

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname StemUp Model Solution

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

AS ECONOMICS

Paper 1 The operation of markets and market failure

Monday 14 May 2018

Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- the insert
- a calculator.

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 in **Section A**.
- Answer **either** Context 1 **or** Context 2 in **Section B**.
- You will need to refer to the insert provided to answer **Section B**.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- No deductions will be made for wrong answers.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
Section A	
Section B	
TOTAL	



J U N 1 8 7 1 3 5 1 0 1

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Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Do not write
outside the
box

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.



0 1 The central purpose of the production of goods and services is to

A achieve more technological innovation.

☐

B maximise exports.

☐

C maximise profits.

☐

D satisfy consumer wants.

☒

[1 mark]

0 2 In an economy, competitive firms supply electricity that is generated using coal-fired power stations.

If the government tries to reduce pollution by imposing an indirect tax on the firms, this would

A shift the market demand curve to the left.

☐

B shift the market demand curve to the right.

☐

C shift the market supply curve to the left.

☒

D shift the market supply curve to the right.

☐

[1 mark]



- 0 3** The price elasticity of demand (PED) for petrol used by car drivers in an economy is estimated to be -0.2 .

Which one of the following is the most likely reason for the low PED?

A A tax on petrol

☐

B Cycle lanes on many roads

☐

C Few bus and rail services

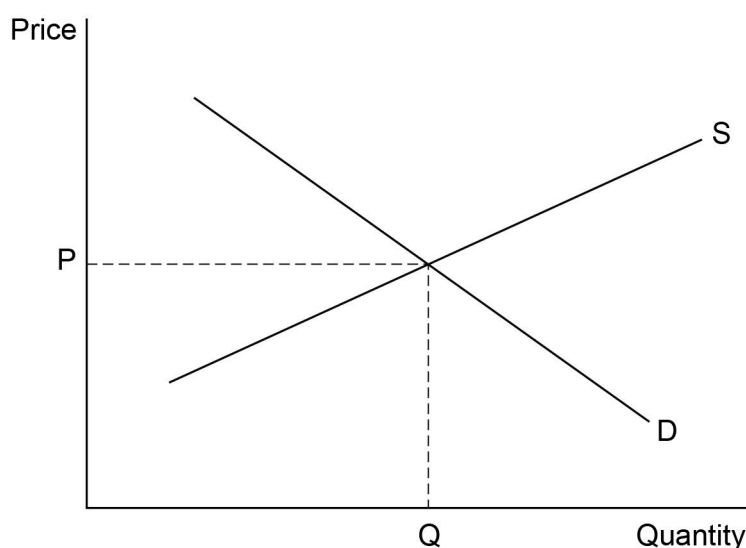
☒

D Low household incomes

☐

[1 mark]

- 0 4** The diagram below shows the demand curve (D) and the supply curve (S) in the market for tomatoes.



Which one of the following would result in a higher quantity consumed and a lower price charged for tomatoes?

A A fall in the price of the fertiliser used to grow tomatoes

☒

B A hot summer causes consumers to eat more tomato salad

☐

C The minimum wage for farm workers is increased

☐

D The price of cucumbers falls

☐

[1 mark]



0 5

Ben owns a small business that makes hand-made guitars.

One year he sells 160 guitars, his total revenue is £78 400, and his total costs are £59 200.

The average profit that Ben earns on each guitar is

A £120

☒

B £370

☐

C £490

☐

D £860

☐

[1 mark]

0 6

Which one of the following is most likely to reduce the benefits of specialisation?

A A reduction in government regulations

☐

B An increase in competition

☐

C Taxes on pollution

☐

D Trade conducted by bartering

☒

[1 mark]

0 7

Smoking cigarettes generates negative consumption externalities.

This means that

A the private benefit from smoking includes the consumption externalities.

☐

B the social benefit from smoking is less than the private benefit.

☒

C the social benefit from smoking is negative.

☐

D the social optimum level of smoking is zero.

☐

[1 mark]



0 8 Which one of the following is an example of the economic resource capital?

A A bank loan to a small business

☐

B A scientific research laboratory

☒

C Government subsidies for wind power

☐

D Money in a savings account

☐

[1 mark]

0 9 Training provided by firms in a free market economy may be underprovided because some of the benefits from training may be captured by other firms when the workers change jobs. Which one of the following best describes this situation?

A A negative production externality and a missing market

☐

B A negative production externality and partial market failure

☐

C A positive production externality and a missing market

☐

D A positive production externality and partial market failure

☒

[1 mark]

1 0 The income elasticity of demand for baked beans is -0.4 .

Weekly sales of baked beans are 73 000 tins.

If household incomes fall by 5%, then the new weekly sales of baked bean tins would be

A 63 875

☐

B 71 540

☐

C 74 460

☒

D 82 125

☐

[1 mark]



1	1
---	---

There is a large increase in the number of different models of bicycles produced by the bicycle industry.

The most likely impact of this would be

A a decrease in advertising expenditure by bicycle firms.

☐

B a fall in the price elasticity of demand for any one model of bicycle.

☐

C an increase in barriers to entry to the bicycle industry.

☒

D an increase in productivity of manufacturing bicycles.

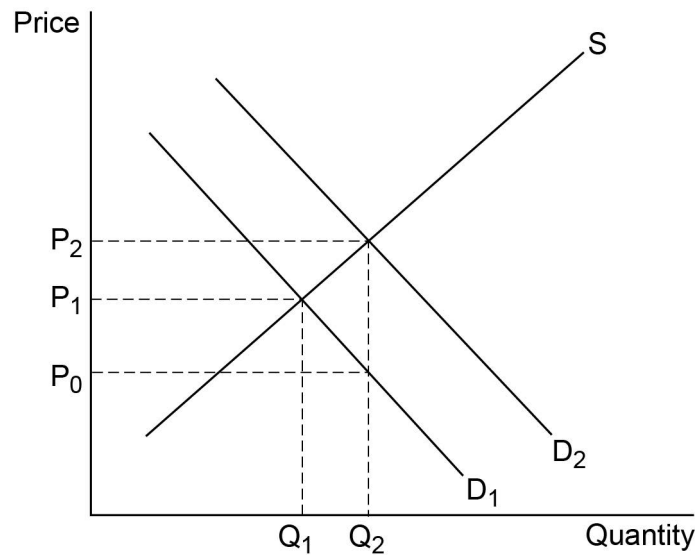
☐

[1 mark]



1 2

In the following diagram D_1 shows the market demand for smoke alarms when consumers have imperfect information about the benefits of installing a smoke alarm. If consumers had full information, the market demand for smoke alarms would be D_2 .



