2 Which **one** of the following is an external benefit when children receive the measles vaccination?

A The manufacturer of the measles vaccine gains more revenue from selling the vaccine

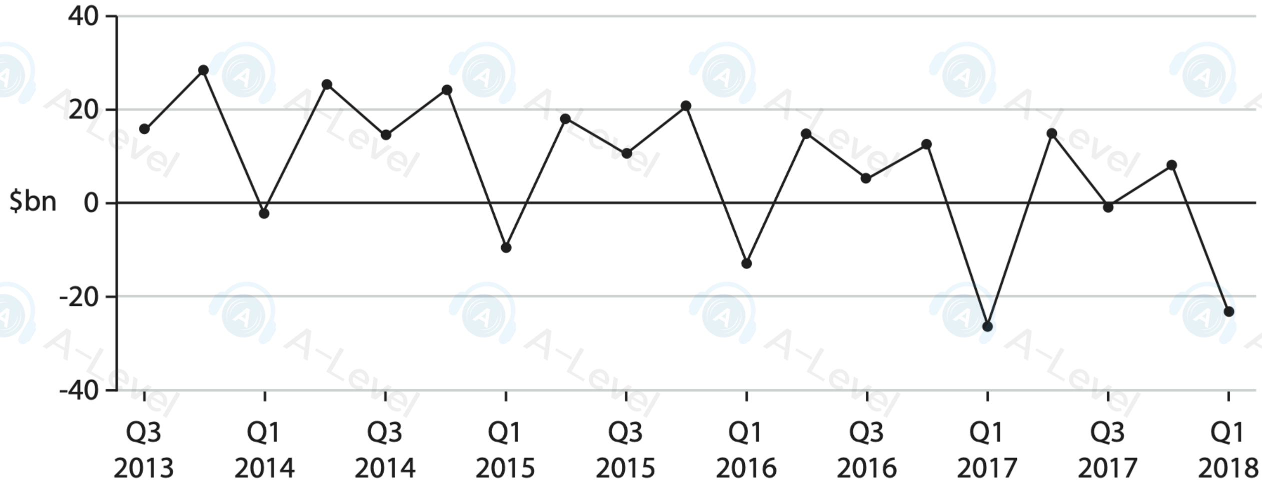
B Children who are vaccinated against measles will be protected from getting measles

C Children around those vaccinated against measles will be less likely to get measles

D The manufacturer of the measles vaccine must pay the cost of producing the vaccine

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

6 The chart shows a government budget between quarter 3 2013 and quarter 1 2018 ($ billion).



What can be deduced from this chart?

☒ **A** There was a budget surplus in quarter 3 2015

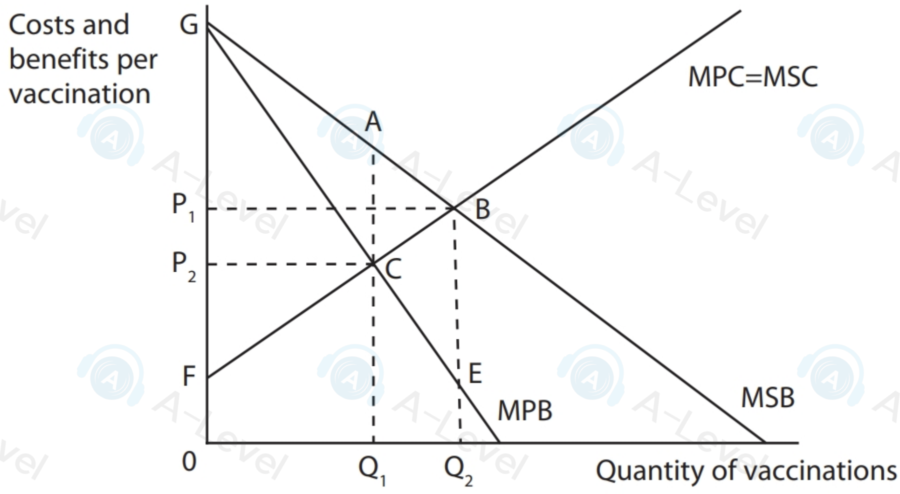
☒ **B** There was a budget deficit in quarter 3 2013

☒ **C** Tax receipts exceeded government expenditure in quarter 1 2017

☒ **D** Government expenditure exceeded tax receipts in quarter 3 2015

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

4 The diagram shows the market for vaccinations against measles.



Which **one** of the following can be deduced from the diagram?

