A-LEVEL ECONOMICS

THE DIAGRAM BANK

26 DIAGRAMS | WHAT EARNS THE MARK | PRACTICE GRIDS

FREE

Every A-Level diagram, drawn properly -
with the checklist of what the examiner is looking for

AQA 7136
EDEXCEL
9EC0

WHAT IS INSIDE

- **26 model diagrams**
  micro, macro, the firm and the global economy - both boards
- **A mark checklist for every one**
  the exact features that turn a sketch into marks
- **The mistake examiners see**
  named on every page, so students stop making it
- **A 60-second practice grid per diagram**
  draw it from memory before the lesson moves on

MODEL DIAGRAM | WHAT EARNS THE MARK | THE MISTAKE TO AVOID

Sakari Laajoki

THE FIVE HABITS THAT EARN THE DIAGRAM MARKS

EVERY DIAGRAM

Every diagram in this bank comes with three things: the model version, the checklist of what the examiner is looking for, and the mistake that costs the marks. Before any of that, five habits apply to every diagram a student will ever draw. Drill these in September and the rest of the year gets cheaper.

1	**Title it** - Name the actual market or economy in the question. 'The market for lithium', not 'a market'.
2	**Label both axes in full** - Price and Quantity in micro; Price level and Real GDP in macro; Wage rate and Quantity of labour in the labour market. Axis labels are marks.
3	**Label every curve at its end** - D1, D2, S, AD, SRAS, MC, AR. An unlabelled line earns nothing, however well it is drawn.
4	**Dash every equilibrium to BOTH axes** - The examiner marks what is on the axes: Pe and Qe, PL1 and Y1. A floating intersection is invisible to the mark scheme.
5	**Arrow every shift** - One arrow, direction of travel, old and new curve both named. If two curves have moved, the diagram is answering two questions at once - redraw it.

HOW TEACHERS USE THIS BANK

Teach the diagram	Project the model (slides included), talk through the checklist, then the mistake. Five minutes per diagram.
60-second retrieval	Students redraw from memory in the practice grid at the bottom of each page. Peer-mark against the checklist.
Mock preparation	The checklist doubles as a marking grid: swap books, tick the features, count the marks.
Display	Any page prints clean in grayscale as an A4 poster for the diagram wall.

MORE PRACTICE SPACE

THE 26 DIAGRAMS

INDEX AND SPEC MAP

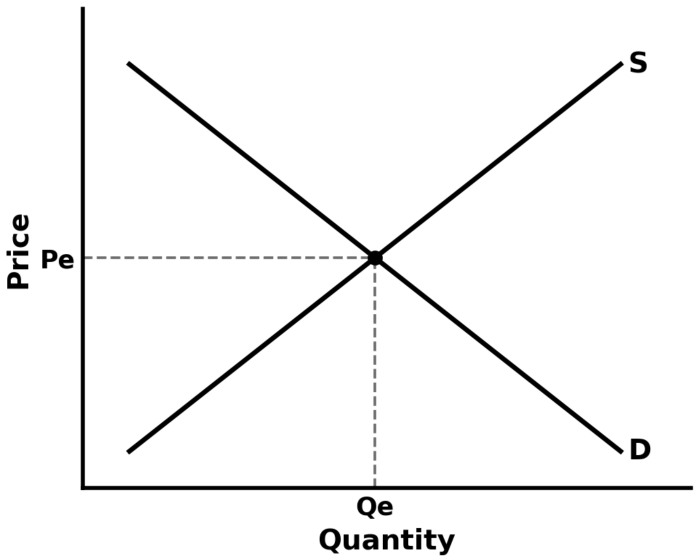
Specification references are given at section level (AQA) and theme/section level (Edexcel). Check the exact sub-clause against your own copy of the specification before printing references on schemes of work.

MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 1 - DEMAND AND SUPPLY EQUILIBRIUM

MARKETS (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.1.3 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.2)

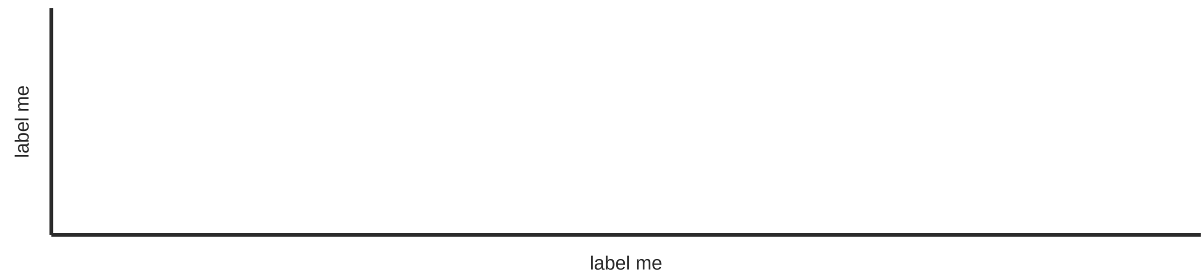


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Axes labelled in full: Price on the vertical, Quantity on the horizontal.
- Both curves labelled at their ends: D and S.
- Equilibrium marked with dashed lines to BOTH axes, labelled Pe and Qe.
- The diagram has a title naming the actual market in the question - 'The market for coffee', not 'a market'.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Leaving the equilibrium floating. Without the dashed projection lines the examiner cannot see Pe or Qe on the axes - two seconds of dashed line is the difference between a drawn diagram and a marked one.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

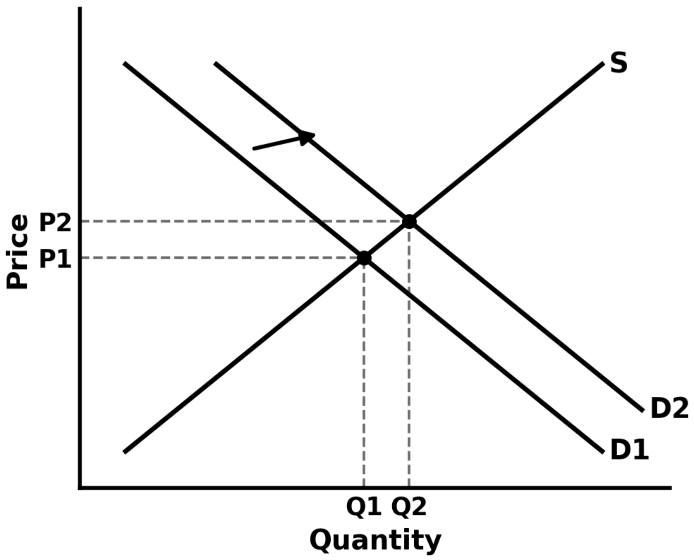


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 2 - A SHIFT IN DEMAND

MARKETS (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.1.3 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.2)

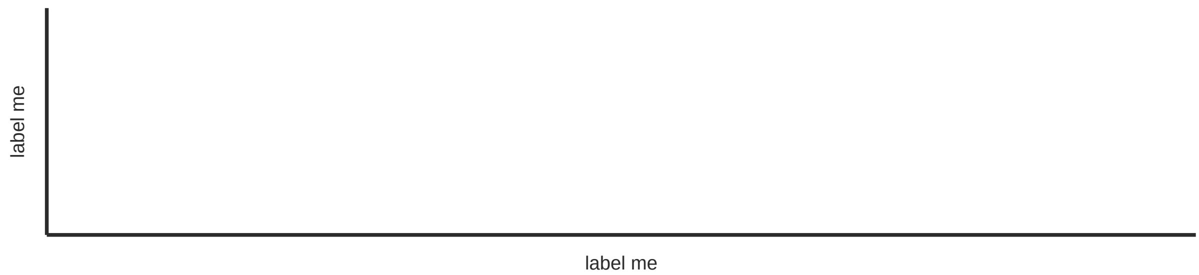


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- An arrow showing the direction of the shift.
- Both curves labelled D1 and D2 - never two unlabelled lines.
- Both equilibria marked and dashed to the axes.
- P1 to P2 and Q1 to Q2 shown on the axes, so the effect can be read off.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Shifting the curve for a price change. A change in the good's own price moves you ALONG the demand curve; only non-price factors - income, tastes, the price of substitutes and complements - SHIFT it.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

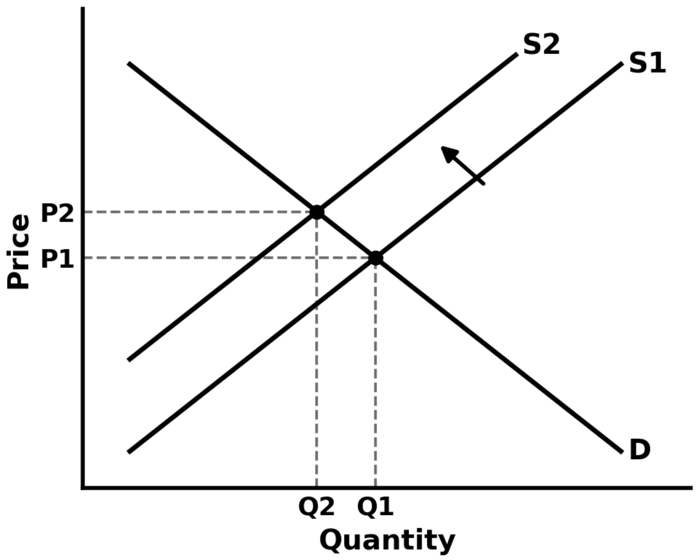


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 3 - A SHIFT IN SUPPLY

MARKETS (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.1.3 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.2)

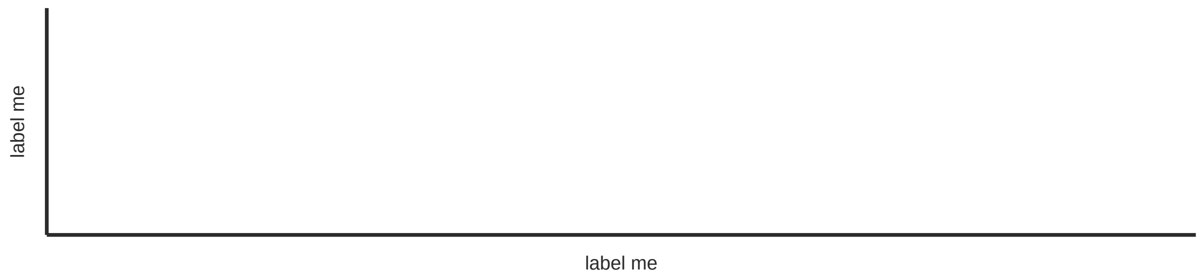


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Arrow on the shift, direction matching the story (costs up = supply left).
- S1 and S2 labelled.
- Both equilibria dashed to both axes.
- The result stated from the diagram: price rises, quantity falls.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	An arrowless pair of parallel lines. If S1 and S2 are not labelled and arrowed, the examiner cannot tell whether supply rose or fell - and neither can the student writing the analysis under it.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

