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Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International GCSE**

Centre Number

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# Economics

## Paper 1

Monday 5 June 2017 – Afternoon  
**Time: 2 hours 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**4EC0/01R**

**You do not need any other materials.**

Total Marks

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 120.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Calculators may be used.

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box  and then mark your new answer with a cross .

1 Figure 1a below represents the market for strawberries in 2015.

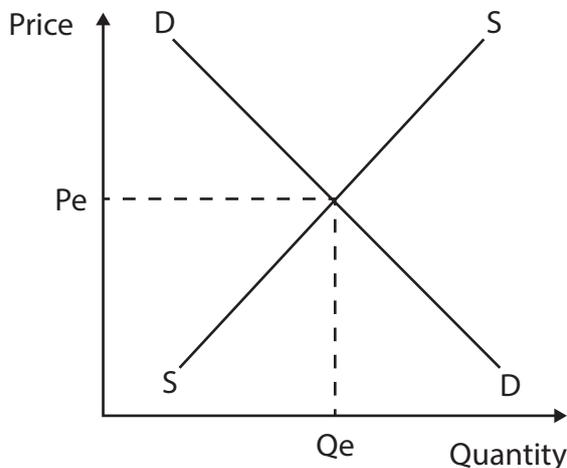


Figure 1a

In 2016, the production of strawberries in Spain increased by 10%.

- (a) (i) On Figure 1a, draw and label a new curve to show the effect of increased strawberry production in Spain. (1)
- (ii) On Figure 1a, draw and label the new equilibrium price  $P_1$  and quantity  $Q_1$ . (2)
- (iii) Identify and briefly explain **two** factors that may have caused the increase in strawberry production in Spain. (4)

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The income elasticity of demand for fresh strawberries is estimated to be + 1.25.

(b) (i) Which **one** of the following best describes fresh strawberries?

(1)

- A** A normal good with income inelastic demand
- B** An inferior good with income inelastic demand
- C** A normal good with income elastic demand
- D** An inferior good with income elastic demand

Dani Andrada is a Spanish shopkeeper. He noticed the following change in sales when he reduced the price per kg of his strawberries.

	Price	Sales
<b>Week 1</b>	€3.00 per kg	100kg
<b>Week 2</b>	€2.75 per kg	120kg

**Figure 1b**

(ii) Using the data in Figure 1b, calculate the total revenue in week 1 and week 2. Comment on the price elasticity of demand for strawberries sold in Dani Andrada's shop.

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Spain has a mixed economy with a public and private sector.

- (c) (i) Explain the difference between the public and private sectors in terms of ownership.

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(ii) The private sector can always be relied on to produce goods and services more efficiently than the public sector. Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

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Spain is the world's biggest exporter of strawberries. The strawberry industry in Spain employs approximately 50,000 people.

(d) (i) Identify and briefly explain **two** factors that might determine the supply of labour in the Spanish strawberry industry.

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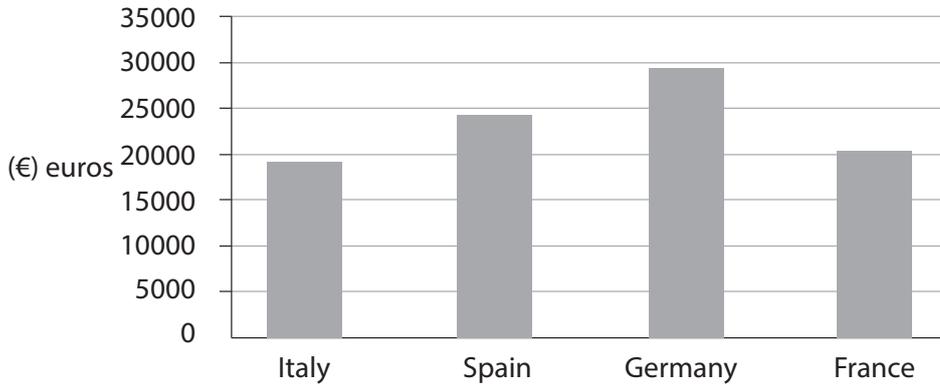
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2

Annual production per private sector worker measured in (€) euros



(Source: adapted from <https://www.goldmoney.com/research/goldmoney-insights/productivity-misconceptions>)

Figure 2a

(a) (i) With reference to Figure 2a, which country has the highest private sector level of productivity? Explain your answer.

