

## ECONOMICS

9708/43 May/June 2012 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper 4 Data Response and Essays (Supplement)

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

## **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet. Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen. You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

#### Section A Answer Question 1.

Answer Question 1

## Section B

Answer any **two** questions.

You may answer with reference to your own economy or other economies that you have studied where relevant to the question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 4 printed pages.



# Section A

# Answer this question.

1

## Government economic policies

The following is a summary of the economic performance of five European countries at the start of 2010 together with the policies each government proposed.

Greece:	Size of economy (GDP)	Economic growth rate (2009)	Government debt (% of GDP)	Unemployment rate
	£209 bn	<b>~</b> −2%	124%	<b>********</b> 9.7%
European av average. The 124% of GDI	erage in 2009 a public finances P	and the unemplo s were a source	oyment rate was b of concern with o	ller amount than the elow the Europear government debt o the retirement age
00 /			cco, alcohol and p	•
Ireland:	Size of economy (GDP)	Economic growth rate (2009)	Government debt (% of GDP)	Unemployment rate
	£143 bn	<b>∽</b> ∧ −7.25%	46%	<b>********</b> 11.8%
Suggested p			g; stabilising the b	
			g, classificing the s	
Italy:	Size of economy (GDP)	Economic growth rate (2009)	Government debt (% of GDP)	Unemployment rate
	· · · ·	<b>~</b>		*******
	01.000 hm	4.00/		0 50/
_	£1 333 bn	-4.8%	115%	8.5%
		aging economic		
	oolicies: encoura oly-side measur Size of economy	es. Economic growth rate	growth; creating Government debt	greater competition
through supp	oolicies: encoura oly-side measure Size of	aging economic es. Economic	growth; creating	greater competition
through supp	oolicies: encoura oly-side measur Size of economy	es. Economic growth rate	growth; creating Government debt	greater competition Unemployment rate
through supp Portugal:	oolicies: encoura oly-side measur Size of economy (GDP) £141 bn	Economic growth rate (2009)	growth; creating Government debt (% of GDP)	Unemployment rate 10.4%
through supp Portugal:	oolicies: encoura oly-side measur Size of economy (GDP) £141 bn	Economic growth rate (2009)	growth; creating Government debt (% of GDP) 76%	greater competition Unemployment rate 10.4% spending.
through supp Portugal: Suggested p	oolicies: encoura oly-side measur Size of economy (GDP) £141 bn olicies: raising t	Economic growth rate (2009) -2.7% he retirement ag	growth; creating Government debt (% of GDP) 76% ge; reducing public	greater competition Unemployment rate 10.4% spending. Unemployment rate
through supp Portugal: Suggested p	oolicies: encoura oly-side measur Size of economy (GDP) £141 bn olicies: raising t Size of economy	Economic growth rate (2009) -2.7% he retirement ag Economic growth rate	growth; creating Government debt (% of GDP) 76% ge; reducing public Government debt	greater competition Unemployment rate 10.4% spending.

(a) Is this information on the size of the economy (GDP) enough to conclude that the average person in Italy is better off than the average person in Ireland? Briefly explain your answer.

[3]

- (b) (i) The economic growth rates are shown to be negative. Explain what economic theory suggests might happen to the level of unemployment in an economy if the growth rate figure is negative.
  - (ii) What evidence is there from the information whether there is any link between the economic growth rates and unemployment? [3]
- (c) In 2010 there was much concern about the weakness of the economic situation in Greece compared with the other European countries shown. How far can the data be used as evidence to support that concern? [4]
- (d) Discuss the possible effects on economic growth and unemployment in the Spanish economy, of the policies suggested by the Spanish Government. [6]

### Section B

4

#### Answer two questions.

- 2 (a) Explain, using a budget line diagram, whether
  - (i) the substitution effect of a price change and
  - (ii) the income effect

would be similar for a normal good and an inferior good. [12]

- (b) Discuss the extent to which the law of diminishing marginal utility may be used to determine the market demand for a good. [13]
- **3** (a) Distinguish between perfect competition and monopolistic competition. [12]
  - (b) Discuss whether oligopoly is likely to be the most realistic market structure in a mixed economy. [13]
- 4 In 2010 the directors of a major UK chocolate firm, worth over £10 billion, recommended that its shareholders accept a takeover offer from a large US food firm. The firm would not then be controlled in the UK. It was feared that some production in the UK would cease.
  - (a) Analyse what economic theory suggests might be the outcome of such a takeover for the enlarged firm and its workers. [12]
  - (b) Discuss the possible macroeconomic outcomes for a domestic economy of such a takeover by a foreign firm. [13]
- 5 Discuss whether the higher wage rates paid in some occupations occur solely because some trade unions have a stronger bargaining power than others. [25]
- 6 Population is increasing more rapidly in developing countries that can least afford it if they wish to encourage economic growth.
  - (a) What are the main characteristics of a developing country? [12]
  - (b) If a developing country wishes to become developed, the main aim of its government should be to control the growth of its population. Discuss this opinion. [13]
- 7 Explain the difference between productive and allocative efficiency and discuss the suggestion that it is only possible to achieve such efficiencies through government intervention. [25]

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