

## 2017 Edexcel AS Economics Paper 2 Macroeconomics Paper

### Model Answers

This document is helpful for longer essay questions/responses. Please reference the Mark Scheme for answers to Multiple Choice questions.

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Pearson

# Examiners' Report

## June 2017

GCE Economics A 8EC0 02

## Question 1 (a)

This is a straightforward percentage change calculation that candidates should be able to answer relatively easily, and the majority were able to do this. It is vital that time is spent practicing calculations such as this. Candidates also need to be careful to read the question and the data carefully, as a number of candidates lost marks because they selected the wrong two pieces of data.

**Use the data to support your answers where relevant. You may annotate and include diagrams in your answers.**

### 1 UK Consumer Prices Index (the base year 2005=100)

September 2013	126.8
September 2014	128.4
September 2015	128.2

(Source: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-323657>)

- (a) Calculate the percentage change in the UK Consumer Prices Index from September 2014 to September 2015. You are advised to show your working.

(2)

$$\frac{128.2 - 128.4}{128.4} \times 100 = -0.16\%$$



#### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This candidate achieves 2/2 marks. They have correctly calculated an answer of - 0.16%.



#### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Always show your working out in calculation questions.

### Question 1 (b)

This question requires a short but precise definition of deflation. It is important that candidates are clear in their answers.

(b) Define the term 'deflation'.

(1)

The ~~am~~ sustained fall in ~~the~~ general price level ~~on~~ over a given period of time.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This candidate has an accurate definition of deflation and as such achieves the 1 mark available.

## Question 2 (a)

- 2 Between 2008 and 2014 the number of people in the UK looking to work longer hours and therefore receive more total pay increased from 76 482 to 142 788. Over the same period the unemployment rate fell to 5.7%.

(Sources: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/numbers-of-part-timers-seeking-full-time-employment> and <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Unemployment+Rates#tab-data-tables>)

(a) With reference to the statement above, explain the term 'under-employment'.

(3)

Underemployment is where a worker is currently employed and wants to work more hours or is overqualified for their job. You can see an increase in underemployment as the number of people in the UK looking to work longer hours went from 76 482 to 142 788. And because unemployment rate fell ~~from~~ to 5.7%. This may be because of companies employing more people on 0 hours contracts.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This candidate scores full marks. They have explained what under-employment is, applied it to the information provided, and also analysed this in terms of falling unemployment and zero hours contracts.

### Question 3 (b)

This question is asking for a definition of real GDP. With 2 knowledge marks available there are two specific things candidates need to include. They need to define the 'real' part and the 'GDP' part.

(b) Define the term 'real GDP'.

(2)

Real GDP is the total value of all goods and services produced in an economy over a period of time (a year), adjusted for the effects of inflation; that is, in 'real' terms.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

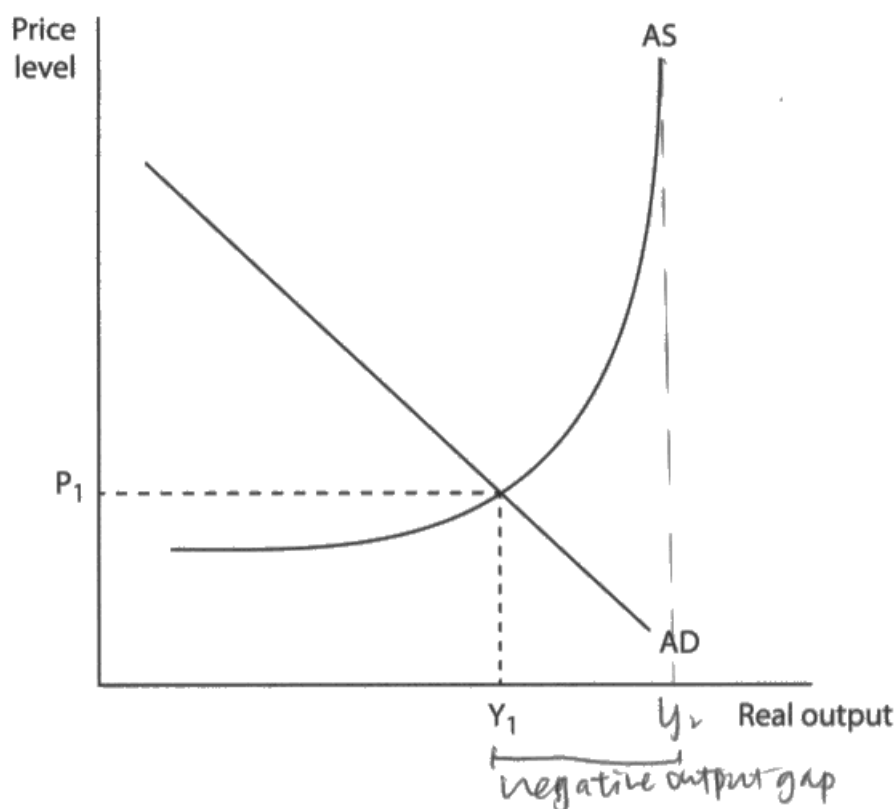
This answer scores the full 2 marks. They have explained what GDP is first of all and then the 'real' aspect.