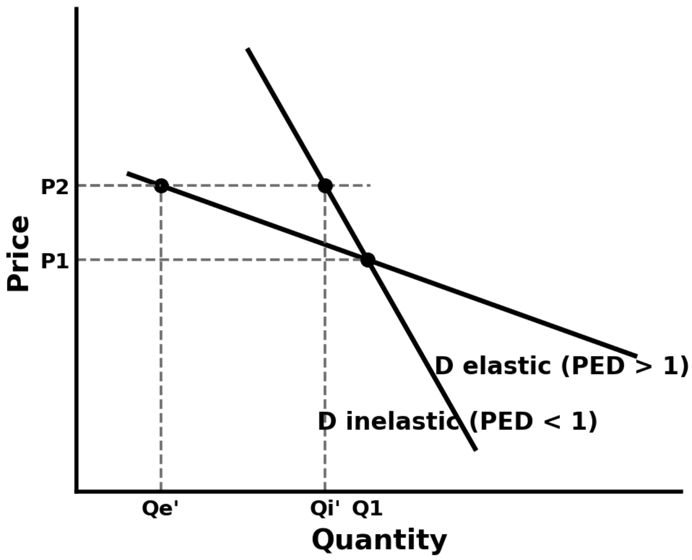


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 4 - PED: ELASTIC VS INELASTIC DEMAND

MARKETS (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.1.3 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.2)

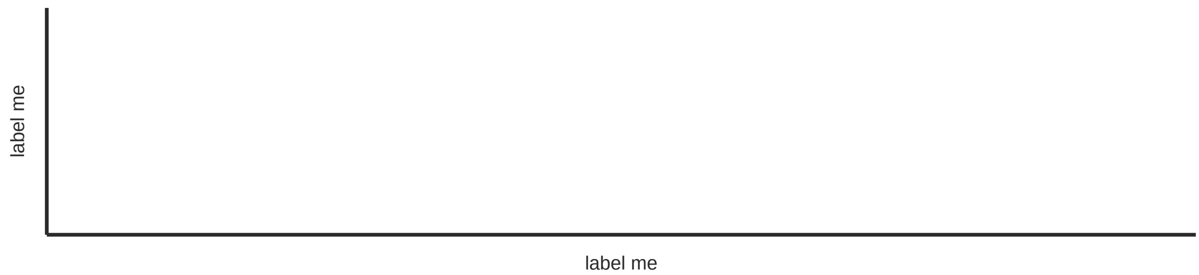


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Both demand curves drawn through the SAME point, so the comparison is fair.
- The same price change marked on both curves.
- The quantity responses compared on the horizontal axis - large for elastic, small for inelastic.
- PED values stated: elastic means PED greater than 1 (ignoring the sign), inelastic less than 1.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Writing that the slope IS the elasticity. A straight-line demand curve has a different PED at every point along it - steep versus flat only works as a comparison of two curves at the same point and scale. Saying this earns evaluation credit; confusing it loses marks.

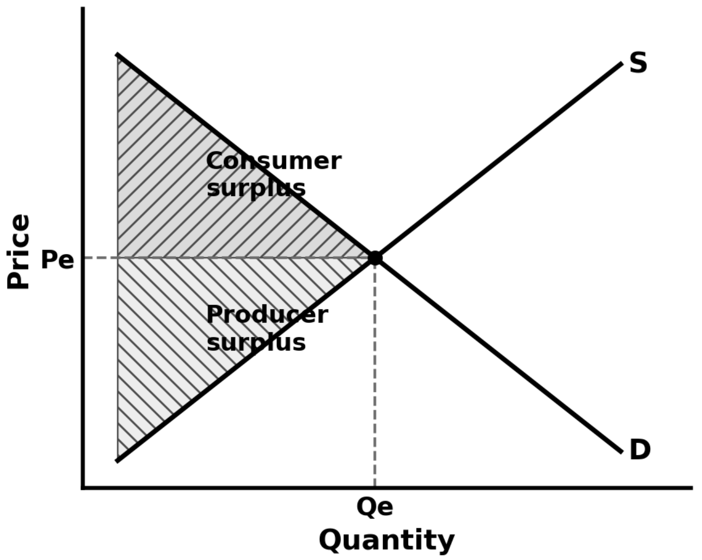
NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.



MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 5 - CONSUMER AND PRODUCER SURPLUS

AQA 7136 4.1.3 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.2)

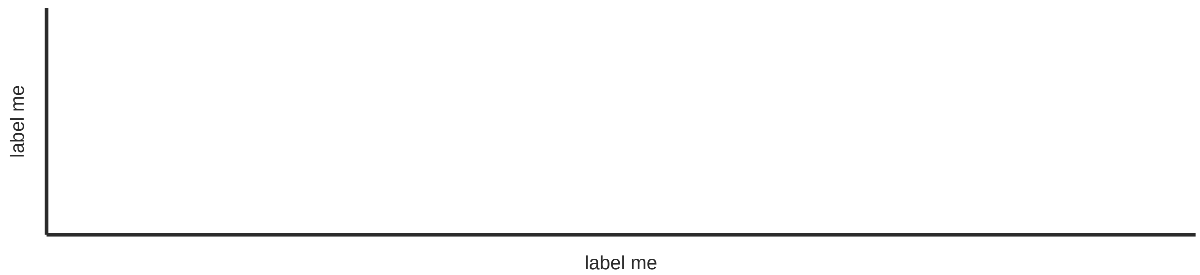


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Consumer surplus: the triangle BELOW demand and ABOVE the price paid.
- Producer surplus: the triangle ABOVE supply and BELOW the price received.
- Both areas shaded and labelled - not just pointed at.
- Equilibrium dashed to both axes.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Shading past the equilibrium quantity. Surplus only exists on units actually traded - nothing to the right of Qe is anyone's surplus.

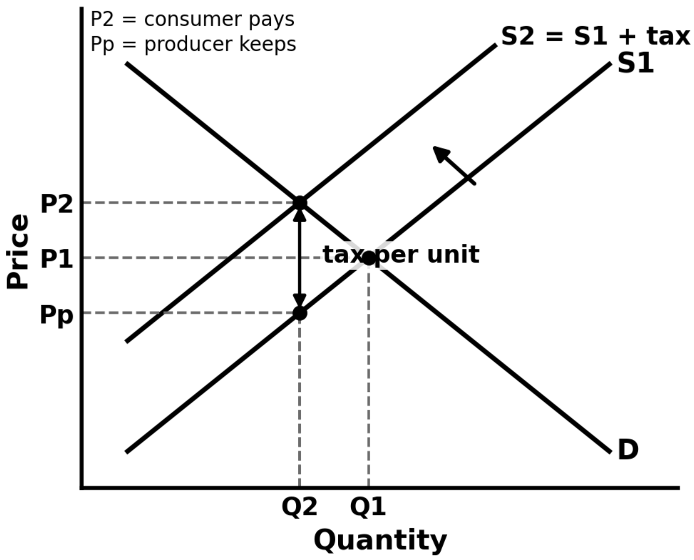
NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.



MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 6 - AN INDIRECT TAX (SPECIFIC)

AQA 7136 4.1.8 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.2)

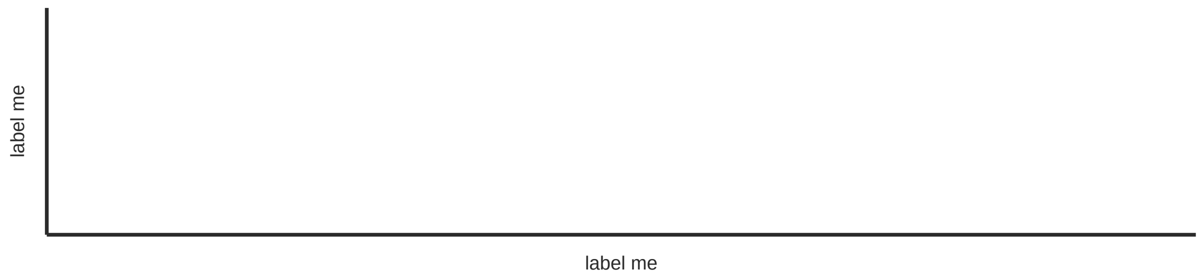


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- A specific (per-unit) tax shifts supply up in PARALLEL; the vertical gap between S1 and S2 equals the tax per unit.
- The new market price rises by LESS than the tax.
- Three prices marked: what the consumer now pays, the old price, and what the producer keeps after tax.
- The consumer and producer shares of the tax identified on the price axis.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Showing the price rising by the full amount of the tax. That only happens when demand is perfectly inelastic - with a normal downward-sloping demand curve the burden is shared between consumer and producer.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

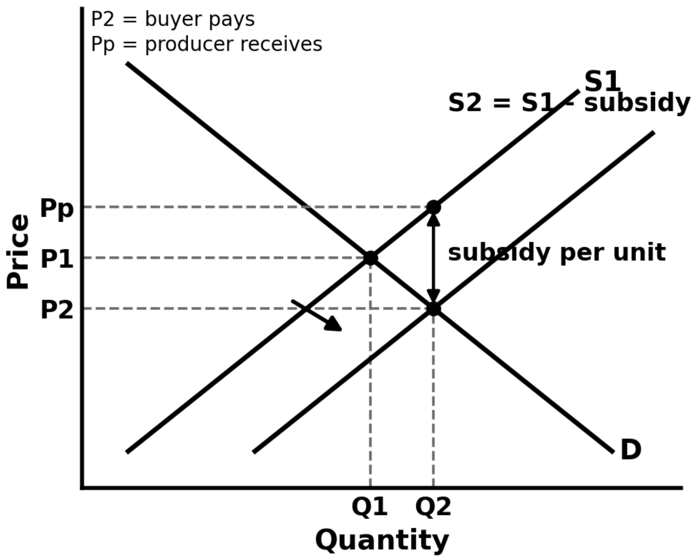


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 7 - A SUBSIDY

MARKETS (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.1.8 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.2)