☒ **A** The social optimum output is Q_1

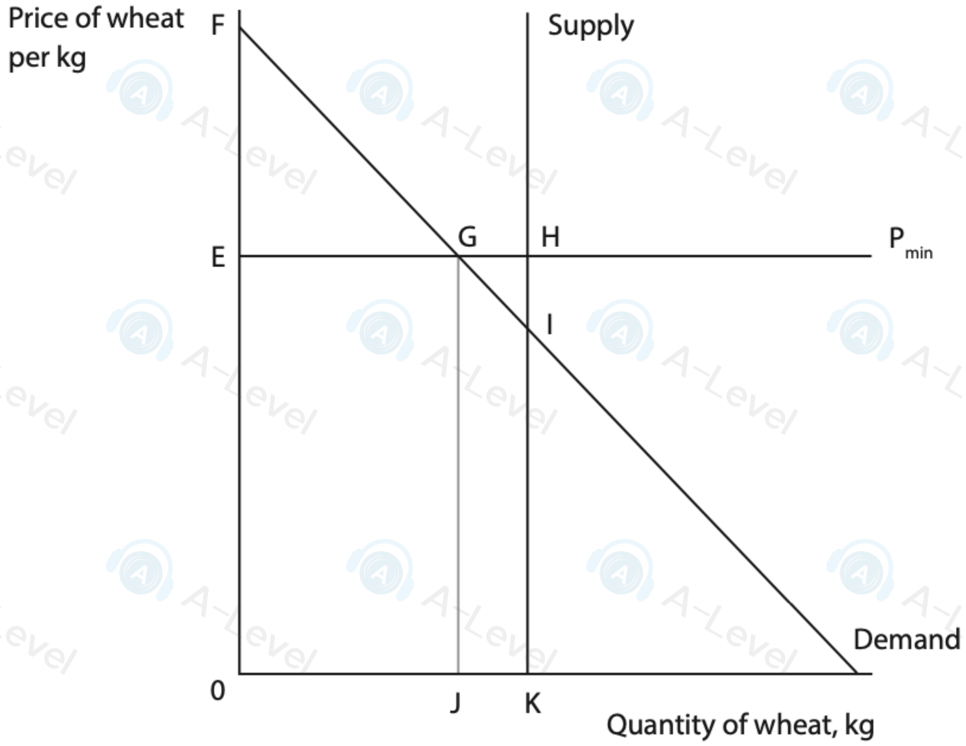
☒ **B** The market equilibrium output is Q_2

☒ **C** Welfare gain is shown by the area BCE

☒ **D** Welfare gain is shown by the area ABC

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

4 The diagram represents the market for wheat in India. The Government of India operates a minimum price scheme for wheat. It agrees to buy any surpluses from farmers at the minimum price of 0E.



Which **one** of the following can be deduced from this information?

☒ **A** The Government will spend GHKJ

☒ **B** The Government will spend EFG

☒ **C** The Government will spend GHI

☒ **D** The Government will spend EHK0

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

2 The table shows the changes in electricity generation from two sources in selected countries between 2019 and 2020.

	Coal	Solar
Italy	–31%	+12%
India	–20%	+6%
South Korea	–11%	+26%
USA	–40%	+45%

Which **one** of the following can be deduced from the table?

☒ **A** The largest percentage decline in the use of the non-renewable resource for electricity generation was in South Korea

☒ **B** The largest percentage increase in the use of the renewable resource for electricity generation was in the USA

☒ **C** In all countries the use of the non-renewable resource for electricity generation increased

☒ **D** In all countries the use of the renewable resource for electricity generation decreased

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

5 The table shows the estimated price elasticity of supply for cotton in selected countries.

Australia	0.46
Egypt	0.16
India	0.31
Mexico	1.08

(Source: http://www.fao.org/3/a-ah470e.pdf)

Which **one** of the following can be deduced from the table?