### Question 3 (c)

There is 1 mark available for this question, for showing an output gap on the diagram. Whilst a lot of candidates did get this correct there was also a significant number who clearly didn't know what to do to answer this question.

(c) Illustrate a negative output gap on the diagram below.

(1)



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This candidate has correctly identified an output gap as the difference between full employment and the current level of output, and thus achieves the 1 mark available.

### Question 4 (a)

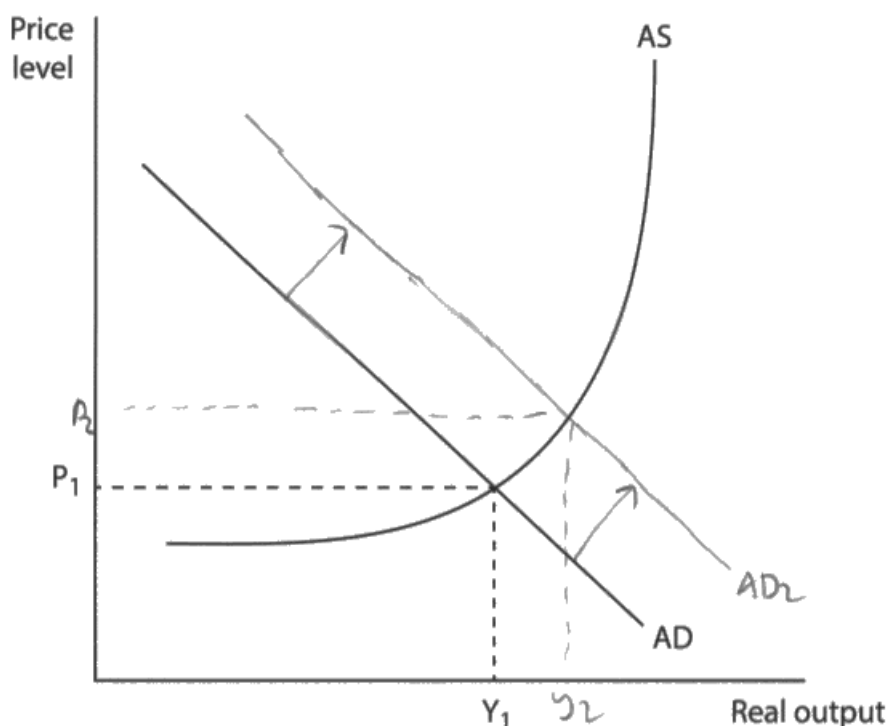
This question requires candidates to draw the effect of the increase in the personal allowance in terms of an AD/AS diagram. Marks were awarded as 1 mark for the rightward shift in AD and 1 mark for a new equilibrium showing higher price level and real output. Most candidates achieved the 2 marks on this question.

- 4 The Chancellor announced in the 2015 Budget that the personal allowance (the annual income that can be earned before starting to pay income tax) would increase from £10 600 to £11 000 in April 2016. This means most consumers will pay less income tax.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/personalfinance/how-budget-affect-me/11721785/Budget-2015-what-to-expect-for-income-tax-and-the-personal-allowance.html>)

- (a) Annotate the aggregate demand and aggregate supply diagram below to show the likely impact of the increase in the personal allowance on the UK's price level and real output.

(2)



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

This answer achieves the full 2 marks – the shift in AD is correct and they have illustrated the new equilibrium and the change in price level and real output with the dotted lines.



### Question 4 (b)

With these questions it is important that candidates do not waste time. The question has asked only for a definition of a direct tax, so that is all the candidates should write. In terms of what constitutes a correct definition, it is a tax on income or profits (or similar words).

(b) Define the term 'direct tax'.

(1)

It is a tax on the income of a person or firm



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

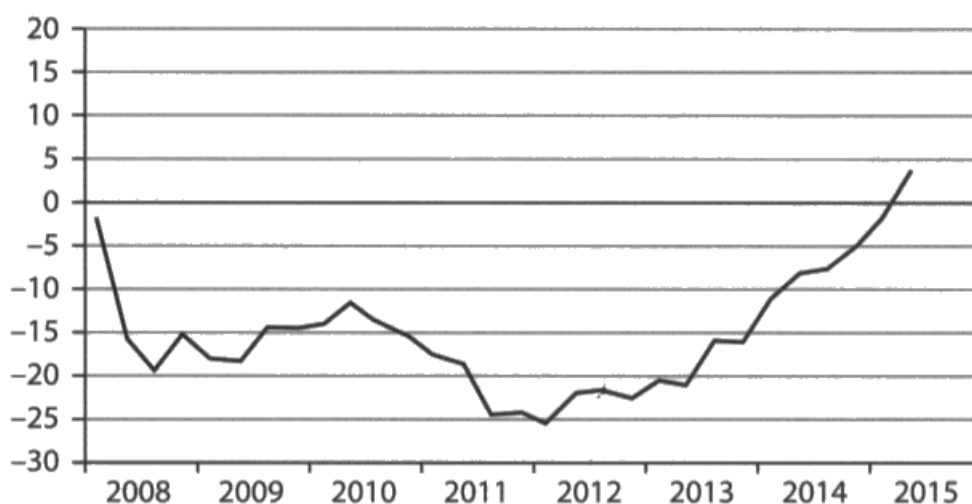
This answer scores full marks – a short but accurate definition of a direct tax.

