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Centre number	Candidate number
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	I declare this is my own work.

INTERNATIONAL AS **ECONOMICS**

Unit 2 The National Economy in a Global Environment

Friday 19 May 2023 07:00 GMT Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- the Source Booklet, provided as an insert (enclosed)
- a calculator, which you are expected to use where appropriate.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do not write in the Source Booklet.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You may use a bilingual dictionary for this exam.
- · You may not use an English dictionary.

For Examiner's Use		
Question	Mark	
1–15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
TOTAL		



EC02

Section A

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.			
Only one answer per question is allowed. For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer. CORRECT METHOD WRONG METHODS WRONG METHODS			
0 1	A central bank reduces the base rate of interest. The bank hopes rise as a result. This is an example of	aggregate demand will	
	This is an example of	[1 mark]	
	A contractionary fiscal policy.	0	
	B contractionary monetary policy.	0	
	C expansionary fiscal policy.	0	
	D expansionary monetary policy.	0	
0 2	Which one of the following is an example of frictional unemployme	nt? [1 mark]	
	A A bus driver loses their job because of a recession.	0	
	B A farm worker is replaced by a new machine.	0	
	C A hotel worker does not have a job for part of the year.	0	
	D A teacher starts a job two months after leaving their old job.	0	



0 3

Table 1 shows the impact of a rise in national income of \$100m in an open economy with a government sector.

Table 1

Items in the circular flow of income	Increase
Saving	\$10m
Imports	\$8m
Tax	

If the economy has a multiplier of 4, what is the increase in tax?

[1 mark]

- **A** \$4m
- 0
- **B** \$7m
- 0
- **C** \$18m
- 0
- **D** \$82m
- 0

Table 2 shows an index that measures a country's exchange rate compared to other currencies.

Table 2

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022
Exchange rate index	102	97	96	92

All other things being equal, what is the most likely impact on inflation of the changes shown in **Table 2**?

[1 mark]

- A Cost-push inflation will decrease.
- **B** Cost-push inflation will increase.
- 0
- C Demand-pull inflation will decrease.
- 0
- **D** There will be no effect on inflation.
- 0

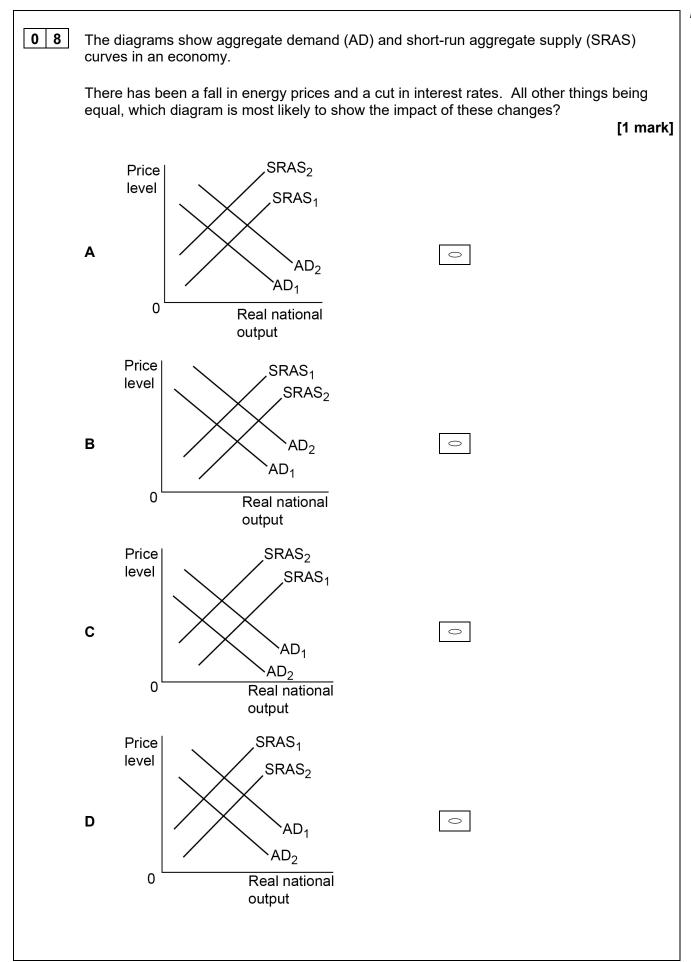


0 5	Which one of the following is an example of secondary income on the current account of the balance of payments? [1 mark]
	A Aid received from foreign countries
	B Interest people earn on their savings abroad
	C Profits earned in another country by firms
	D Revenue from exports of manufactured goods
0 6	Figure 1 shows aggregate demand (AD) and long-run aggregate supply (LRAS) curves in an economy.
	Figure 1
	Price level LRAS ₁ LRAS ₂
	0 Real national output
	Which one of the following is the most likely cause of the shift from LRAS ₁ to LRAS ₂ ? [1 mark]
	A A fall in the marginal propensity to save
	B A rise in indirect taxes
	C The discovery of oil in the country
	D The rate of unemployment has fallen



0 7	Which one of the following is an injection into the c	ircular flow of income? [1 mark]
	A Consumption	
	B Exports	
	C Profits	
	D Savings	
	Turn over for the next qu	estion







0 9 Table 3 shows real GDP per capita and the Gini coefficient for four countries.

