - reference to external costs. Possible evaluation points include: • impact on different industries will depend on their oil costs as a proportion of total costs • impact on households will depend on cost of oil in household budgets • impact on demand for other goods and services will depend on other factors e.g. state of world economy, consumer confidence, household debt • impact on inflation rates and growth rates depends on elasticities of AD and AS curves • impact on balance of payments on current account of different countries depending on whether they are net importers or net exporters of oil • impact on external costs depends on how different price elasticity of demand for oil.	**(25)**

Knowledge, application and analysis		
Level	Marks	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1 - 4	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	5 - 8	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or superficial, two stage chains of reasoning only.
Level 3	9 - 12	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to apply economic concepts and relate them directly to the broad elements of the question with evidence integrated into the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent, although it may lack balance. Chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 4	13 - 16	Demonstrates precise knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples. Analysis is relevant and focused with evidence fully and reliably integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Evaluation		
Level	Marks	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1 - 3	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	4 - 6	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced, leading to unsubstantiated judgements. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	7 - 9	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and is critical of the evidence provided and/or the assumptions underlying the analysis enabling informed judgements to be made.

Q7.

Question Number		Mark
(a)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 1** **Knowledge and analysis:** 1 mark for identification of price inelastic demand and 1 mark for definition of price inelastic demand (a change in price leads to a less than proportionate change in quantity demanded). A further mark for explanation of either of the following: • Price and total revenue moving in the same direction – indication that demand is price inelastic • Demand price inelastic because there are no good substitutes. **Application:** 2 references from Extract 3: (2 marks) • 'Some analysts say that trend (higher prices) should still help lift revenue, even if Brazil produces less' (1) • 'Last year, coffee export revenue fell 19% even though the volume sold rose 10.2% from a year earlier'. (1)	**(5)**

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(b)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 2, Evaluation 2** **Knowledge and analysis:** 1 mark for coffee beans as a cost of production; 1 for affect on supply curve. A further 2 marks for further development/explanation • Supply and demand diagram illustrating a leftward shift in the supply curve and rise in the price of a cup of coffee Or verbal explanation **Application:** up to 2 marks for 2 references to Figure 4: e.g. • Coffee represents 3.6% of the cost of a cup of coffee. (1) • Other costs e.g. rent, packaging, wages and profit represent £ 2.12 out of £2.20 of the price of a cup of coffee. (1) **Evaluation:** (2 marks for any valid point): • Coffee beans only a small proportion of price of a cup of coffee • Competition might mean that coffee shops/chains absorb increased costs by reducing profit margins • Consideration of interdependence under oligopoly.	**(8)**

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(c)	**Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 4** • Understanding of contestability - low barriers to exit (sunk costs) and entry • Examples of exit barriers and entry barriers in the context of coffee bean farmers and coffee shops • Coffee beans - large number of coffee farmers suggesting low barriers to exit and entry. High threat of potential competition suggesting that the market is contestable • Coffee shop market - dominated by three large chains suggesting low contestability • Sunk costs for coffee shops include - heavy advertising; strong global brand names. These limit the threat of potential competition so making the market less contestable.	**(8)**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1 - 2	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	3 - 5	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response; chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 3	6 - 8	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using relevant and focused examples which are fully integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(c) continued	**Evaluation 4** • Coffee bean producers - contestability limited because coffee beans can only be grown in certain climates; long growing period • Coffee shops - fairly contestable because; many small independent coffee shops; low start-up costs; few sunk costs: shops and equipment can be leased or rented; skills required relatively low.	**(4)**

Level	Marks	Descriptor
0	0	No evaluative comments
1	1-2	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
2	3-4	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and/or is critical of the evidence.

