

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper

2281 ECONOMICS

2281/02

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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

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

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- 1 (a) A diagram which shows the number of males and females (1) within different age groups (1) in the population of a particular country at a given time (1). [3]
- (b) The prediction suggests that the number in the lower age range will decline, those in the middle age ranges will increase but those in the higher age ranges will increase slightly for males but not for females – except at the very top. There is a possibility that the overall population will fall. [3]
- (c) (i) Diagram for a pyramid with more even shape. 1 mark for labels/numbering, 1 mark for recognising there will be more people at the older age ranges and 1 mark for recognising there will probably be proportionately fewer people in the lower age ranges. [3]
- (ii) The difference reflects the changes in the birth and death rates. The birth rate will be lower than an undeveloped country, death rate will be lower and more will live until an older age. This may be due to differences in health care, education, employment structures and social conditions. There may also be differences in migration. [4]
- (d) Education will affect people's knowledge of health matters – especially important when compared with Botswana where AIDS is very common. There may be improved education for women which will affect their attitudes to child bearing and also give them employment opportunities. It will depend though on whether there are sufficient resources and developed infrastructure for the girls to go to school. In some countries girls spend hours each day walking to fetch water and do not have the time to then walk to school. There may be more skilled workers and this may involve geographical mobility or migration which will change cultural practices. Many girls are currently removed from school to look after the family especially if there is illness. [7]
- Award up to 4 marks for an essentially quantitative and/or micro approach; award 5 marks or above for an essentially qualitative and/or macro approach.
- 2 (a) Explanation of the reasons for saving, spending, balance of necessities, luxuries, short term versus long term, likelihood of using credit. [5]
- (b) Discussion of the need to promote economic growth, control inflation, correct adverse changes in the balance of payments, alter the distribution of income, prevent excess inflation. Candidates could briefly debate which of the aims might be more significant. Accept any other valid influences. [5]
- (c) Outline the role of a central bank in determining interest rates, being the government's bank, controlling the money supply. [4]
- (d) Candidates might not know the multiplier but should be able to analyse how a change in interest rates – rise or fall – might affect the level of saving, with comments as to why. Accept any other valid influences. [6]

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- 3 (a) Increase in supply causes prices to fall. Need to increase (shift) demand if price is to remain the same. It also needs to try to recover the huge expenditure on the new port extension. [4]

Candidates do not have to include a diagram to gain maximum marks. If they include a diagram, however, with no explanation, they can gain no more than 2 marks.

- (b) Definition referring to changes in output (3). Huge investment in fixed equipment makes it likely that fixed costs will be a higher proportion, certainly in the production. Relative proportion might be more debateable in the distribution. Could give examples of each cost (3). [6]

- (c) Explanation of substitute and complementary goods (2). Relevant examples (2). [4]

- (d) Definition (2). Oil is likely to be price-inelastic so revenue/expenditure is likely to rise. However, in the long term, alternatives to oil may be used as new technology is developed (4). [6]

- 4 (a) The first is likely to be a public limited company/multi-national (2) and the second a sole trader or partnership (2). Explanation of each type. [4]

Vague comments on business sectors rather than business organisations can gain no more than 1 mark.

- (b) Wage and non-wage factors, travelling, timing, career prospects, location, working environment. A list of factors can gain no more than 3 marks. [6]

- (c) Description of an increase in earnings as career progresses, maybe promotion, maybe move to different jobs, then lower income after retirement, but may have income from investments, or other non-earned income. [3]

- (d) Discussion of supply and demand factors for labour, could mention balance of skill/non-skilled, male/female, public/private, occupational sector, training. An answer which fails to discuss demand and supply can gain no more than 4 marks. [7]

- 5 (a) A definition which explains the difference between private sector and public sector investment spending and gives examples of each. 2 marks for private, 2 marks for public. [4]

- (b) Explanation of the link to generation of income, employment, growth, increase in the standard of living. [6]

- (c) Explanation of meaning of mixed and market economies in terms of allocation of resources, ownership of production, role of consumers, producers. [4]

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- (d) Explanation of the effects of growth in terms of increased incomes and changes in demand. Consideration of the shift in emphasis of the sectors away from primary traditionally, towards secondary then tertiary, but now often directly towards tertiary. Examples could be given – maybe in terms of tourism, or telephone sales and customer service centres. Candidates could mention that there would be a shift in emphasis within the tertiary sector from traditional domestic employment towards professional, entertainment or government occupations. [6]

- 6 (a) A persistent or sustained (1) rise (1) in the general (1) level of prices. [3]

Candidates who write about a fall in the value/purchasing power of money, which is really a consequence of inflation, can be awarded 1 mark.

- (b) Explanation of the use of the price index, base year, average household, basket of goods, weighted items, change from one period to another. [7]

- (c) Description of any two reasons for a change in unemployment. Note that this might mean a decrease as well as an increase in unemployment. Reasons could include changes in the structure of industry and services, changes in demand, changes in frictional or seasonal employment, changes in government expenditure in public services. 2 marks for each. [4]

- (d) Discussion of the reasons for the aim of low unemployment could, for example, include reference to economic growth caused by higher employment; to the reduction in government payment of benefits that occur if unemployment is reduced leaving more expenditure available for alternative programmes; to the desire to raise incomes and standards of living; to the resulting increase in tax income the government receives if employment increases. [6]

- 7 (a) No local capital, poor use of resources. Maybe no administrative organisation or, as in this case, corrupt organisation. [4]

- (b) It may create jobs, income, improvements in standards of living, but money may just go abroad, employment in more senior posts may not be of local people, local resources may be used and other countries benefit more. A one-sided answer can gain a maximum of 4 marks. [6]

The question does not explicitly refer to economic effects, so non-economic effects can be accepted.

- (c) Explanation of two of the following: tariffs, quotas, embargoes, regulations, subsidies, exchange controls. [4]

- (d) Debate about the use of a resource, how the development is monitored and where the gains from exploiting the resource go, long term versus short term, trade aspects, consideration of whether it has other resources it might use or whether it is dependent on a particular resource, whether the resource is renewable. A one-sided answer can gain a maximum of 4 marks. [6]