SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE Division of Technical Education and Management Studies

EXAMINATION SESSION: Semester One December 2011/2012 Examination

TUTOR (S) : Pamela Roberts, Stephen Auguste

PROGRAMME TITLE : Applied Arts – Business Administration

PROGRAMME CODE : 3BS-ABA-AD

COURSE TITLE: Fundamentals of Economics

COURSE CODE : ECO101

DATE: 9th December, 2011

COMMENCEMENT TIME : 9:00 a.m.

DURATION : 2 ½ Hours

INVIGILATOR (S) : T. Warner, P. Jn. Francois

ROOM(S): HOS-R1

INSTRUCTIONS:

This examination contains two (2) sections. Read all sections carefully.

Section A – Data Response

There are four (4) questions in this section. Answer **ALL** questions in this section.

Use spaces provided to answer questions where necessary.

Section B - Essays

There are four questions in this section. Answer any one (1) question from this section.

Show all workings.

Lending and borrowing are prohibited.

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- > Students are advised to use a pen to write this examination
- ➤ Write your ID number on *each* answer sheet
- ➤ All cell phones must be turned off during the examination
- > Note: Bags, books as well as writing paper not given by the invigilator should be deposited at the front of the examination room or as otherwise indicated.
- > Students must sign IN and OUT on the examination class list
- > All examination papers <u>must</u> be turned in to the invigilator together with the answer sheets







SECTION A - DATA RESPONSE

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer all the questions in this section.

Use the space provided to answer the questions where necessary.

Question1

The following table shows the demand and supply schedules for wholesale potatoes for one week at the St Lucia's Marketing Board.

Price	Quantity Demanded	Quantity Supplied
(\$)	(kg)	(kg)
2	70	10
4	60	30
6	50	50
8	40	70
10	30	90

(a) Flot the demand and supply curves on a graph.	(/ mks)
(b) Identify the equilibrium price and quantity on the graph.	(2 mks)

- (d) If an increase in income and demand increases by 10 kg at each and every price (assume that nothing else changes):

(i)	Draw the new supply curve.	(3 mks)
(ii)	Show the new equilibrium price and quantity.	(2 mks)
(iii)	State the new equilibrium price and quantity.	
		(2 mks)
(iv)	What is the effect of the change in demand?	
		(2 mks)
		,

(20 marks)

Question 2

(i) Demand: Qd = 100 - 8 pSupply: Qs = 25 + 4 p, where

Q = thousands of hours of floor reconditioning per month

P =the price per hour.

Algebraically determine the market equilibrium price/output combination. (4 mks)

(ii) For each of the following situations listed below, select the market firm in the list which offers the best description:

Ma	rket Firms				
 (A) Perfect Competition (PC) (B) Monopoly (M) (C) Oligopoly (O) (D) Monopolistic Competition (MC) 					
(a)	A price take	er			
(b)	A sole supp	olier of air tran	sport.		
(c)	A few giant	firms supplyir	ng the whole of the m	arket for computers	
(d)	New firms	are excluded f	rom the market.		
			each supplying brand		
				•	•
(f)	A large nun	ber of farmers	s supplying celery at	identical prices	
					(6 mks)
(iii) Perfect competition and monopoly represent benchmark cases describing the two extremes of market models. State five differences between perfect competition and monopolist competition on the table provided below. (10 mks)					
Cat	egories	Perfect	Competition	Monopol	ist Competition
	egories mber of Firi		Competition	Monopol	ist Competition
			Competition	Monopol	ist Competition
Nui		ns	Competition	Monopol	ist Competition
Nui	mber of Firi	ns	Competition	Monopol	ist Competition
Nui	mber of Firi	ns	Competition	Monopol	ist Competition
Nui Typ Prio	mber of Firi	ns t	Competition	Monopol	ist Competition
Nui Typ Pric	mber of Firi oe of Produc ce	ns t	Competition	Monopol	ist Competition
Nui Typ Pric	mber of Firi oe of Produc	ns t	Competition	Monopol	ist Competition
Nui Typ Pric	mber of Firi oe of Produc ce	ns t	Competition	Monopol	ist Competition
Nui Typ Pric	mber of Firi oe of Produc ce	ns t	Competition	Monopol	(20 marks)
Nui Typ Price Bar	mber of Firmoe of Productions rier to Entre m Example	ns t	Competition	Monopol	
Nui Typ Price Bar	mber of Firi oe of Produc ce	ns t	Competition	Monopol	
Nun Typ Pric	mber of Firm De of Produc Ce Trier to Entr m Example estion 3 (i) Study	y the informati	on below and answer	the questions which	(20 marks)
Nun Typ Pric	mber of Firm De of Produc Ce Trier to Entr m Example estion 3 (i) Study	y the informati		the questions which	(20 marks)
Nun Typ Pric	mber of Firm De of Produc Ce Trier to Entr m Example estion 3 (i) Study	y the informati	on below and answer	the questions which	(20 marks)