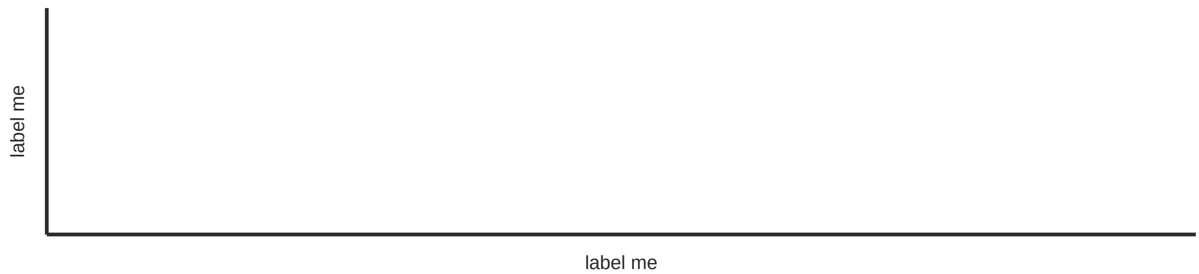


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Supply shifts down/right; the vertical gap between S1 and S2 equals the subsidy per unit.
- The market price falls and quantity rises.
- The price the producer receives (market price plus subsidy) marked separately from the price the buyer pays.
- Arrow and labels on the shift.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Shifting demand. The subsidy is paid to producers - it lowers their cost of supplying each unit, so it is the supply curve that moves.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

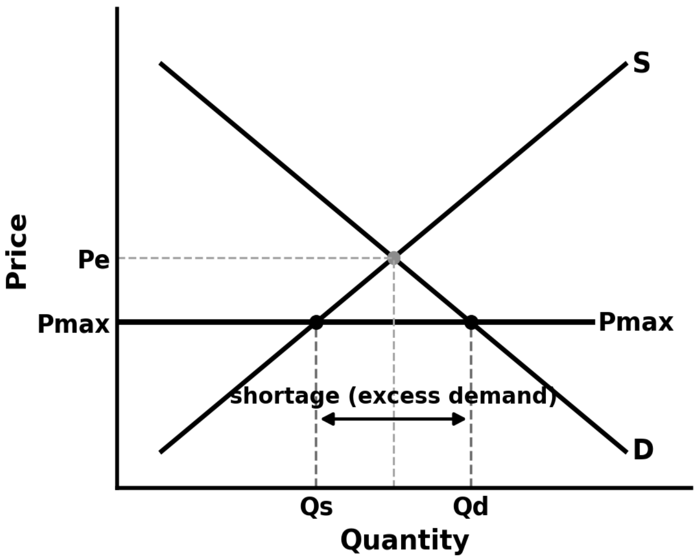


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 8 - A MAXIMUM PRICE

MARKETS (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.1.8 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.4)

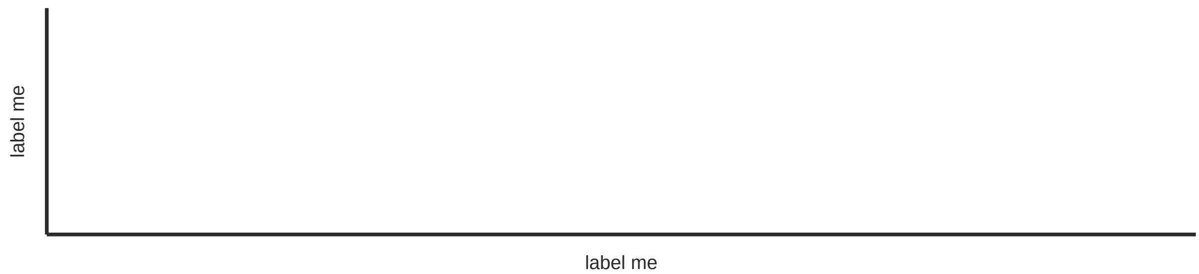


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- The price ceiling drawn as a horizontal line BELOW the equilibrium.
- Labelled Pmax.
- Qd and Qs at Pmax both dropped to the quantity axis.
- The shortage (excess demand) bracketed and labelled between them.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Drawing the ceiling above the equilibrium. A maximum price set above the market price changes nothing - and 'explain why this maximum price would have no effect' is exactly how examiners test it.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

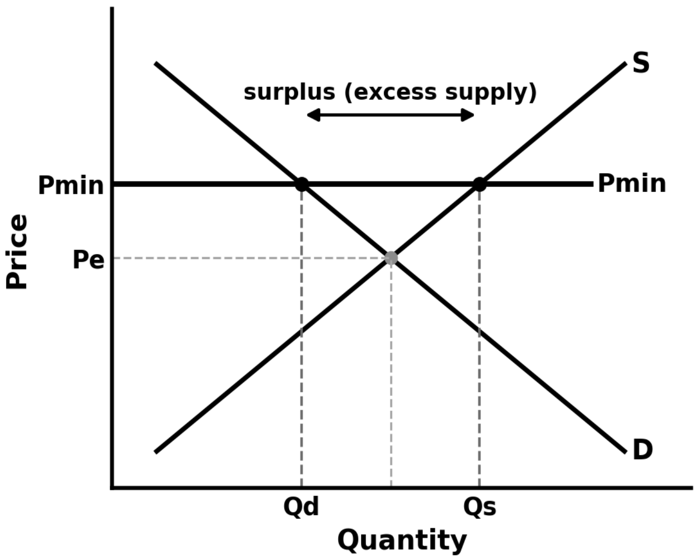


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 9 - A MINIMUM PRICE

MARKETS (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.1.8 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.4)



WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- The price floor drawn ABOVE the equilibrium, labelled Pmin.
- Qd and Qs at Pmin dropped to the axis.
- The surplus (excess supply) bracketed and labelled.
- If the context is alcohol minimum unit pricing or a wage floor, the axes renamed to match the market.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Drawing the floor below equilibrium, where it has no effect. The same logic transfers to the minimum wage diagram - but there the axes must change to wage rate and quantity of labour.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

label me

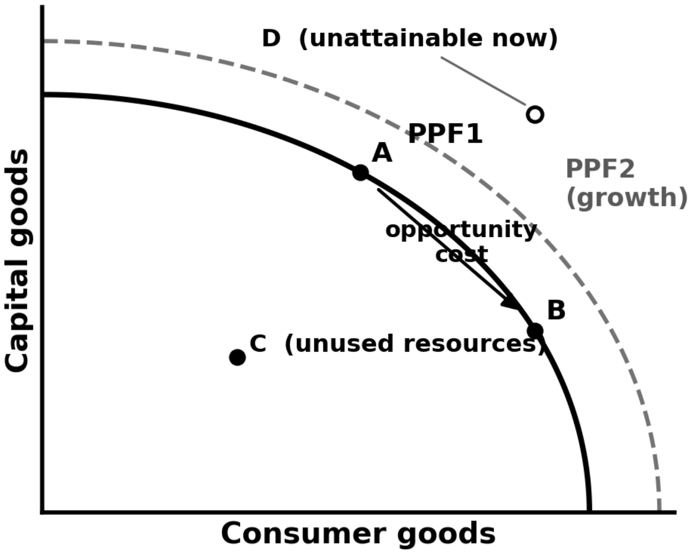
label me

MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 10 - THE PRODUCTION POSSIBILITY FRONTIER

MARKETS (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.1.1 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.1)

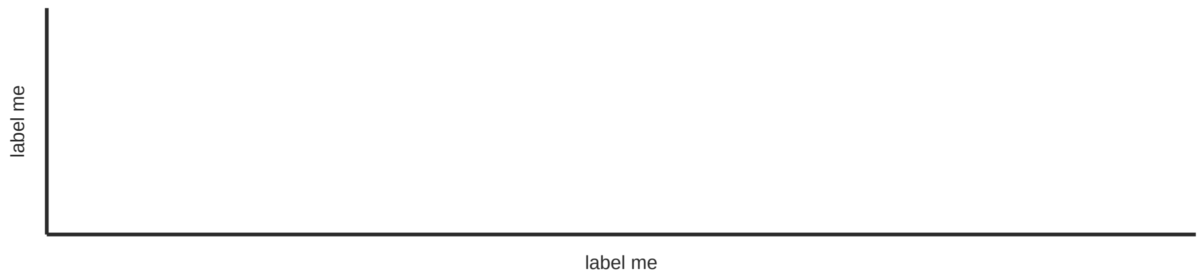


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- The axes are TWO GOODS (here capital goods and consumer goods) - there is no price on a PPF.
- The curve bows outward (concave to the origin) - moving along it, opportunity cost rises.
- Points labelled: on the frontier productively efficient, inside it unused resources, outside it currently unattainable.
- An outward shift labelled as economic growth in productive capacity.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Putting price or quantity on the axes. The PPF is a real-output diagram - the moment an axis says 'Price', the diagram is answering a different question.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

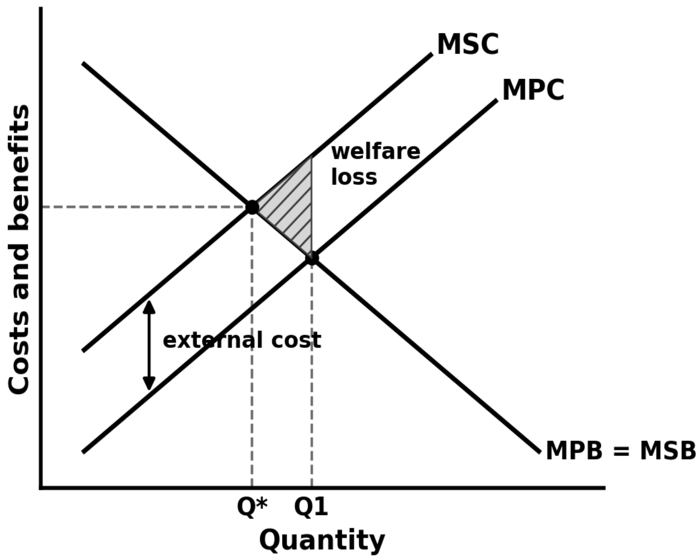


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 11 - NEGATIVE PRODUCTION EXTERNALITY

MARKET FAILURE (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.1.8 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.3)