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(d)	**Knowledge 4, Application 4, Analysis 8,** **Evaluation 9** Microeconomic effects: • fluctuating revenues for farmers • uncertainty - difficult for producers to plan investment and output • implications for how the farmer uses his land. Macroeconomic effects: • fluctuating export revenues • fluctuations in the country's balance of payments on current account • could be reflected in fluctuations in the country's GDP • implications for the country's economic development • resources might not be allocated efficiently Possible evaluation points include: • uncertainty can be reduced by forward purchases of • coffee beans at set prices • much depends on whether there is a long run upward or • downward trend in prices of coffee prices • impact on individual coffee producing countries will depend on the significance of coffee to the country' economy • degree of price fluctuation depends on price elasticities of demand and supply • price fluctuations might act as an incentive for countries to diversify and/or develop manufacturing and tertiary industries • possibility of government intervention to stabilise farmers' incomes e.g. through the introduction of a buffer stock scheme.	**(25)**

Knowledge, application and analysis		
Level	Marks	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1 - 4	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	5 - 8	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or superficial, two stage chains of reasoning only.
Level 3	9 - 12	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to apply economic concepts and relate them directly to the broad elements of the question with evidence integrated into the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent, although it may lack balance. Chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 4	13 - 16	Demonstrates precise knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples. Analysis is relevant and focused with evidence fully and reliably integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Evaluation		
Level	Marks	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1 - 3	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	4 - 6	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced, leading to unsubstantiated judgements. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	7 - 9	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and is critical of the evidence provided and/or the assumptions underlying the analysis enabling informed judgements to be made.

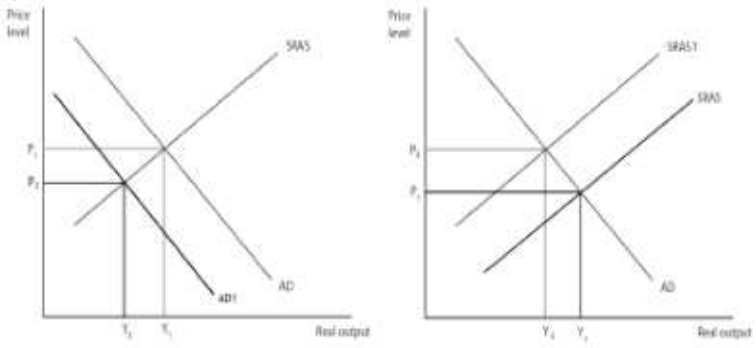
Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
(e)	**Knowledge 4, Application 4, Analysis 8, Evaluation 9** Microeconomic effects: • understanding of the impact of depreciation of the *real:* • Brazilian exports will be cheaper abroad, leading to higher demand while imports into Brazil will be more expensive resulting in a decrease in demand • primary producers: export revenues may fall since demand for many primary products is price inelastic • increase in costs for firms reliant on imported raw materials • increase in competitiveness for Brazilian exporters of manufactured goods. Macroeconomic effects: Brazil's currency depreciated by 20% in 2013 • this should increase the competitiveness of its goods and services and lead to an improvement in the current account of the balance of payments • this could lead to an increase in employment • cost push inflation • there is an increase in the real burden of foreign debt. Possible evaluation points include: • 20% depreciation is significant but much depends on whether this is sustained in the medium term • impact on individual Brazilian producers depends on their reliance on imports and/or exports • inflation is a problem so any competitive advantage may be lost quickly. (Depreciation raises the cost of imported raw materials and goods) • impact on current account will depend on whether the Marshall-Lerner condition is fulfilled • Also: short run and long run effect on the current account may be analysed using the J curve effect.	**(25)**

Knowledge, application and analysis		
Level	Marks	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1 - 4	Displays isolated or imprecise knowledge and understanding of terms, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic or irrelevant information or examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning or links between causes and consequences.
Level 2	5 - 8	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic principles, concepts and theories. Applies economic ideas and relates them to economic problems in context, although does not focus on the broad elements of the question. A narrow response or superficial, two stage chains of reasoning only.
Level 3	9 - 12	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to apply economic concepts and relate them directly to the broad elements of the question with evidence integrated into the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent, although it may lack balance. Chains of reasoning are developed but the answer may lack balance.
Level 4	13 - 16	Demonstrates precise knowledge and understanding of the concepts, principles and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples. Analysis is relevant and focused with evidence fully and reliably integrated. Economic ideas are carefully selected and applied appropriately to economic issues and problems. The answer demonstrates logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