All other things being equal, which country has the most **unequal** distribution of income?

[1 mark]

Table 3

	Country	Real GDP per capita (\$)	Gini coefficient	
Α	Α	10 000	0.4	0
В	В	12 000	0.6	0
С	С	14 000	0.3	0
D	D	22 000	0.2	0

1 0 A government cuts income tax rates as part of its supply-side policy.

Which one of the following is most likely to be the objective of this policy?

[1 mark]

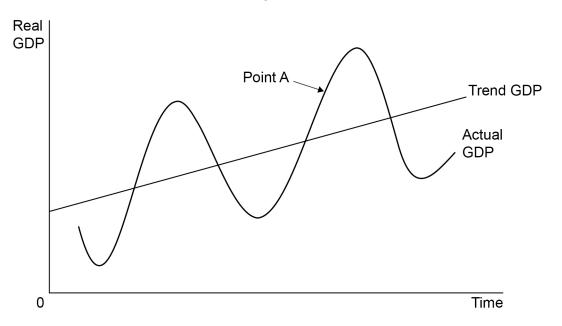
- A A fall in demand-pull inflation
- **B** A larger budget deficit
- C An increased incentive to work
- **D** More spending on imports

Turn over for the next question



1 1 Figure 2 shows a diagram of the economic cycle.





All other things being equal, at Point A the economy is most likely to experience

[1 mark]

- A consumption rising and employment falling.
- **B** imports falling and exports rising.
- **C** inflation rising and incomes falling.
- **D** unemployment falling and investment rising.



1	2	Table 4 shows the proportion of income spent on a good by different groups of the
		population.

Table 4

	Low-income	Middle-income	High-income
	group	group	group
Proportion of income spent on the good	10%	5%	2%

The government puts a new tax on the good.

Which one of the following best describes the tax?

[1 mark]

A	Direct	0
В	Progressive	0
С	Proportional	0

D Regressive

Which one of the following is most likely to be a macroeconomic policy objective for a government?

[1 mark]

Α	Falling average price level	0
В	High level of taxation	0
С	Low unemployment	0
D	Positive output gap	0

Turn over for the next question

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					[1 mar
A Accelerator process			>		
B Demand-side shock					
C Multiplier process					
D Supply-side shock			>		
[2040	Table 5	2020	2024	2022
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Real GDP growth (%)	2.3	-1.7	-1.5	1.5	1.8
Government spending (\$bn)	115	120	125	130	135
Total tax revenue (\$bn)	103	104	105	106	107
It can be concluded from Tabl	e 5 that the	country has	S		[1 mar
	eficit.		>		
A a rising structural budget de			>		
A a rising structural budget deB a worsening current accour	nt deficit.				
			>		



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Look at the Source Booklet and answer all questions in the spaces provided.

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1 6 . 1	Define 'inflation' (Extract B, line 4).	[3 marks]
1 6.2	Define 'investment' (Extract C, line 12).	[3 marks]

Turn over for the next question



1 7	Extract A shows the balance of payments on current account, as a percentage of GDP, and productivity for selected countries.	ou
	You are advised to show your working for the calculations.	
1 7.1	In 2020, Argentina's GDP was \$389.59bn.	
	Use Extract A (i) to calculate the value of Argentina's balance of payments on current account in 2020.	
	Give your answer in \$bn to two decimal places. [3 marks]	
1 7.2	An index of productivity for Kenya has 2016 as the base year.	
	Use Extract A (ii) to calculate the value of this index in 2018.	
	Give your answer to one decimal place. [3 marks]	



1 8	Extract B (lines 3–4) states: 'Higher productivity can improve a country's balance of payments on current account.'
1 8 . 1	Explain how higher productivity can lead to an improvement in a country's balance of payments on current account. [6 marks]
	Question 18 continues on the next page

8 . 2	To what extent do the data suggest that higher productivity leads to an improvement in a country's balance of payments on current account?
	Use the data in Extract A to help support your answer. [6 marks



Extra space	With the help of a diagram, explain h	now rising exports could increase a country's
Extra space	economic growth.	
Extra space		
	Extra space	





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2 0	Extract C (lines 6–7) states: 'Higher saving can provide more funds for businesses to borrow and invest.'	
	Analyse the determinants of saving in an economy.	
	[12 marks]	



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		12
	Turn over for the next question	



Do not write outside the 2 1 **Extract C** (lines 14–15) states: 'However, governments can use supply-side policies to improve an economy's macroeconomic performance'. Use the extracts and your knowledge of economics to assess the extent to which supply-side policies are likely to improve an economy's macroeconomic performance. [20 marks]





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Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.



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