Which one of the following policies is most likely to ensure that consumption and production of smoke alarms are at the social optimum level?

A A maximum price set at P_0

☐

B A maximum price set at P_2

☐

C A subsidy per unit equal to $P_1 - P_0$

☐

D A subsidy per unit equal to $P_2 - P_0$

☒

[1 mark]

1 3

In an economy hit by a recession, the owner of a small firm decides to continue to operate despite making losses.

This decision suggests that

A firms may have objectives other than profit maximisation.

☒

B monopoly power is widespread in the economy.

☐

C some small firms produce merit goods.

☐

D the firm's average revenue is greater than its average cost.

☐

[1 mark]



- 1 4** The table below shows the relationship between a firm's output and its production costs.

Output	Average variable costs (£)	Average total costs (£)
10	50	80
20	40	55
30	35	45

When the firm increases its output from

A 10 to 20 units, average fixed costs do not change.

☐

B 10 to 20 units, average fixed costs fall by £15.

☒

C 20 to 30 units, average fixed costs fall by £10.

☐

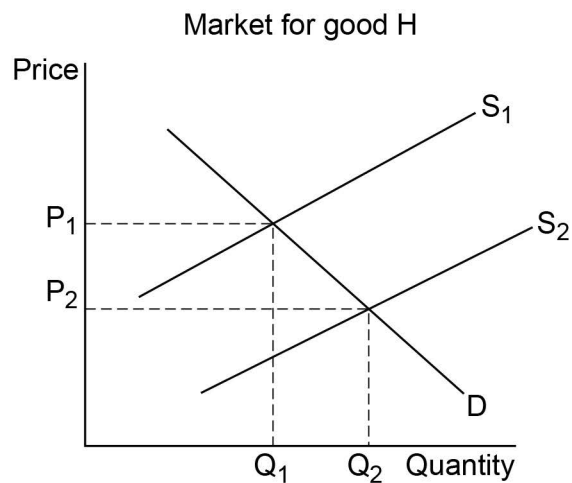
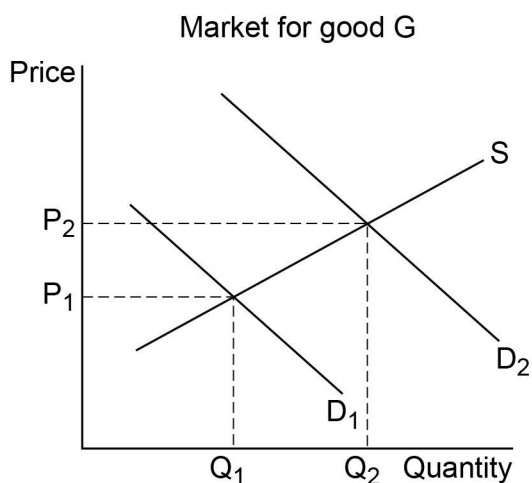
D 20 to 30 units, average fixed costs fall by £15.

☐

[1 mark]



- 1 5** The diagrams below show the impact of an increase in demand for good G and the resulting change in the related market for good H.



These changes imply that goods G and H are in

A composite demand.

☐

B derived demand.

☐

C joint demand.

☐

D joint supply.

☒

[1 mark]

- 1 6** Which one of the following statements about the distribution of income must be correct?

A An unequal distribution of income has to be inequitable

☐

B 'The distribution of income is equitable' is a positive statement

☐

C The distribution of income is equitable when everyone has the same income

☐

D Whether the distribution of income is equitable is a value judgement

☒

[1 mark]



1 7 Which one of the following would generate a short-run disequilibrium with excess supply in the market for Cornish pasties?

- A** A minimum price for Cornish pasties is set above the current market price ☒
- B** Higher meat prices increase the cost of producing Cornish pasties ☐
- C** More advertising increases the demand for Cornish pasties ☐
- D** The government levies a new indirect tax on Cornish pasties ☐

[1 mark]

1 8 One way to allocate road space in a congested city would be to charge drivers to use the roads.

One reason why this policy is likely to result in a more efficient allocation of resources is because

- A** incentives to build new roads would be higher. ☐
- B** only higher income drivers would choose to use the roads. ☐
- C** road use would be rationed to drivers who benefit from it the most. ☒
- D** the government would raise a large amount of revenue from drivers. ☐

[1 mark]

1 9 Firms in an industry with a high concentration ratio will typically experience

- A** a large amount of competition. ☐
- B** a large degree of monopoly power. ☒
- C** few economies of scale. ☐
- D** low prices and profits. ☐

[1 mark]



2 0

Online clothes retailers invest in new warehouses to enable them to hold larger stocks of clothes.

Other things remaining the same, this is most likely to result in

A a higher price elasticity of supply of clothes sold online.

☒

B an increase in demand for clothes sold online.

☐

C diseconomies of scale in the online clothes industry.

☐

D lower barriers to entry to the online clothes industry.

☐

[1 mark]

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20

**QUESTION 20 IS THE
LAST QUESTION IN SECTION A**



Section B

Do not write
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Look at the insert and choose to answer **EITHER** Context 1 **OR** Context 2.

Answer **EITHER** Questions 21 to 26 in the spaces below

OR

Questions 27 to 32 on pages 23 to 32 of this answer booklet.

