

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		2



GCE AS/A level

1131/01

ECONOMICS – EC1

A.M. TUESDAY, 13 May 2014

1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	5	
2.	3	
3.	4	
4.	3	
5.	10	
6.	4	
7.	8	
8.	8	
9.	5	
Total	50	

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DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this paper, you will need a calculator.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Do not use pencil or gel pen.

Do not use correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided. You may use continuation paper on page 13 if necessary, taking care to number the continuation correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Mark allocations are shown in brackets. This paper has a total of 50 marks.



M A Y 1 4 1 1 3 1 0 1 0 1

Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.

1. Study the data in Figures 1 and 2 below.

Figure 1.

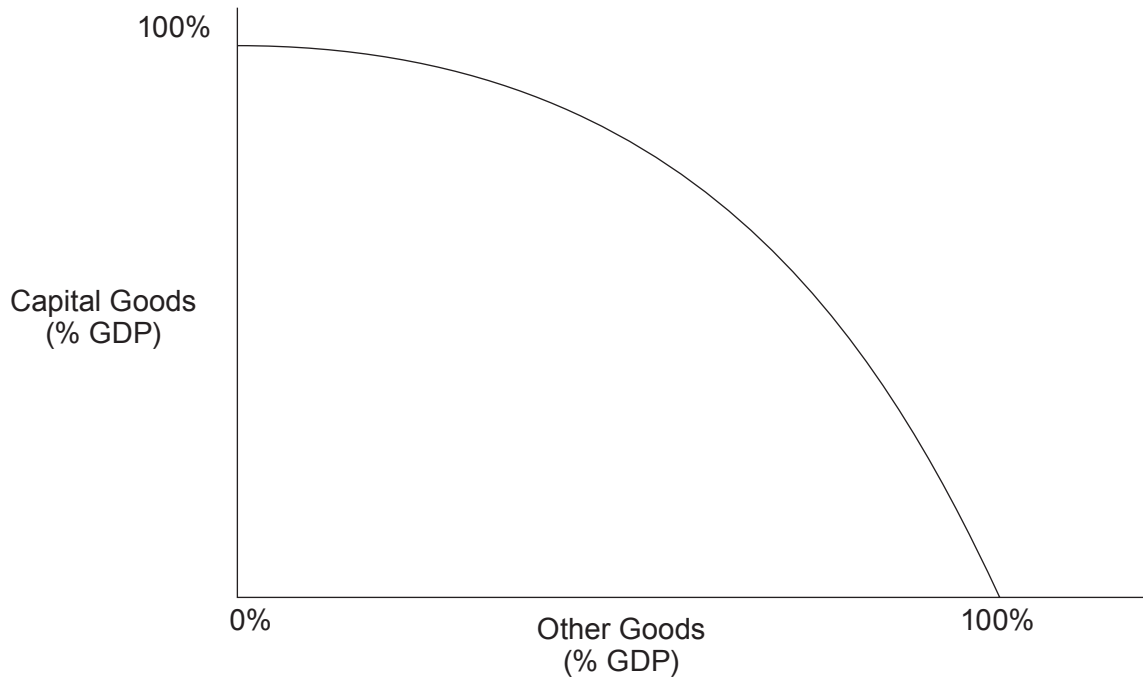
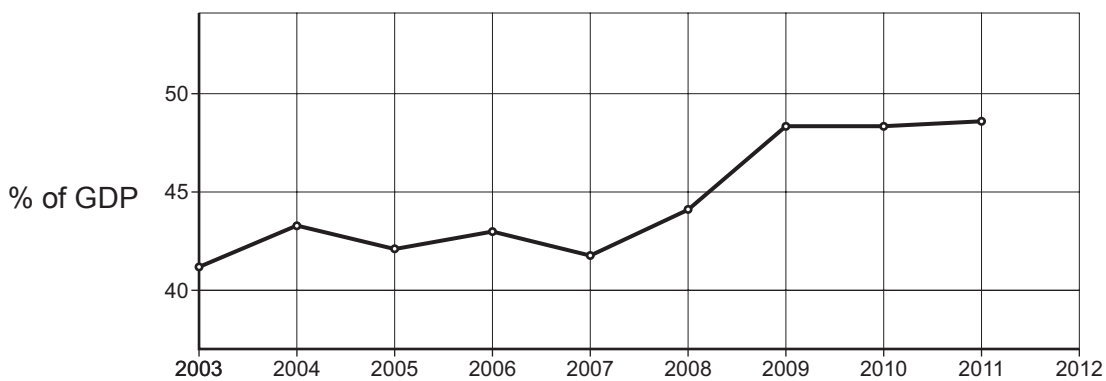