Evaluation		
Level	Marks	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1 - 3	Identification of generic evaluative comments without supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	4 - 6	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches which is unbalanced, leading to unsubstantiated judgements. Evaluative comments with supporting evidence/reference to context and a partially developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	7 - 9	Evaluative comments supported by relevant reasoning and appropriate reference to context. Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and is critical of the evidence provided and/or the assumptions underlying the analysis enabling informed judgements to be made.

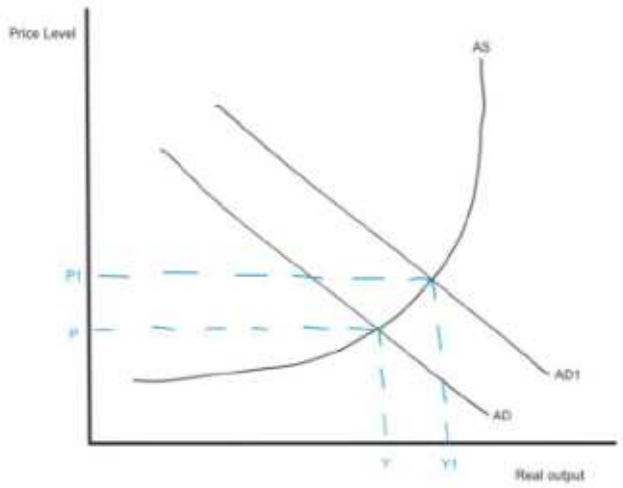
Q8.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)	**Knowledge 1** **Knowledge/understanding:** 1 mark for definition, e.g. • Cost of borrowing (1) / • Reward for saving (1)	**(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(b)	**Application 2** **Application:** 2 marks for, e.g. • Correct leftward shift of AD (1) • Correct new equilibrium point (1) **OR** • Correct shift of SRAS (1) • Correct new equilibrium point (1) 	**(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(c)	**The only correct answer is B** **A** is not correct because contractionary fiscal policy involves the government increasing tax rates and reducing government spending **C** is not correct because expansionary fiscal policy involves the government reducing tax rates and increasing government spending **D** is not correct because an expansionary monetary policy involves reducing interest rates and increasing asset purchases (quantitative easing)	**(1)**

Q9.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)	**Application 2** **Application** 2 marks for, e.g. • Correct rightward shift in AD: (1) • Correct new equilibrium point showing higher price level and higher real output (1)  NB Allow shift in AS curve to the right with lower price level and higher real output (1 + 1)	**(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(b)	**Knowledge 1** **Knowledge/understanding** 1 mark for, e.g. • Tax on **income / earnings** (1) • Tax on business **profits** (1)	**(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(c)	C	**(1)**

Q10.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(a)	**The only correct answer is A** ***B*** *is not correct because investment is by firms, and would not be related to credit cards* ***C*** *is not correct because this is about trade and wouldn't affect credit cards* ***D*** *is not correct because this would mean less consumption*	**(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(b)	**Application 2** Identify correct data (1): January 2016: 13 000 March 2017: 15 000 Correct manipulation of formula (1) e.g. (Final value ÷ Initial value) X 100 (15 000 ÷ 13 000) X 100 Correct answer: 115.4 (allow range 115 to 115.4) Also allow: Feb-March 113.6 (range 113 to 114) Mar-April 91.33 (range 91 to 92) **NB Award full marks for correct answer**	**(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(c)	**Knowledge 1, Application 1** Identify link e.g. rise in inflation (1): Linked development (1) e.g. rise in AD (1) causes an increase in inflation (1) **Accept other possible approaches** **NB Allow answers explaining how inflation might lead to an increase in credit card lending**	**(2)**