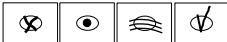
There is a total of 50 marks for either Context.

Shade the circle below to indicate which context you have answered.

Context **0 1** ☐

Context **0 2** ☐

WRONG METHODS



CORRECT METHOD



EITHER

Context 1

Total for this Context: 50 marks

LIBRARIES

Use the insert provided to study **Questions 21 to 26** and **Extracts A, B and C**, and then answer the questions in the spaces which follow.

2 1

Define 'public good' **Extract C** (line 18).

[3 marks]

A public good is a good that is both non-excludable and non-rival in consumption. Non-excludable means that once it is provided, people who do not pay cannot be prevented from benefiting from it, which leads to the free-rider problem. Non-rival means that one person's consumption does not reduce the amount available for others to consume, so the marginal cost of an extra user is zero. Examples

Extra space *include street lighting and national defence.*



2	2
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Extract C (lines 11–13) states: ‘A relatively small amount ... was spent on libraries in England in 2014/15.’

If the population of England in 2014/15 was 54.5 million, calculate, to the nearest pound, the amount spent on libraries per person.

[4 marks]

Library spending in England in 2014/15 = £762 million (Extract C)

Spending per person = total spending ÷ population

= £762 000 000 ÷ 54 500 000

= £13.98 per person (to 2 decimal places)

= £14 per person (to the nearest pound)

Turn over for the next question

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2 3

Use **Extract A** to identify **two** significant points of comparison between the percentage of people aged 16–24 and those aged 75+ who visited a library in England over the period shown.

[4 marks]

Comparison 1 *Both age groups had a lower percentage visiting a library at the end of the period than at the start, but the fall was far larger for 16 to 24 year olds: from 42.8% in 2008/09 to 27.4% in 2015/16 (a fall of 15.4 percentage points), compared with a fall from 35.0% to only 34.3% for those aged 75+ (a fall of 0.7 percentage points).*

Extra space

Comparison 2 *At the start of the period a higher percentage of 16 to 24 year olds visited a library than people aged 75+, 42.8% compared with 35.0% in 2008/09, whereas by the end of the period the position was reversed, with only 27.4% of 16 to 24 year olds visiting compared with 34.3% of those aged 75+ in 2015/16.*

Extra space

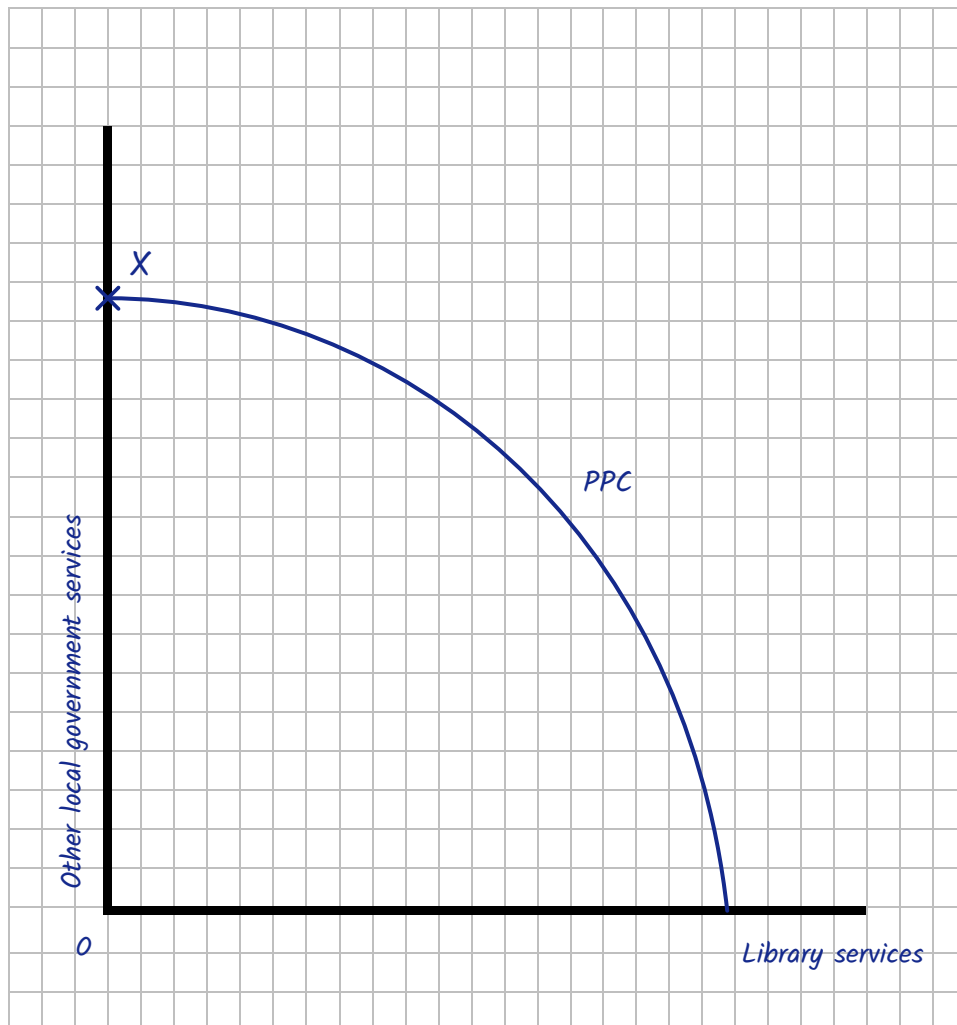


2 4

A local authority has a limited sum of money to spend on two services, libraries and other local government services.

Draw a production possibility diagram showing the potential provision of these two services **and** assuming resources are fully employed, label a point X where no resources are used for libraries.

[4 marks]



Turn over for the next question

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2 5

Extract B (lines 2–3) states: ‘a recent survey found that only a third of adults had used a library in the previous year, a significant fall since data collection began in 2005’.