## Question 5 (a)

In this question the 3 marks are divided between knowledge, application, and analysis. Knowledge comes from identifying a likely reason. Application comes from studying the chart and seeing that between 2012 and 2015 consumer confidence has increased. Analysis comes from explaining the reason. One mistake that candidates made was not reading the question carefully – it refers specifically to the time period 2012 to 2015, when consumer confidence had improved, as you can see on the chart. As such answers discussing a reason for confidence falling (as it did in earlier years) are unlikely to receive many marks.

- 5 The chart below shows the results from a survey of UK consumers' confidence in their financial situation. A negative balance means that, on average, consumers reported their financial situation got worse, a positive balance means they reported it improved and a zero balance indicates no change. This is recorded on a scale from -100 to +100.

UK consumer confidence



(Source: [http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778\\_418064.pdf](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_418064.pdf))

- (a) Explain **one** likely reason for the change in consumer confidence between 2012 and 2015.

(3)

Consumer confidence is how confident consumers feel in the economy and how confident they are to consume goods and services. A reason consumer confidence increased by around 18% from 2012 to 2015. A reason for this could be that there was a fall in unemployment. They would feel more comfortable in their job and therefore feel more secure and be more confident to consume goods & services.



### **ResultsPlus** Examiner Comments

This answer scores the full 3 marks. They have correctly interpreted the graph to see the consumer confidence has risen. They have identified falling unemployment as a reason, and have then gone on to explain this.



### **ResultsPlus** Examiner Tip

It is important that candidates can quickly and easily interpret charts such as this. It is therefore worth practicing this as part of exam preparation.

## Question 6 (a)

6 (a) With reference to Figure 1, explain the term 'net trade'.

(4)

Net trade refers to  $X - M$ , so the value of exports ( $X$ ) minus the value of imports ( $M$ ). This means that if exports are greater than imports, the net trade is positive, resulting in then a trade balance of trade surplus. The UK is currently operating at negative net-trade (and so a balance of trade deficit) at -2%. This may be due to the greater marginal propensity to import of UK consumers due to greater demand for foreign goods. This could be down to countries that are more service based and less manufacture based (primary economy rather than tertiary) may demand more raw materials and goods such as coal so so they have to import. Countries with geographical advantages, like China, may export more (so on 3% net trade (BOT surplus) as they can export more due to more natural resources and more manufacturing.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This answer scores the full 4 marks available. They explain what net trade is and have two relevant pieces of application.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Always be clear and precise in definitions of key terms such as net trade.

## Question 6 (b)

This question builds on the previous question, considering reasons why the UK might have a current account deficit. In these longer questions the focus for a candidate needs to be on the quality of their answer, bearing in mind the levels mark scheme. They should ensure they are clearly giving step-by-step explanations their reasons. This would then cover the exam skills of knowledge, application, and analysis. There are also 4 marks available here for evaluation – presenting the counter-argument and considering why these reasons may not be valid explanations. Popular comments revolved around the exchange rate and real incomes, coupled with the UK's high marginal propensity to import.

(b) With reference to the information provided and your own knowledge, assess the likely causes of the UK's trade deficit.

less exports,

deficit  $\uparrow$  exports than imports

(10)

SP

A trade deficit is when the amount of exported goods and services ~~are~~ is less than the ~~map~~ amount of imported goods and services. This is known as a current account deficit. The current account deficit reached 6% due to ~~less~~ low export growth.

The cause of low exports can be due to the exchange rate. The value of the pound may be strong making exports more expensive for foreign countries. The high prices due to this strong pound causes the UK's goods to not be competitive, overseas people who would import foreign goods may be put off by these high prices. However this depends on the good or service the UK is providing, high prices may not necessarily drive down demand. ~~Case~~ If the good or service is price inelastic, changes in the price level will not reduce the quantity demanded for the good. Also if the goods or services the UK is exporting is of high quality, the consumers abroad may not be put off by higher prices.

If Exports may also be low due to high interest rates in



the economy which are likely to put off firms in the UK from investing and expanding their firm to produce more goods and services by investing in capital. Thus the annual growth rate of the UK had only reached 2.7% below the target of 8%. ~~High interest rates~~ Lack of investment causes firms to not increase the amount of exports hence the low annual rate of exports. However some argue of the impact of investment. Some believe high interest rates don't reduce the amount of investment a firm will do.

High interest rates are also likely to drive up the exchange rate creating a ~~stronger~~ stronger pound. This further puts ~~to~~ abroad buyers from buying from the UK as it is more expensive.

~~Lack of investment~~ Lack of investment causes firms to become less efficient as they don't invest in new machinery. Low productivity can cause these prices to rise which may lower their competitiveness in overseas markets.