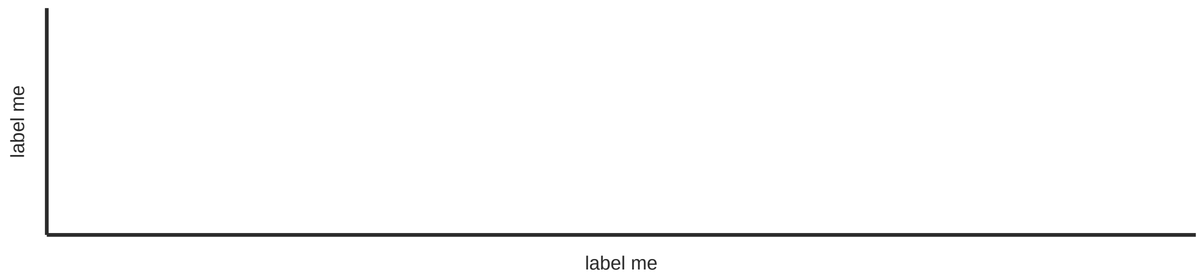


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Vertical axis labelled 'Costs and benefits', not 'Price'.
- MSC drawn above MPC; the vertical gap labelled as the external cost.
- Market output Q1 where MPC = MPB; social optimum Q* where MSC = MSB.
- The welfare loss triangle sits between Q* and Q1, with its point (apex) ON the social optimum.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	The welfare loss triangle drawn the wrong way round. Its apex sits at the social optimum and it opens out towards Q1 - it measures the damage from the units society should not have produced.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

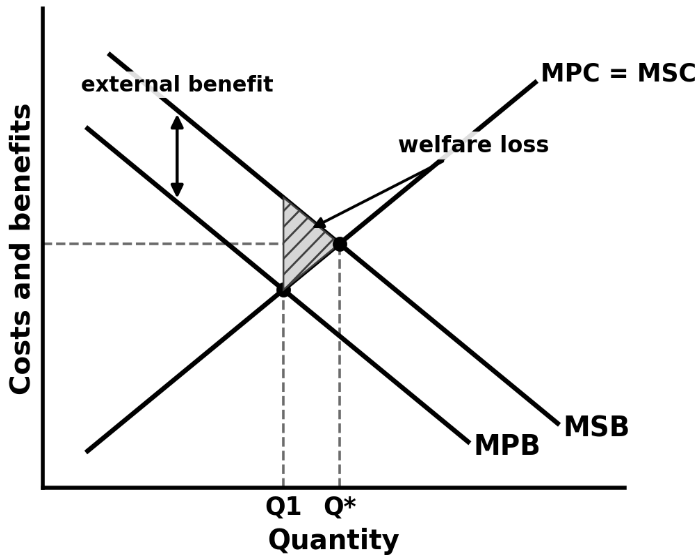


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 12 - POSITIVE CONSUMPTION EXTERNALITY

MARKET FAILURE (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.1.8 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 1 (1.3)

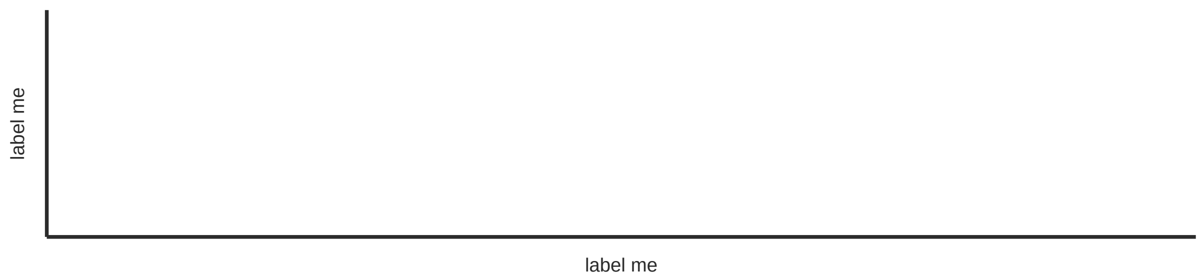


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- MSB drawn above MPB; the vertical gap labelled as the external benefit.
- Market output Q1 where MPB = MPC; social optimum Q* where MSB = MSC - the market UNDER-consumes.
- Welfare loss triangle between Q1 and Q*, apex on the social optimum.
- Context named: vaccination, education, dental check-ups.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Shifting supply. Vaccination and education problems live on the benefit side of the diagram - it is the benefit curves (MPB vs MSB) that are apart, not the cost curves.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

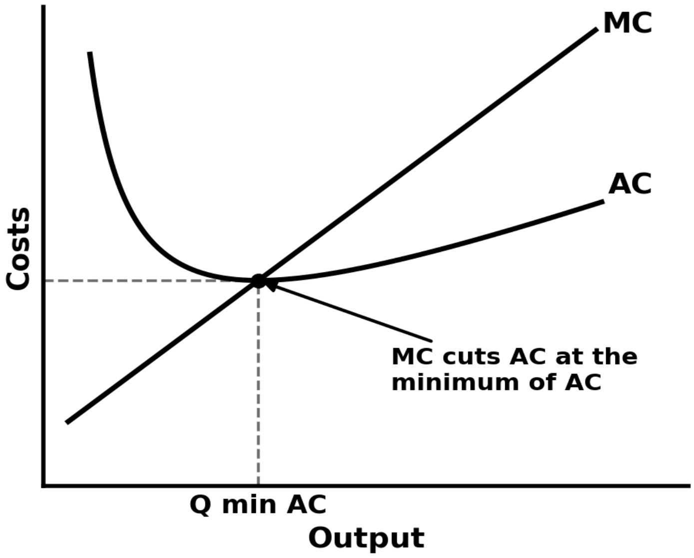


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 13 - AVERAGE AND MARGINAL COST

THE FIRM (YEAR 13)

AQA 7136 4.1.4 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 3 (3.3)

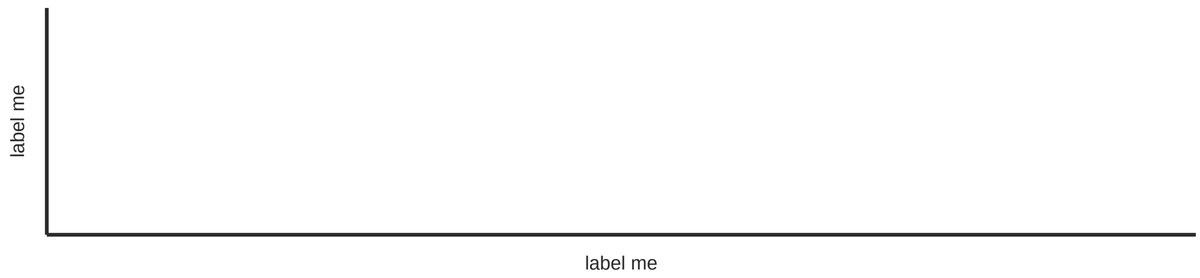


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- AC drawn as a U-shape against output.
- MC cuts AC at the EXACT minimum point of AC, from below.
- Both curves labelled; horizontal axis labelled Output.
- The minimum point of AC marked - it is the productively efficient output.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	MC crossing AC somewhere other than its minimum. While the marginal is below the average, the average must still be falling; once above, it pulls the average up - so the crossing point IS the minimum. Examiners look for exactly this.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

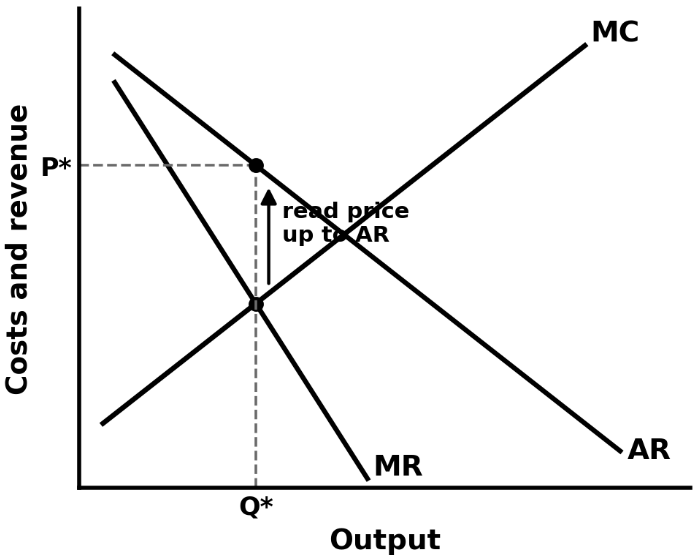


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 14 - PROFIT MAXIMISATION: MC = MR

THE FIRM (YEAR 13)

AQA 7136 4.1.5 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 3 (3.2/3.3)

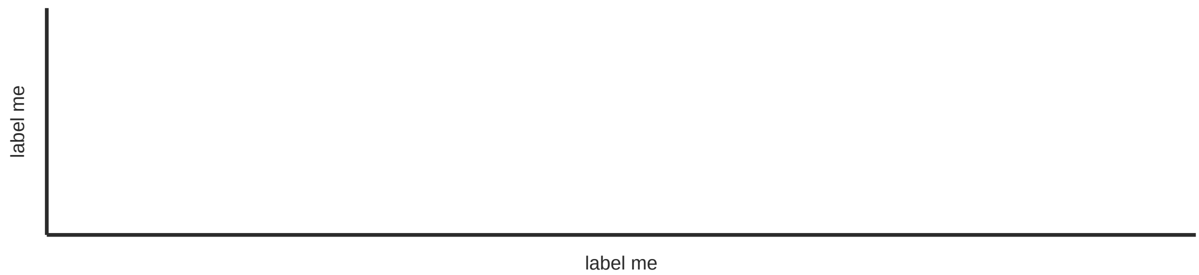


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Output chosen where MC = MR, dropped to the axis as Q*.
- Price found by reading UP from Q* to AR, then across - labelled P*.
- For a straight-line AR, MR drawn with twice the slope, hitting the axis at half the quantity.
- All five labels present: AR, MR, MC, Q*, P*.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Reading the price off MR. MR tells the firm where to produce; AR (the demand curve) tells it what price that output sells for. Price comes off AR, always.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

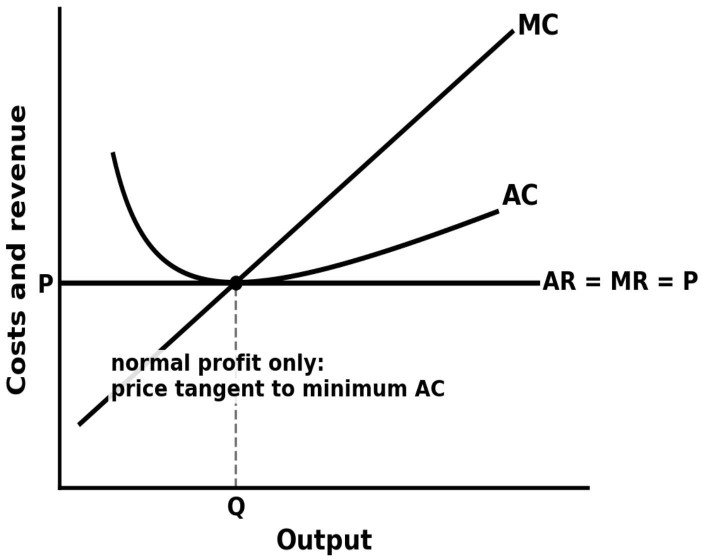


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 15 - PERFECT COMPETITION IN THE LONG RUN