Explain **two** reasons why the demand for library services has fallen.

[10 marks]

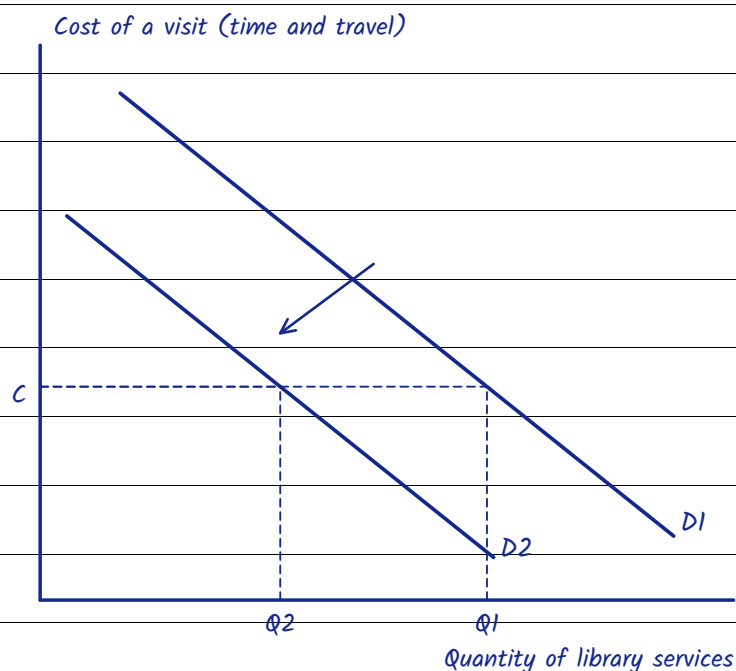
Demand is the quantity of a good or service that consumers are willing and able to buy, or here use, at each price over a given period of time. Most library services are free at the point of use, so the 'price' to the user is mainly the time and travel cost of a visit. The fall in use reported in Extract B, where only a third of adults had used a library in the previous year, is therefore a shift of the demand curve to the left rather than a movement along it, as shown in the diagram.

Reason 1: more and cheaper substitutes. Since 2005 the internet, smartphones and e-readers have spread rapidly. Information that people once looked up in a library can now be found instantly online, and eBooks and cheap second-hand books can be bought online and delivered the next day. These are close substitutes, so the cross elasticity of demand between library services and online alternatives is positive and fairly high: as the price of the substitutes has fallen and their convenience has improved, consumers have switched away from libraries. This shifts demand for library services from D1 to D2, so fewer visits are made at any given cost of a visit. Extract A supports this, as the fall was much larger among 16 to 24 year olds (42.8% to 27.4%), the group most likely to use digital alternatives, than among people aged 75+ (35.0% to 34.3%).

Reason 2: changes in tastes, lifestyles and incomes. Many people now have less free time, and leisure has moved towards streaming, gaming



Extra space *and social media, so the opportunity cost of an hour spent in a library has risen and reading printed books has become less popular with some groups. A change in tastes and preferences away from library-based activities reduces demand at every price. Rising real incomes may reinforce this: if library use is an inferior good for some consumers, as their incomes rise they buy their own books or pay for subscriptions instead. Shorter opening hours and a lack of promotion also mean that many people are unaware of what modern libraries offer, such as free Wi-Fi and community events. Overall, better substitutes and changing tastes have shifted demand from D1 to D2, reducing use from Q1 to Q2 even though the money price of using a library has stayed at zero.*



2 6

Extract C (line 10) states: 'Faced with funding cuts, local authorities have to make difficult choices'.

Use the extracts and your knowledge of economics to assess whether local authorities should continue to provide public libraries.

[25 marks]

Public libraries are provided free at the point of use by local authorities and financed from taxation. Extract C notes that a relatively small amount, £762 million, was spent on libraries in England in 2014/15, only about £14 per person. However, with funding cuts every pound spent on libraries has an opportunity cost: it cannot also be spent on other services such as adult social care or road repairs. Whether local authorities should continue to provide libraries depends on whether the free market would underprovide them and whether the benefits of provision outweigh this opportunity cost.

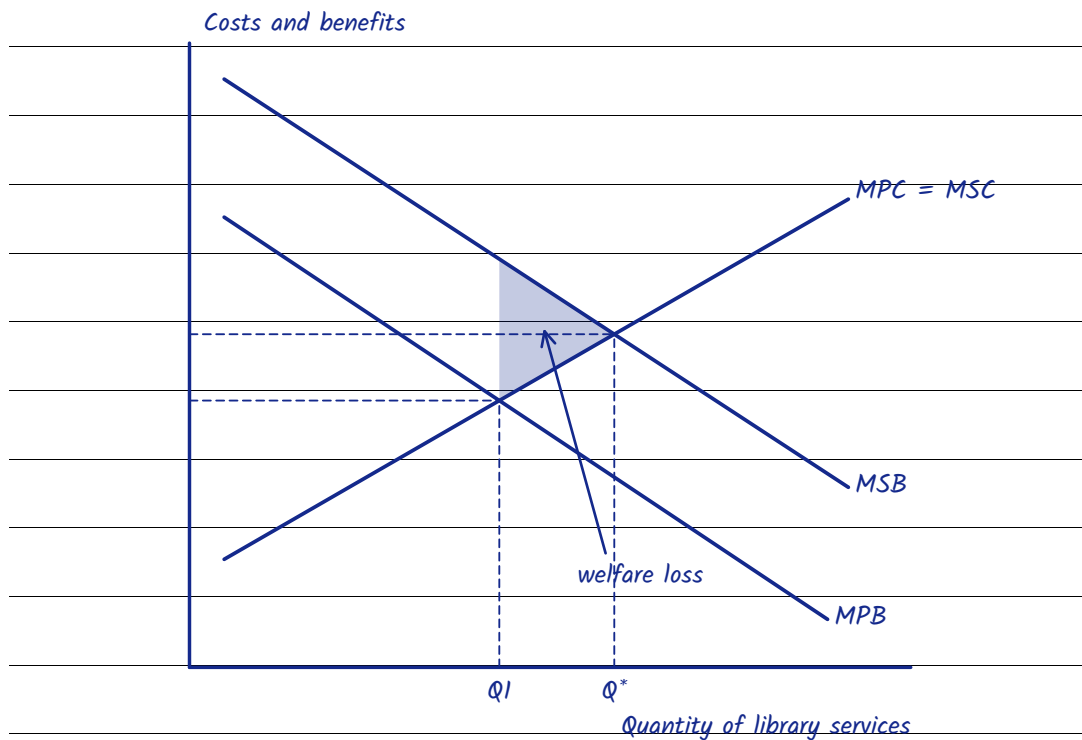
The main argument for continued provision is that libraries are a merit good which would be underconsumed in a free market. Library use generates positive consumption externalities: people who borrow books and use learning resources improve their literacy and skills, which raises their productivity and earnings and benefits employers and the wider economy through higher output and tax revenue.

