UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIO

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2

for the guidance of teachers

0455 ECONOMICS

0455/22 Paper 2 (Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

1 (a) (i) Fiscal policy is concerned with the raising of money thro be spent on various areas of the economy (1).

It is concerned with money coming in to a government (government (1).

Fiscal policy is a tool of government economic policy (1).

(ii) A government could increase its own expenditure to incr
Possible areas:

- education; this would also have the benefit of increasing the skills/qualifications of the labour force
- health; this would also have the benefit of increasing the productivity of the labour force
- transport infrastructure
- benefits
- buying up/taking over failing private sector firms
- government support for investment expenditure by firms on new plant and machinery.

Alternatively, it could reduce taxes to increase domestic demand.

All 4 marks can be given for either an increase in expenditure or a reduction in taxes. [4]

(b) A consideration of either health care or state benefits (up to 2).
A consideration of both but no reference to which would be more successful (up to 3).
A consideration of both and an assessment of which might be more likely to stimulate an economy (up to 4). [4]

(c) Possible reasons:

- over-dependence on agriculture to provide jobs and income
- domination of international trade by the developed countries
- lack of capital
- low productivity
- weak trade unions in many countries
- insufficient investment in education and skills
- insufficient education about family planning
- high population growth
- relatively low level of health care
- low level of investment in transport infrastructure. [4]

(d) Possible policies:

- improving education: expenditure on improving the sc workforce becomes more skilled and productive
- support for dissemination of information on family planni of population growth
- minimum wage legislation
- use of direct taxes, such as income tax, to try and bring of income
- encouragement given to multi-nationals to locate in employment opportunities, such as through tax holidays
- financial support to firms to help them survive/expand
- government projects in transportation
- subsidising exports
- devaluing currency.

Candidates can gain full marks for a discussion of just two of these if the development is good. The question does refer to the possible **effectiveness** of these policies; a maximum of 4 marks if this is not addressed. [6]

2 **(a)** Land: natural resources, e.g. minerals, the sea (1).
Labour: human resources, e.g. workers (1).
Capital: man-made aids to production, e.g. machinery and eq
Enterprise or entrepreneurship: the ability to combine factors (1).

A list of the four factors, with no examples, will gain just 1 ma
A list of the four factors, with examples, will gain 2 marks.

(b) The nature of the economic problem:

- at any moment in time in an economy, output is limited by the resources and technology available; there is, therefore, a basic condition of scarcity
- the wants of consumers are unlimited or infinite
- the ability of the resources to satisfy those wants, however, are limited or finite
- there is, therefore, a need to make a choice as a result of this scarcity
- this choice will be in terms of what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce.

Candidates can gain all 4 marks for addressing any four of these five points. [4]

(c) In market systems, decisions are made by individual buyers and sellers who act in their own self-interest. Producers aim to maximise their profits and consumers aim to satisfy their utility/satisfaction. The price system allocates resources through the interaction of the forces of demand and supply so that an equilibrium, market clearing, position is established. There is no or very little government intervention.

In mixed economic systems, the price system continues to exist in many areas of the economy, but there is a recognition of possible market failure. This gives rise to a much greater degree of government involvement to influence the allocation of resources. Sometimes the government will control resources directly and sometimes it will influence the private sector in various ways.

A maximum of 2 marks if only one type of economic system is considered. [4]

(d) A one-sided approach in favour of the market economy, including reference to, for example:

- greater efficiency
- consumer sovereignty
- wider choice/more competition
- encouragement of innovation. (up to 5 marks)

A more balanced answer, which recognises that there are some possible disadvantages of a market economy, including, for example:

- existence of monopolies
- non-provision of public goods
- under-provision of merit goods
- over-provision of demerit goods
- existence of externalities
- inequality in the distribution of income and wealth. (up to 8 marks)

Note: candidates do not specifically need to refer to terms such as public goods, merit goods or demerit goods, as these are not explicitly referred to in the syllabus. [8]

3 **(a)** The functions of money described:
- a medium of exchange (1)
- a unit of account (1)
- a store of value (1)
- a standard for deferred payments (1).

A maximum of 2 marks if the four functions are listed (a max
are listed). Do not accept answers which focus on the attribut
of money.

(b) Demand and supply diagram:
- labels (price or wage, quantity or employment) (1)
- demand and supply curves (1)
- shift of demand curve to the right (1).

Analysis:
- increase in demand for air travel is likely to increase demand for pilots
- idea of derived demand
- effect of this on wage levels.

Put a mark in brackets out of 3 next to the diagram and a mark in brackets out of 3 next to the analysis. [6]

(c) Changes in earnings:
- relatively low earnings to begin with
- gradual increase in earnings as more experience is gained
- earnings will reach a maximum as a person reaches their full potential
- earnings will fall; after employment ends, reliance on pension.

A maximum of 2 marks if no reference is made to earnings eventually falling. [3]

(d) Reasons for saving more:
- future consumption
- interest rates
- precautionary factors
- availability of savings schemes.

Reasons for spending more:
- attitudes to spending
- conspicuous consumption
- uncertainty about the future
- lack of dependants.

A maximum of 4 marks if only reasons for saving more or for spending more are addressed.
A maximum of 3 marks if only the level of income is discussed. [7]

4 **(a)** Main characteristics:

- it operates in more than one country (but this needs to i different countries)
- it has production or service facilities outside its country of
- its headquarters are likely to be in one particular country
- they are some of the largest firms in the world, employing
- they are responsible for about 65% of world trade.

A maximum of 2 marks if only one characteristic is described.

