IGCSE Economics: **w25 11**

Multiple Choice Answers

Q22: A

Q24: B

IGCSE Economics: **w25 12**

Multiple Choice Answers

Q22: C

IGCSE Economics: **w25 13**

Multiple Choice Answers

Q22: C

2(a)	**Identify <u>two</u> examples of primary sector industries.** Two from: • farming / agriculture • mining • fishing • forestry
2(b)	**Explain <u>two</u> causes of rising GDP.** Logical explanation which might include: • increased consumption (1) decrease in taxes (1) such as income tax / corporation tax (1) increased disposable income /profits (1) • increase in investment (1) leading to increase in total demand (1) • increase in government spending (1) e.g. spending on infrastructure (1) increasing total (aggregate) demand in the economy (1) • improvements in technology (1) increase in productivity (1) • increase in the quantity (1) and quality of factors of production (1) e.g. increase in size of labour force (1) improved labour skills (1) increase in productive capacity of the economy (1) • decrease in interest rates (1) cost of borrowing falls (1) borrowing increases (1) • decreases in exchange rate (1) price of exports falls / price of imports rises (1) increase exports / decrease imports / increase net exports (1).

2(c)	**Analyse why house prices may increase.** Coherent analysis which might include the following. Increase in demand (1) due to lower interest rates (1) increasing borrowing for house purchases (1) higher population (1) higher incomes (1) increasing ability to purchase houses (1) higher confidence (1) increasing willingness to buy houses (1). Decrease in supply (1) reduction in subsidies on new house building (1) increased taxation on housing (1) government building fewer houses (1) stricter planning regulation (1) land is used for other things e.g. infrastructure (1). Increasing cost of production of new houses (1) cost of labour (1) cost of raw materials (1) cost of land (1) increased costs passed on to buyers of houses as higher prices (1). Less government intervention (1) removal of price controls (1).

2(d)	**Discuss whether or not increased government spending on education will lead to economic development.** In assessing each answer, use the table opposite. Why it might: • increase skills / qualifications / knowledge • increase job opportunities • encourage more investments • increase productive capacity • reduce consumption of demerit goods • improved health / life expectancy • higher HDI

2(d)	Why it might not: • takes a long time to have an impact on the economy • financial cost of government spending e.g. taxation / borrowing • opportunity cost e.g. health spending • reduced benefit to the economy if there is emigration of skilled workers / net migration is negative • government might spend the money inefficiently • education programmes may be ineffective.

IGCSE Economics: **s25 11**

Multiple Choice Answers

Q23: B

IGCSE Economics: **s25 12**

Multiple Choice Answers

Q24: C

Q30: B

IGCSE Economics: **w24 12**

Multiple Choice Answers

Q17: B