There may be a lack of exports due to there being high Aggregate demand within the local economy (UK) causing firms to sell their goods and services in local economy rather than exporting as high profits may be obtained. However ~~In the short run firms may see~~ However in the high Aggregate demand in the economy may be a sign that ~~that~~ inflation will rise and governments may tighten interest rates so they may be put off from investing in the local economy.



## ResultsPlus

### Examiner Comments

This is a more able response, scoring the full 10 marks. It clearly and logically explains different reasons for why the UK has a current account deficit and also offers relevant evaluation of these points along the lines of elasticity, which where relevant is often a good topic to use for evaluation.



## ResultsPlus

### Examiner Tip

Keep the levels in mind – in this case you are aiming for KAA Level 3 and Evaluation Level 2.

## Question 6 (c)

This question asked candidates for one specific reason, so it is important for candidates to make the most of their time in the exam and not explain two reasons. A number of possibilities could be explained here, such as interest rates and business confidence. Popular application included the 5% growth in UK investment and unemployment falling. Candidates should remember that in these shorter questions examiners are looking for specific pieces of application.

(c) With reference to Extract A, paragraph 2, explain **one** likely influence on UK investment.

(5)

Business investment grew by 5% - a sizeable margin that could have been stimulated by the low interest rates in the UK. Low interest rates reduce the cost of borrowing for firms, and make saving less attractive, which leads to the firms taking out more loans and using them for investment purposes in an economy that has seen a sustained recovery and 'lower unemployment'.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This brief answer provides exactly what the examiner is looking for. A relevant point in the form of interest rates which is clearly analysed along with application from the extract.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Be concise and stick to the point in these shorter questions.



### Question 6 (d)

This question asks candidates for 'two likely reasons...'. It is important that candidates focus specifically on their reasons, as too much time was wasted on explaining what nominal GDP per capita at PPPs was. Each reason needed to be identified and analysed and there are also marks for application.

- (d) With reference to Figure 2 and Extract A, explain **two** likely reasons why the growth of the UK's nominal GDP per capita at PPPs was slower than that of Germany after 2010.

(6)

One possible reason why the UK's growth was slower than that of Germany after 2010 could be due to the fact that the 'UK's current account deficit (CAD) a record high of 6% of GDP in the third quarter of 2016'. Due to this it is likely that the UK has been paying back other countries due to their 'current deficit' as they most likely took out loans to cover this. This means that there was a large proportion of GDP being withdrawn from the UK economy so the rate at which the UK's nominal GDP per capita at PPPs is going to be slower. It would be harder to experience growth when money is being withdrawn.

Another possible reason for this slower growth is that 'data showed output in the UK's construction and manufacturing industries falling'. This could result in slower growth due to there being less money made in the UK economy than what is being made in Germany due to the output of two major manufacturing industries falling. With falling output the UK's GDP is going to be reduced due to less goods and services being made so the overall

Amount of money after it has been spent per capita is likely to be lower and therefore we are likely to experience lower levels of growth.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

In the first part of the answer, the candidate correctly identifies the UK's current account deficit as a likely reason and they have some application. However, their analysis is confused and they appear to have drifted into talking about a budget deficit. Their second point is better and includes all three exam skills of knowledge, application, and analysis. Overall therefore this answer achieves 5/6 marks.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Tip**

Make sure you know the difference between a current account deficit and a budget deficit.

## Question 6 (e)

This should be a straightforward question, with candidates simply needing to explain supply-side policies to improve productivity. Again candidates needed to ensure they answered the question being asked, as there are quite a few answers where the focus was on 'policies'. Candidates hadn't stopped to consider what types of policies would be suitable as a means to improve productivity. The other key issue with any question about productivity is that candidates too often confuse it with production – the aim here isn't to specifically produce more, it is to produce more efficiently.

Discuss

(e) Evaluate policies the government could use to increase the UK's productivity.

(15)

Productivity is a measure of output per unit of input.

~~One policy is deregulation to promote efficiency~~

Productivity can be improved by  
~~in the free market. Deregulation is a form of supply~~

side policy. Supply side policies are policies with the

aim to increase the production potential of the UK

economy by increasing or improving the quantity or

quality of the factors of production.

One example of ~~policy~~ a supply side

policy is via education in the manufacturing

sector to improve the skills of labour. Apprenticeship

reforms will train workers in the skills that ~~they~~

need firms need i.e. in construction manufacturing.

As labour becomes more specialised, the

productivity in the workforce increases. This causes

a fall in due to a highly skilled labour force.

However the manufacturing sector only consists of

14% of the UK GDP. Thus the apprenticeship

will not have a significant impact on the

whole productivity of the labour market. There are

also problems in the long term. Over specialisation in this sector will lead to occupational immobilities in this sector. This structural unemployment ~~may be~~ will be an issue in the future.

Deregulation is another supply side policy. A policy of relaxing the planning system in order to promote new house building. This will reduce the costs of production for firms and due to a profit incentive they are encouraged to produce more at a lower ~~cost~~ cost per unit. In this will increase productivity within firms. This is also lead to firms benefiting from economies of scale which in the long run will fall the cost per unit.