Figure 2. Gross domestic capital formation (% of GDP) for China



Gross domestic capital formation is a measure of investment in capital goods in an economy.



(a) Mark on the production possibility curve diagram in figure 1 China's production pattern in 2011. [1]

(b) Explain why the data shown in figure 2 might lead to higher economic growth in China. [4]

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2. In 2010 Toyota's Burnaston car manufacturing factory produced about 130,000 cars with 2600 employees. In 2012, the same factory produced around 110,000 cars with 2750 employees.

Define productivity and calculate the apparent change in productivity between 2010 and 2012. [3]

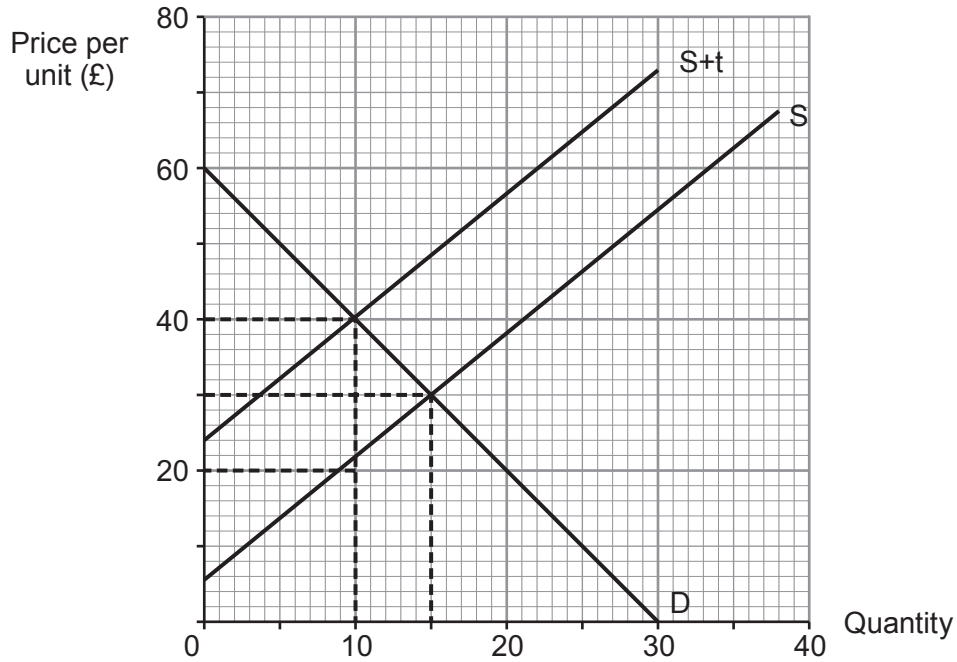
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3. The diagram below represents a market for a product before and after the imposition of a specific sales tax. The tax shifts the supply curve from S to $S+t$.



- (a) Calculate the consumer surplus after the imposition of the tax. [2]

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- (b) Calculate the government's total tax revenue after the imposition of the tax. [2]

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4. WATER COMPANIES' PRICES CONTROLLED BY REGULATOR

Ofwat, the water industry regulator, has set limits on how much the price of water bills to households can rise over the next few years. Households in the UK have no choice of water provider as firms such as Welsh Water are monopolies in their own regions.

How might uncontrolled market power of such monopolies result in market failure? [3]

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5.

