



GCSE ECONOMICS 8136/1

Paper 1 How markets work

Mark scheme

June 2020

Version: 1.0 Final Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

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Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer. With practice and familiarity you will find that for better answers you will be able to quickly skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do not have to cover all of the points mentioned in the Indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

KEY LIST

1	D – (Money)	6	D – (The money that could have been spent on advertising)
2	D – (A rise in the price of fish)	7	B – (+15.0%)
3	A – (Builder)	8	B – (A large number of buyers and a single seller of a service)
4	C – (there is no excess demand or excess supply)	9	C – (People not taking enough exercise)
5	A – (Diagram A)	10	C – (Output per worker per hour)

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
11		State two deductions from a worker's gross pay	2
		<p>AO1 = 2</p> <p>1 mark for each correct deduction (max 2)</p> <p>Possible answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income tax • National insurance • Pension contributions • Student loan repayments 	

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks								
12		Explain what is meant by the basic economic problem	2								
		<p>AO1 = 2</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="316 499 1345 730"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="316 499 440 555">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="440 499 1345 555">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 555 440 611">2</td> <td data-bbox="440 555 1345 611">Basic explanation plus development</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 611 440 667">1</td> <td data-bbox="440 611 1345 667">Basic explanation</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 667 440 730">0</td> <td data-bbox="440 667 1345 730">Nothing written worthy of credit</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Possible answers:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 842 1031 909" style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarce resources and unlimited wants • Choices must be made in the allocation of resources <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	Marks	Description	2	Basic explanation plus development	1	Basic explanation	0	Nothing written worthy of credit	
Marks	Description										
2	Basic explanation plus development										
1	Basic explanation										
0	Nothing written worthy of credit										

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks								
13		The price elasticity of demand for a brand of jeans is -0.5 . Explain what this value means	2								
		<p>AO1 = 2</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="316 533 1343 766"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="316 533 437 589">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="437 533 1343 589">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 589 437 645">2</td> <td data-bbox="437 589 1343 645">Explains the significance of price inelastic demand</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 645 437 701">1</td> <td data-bbox="437 645 1343 701">Identifies that demand is price inelastic</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 701 437 766">0</td> <td data-bbox="437 701 1343 766">Nothing written worthy of credit</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Possible answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand is price inelastic • As price increases or decreases, quantity demanded changes by a smaller percentage • As the price of the jeans increases, overall revenue will increase • As the price of the jeans decreases, overall revenue will decrease • As price increases, quantity demanded decreases <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	Marks	Description	2	Explains the significance of price inelastic demand	1	Identifies that demand is price inelastic	0	Nothing written worthy of credit	
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1	Identifies that demand is price inelastic										
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14	1	Using Figure 1 , calculate the annual private costs to the furniture delivery firm.	2
		<p>AO2 = 2</p> <p>Private cost = social costs £280,000 – external costs £75,000 (1 mark) = £205,000 (1 mark)</p> <p>Answer: £205,000</p> <p>Award 2 marks for correct answer with no workings.</p> <p>Award 1 mark if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct method with correct figures but wrong answer 	

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
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14	2	Explain one possible external cost created by the furniture delivery firm.	2								
		<p>AO1 = 2</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Possible external cost explained</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Possible external cost identified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Nothing written worthy of credit</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Possible answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution • Traffic congestion • Noise pollution <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	Marks	Description	2	Possible external cost explained	1	Possible external cost identified	0	Nothing written worthy of credit	
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15		Using Figure 2 , analyse possible impacts of falling oil prices on the motor vehicles market.	6															
		<p>AO2 = 2, AO3 = 4</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Marks</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>5–6</td> <td>A full analysis of the economic evidence, a well-developed and logical chain of reasoning.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>3–4</td> <td>An incomplete analysis of the economic evidence, starts to develop a chain of reasoning. Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues mostly relevant to the context.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1–2</td> <td>Analysis of discrete points of the economic evidence with no chain of reasoning attempted. Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues with limited relevance to the context.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indicative content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheaper costs of motoring (complementary good) leading to increased demand • Cheaper transportation costs of raw materials and finished goods for motor manufacturers • Cheaper plastics for manufacturers • Could indicate falling demand for vehicles • Could indicate falling demand for petrol-fuelled cars • May indicate increased demand for alternative fuels eg electric cars • If falling demand for vehicles, manufacturers may have to cut costs, eg by making redundancies • Other relevant responses by motor vehicle manufacturers, eg price cutting, investment into cars powered by alternative fuels • Use of relevant supply and/or demand diagrams <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	Level	Marks	Description	3	5–6	A full analysis of the economic evidence, a well-developed and logical chain of reasoning.	2	3–4	An incomplete analysis of the economic evidence, starts to develop a chain of reasoning. Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues mostly relevant to the context.	1	1–2	Analysis of discrete points of the economic evidence with no chain of reasoning attempted. Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues with limited relevance to the context.		0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	
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	0	Nothing written worthy of credit.																