However there may cause a fall in the quality of the housing market. The regulations may have been imposed put in place for a reason. For example to protect the rights of workers to dangerous equipment. Hence a 'loosening' of the rules may disempower workers who will stop. This will cause a fall in productivity & a higher cost per unit.

One example is changing the tax breakers. Recently the 'tax breaker' was increased from £11,000 to £11,500.

This will act as an incentive for low income earners to work harder as they can keep more of their income. This will cause an increase in

productivity. However it is unlikely that workers will be able to respond and work for longer hours given inflexible working hours & home cares



### ResultsPlus

#### Examiner Comments

This is a high quality answer. The candidate discusses education, but thinks about the context here by specifically referring to the manufacturing industry. They also have some well-considered evaluation of this point and analyse and evaluate deregulation as a measure to increase productivity. There is also some discussion of changing income tax bands to improve incentives for workers. With highly developed points that are clearly focused on productivity as well as evaluation that clearly critiques these analysis points this answer is worthy of the top Level 3 for both KAA and evaluation.



### ResultsPlus

#### Examiner Tip

Ensure you understand key economic concepts such as productivity.



## Question 6 (f)

EITHER

- (f) Evaluate the benefits of economic growth to the UK given that 'a number of concerns remain' in the UK economy (Extract A, line 7).

(20)

OR

- (g) Evaluate the view that another recession is 'inevitable' in the UK (Extract A, line 24).

(20)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

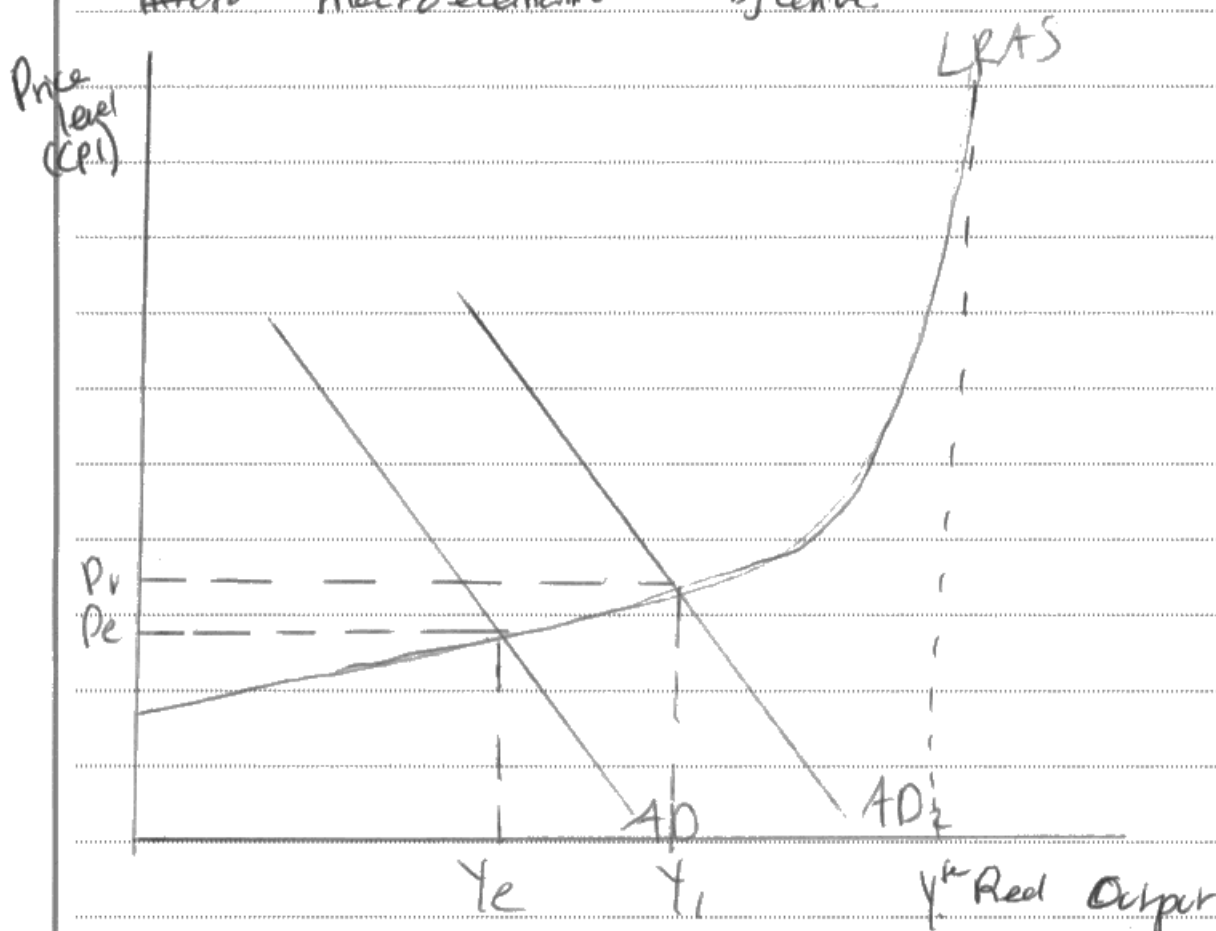
Chosen question number:

Question 6(f) ☒

Question 6(g) ☐

Write your answer here:

Economic growth is the increase in real output.  
One benefit to economic growth is to the  
a low unemployment. The UK unemployment rate is  
currently 4.5% ~~the~~ La unemployment is an  
macroeconomic objective.