Libraries also provide health information and promote lifelong learning, helping people to live healthier and happier lives, which may reduce costs for the NHS. Users only consider their private benefit, so they consume where $MPB = MPC$, at Q_I in the diagram above. The marginal social benefit is higher, so the socially optimal level is Q^* , where $MSB = MSC$. The underconsumption between Q_I and Q^*



causes the welfare loss shown by the shaded triangle. There is also

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information failure: people, especially children, underestimate the long-term benefits of reading, so their private benefit curve is too low.

Libraries also improve equity. Free internet access and help with digital skills are especially valuable to low-income households who cannot afford a computer or broadband. This helps unemployed people to search and apply for jobs and gain new skills, which reduces the occupational immobility of labour and helps the labour market allocate resources more efficiently. Mobile libraries in rural areas reduce inequality of access, and libraries help local businesses to start up and act as venues for community events, creating further external benefits. If libraries were left to the market and charged full prices, those on the lowest incomes would be priced out, widening inequality. However, the case for continued provision is weakened by falling



Extra space demand. Extract B shows that only a third of adults used a library in the previous year, and Extract A shows that the percentage of 16 to 24 year olds visiting fell from 42.8% to 27.4% between 2008/09 and 2015/16. If fewer people use libraries, the external benefits per pound spent are smaller, and much of what libraries offer, such as access to information, is now available online at very low cost. With funding cuts the opportunity cost is significant: money spent keeping under-used branches open might add more to social welfare if it were spent on services with larger benefits, such as care for the elderly. Some of the benefits of libraries are also private benefits to users, many of whom could afford to pay.

There is also a risk of government failure. Local authorities lack accurate information about the size of the external benefits, so they may overprovide in some places, for example by keeping many small branches open when fewer modern hubs would be more efficient, and underprovide in others. Because libraries are free at the point of use, there is no price signal to show which services people value most, so resources may be misallocated, and decisions may reflect political pressure rather than economic analysis.

Local authorities do not have to choose between full provision and closure. Alternatives include transferring libraries to community groups run by volunteers, charging for some services, fundraising, closer links with local businesses, support from wealthy donors or transferring funding to central government. Volunteer-run libraries cut costs, but they may be less reliable and less professional, and volunteers are



easier to find in wealthier areas, so this could widen inequality between areas. Charging for extra services such as room hire or printing, while keeping book lending and internet access free, could raise revenue without losing most of the external benefits, since demand for these extras from regular users is likely to be price inelastic. Central government funding would spread the cost across the whole country and protect poorer areas whose councils face the biggest cuts, but it would still have an opportunity cost.

In conclusion, local authorities should continue to provide public libraries, but not necessarily in their current form. The strongest argument for provision is that libraries are a merit good with positive externalities and important equity benefits, especially for low-income groups, children and people in rural areas, and these would be underprovided by the free market. As spending is relatively small, about £14 per person per year, compared with the benefits to literacy, skills and life satisfaction highlighted in the extracts, the social benefits are likely to exceed the opportunity cost. However, it depends on local demand and the value judgements of each council: where use has fallen sharply, councils should merge branches into multi-purpose community hubs, use volunteers to support rather than replace professional staff, and charge for non-essential services. Closures save money in the short run, but in the long run they may cost more through lower literacy, skills and wellbeing, which are hard to reverse. The best approach is therefore continued, but reformed, local authority provision.



[illegible]

Do **not** answer Context 2 if you have answered Context 1.

OR

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outside the
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Context 2

Total for this context: 50 marks

AGRICULTURE

Use the insert provided to study **Questions 27 to 32** and **Extracts D, E and F**, and then answer the questions in the spaces which follow.

2 7

Define 'minimum price' **Extract E** (line 6).

[3 marks]

A minimum price is a price floor set by the government (or a regulator) below which it is illegal to buy or sell the product. To be effective it must be set above the free market equilibrium price, which guarantees producers such as farmers a higher price but creates excess supply.

2 8

Extract E (lines 8–9) states: 'One prediction was that 20% of dairy farms would close in 2016'.

If there were 9633 dairy farms in England and Wales in January 2016, calculate, to the nearest whole number, how many dairy farms there would be in January 2017 if the prediction for the percentage of dairy farms closing in 2016 is correct.

[4 marks]

Number of farms closing = 20% of 9633 = $0.2 \times 9633 = 1926.6$

Farms remaining in January 2017 = $9633 - 1926.6 = 7706.4$

(or $0.8 \times 9633 = 7706.4$)

= 7706 dairy farms (to the nearest whole number)



2 9

Use **Extract D** to identify **two** significant points of comparison between the changes in employment and output in agriculture, forestry and fishing in the UK over the period shown.