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16		State two factors that affect price elasticity of supply.	2
		<p>AO1 = 2</p> <p>Possible answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spare capacity • Available stocks • Feasibility of storing the product • Time period <p>1 mark for each factor.</p>	

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
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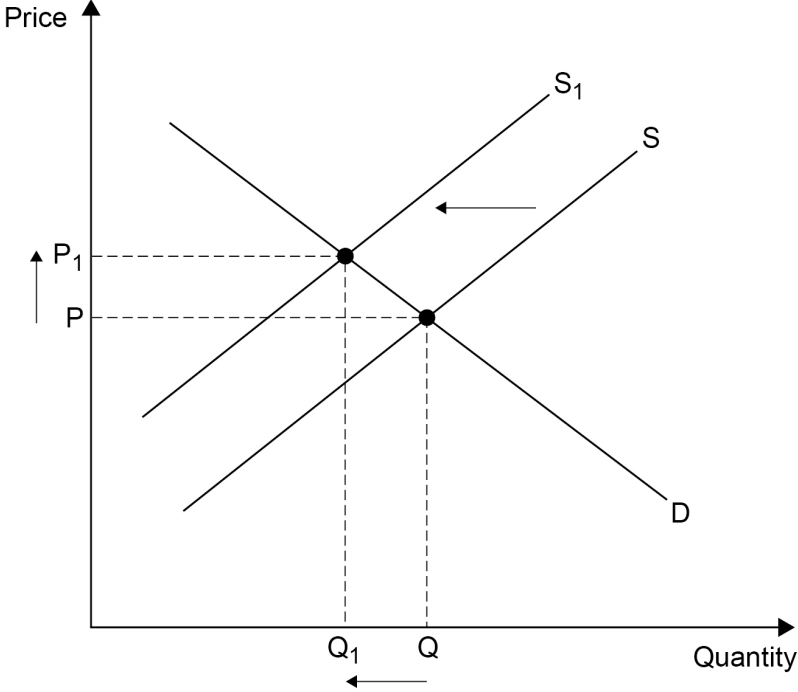
17		Explain one reason why a professional footballer might earn more than a bus driver.	2								
		<p>AO1 = 2</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Relevant reason explained</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Relevant reason identified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Possible answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footballer’s skills are more specialised than a bus driver’s. • Bus driver is more easy to replace than a footballer. • Value of a footballer’s services/skills higher than those of a bus driver • Injury could halt a career of footballer, so high earnings needed to compensate. <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	Marks	Description	2	Relevant reason explained	1	Relevant reason identified	0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	
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18		Explain one role of a market	2								
		<p>AO1 = 2</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="316 499 1345 730"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="316 499 440 555">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="440 499 1345 555">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 555 440 611">2</td> <td data-bbox="440 555 1345 611">Role of a market explained</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 611 440 667">1</td> <td data-bbox="440 611 1345 667">Role of a market identified</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 667 440 730">0</td> <td data-bbox="440 667 1345 730">Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Possible answers:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 842 927 909" style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for buyers and sellers to interact • Allocating scarce resources <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	Marks	Description	2	Role of a market explained	1	Role of a market identified	0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	
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Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
19	1	Using Figure 3 , calculate the percentage increase in the average UK house price between December 2010 and December 2018. Give your answer to one decimal place.	2
		<p>AO2 = 2</p> <p>$61,927/168,703 \times 100 (1) = 36.7 (1)$</p> <p>Answer = 36.7%</p> <p>2 marks for correct answer without working shown. 1 mark for answer between 36% and 37% inclusive (ie rounding issue). 1 mark for 26.9% (dividing by new figure rather than original).</p>	