Unemployment falls due to an increase in AD. Firms employ more factors of production i.e. labour in order to respond to the higher levels of demand in the economy as AD shifts from  $AD_1$  to  $AD_2$ . This causes an increase in real output from  $Y_e$  to  $Y_1$ . This is actual economic growth.

The low unemployment means there are higher wages which people will accept & better paid ones. This means consumers can afford more hence their standards of living are increasing.

However this leads to demand side inflationary pressures in the economy as the general price level increases from  $P_e$  to  $P_1$ . Inflation erodes the purchasing power of money which will have a negative impact on consumers. Especially for low income earners. This may also lead to inflation <sup>the</sup> rate being above the target of  $2\% \pm 1\%$  (CPI) set by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). This leads to conflict with the macroeconomic objectives.

As consumers become richer they can afford to buy more goods & services. The marginal propensity to import will also increase, leading to a deterioration in the current account. Currently the UK has a persistent current account deficit (CAD) of  $-2.3\%$  of the GDP. This means the value

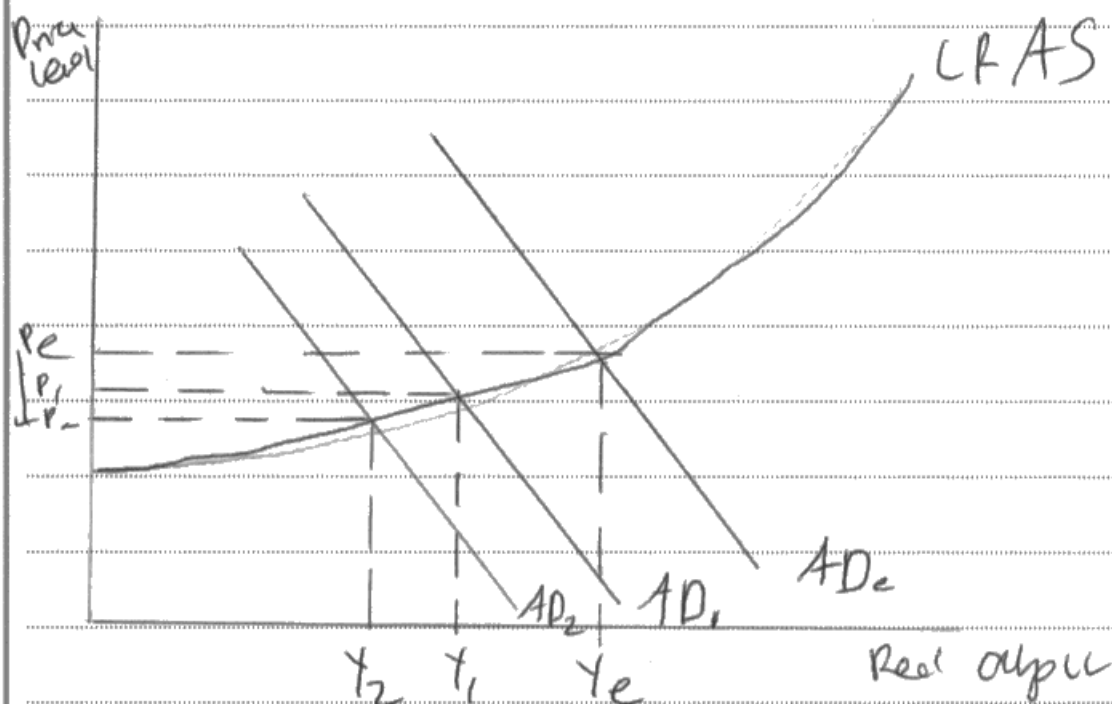
g imports is greater than the exports. The  
low & stable balance of payments is another  
macroeconomic objective. If there is a CAD  
then there has to be a financial account  
surplus in order to make up the difference by  
foreign direct investment. This makes the UK  
economy very vulnerable to foreign recessions  
as the UK is dependent on FDI to make up  
the difference. In a recession confidence falls  
hence foreign investors will pull out of their  
investments in the UK.

Greek imports is also a withdrawal  
of demand in the UK circle flow of income.  
Imports will lead to a negative multiplier  
effect due to a leak of multiple rounds of spending  
in the economy. This will lead to slowed economic  
growth in the long run as  $M$  is a component  
of  $AD$  where  $AD = C + I + G + (X - M)$   
Thus this will cause an inward shift of the  
<sup>demand</sup> supply curve from  $AD_1$  to  $AD_2$ . The  
extent to which an inward shift withdrawal  
is multiplied to cause a greater reduction  
in real output is known as the multiplier ratio.

