

Markscheme

Specimen paper

Economics

Higher level

Paper 1

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The following are the annotations available to use when marking responses.

Annotation	Explanation
AE	Attempts Evaluation
AQ	Answers the Question
BOD	Benefit of Doubt
CKS	Clear Knowledge Shown
×	Cross — Incorrect Point
EE	Effective Evaluation
GA	Good Analysis
GD	Good Definition
GDIG	Good Diagram
GEXA	Good Example
GEXP	Good Explanation
	Highlight tool
ILM	Incorrect Labelling
IR	Irrelevant
IU	Inappropriate Use
LD	Lacks Depth
ШЅ	Lacks Logical Structure
L0	Level 0
L1	Level 1
L2	Level 2
L3	Level 3
L4	Level 4

NAQ	Not Answered Question
ND	No Definition
NExa	No Examples
T	On-page comment text box (for adding specific comments)
PD	Poor Diagram
PE	Poorly Expressed
?	Question mark — Unclear
SEEN	Apply to blank pages
TŒ	Theory is Clearly Explained
TNCE	Theory is Not Clearly Explained
✓	Tick — Correct Point (colourable)
TV	Too Vague
	Underline tool
UR	Unbalanced Response

You **must** make sure you have looked at all pages. Please put the **SEEN** annotation on any blank page, to indicate that you have seen it.

Use the question-specific markscheme together with the markbands. Award up to the maximum marks as indicated.

1. (a) Explain **two** ways a government might respond to the existence of asymmetric information in a market.

[10]

Answers may include:

- Definition: asymmetric information.
- Explanation: of adverse selection, moral hazard, and government responses such as regulation, legislation or the provision of information.
- Diagram: not needed for this question.

Assessment Criteria

Part (a) 10 marks

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	 The response indicates little understanding of the specific demands of the question. Economic theory is stated but it is not relevant. Economic terms are stated but they are not relevant.
3–4	 The response indicates some understanding of the specific demands of the question. Relevant economic theory is described. Some relevant economic terms are included.
5–6	 The response indicates understanding of the specific demands of the question, but these demands are only partially addressed. Relevant economic theory is partly explained. Some relevant economic terms are used appropriately. Where appropriate, relevant diagram(s) are included.
7–8	 The specific demands of the question are understood and addressed. Relevant economic theory is explained. Relevant economic terms are used mostly appropriately. Where appropriate, relevant diagram(s) are included and explained.
9–10	 The specific demands of the question are understood and addressed. Relevant economic theory is fully explained. Relevant economic terms are used appropriately throughout the response. Where appropriate, relevant diagram(s) are included and fully explained.

(b) Using real-world examples, evaluate different approaches to managing common access resources.

[15]

Answers **may** include:

- Definition: common access resources.
- Explanation: of different government approaches to this problem, legislation and regulation, collective self-governance, tradable permits, carbon taxes and international agreements.
- Diagram: showing negative production externalities.
- Synthesis (evaluate): the strengths and limitations of the above policies in addressing the problems of managing common access resources.
- Examples: a real-world common access resource and policies used by governments eg Antarctic Treaty System, Nile Agreement etc.

N.B. It should be noted that definitions, theory and examples that have already been given in part (a), and then referred to in part (b), should be rewarded.

Assessment Criteria

Part (b) 15 marks

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–3	 The response indicates little understanding of the specific demands of the question. Economic theory is stated but it is not relevant. Economic terms are stated but they are not relevant. The response contains no evidence of synthesis or evaluation. A real-world example(s) is identified but it is irrelevant.
4–6	 The response indicates some understanding of the specific demands of the question. Relevant economic theory is described. Some relevant economic terms are included. The response contains evidence of superficial synthesis or evaluation. A relevant real-world example(s) is identified.
7–9	 The response indicates understanding of the specific demands of the question, but these demands are only partially addressed. Relevant economic theory is partly explained. Some relevant economic terms are used appropriately. Where appropriate, relevant diagram(s) are included. The response contains evidence of appropriate synthesis or evaluation but lacks balance. A relevant real-world example(s) is identified and partly developed in the context of the question.
10–12	 The specific demands of the question are understood and addressed. Relevant economic theory is explained. Relevant economic terms are used mostly appropriately. Where appropriate, relevant diagram(s) are included and explained. The response contains evidence of appropriate synthesis or evaluation that is mostly balanced. A relevant real-world example(s) is identified and developed in the context of the question.
13–15	 The specific demands of the question are understood and addressed. Relevant economic theory is fully explained. Relevant economic terms are used appropriately throughout the response. Where appropriate, relevant diagram(s) are included and fully explained. The response contains evidence of effective and balanced synthesis or evaluation. A relevant real-world example(s) is identified and fully developed to support the argument.

2. (a) Explain **two** tools open to a central bank to conduct expansionary monetary policy.

[10]

Answers may include:

- Definition: expansionary monetary policy.
- Explanation: of any **two** of the following instruments—open market operations, minimum reserve requirement, base rate changes and quantitative easing.
- Diagram: money market diagram to show interest rates falling or AD/AS diagram.

Assessment Criteria

Part (a) 10 marks

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(b) Using real-world examples, evaluate the effectiveness of monetary policy to achieve low unemployment.

[15]

Answers may include:

- Definition: monetary policy, low unemployment.
- Explanation: of the impacts that might occur on the economy as a result of its use on employment, growth, inflation and trade.
- Diagram: AD/AS diagram.
- Synthesis (evaluate): strengths and limitations of monetary policy in achieving low unemployment. Monetary policy is incremental, easily changed, flexible, fast to implement, does not burden the government's budget; it is less effective with close to zero interest rates, and ineffective when business/consumer confidence is low; effectiveness may depend on the type of unemployment.
- Examples: real-world examples where governments have attempted to lower unemployment using monetary policy.

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Part (b) 15 marks

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3. (a) Explain how currency depreciation might affect a country's current account balance.

[10]

Answers may include:

- Definition: depreciation, current account balance.
- Explanation: that a depreciation will make imports more expensive and exports cheaper but relative elasticities of demand will determine changes to volumes and thus influence the current account, Marshall-Lerner.
- Diagram: exchange rate, J-curve or AD/AS diagram.

Assessment Criteria

Part (a) 10 marks

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(b) Using real-world examples, discuss the possible implications of a persistent current account deficit.

[15]

Answers **may** include:

- · Definition: current account deficit.
- Explanation: that exchange rates may depreciate, interest rates may rise to attract
 financial capital to help pay for the deficit. Foreign ownership of domestic assets
 may increase, debt may increase, credit ratings may be adversely affected,
 economic growth may be lowered, government policy responses may include use of
 fiscal and monetary policy.
- Diagram: AD/AS or exchange rate diagram depending on the implications chosen.
- Synthesis (discuss): the magnitude of the deficit, the proportion of national income it represents, whether borrowing is necessary to finance it, the composition of the deficit (capital or consumer goods), the impact on the currency, etc.
- Examples: real-world examples of countries which have experienced persistent current account deficits.

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Assessment Criteria

Part (b) 15 marks

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