(b) What is Paul's disposable income?	(1 mk) (1 mk) (9 mks)
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(iii	Tax A B C Income	
(iii	Tax	
(iii		
(iii	the same time difference by pass of tunios sine will on the diagrams of the will	
	i) Name the different types of taxes shown on the diagram below.	
		IK3)
	(6 n	nks)
(f)	In a country the tax rate on taxable income are 20% on the first \$5000.0 next 10 000 and 30% on income above. What type of tax is this?	00 25% on the
	Atax takes a larger share of the income of low-income gro	_
	Atax is an example of a direct	
(c)	Atax is an example of an	indirect tax.
	to	
	Direct taxes are paid	
(a)	Indirect taxes are paid to	
(ii)	Fill in the Blank Spaces.	
(;;)	Eill in the Plank Spaces	
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

Question 4

Match the Key Terms and Concepts

Insert the appropriate letter of the concept next to the item number of the key term.

Key Terms	Concepts
i. Veblen good	a.Japan sells cars to other countries.
ii. Credit card	b. The free movement of people, goods and technology across the world.
iii. WTO	c. Purchases conducted over the net.
iv. Capital markets	d. A relaxation of social and economic policies
v. Complements	e. Products which produce other goods and services
vi. Long run	f. Goods that are used together.
vii. Globlalisation decreases.	g. A good for which quantity demanded decreases as price
viii. Sole trader	h. A Caribbean community with a central bank.
ix. IMF	i. Records of financial transactions between countries.
x. ecommerce	j. Promotes economic integration
xi. ECSE	 A device used to obtain consumer credit at a time of purchasing an article or service.
xii. Giffen good	l. A period wherein all the inputs to production can be varied
xiii. Caricom	m. Provides loans for countries with financial problems.
xiv. OECS	n. Advising countries on poverty reduction.
xv Scarcity	o. The most common form of business organization.
xvi International Trade	p. Provides a forum for trading negations.
xvii Liberalisation	q. Goods that are attractive because of their price.
xviiiWorld Bank	r. Long-term debt and securities are bought and sold.
xix Balance of Payments	s. Security exchange.
Capital goods	t. Resources being insufficient to satisfy all of people's wants.
	((20 marks)o

SECTION B - Essay Questions

Instructions: There are three (3) questions in this section. Answer one (1) question in this section. Each question carries 20 marks

- 1. a) (i) State four features of a cooperative organization. (4 mks) (ii) Explain two advantages and two disadvantages of a sole trader. (12 mks) (iii) Explain two disadvantages of a multinational organization. (4 mks)
- 2. (a) Distinguish clearly between a firm and an industry. [2 mks]
 - (b) Using examples explain the differences between a primary, a secondary and a tertiary production. [9 mks]
 - (C) State any **three** factors of production and explain their importance in the production process. [9 mks]
- (a) (i) State three functions of commercial banks in St. Lucia. [3mks]
 (ii) State three functions of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. [3mks]
 (b) (i) Describe any four characteristics of money. [8 mks]
 (ii) Explain two advantages of offshore banking. [6 mks]

END OF EXAMINATION