

## **MARKSCHEME**

**May 2010** 

**ECONOMICS** 

ExamsBuddy

**Higher Level** 

Paper 1

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In addition to the assessment criteria, use the paper-specific markscheme below. Award up to the maximum marks indicated.

#### Explain the importance of price elasticity of demand and cross-elasticity of 1. demand for business decision-making.

[10 marks]

#### Answers **should** include:

- a definition of PED
- a definition of XED
- the link between PED, price changes and changes in total revenue
- the importance of XED in terms of changes in price of substitutes and complements
- examples of PED and XED in real life (products with high/low elasticities; products related are complements or substitutes).

### Answers **may** include:

- an explanation that PED and XED are extremely difficult to accurately measure in reality
- use of diagrams to show the relationship between PED, price changes and changes in total revenue
- use of diagrams to illustrate the complement/substitute relationship.

Examiners should be aware that candidates may take a different approach which if appropriate, should be rewarded.

| Part (a) 10 marks |   |       |
|-------------------|---|-------|
| Level             | rt (a) 10 marks   | Marks |
| 0                 | Completely inappropriate answer.  | 0     |
| 1                 | Little understanding of the specific demands of the question Very little recognition of relevant economic theory Relevant terms not defined Significant errors                        | 1–3   |
|                   | Significant errors  | 1–3   |
| 2                 | Some understanding of the specific demands of the question<br>Some recognition of relevant economic theory<br>Some relevant terms defined   |       |
|                   | Some errors   | 4–6   |
| 3                 | Understanding of the specific demands of the question<br>Relevant economic theory explained and developed<br>Relevant economic terms defined<br>Few errors                            |       |
|                   | Where appropriate, diagrams included  | 7–8   |
| 4                 | Clear understanding of the specific demands of the question<br>Relevant economic theory clearly explained and developed<br>Relevant economic terms clearly defined<br>No major errors |       |
|                   | Where appropriate, diagrams included and explained Where appropriate, examples used   | 9–10  |

(b) Studies have shown that the demand for tobacco tends to be highly price inelastic. Evaluate the view that governments can best reduce smoking by substantially increasing taxes on cigarettes.

[15 marks]

Answers may include:

- cigarettes as an example of market failure having the characteristics of demerit goods
- use of an MSC/MSB diagram to show the negative externalities associated with the consumption of cigarettes, candidates may use a simple supply and demand diagram
- an explanation of inelastic demand and the implications for a tax on cigarettes; low PED means a tax may not lead to a significant decrease in quantity of cigarettes demanded
- distinction between inelastic demand for tobacco in general and elastic demand for particular brands
- the incidence of taxation may be considered
- consideration of the extent of the tax increase; tax may have to increase a lot to have a major impact
- the problem of relating the tax to the value of the external costs
- the impact on government revenues and spending possibilities; revenue will increase a lot in view of the low PED
- an assessment of alternative policies such as negative/positive advertising and direct controls.

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- consider short-term versus long-term consequences
- examine the impact on different stakeholders
- discuss advantages and disadvantages
- prioritize the arguments.

|   | Marks   |
|---|---|
| Completely inappropriate answer.  | 0   |
| Little understanding of the specific demands of the question<br>Very little recognition of relevant economic theory<br>Relevant terms not defined<br>Significant errors   | 1–5   |
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### 2. (a) Explain why a country may wish to reduce its unemployment rate.

[10 marks]

#### Answers **should** include:

- an explanation of the unemployment rate
- an explanation of the types or components of unemployment
- an explanation for wishing to reduce unemployment in terms of the various costs of unemployment. This **may** include the impact on:
  - the unemployed themselves *e.g.* reduced income, stress levels, self-esteem
  - society e.g. poverty, crime, vandalism
  - economy as a whole *e.g.* actual output is less than potential output (to the left of the LRAS curve); or economy is at a point inside the PPC
  - opportunity cost of government spending on unemployment benefits, less tax revenues available for other purposes
- a government might wish to reduce unemployment in order to raise tax revenue.