(2)

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(ii) Identify and briefly explain **two** ways in which labour productivity can be increased.

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Adam Ondra has a business near Stuttgart in Germany making wooden garden seats. Figure 2b shows his costs for the month of June.

Items	Cost in (€) euros
Rent	600
Loan repayment	350
Insurance	50
Wood <b>per seat</b>	50
Other materials <b>per seat</b>	20
Labour <b>per seat</b>	80

**Figure 2b**

- (b) (i) If Adam produces 20 garden seats in June, calculate his average cost per garden seat. Show your workings.

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- (ii) Adam charges customers €200 for each garden seat. In June, he sells 25 garden seats. Calculate his profit and show your workings.

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Deutsche Telekom is one of Germany's biggest companies. It has recently negotiated a preferential loan arrangement with Deutsche Bank.

(iii) This is an example of a

(1)

- A** financial economy of scale
- B** marketing economy of scale
- C** purchasing economy of scale
- D** risk-bearing economy of scale

Deutsche Telekom uses the same logo and graphics in each country.

(iv) This is an example of a

(1)

- A** financial economy of scale
- B** marketing economy of scale
- C** purchasing economy of scale
- D** risk-bearing economy of scale

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(v) Economies of scale mean that a large firm will always have an advantage over a small firm. Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

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The Monopolkommission (Monopolies Commission) is an independent committee that advises the German government on promoting competition and competition law.

(c) (i) Identify and briefly explain **two** ways by which the German government could promote competition.

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In 2014, German competition authorities described the German mobile telephone market as being the most powerful oligopoly in Europe.

(ii) An oligopoly is always beneficial for the consumer. Discuss.

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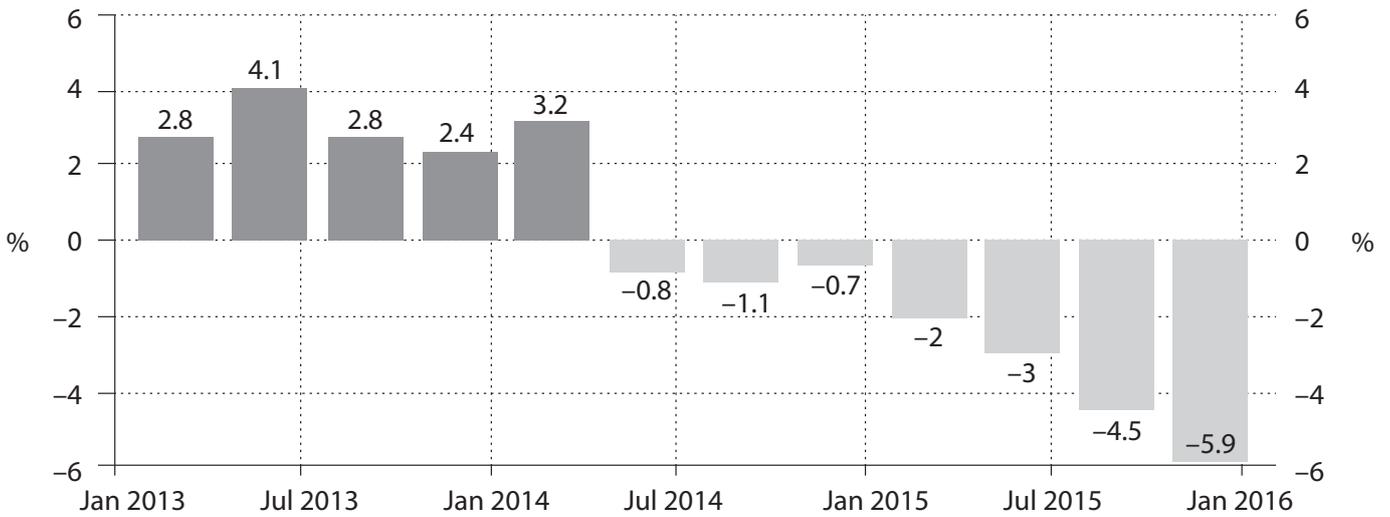
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(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)