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks								
19	2	Explain one possible reason for the increase in the average UK house price between December 2010 and December 2018.	2								
		<p>AO1 = 2</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Possible reason explained</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Possible reason identified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Possible answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand, driven by eg increased incomes, increased population size or other relevant demographic change • Supply constraints, eg due to a lack of building • Speculation • Buying of second homes by the wealthy <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	Marks	Description	2	Possible reason explained	1	Possible reason identified	0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	
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1	Possible reason identified										
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20		<p>Draw and label a supply and demand diagram to show the effects of bad weather on the equilibrium price and quantity of coffee beans.</p>	3
		<p>AO2 = 3 marks</p>  <p>Correct drawing of original S and D curves (1 mark) Correct drawing and labelling of the new S curve to the left of the original (1 mark) Correct labelling of new equilibrium price, higher than the original and new equilibrium quantity, lower than the original (1 mark)</p> <p>No marks for a shift in demand, even if labelled supply</p>	

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21		Using Figure 4 , assess whether the costs to Jennifer specialising in a particular job outweigh the benefits.	9															
		<p>AO2 = 3, AO3 = 6</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Marks</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>7–9</td> <td> <p>A fully justified conclusion with sustained evaluation, which is coherent and relevant, with judgements supported by evidence.</p> <p>A full analysis of the economic evidence, a well-developed and logical chain of reasoning.</p> <p>Comprehensive application of knowledge and understanding of pertinent concepts/issues relevant to the context; specialist language used throughout.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>4–6</td> <td> <p>A partially justified conclusion with an evaluation, which is mostly coherent and relevant; judgements may not be fully supported by evidence.</p> <p>An incomplete analysis of the economic evidence; starts to develop a chain of reasoning.</p> <p>Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues mostly relevant to the context; specialist language used mostly appropriately.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1–3</td> <td> <p>A basic conclusion or assertion may be present based on evaluative judgements supported by little or no evidence.</p> <p>Analysis of discrete points of the economic evidence with no chain of reasoning attempted.</p> <p>Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues with limited relevance to the context; may use non-specialist language.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indicative content:</p> <p>Costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-specialisation – may lack the skills for other jobs • Boredom – job may become repetitive and lead to demotivation • Occupational immobility – if patterns of demand change, workers may find it difficult to get another job because they lack the necessary skills/experience • Risk of replacement by automation <p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialisation may lead to increased productivity • May lead to increased skill level via repetition and gaining knowledge – can command higher wages 	Level	Marks	Description	3	7–9	<p>A fully justified conclusion with sustained evaluation, which is coherent and relevant, with judgements supported by evidence.</p> <p>A full analysis of the economic evidence, a well-developed and logical chain of reasoning.</p> <p>Comprehensive application of knowledge and understanding of pertinent concepts/issues relevant to the context; specialist language used throughout.</p>	2	4–6	<p>A partially justified conclusion with an evaluation, which is mostly coherent and relevant; judgements may not be fully supported by evidence.</p> <p>An incomplete analysis of the economic evidence; starts to develop a chain of reasoning.</p> <p>Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues mostly relevant to the context; specialist language used mostly appropriately.</p>	1	1–3	<p>A basic conclusion or assertion may be present based on evaluative judgements supported by little or no evidence.</p> <p>Analysis of discrete points of the economic evidence with no chain of reasoning attempted.</p> <p>Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues with limited relevance to the context; may use non-specialist language.</p>		0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May increase job satisfaction if workers specialise in what they are best at and enjoy most • Increased living standards <p>Possible issues for evaluation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritisation of the effects discussed • Extent to which costs outweigh benefits, or vice-versa • Depends on nature of job, level of skill involved etc. <p>Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	
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22		Define 'market structure'.	2								
		<p>AO1 = 2</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Clear definition of market structure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Partial or unclear definition of market structure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Possible answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The features of a market that affect the behaviour and performance of firms (2 marks) • The ways in which firms compete in a market (1 mark) • The number of firms in a market (1 mark) • Example, eg monopoly (1 mark) 	Marks	Description	2	Clear definition of market structure	1	Partial or unclear definition of market structure	0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	
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0	Nothing written worthy of credit.										