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### Part (a) 10 marks

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|       | Where appropriate, diagrams included and explained Where appropriate, examples used  | 9–10  |

## (b) Evaluate the likely effects on the economy of relying on demand-side policies to reduce the unemployment rate.

[15 marks]

#### Answers may include:

- an explanation of the use of interest rates to reduce the unemployment rate
- an explanation of the use of increased government spending/lower taxation levels to reduce the unemployment rate
- an explanation of the linkage between lower interest rates and AD
- an explanation of the "crowding out" effect resulting from government borrowing to increase government spending
- an explanation of the linkage between increased government spending and lower taxation and AD
- a consideration of the suitability of demand-side policies for different types of unemployment
- the impact on output, growth, inflation and the balance of payments
- use of AD/AS diagrams
- AD moving to the right causes inflation on the vertical part of the AS curve
- the inappropriateness of lower interest rates/higher government spending/ lower taxation in dealing with real-wage or natural unemployment
- demand-side measures effective against demand-deficient unemployment
- supply-side measures to deal with unemployment
- the problems associated with increased government spending (running a budget deficit)
- the problem of inelastic rexambles by the problem of inelastic restrictions and investment to lower interest rates
- the problem of time lags.

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- consider short-term versus long-term consequences
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[10 marks]

### Answers should include:

- an explanation of economic integration through trading blocs
- an explanation of free trade areas
- an explanation of customs unions
- an explanation of common markets
- suitable examples.

### Answers may include:

- an explanation of preferential trading areas
- an explanation of complete economic integration
- an explanation of progress towards monetary union.

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|       | Where appropriate, examples used   | 9–10  |

### (b) Evaluate a country's decision to join a free trade area (FTA).

[15 marks]

### Answers may include:

#### Advantages:

- possibility of economies of scale
- larger export market
- increased competition leads to efficiency and lower prices in the long run
- productive and allocative efficiency
- possibility of increased foreign investment as a way to get inside market
- greater consumer choice of products
- transfer of labour and capital within the free trade area
- fosters political stability
- trade creation.

### Disadvantages:

- increased competition can force inefficient domestic producers out of the market
- domestic workers may be unemployed
- competition may only exist in the short run. In the long run, firms may
  merge to keep control of their markets and an oligopolistic or monopolistic
  market structure in the free trade area can result. Higher prices may be the
  outcome
- the transfer of resources within the free trade area may not be even
- can damage multilateral rax a ng Sabu (46).

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- consider short-term versus long-term consequences
- examine the impact on different stakeholders
- discuss advantages and disadvantages
- prioritize the arguments.

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# 4. (a) Explain the difference between economic growth and economic development, and how each of these may be measured.

[10 marks]

#### Answers should include:

- a definition of economic growth
- a definition of economic development
- an explanation that economic growth is a quantitative concept whereas economic development is more qualitative
- an explanation that economic growth is measured by the increase in real national income over a period of time, whereas economic development, in addition to the latter, could also include a whole variety of other measures such as schooling, life expectancy, provision of healthcare, income distribution, political freedoms *etc.* (just a few examples would suffice).

### Answers **may** include:

- a production possibility diagram to illustrate the difference between economic growth and economic development
- a mention of specific indices such as the HDI or HPI.

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## Part (a) 10 marks

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| 0     | Completely inappropriate answer.   | 0     |
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(b) Evaluate the view that the best way that developed countries can help the growth and development process of very poor, highly indebted countries is through a general cancellation of debts.

[15 marks]

Answers may include:

- a definition of developing, highly indebted countries
- examples of such countries
- arguments for debt cancellation in terms of the problems of debt *e.g.* the opportunity cost of debt repayments, the impact on development, the gearing of the economy towards exports, the potentially serious implications of the problem on absolute poverty
- arguments against debt cancellation, *e.g.* the danger of moral hazard, debt forgiveness and the creation of a dependency culture, the rewarding of irresponsible governments and penalizing of committed ones, debt as one of just many causes of poverty in developing countries
- alternatives to debt cancellation such as aid or trade agreements
- the role of the IMF and World Bank, e.g. through structural adjustment programmes
- an overall assessment as to how the highly indebted countries can best be helped: debt write-offs versus effective aid and by industrialized countries lifting trade barriers.

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- consider short-term versus long-term consequences
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