Solutions

Marking: **K** knowledge, **App** application to the case, **An** analysis (a developed chain of reasoning), **Ev** evaluation (a justified judgement); calculations earn **M1** for the method and **A1** for the answer.

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

2.1

- the plot of land: **land**
- oven: **capital**
- bakers: **labour**
- owner: **enterprise**

2.2

- the rented field (land): **rent**
- the shop (enterprise): **profit**

2.3

- they lack the **skills** or qualifications for office work (K)
- so they are **occupationally immobile** (App)

3.1

C

3.2

(a)

- **land**
- rent

(b) two reasons, each explained (K + App each):

- **house prices** in the capital are very high, so moving is too expensive (geographical)
- miners lack the **skills** for technology jobs (occupational)
- family ties, or the cost of travel, keep them in the north

(c) a developed chain, for example:

- education raises the **quality** of labour (K)
- workers gain skills, so they produce more per hour / their **productivity** rises (An)
- firms can use more advanced capital, such as computers and machines (An)
- vacancies are filled, so more goods and services are produced (App)
- the country's output and incomes rise (An)

(d) retraining: (An)

- tackles **occupational** immobility: miners gain the skills the tech firms need
- but it takes time, and older miners may not want to retrain

cheaper housing: (An)

- tackles **geographical** immobility: moving becomes affordable
- but it does not help if the miners lack the skills; building takes years and is costly

judgement: (Ev) for example, retraining matters more first, because without the skills cheaper housing would not get the miners into tech jobs; the best policy combines the two, or helps new firms set up in the north.

Level 3 (6–8): both policies analysed and a justified judgement. Level 2 (3–5): one side analysed or both explained. Level 1 (1–2): simple points.