THE FIRM (YEAR 13)

AQA 7136 4.1.5 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 3 (3.4)

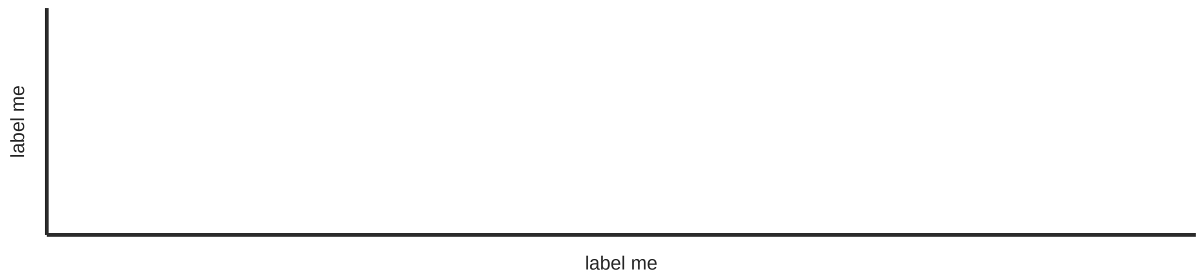


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- The firm's demand is horizontal: AR = MR = the market price.
- In the long run the price line is TANGENT to the minimum of AC - normal profit only.
- MC passes through the same point.
- The story stated: supernormal profit attracts entry, which pushes price down to this tangency.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Leaving supernormal profit in a long-run diagram. Free entry competes it away - if the horizontal price line sits above minimum AC, the diagram is a short-run diagram wearing the wrong title.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

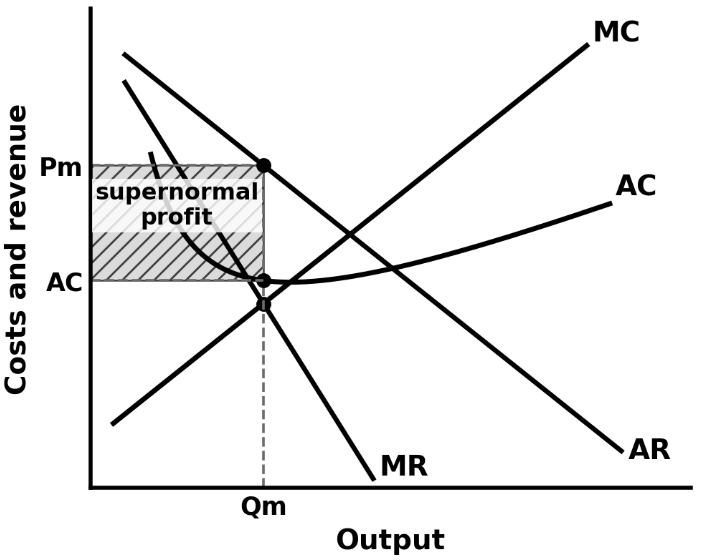


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 16 - MONOPOLY

THE FIRM (YEAR 13)

AQA 7136 4.1.5 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 3 (3.4)

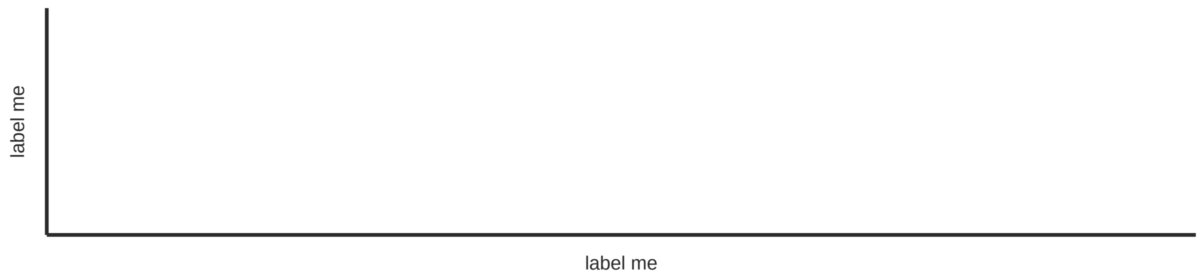


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Output Qm where MC = MR; price Pm read up to AR.
- MR below AR with twice the slope.
- The supernormal profit rectangle: between Pm and AC at Qm, across the output sold - shaded and labelled.
- AC drawn so the rectangle is measurable (AC at Qm below Pm).

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Drawing the profit rectangle down to MC instead of AC. Profit per unit is AR minus AVERAGE cost - the rectangle's floor is the AC curve at Qm, nothing else.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

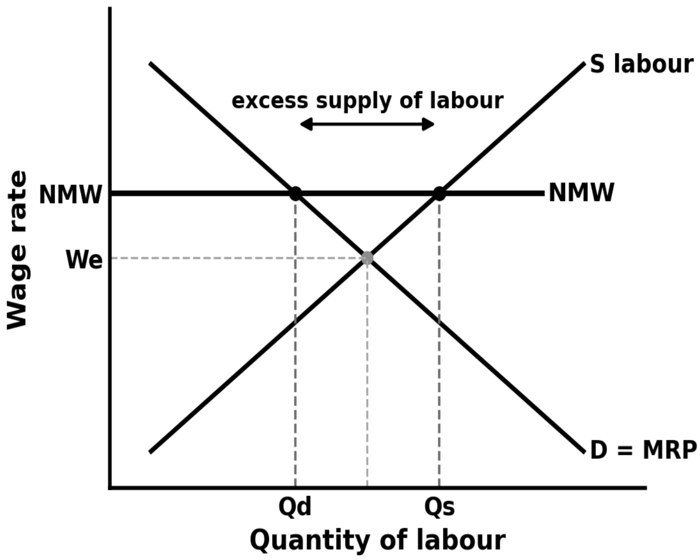


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 17 - THE LABOUR MARKET AND A MINIMUM WAGE

THE FIRM (YEAR 13)

AQA 7136 4.1.6 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 3 (3.5)

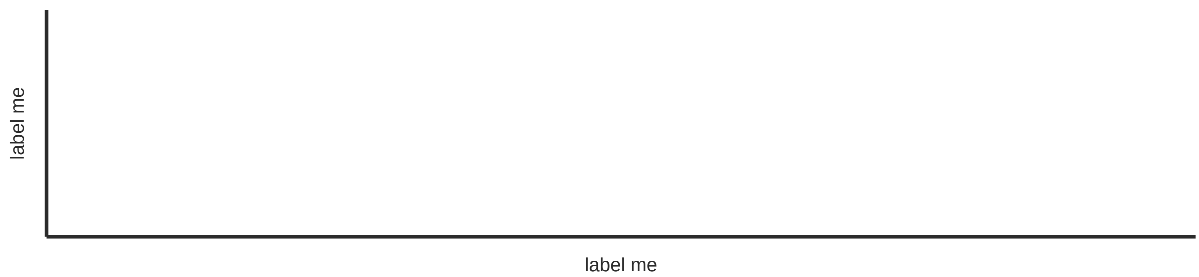


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Axes relabelled: Wage rate on the vertical, Quantity of labour on the horizontal.
- Demand for labour labelled MRP, sloping down; supply of labour sloping up.
- The minimum wage drawn ABOVE the equilibrium wage.
- The excess supply of labour bracketed between Qd and Qs.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Recycling product-market labels. P, Q, D and S on a labour diagram loses the application marks - the axes ARE the marks here: wage rate, quantity of labour, MRP.

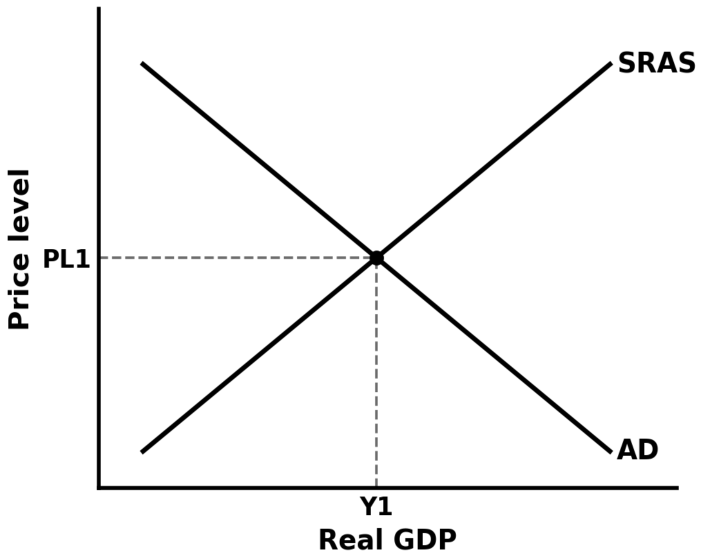
NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.



MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 18 - AD/AS EQUILIBRIUM

AQA 7136 4.2.2 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 2 (2.3/2.4)

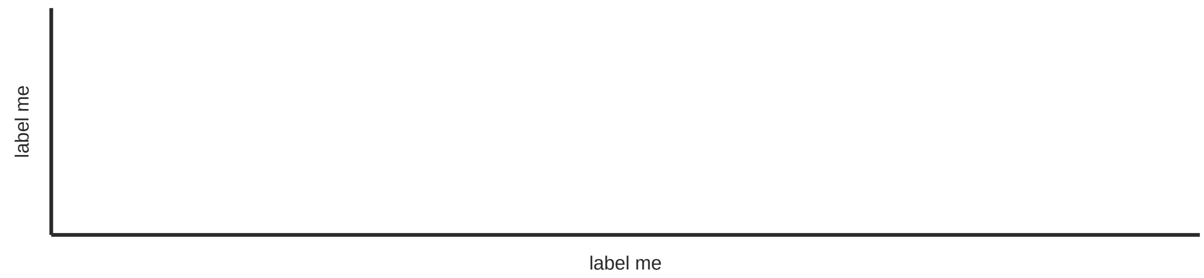


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Vertical axis 'Price level', horizontal axis 'Real GDP' (or real national output).
- AD sloping down, SRAS sloping up, both labelled.
- Equilibrium dashed to both axes and labelled PL1 and Y1.
- No micro labels anywhere.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Micro labels on a macro diagram. 'Price' and 'Quantity' instead of 'Price level' and 'Real GDP' loses the diagram marks before the analysis has even started - it is the single most common AD/AS error.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

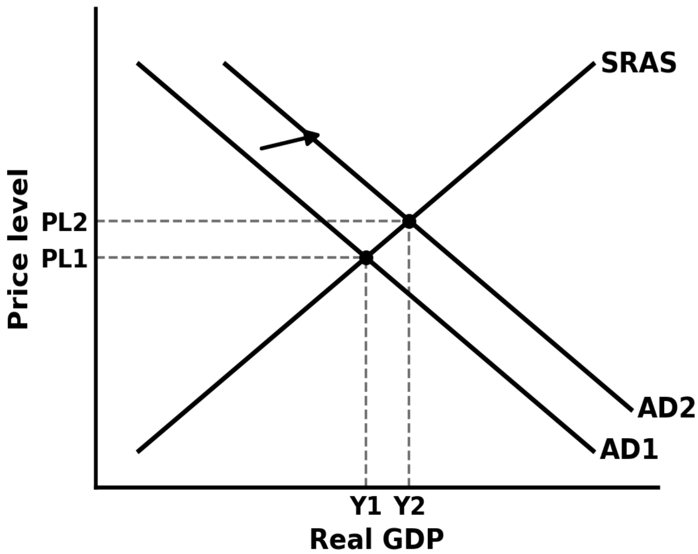


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 19 - A SHIFT IN AD

THE MACROECONOMY (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.2.2 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 2 (2.2)

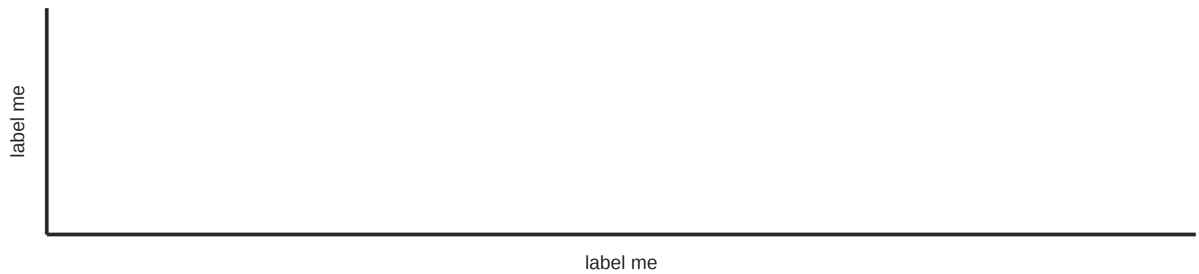


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- AD1 and AD2 labelled, with an arrow.
- Both equilibria dashed: PL1 to PL2, Y1 to Y2.
- The driver of the shift named in the analysis (a component of AD: C, I, G or X-M).
- Macro axis labels kept.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Shifting AD because the price level changed. A change in the price level is a movement ALONG AD - the same along-versus-shift discipline as micro, and examiners test it the same way.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

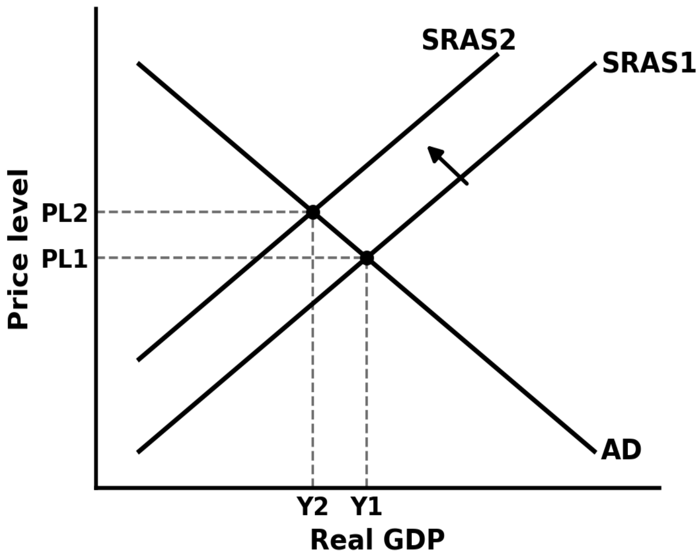


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 20 - A SHIFT IN SRAS

THE MACROECONOMY (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.2.2 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 2 (2.3)

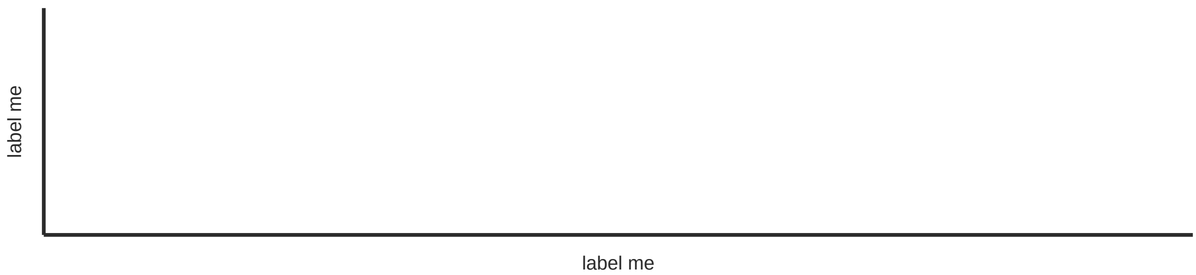


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- SRAS shifts left for a rise in business costs (energy, wages, imported materials).
- Result read off: price level UP and real GDP DOWN together.
- Both curves labelled, arrow on the shift, both equilibria dashed.
- That combination named in analysis: it is the stagflation pair.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Moving AD in the same diagram 'because everything changed'. One shock, one curve - then analyse the new equilibrium. Two curves moving at once makes the diagram unreadable and unmarkable.

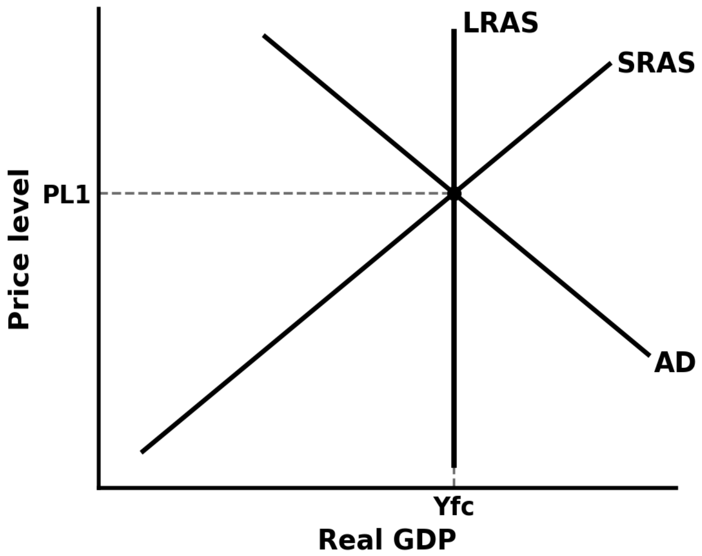
NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.



MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 21 - LONG-RUN EQUILIBRIUM: CLASSICAL LRAS

AQA 7136 4.2.2 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 2 (2.3)

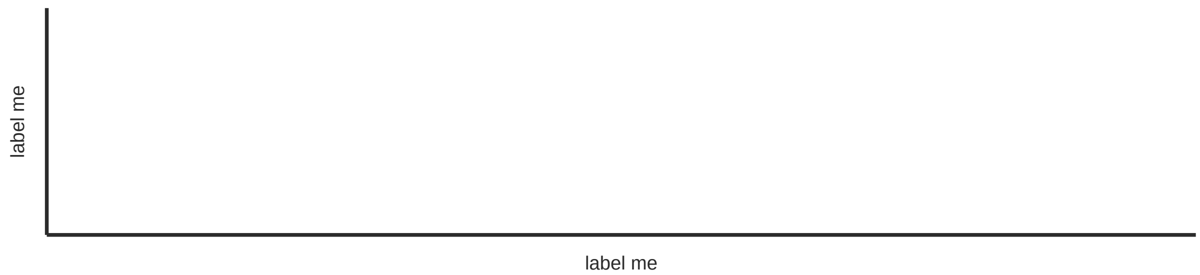


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- LRAS drawn VERTICAL at full-employment output, labelled Yfc.
- AD and SRAS crossing on the LRAS line in long-run equilibrium.
- Yfc dropped to the axis.
- The meaning stated: in the classical model, potential output does not depend on the price level.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	A sloping LRAS. The whole point of the classical long run is that output is fixed by resources and productivity, not the price level - if the line leans, the model is gone.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

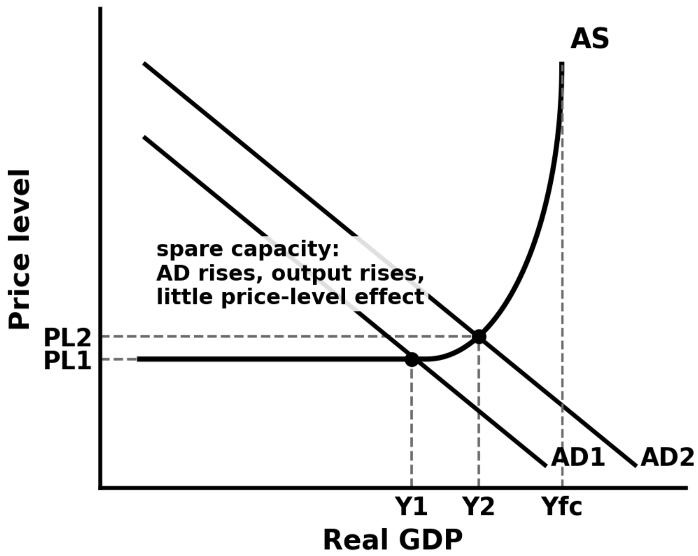


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 22 - KEYNESIAN AS AND SPARE CAPACITY

THE MACROECONOMY (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.2.2 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 2 (2.3)

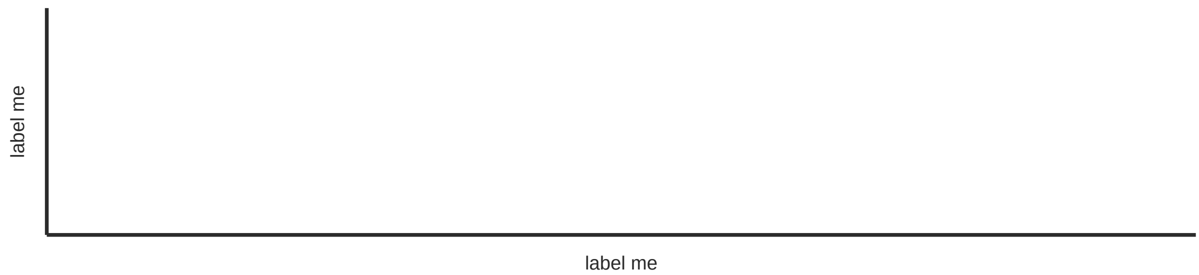


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- The Keynesian AS: flat at low output, curving upward, vertical at Yfc.
- AD crossing on the FLAT section = spare capacity.
- A rise in AD there raises real GDP with little effect on the price level - shown, not just said.
- Yfc labelled where the curve turns vertical.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Equilibrium drawn beyond Yfc. Output cannot sit past the vertical section - and if AD crosses on the vertical part, a rise in AD is pure price level, which is a different answer.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.