In the UK it is approximately calculated to  
be about 1.4. This will cause an



Economic growth also has positive impacts on the government's Budget on economic



economic contraction from  $Y_e$  to  $Y_1$  to  $Y_2$

This will also cause deflation within the UK economy as the general price level falls from  $P_e$  to  $P_1$  to  $P_2$

Economic growth will also have a positive impact on the government's Budget or economic boom, as the government budget goes from a fiscal surplus where  $G$  is less than the tax receipts  $T$  decreases due to less claimants as the  $JdI$  due to less welfare spending through less claimants as the  $JdI$

Seekers Allowance and other low income benefits. The tax receipts have also increased due to increased tax revenue from higher corporation tax & income tax. This is due to higher wages & high revenues for firms. This means increased spending on public sector i.e. the NHS & improved services i.e. transport & the care system. However as a result of the high incomes there will be a decrease in demand for goods i.e. alcohol. This increases the health cost of the NHS and means more spending for the government. Increased government expenditure on economic growth also leads to more negative externalities which the government has to clean up & polluting & air & CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a more able response which clearly fits the criteria for the top levels of both KAA and evaluation. There is a thorough explanation of how lower unemployment occurs as a result of rising GDP, along with an AD/AS diagram to illustrate the point. There is also a clear explanation of why this is a benefit with reference to rising living standards. This is followed by a well-developed evaluative argument about the problem of rising inflation and the resultant impact on the current account deficit. Their second point is similarly well-argued and evaluated, focusing this time on the government's finances and whether they will improve or not.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Make sure your answers are fully related back to the question – in this case make sure you explain why/how it's a benefit/downside of economic growth, don't just state that it is.

## Question 6 (g)

This question was significantly less popular than 6(f). Despite that the candidates who did answer it were perfectly capable of producing high quality answers. Candidates who achieved highly on this question developed their answers clearly and with high quality chains of reasoning in both their KAA and evaluation. The very best answers included a 'substantiated judgement'. Many good answers also integrated AD/AS diagrams into their arguments to further illustrate and explain the point they were making. As a broad question there are a wide variety of arguments that can be made on both sides of the question.

EITHER



Evaluate the benefits of economic growth to the UK given that 'a number of concerns remain' in the UK economy (Extract A, line 7).

(20)

OR



(g) Evaluate the view that another recession is 'inevitable' in the UK (Extract A, line 24).

(20)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number:

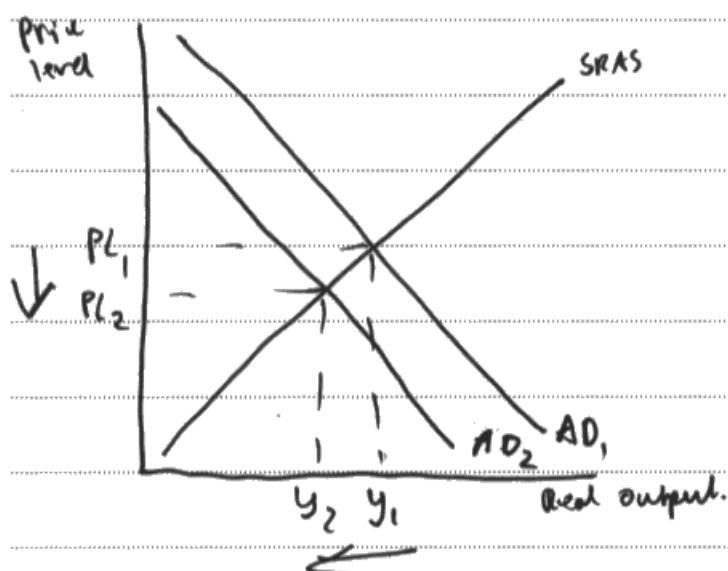
Question 6(f) ☒

Question 6(g) ☒

6g

Write your answer here:

Another recession may be inevitable for the UK due to its "record high current account deficit". Net trade is a component of aggregate demand therefore if there is a deficit aggregate demand will decrease. In this case the current account deficit is at "6% of GDP". This would lead to a fall in aggregate demand as shown below.



As we can see demand shifts right leading to a lower price,  $PL_1$  to  $PL_2$ , and lower real output,  $Y_1$  to  $Y_2$ . As real output

has decreased this suggests that unemployment may ~~also~~ rise.

This is because labour is derived demand. As demand in the economy has decreased firms no longer produce as much therefore make cuts to their workforce, leading to many people being left redundant. As a consequence the government will have to spend more of its tax revenue on unemployment benefits as more people will be out of work. Extract A states that the 'manufacturing sector remained 6.3% below its pre-recession peak'. This is an example of a sector that would have made job cuts.

