



Cambridge IGCSE™

ECONOMICS

0455/22

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.

Section A

Read the source material carefully before answering Question 1.

Source material: Chilean cherries

Chilean fact file	2017
labour force	8.9m
labour force employed in agriculture	9.2%
GDP	\$280bn
contribution of agriculture to GDP	4.2%

Producing just a few products can be risky for a country. The Chilean economy has until recently relied on a small number of industries. For example, copper made up half of its exports in 2019 but demand may fall and supply of any non-renewable resource may run out. Another risk is that the supply of some products may decrease due to bad weather, disease or natural disaster.

Chile now relies on a greater range of products. It has increased its output and exports of e.g. salmon, grapes and cherries. Cherries are seen as a luxury fruit. They have a range of close substitutes including blueberries, strawberries and raspberries.

The value of Chile's exports of cherries doubled from 2017 to 2018. The Chinese buy most of their cherries from Chile because of the high production standards Chile uses. Also, Chile's free trade agreement with China means that China does not impose import tariffs on Chilean cherries.

Chile's cherry industry has relied on immigrant labour because Chileans prefer to work in other industries. The cherry industry is now expected to introduce more capital equipment. There may also be changes in Chile's immigration laws. A reduction in immigration may have an impact on wages in the industry.

A lot of Chile's cherry workers come from Haiti, a low-income country. The economies and population structures of Chile and Haiti differ. Fig. 1.1 shows the population pyramids of Chile and Haiti in 2018.

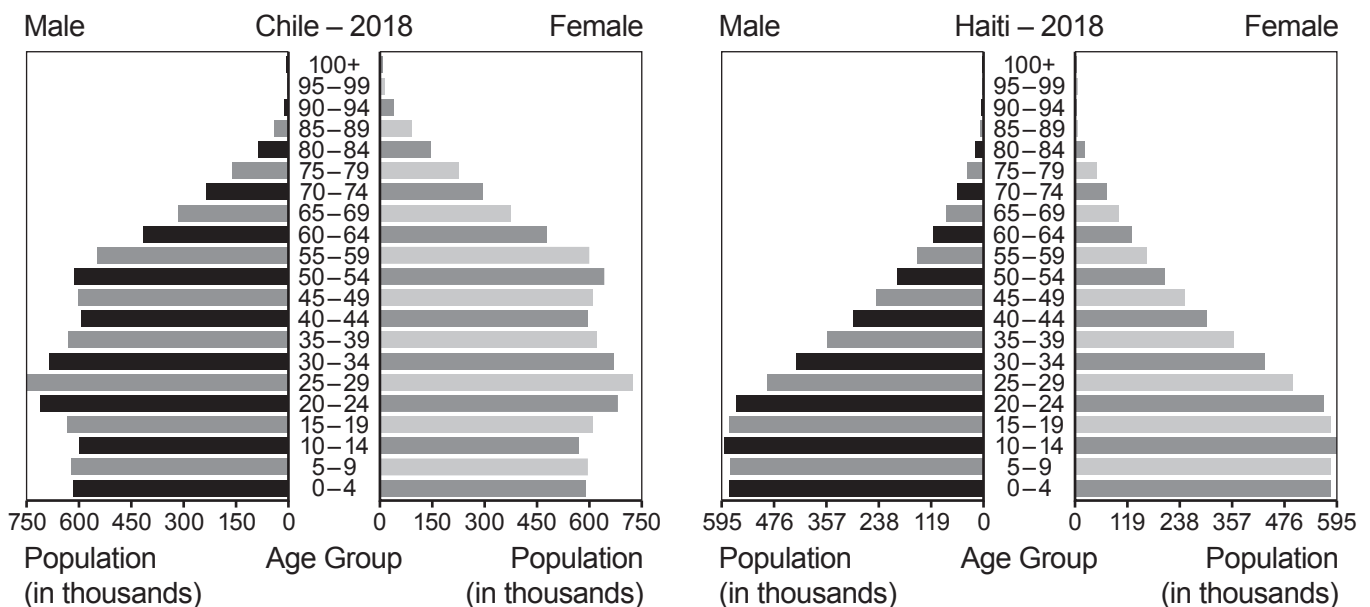


Fig. 1.1 Population pyramids of Chile and Haiti 2018

In contrast to farm work, astronomy in Chile is highly paid. It is actually Chile's highest paid profession. Most astronomers have a university degree and work in the public sector. Chile, however, is close to being a market economy. Chilean consumers enjoy a wide choice of products produced by relatively efficient industries. 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]

- 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]

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