

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidatesurname					Other names				
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## Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

**Time** 1 hour 30 minutes      **Paper reference** **4EC1/02R**

### Economics

**Level 1/2**

**PAPER 2: Macroeconomics and the Global Economy**

<b>You do not need any other materials.</b>	Total Marks
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### 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.*
- Calculators may be used.
- You are advised to **show all your working out** with **your answer clearly identified** at the **end of your solution**.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

### 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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Q:1/1/1/1/



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

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

**1** (a) Which **one** of the following is an example of cyclical unemployment? (1)

- A** Factory workers lose their jobs as more machines are used
- B** Hotels employ fewer workers in the winter months
- C** Workers are waiting to start a new job
- D** An airline cuts jobs during a global recession

(b) A decrease in the exchange rate caused by government intervention is known as (1)

- A** depreciation
- B** devaluation
- C** revaluation
- D** appreciation

(c) What is meant by the term exports? (2)

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(d) Describe **one** impact that education may have on inequality and poverty.

(2)

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The consumer price index (CPI) was 110.2 in 2019 and the base year was 100 in 2015.

(e) Calculate how much **inflation** there has been between 2015 and 2019. You are advised to show your working.

(2)

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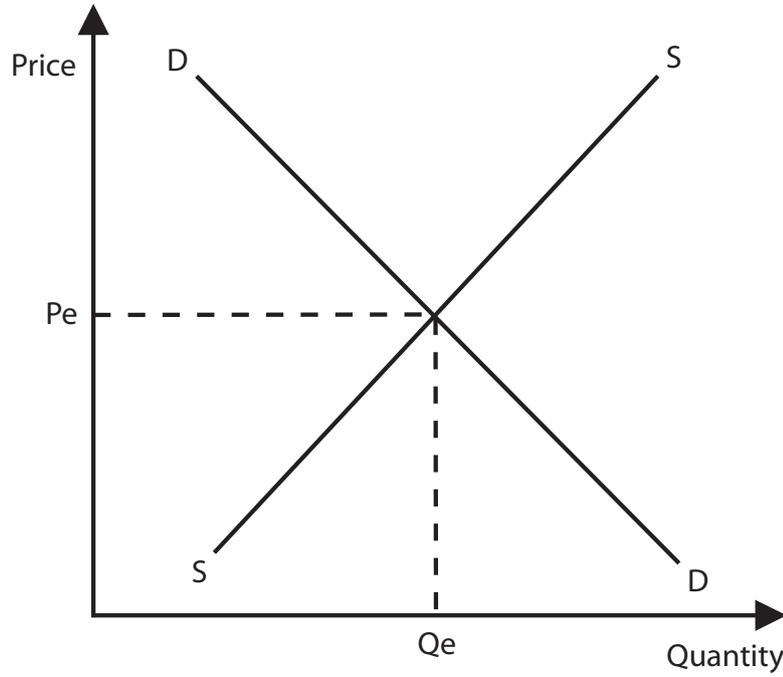
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In 2020, the UK Government introduced subsidies for firms that provide renewable energy.

- (f) Using the diagram below, draw the effects of the introduction of a subsidy on the equilibrium price and quantity of renewable energy. Label the new curve, the new equilibrium price and new equilibrium quantity.

(3)



**Figure 1**

In March 2020, the Bank of England reduced interest rates from 0.75% to 0.10%. This decision affected the UK pound (£).

- (g) Explain the likely impact of a decrease in UK interest rates on the UK pound (£).

(3)

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In March 2020, the European Union (EU) and Vietnam reached a free trade agreement.

(h) With reference to the data above and your knowledge of economics, analyse the disadvantages of free trade for domestic businesses located within this free trade area.

(6)

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(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



2 (a) Which **one** of the following means having more of one thing but less of another thing? (1)

- A Menu costs
- B Trade-off
- C Opportunity cost
- D Trading bloc

(b) Which **one** of the following is a role of a central bank? (1)

- A Investing in firms
- B Raising taxes
- C Asset purchasing
- D Lending money to individuals

(c) State **one** type of inflation. (1)

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(d) What is meant by the term fiscal surplus? (2)

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Indonesia is one of the largest exporters of coal in the world. In 2020, the Indonesian Government started to deregulate the mining industry by removing some environmental controls.

(e) Explain **one** disadvantage of deregulation for a country such as Indonesia.

