

The Evaluation Ladder

A-Level Economics • 25-mark essays

Your final paragraph: reaching an informed judgement — use every prompt

The final paragraph is where top-band marks are won or lost. Examiners want a **supported, informed judgement** — not a summary of what you have already written. Answer the question directly, then show you understand the answer is conditional.

Core — every essay

1

A clear answer

Take a definitive stance — do not sit on the fence.
Answer the exact question set.
“Overall, the policy is likely to be effective in reducing... because...”

2

Justify with a new point

Support your judgement with fresh reasoning — not a repeat of an earlier paragraph.
“The decisive factor is... which has not yet been considered...”

3

“It depends on...”

Identify the key condition(s) your answer rests on: elasticity, size of the change, state of the economy.
“However, the extent of this depends critically on...”

4

Short run vs long run

Effects often differ over time — time lags, adjustment of expectations, capacity changes.
“In the short run... whereas over the long run...”

5

Winners vs losers

Who benefits and who misses out? Weigh gainers and losers against each other.
“While savers gain from..., borrowers lose out because...”

6

Different sub-groups of agents

Disaggregate: low vs high income households, SMEs vs large firms, regions, age groups.
“The impact will not be uniform — for low-income households...”

7

Opportunity cost

What is the next best alternative forgone? Spending and investment choices all carry a cost.
“The £X spent on... could otherwise have funded..., meaning...”

8

Link back to the context

Apply your judgement to the specific industry, country or scenario in the question — not a generic answer.
“In the context of this specific market/economy...”

★ Pushing to A*

1

Magnitude & significance

How large is the effect? A small change may be outweighed by other factors.
“Although X occurs, its scale is likely to be modest because...”

2

Prioritise your arguments

Weigh points against each other and state which matters most — and why.
“The most significant argument is... because...”

3

The economic context

Does the answer change in a recession vs a boom, or with spare capacity vs full employment?
“Given the current position in the economic cycle...”

4

Unintended consequences

Information gaps, distorted incentives, regulatory capture, black markets, government failure.
“Intervention may create new distortions such as...”

5

Question the assumptions

Challenge ceteris paribus and rational behaviour — bring in behavioural economics.
“This assumes agents respond rationally, yet...”

6

Consider the counterfactual

Compare against the alternative: doing nothing, or a different policy entirely.
“Relative to the alternative of..., this is superior because...”

7

Combination, not either/or

Would a policy mix work better than relying on a single instrument alone?
“Used alongside..., the weaknesses of... could be offset...”

8

Interrogate the evidence

Is the extract data dated, partial, or drawn from one market? Can it be generalised?
“The data in Extract A pre-dates..., so...”