Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge O Level

ECONOMICS **2281/22**

Paper 2 Structured Questions **May/June 2021**

2 hours 15 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **four** questions in total:
  - Section A: answer Question 1.
  - Section B: answer **three** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.
- You may use a calculator.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

DC (NF) 213377
© UCLES 2021

Section A

Read the source material carefully before answering Question 1.

Source material: Chilean cherries

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

Producing just a few products can be risky for a country.

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

Fig. 1.1 Population pyramids of Chile and Haiti 2018

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

There is, however, evidence of market failure and inequality in how resources are allocated.

Answer all parts of Question 1. Refer to the source material in your answers.

1 **(a)** Calculate Chile's agricultural output in 2017. [1]

(b) Identify **two** disadvantages of a country specialising. [2]

(c) Explain **one** reason why demand for cherries is price-elastic. [2]

(d) Explain how Chile's population structure differs from Haiti's population structure. [4]

(e) Analyse why China buys most of its cherries from Chile. [4]

(f) Analyse why Chilean astronomers are paid more than Chilean farm workers. [5]

(g) Discuss whether or not Chilean consumers would benefit from more government intervention in the economy. [6]

(h) Discuss whether or not the Haitian economy would benefit from fewer of its people working in Chile. [6]

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

Each question is introduced by stimulus material. In your answers you may refer to the material and / or to other examples you have studied.

2 Nearly one million people in Cairo, the capital city of Egypt, live in crowded, unhealthy housing. One reason why people lack basic necessities, including adequate housing, is unemployment. In 2019, nearly 10% of Cairo's workers did not have a job. Other citizens of Cairo live in luxury, in houses costing more than $1 million. Many of Cairo's rich adults grew up in rich families.

(a) Identify **two** basic necessities, other than housing. [2]

(b) Explain how frictional unemployment differs from cyclical unemployment. [4]

(c) Analyse why the children of the rich tend to become rich adults. [6]

(d) Discuss whether a government should provide subsidies to families to spend on housing. [8]

3 Consumers in Uruguay are eating more processed foods. Factors of production, including enterprise, have responded to this change. Firms in the processed food industry have become more capital-intensive. All of Uruguay's industries were affected by the rise in its inflation rate, from 6.2% in 2017 to 7.7% in 2018.

(a) Define *enterprise*. [2]

(b) Explain the influence of opportunity cost on consumers' decisions. [4]

(c) Analyse why a firm may become more capital-intensive. [6]

(d) Discuss whether inflation harms a country's industries. [8]

4 Turkey's birth rate is falling which is likely to reduce its supply of labour. However, improvements in the quality of labour and the increase in foreign multinational companies (MNCs) operating in Turkey (the host country to the MNCs) may help the economy avoid a recession. One reason why economists are worried that a recession may occur is an expected rise in the interest rate.

(a) Define *birth rate*. [2]

(b) Explain **two** causes of an increase in the quality of labour in a country. [4]

(c) Analyse how a rise in the interest rate could cause a recession. [6]

(d) Discuss whether or not MNCs improve the economic performance of the host countries in which they operate. [8]

© UCLES 2021

5 The money supply in Bangladesh increased every year from 2010 to 2018. Changes in the money supply and the foreign exchange rate can affect a government's macroeconomic policy aims, including full employment. There have been few mergers between commercial banks in Bangladesh, although its banks are larger than many of its other firms.

(a) Identify **two** functions of money. [2]

(b) Explain **two** reasons why commercial banks may want to merge. [4]

(c) Analyse how a fall in a country's foreign exchange rate could increase employment. [6]

(d) Discuss whether or not it is an advantage to keep a firm small. [8]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2021