ETS carbon price
€ per tonne



The **price of carbon** fell below €5 a tonne for the first time on the European Union's Emissions Trading System. A glut of pollution permits has caused carbon prices to fall by 70% since 2011, providing little incentive for companies to cut emissions rather than pay for the permits. Officials want to withdraw some of the permits in the hope that the price will rise.

Source: *Economist* 26/1/13

- (a) Using a diagram explain why a reduction in the number of pollution permits would raise their price. [4]

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6. Air passenger duty (APD) was introduced in 1994 as part of the government's policy to reduce carbon emissions. By increasing the price of tickets for air travellers it was hoped that fewer people would travel by air. However by 2013, with APD at £13, a report found that to avoid paying the tax many travellers took connecting flights via European airports such as Amsterdam to avoid paying the tax in the UK. This practice has apparently increased emissions from extra journeys. The same report found that by abolishing the tax altogether 60,000 jobs would be created, GDP would rise by 0.46% and the government's tax revenue would actually rise!

Using the data explain the meaning of the term government failure. [4]

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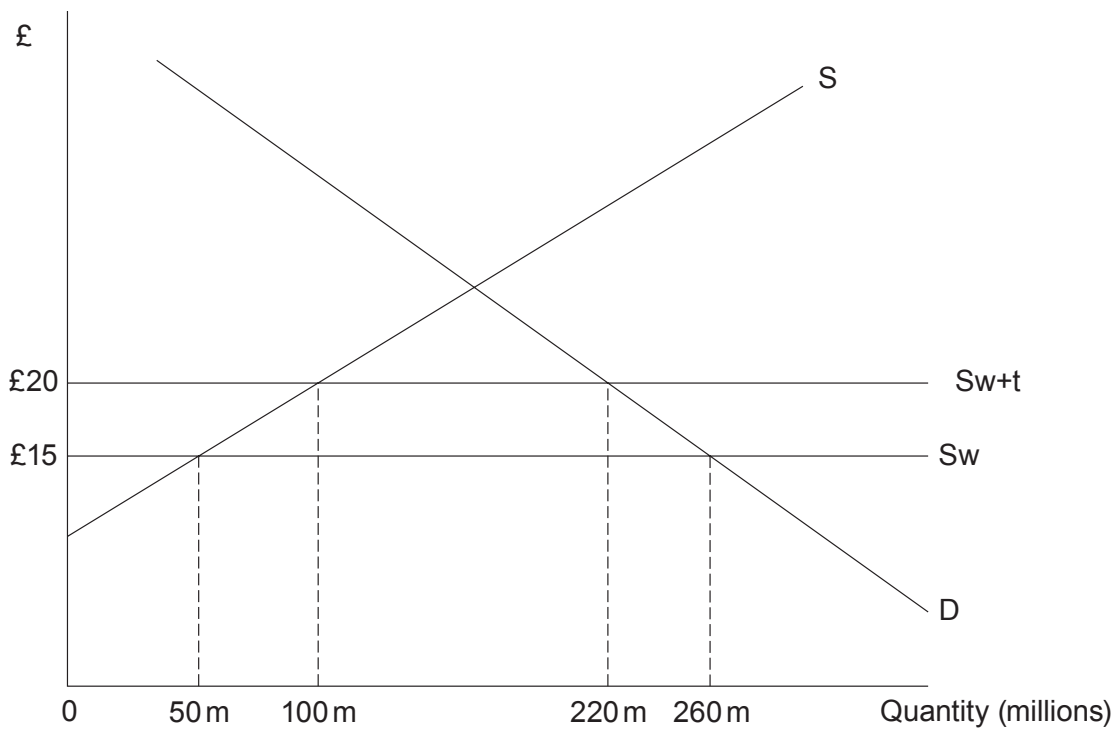
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9. The diagram below shows a £5 tariff being imposed on an imported product with a world price of £15.



(a) By how much will imports fall as a result of the tariff? [1]

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(b) What will be the government's revenue as a result of the tariff? [1]

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(c) With reference to the diagram, explain how domestic producers might benefit from the imposition of tariffs. [3]

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