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23		Using Figure 5 , calculate the change in the market share of supermarket retailers in the UK toys and games market between 2007 and 2017. Give your answer to one decimal place.	3
		<p>AO2 = 3</p> <p>2007: Market share = $696/2303 \times 100 = 30.2\%$ (1 mark) 2017: Market share = $1216/3550 \times 100 = 34.3\%$ (1 mark)</p> <p>Change in market share = 4.1% (1 mark)</p> <p>Also allow 13.6% (1 mark) ie $(34.3\% - 30.2\%)/30.2\% \times 100 = 13.6\%$</p> <p>Award 3 marks for correct answer with no workings. Accept 4.0% and 4.2%.</p>	

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
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24		Explain two possible economies of scale that a large toy retailer such as Amazon may benefit from.	6										
		<p>AO2 = 6</p> <p>Apply the following mark scheme for each economy of scale.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>A full and precise explanation applying economic concepts and issues.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>A partial explanation applying economic concepts and issues but lacking detail.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Fragmented points made.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Possible answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical economies of scale. • Financial economies of scale. • Purchasing economies of scale • Marketing economies of scale. • Managerial economies of scale • Risk-bearing economies of scale 	Marks	Description	3	A full and precise explanation applying economic concepts and issues.	2	A partial explanation applying economic concepts and issues but lacking detail.	1	Fragmented points made.	0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	
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25		Using Item A , analyse how consumers might be affected by the changing structure of the UK toys and games market.	6															
		<p>AO2 = 2, AO3 = 4</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="316 528 1347 1066"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="316 528 427 589">Level</th> <th data-bbox="427 528 555 589">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="555 528 1347 589">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 589 427 685">3</td> <td data-bbox="427 589 555 685">5–6</td> <td data-bbox="555 589 1347 685">A full analysis of the economic evidence, a well-developed and logical chain of reasoning.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 685 427 846">2</td> <td data-bbox="427 685 555 846">3–4</td> <td data-bbox="555 685 1347 846">An incomplete analysis of the economic evidence, starts to develop a chain of reasoning. Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues mostly relevant to the context.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 846 427 1008">1</td> <td data-bbox="427 846 555 1008">1–2</td> <td data-bbox="555 846 1347 1008">Analysis of discrete points of the economic evidence with no chain of reasoning attempted. Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues with limited relevance to the context.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1008 427 1066"></td> <td data-bbox="427 1008 555 1066">0</td> <td data-bbox="555 1008 1347 1066">Nothing written worthy of credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="316 1104 571 1133">Possible answers:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 1173 703 1312" style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher price/lower price • Lower output/higher output • Poorer quality/better quality • Less choice/more choice <p data-bbox="316 1350 1315 1420">Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.</p>	Level	Marks	Description	3	5–6	A full analysis of the economic evidence, a well-developed and logical chain of reasoning.	2	3–4	An incomplete analysis of the economic evidence, starts to develop a chain of reasoning. Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues mostly relevant to the context.	1	1–2	Analysis of discrete points of the economic evidence with no chain of reasoning attempted. Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues with limited relevance to the context.		0	Nothing written worthy of credit.	
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Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks																		
26		<p>Do you think the UK government should intervene to increase competition in the UK toys and games market?</p> <p>Use Item A and Figure 5 and your own economic knowledge to justify your view.</p>	15																		