[4 marks]

Comparison 1 *Over the period as a whole, agricultural employment fell from 389 000 to 370 000 workers, whereas output rose, with the index of output increasing from 97.1 to 111.4, so output per worker increased.*

Extra space

Comparison 2 *The greatest increase in both employment and output came between 2013 and 2014, when employment rose by 50 000 from 369 000 to 419 000 and the index of output rose by 13.9 index points from 100.0 to 113.9.*

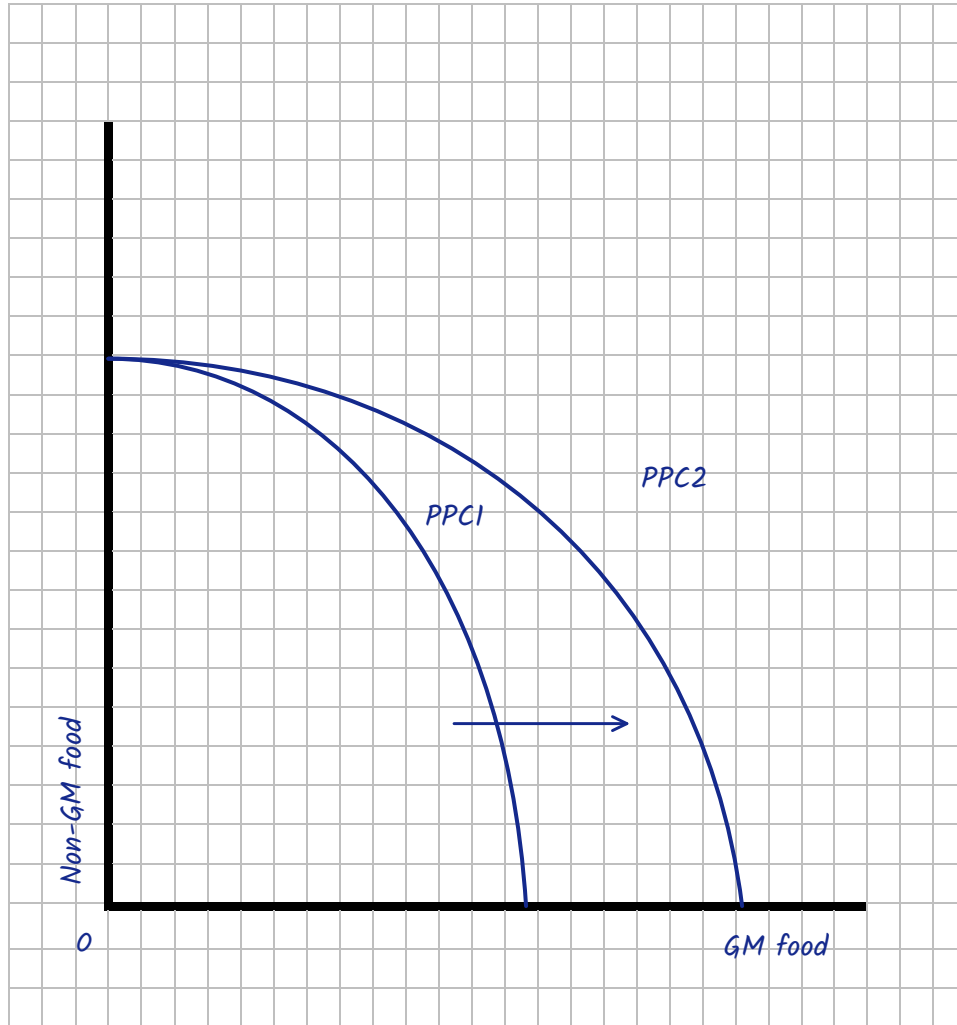
Extra space



3 0

Agricultural production can be divided into genetically modified (GM) food and non-GM food.

Draw a production possibility diagram showing the production of genetically modified (GM) food and non-GM food **and**, on the same diagram, draw a new production possibility curve to show the effect of increased productivity in GM food but no change in non-GM food.

[4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

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2 5

3 1**Extract F** (lines 2–3) states: 'Dairy prices are expected to rise in 2017'.Explain **two** factors that could increase the price of milk.**[10 marks]**

The price of milk is determined by the interaction of demand and supply. The price will rise if the demand for milk increases or the supply of milk decreases.

Factor 1: a fall in the supply of milk. Extract E reports a prediction that 20% of dairy farms would close in 2016, as low prices had fallen below many farmers' costs of production. As dairy farms leave the industry, fewer cows are milked and the market supply curve shifts to the left, from S_1 to S_2 in diagram 1. At the original price P_1 there is now excess demand, so the price is bid up until a new equilibrium is reached at P_2 and Q_2 . Supply could also fall because of higher costs of production: the fall in the value of the pound raises the price of imported animal feed, fertiliser and fuel, so farmers are willing to supply less at every price. Because the demand for milk is price inelastic, as it is a necessity with few close substitutes, a given fall in supply causes a proportionately larger rise in price.

Factor 2: an increase in the demand for milk. Demand could rise because of a growing population and rising real incomes, especially in emerging economies such as China where consumption of dairy products is increasing; as dairy products are normal goods, higher incomes raise demand. Demand for UK milk could also increase if advertising persuades consumers to buy British milk, if milk-based products such as cheese and coffee drinks become more fashionable, or if the price of a complement such as breakfast cereal falls. In



Extra space *diagram 2, demand shifts to the right from D_1 to D_2 ; at P_1 there is excess demand, so the price rises to P_2 and quantity supplied extends along the supply curve to Q_2 . Supply of milk is price inelastic in the short run, since it takes time to increase herd sizes, so the increase in demand mainly raises the price rather than the quantity.*

Either a fall in supply or a rise in demand would therefore raise the price of milk, consistent with Extract F's expectation that dairy prices would rise in 2017.