(b) Reasons for the continued existence of small firms:

- the size of the market may be small
- can cater for a variety of specialised tastes/orders (idea of niche)
- may produce expensive items with a very limited demand
- preference for personal service
- provide parts for larger manufacturers
- limited finance to grow any larger
- personal choice/preference of owners to remain small
- government assistance.

Candidates can gain full marks if they have only covered two of these, but only if the explanations are thorough. [6]

(c) A definition of monopoly – up to 2 marks.

Possible advantages:

- greater level of production
- scope for economies of scale
- this could lead to lower costs and, possibly, lower prices
- abnormal profits earned can be used to finance investment in research and development
- this can encourage innovation.

Possible disadvantages:

- barriers to entry can lead to abnormal profits in the long run; there is no guarantee that these profits will be used to finance investment in research and development
- allocative inefficiency; in other words, the price charged is greater than the marginal cost and this causes a welfare loss
- productive inefficiency; in other words, the monopolist is unlikely to produce at the lowest point on the average cost curve
- a higher price will be charged for less output (compared to perfect competition)
- less consumer choice
- X inefficiency; in other words, because a monopolist dominates a market, it may have less incentive to be efficient.

This is a deliberately open question and candidates may answer it from the viewpoint of a firm, a consumer, a government or the economy generally. All are equally valid approaches.

A maximum of 6 marks (including 2 marks given for a definition of monopoly) if only the advantages or disadvantages are discussed. [10]

5 **(a)** Full employment exists when all those willing and able to wo
In other words, all unemployment is voluntary. It is thus the l
those who wish to work have found jobs, with the excepti
employed.

Full employment is one of the main government macro-econo

Accept answers which refer to resources other than labour.

(b) Different types of unemployment:
- demand deficient/cyclical
- structural
- frictional
- technological
- seasonal
- residual
- regional
- voluntary
- involuntary.

A number of these can be explained or just two of them explained very thoroughly. [6]

(c) The various stages:
- basket of goods and services
- monitoring of price changes
- selection of base year = 100
- weighting of the items in the basket
- change in index between years. [5]

(d) A definition of inflation – 1 mark.

Possible disadvantages:
- reduction in purchasing power of a given sum of money
- decline in real income
- effect on those on fixed incomes in particular
- savers can be worse off if inflation is greater than the rate of interest
- lenders of money can be worse off (again, depending on the interest rate)
- can be linked with unemployment (stagflation)
- a country's exports can become less price-competitive in world markets (the actual effect will depend on inflation rates in different countries).

Possible advantages:
- it can act as an incentive to firms to produce
- it could stimulate economic growth
- it leads to higher wage increases
- borrowers of money may gain.

A one-sided view that assumes that inflation is always harmful can gain a maximum of 4 marks (including 1 mark given for a definition of inflation). Answers normally should make some comment on the fact that the rate of inflation needs to be considered. [6]

6 (a) (i) Net migration is the difference between:
- immigration (1) and
- emigration (1).

(ii) Other possible factors:
- birth rate
- fertility rate
- death rate.

(b) Developing countries:
- usually a very rapid rate of population growth, putting pressure on economies that may not be able to satisfy the needs of the population
- this can lead to high rates of unemployment
- some people will be forced to emigrate to look for work
- standards of living/quality of life will be adversely affected.

Developed countries:
- rate of population growth usually lower than that in developing countries, so less of a problem
- however, there may be a high rate of immigration which could put pressure on resources
- this would especially be the case in areas of education and health
- depending on skills of these immigrants, there could be a significant effect in the labour market.

A maximum of 4 marks for an answer which deals with only developed or developing countries. [6]

(c) A definition of the three sectors – 2 marks.

Change in occupational structure of population:
- primary sector – this may be in decline
- secondary sector – this may be on the increase
- if deindustrialisation, secondary sector could be in decline
- possible move from labour-intensive to capital-intensive methods of production
- tertiary sector – this may be on the increase
- effect of these changes may help country on path to development.

A maximum of 6 marks (including 2 marks for a definition of the sectors) for a one-sided answer which assumes that such a change would necessarily be beneficial for an economy. [10]

7 **(a)** Structure of current account:

- visible trade account – the difference between the expo on physical goods, e.g. cars, washing machines
- invisible trade account – measures the difference bet import spending on services, e.g. banking, insurance and
- income – e.g. interest, profit and dividends flowing in and
- current transfers – e.g. grants for overseas aid.

An answer which just deals with visibles and invisibles can ga

(b) Policies:

- expenditure switching policies – attempts to make imports relatively expensive compared to exports, such as through import controls, e.g. tariffs or through a reduction in the exchange rate such as a devaluation/depreciation
- expenditure reducing policies – attempts to reduce spending throughout the economy through deflation, such as through an increase in taxes, a reduction in government spending or an increase in interest rates
- encouraging demand for exports, such as through subsidies.

A maximum of 4 marks if only an increase in exports or a reduction in imports is explained. [6]

(c) Specialisation:

- the process by which individuals, firms and economies concentrate on producing those goods and services in which they have an advantage
- production processes are broken up into a sequence of different tasks.

A maximum of 2 marks if only division of labour is considered. [4]

(d) Benefits:

- it can lead to greater efficiency of production
- it has the potential to increase the output that can be obtained from a given quantity of resources
- reference to examples at the national level (idea of concept of comparative advantage, although do not expect this term as it is not on the syllabus).

Disadvantages:

- at the national level, workers/firms may specialise in areas of production and there is a decline in demand for the goods produced.

A maximum of 4 marks if only the benefits or disadvantages are discussed. An answer which focuses on division of labour only can gain a maximum of 3 marks. [6]