

Solutions

Economics answers are marked by **level of response** against the assessment objectives: award **AO1** knowledge, **AO2** application, **AO3** analysis and **AO4** evaluation.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- land
- rent; labour
- wages; capital
- interest; enterprise
- profit (2 for all four; 1 for two or three)

2.2

- splitting a production process into separate small tasks, each done repeatedly by a different worker (2 for a clear definition; 1 for a partial idea)

2.3

- occupational mobility is how easily a factor moves to a different job or use; geographical mobility is how easily it moves to a different place (2 for a clear difference; 1 for a partial idea)

3.1 C

- Capital earns interest

3.2

- [6] For **each** of two advantages: AO1 1 + AO3 up to 2. Example chains — *faster work*: repeating one task
- workers become skilled and quick
- output per worker rises and unit costs fall. *Less wasted time*: no moving between jobs
- more is produced in the same time. Maximum 3 per advantage

3.3

- [8] AO1/AO2/AO3 up to 5 + AO4 up to 3. **Benefits**: higher productivity and pay, and skills built up. **Costs**: boredom and low motivation from repetition, a narrow skill set, and vulnerability if one worker is absent. Judgement: it benefits workers when pay and variety are managed, but repetitive work can harm motivation — it depends on the job design and the workers