(3)

(f) Using the diagram below label the remaining three stages of the economic cycle in the boxes on the diagram.

(3)

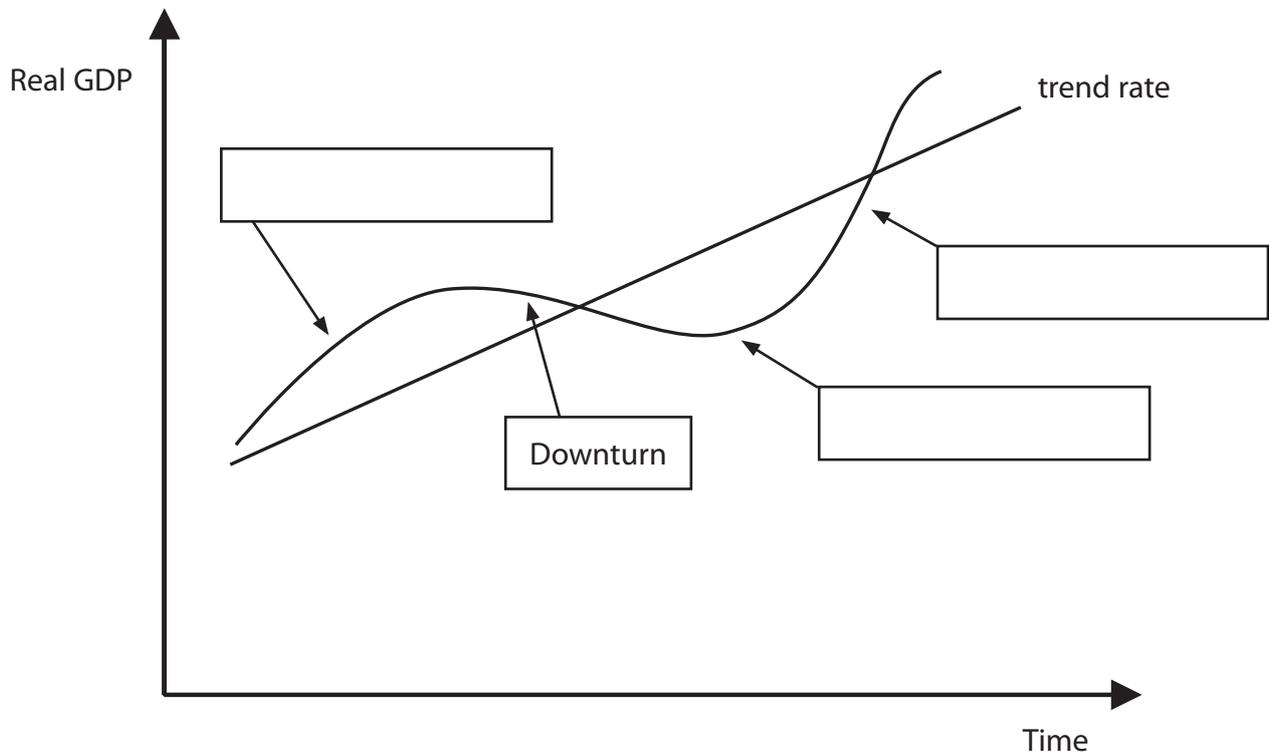


Figure 2

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(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 3 (a) Which **one** of the following describes shoe leather costs? (1)
- A The costs of raw materials used to make a good or service
  - B The costs of communication used by a firm
  - C The costs of searching for cheaper suppliers when inflation is high
  - D The costs to firms of having to make repeated price changes

- (b) Which **one** of the following may cause a current account surplus? (1)
- A Lower priced foreign goods
  - B Higher priced domestic goods
  - C Lower import tariffs on foreign goods
  - D Higher quality of domestic goods

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In 2020, the Kazakhstan Government introduced quotas of 200,000 tonnes on imported wheat and 70,000 tonnes on imported flour.

(c) Explain **one** possible reason why the Kazakhstan Government introduced quotas on imports of wheat and flour.

(3)

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**(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**



- 4 Figure 4 shows the change in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita for Vietnam.

	2018	2019
GDP per capita US\$	2 590	2 715

**Figure 4**

(Source adapted from: <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/vietnam/gdp-per-capita>)

- (a) Calculate, to two decimal places, the **percentage increase in GDP per capita** between 2018 and 2019. You are advised to show your working.

(2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS**

