A-Level Economics: **w25 13**

Question 2 (Answer: **A**)

- Division of labour means splitting a process into separate specialised tasks.
- Each worker then repeats one task and becomes more skilled and faster at it.
- It is about how the work is *divided*, not about how many hours anyone works.

A-Level Economics: **w25 14**

Question 2 (Answer: **B**)

- Each factor has its own reward: land earns rent, labour earns wages.
- Capital earns interest, and enterprise earns profit.
- The pairs to be careful with are rent/land and interest/capital – they are easy to swap.

A-Level Economics: **s25 12**

Question 4 (Answer: **C**)

- Education and training raise the skills of the workforce, which raises productive capacity.
- That makes it a supply-side measure with a long-run effect.
- Cutting benefits also strengthens work incentives, but taxing imported machinery works against capacity.

A-Level Economics: **Specimen 1**

Question 6 (Answer: **B**)

- Enterprise is the factor that takes the risk and makes the decisions: what to produce, where to sell, how to organise.
- Deciding on new export markets and bearing the risk of loss are both enterprise.
- Simply making routine payments to suppliers is an administrative task, not the entrepreneurial function.