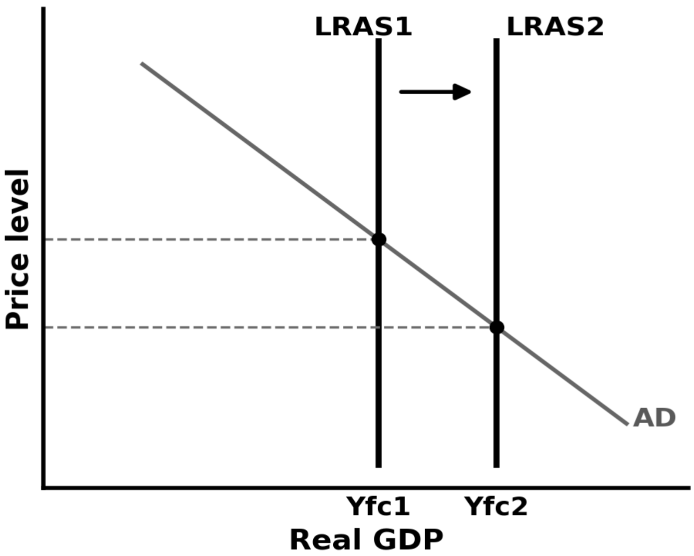


MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 23 - ECONOMIC GROWTH: LRAS SHIFTS RIGHT

THE MACROECONOMY (YEAR 12)

AQA 7136 4.2.3 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 2 (2.5)

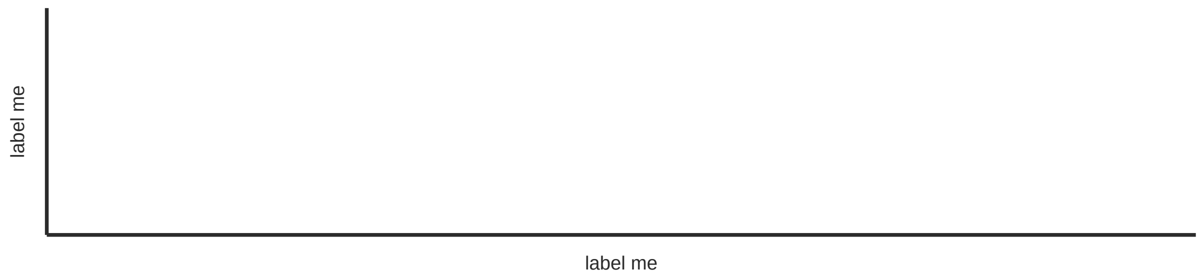


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- LRAS1 to LRAS2 with an arrow; new full-employment output Yfc2 on the axis.
- AD kept on the diagram for context.
- The causes named as supply-side: productivity, capital stock, labour force, technology.
- The pair made: this diagram and the outward PPF shift tell the same story.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Showing long-run growth as only an AD shift. Demand can close a gap in the short run; sustained growth needs the economy's capacity itself - the LRAS - to move.

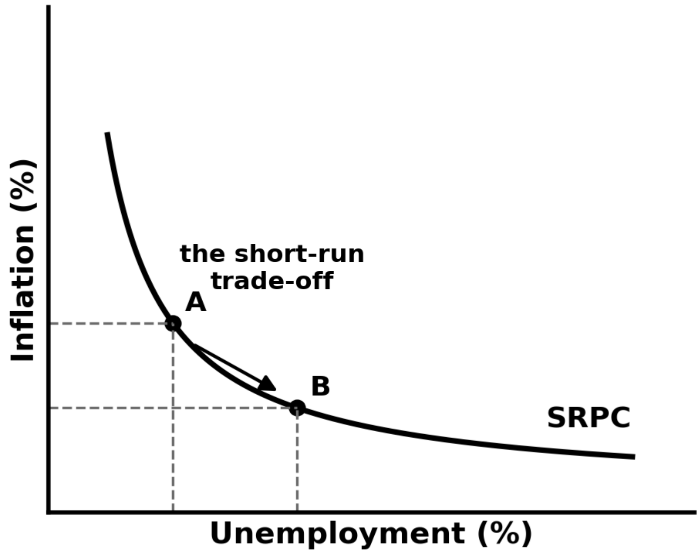
NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.



MORE PRACTICE SPACE

DIAGRAM 24 - THE SHORT-RUN PHILLIPS CURVE

AQA 7136 4.2.3 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 2 (2.6)

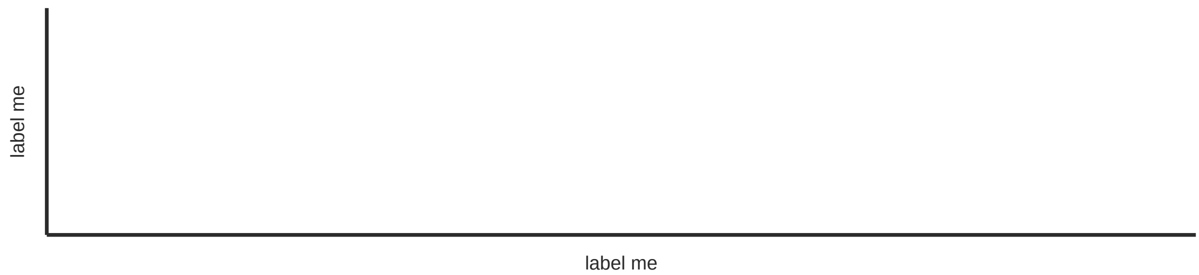


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Vertical axis inflation (%), horizontal axis unemployment (%).
- The curve slopes down and is convex - flatter at high unemployment.
- The trade-off shown as a move along the curve (A to B), not a shift.
- Evaluation flagged: the trade-off is a short-run relationship; it broke down in the 1970s and can shift.

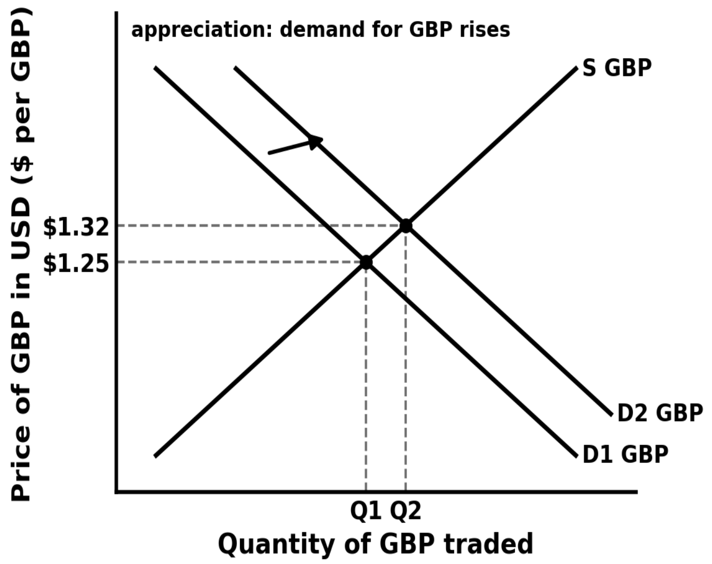
THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Swapping the axes, or drawing it straight. Inflation is vertical, unemployment horizontal, and the curve bends - a straight line misses why small falls in unemployment get ever more expensive in inflation.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.



MORE PRACTICE SPACE

AQA 7136 4.2.6 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 4 (4.1)

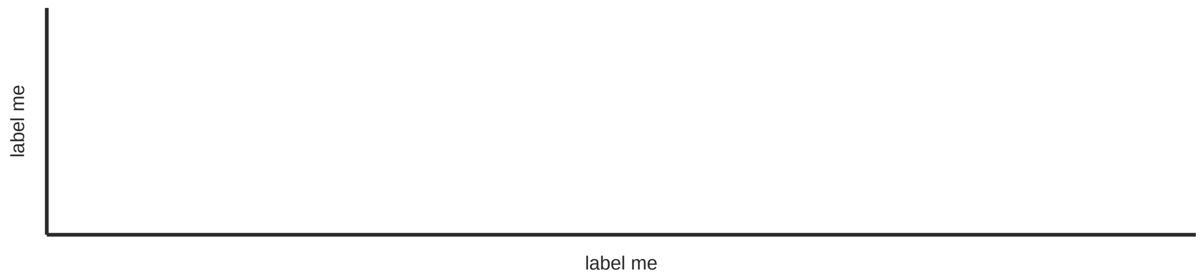


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- Vertical axis is the exchange rate IN FULL: 'Price of GBP in USD ($ per GBP)'.
- Horizontal axis: quantity of pounds traded.
- Demand for pounds (exports, inward investment) down; supply of pounds (imports, outward investment) up.
- An appreciation shown by D for pounds shifting right, with the new rate labelled.

