Centre No.			Pape	er Refei	ence			Surname	Ini	tial(s)
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Materials requi Calculator	red for	exami	nation	- Ita		clude	d with	question papers		
Instructions to Candidates										
In the boxes above, write your centre is signature. Check that you have the con Answer ALL the questions. Write you	rrect qu	estion	paper				-	,		
Information for Candidates										
The marks for individual questions an There are 4 questions in this question	d the pa	arts of	quest	ions a	re sho	wn in	round	d brackets: e.g. (2)		
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You may use a calculator.										

Advice to Candidates

You will be assessed on your ability to organise and present information, ideas, descriptions and arguments clearly and logically, including your use of grammar, punctuation and spelling. You are advised to spend an equal amount of time, about 30 minutes, on each question.

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Turn over

Total

Answer ALL questions

1. The following table shows the number of people employed in Zarabia.

Zarabian Employment

Employment Categories	Number
Manufacturing	500 000
Chemicals	700 000
Farming	800 000
Direct Services	400 000
Mining	300 000
House Building	750 000
Commercial Activities	1800000
Forestry	750 000
Total Employment	6 000 000

Using the table, answer the following questions.

(i)	Identify one example of a primary industry.	
(ii)	Identify one example of a secondary industry.	(1)
		(1)
(iii)	Calculate how many people are employed in tertiary activities.	
		(2)
(iv)	Calculate the percentage of the total workforce employed in commercial activit	ies.
		 (2)



(a)

Spe	ciali	sation takes place in the manufacture of cars.
(b)	(i)	Name three factors of production used in the manufacture of cars.
		(3)
	(ii)	Explain two advantages of specialisation for a car manufacturer.
		(6)

(6) What difficulties would there be for manufacturers if banking services did not exist? (4) (Total 25 marks)		assembly production line.
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(4)		
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2.	Her bu	wns a village grocery store. She obtains her goods from a cash-and-carry wholesaler. siness is so popular that she is thinking of leasing or buying a van. This will be used obile shop to sell goods in nearby villages.
	(a) (i)	Describe how cash-and-carry operates.
		(3)
	(ii)	Discuss why small retailers find it better to trade with a cash-and-carry wholesaler rather than with a traditional wholesaler.
		(4)



••••		
••••		
••••		
••••		
••••		
(1)	Define the term 'leasing'.	
(1)	Define the term 'leasing'.	
(1)	Define the term 'leasing'.	
	Analyse the advantages of leasing a van to use as a mobile shop.	

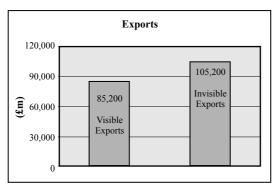


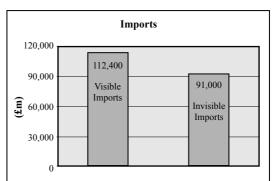
(d)	What would be the importance of a Deed of Partnership for Petra?
	(4)
	(Total 25 marks)



3. The following diagram shows the trading figures for a country.

Trading Figures





Using these trading figures, answer the questions that follow.

(a)	(i)	Calculate the balance of trade for visible items.
		(1)
	(ii)	Calculate the balance of payments.
		(1)

A country often has a deficit on the balance of trade but a surplus on the balance of payments.

(b)	Describe one possible reason for this.	
••••		•••
		•••
		2



Wh	at would be the effect on imported goods of using:
(i)	tariffs
	(2)
(ii)	quotas
	(2)
	the whether the following are visible or invisible imports or exports on the UK ance of payments.
	A UK tourist holidaying in Dubai.
· /	
	(2)
(ii)	A UK car sold to an Australian company.
	(2)
	(ii) Stat bala (i)



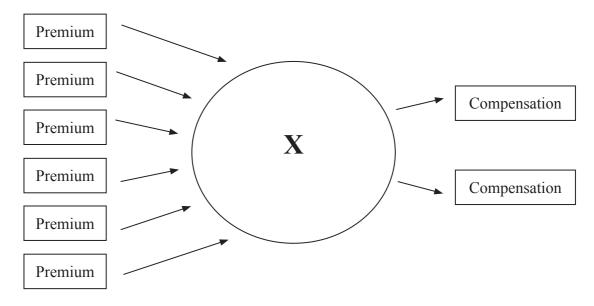
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Assume that on 1 January 2008 £1 was worth \$2 and in October 2008 £1 was worth \$1.75. (e) Analyse the effects that this change will have on a UK exporter to the USA. A small company, with no export department, requires special help to obtain export sales. (f) Outline two ways of obtaining orders for exports. **(4)**



(g) Con	nsider the part	played by bar	iks when Bill	s of Exchange	are used.	
••••						
••••						
••••					•••••	•••••
••••		•••••	•••••			(6)
					(Total	25 marks)

4. The following diagram shows the main purpose of insurance. Study the diagram and answer the questions which follow.



1	้อ	١ ((i)	`	Identify	V	in	the	ahove	diagram.
(a) ((1_{j}))	raemmy		Ш	me	above	diagram.

	(1)

(ii)	Define the term 'compensation'.							
	(2)							

(iii)	What is a premium?	



Leave blank

(b) (i)	How does the insurance company fix the premium that a business has to pay?
	(4)
(ii)	Explain why some risks are non-insurable.

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

END