However, a recession may not be inevitable. Extract A states that "GDP growth has remained strong" and "output is rising at the highest rate". Consumption is a greater component of

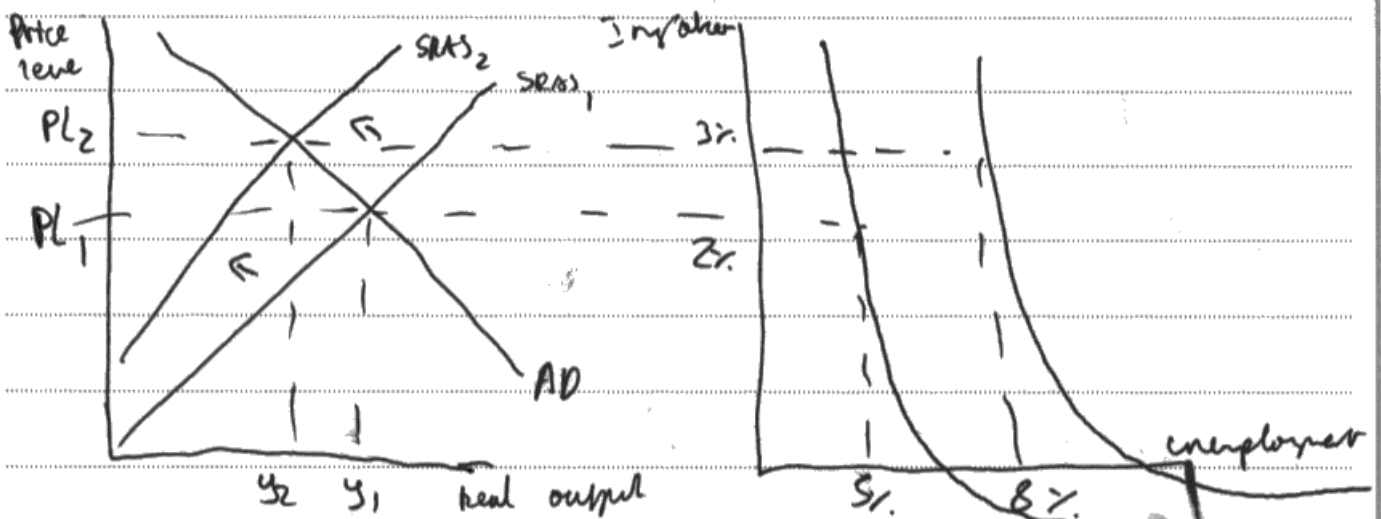


aggregate demand making up almost 60%. Therefore even though there is a current account deficit is ~~consumption~~ consumption increases it could cancel out the decrease in net trade and even lead to aggregate demand shifting right. The consumption could increase due to the fact that 'GDP has remained strong'. This would give consumer confidence to spend as the ~~economy is~~ economic situation is improving. The ~~high~~ fact output is rising would also give firms increased confidence to invest. Investment is also a component of aggregate demand. Therefore an increase in AD would lead to increased real output suggesting the opposite of a recession; a boom would occur.

A recession may be inevitable due to the ~~'the low productivity'~~ households becoming "more indebted over the coming years". As a consequence the Marginal propensity to consume of household will decrease as their disposable income is lower. This decrease in consumption will lead to a shift in AD to the ~~right~~ left. Extrad states that "the economy did not appear to be

rebalancing. In this situation some income households would be hit hardest as their disposable income would decrease to a point where it may be difficult to purchase essentials. ~~If this~~ This may attract some workers to quit work and claim ~~not cash~~ unemployment benefits ~~if~~ JSA as this may be almost the same as their wage. This would lead to increased government spending and an opportunity cost would arise. Money that could be spent on ~~against~~ the NHS

, for example, wait be.



As we can see from the diagrams stagflation may also occur. This happens could happen when there is cost push inflation in the economy. ~~2-3~~ A cause of this may be that workers demand higher wages

as benefits may seem more appealing. ~~the curve~~  
Thus therefore decreases SRAS as ~~cost~~ from  
costs have increased. This shift in SRAS  
leads to an increase in inflation from 7%  
to 3% as seen on the short run  
Phillips curve. At the same time unemployment  
has also increased from 5% to 8%.  
This is stagflation. If this occurs a  
recession may be 'inevitable' as unemployment  
is high; people do not have the disposable  
income to ~~pay~~ cover for the  
increased price level.

However this may not be the case  
as SRAS may not shift upwards causing  
cost push inflation.

Whether another recession occurs  
depends upon what policies the  
government introduces and if they are  
able to improve 'technology and  
manufacturing' or 'bottles in the system'.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

This is a more able response which achieves top levels for both KAA and evaluation (Levels 4 and 3 respectively). The candidate starts off with a very long and detailed explanation of why a further recession is inevitable, encompassing net trade, unemployment, and the government's finances. This is further enhanced by an AD/AS diagram. This argument is clearly and convincingly countered in the following evaluation point. Both of these points have good context to back them up. The next KAA point is not so good and does have a few issues, but the broad thrust of the argument is very sound. This means in terms of an overall mark we would be looking at the lower half of the Level 4 marks. It is also clearly evaluated.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Tip**

Where relevant, always try to include diagrams to aid the argument you are making. Make sure you refer to these as part of your written answer.