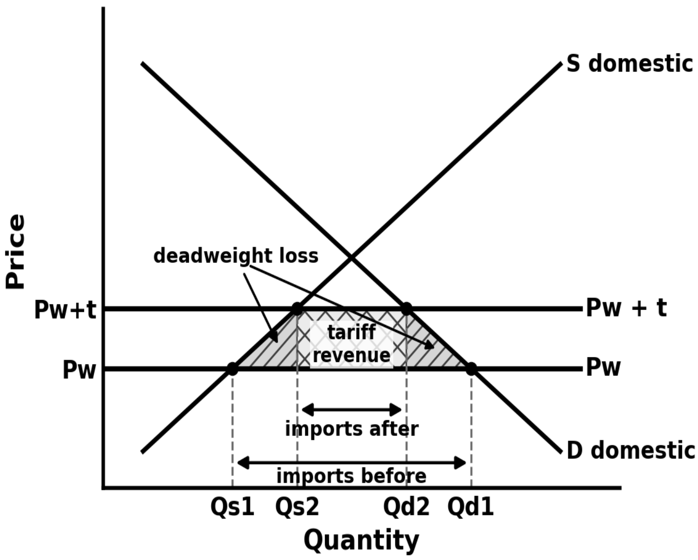
THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	A vertical axis that just says 'price of currency'. The exchange rate is a price in terms of ANOTHER currency - if the axis does not say dollars per pound (or equivalent), the diagram never states what appreciated.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.



MORE PRACTICE SPACE

AQA 7136 4.2.6 | Edexcel 9EC0 Theme 4 (4.1)

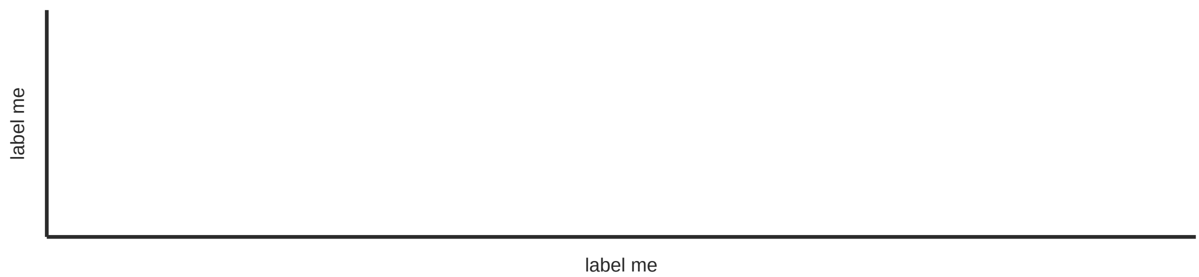


WHAT EARNS THE MARK

- World supply drawn HORIZONTAL (small-country assumption) below the domestic equilibrium.
- The tariff lifts the world price line by t - still below the domestic equilibrium.
- Imports marked before and after: they shrink from both ends as domestic supply expands and demand contracts.
- Government revenue = t times post-tariff imports (the rectangle); the two triangles either side are the deadweight welfare losses.

THE MISTAKE EXAMINERS SEE	Lifting the world price above the domestic equilibrium. Do that and imports vanish entirely - the question stops making sense. Keep Pw plus tariff below the no-trade price and every area stays readable.

NOW FROM MEMORY - 60 SECONDS. Redraw it in the grid. Then mark yourself against the checklist above.



MORE PRACTICE SPACE

THE QUESTION DECODER

EXAM-ROOM PAGE

Half the diagram marks are lost before pen touches paper - by drawing the wrong diagram. This page matches the wording of the question to the diagram it wants. Drill it before mocks.

If the question says...	Draw
A tax is placed on cigarettes / sugary drinks / fuel	6 - Indirect tax. (Only add 11 if the question asks about costs to society.)
A subsidy for solar panels / childcare / farmers	7 - Subsidy
A cap on rents / energy prices	8 - Maximum price
Minimum unit pricing for alcohol / a price floor	9 - Minimum price
The minimum wage or living wage rises	17 - Labour market. NOT 9: the axes change to wage rate and quantity of labour.
Factory pollution / congestion / carbon emissions	11 - Negative production externality
Vaccination / education / check-ups 'under-consumed'	12 - Positive consumption externality
Incomes rise / advertising works / a substitute gets dearer	2 - A shift in demand
Production costs change / technology improves / a harvest fails	3 - A shift in supply
Effect of a price cut on revenue / how responsive is demand	4 - PED
Who gains at the market price / welfare areas	5 - Consumer and producer surplus
Economies of scale / average and marginal cost	13 - Cost curves
The profit-maximising price or output	14 - MC = MR (16 if the firm named is a monopoly)
A fiercely competitive market in the long run	15 - Perfect competition
A dominant firm and its pricing power	16 - Monopoly
Interest rates cut / confidence rises / government spends - whole economy	19 - AD shift. Micro axes here lose the marks: price level and real GDP.
An oil shock / economy-wide wage rises	20 - SRAS shift
A recession / 'spare capacity'	22 - Keynesian AS
Long-run growth / productivity policy	23 - LRAS shift (pair with 10, the PPF)
The trade-off between inflation and unemployment	24 - Short-run Phillips curve
The pound strengthens or weakens	25 - Exchange rate
A tariff or import duty	26 - Tariff

MORE PRACTICE SPACE

PEER-MARKING SHEET

PHOTOCOPY PER PAIR

Swap books. For each diagram your partner drew from memory: tick the five habits, then check it against the WHAT EARNS THE MARK list on that diagram's page - one point per checklist line. Score out of 10 (5 habits + up to 5 checklist points).

#	Diagram drawn	The five habits - tick each	Checklist points /5	Score /10
1		Title [ ] Axes [ ] Curves [ ] Dashed [ ] Arrows [ ]		
2		Title [ ] Axes [ ] Curves [ ] Dashed [ ] Arrows [ ]		
3		Title [ ] Axes [ ] Curves [ ] Dashed [ ] Arrows [ ]		
4		Title [ ] Axes [ ] Curves [ ] Dashed [ ] Arrows [ ]		
5		Title [ ] Axes [ ] Curves [ ] Dashed [ ] Arrows [ ]		

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SCORES

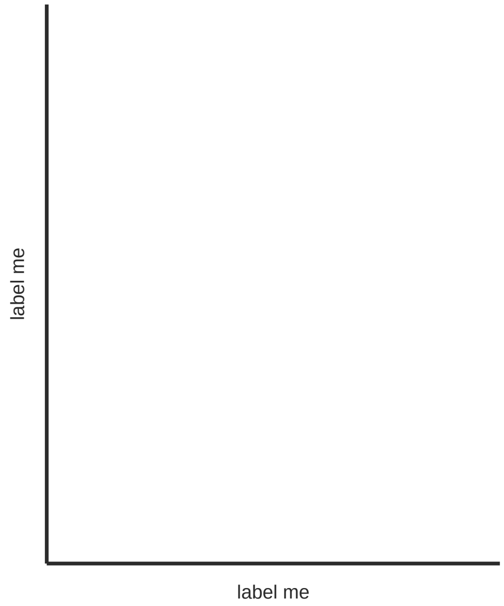
8-10: this diagram is exam-ready - move to the next one. 5-7: the economics is there, the habits are not - redraw once, slowly, saying each habit out loud. 0-4: reteach from the model page, then two timed attempts. Habits fail before economics does; fix the habits first.

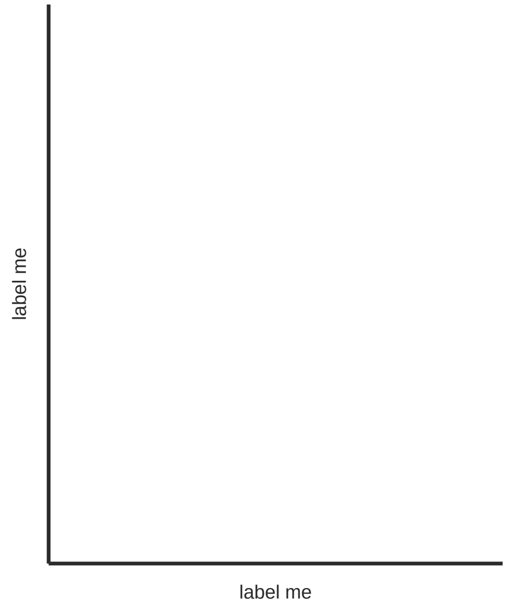
MORE PRACTICE SPACE

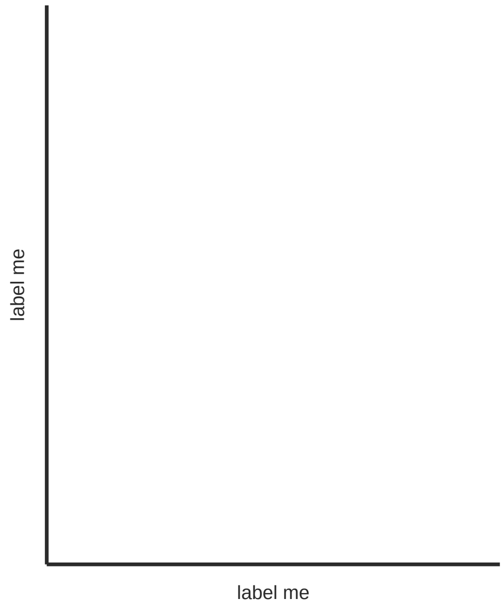
SPARE PRACTICE GRIDS

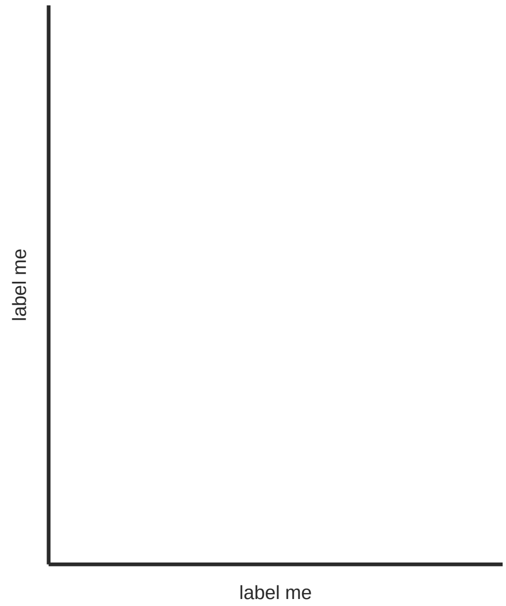
PHOTOCOPY THIS PAGE

Four blank grids for tests, starters and reteaching. First mark: label the axes.









ONE QUESTION BEFORE YOU GO

This bank is free, and it stays free. The Year 13 extension - price discrimination, oligopoly and the kinked demand curve, contestable markets, the Lorenz curve, J-curve and Marshall-Lerner - is being built now.

Which diagram do your students always get wrong? Tell me and it goes to the top of the build list. That one answer shapes what gets made next.

Free packs like this one - and the live classroom business simulation behind them - are at **thebusiness.school**

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