Diagram 1

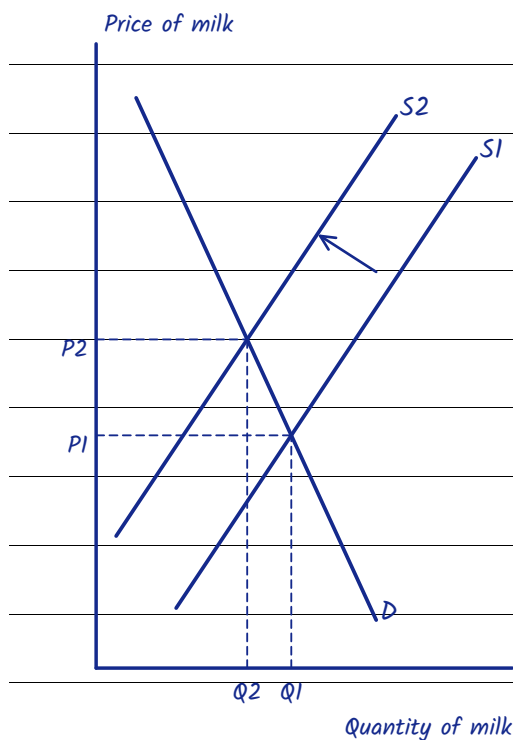
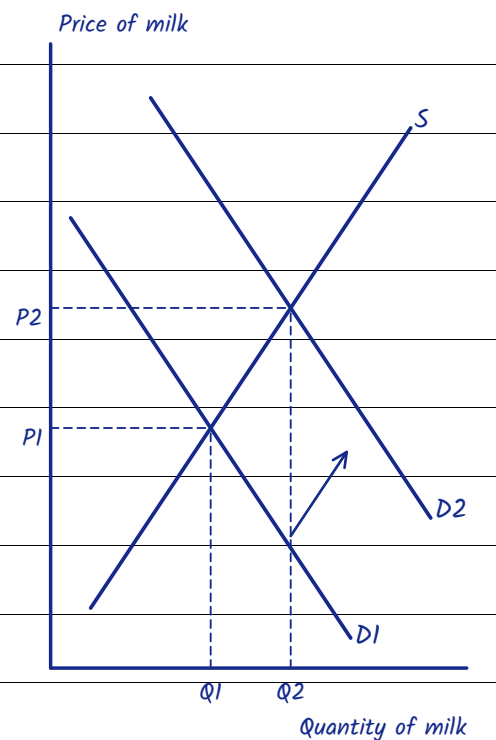


Diagram 2



3 2

Extract F (lines 18–19) states: ‘Should the UK government take an active role in agriculture, and if so, what policies should it implement?’

Use the extracts and your knowledge of economics to assess to what extent, if at all, the UK government should intervene in the agricultural sector.

[25 marks]

The agricultural sector produces food, a necessity, and employs around 370 000 people in the UK (Extract D). Government intervention could take the form of subsidies, minimum prices, buffer stocks, regulation of GM food and environmental schemes. Whether the government should intervene depends on whether the free market fails in agriculture and whether intervention would improve on the market outcome.

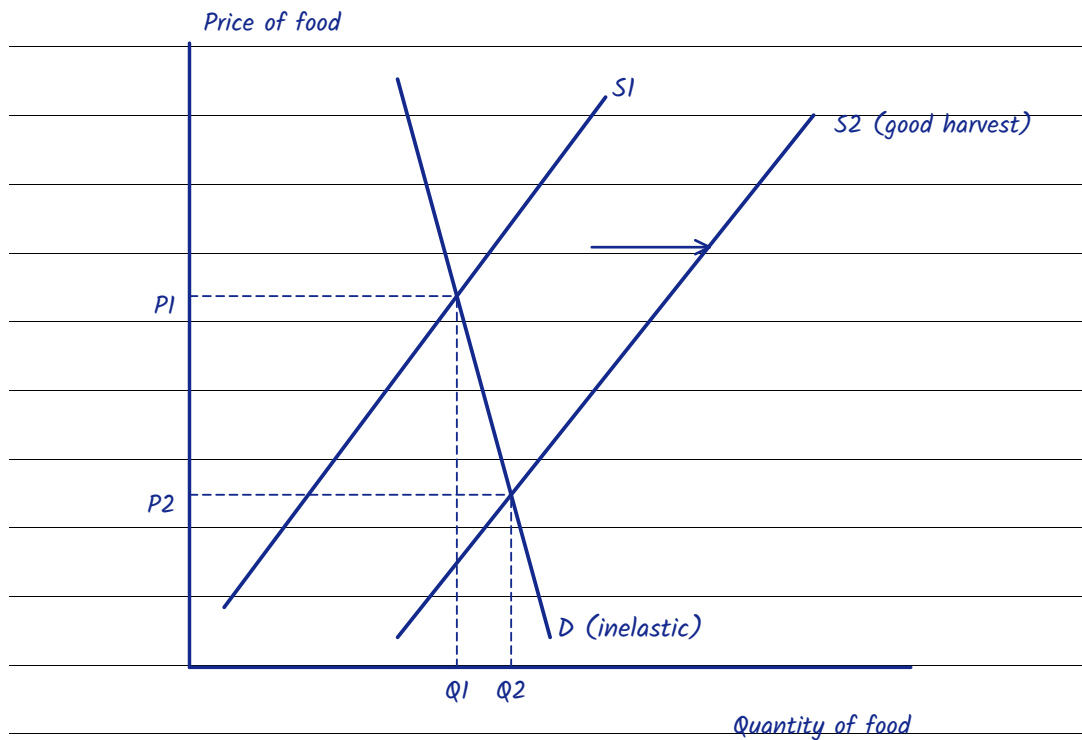
The main argument for intervention is that agricultural prices are unstable. Both the demand for and the supply of food are price inelastic in the short run: food is a necessity, and farmers cannot quickly change output because production takes time. Supply is also hit by unpredictable factors such as the weather and disease. As shown in the first diagram above, when a good harvest shifts supply from S_1 to S_2 , the price falls sharply from P_1 to P_2 because demand is inelastic, so farmers' total revenue falls. Extract E shows how falling milk prices led to a prediction that 20% of dairy farms would close in 2016. Volatile prices and incomes make it hard for farmers to plan and invest, and the extracts note that farmers lack the finance to adopt new technology. In the long run this could reduce the UK's capacity to produce its own food.