☒ **A** Supply is price elastic in India

☒ **B** Supply is price inelastic in Mexico

☒ **C** Supply is least responsive to a change in price in Egypt

☒ **D** Supply is most responsive to a change in price in Australia

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

11 The cross elasticity of demand for Pepsi cola with respect to Coca Cola is estimated to be +1.24.

Explain the likely impact of a 10% increase in the price of Coca Cola on the demand for Pepsi cola.

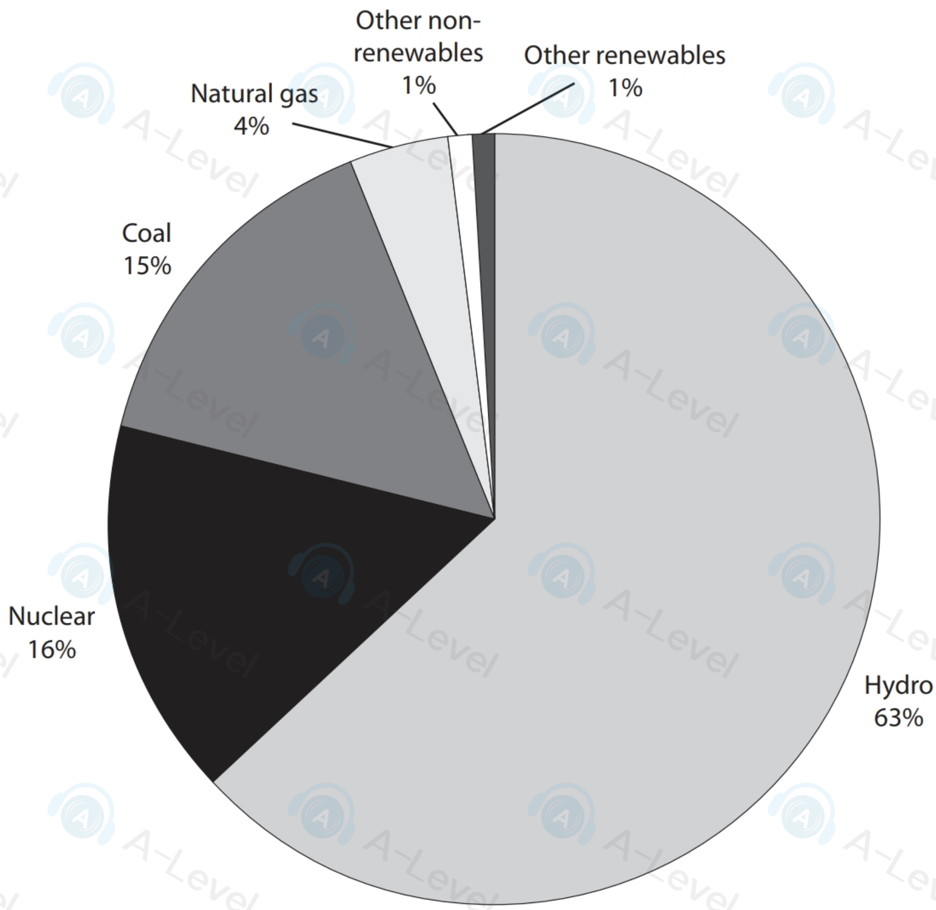
10 The table shows the average price of green coffee beans and the global output of green coffee beans in February 2023 and in February 2024.

	Price of green coffee beans per lb	**Output of green coffee beans (tonnes)**
February 2023	\$1.61	8 510 000
February 2024	\$1.82	11 550 000

Ceteris paribus, calculate the price elasticity of supply for green coffee beans.

Show your workings.

8 The chart shows how Canada's total electricity supply was generated from different resources in 2015.



(Source: http://www.theenergycollective.com/jarretadams1/2292773/canada-working-toward-decarbonizing-its-grid)

With reference to Canada's electricity generation, explain the difference between 'renewable resources' and 'non-renewable resources'.

11 Between 2019 and 2022 the number of international visitors to Czechia decreased from 6.8 million to 4.5 million.

Ceteris paribus, explain the likely impact on producer surplus in the hotel market in Czechia.

Illustrate your answer with a supply and demand diagram.

11 Between January 2020 and May 2020 the price of bananas charged by retailers in the USA increased from \$1.17 to \$1.30 per kg. This was mainly caused by increased costs of transportation from banana growers to markets in North America.

Explain the likely impact of this change in price on consumer surplus.

Illustrate your answer with a diagram.