3

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate: Brazil January 2013 – January 2016**



(Source: adapted from <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/brazil/gdp-growth-annual>)

**Figure 3a**

(a) (i) Using Figure 3a, describe what happened to the GDP growth rate in Brazil between January 2013 and January 2016.

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(ii) Identify and briefly explain **two** reasons why economic growth is a government objective.

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(iii) Applying fiscal policy is the best way to increase economic growth. Do you agree with this statement? Explain your reasons.

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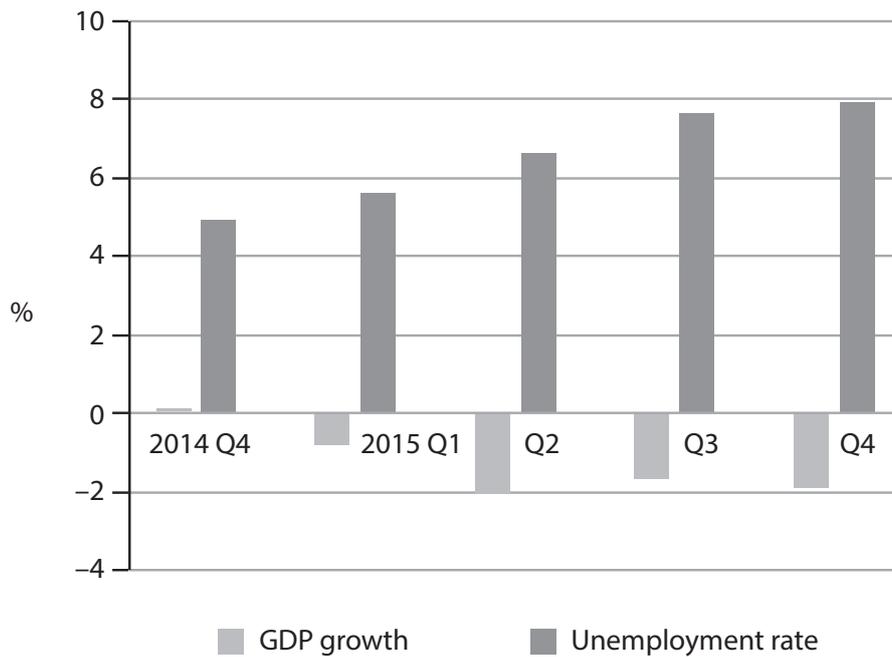
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**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth and unemployment rate, Brazil 2014–2015**



**Figure 3b**

(b) (i) Define unemployment.

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(ii) Explain the relationship between the unemployment rate and GDP growth as shown in Figure 3b.

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(iii) Discuss the effectiveness of supply-side policies in reducing unemployment.

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4 Over the last 20 years, Denmark has given \$250m in development aid to Ghana's healthcare system.

(a) (i) How might this development aid have helped Ghana's economy?

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Maersk is a multinational company (MNC) operating in the global shipping trade. In 2015, it announced it was investing over \$1bn into the development of Ghana's largest port, Tema Port. The investment will increase the capacity of the port by 400%.

(ii) Explain **two** reasons why MNCs might want to invest in developing economies such as Ghana.

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(iii) Foreign direct investment is the single most important cause of globalisation.  
Do you agree with this statement? Explain your reasons.

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Ghana is a member of ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), a regional trade bloc.

(c) (i) A trade bloc is a group of countries that

(1)

- A** have the same currency
- B** have common borders
- C** have reduced trade barriers between members
- D** all produce the same product

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