There are also strategic arguments. The UK produces only part of the food it consumes, and the decision to leave the EU creates



uncertainty about future trade deals and import prices. A secure

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domestic supply reduces dependence on imports, which have become more expensive as the pound has fallen. Agriculture also creates positive externalities, such as maintaining the countryside and supporting tourism and rural communities, which the market does not reward, and negative externalities such as fertiliser run-off, loss of biodiversity and methane emissions. As these external costs and benefits are not reflected in prices, the market misallocates resources, so there is a case for paying farmers for environmental stewardship and taxing or regulating pollution. Good food can be seen as a merit good, while some consumers regard GM food as a demerit good, so regulation and labelling may be needed to correct information failure. One possible policy is a subsidy to farmers. As shown in the second diagram above, a per-unit subsidy lowers farmers' costs, shifting supply to the right from S_1 to S_2 . The price paid by consumers falls

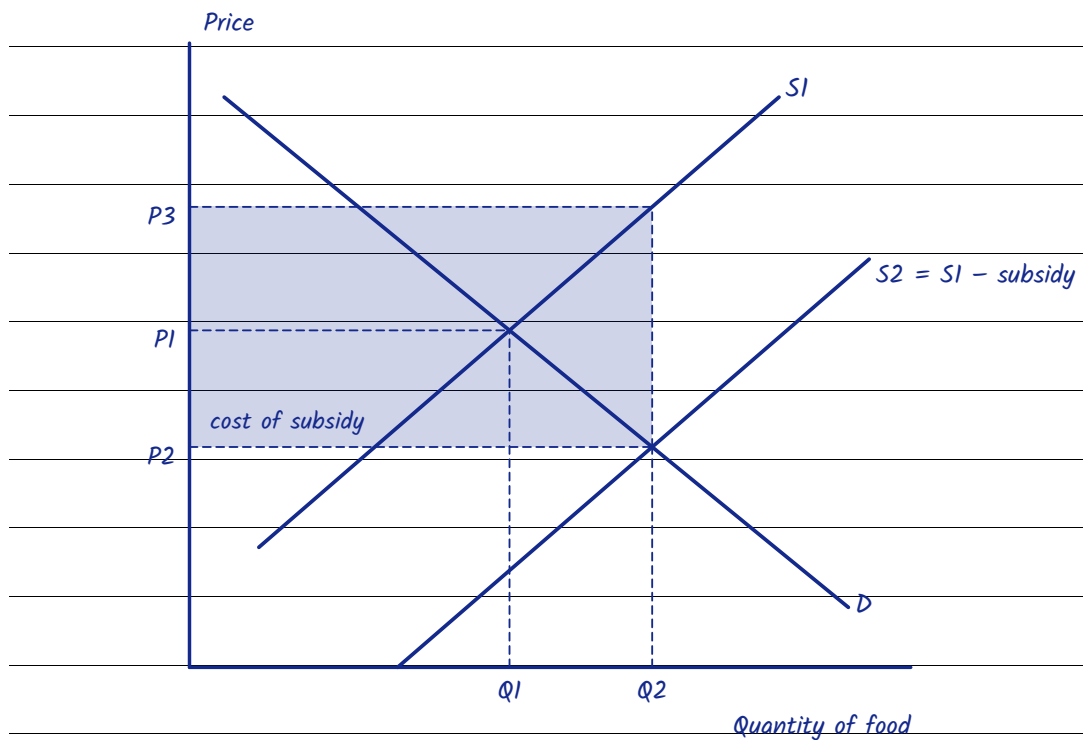


from P_1 to P_2 and output rises from Q_1 to Q_2 , while producers

Extra space receive P_3 per unit. This helps less well-off consumers, for whom food is a large share of spending, and protects farm incomes and rural employment. However, the cost to the government, shown by the shaded area, has an opportunity cost in terms of other public spending such as health or education, and subsidies reduce the incentive for farmers to become efficient, so inefficient farms survive. Alternatively, a minimum price above the equilibrium guarantees farmers a stable income. However, it causes excess supply, which the government must buy and store or destroy, as with the 'butter mountains' of the old Common Agricultural Policy, and consumers pay higher prices. This is an example of government failure: the policy causes a misallocation of resources and is expensive to maintain. Against intervention, the free market price mechanism allocates resources efficiently through its signalling, incentive and rationing functions. Low milk prices signal that too much milk is being produced, and the closure of the least efficient farms frees land, labour and capital for more valuable uses. Extract D shows that the index of output increased from 97.1 to 111.4 even though employment fell from 389 000 to 370 000, suggesting that productivity has risen without large-scale intervention. Farmers can also respond themselves by diversifying, for example into organic produce, farm shops or tourism, and some farmers in the extracts see leaving the EU as an opportunity rather than a challenge. Intervention also risks government failure through poor information, high administrative costs, lobbying by farmers and unintended consequences such as



overproduction.



In conclusion, the UK government should intervene in agriculture, but to a limited extent and in a targeted way. The case is strongest where there is clear market failure: price instability that threatens the long-run viability of farms, environmental externalities and information failure over food quality and GM food. Paying farmers for environmental benefits, supporting investment in new technology and providing a safety net in years of very low prices are likely to be better than large production subsidies or minimum prices, which encourage overproduction and are costly to taxpayers. The extent of intervention depends on the trade deals reached after leaving the EU, the size of the externalities and value judgements about food security and fairness to farmers compared with taxpayers and consumers. In the short run, support may be needed to manage the uncertainty of leaving the EU, but in the long run the aim should be a more



efficient and competitive industry that needs less government support.

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END OF QUESTIONS

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