		<p>AO2 = 5, AO3 = 10</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="316 633 1345 2056"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="316 633 427 689">Level</th> <th data-bbox="427 633 555 689">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="555 633 1345 689">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 689 427 1025">5</td> <td data-bbox="427 689 555 1025">13–15</td> <td data-bbox="555 689 1345 1025"> <p>A justified conclusion with sustained evaluation, which is coherent and relevant, with judgements fully supported by evidence.</p> <p>Analysis of a relevant selection of the economic evidence, with a well-developed logical chain of reasoning.</p> <p>Comprehensive application of knowledge and understanding of pertinent concepts/issues relevant to the context; effective use of specialist language maintained throughout.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1025 427 1361">4</td> <td data-bbox="427 1025 555 1361">10–12</td> <td data-bbox="555 1025 1345 1361"> <p>A partially justified conclusion with an evaluation, which is mostly coherent and relevant; judgements may not be fully supported by evidence.</p> <p>Analysis of a relevant selection of the economic evidence; a logical chain of reasoning is established but not fully developed.</p> <p>Strong application of knowledge and understanding of a broad range of concepts/issues relevant to the context; mostly effective use of specialist language throughout.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1361 427 1697">3</td> <td data-bbox="427 1361 555 1697">7–9</td> <td data-bbox="555 1361 1345 1697"> <p>A partially justified conclusion with an evaluation, but not integrated in a coherent way; judgements are not fully supported by evidence.</p> <p>Analysis of a relevant selection of the economic evidence and starts to develop a chain of reasoning.</p> <p>Good application of knowledge and understanding of a broad range of concepts/issues relevant to the context; consistent use of specialist language but not always effective.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1697 427 1966">2</td> <td data-bbox="427 1697 555 1966">4–6</td> <td data-bbox="555 1697 1345 1966"> <p>A basic conclusion is present based on simple evaluative judgements supported by little or no evidence.</p> <p>Analysis of a relevant selection of the economic evidence with no chain of reasoning attempted.</p> <p>Simple application of knowledge and understanding of a narrow range of concepts/issues relevant to the context; sporadic use of specialist language.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1966 427 2056">1</td> <td data-bbox="427 1966 555 2056">1–3</td> <td data-bbox="555 1966 1345 2056"> <p>Evaluative judgements are simple with no conclusion present.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Level	Marks	Description	5	13–15	<p>A justified conclusion with sustained evaluation, which is coherent and relevant, with judgements fully supported by evidence.</p> <p>Analysis of a relevant selection of the economic evidence, with a well-developed logical chain of reasoning.</p> <p>Comprehensive application of knowledge and understanding of pertinent concepts/issues relevant to the context; effective use of specialist language maintained throughout.</p>	4	10–12	<p>A partially justified conclusion with an evaluation, which is mostly coherent and relevant; judgements may not be fully supported by evidence.</p> <p>Analysis of a relevant selection of the economic evidence; a logical chain of reasoning is established but not fully developed.</p> <p>Strong application of knowledge and understanding of a broad range of concepts/issues relevant to the context; mostly effective use of specialist language throughout.</p>	3	7–9	<p>A partially justified conclusion with an evaluation, but not integrated in a coherent way; judgements are not fully supported by evidence.</p> <p>Analysis of a relevant selection of the economic evidence and starts to develop a chain of reasoning.</p> <p>Good application of knowledge and understanding of a broad range of concepts/issues relevant to the context; consistent use of specialist language but not always effective.</p>	2	4–6	<p>A basic conclusion is present based on simple evaluative judgements supported by little or no evidence.</p> <p>Analysis of a relevant selection of the economic evidence with no chain of reasoning attempted.</p> <p>Simple application of knowledge and understanding of a narrow range of concepts/issues relevant to the context; sporadic use of specialist language.</p>	1	1–3	<p>Evaluative judgements are simple with no conclusion present.</p>	
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		<p>Analysis of a limited selection of the economic evidence with no chain of reasoning attempted; selection of evidence may lack relevance. Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts/issues with limited relevance to the context; uses non-specialist language.</p>
0		Nothing written worthy of credit.

Indicative content:

- Explanation(s) of issues concerning a lack of competition in the UK toys and games market
- Reference to **Figure 5**, eg changing market share(s) over time
- Consumers may be exploited in terms of high prices and low quality
- Consumers may still get low prices and wide choice
- Firms may compete intensively despite being fewer in number
- Debate about ‘best’ method(s) of intervention

Possible issues for evaluation include:

- Depends on the extent to which consumers are exploited
- Depends upon which method(s) of intervention are chosen
- Government should intervene to prevent misallocation of resources
- Government intervention may cost money – costs of intervention may outweigh the benefits
- Government may make the problem worse, or create different problems

Note: This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.