## 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**

- any two contrasts of: income per person (high vs low); birth rate (low vs high); life expectancy (high vs lower); share in farming (small vs large) (1 + 1)

**2.2**

- primary; secondary; tertiary (1 + 1 + 1)

**2.3**

- out of the primary sector and into the secondary and then tertiary sectors (1)

**3.1 B**

- The primary-sector share falls as a country develops

**3.2**

- *[6]* AO1 1 + AO3 up to 5 — a developing country has low capital and few manufacturing or service industries, so most people work in farming and mining (the primary sector)
- low productivity and incomes
- as investment, skills and industry grow, workers move into secondary and tertiary jobs

**3.3**

- *[12]* AO1/AO2/AO3 up to 8 + AO4 up to 4. **Factors:** savings and investment, education and health (human capital), infrastructure, stable government and rule of law, and access to world markets. **Evaluation:** they interact — investment needs stable government; education raises the return on investment. Judgement: no single factor is decisive; human capital and stable institutions are often the most important, but the key factor depends on the country's starting point