Economics
Leaving Certificate
Higher Level

Past Exam Questions on
Economic Growth & Development

Q8 Section B 2013

8. **(a)** 'The rate of unemployment among 15-24 year olds in Ireland has increased by 74% between 2006 and 2011' (*Profile 3 At Work*, Central Statistics Office, July 2012).

(i) Explain **three** economic consequences of a high rate of youth unemployment on the Irish economy.

(ii) Discuss **three** measures which the Irish government may introduce to reduce the problem of youth unemployment. (30)

(b) 'Ireland's National Debt was €137.6bn at the end of December 2012'.
(National Treasury Management Agency)

(i) Discuss the disadvantages for Ireland of having a high National Debt.

(ii) Outline **two** means by which Ireland's National Debt may be made more sustainable. (30)

(c) Ireland, in common with many developed countries, is facing the challenges of an ageing population.

Discuss the possible economic consequences of an ageing population for the Irish economy. (15)

[75 marks]

Q7 Part (b) Section B 2010

(b) (i) Describe the main differences between a developed country and a developing country (LDC).

(ii) Discuss **three** measures which the governments of developed countries could take to promote economic development in developing countries (LDCs).

(30 marks)

Q8 Section A 2009

8. Define 'economic development'. Explain **two** social costs of economic development.

Definition: ______________________________

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Cost 1: ______________________________

____

Cost 2: ______________________________

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(17 marks)

Q4 Section A 2008

4. Define **economic development.** State **two** policies by which governments in less developed countries (**LDC**s) might promote economic development.

Definition: ____

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Policy (i): ____

Policy (ii): ____

(16 marks)

Q4 Part (c) Section B 2008

(c) The Central Bank of Ireland has predicted a slower rate of economic growth for the Irish economy in 2008.

Discuss the economic consequences of a slower rate of economic growth for Ireland.

(25 marks)

Q6 Section B 2007

6. (a) The main components of National Income are: Consumption, Investment, Government Expenditure, Exports, Imports.

(i) Show the equation which links all of these components with the level of National Income in the economy.

(ii) Explain what determines/influences the size of **each** of these components of National Income.

(25 marks)

(b) The table below shows the level of National Income, Consumption, Investment, Exports and Imports at the end of Year 1 and Year 2.
(For the purpose of this question you may ignore the government sector.)

Year	National Income	Consumption	Investment	Exports	Imports
1	€10,000	€8,600	€1,000	€1,200	€800
2	€11,200	€9,500	€1,300		€1,100

Calculate the following, showing all your workings:

(i) The level of Exports in Year 2;

(ii) The Marginal Propensity to Import;

(iii) The Marginal Propensity to Save;

(iv) The size of the Multiplier. Explain the economic meaning of this multiplier figure.

(25 marks)

(c) Less developed countries (LDCs) are primarily concerned with achieving **economic development** while developed countries are concerned with achieving **economic growth**.

(i) Distinguish between the two underlined terms.

(ii) Outline **THREE** characteristics which indicate that a country is a LDC.

(25 marks)

Q4 Section A 2006

4. Define **economic development.** State **TWO** policies by which governments of developed countries could promote economic development in less developed countries (LDCs).

Definition: ____

____

Policy (i): ____

Policy (ii): ____

(16 marks)

Q6 Part (c) Section B 2006

(c) Gross National Product at Current Market Prices for the year 2005 in Ireland was approximately 45% higher than the figure for the year 2000.

State and explain the relevance of **FOUR** other pieces of economic information which you would use to assess whether or not the average standard of living had also risen by approximately 45% between 2000 and 2005.

(25 marks)